






Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1895.

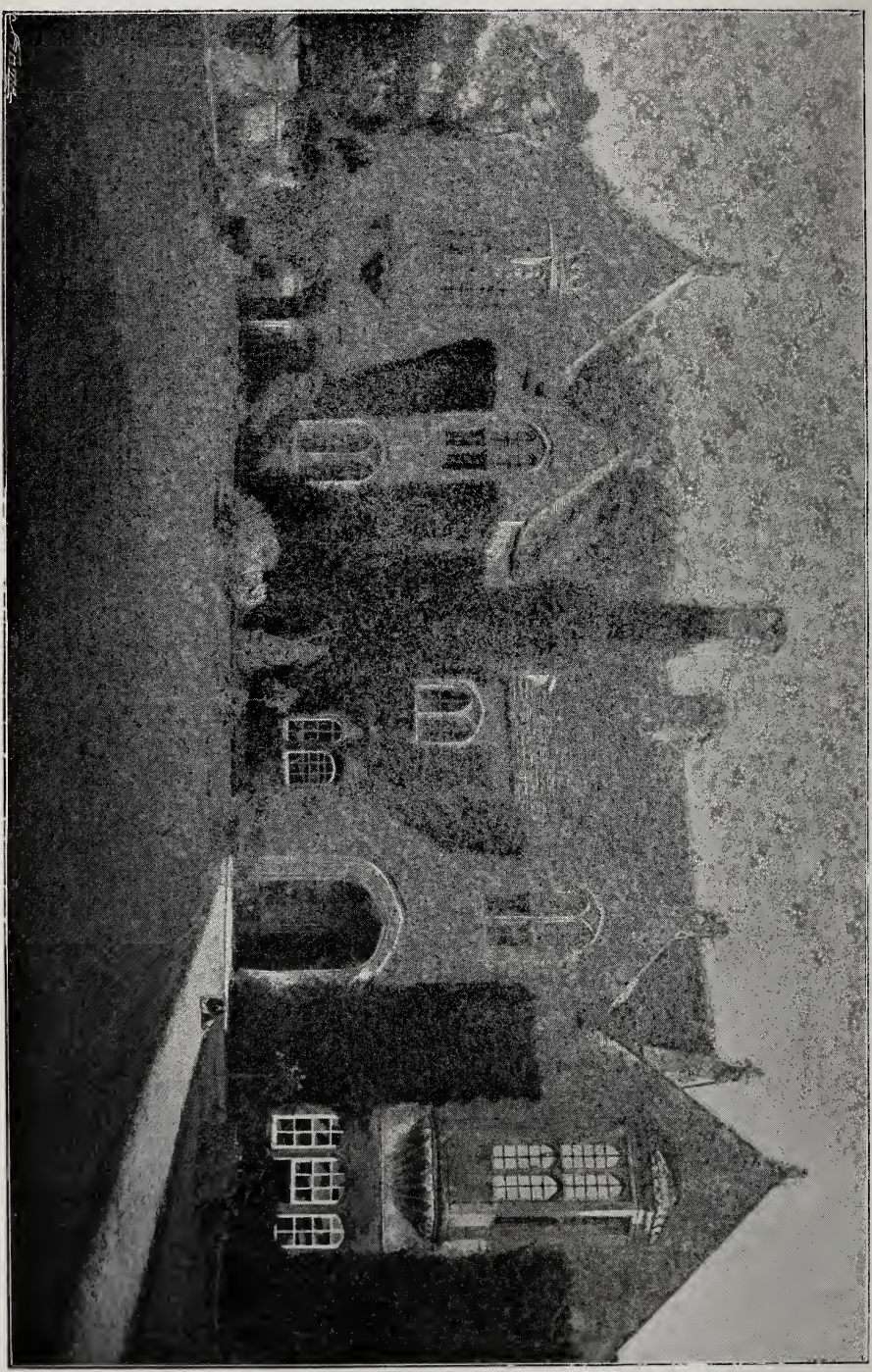
VOL. XLI.

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GREAT CHALFIELD MANOR HOUSE.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archaeological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

VOL. XLI.



Taunton:

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET

MDCCCXCV.



BARNICOTT AND PEARCE
TAUNTON

P R E F A C E .

THE present volume contains the third instalment of Mr. Murray's "Flora of Somerset," and completes the botanical lists. It was fully intended to include the title page and introductory matter at the same time—indeed, the *Proceedings* have been considerably delayed in the hope of so doing; but finding at last that this important part of the work can not be ready for some weeks, it is inexpedient to postpone further the issue of our volume.

The introduction and title will be sent out with the *Proceedings* for 1896, but in the meantime members will be in possession of the completed "Flora."

The three portions already published, with the matter yet to come, will, when bound together, form a book of such value and interest to botanists as cannot fail to establish the reputation of the author, and will redeem the Society from the reproach which has been cast upon it, of forgetting that one of its main objects is the pursuit of Natural History.

Thanks are due to Mr. Roland Paul for the entire provision of the illustrations of Westwood Church and the interiors of Hinton Charterhouse; also for the plan of the latter.

The Society's thanks are also due to the Rev. F. W. Weaver for revising the paper by Sir John Maclean, a task for which the Editor is incompetent.

F. T. E.

December, 1895.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1895.

THE forty-seventh annual meeting of the Society was held at Bath on Tuesday, July 23rd, in the lecture room of the Bath Institution. At the commencement of the proceedings, owing to the President (Mr. E. B. CELY TREVILIAN), being unavoidably absent, Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, one of the hon. general secretaries, explained the circumstances of the case, and the President-Elect (Mr. H. DUNCAN SKRINE, of Claverton Manor) then took the chair. Mr. Skrine is one of the best-known figures in Bath, and he has for many years taken such an interest in the affairs of the Society that it was only a fitting tribute to his abilities to see him in the honourable position of President.

Notwithstanding the distractions of the General Election, then actively progressing in the neighbourhood, there was a large attendance of members.

The annual report was read by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, one of the Hon. Secs., as follows:—

Report.

“Except upon one point the forty-seventh annual report of your society is again satisfactory.

“The number of members is now 559, showing no material change.

“At the end of the year 1894, there was a balance against the society of 17s. 2d., instead of one in hand of £49 14s. 2d. in 1893, and of £89 17s. 6d. in 1892.

“The steady diminution of the funds in hand was discussed at the last annual meeting, and a very general opinion was expressed that the volume of *Proceedings* should not be curtailed; at the same time, it was not contemplated that the volume then in preparation should be abnormally bulky and costly; such has, however, proved to be the case, partly against, rather than with, the consent of the Editor. Your committee have placed a minute upon record, ‘That the attention of the editorial secretary be directed to the growing cost of the annual volume of *Proceedings*, which is now in the opinion of this council considerably beyond the financial resources of the society.’ While thus making known to the society that the volume must be curtailed, it is right to point out that there are other reasons for an adverse balance besides the cost of printing. Considerable augmentation has arisen in the fixed expenses of the Museum, and further from the supply of assistance to the Curator, who has thus been able to make good progress in the arrangement of the large collections.

“On the Castle Purchase Fund there is a small debt of £4 2s. 7d. This account has now been closed, and a new Restoration Fund has been opened, as arranged at the last annual meeting; but inasmuch as no public appeal has yet been made, one kind gift of £5 is all that can be announced as received during the year.

“During the past year 5317 persons visited the Museum.

“Early in the autumn of 1894, Mr. Buckle was invited to inspect and to report upon the needful repairs, and upon the proposed restoration of the Castle buildings. After a careful examination, Mr. Buckle sent an elaborate and exhaustive exposition of his views, accompanied by full drawings and measurements. This document was submitted to each member of the council in succession and a number of individual opinions

were expressed in writing thereon. A special meeting of the council was held on January 18th, 1895, to consider the scheme put forward and the various criticisms upon it. The result was the following resolution:—‘That the best and hearty thanks of the council be accorded to Mr. Buckle for the trouble he has taken, and that such special thanks for his valuable report and plans be entered on the minutes of the society, but the council deeply regret his scheme is beyond the power of the society to entertain with any hope of success, and that they see no possibility of carrying it out at present, even in its most modified form.’ At the same meeting a sub-committee was appointed to consider the best lines on which to proceed, and their report is annexed.* Further, the secretaries were empowered to restore the roof of the Muniment room, which was in a ruinous condition, in the same form as before. This latter has been done in a plain substantial manner, but the recommendations of the sub-committee have necessarily remained in abeyance for want of funds.

“The Index to Collinson, which it was hoped to present complete at this meeting, though in a forward state, is not ready, but it is promised during the current year, and it is hoped may be in type by Christmas.

“The County History remains *in statu quo*, but is by no means lost sight of.

“The *Proceedings* of this Society have been sought by many others. Fresh agreements for exchange have, however, been concluded only with the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Geological Survey of the United States, the Geological Institution of the University of Upsala, and the Guildhall Library of the Corporation of London.

“Again your Society has to record its loss by the death of two of its oldest and most valued members. Sir Jerom Murch, so well known in Bath, who presided over your Society’s gather-

* This Report can be seen by members on application to the Curator.

ing when last it visited this place in 1876, and Mr. Moysey, have gone to their rest. By the lamented death of Mr. Moysey the Society loses another of its original Trustees, whose number is thereby reduced to six.

“Within the past few days a further severe loss has fallen upon the Society in the unexpected death of Col. Ewing. During the past two years he has given great attention and much assistance as Honorary Superintendent of the Museum and Library, and the interest he has taken in them, together with his judgment and experience, have been of the utmost value.”

The Rev. Preb. BULLER, in moving the adoption of the report, said there was a fine old sentence from a saintly writer, “That no one safely speaks except one who willingly keeps silence.” He would not only willingly, but most thankfully keep silence that morning, because he was only a very humble learner in the school of archæology. But it was a great pleasure for him to attend those yearly gatherings, in order that he might gain instruction from other well-stored minds, and indulge his love of topography. A visit to the ancient and beautiful city of Bath could never be aught but a privilege to a Somersetshire man. He had looked forward with special interest to that meeting because they were to be taken somewhat beyond their own district, into that of Wilts and Gloucestershire, and he thought it an excellent arrangement now and again to visit spots in adjoining counties.

The Rev. J. WORTHINGTON seconded the resolution, and referred to the loss which the Society had sustained by the deaths of Sir Jerom Murch, Mr. H. G. Moysey, and Colonel Ewing. With regard to Sir Jerom Murch, he remarked that in the fine old city of Bath he need say little or nothing. He had been associated personally with the late Sir Jerom Murch, more or less, for a long series of years; in fact, he knew him almost ever since he was a boy, and he was one who was privileged to have an interview with him in his old age. All Bath

Taunton Castle Purchase Fund.

Treasurer's Account from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
1893.		£ s. d.	1893, Dec. 31st.		£ s. d.
By Rents of Premises	...	70 16 7	To Balance	...	6 2 5
„ Rents of Castle Hall	...	69 12 8	„ Repairs and Improvements to		
„ Sale of old Stove	...	0 2 0	Property	...	81 10 3
			„ New Iron Entrance Gates	...	16 2 6
			„ New Iron Stove	...	8 6 7
			„ Rates and Taxes	...	20 19 10
			„ Castle Hall Expenses	...	1 8 7
			„ Gas	...	6 7 4
			„ Insurance	...	3 16 6
Balance	4 2 9			
		£144 14 0			£144 14 0

H. J. BADCOCK,
Treasurer.

July 12th, 1895. Examined and compared with the Vouchers } W. M. KELLY,
and Bank Book and found correct. } J. E. W. WAKEFIELD.

Mr. BADCOCK, referring to the accounts produced, said that stern economy would be necessary for some time to come in order to get them into shape again. The fact was, they had been getting far more for their half-guinea subscription than the Society could afford. He wished to remind their friends at Bath that the great want was more support in regular subscriptions; for when they remembered that these only amounted to £245 3s., representing the contributions of only five or six hundred persons out of the whole county, including Bath, they would see that for a society of this sort it was hardly the extent to which they ought to be supported, and he appealed earnestly to the people living in the largest city in Somerset for more regular subscribers.

The Rev. F. S. P. SEALE moved the adoption of the accounts. He criticised their finances, and thought it was a disgrace that they were compelled to eke out their income by letting the Castle Hall at Taunton for entertainments. They ought not to be obliged to look upon letting that hall—one of the most interesting in the kingdom—as a source of revenue, while they were unable to exhibit all their own archæological treasures for want of room. They had had, in the past year,

5,317 visitors to the Castle and Museum, but the interest of the whole would be immensely increased if they were able to display all the valuable specimens in the possession of the Society. The volume of the Society's transactions was an increasing source of expense as it increased in size, and it became a question whether the record should be curtailed.

The Rev. J. B. MEDLEY seconded the resolution.

Mr. ELWORTHY (Hon. Sec.) said that the minute of the Committee, which appeared in the report, certainly amounted to a censure upon the Editor, and he asked leave to say a word or two in self defence ; but inasmuch as the censure was not (as in a recent instance) accompanied by a reduction of £100 a year in his salary, he did not consider it necessary to resign. There were other reasons which he specified for the insufficiency of the income, but he wished specially to remind the members that at the last meeting at Langport the question was put whether the volume of the *Proceedings* should be maintained in its integrity or cut down. They were then unanimous that the volume should not be pinched. It was his duty to tell them that unless further funds were forthcoming the book would have to be very much curtailed. The illustrations in the last volume cost over fifty pounds.

In the conversation which followed suggestions were made as to the desirability of raising the annual subscription to fifteen shillings or a guinea. It was also proposed to make an appeal for voluntary assistance from those members who take special interest in the Society's work ; but nothing definite was determined.

The Rev. GILBERT SMITH proposed, and the Rev. A. CARTWRIGHT seconded, the re-election of the retiring officers, adding the names of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with that of the late President (Mr. E. B. Cely Trevilian) to the list of Vice-Presidents—and took the opportunity of calling attention to the very valuable *Flora of Somerset*, by the Rev. R. P. Murray, of which two instalments have been already

issued in the volumes of *Proceedings*. Mr. Smith expressed the opinion that the Natural History side of the Society's work had not hitherto received its fair share of attention, but that the *Flora* was a good step in the right direction.

On the motion of the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, seconded by Mr. AUSTIN KING, the selection of the next place of meeting and the appointment of the new President were left to the Council.

Nineteen new members were elected on the motion of Lieut.-Colonel J. R. BRAMBLE, seconded by Mr. T. MEYLER.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. T. H. HOLMES made a statement with regard to the work of the Somerset Record Society. He mentioned that of Mr. Hunt's valuable work on the "Priory Church of Bath," only four copies had been sold in Bath. The preface was published separately, and while a great many were sold at Langport last year, scarcely any copies had been sold in this city. The Society spent £200 in publishing the two cartularies of Bath. Towards this four guineas only had been received from this city. The cartularies of Bruton and Montacute would make up the next year's book. Bishop Ralph would be the subject of this year's volume, and there would be another on the same subject owing to the quantity of matter to be dealt with. He (Mr. Holmes) had gone through 2,000 documents. He had revised 500 pages of the book, and the first of these volumes and the two cartularies of Bruton and Montacute would be ready at the beginning of next year. An Assize Roll for the county had been undertaken by Mr. Chadwyck-Healey. Sir Edward Fry, who was first asked, almost consented to undertake the work. When the documents belonging to the Marquis of Ailesbury were sent to the Record Office for examination a cartulary of Muchelney Abbey was found, and a copy of it was taken. There was another cartulary somewhere. The one discovered would be the subject of a future volume.

The President's Address.

Mr. H. D. SKRINE then delivered the following address :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My first duty is to thank you, as I do sincerely, for the kind confidence you have reposed in me, by conferring on me the great honour of being your President for this year, and to assure you that I will do all in my power to justify your choice. It is indeed a great honour, and one to which I feel I had no right to aspire, to hold this office in my native city, and, as it were, to represent its neighbourhood on the present occasion, and to offer you all a most hearty welcome to the “Queen of the West.”

It is just nineteen years since you visited this neighbourhood, and I think we shall be able to show you some worthy finds of ancient historical treasures, which were not to be seen when you were here before.

I will not attempt to enumerate the valuable discoveries among the ancient Roman Baths, which will be detailed to you by very competent authorities ; nor need I enlarge on the *agrémens* of the city and its environs, which are patent to your observation ; but I would venture to assert that, for its beauty and picturesqueness of situation, the elegance and dignity of the architecture—ecclesiastical, municipal, and domestic—this city may fairly lay claim to its title of “Queen of the West ;” while its philanthropical institutions and those connected with literature, the arts and science, merit high consideration. But when all is said and done, it seems to me that the greatest and most influential attraction to Bath is its matchless healing springs, and we may ask you to acknowledge the truth of the motto on the Pump Room, *Ἀριστον μὲν ἕδωρ*. The water is best.

My predecessor in this chair, nineteen years ago, was a dear friend of mine, and it is with very great regret to us all that he has passed away from this world very recently ; for I am

sure that were he with us now he would have been able to promote the interest of this meeting, and I greatly miss his counsel. Sir Jerom Murch was, for very many years, the earnest promoter of all good works started in this city, and by his wisdom and tact had great influence in the council and elsewhere.

He laid down some rules for his guidance in making his address to this Society, which I shall endeavour to follow. He said, he thought any subject which he should present to the meeting should be something local, but not of merely local interest, rather of general or national importance. Secondly, such as had not been treated of before at the meetings of this Society. And thirdly, that it should be kept within reasonable limits.

He gave you the coronation of King Eadgar in Bath, which formed an epoch in the history not only of Bath, but of the nation.

I can offer you the result of some investigations of my own since we met here, which will, I think, throw some light on the historical traditions which belong to this neighbourhood. I allude to the occupation of Hampton and Claverton Downs by the Belgæ, the conquerors of the South of England.

The Hampton Camp was indeed well known before by name to antiquaries, but has never been accurately described, and its extent has been very much underrated. It will, I think, well repay a visit to the members of this association; and it will be a great pleasure to me to point out on the spot the importance of my small discoveries, and to receive the members at Claverton Manor before or after the inspection.

I am not sure that I shall be justified in enlarging a little at present on the camp and its importance in the early history of this country, but there may be no opportunity of doing so later, and I crave your indulgence.

The camp crowns a steep and wooded hill, some six hundred feet above the valley of the Avon, and commands a view over

a considerable expanse of country on the south, including Salisbury Plain and the Dorsetshire Hills; on the east, the Wiltshire Downs; and on the north, the Cotswold range, in Gloucestershire; on the west, the Bristol Channel and the Welsh mountains.

It must, therefore, have been of great strategic importance to a people occupying the South of England.

The interior area of the camp, formerly supposed to be only thirty acres, is really seventy-four acres, and this space is divided into a number of irregular parcels of land, varying in extent from one to seven or eight acres, and divided from each other by longitudinal mounds, the remains of ancient walls, which once separated the huts and gardens of the inhabitants and the fields where they housed their cattle. These mounds are also clearly traceable outside the camp on my land, and we can show them to have also extended much further on both sides, before the plough levelled them.

The ancient inhabitants of Britain were, it seems, accustomed to choose the sites of their villages and forts on the hills; and this camp was, I believe, a frontier post of the Belgæ, who settled in these parts many years before the Roman invasion.

The Belgæ are supposed to have had for their northern boundary the wansdyke, which can be traced on both sides of this camp. It is distinctly visible on the east, in a field of mine at Warleigh, on the opposite side of the river Avon, but the plough has obliterated it on Monkton Earleigh Down; but at Newton Park it is again to be seen, where it has been utilized by the Romans on their road to Marlborough.

It is also said to be traceable near Combe Down, and farther on, at Englishcombe, Stantonbury Camp, and Maes Knoll, on the way to Portishead.

There is a rather remarkable boundary which divides the parishes of Claverton and Hampton, which resembles the dyke as seen at Englishcombe.

A little stream, called the "Mere Broc," or boundary brook,

in a land limits document of the tenth century, has apparently at times worn the sides of the ravine, and its spring-head may have supplied sufficient water to the camp. On the Claverton side the bank is very precipitous, and has quite the character of an ancient dyke, and the boundary is said, in the Saxon document, to lead along the road up from the river to the Herces, Dik, or ditch of the camp.

If we can connect, as I believe we can, the wansdyke with the Belgic Camp on Hampton Down, this would seem to fix the construction of that great earthwork anterior to the Roman occupation of Britain, and the irregular shape of the camp, and the lines of its enclosures, are clearly pre-historic. I must not, however, omit to mention that General Pitt-Rivers considers that the result of his excavations near Devizes, on the line of the dyke, has convinced him that it cannot have existed previous to the time of the Romans. The question, however, is by no means settled, and the name given to it by the Saxons is a remarkable one, and is suggestive of mythical antiquity.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, a great observer of antiquities, says that where he has seen marks on a hillside, near a camp of irregular lines of mounds, the remains of ancient inclosures, he is satisfied that a British village once existed there. The lines of mounds on Hampton Down and Claverton Down are manifestly the foundation of walls, inclosing fields and dwellings; and it is equally clear that the camp was later in its origin than the mounds outside, some of which can be shewn to have been cut through transversely by the rampart and ditch of the camp. This is shewn on a map I have had made by a competent surveyor. I contend, therefore, that at Hampton and Claverton Downs are the remains of a great settlement in pre-historic times.

The camp itself, before the quarries had destroyed the east front, must have been eighty acres in extent, and was larger than the Roman city of Bath, and, as I have already observed, the settlement extended far beyond the camp.

The most important discovery I have made was by tracing the foundations and excavating the area of an ancient dwelling, which is surrounded by a wall three feet high and six feet in diameter; in extent eighty-nine feet by sixty. I have extracted from the floor of this dwelling broken pieces of ancient pottery, part of a quern, teeth of domestic animals, and stones brought from some distance, used apparently for polishing and various purposes.

The shape and dimensions of the inclosure nearly tallies with a British dwelling which I saw at Chyoster, near Penzance. There is, at that place, a considerable area (the remains of a village) covered with walls and *débris* of walls, which once contained a number of separate dwellings. One of these is nearly perfect: the walls about seven feet high, an outer wall all round, and a concentric wall on two sides. The dwelling itself is approached by a passage between the two walls, eighteen feet long.

The sides of the inclosure between the walls were divided into four distinct habitations. The first, fourteen feet by thirteen; the second, fifteen by seven-and-a-half; the third, twelve by nine; the fourth, opposite the entrance, twenty-five by twenty-one. Each of these dwellings was open to the court by a doorway, and was no doubt roofed with turf or thatch. I entered four other similar buildings, but all in a more or less dilapidated condition. The space within the walls was about the same as the one at Claverton. A high "agger" was all round the village, and there was a fortified camp on the hill above.

The camp at Hampton Down exactly corresponds with Cæsar's account of a British "oppidum" or town. He says "the Britons call a place with a tangled wood round it, and fortified by a rampart and ditch, a town." Such was the "oppidum" of Cassivellaunus, which was assailed by Cæsar, after passing the Thames at the Conway Stakes. "It was," he says, "very strong by nature and art, and the enemy held their ground for

some time, but at last yielded to the onset of the Romans, and abandoned the place. A considerable number of cattle was found in the place.”

Strabo tells us that inside their fortified places they would build their huts and collect their cattle, but not with the view of remaining there long.

Hampton Camp was, however, a fortified camp of the Belgic frontier, and was probably held by a strong garrison and permanently occupied. Supposing then that this was also a settlement or town, it would be the city of Bath, said by Ptolemy to be one of the cities of the Belgæ.

And now comes a very interesting question : Who were the Belgæ? Dr. Guest, in his “*Origines Celticæ*,” says they were a powerful and aggressive people, but from what quarter they intruded themselves into the seats where we find them settled, is a question difficult to answer. He says that they were certainly Celtic in their origin, but distinctly different from any other Celtic race with which history is acquainted.

The ultimate conclusion to be drawn from his argument, as it appears to me, is that they were a mixed race, having in their migrations inter-married with the tribes with whom they came in contact. Before the end of the third century B.C. they had overrun and peopled the districts where Cæsar locates them.

Cæsar himself says Gaul was parcelled out between three great tribes—Belgæ, Celtæ, Aquitani—and he places the Belgæ north of the Seine and Marne. But the south of France, from Lyons downward, which was called *Provinciæ* (now Provence), was, between the Rhone and Marseilles, peopled by a tribe named Volcæ or Belcæ, who Guest shows to have been of Belgic origin.

These Volcæ or Belcæ (the letters V and B are interchangeable) are shown to be identical with those of the North by the testimony of Jerome, who, having lived at Treves among the Northern Belgæ, said that he had found men of the same speech

at Ancyra, in Phrygia, and these were Volcæ; so that identity of speech proves identity of race.

Guest, in a long argument from etymology, concludes that the name *Belgæ* was rather a characteristic than an actual tribal name, and that it means "Herdmen."

If this be accepted, then in it we may see a good reason for their migrations. Herdsmen must have had, frequently, occasion to shift their quarters, where their flocks and herds had outgrown their pastures; and so we find Belgæ not only in Britain, but in Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, and even on the steppes of the Danube.

It was with the intention of breaking the power of the Belgæ in Gaul that Cæsar attacked what he considered to be their central stronghold in Britain; and it does not appear that he encountered here any other race, though he does mention other tribal names.

But now to return to our camp and settlement. The rampart on all sides but the east, where the ground has been quarried, is perfect, and a road is clearly seen to traverse it from the south. This must have been the old line of the British road from Seaton to Lincoln, afterwards diverted by the Romans, so as to pass through Bath, and it was called the fosse road.

A very similar, though narrower, trackway can be traced in my field, "Bushy Norwood," leading towards the camp.

This field in question, rightly named "Bushy Norwood," is all that remains of the wild forest waste called Claverton Down, and may give some idea of the ancient borderland, crowned by the camp on Hampton Down.

Such is a brief account of such historical proofs as I have been able to collect of the origin and history of this ancient settlement of the Britons; and I think it well deserves further investigation, and to be included in the list of ancient historic monuments protected by Act of Parliament.

On the motion of Canon CHURCH, seconded by Mr. W. DAUBENY, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President for his address.

Mr. SKRINE reminded them that the Society was established twenty-four years before it visited Bath, and nineteen years had elapsed since it came here. That perhaps accounted for the lack of local interest.

After the meeting the members assembled at the Guildhall, where a splendid

Luncheon

was provided in the Banqueting room, by the kindness of the Worshipful the Mayor, to whose invitation a large company responded.

The Mayor (Alderman JOLLY), who presided, gave the toast of the Queen, which was duly honoured, and spoke of the pleasure it gave him, on behalf of the citizens of Bath, to welcome so learned and important a Society. Even if one had no practical knowledge of the subject they all felt a deep, if somewhat vague, interest in all that concerned the past. He alluded to the richness of Bath in historic interest and mentioned that it had been said that to completely uncover the Roman remains they would have to excavate half Bath. He did not think that many citizens of Bath knew the extent of the discoveries that had been made.

Mr. SKRINE thanked the Mayor for the hearty welcome he had given the Association, and for his generous hospitality.

From the luncheon the members passed to the civic library, where was displayed the magnificent plate belonging to the corporation, including two large maces used on state occasions. Several of the city charters and other municipal documents of interest were exhibited, concerning which a paper was read by Mr. AUSTIN KING (Printed in Part II).

The new portions of the Guildhall were also examined under the guidance of Mr. B. H. Watts.

The Abbey.

After leaving the Guildhall the members of the Society went to the Abbey, where the architectural features both outside and in were described by Mr. E. BUCKLE. He drew attention to the Norman remains—the bases buried under the pavement, and the arch at the east end of the south aisle—the only fragments that survive of the great church founded by Bishop John of Tours (the first bishop of Bath), and dedicated by Bishop Robert. This was truly a great church, for the nave alone occupied the entire site of the present building, and the choir must have extended nearly to the other side of Orange Grove. But in due course it became ruinous, and when Bishop Oliver King (about A.D. 1500) was moved to rebuild it he deemed it expedient to reduce the size of his new church to that which we now see.

The story of the new building is well told in Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, whence we learn that the bishop lying at Bath on the occasion of Prior Bird's institution in 1499 dreamed that he saw a vision of the Holy Trinity, with angels ascending and descending by a ladder, near to the foot of which was a fair olive tree supporting a crown, and a voice that said, "Let an Olive establish the Crown, and let a King restore the Church." This warning he applied partly to his master, King Henry VII, and partly to himself; and he at once began the rebuilding of the church, and on the west front he had carved an architectural representation of his dream. Unfortunately this front was built of one of the softer of the Bath stones, and much of the carving has now hopelessly perished. But there is a large literature on the subject, and we are consequently able, to some extent, to understand the scheme of this elaborate front. Presumably the figure in the large niche at the top represented the Trinity. Below and on either side is a choir of angels, with two shields in the midst of them. The bearings on these shields have now perished, but Carter ascribes them

to Cardinal Adrian. If this is correct it shews that though the west front is entirely devoted to a representation of Bishop King's dream, it was not actually completed until after his death. In the centre of the window tracery is an angel with another shield, of which again only the outline is now visible. On the turrets on either side the ladders form the most conspicuous features, with the angels ascending and descending. But grouped with the ladders are twelve niches containing the figures of the twelve apostles, St. Andrew, the tutelary saint of Wells, being especially prominent. At the base of the ladders are figures, apparently of shepherds, perhaps emblematical of the bishop's office; and over these figures scrolls, on one or more of which it is supposed that the words occurred, "De Sursum est," which Harrington assures us appeared on the west front, indicating the divine origin of the bishop's dream. Lower down are large figures of St. Peter and St. Paul in niches on either side of the west doorway, and these figures, we are told, formerly bore the following inscriptions:—"Claviger ætherius factus de Simone Petrus," and "Ecce furor Sauli factus conversio Pauli." The doors themselves belong to a later date, being the gift of Sir Henry Montague, and they bear both his own arms and those of his brother, the bishop, as well as the motto, "Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum."

On the buttresses, at the ends of the aisles, are presentations of the olive tree, rising from a crown and surmounted by a mitre, with large labels beneath, from which the text has entirely perished. But we have it, on Harrington's authority, that one of these bore the words:

"Trees going to choose their king,
Said 'be to us the Olive king.'"

The other, he states, had certain French words which he could not read; but these words have been conjectured to be the corresponding phrase from the Vulgate:

“Ierunt ligna, ut ungerent super se regem :
Dixeruntque Olivæ : Impera nobis.”

Judges, ix, 8.

One text still remains prominent over the two aisle windows : “*Domus mea domus orationis.*” On the centre mullion of these windows are two statues, one a very puzzling figure of a man with a deed in his hand, and something like an elaborate aureole over his head ; the other, that of a man in armour, holding a money bag, supposed to represent Henry VII.

One peculiarity of the church is the fact that the lower story has depressed arches and poor tracery, while the clerestory has acutely pointed windows with fine tracery of the Somerset pattern. It has been suggested that the original architect was an East Anglian and that only the upper part is due to a Somerset Architect, but against this theory must be set the fact that the plan shews great resemblance to St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol (a thoroughly Somerset building), where also the transepts are very tall and narrow compared with the nave, a variation from commonplace planning, which has a remarkable effect at Bath, since here the central tower is in consequence oblong on plan with the east and west faces much wider than those to the north and south.

Another curious feature is the square head to the east window with the arched form below, and something of the same kind may also be noticed in the tower windows, each of which is enclosed in a rectangular frame.

The building probably owes nearly as much to Prior Bird as it does to Bishop King, and it is satisfactory to find a permanent memorial of the prior in the charming chantry chapel on the south side of the altar. The sculpture of this chapel is full of plays upon the name Bird, and it also contains one very interesting feature, namely, Bird's arms ensigned by a mitre and crozier, shewing that Bath monastery claimed the position of a mitred priory, an honour which was in the gift of the pope. This claim is further borne out by the glass in St.

Katherine's church above Batheaston, where Prior Cantlow, Bird's predecessor, is accorded similar honours.

After the death of King and Bird, the work was carried on by Prior Gybbs, but before long came the Dissolution, and the building was still unfinished. Bishop King was succeeded by Cardinal Adrian and Cardinal Wolsey, Bishop Clark and Bishop Knight, and the fact that none of them completed the work gave rise to the following lines, which have been ascribed to Harrington :

“ O Church ! I wail thy woful plight,
Whom King nor Cardinal, Clark nor Knight,
Have yet restored to ancient right.”

It was not, however, until the beginning of the seventeenth century that another bishop completed what King had begun.

In the interval the monastery had been dissolved and the church made over to the corporation, but it still remained very incomplete. Sir John Harrington was walking with Bishop Montague in Orange Grove, when they were caught in a shower, and the knight artfully led the bishop for shelter into a part of the church which was still roofless. Bishop Montague remarked that they were still in the rain. “ How can that be,” returned Harrington, “ seeing that we are within the church.” The ruse was successful, for Bishop Montague took the matter up at once, and by the time he left the see the church was practically completed. Montague's principal work was the covering of the nave with a coved plaster ceiling of good Gothic design ; this unique ceiling has unfortunately been removed to make room for the “ restoration ” of a fan vault such as Oliver King may have intended, but the plaster ceiling in the vestry happily still remains. Montague's tomb stands appropriately under one of the nave arches. This is not Gothic but in the stately Jacobean style of his own day. He was translated to Winchester, so that on his tomb appear the arms not of Bath and Wells but of Winchester. Winchester,

like Bath, has for its arms the keys of St. Peter crossed by the sword of St. Paul, but the field at Winchester is coloured a royal red, that at Bath a watery blue. This (the sole distinction, except for the circling garter) was overlooked at the restoration; the arms on Montague's tomb were assumed to be those of Bath Priory, and the coats on the roof were painted in imitation of those on the tomb, so that now the building is decorated in a meaningless manner with several coats belonging to the see of Winchester.

From the Abbey a move was made to the Roman Baths, where Major DAVIS made a lengthy statement, chiefly relating to the steps taken by the Corporation to excavate and preserve them under his supervision. He believed there was another bath as large as that uncovered, but as the members of the Town Council were not antiquaries, and could not spend the rates on antiquarian research, that bath would probably not be uncovered.

Mr. ELWORTHY gave a short general description of Roman baths, pointing out the distinction between *Balnea* and *Thermæ*. Those at Bath were *Thermæ*, of probably second or third class as compared with the like in Rome. He showed clearly where was the *Caldarium*, in which are still to be seen portions of the *hypocaustum*; but until the remains at Bath are carefully and thoroughly examined in a scientific manner by competent experts nothing of real value will be known as to what may be still existing of *Aquæ Solis*. The works now in progress may possibly render such an investigation for ever impossible; while for the present the recent discoveries are a sealed book.

At the

Evening Meeting

the chair was taken by the Very Rev. the DEAN OF WELLS.

Canon CHURCH read a paper on the Chartularies of the Priory of SS. Peter and Paul (printed in Part II) which led to a lively discussion.

The DEAN, in tendering the thanks of the meeting to Canon Church for his interesting paper, said he was the greatest living authority on matters relating to the Cathedral Church of Wells or the Bath Abbey. He had touched most impartially upon many points of difficulty, and even in speaking against his enemies.

Mr. ELWORTHY also spoke of their deep debt of gratitude to Canon Church, for it was only by such diligent work as his, aided by a ripe scholarship, which brought out for us the real domestic history of the days of our forefathers.

Canon CHURCH, replying to one or two questions asked by Bishop Brownlow, said when the chapters of Bath and Wells could not agree about the election of a bishop each chapter selected proctors, who met half-way between the two cities—at Farrington Gurney—to agree, if they could, upon a bishop. The first time, however, they failed to agree. Canon Church had thought that Bishop Jocelyn had not, perhaps, shown that gratitude towards Bath which from his early bringing up he might have been expected to exhibit. He devoted himself so exclusively to Wells.

Bishop BROWNLOW thought the bishop perhaps did the monks at Bath a good turn by living at Wells, and gave an instance in his own communion where, under somewhat similar conditions, the presence of a prelate would have been embarrassing to the monks.

Canon CHURCH, on this point, said he only meant that there was a certain loss of dignity to the Bath chapter through Bishop Jocelyn giving himself up so completely to what is now the cathedral city.

The Forest of Mendip.

The Rev. T. S. HOLMES read some notes prepared by Bishop Hobhouse on a map of the forest as it existed in olden times (printed in Part II).

In the discussion which followed it appeared that there are

now existing three of these maps, *viz.*, that presented by Bishop Hobhouse to the Wells Museum ; one in possession of Mr. T. Fortescue Horner, of Mells Park, of which a photograph was exhibited ; and a third in the Society's Museum at Taunton, presented some years ago by Mr. William George.

The Clevedon Family.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER gave the digest of a paper by the late Sir John Maclean on the Clevedon family (printed in Part II).

Wednesday.

Notwithstanding a continuous fall of rain, and a very gloomy forecast, a large party started, under the able direction of Col. Bramble, and drove through Walcot, Batheaston and Box Hill to Chalfield Manor House, which was reached, after passing through fields and very primitive farm roads. The picturesque group of buildings at Chalfield* soon aroused the enthusiasm of the visitors, who had no lack of information as to the history of the dwellings and its possessors, or as to its more noteworthy architectural features. With plans and pedigrees to secure accuracy, the Rev. E. Kingston, the rector, told the story of the house, and answered numerous enquiries, while Mr. E. Buckle, hon. diocesan architect, dilated on its artistic attributes. The house, he said, gave a good idea of the way in which an English country gentleman lived in the fifteenth century. Around him were his farmyard, granaries and other outbuildings ; he, in point of fact, carried on all his farming operations under his own eye. Although the house was thoroughly Gothic in style, they would see that feeling for balance and symmetry beginning to find expression, which afterwards became so marked a feature of the Renaissance. Not only was the place noteworthy for this grouping together of the domestic and the agricultural buildings, but it was also striking from the

way in which the church itself came within the moated area. Attention was called to the curious doorway and bell tower of the little edifice, as well as to the singular screen in the interior, with its heraldic emblazonry of the Tropenell family, who built the house and improved and beautified the church. Leaving the church, Mr. Bailey, the occupant of the house, kindly allowed the visitors to see the interior, which though sadly cut up, still presents several interesting features, suggestive of its former glories. Remounting, the party drove thence to Bradford, and having alighted at the Swan Hotel, proceeded at once to inspect the little Saxon chapel, which Mr. Buckle described as the most interesting object that would be visited this year. There was no doubt in his mind that it was a pre-Norman erection, although its precise date was uncertain, and the present stone edifice may have replaced one of wood which St. Aldhelm founded. At neither of the porches, north or south, were there doors, nor at the inside entrance. The interior was open to the winds; the only place, strange to say, where there was a door, was at the chancel arch, the jambs of which can still be detected. Another peculiarity was the absence of windows. No vestige of an original window remained, and it was difficult to see where any could ever have existed, except for one probably high up in the west wall. The two south windows were possibly Saxon in date, but were certainly insertions. As for the style the builder evidently had seen a Romanesque church and tried to produce a copy from memory, but not knowing how to produce the arcading outside, and the other ornamentation visible, cut it out of the solid stone after he had built the church. The childishness of this proceeding shewed the antiquity of the building and proved that it belonged to the earlier period of Saxon architecture. With regard to the angels above the chancel arch, Mr. Buckle suggested whether they might not have been part of an extensive piece of sculpture, the centre of which was the Crucifixion; but against this it was urged that there was no





WESTWOOD
CHURCH, GORNE

trustworthy evidence that the heavenly messengers originally occupied the position in which they are now to be seen. Discussing these and other points, the company strolled into the parish church, the principal points of interest in which were again elucidated by Mr. BUCKLE.

After luncheon at the "Swan," the party proceeded to Kingston House, which was kindly thrown open by Mr. Moulton, and the beauties of which, both inside and out, especially the latter, were examined. Beneath the trees at the bottom of the lawn, Mr. F. SHUM read a paper on the mansion (published in Transactions of the "Bath Field Club") preceding it by a general description of Bradford and the noteworthy objects, as well as people identified with it.

Crossing the ancient bridge over the Avon, attention was given to the chapel still remaining in sound repair upon it. Here it was pointed out that chapels or oratories were a common feature upon mediæval bridges; that the building of bridges and repair of castles were, in early days, eminently works of piety, proved by the survival in the title of the head of the Roman Church, who is still Pontifex Maximus.

The

Manor Barn

of the fourteenth century, once belonging to the Abbey of Malmesbury, was next visited. Its massive and elaborate roof was described by Mr. BUCKLE.

Thence the members were driven to

Westwood,*

to survey its pretty church and charming manor house. Here Mr. BUCKLE did not fail to draw attention to the old painted glass which the late Canon Jones collected from the aisle and placed in the east and two side windows of the chancel, and in which is so quaintly and strikingly depicted our Lord's Passion.

* In vol. xxii is some account of Westwood.—[ED.]

The ornamental altar rails of old oak and the fine Jacobean pulpit were also brought under notice, the latter having been brought from a farmyard, where it had been lying no one knew how long. Whether it belonged to the church is not certain, but it was found to fit exactly the stone basement remaining, and from the top of which the minister was wont to preach without being enclosed. Great pleasure was also taken in the manor house adjoining, well preserved as it is, although after not a little mutilation in the past. The panelled and tastefully-decorated ceilings were deservedly admired; while amusement was caused at finding depicted in relief over the kitchen mantelshelf a mermaid with two tails, holding in one hand a looking-glass, and in the other a comb; a scene in which geese were hanging a fox which had vainly tried to decoy them into his maw, besides fishes, dogs, etc.

In a pelting shower the breaks were remounted, and driven along the margin of the beautiful Iford and Freshford Valley. Descending into the vale through Freshford, the journey was continued thence to

Hinton Charterhouse.

Here the remains of the ancient and wealthy Carthusian House, founded by Ella, daughter of Fair Rosamond, so roughly used, too, immediately after the dissolution of religious houses, were explored, as well as the charming manor house. Assembling in the chapter house (or what is supposed to be such) of the priory,

Mr. E. T. D. FOXCROFT, in the absence of the Rev. H. Gee, who had been expected, gave a brief account of the foundation and subsequent history of the priory, as well as of the fragments of it still *in situ* (printed in Part II).

Mr. Foxcroft having been thanked for his monograph, the company adjourned to the manor house, where tea and refreshments were kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, who were cordially thanked for their welcome forethought and

hospitality. The way homeward was through Limpley Stoke and Claverton, and the Grand Hotel was reached at 7.15, all expressing themselves delighted with the excursion and the able way in which it had been conducted by the hon. secretary, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. BRAMBLE.

Thursday.

The weather on Thursday was no better than on the preceding day, nevertheless, the muster was large enough to fill four breaks. In a drenching downpour the carriages left the Grand Hotel under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE, and proceeded up Lansdown Road to the Chapel Farm, a divergence being made at Camden Crescent *en route* to see the fine panoramic view of the city and country thence obtained.

Lansdown.

On reaching the hamlet of Lansdown, The Rev. C. W. SHICKLE, rector of Langridge, welcomed the party, and exhibited sundry plans arranged on a screen at the side of the porch of the ancient chapel of St. Lawrence. These were made by Mr. Gill, architect, and were explained in detail by Mr. SHICKLE (*see* Transactions of the "Bath Field Club," vol. viii, p. 158).

Thence, in sunshine the party drove to the site of the battle of Lansdown. Here, standing on the greensward at the roadside, they listened to a lucid description of the encounter, one of the most sanguinary of the Civil War, from the DEAN OF WELLS. The Dean explained that he had prepared himself for the task of military historian by gaining access to the top of the house known as Battlefields, whence he could survey not only the immediate scene of the conflict, but the various points held by the Royalists in the preliminary manœuvres.

The carriages stopped a furlong before reaching the monument of Sir Neville Grenville, with Cold Ashton and Marshfield well in sight on the N.E., and Roundaway Down on the

E.S.E., some fifteen miles distant. There the Dean spoke of the battle, and of some events that preceded or followed it (printed in Part II).

The Dean was heartily thanked for his address, which, had time permitted, would probably have given rise to some discussion, Mr. SHICKLE remarking that he did not believe the Royalists wished to capture Bath ; they were on their way to join the king's forces at Oxford, and finding Waller's troops near at hand they could not, gallant men as they were, resist the temptation of having a brush with the enemy.

The order to proceed, however, sounded, and while some resumed their seats, others crossed to the spot where stands the monument erected to Sir Neville Grenville, and made a closer survey of it.

Leaving the site of the battle, the road led down, past Battlefields, across the county border and up the hill to

Cold Ashton.

On reaching the village the beautiful manor house, built by, and long the residence of, the wealthy Gunning family, was visited. Here Mr. BUCKLE expatiated on the massive handsome gateway, with the Gunning arms doubly emblazoned, its snug porch and heavy original door of oak ; while some mounted to the balustraded leads above, whence a deep and wide expanse of broken, undulating meadow land could be seen.

Next the church was visited, where restoration, as Mr. BUCKLE remarked, had been carried out in a commendable conservative spirit. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and appears to have formerly been connected with the priory of Bath.

Mr. SAYRES gave a brief history of the church, which was erected on the site of an older one at the commencement of the sixteenth century by the then rector, Thomas Keys, whose rebus, a key and a T, appears on the labels of the window

mouldings, on the painted glass, and elsewhere (see *Proceedings* of Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, vol. viii, 1883-4). The object that more particularly attracted the notice of Mr. Buckle and the visitors was the pulpit, which, made of wood, stands in a recess in the wall, with an ornamental stone canopy over. When it was placed there records fail to tell, though tradition says it was once occupied by Bishop Latimer. It was so arranged that a single doorway in the wall gave access both to pulpit and rood loft. While three stone steps on one side of the doorway led to the pulpit, a flight of steps on the other side led to the rood loft. The father of the present rector renovated the canopy, which apparently had been much damaged, as behind it a text of Scripture was painted, indicating that the space had been vacant. With these evidences of bygone neglect and mutilation it was the more pleasing to note the reverent care with which the edifice, both inside and out, is now preserved.

The next stoppage was at

Marshfield,

specially interesting in connection with the battle described by the Dean. Here luncheon was served in the Parish Room, previously a nonconformist meeting house.

The parish church of St. Mary once belonged to the Abbey of Keynsham, but Queen Mary gave both impropriation and advowson to New College, Oxford, in exchange for the manor of Steeplelee and other manors in Bedfordshire and Essex.

Here the Rev. — TROTMAN, of Northleach, son of the vicar, gave a succinct account of the manor and the church.

Mr. BUCKLE, in dealing with the architecture, ventured the opinion that the chancel had been at one time extended and a portion at the western end added to the nave. To this fact he attributed the double chancel arch, the position of the old one being marked by the outline of the door leading

to the rood loft, and by the archway (walled up) on the opposite side, which afforded another exit for the priest.

The church plate having been inspected, Colonel BRAMBLE stated that in the time of Elizabeth all the ancient vessels were ordered to be melted down and re-moulded to one pattern. The chalice had, as they would see, a rather large foot, and was shaped as a wine glass. It was made out of the ancient silver, and bore the date 1576. The cover, when taken off, could be used as a paten.

Canon TROTMAN explained that when he came to the parish he found that the foot, having been damaged, had been removed and the cover placed there in its stead. An entry in the register proved that it was done by a man in the town, who was paid five shillings for the work. He (the Canon) took it to a silversmith in Bristol, who had restored the foot in correct design, and the cover was liberated and devoted to its proper use.

Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY pointed out that after the Reformation, when the laity partook of the elements in both kinds, a larger chalice was required and hence the silver in the new ones was beaten out much thinner to provide vessels of greater capacity.

Canon TROTMAN wished to know why the two larger silver flagons were required.

Colonel BRAMBLE thought their introduction was due to the Puritans, who to show that they attached no significance to the Sacrament, were wont to get from the alehouse the cups used by the tapsters in drawing ale, which these silver vessels were modelled after.

Mr. ELWORTHY thought the size was due to the simple fact that a great deal of wine was consumed; people took heavy draughts, and therefore larger cups were required.

A clergyman remarked that this fact was confirmed by the large sums paid for wine, as disclosed in some parish accounts.

The mace, preserved with the church plate, which had formed

the subject of an interesting monograph by Mr. E. GREEN, appears to have had its origin in a lawsuit. Queen Elizabeth granted the manor to the Earl of Sussex, who sold it to George Gorslet, John Chambers, Nicholas Webb, and Thomas Cripps. The first-named had the largest share, and was lord of the manor. A dispute arose over the division of the property, which was carried to the Court of Chancery, where Gorslet gained the day, and as a peace offering he presented the mace to the town.

Leaving Marshfield the travellers turned towards Bath along the road skirting Cold Ashton and down the hill through Swainswick. It had been intended to go by Bannerdown, where stands the three-shire stone, but time prevented.

At

Claverton Manor

the members were courteously received by the President and his family, who had kindly prepared tea and other refreshments. In the picture gallery were seen relics found in exploring the ancient camp on the Down above, including pieces of rude pottery, tusks and bones of domestic animals, part of a quern, etc. From the charming grounds in front of the mansion and the romantic views there to be seen, the visitors strolled through the wood known as Bushy Norwood, on to Hampton Down, where Mr. SKRINE pointed out the ancient ridges of earth and stone hut circles, with remains, in one or two instances, of stone floors, and an excavation conjectured to have been a well. In the adjoining field was pointed out a continuation of the same earthworks, also the roadway that passed through the camp.

Here Prebendary BULLER, in the name of the Society, thanked Mr. Skrine for his services as President, and bore testimony to the advantages as well as honour of having one of the most distinguished laymen in the county—one respected and revered in that neighbourhood—at their head. Under his guidance they had been enabled to pursue their labours in

peace, while there was much that was exciting and acrimonious around them. They could not be too thankful for these favourable circumstances, as well as for the courtesy, geniality, and hospitality of their President. Their thanks were also due to the Mayor of Bath, to the Secretary, Colonel Bramble, who had so ably managed their excursions, to Mr. Buckle, and to those gentlemen who had admitted them to their houses, and allowed them to inspect the same, wet and foot-dirty as they were.

Mr. SKRINE briefly expressed his acknowledgments for the compliment paid him, and the pleasure it gave him to be of any service to the Society, whose presence in Bath would be welcome oftener than it had been in the past. He hoped that further explorations would be made in the camp around them, the magnitude of the area attesting the importance of the settlement and the valuable discoveries it was likely to yield.

Colonel BRAMBLE replied and intimated his indebtedness to the local Committee for their co-operation, specially mentioning Mr. E. T. D. Foxcroft and Mr. Daubeny, the hon. local secretary.

The visitors then walked to the top of Bathwick Hill, where the breaks were in waiting, and in these, after taking a cordial farewell of Mr. Skrine, they returned to Bath and dispersed. Thus ended the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Society, to the success of which, the Assistant Secretary and Curator, Mr. W. Bidgood, contributed not a little.

Additions to the Society's Museum and Library.

During the Year 1895.

THE MUSEUM.

Pair of Turkish pattens.—From Mr. W. DE C. PRIDEAUX.

Groat of James II.—From Mr. E. E. ORAM.

Small box of bones from a quarry at Clevedon, containing remains of horse, rhinoceros, bear, wolf, etc.—From Mr. HOLLYMAN.

Plate of Staffordshire ware.—From Mr. DEE.

Bristol token, 1670; Taunton token, Robert Tompson.

The Ancient and Holy Wells of Cornwall.—From the Publisher.

Complete set one cent to five dollars United States Columbian postage stamps, proofs.—From Mr. CLATWORTHY.

Two skins of puff adder from Natal.—From Mrs. LOUCH.

Two specimens of crocidolite from West Griqualand.—From Mr. FRANKLIN.

Document giving to Mr. Henry the keeping of the woods in Balligamin, signed by Edmund Spenser; a large python, a crocodile, and a fine specimen of Neptune's cup, *Alcyonium poculum*; and a terra-cotta plaque or stove tile of Rhenish ware, 16th century.—From Dr. JAMES TURLE.

Drawing of the seal of Sir William Paulton of Croscombe.—From Mr. J. T. IRVINE.

Bath tokens—Abbey Church (penny), Botanic Gardens (penny), W. Gye (halfpenny), Lambe and Son (halfpenny), All Saints Chapel (halfpenny), Cross Bath Pump Room (halfpenny), Free School (halfpenny), General Hospital (halfpenny), Kensington Chapel (halfpenny), Private Bath, Stall Street (halfpenny), Interior New Pump Room (halfpenny), Lambe

and Son (farthing), Pump Room, Heath (farthing).—Purchased.

Slab of coal shale from St. John's Colliery, Staveley, Derbyshire.—From Mr. J. R. JOHNSON.

Tokens—Birmingham Company, payable in Bristol; Birmingham Coining and Copper Company, payable in Bristol.—Purchased.

A parcel of dried specimens of Somersetshire plants.—From Miss ANNIE BAKER.

A polished specimen of the "Cocoa-de-Mer," from the Seychelle Islands.—From Mr. GALBRAITH.

Eight specimens of Public House Checks—Luttrell Arms, Dunster, (3); Bristol Arms and Three Crowns, Bridgwater; King's Head, Frome; George Hotel, Castle Cary; Greyhound, Wincanton.—From Mr. TITE.

THE LIBRARY.

Bath Chronicle, Dec. 5, Dec. 26, 1793; Jan. 2, Jan. 16, 1794; *Morning Chronicle*, April 25, 26, 28, 1800; *The Oracle*, Feb. 15, 18, 19, 1799; *The Courier*, June 25, 27, 1808.—Purchased.

Prospectus of a history, plan and directory of the town of Taunton, with MS. list of subscribers; also a bill for two fire engines supplied to the town of Taunton, 1753.—From Mr. HUGH NORRIS.

Greek Lexicon.—From Mr. CHISHOLM-BATTEN.

Nova Scotian Institute—*Proceedings*, vol. i, pt. 3.

Alexander Popham, M.P. for Taunton, and the Bill for the Prevention of the Gaol Distemper, 1774.—From the Author, Mr. A. D. WILLCOCKS.

Letter Books of John Hervey, First Earl of Bristol, 3 vols.; *The Diary of John Hervey, First Earl of Bristol*; *Ickworth Parish Registers, 1566-1890*; a volume of Charges, etc., containing *Bishop Ken's Ichabod, or Five Groans of the Church*,

1691; *Bishop Burnett's Pastoral Care*; *Bishop Kidder's Charge at Axbridge*, 1692; *Bishop Stillingfleet's Charge at Worcester*, 1690; *Bishop Burnett's Discourses to the Clergy of the Diocese of Sarum*, 1694; *Sprint's Sermon before an Assembly of Ministers at Taunton*, 1706; *Enty's Sermon before an Assembly of Ministers of Devon and Cornwall*, 1707.—From the Rev. S. H. A. HERVEY.

Wincanton Field Club—*Fifth Report*, 1893-4.

The Cypress of Somma; *Memoir of Thomas Cornysh, Bishop of Tenos*.—From the Author, Mr. WINSLOW JONES.

Vanishing London.—From the Author, Mr. R. W. PAUL.

The Residue of the Contemplations upon the Principall Passages of the Historie of the New Testament, by Jos. EIXON, 1634.—From Mr. H. J. VAN TRUMP.

A Companion to Mr. Bullock's Museum of Curiosities, No. 22, Piccadilly, 1807.

Some Memorials of the Life and Death of Elizabeth Jane Alford (formerly Pring), by her husband, Henry Alford.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1895.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

The Clevedon Family.

BY THE LATE SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

[THIS paper was compiled by one who did much for Archæology, Sir John Maclean. He designed it as a contribution to Somerset history, to be made through this Society; but, at his death, he had not completed it. His widow has kindly carried out his intentions. Though needing the revisal and re-arrangement of its author, it is still valuable to our county history, as being thoroughly trustworthy, all drawn from original records, and tracing the growth of a once important family from Ilbert or Hildebert, the sub-tenant of the Norman grantee of Clevedon, Mathew de Moretania, i.e., of Mortagne in Perche, Normandy. The Clevedons took their name from the Manor of Clevedon, and gave its second name to the Manor of Milton-Clevedon. It adds another to the numerous instances of our landed families springing not from the Norman Grantees of Domesday, but from their followers who are named in Domesday as their sub-tenants. When the great Fief was broken up through attainder or other cause, the claim of the sub-tenant to remain seems to have been recognized by the Crown, whether from policy, or from tenant-right, or from the strength of the hereditary principle. Hildebert's descendants made great use of the Christian name of his chief, Mathew. This fact favours the not unlikely surmise that Hildebert was allied in blood to his feudal lord.] The additions in square brackets are by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., to whom has been entrusted the work of editing the MS.

AS the family of Clevedon did not hold immediately of the King *in capite*, in tracing its descent we miss the Inquisitions post mortem and the records of homage, livery, etc., which, in the case of the King's tenants *in capite*, form such valuable evidence, and therefore have to rely upon incidental notices alone.

The earliest direct notice we find of the family is in 1166. When King Henry II was about to marry his daughter Maud to the Duke of Saxony, in order to levy the aid to which he was entitled thereon, he commanded the Barons and Tenants *in capite* to certify to him what knights' fees they respectively had, how many of the Old feoffment and how many of the New, and by whom the same were holden. Accordingly, in the Certificate of Henry Luvel (Lovell), in the Co. of Somerset, it is shewn that William de Clyvedon held of him two knights' fees.¹ These two fees we conclude were in Midelton (Milton) in the Hundred of Bruton. And on the same occasion we find that William, Earl of Gloucester, certifies that William de Clyvedon held of him in Gloucestershire one knight's fee.² The Earl does not render any specific Certificate for Somerset, and inasmuch as Clevedon was afterwards held of the Honour of Gloucester we can scarcely doubt that this refers to the same William Clyvedon.

This William de Clyvedon married Hawise, sister of Robert, Bishop of Bath (1133—1166), and relict of one of the de Estons of Eston-in-Gordano. It is stated in the Cartulary of Bruton Abbey that Hawise, sister of Robert, Bishop of Bath, with the consent of her "husband, William de Clyvedon, and Matilda, my daughter, and my heirs, and of Osbert Deneis, her husband³ gives to the Priory of Bruton two natives (serfs), Selwin and Alfred, and all their land—

(1). "Liber Niger," vol. 1, p. 100.

(2). "Ibid," p. 163.

(3). For issue see pedigree. [In an Exchequer Lay Subsidy, 1327-8, under the head of Milton occurs, "Roberto le Deneys ijs." *Somerset Record Society*, iii, 102.]

two ferlings—in alms.”¹ This charter was witnessed by William de Clivedon and Alfred de Montsorel.¹ And the gift was subsequently confirmed by Osbert Deneis and Matilda.²

Another charter shews that Philip de Eston in the time of Reginald, Bishop of Bath (1174—1191), granted to the Priory of Bruton one ferling of land in his land of Milton; in default of his being unable to warrant this land he confirms his father’s gift of Eston and that of his grandmother, Hawise. Witness, Richard de Morgan.³

William de Clyvedon granted the church of Middleton (Milton) in alms to the Priory of Bruton, Archdeacon Robert having already invested them with it at Cary, in full ruri-decanal chapter, the donor being present. Nevertheless, Robert Fitz Clerk ought to hold it of the aforesaid Canons and to render to them yearly one gold (Mark), to hold it as before it was demised, and henceforth the Canons are to possess it. The said Robert has sworn that he will observe this Contract on his part without fraud. Witness, Robert, Archdeacon, Ilbert and Gervase, Deans, Roger de Aldithford⁴ (*i.e.* Alford *hodie*). Confirmed by Savaric, Bishop of Bath (1192-1205).⁵

William de Clevedon had a grant of Free Warren in the time of Henry II, but we do not know the date of his death. His son, Matthew de Clevedon (I), however, having done homage, obtained livery of seizin of his lands in Somerset in 1217, and in 1225 he was appointed one of the collectors of the Aid granted by parliament in the previous year; and there is an

(1). Cart. Bruton, No. 101. This Cartulary is now in the possession of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ilchester, and these and other extracts from it were kindly given to me by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobhouse. Unfortunately, like other instruments of the same early period, they are undated. [It is now being printed by the *Somerset Record Society*.]

(2). *Ib.* No. 102.

(3). *Ibid.*, 99.

(4). *Ibid.*, 98.

(5). *Ibid.*, 99.

entry in the Testa de Nevill Returns for Somerset and Dorset,¹ shewing that at that time, 1229-30, he held one of the two knights' fees of Richard Lovel (Lovel) in Mideltune, in Bruton Hundred, afterwards called Milton-Clevedon, from having long been a portion of the possessions of the Clyvedon family, of which place the Lovels were chief lords for many descents. And we shall see, later on, that Alienor Lovel held the wardship of the heir of John de Clyvedon for half a knight's fee in Mylton of the inheritance of Richard Lovel.²

But to revert to Matthew de Clevedon, through whom we glean some important information concerning the early genealogy of the family. In 1188-9, Matthew de Clyvedon brought a suit in the king's court to recover against Richard de Ken six and a half hides of land in Ken³ and Hiwis as his just inheritance, which, he alleged, descended by right of Hildebert, who came at the conquest, to which Henry, the great-grandfather of the said Matthew, succeeded, and held that land in the time of King Henry I, the grandfather of the then king, taking thereout *esplevia*⁴ to the value of five shillings.⁵ The case was postponed, and we do not find that judgment was given, nor do we know the date of the death of this Matthew.

In the Octave of St. Hilary, 7 Hen. III, 1222-3, a Fine was levied between Matthew de Clevedon, claimant; and John de Ken⁶, tenant; for two knights' fees in Ken and Hiwis when a duel in arms was fought between them in court. Matthew acknowledged the two fees to be the right of John to hold from the said Matthew doing the service of two knights, except regal service, as much as belongs to a virgate

(1). "Testa de Nevill," p. 160.

(2). Subsidy Roll Som. 31 Edward I.

(3). The Manor of Ken was held afterwards of the Manor of Clevedon which it adjoined.

(4). The profits of an estate in custody.

(5). Cal. Rotuli Curie Regis, vol. 1, p. 419.

6. Probably the son of Richard Ken, named above.

and eight acres of the same land in Hiwis, viz., 32 acres and Messuage, which lie in Amerham, and held by Matilda, widow; and 40 acres lying in the same field next the 32 acres to hold of the chief lord of the fee by the service which is due from the land, and besides this, John gave the said Matthew 10 marks.¹ The widow Matilda must, we think, have been the daughter of Hawise, the wife of William Clevedon, by one of her former Husbands, and the widow of Osbert Deneis.

Hiwis was formerly a member of the Manor of Banwell and is situate in Brentmarsh.

There would seem to be here a gap in the line of descent. The next name we find is Raymond, concerning whom are Letters Patent of 56th Henry III (1272) for a partition of the lands of Thomas de Amire between John de Acton (misprinted "Atton" in the Calendar of Patent Rolls) and Margery² his wife, and Reimond de Clievedon and Elizabeth his wife, daughters and co-heirs of the said Thomas de Amire. The dates would seem to preclude Raymond from being the son of Matthew, but probably he was his grandson. Raymond would seem to have been alive in 1273-74, when the Jurors on the Inquisitions for the Hundred Rolls returned Raymond de Clifdon as among those in the County of Som-

1. [FEET OF FINES. (Somerset). S.R.S. vi. The following relate to the *Clevedon* family: always so spelt, except in one instance, when it is *Clifdon*.

- 3 Hen. III. Mathew de C. is witness to an interesting agreement, pp. 33-4.
 7 Hen. III. M. de C. and John de Ken (as above), p. 45.
 11 Hen. III. Philip de Wikes and Wm. le Daneys, of Wrokeshall, claimants, and Mathew de C., whom Agatha, his mother, called to warrant as to her dower from the moiety of a hide and 80 acres of land and 20 acres of wood in Middelton, p. 51.
 11 Hen. III. Edm. de Tudenham, claimant, and Wm. de Clivedon and Alda, his wife, defor., for 3 carucates of land in Luninton (? Luvinton), p. 63.
 27 Hen. III. Elyas, son of Richard, claimant, and Mathew de C., whom Wm. de C. called to warrant for a virgate of land in Hennegrave (Hengrove in Milton Clevedon), p. 123.
 33 Hen. III. Walter Pigun, claimant, and Mathew de Clifdon, tenent, for 22/- rent in Clifdon, p. 139.
 33 Hen. III. A claim similar to the one made 3 Hen. III, p. 371.]
- (2). She is afterwards called Margaret.

ersert who took and retained waifs and astrays (*averia astrausive cumeligges*) by ancient custom, but by what warrant the jurors knew not.¹ And two years later, the jurors say that Reymund de Clifdon and John de Acton (his brother-in-law) have gallows in Wndrestroe,² and assise of bread and beer, by what warrant they are ignorant; and, under the head of Portbury Hundred, they further say that Sir Raymund de Clyvedon, now for the first time styled a knight, and others, claimed to have wreck of sea, and that the said Raymund had raised a wall³ and obstructed the king's highway at Clyvedon; and, under the Hundred of Bruton, they find that the said Sir Reymund holds his land in Milton in free warren, but by what warrant they know not.⁴ Sir Raymond de Clevedon was dead before the year 1280, and his wife, Elizabeth, survived him, as appears from the following return: John de Acton and Margery, his wife, and Elizabeth who was the wife of Raymund de Clyvedon were summoned to shew by what warrant they claimed gallows and emendation of bread and beer in Wodestre,⁵ and other their lands without license. And John, Margery, and Elizabeth appeared and said that the gallows had pertained to them from time immemorial, and that the Dean and Chapter of Wells had granted to them the aforesaid emendation for twelve pence, which they gave per annum.⁶ Elizabeth, the relict, in 1297 was returned as holding lands in Somerset and Dorset worth £20 per annum, and was summoned to perform military service.⁷ She died before 1303, for in that year her heirs are mentioned.⁸

(1). Rot. Hund., vol. 2, p. 124.

(2). Ibid. p. 129. *Hodie*, Wanstrow, 5 miles from Bruton, on the Frome road.

(3). Ibid., p. 130.

(4). Rot. Hund., vol. 2, p. 137.

(5). Wanstrow.

(6). Pleas de quo waranto, 8 Edw. I, 1280.

(7). Parl. Writs, vol. 1, p. 537-8.

(8). Subsidy Rolls, 31 Edw. 1.

Raymond de Clyvedon would appear to have been married previously to his alliance with Elizabeth Amire, but we do not know anything of the lady or her family, nor have we any evidence of this marriage, or of the birth of his son, or that he held any of the family possessions. There was, however, a Raymond de Clyvedon II who from his name and designation must, we think, have been the son of the above-mentioned Raymond. This Raymond (II) was a very important personage. In 1292 he was summoned, with divers other persons, Barons of the realm, to attend the king wheresoever he should be (no particular place being mentioned in the writ), to consult upon the affairs of the nation, but after this occasion his name is not contained in any writ of a parliamentary nature.¹ On the 8th of June, 1294, he was summoned to a Council at Westminster, to attend the king on urgent affairs immediately after the receipt of the writ, and on the 14th was exempted from general service for the king's expedition into Gascony; and on the 1st of September in the same year, he was summoned for service beyond the sea against the king of France, and on the 7th of July, 1297, he was summoned to perform military service in person, in parts beyond the sea, and to attend the king in London with horse and arms.² What became of him afterwards we know not. Possibly he proceeded on this campaign and perished in the war. At all events he was dead without leaving issue male before 1303, in which year his heirs³ are mentioned (but not named) as holding divers lands in the Hundreds of Winterstoke and Childwill, consisting of two knights' fees, in Kevillbainham⁴, Hillbeck, Angsted, Divale, etc., in Somersetshire.

We may here mention that Matthew Clyvedon (I) probably

(1). Banks's Baronage, vol. 4, p. 176. Citing Rot. Claus. 22 Edw. I, m. 8. It should have been Rot. Vasconie of the same year and membrane.

(2). Parl. Writs, vol. 1, p. 537.

(3). Aid for marrying the king's daughter. Subsidy Roll Som. 31 Edw. 1.

(4). Keevil is in Wilts, near Trowbridge. Hilperton is the next parish to Keevil.

had a younger son named Thomas. In the 13th century a certain Thomas de Clyvedon granted to Gwyschard de Charone and his heirs and assigns, all his messuages and lands in Hortune and Stykeslaw [co. Wilts], which he had of the gift of Robert, son of Richard Templeman, Knt., Michael, son of Robert, of William de Stykeslaw, Roger his son, and Isabella, daughter of William Maudut, of 6d. by the year.¹

Raymond Clyvedon (I) by his wife Elizabeth Amire, had two sons, John and Matthew (II.) Elizabeth in 1285 held in Milton of Roger de Moels 20s. worth of land, and Margaret, or Margery, de Acton held of the same Roger, Wandestre by the service of 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and at the same time in the Hundred of Somerton, William de Govelton² and Elizabeth de Clyvedon and Baldwin de Norrington held two fees in the aforesaid ville of Govelton,² of which the aforesaid William had two parts and Elizabeth and Baldwin a quarter part, held of William Bluet, and William, of the King *in capite*. This is the fourth part of a fee in Govelton² held by Mathew Clyvedon in 1303. At the same time Margaret de Aketon [Acton] and Elizabeth de Clyvedon held two fees in the ville of Aure (Alre) of Hugh de Hoddingswell, and the same Hugh of the King *in capite*. This was held by John de Acton and Matthew de Clyvedon in 1303 as one Knight's fee.

John de Clyvedon (I), the elder of the two brothers mentioned above, held in 1285 in Milton, in the Hundred of Bruton, of Hugh Lovell,⁴ one Knight's fee. In 1294 John de Clyvedon, described as of Somerset and Dorset, was summoned to serve against the Welsh; and in 1297 he was returned as holding lands of the value of £20 a year *in capite*, or otherwise, in the said counties, and was summoned to perform military service, in person, beyond the sea. We do not

1. [A wrong reference is given here, and I have not been able to find the right one. F.W.W.]

2. Yovelton. Now Yeovilton.

3. *Kirby's Quest* "Somerset and Dorset," page 160.

4. *Ibid.*

find anything further concerning him, and he was dead before the year 1303. He married a lady named Elizabeth, but we know not her parentage. She would appear to have survived her husband many years, and in February 1348-9, and in 1352 twice, she presented to the Rectory of Cryket St. Thomas, in succession to William de Rodeney and Walter de Rodeney, who presented respectively in 1325 and 1327.¹ Possibly she was the heir of the Rodeneys, for we are not aware that the advowson of this church was ever vested in the Clevedon family. John de Clyvedon left issue, a son of his own name, (John II), of whom we shall treat hereafter.

Matthew (II), son of Raymond de Clyvedon, was the founder of the family of Clyvedon of Alre, or Aller, where his posterity remained for several descents. He held Aller in 1303, and is described as Lord of Aller in 1316.² In this year both Matthew de Clyvedon (II), and John de Clyvedon, possibly his son, attested an Indenture, made between the Bishop of Wells and the Master of the Hospital of St. Mark by Bristol, concerning the mill, etc., of Nether-Weare, belonging to the Hospital, and hurtful to the Bishop's tenants. An exchange was effected by friendly mediation at Nether-Weare, in June.³ And in the same year he is described as a Knight in the attestation to a charter among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Wells;⁴ and also in this year, pursuant to a Writ tested at Clipston,⁵ on the 5th March, Matthew de Clevedon is certified to be one of the Lords of the townships of Ginaton,⁶ Aller and [Stoke] Giffard in the County of Somerset.

1. "Somerset Incumbents," page 346.

2. Nom. Vill.

3. "Bishop Drogenford's Register," page 7.

4. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 79.

5. Clipston, near Lincoln, was a favourite Royal Palace with our Angevin and Plantagenet Kings, down to the time of Henry IV. The first two Edwards spent a considerable part of their time there. "Parliamentary Writs," 9 Edw. II.

6. [The parish of Greinton adjoins Aller.]

Having taken part with the Earl of Lancaster and the Barons in their rebellion, Sir Matthew de Clevedon (II), Knt., described as of Somerset, submitted to a fine of 400 marks, in consideration of which his life was spared, and he was discharged from prison upon giving sureties for his future good behaviour. Bond and recognizance, dated at York, 11th July, 16 Edw. II. (1322).¹ Nevertheless, a month afterwards the Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset was commanded to pursue him, and others, with "hue and cry."² He appears, however, to have soon made his peace, and obtained pardon, for in 1324 he was returned by the Sheriff as summoned for service, pursuant to a Writ dated 9th May. In this year he would seem to have been quite restored to the King's favour, and was employed in many offices of trust. He was accepted as one of the manucaptors for the good behaviour of Hugh de Torpington, on his discharge from prison as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster. Recognizance, 12th February, 1324-5. In this year also he was associated with John de Meriet as arrayers of Horse and Foot from the County of Somerset.

Sir Matthew, like his father, left two sons, John (III) and Matthew. John presented to Aller very soon after his father's death.³ This probably was the same John de Clevedon who was appointed by Bishop Drokensford, his Steward. In 1315 the Bishop notified to all his knights and tenants that "Sir John de Clevedon, Knt., being appointed our Seneschal, you are to respect him in that office"; and soon afterwards he was appointed one of the Auditors of all the Episcopal Manors; nevertheless the patent for his appointment as seneschal was not issued until St. Matthew's day (21st Sep.) 1320.

In the year 1316 complaint was made to the Bishop, when at Lydiard, on Thursday, in the vigil of St. Lambert, 10 Edward II (16 Sep. 1316), that the parson ran too many oxen

1. "Parliamentary Writs."

2. Writ tested at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2 Aug., 1322.

3. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 4.

with the Bishop's herd. Sir John de Clevedon, the Bishop's seneschal, called a jury of twelve men of the manor to give evidence on oath, who prove that the parson should have eight oxen to feed with the Bishop's.

John de Clyvedon was a witness with others to the confirmation, on *Inspeximus*, by the Dean and Chapter, of an agreement between the Bishop, John de Drokensford, and Richard Rodeney, Knt., concerning lands in Ceddre, in Stoke Giffard, and in other places. A.D. 1321.¹

On 16th Dec. 16 Edw. II (1322) Sir John de Clyvedon and his heirs received a Bond from the Bishop for the payment of £6 per annum during the life of John Tryvet for lands which the Bishop had of the gift of the said Sir John at Okehampton in Wyveliscombe. For this payment Sir John surrendered to the Bishop a life-hold in the Manor.²

Sir John de Clyvedon and others, witnesses to the foundation of two Chantries in the Cathedral of Wells, dated 21st February, 1330.³

John de Clyvedon and Richard de Acton, Knights, and Matthew Clyvedon are witnesses to a deed making arrangements for the services of a Chantry at North Cory on behalf of the Lord of Lillesdon, etc. Dated, A.D. 1355.⁴

Indenture made 4th Edw. II, between the Dean and Chapter of Wells and John de Acton, Nicholas Braunche, and John Clevedon, Knts., and Hugh de Bello Campo and Idonia his wife, John de Berkelee, and Walter Bole concerning pastures and Alder beds in Stathmore.⁵

There would appear to have been some difficulty about the Collection of the Tenths, prior to the grant of the following

1. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 89.

2. "Bishop Drokensford's Register," page 209.

3. Hist. MSS. Com. Report, No. 11. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," page 97. These were probably the two Chantries founded there by Robert Cornayles and John Drokensford.

4. Ibid, p. 180.

5. Ibid, p. 181.

subsidy, for on the 8th April, 1314, the Bishop writes to the Dean and Chapter a very urgent appeal to press on the Collection of the Tenths. He says: "Use every effort. Exercise your powers of Excommunication and Suspension, etc."¹ The Bishop was Chief Collector in his diocese.

In the year 1316 a misunderstanding or dispute appears to have arisen between the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, and the King respecting the subsidy granted by the parliament at Lincoln in 1315, a portion of which was charged on Ceddre moor. On 20th April, 1316, the Dean and Chapter acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Bishop, dated the 17th, in which he states that he has received a letter from the King, under the Privy Seal, ordering the Collection of the money agreed upon in the parliament at Lincoln. The Bishop sends this letter by the hands of his Seneschal (Sir John de Clevedon) and others who were present at that parliament. The Dean and Chapter reply that they will appear by their proctors in the parliament now sitting in London, and act in the same way as others who are there, and as the King's letters to themselves shall direct.²

On the 5th of January following, the Dean and Chapter write to the Bishop concerning the payment of the Tenths, informing him that they have been much disturbed by the threatening tone of a royal letter, of which they send a copy to the Bishop, and beg his protection. A portion of Ceddre Moor is that to which the disputed payment belongs. They cannot decide such questions without consultation with the full chapter. Hence the delay. A Chapter has been summoned. Their deliberations have taken place in the presence of the lords J. Randolf, John de Clyvedon (III), and Matthew de Clyvedon (II).³

A portion of these Tenths appear to have been paid, and,

1. Hist. MSS. Commission. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," p. 85.

2. *Ibid*, pp. 80-81.

3. *Ibid*, p. 82.

cir. 1319, the Dean and Chapter write to the Bishop as to the answer he is to give to the King's demand for the payment of the 500 marks, residue of the Tenths. They will not delay, but must take council with their brethren.¹

In 1319 Matthew de Clevedon was summoned to perform Military Service in person against the Scots, muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the Octave of Holy Trinity (10th June.) Test. 20 Mar., 12th Edw. II. This muster, however, was postponed for one month when he was again summoned.²

When, in 1321, in consequence of the demand made by his rebellious Barons, Edward II was constrained to banish from the Kingdom Hugh le Despenser, the younger, the Office which he held of Constable of the Castle and Keeper of the Barton and Town of Bristol, was granted by the King "to his beloved and faithful Matthew de Clyvedon³ and John de Clyvedon, his brother, at the rent of £210 and certain other charges, being the same conditions upon which it had been held by le Despenser, and his predecessor, Lord Baddlesmere. The tenure of the Clyvedons, however, was very short. Probably the grant was only intended by the King to be temporary, and that the grantees were aware of it. They held it barely one year. Le Despenser was recalled, and the Office was regranted to him on 3rd May, 1322.⁴

In the same year (1322) Matthew de Clevedon presented to the chantry of St. Mary at Aller, and in 1325 he presented a Clerk of his own name to the Parish Church of St. Andrew, at Aller, and on the Kalends of Decr in that year the Bishop issued a Commission⁵ to Dean Godley to examine the Certifi-

1. Hist. MSS. Commission. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," p. 84.

2. "Parliamentary Writs."

3. Letters Patent, dated 10 May, 1321. "Rot. Originalia," 14 Edw. II, m. 10.

4. *Ib.* 15, Edw. II, m. 15. See also "Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society's Volume XV, pp. 187-189.

5. Dated at Odstock by Sarum, 9 Kal. Dec., 1325. "Bishop Drokensford's Register," page 300.

cate upon the vacancy, etc., with a view to the institution and induction of Matthew Clevedon, Clerk,¹ as Rector of Alre. He was not instituted, however, until 1328.² This was doubtless Matthew, the son of Sir John Clevedon, who received the tonsure in 1321.³

There are many charters among the muniments of the Chapter at Wells noted in a Volume called "Liber Albus," relating to the Manors of Cheddar and Shipham, and the Advowson of the Church of the latter manor, in which manors, etc., the Clyvedons of Alre would seem to have been much concerned, but the nature of their interest in the property does not clearly appear. Unfortunately, most of the charters are undated, and are printed promiscuously. The first we shall notice is an undated one, whereby Robert Malherbe, Lord of Shipham, granted a tenement there to one William le Walshe.⁴ There is another by which Henry de Cuntevill granted land in Shipham to Robert Malherbe, also undated, but we consider all these are as early as the time of Edward I. In the beginning of the following reign, certain lands in Shipham had become vested in Matthew de Clyvedon of Alre, who granted them to his son, John de Clyvedon, and his wife, Mary de Drokensford, dated 12 Edw. II ;⁵ and in the same year, the said John and Mary, his wife, appointed (certain persons) to receive possession of the said lands from the said

1. "Somerset Incumbents," page 4 ; for the chantry see p. 5.

2. On the 5 Kal., May 1329, he was granted letters dimissory as Rector of the Church of Alre, to obtain all minor orders, and likewise the order of Subdeacon. We know nothing of him after this date.

Dimissoria,—[27 Aprilis, 1329.] Memorandum quod, V^{to} Kalendas Maii, anno supradicto [M^o. CCC^{mo} vicesimo nono], apud Dogmeresfelde, dominus concessit Matheo de Clyvedone, Rectori ecclesie de Alre, clerico, litteras dimissorias ad omnes minores ordines, et similiter ad ordinem subdiaconatus, etc., in forma consueta.

E Registr. domini, domini Johannis de Drokensforde, Bathoniensis et Wellensis Episcopi,—folio CCCvj.

3. Reg. Drok. S.R.S. i, p. 211.

4. Hist. MSS. D. and C. of Wells, p. 216.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 217.

Matthew. Given at Alre, 12 Edw. II.¹ By a charter dated at Schepham on Sunday next after the feast of St. Thomas, 15 Edward II, Margeria Malherbe granted to Matthew Clyvedon, Kt., the court (curia) of Schepham, which had been her dowry.² This grant would carry the manor, and John de Clyvedon, Kt., Lord of Alre, granted to Richard Hendibody and Margeria, his wife, a tenement in Shipham. Given at Alre on Sunday next after the feast of St. Luke, 28 Edw. III³ (query, was this the same Margery now remarried to Richard Hendibody, who granted the Manor Court 33 years before). Sir John de Clevedon thus acquired the Manor of Shipham and from him it passed to his descendant William, the last Lord Botreaux, who died in 1462, s. p.m. He was the son of Elizabeth St. Loe, daughter and sole heir of Margaret de Clevedon, daughter and sole heir of Sir John de Clevedon, only surviving son of the aforesaid Sir John de Clevedon and Mary Drokensford, his wife. William, Lord Botreaux sold the Manor of Schepham with certain exceptions in 6th Henry V (1428).⁴ He presented to the Church of Shipham in the same year and in 1434, and to Aller in 1438 and 1442.⁵

Sir John de Clevedon would appear to have vacated the Stewardship of the Bishop's lands, at least of some of the manors, for on the 7th of June, 1327, he was appointed during pleasure the Bishop's Steward (of manors) *vice* Sir J. Randolf.

There are many other documents among the Wells Chapter Muniments referring to the Clevedons, but they relate chiefly to formal matters connected with the Bishop's Court. Both Sir John and Sir Matthew Clevedon appear to have been

1. Hist. MSS. D. and C. of Wells, p. 217.
2. *Ibid.*, p. 217.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 217.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 217.
5. Som. Incumbents, pp. 4, 182.

domestic knights, but we do not find anything relating to the private history of the Clevedon family except two incidents which may be deserving of notice. The first is a mandate from the Bishop to the Reeves and tenants of the Manor inherited by Sir Matthew Clevedon in Yeovilton, stating that he has made John de Pucklechurch guardian of it whilst in the Bishop's hands, and all are to obey.¹ The other is a memorandum, dated 4 Ides of April, 1321, that the Bishop had absolved Sir Matthew, one of his attendant knights, from the Ban of excommunication incurred by violence to Sir Simon Sauvage, Clerk,² by abstracting him from Chard Church. The offender had previously made satisfaction to Simon, and sworn to abide injunctions.³ Sir Matthew would seem to have been a turbulent man, and perhaps it was for this offence that the Bishop had seized his lands.

We may remark that we have not before seen any mention of the Manor of Yeovilton,⁴ but we may mention that it was one of the Manors which Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Clevedon, carried in marriage to Sir Peter Courtenay. See *post*.

Sir John de Clevedon (III), who married Mary Drokensford, had issue by her—two sons, John (IV) and Philip. He married, secondly, a lady named Emma, of whom no further information has been preserved. By this marriage, Sir John had issue, one daughter, named Katherine. She married, firstly, Sir Peter Vele, of Charfield, Co. Glouc., Knt., who died *cir.* 1343, by whom she had issue, a son and heir named Thomas. Katherine, in 1347, became the second wife of Thomas (III), Lord Berkeley, to whom Smyth says: "She was fruitful, both in land and children, She survived her

1. Bp. Drokensford's Reg., p. 145.

2. Simon Savage was Rector of Asholt in 1314, when he resigned and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas—"Somerset Incumbents," 306. In 1320 he was instituted to the Rectory of Bradford, near Taunton—Ib. 314.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 187.

4. Drokensford's Reg., p. 145.

second husband 24 years, and dying 13th March, 1385, was buried in Berkeley Church."¹

John de Clevedon (IV), elder son of Sir John de Clevedon and Mary Drokensford, married a lady named Elizabeth, but we have no certain knowledge of her family. He died before 1348, leaving an only daughter and heir named Margaret. Elizabeth survived her husband many years. She presented to Cricket St. Thomas in 1348, and in 1352 twice. The two previous presentations were made by William and Walter de Rodeney, in 1325 and 1327, respectively.²

The only child of this marriage was a daughter named Margaret, of whom presently.

Philip de Clevedon, the younger son of Sir John and Mary Drokensford, married a lady named Elizabeth, of whose parentage we have no knowledge. He had a grant from his father in 1338 of an annuity of £11 14s. 6d. per annum. We believe they died s.p.

Margaret, daughter and sole heir of John (IV) de Clevedon, was twice married, first to Sir John St. Loe (or St. Laudo), Knt., as his second wife, by whom she had issue, a son named Alexander, and a daughter called Elizabeth, and secondly to Sir Peter Courteney, K.G., second son of Hugh, Earl of Devon, by Margaret de Bohun, his wife. He died s.p. A series of Inquisitions was taken after the deaths of these several parties, but it will suffice if we note the particulars which more especially relate to Margaret de Clevedon and her estates. The first was taken on 28th January, 1411, for the County of Wilts, on the death of Margaret, the relict of Sir John de Sancto Laudo (St. Loe), in which it was found that she was seized for life of the Manor and Advowson of Little Cheverel, Wilts, with remainder to Alexander de Sancto Laudo, her son, who predeceased her, remainder to William,

1. *Smyth's* "Berkeley MSS." Maclean's Edition, vol. i, p. 346.

2. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 346. Was Elizabeth Clevedon a daughter and heir of that house?

Lord Botreaux, kinsman and next heir of the said Alexander : viz., son of Elizabeth, sister of the said Alexander ; that the said Margaret died 5th January, last past, and that the said William, Lord Botreaux, is of full age.¹ The second was taken on 21 Nov., 1412, for the County of Dorset. It was found that Sir John de Clevedon, Knt., Nicholas de Aylesbury, Chaplain, and John de Huldebrond (as feoffees to uses) gave and granted to Sir John Sancto Laudo and Margaret, his wife, and their heirs male, the Manor of Maiden Newton, etc., that the said Sir John had had two wives : viz., Alice, daughter of Sir John Paveley, of Broke (Wilts), and secondly, the said Margaret, daughter of John de Clevedon, Junr. By the said Margaret, his second wife, he had issue, a son, Alexander, and daughter, Elizabeth. Sir John died, and the said son, Alexander, also died in the lifetime of his mother, Margaret, s.p. ; and the said Elizabeth was married to Sir William Botreaux, Knt., Lord Botreaux, and they had issue William, Lord Botreaux, that now is.²

The third Inquisition was taken on the 19th Jan., 1411-12 for Somerset. The jurors found that Margaret, relict of Sir John Sancto Laudo, held the Manors of Alre, Yevilton, Cricket-Thomas, Shepham, Cheddre, Leghe, etc., and rents in Welles, with the Advowsons of the Churches of Alre, Cricket Thomas, Shepham and the Chantry of Alre, by grant to her and Sir Peter Courtney, Knt., her second husband, who is now deceased, under a final concord, levied in 15th Richard II (1391-2), with remainder to William Botreaux, son of Elizabeth, daughter of them, the said John de Sancto

1. Inq. p.m. 13 Henry IV, No. 30. William Lord Botreaux was born 20 Feb. 1389-90, summoned to parliament 1412-61, and died 16 May 1462. Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. IV, No. 15. [He was buried in the church of N. Cadbury (Somerset). An abstract of his will is given in *Test. Vet.*, p. 191. It is dated 47 years before his death, and was made when he was about to accompany Hen. V into France.]

2. Inq. p.m. 14 Henry IV.

Laudo and Margaret, and to the issue of the said William Botreaux.

On the 22 Nov., 1375, an Inquisition was taken for Wilts, on the death of Sir John St. Lo, deceased, in which it was found that the said Sir John died 8th Nov. inst., and that Alexander, aged half a year, and now surviving, is his son and next heir by Margaret, his second wife, who is also surviving.¹

Perhaps the most interesting, at least for our purpose, is the following :—

Inquisition taken on Saturday before Passion Sunday, 6 Henry IV (4 April 1405), on the death of Sir Peter Courtenay, Knt. It was found that the said Sir Peter died on the 2nd February last past (1404-5), without issue,² and that Edward, Earl of Devon, is his kinsman and nearest heir : viz., son of Edward, brother of the said Sir Peter. The jurors found that the said Sir Peter held, in right of Margaret his wife, who is still surviving, the following Manors, etc. Mayden Newton, and Messuages in la Thorpe, Natton and Crokeway, Dorset ; Penyton, a moiety of Bedham, Flexland, and Benstede, Co. Southampton ; Little Cheveral and the Advowson of its Church and Chantry, Harden-Hywysch and Advowson, etc., Wilts ; Alre, Crikett-Thomas, Yevilton, Shepham, Cheddre, and Leghe, Standerwyk,³ Raden,³ Pobe-lewe,⁴ Nyweton-Seintlow, and Chelworthe, with the Advowsons of the Churches of Alre, Crikett-Thomas, and Shepham, and the Chantry of Alre, etc., in the Co. of Somerset ; with remainder after the decease of Margaret, his wife, to William Botreaux, son of Elizabeth, daughter of the said Margaret, by John de Sancto Laudo, her former husband.⁵

1. Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, No. 34, Part 2.

2. Sir Peter Courtenay presented to the Chantry at Aller, in right of his wife in 1403 and 1404. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 5.

3. Standerwick and Rodden, near Frome.

4. Publow.

5. Inq. p.m. 6 Henry IV, No. 38.

The Will of Margaret Courtenay is stated to have been dated 14th Nov., 1412, but this must be a clerical error, for it was proved 7th February, 1411-2, and she died 5th January, 1411-2. She desires to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Bath, near the body of "my late husband, John de St. Lo" (*Sancto Laudo*).

She mentions "my son William, Lord Botreaux, my daughter Elizabeth, wife of the said William, Lord Botreaux, my daughter (grand-daughter) Margaret Botreaux, Richard Bonvyll, John Bury, Alice Bonvyll, and my stepson, John [Bonvill]. She directs that prayers shall be said for the souls of herself, "John de St. Laudo, late my husband, of John de St. Laudo, my late husband's father, and of Ela his wife, my late husband's mother; and she appoints: Robert Vele, Richard Virgo, Richard Bonvyll, and John Bury, Executors; and William, Lord Botreaux, her son-in-law, Overseer.¹

William (II), Lord Botreaux, was 23 years of age on his father's death in 1391, whom he succeeded, and upon doing homage and giving security for his relief had seizin of his lands.² He was summoned to the parliament appointed to meet at Westminster on 2nd Nov., but we have no proof that he sat. He died 25th May, 1395. William de Botreaux, his son and heir, was aged 5 years and more.³ His wife survived him, and by virtue of Letters Patent occupied the Estates during the minority of the heir.

William (III), Lord Botreaux, succeeded to the Barony on his father's death. By an Inquisition taken at Oxford, 15 Oct. 13 Henry IV (1411), it was found that he was of full age on the 20th February previously. He was summoned and sat in numerous parliaments, from the 3rd February, 1413, until his death. On 13th Nov., 1413, he had licence from the King to travel in the Holy Land and other places, and to be

1. Prob. 7 Feb. 1411-12. P.C.C. [24 Marche.]

2. Rot. Fin. 17 Rich. II, m. 12.

3. Inq. p.m. 19th Ric. II, No. 3.

absent for two years.¹ On the 28th June, 1416, being about to set out in the service of the King in the French wars, he was granted letters of protection during his absence, and he joined the Expedition 21st August following.² He did not perform his homage and have livery of seizin until 27th Nov., 1433.³ He presented to the Church of Aller in 1453, and to the Chantry there in 1438 and 1442; to the Church of Shipham in 1428 and 1434; to Newton St. Loe in 1419, 1428, 1449, 1453, and 1457; to Cricket Thomas, 1414, 1417, 1423, 1427, 1432, and 1440.⁴

In the Writ of Summons to Parliament, dated 10th of October, 7th Henry V, he is described as "Le Sire de Botreaux," and thenceforward he is always described as a knight.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Beaumont, and left a daughter and heir named Margaret, who, during her father's life-time, had become the wife of Robert, second Baron Hungerford, who died 18th of May, 1459.⁵

William, the third Baron Botreaux, died in 1462. In the Inquisition taken thereupon on 16th July, 2 Edw. IV, the jurors say that he held on the day of his death the manors of Alre, Walton, Cheddre, Cricket Thomas and Advowson, that he died 15th of May last past, and that Margaret who was the wife of Robert Hungerford, Kt., deceased, is daughter of the said William and his nearest heir, and is aged forty years and morc.⁶

Margaret, Lady Hungerford, as sole heir of her father after his death, became Baroness Botreaux in her own right, and in 1474 as Margaret, Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, widow, daughter and heir of William, late Lord Botreaux, pre-

1. French Roll, 1 Hen. V, m. 13.

2. Ib. 4 Henry V, m. 85.

3. Fine Roll, 12 Hen. VI, m. 20.

4. Somerset Incumbents (*under these parishes*).

5. Inq. p. m. 37 Henry VI.

6. Inq. p. m. 2 Edw. IV, No. 15.

sented to the parish church of Aller as she had done to the chantry there in the previous year. She also presented to the church of Cricket Thomas in 1463, and also to many advowsons of her Hungerford inheritance.¹ She survived her father about sixteen years. By an Inquisition taken after her death at Bradford on 25th of June, 1478, it was found that Margaret, Lady Botreaux, was wife of Robert, Lord Hungerford, and the jurors say that the said Margaret died the 7th of February last past before the taking of this inquisition, and they say that Mary Hungerford is cousin and nearest heir of the same Margaret, viz., the daughter of Thomas, son of Robert, son of the said Margaret, and they say that the said Mary at the time of taking of this inquisition was aged eleven years and more.²

The grandmother of this young Lady was the sole heir and sixth in descent of John de Molyns, summoned to Parliament as a Baron, 41 Edw. III (1367). She married Robert Hungerford who was summoned, *vitâ patris*, as Baron Molyns, so that the heir of Margaret Botreaux had now become, in her own right, Baroness Botreaux, Hungerford and Molyns. Her custody and marriage was granted in 1478 to William, Lord Hastings, whose son and heir, Edward, she married, and on 18th of February, 20th Edw. IV, special livery of seizin was granted to Edward Hastings, Kt., and the Lady Mary, his wife, heir of Margaret, the late Lady Hungerford, deceased, of land held by her *in capite* and of which she died seized.³ In 1485 she obtained the reversal of the attainder of her father and grandfather. Edward Hastings, in 22 Edw. IV, had summons to Parliament *jure uxoris* as Baron Hungerford, Moels, Botreaux and Molyns.

Edward, Lord Hastings and Hungerford, in right of Mary, his wife, presented to the Chantry of Aller in 1504, and in the

1. "Somerset Incumbents." (Index of Patrons).

2. Inq p.m. 18 Edw. IV, No. 40.

3. Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. IV.

following year to the parish Church. He was summoned to Parliament from the 22 Edw. IV, until his death. He died in 1506. His will is dated 4th November in that year,¹ and he left his wife surviving him. She married secondly Sir Richard Sacheverel, Kt., son of Ralph Sacheverel of Morley, co. Notts, who died 8th Henry VIII, s. p.² Sir Richard Sacheverel, Kt., and Mary, Lady of Hungerford, his wife, presented to the Church of Aller in 1522, and they jointly presented to the Chantry there in the following year; they presented to Newton St. Loe in 1521 and again in 1530.

George Hastings succeeded his father as Baron Hastings, and his mother as Baron Botreaux, Hungerford and de Molyns, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Hastings, and in 1529 was created Earl of Huntingdon.³ He married Anna, daughter of Henry Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, relict of Sir Walter Herbert, Kt., second son of William Earl of Pembroke. He presented to Newton St. Loe in 1542. By Inquisition *post mortem* taken at Crokehorn (Crewkerne) 21st July, 28th Henry VIII, it appears that the said George, Earl of Huntingdon, died 24th March then last past (1525-6), and that Francis, then Earl of Huntingdon, etc., was his son and next heir, and was of the age of thirty years and more: and he had livery of seizin 13th June, 36 Henry VIII.

Francis Hastings succeeded his father as second Earl of Huntingdon and fourth Baron Hastings, and had livery of seizin of his father's lands 18th June, 36 Henry VIII. He married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pole, Lord Montacute, son and heir of Richard Pole, K.G., by Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heir of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV. He presented to the church of Aller in 1537. After his death an inquisition was taken at Hynkley, Co. Leicester, when it was found that Francis, Earl

1. [P.C.C. 37 Bennett.]

2. Visitation of Notts: Harl. Soc. iv, 163.

3. Letters Patent, 8 December, 21 Henry VIII.

of Huntingdon, etc., died (illegible) June, 2nd Elizabeth, and that Henry, then Earl of Huntingdon, was his son and next heir, and on the 20th day of the same month was aged twenty-three years. Besides Henry his heir he left five sons: George, William, Edward, Francis and Walter. He died and was buried at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where is a monument to his memory. His Countess, Catherine, died 23rd September, 1576.

Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, succeeded his father as the third Earl, and fifth Baron Hastings, K.G., and had livery of seizin of his lands, 12th June, 3 Elizabeth. He presented to the church of Aller, 1582. He married Catherine, daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. He was buried at Ashby de la Zouch. Upon the Inquisition taken after his death, 22nd September, 39th Elizabeth, it was found that he died 8th December, 1595, without issue, and that George, brother of the said Henry, was his next heir, and was aged sixty years and more.

George Hastings succeeded his brother as sixth Baron Hastings. He married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Port, Kt. He died 30th December, 1604, as found by the Inquisition taken after his death, in which it was also found that Henry, then Earl of Huntingdon, was the next heir of the said George, viz., the son and heir of Francis, Lord Hastings, deceased, son and heir-apparent of the said George, Earl of Huntingdon, and that the said Henry is of the age of eighteen years and six months or thereabouts. Francis, Lord Hastings, son of George, the fourth Earl of Huntingdon, died *vita patris*, and that Henry, son and heir of Francis, Lord Hastings, in December, 1604, succeeded as seventh Baron Hastings and fifth Earl of Huntingdon.

In 1607, Walter Hastings, Esq., Thomas Spencer, Esq., and Thomas Harvy, Esq., with the assent of the Earl of Huntingdon presented to the Church of Aller, and the advowson soon afterwards was conveyed to Emanuel College, in

which it is still vested. The manor also was dismembered and some portion of it conveyed to Sir Edward Hext.

We must now return to Matthew (III), son of Matthew (II), the first of Aller. It will be remembered that in 1321 he was appointed jointly, with his brother John, Constable of the Castle of Bristol and keeper of the town and barton, the circumstances attending which we have already stated.¹ On the 1st June, in the same year, the King granted to Matthew de Clevedon the keeping of the Hundred of Catesash and Stanes [Stone], in the County of Somerset, and of the King's Gaol of Somerton, to hold during the King's pleasure in the same manner as John de Kingeston had the keeping thereof, paying for the same yearly only as much as the same John was wont to pay. In 1343 Matthew was enfeoffed in the Office of the King's Forester in Somersetshire by Richard Damory,² who had acquired it some eight years previously from Matthew Peche, whose ancestors had held it for several generations. This Forestership was endowed with the Manor of Newton, in North Petherton. An official residence with a chapel was attached to the manor. John de Clyvedon, Knt., Matthew de Clyvedon and others were witnesses to an Indenture in 1355, by which the Dean and Chapter of Wells augmented the revenue of the Vicarage of North Cory.³ In 1362 Matthew de Clyvedon presented to the Rectory of Stoke Perrow.⁴ In 1389 Richard de Clyvedon (described as son and heir of Matthew) and Elyas Spelly were parties to a composition with the Dean and Chapter of Wells, and John Beauchamp of Lillesdon, Knt., concerning Saltmore in Northcory.⁵ Matthew represented the County of Somerset in par-

1. *Ante*, p. 13.

2. Rot. Orig., 14 Edw. II, m. 11. See also *Bishop Hobhouse's* "Somerset Forest Bounds," S.A.S. xxxvii, ii, 85.

3. Hist. MSS. Com. Report. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," p. 180.

4. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 447.

5. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 159.

liament, in 1360, 1362, and 1364. We know not the precise date of his death. He was living in 1376, but dead before 1378. His wife's name was Johanna, and she was living in 1376.¹

A fine was levied in 21 Edward III, Easter term, and afterwards in Michaelmas term, to this effect. Between Edmund de Clyvedon, Knt., and Johanna, his wife, querents, and Richard de Clyvedon, defor., concerning the Manor of Milton juxta Bruton. To wit, that the aforesaid Edmund and Johanna recognised the aforesaid Manor with its appurtenances as the right of the same Richard, and the same Richard, for himself and his heirs granted the said Manor, that Emma, who was the wife of John de Clyvedon, held in dower as the inheritance of the aforesaid Richard, and which ought to revert to the said Richard, with remainder to the aforesaid Edmund and Johanna, and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid Edmund.²

Final agreement between John Wyking, John Pickering, and John Camb quer., and Matthew Clyvedon and Johanna his wife, def. of the Manors of Sele (Zeals), and tenements in Meere, Caldecote, Seles, Wolferton, Little Ammesbury, in Co. of Wilts, and tenement in Grayspere,³ in Co. of Somerset, which was acknowledged to be the right of the said John and others, who granted the same to the said Matthew and Johanna his wife, in tail, remainder to Alexander, his son, remainder to Richard, brother of the said Alexander.⁴

After this somewhat long digression we return to the senior line in the person of John, son and heir of John de Clevedon, who died before 1303. He held lands of the value of £40

1. Pedes Finium 50 Edw. III, "Divers Counties," No. 155.

2. Pedes Finium, Som., 21 Edw. III, Trinity Term. [Ric. Clyvedon, Inq. p.m., 5 Ric. II, No. 70.]

3. Now Gasper, a hamlet in Somerset, but attached to the parish of Stourton in Wilts.

4. Pedes Finium, 50 Edw. III, No. 155.

per annum or more, probably the same as had been held by his father and grandmother in 1297, £20 a year each ; and in respect to these lands she was, in 1301, summoned to Berwick-upon-Tweed, in person, to serve against the Scots.¹ In 1303, he succeeded his uncle, Raymond, in the Manor of Clevedon, etc., and, in 1308, he was one of the knights at the famous Tournament at Stepney. John de Clevedon presented to the Chapel of Hydehall, in Clevedon, in 1318, as he did again as Sir John de Clevedon, Kt., in 1326.² In March of the following year, he was on a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to hear and determine a complaint of the Dean of St. Andrew's, Wells, against the Abbot of Glastonbury ;³ and in October following he was appointed a Collector of the subsidy for the County of Somerset for the Scotch War.⁴ In February, 1328, he was again on a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to hear a case of John de Acton against Richard de la Regrave as to trespass.⁵ On the 26th July, 1329, he was appointed Custos of the See of Bath and Wells, then in the King's hands during the vacancy of the Bishopric,⁶ and on 18th May, in the same year, he was one of the three Commissioners of the Peace for the County of Somerset.

Sir John de Clevedon married a lady named Emelina, but we know not of what family. He died in 1336, leaving two sons, named Edmund and Matthew. His wife survived him.⁷ Both these sons received the tonsure on the 29th December, 1322.⁸

(1). Parl. Writs, vol. 1, p. 307.

(2). Somerset Incumbents, p. 258.

(3). Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. III.

(4). Ib.

(5). Ib. 3 Edw. III. [In the MS. the name *Regrave* is written in pencil]

(6). Ib. 4 Edw. III.

(7). But died in the same year, seized of Milsted. Inq. p. m. 50 Edw. III, No. 28.

(8). Bp. Drokensford's Register, p. 211. It does not follow that because these lads took the first step towards Holy Orders they proceeded further, or that they ever contemplated doing so. The reception of this first degree con-

Sir John de Clyvedon, describing himself as Lord of Clyvedon, Knight, made his will on Friday, the vigil of St. Lawrence, 1336 (9 Aug.) He directs his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the Church of St. Andrew of Clyvedon. This interesting Will is printed *in extenso* in English at the end of this Paper. Probate dated 4 Kal. in the same year.

In 1340 Sir Edmund Clyvedon, Knt., presented to the Rectory of Thorn Coffin, in succession to Robert Coffin, who made the previous presentation in 1326.¹ On this occasion he presented as the custos of William Coffin, and did so again later in the same year. In 1348 William Coffin, himself, presented. In 1352 Sir Edmund again presented to this benefice, by reason of the custody of William Coffin, son of William Coffin, deceased. In 1362, Alice, sometime the wife of John Corde (? Credy), Esq., presented to the same benefice. This succession of guardianships would seem to us to imply some kindred; and this conjecture would appear to be confirmed by the following documents. Early in the year 1377, a Writ was issued to the Escheator of Somerset, reciting that Emma Coffyn and Isabella Coffyn, being the heirs of Sir Edmund Clyvedon, who held from the King *in capite*, being under age and in the King's custody, held by Knight Service, on the days of their deaths respectively, as the King is informed, the Escheator is commanded to take into the King's hands, without delay, all the lands and tenements which the said

ferred many privileges. Most of the learned professions at that time were filled with ecclesiastics. The Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph, the learned author of the admirable "Analytical digest of the Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Exeter," has kindly called my attention to the remarkable fact that Bishop Stapeldon, on his first ordination at Crediton, in 1308, polled no fewer than the astounding number of four hundred Tonsurati; and so great did the abuse become that the famous Bishop Grandison deplored it, proclaiming his resolve not to tonsure any more youths, except such as he had satisfied himself were fit to be advanced.

It will be observed that neither of these sons are described in Sir John's Will as Clerks.

1. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 193.

Emma and Isabella held of the said inheritance on the days when they died, and make enquiry by Jury what tenements the said Emma and Isabella held of the said inheritance, and how much of others, what the said lands produced yearly, on what days the said Emma and Isabella died, and who were their nearest heirs.

Accordingly an Inquisition was taken at Crewkerne, on Wednesday next after Holy Trinity, 51 Edw. III (1377), when the jurors found that the said Emma and Isabella Coffyn held in demesne, as of fee, the moiety of the manor of Thorn Coffyn and the advowson of the Church, by inheritance from Sir Edmund Clyvedon, who held it of the King in capite, and it was in the King's hands on the days they respectively died, and the jurors say that the said Emma and Isabella held no other lands or tenements in the county; and they say that the said Emma died about the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula* (1 August) 15th Edw. III; and the said Isabella died about the feast of the Assumption B.V.M. (15 Aug.) in the same year. And the jurors further say that Thomas Rocherdene, Elizabeth Heghene, and John Sully are their nearest heirs, because the said Emma and Isabella died without heirs of their bodies.¹

The Manor and Advowson had been long vested in the family of Coffin, perhaps for centuries, at least sufficiently long to give it its distinctive name; but we have no trace that the Clyvedons possessed any interest in it prior to 1340. Robert Coffin was sole patron of the benefice in 1326, when he presented thereto, but he appears to have died within the next fourteen years, leaving a minor heir, who was under the wardship of Sir Edmund Clyvedon, who presented twice in 1348. That year William Coffin himself presented, but dying in 1352, Sir Edmund again presented for William Coffin, the minor heir of the aforesaid William, who, probably, died in childhood, and the manor and advowson descended to, apparently, four female heirs, of whom it would appear that Alice,

1. Inq. p.m. 51 Edw. III, No. 7.

the relict of John Corde, or Crede, was the eldest, and presented in 1362, soon after which, it will be noticed, that two of the co-heirs died, and that in the Writ *diem clausit extremum*, issued thereon, and in the Inquisition following, the property is described as the *inheritance* of Sir Edmund Clyvedon. How could it have become his inheritance: could Emelina, his mother, have been the other co-heir? He, however, died seized of it. See his Inq. p.m. presently. It continued in the Clevedon blood down to the time of Sir Baldwin Wake, who was created a Baronet in 1621.¹

In 1329 Sir Edmund Clyvedon presented to the Chapel of Hydehall in Clevedon, and in 1351 he again presented to the same chapel, as his father and grandfather had done.

For his legal proceedings with Matthew and Richard Clyvedon, see *ante*, p. 26.

Sir Edmund Clyvedon died on Wednesday, 13 January, 1375-6, as appears from the Inquisition taken at Clyvedon, on the 12th February following, before John at Hall, Escheator. The jurors found that the said Edmund did not hold either lands or tenements in Somerset of the King in demesne, either in capite or by service, but, they say, he held in demesne as of fee farm, as of fee, on the day on which he died the Manor of Clyvedon with app^{ces} of Thomas le Despenser,² by knight's service, he being under age and the King's

1. He married Abigail, d. of Sir George Digby, of Coleshill, co. Warw. The Manor of Clevedon afterwards passed into the Digby family, and at the death of John Digby, 3rd E. of Bristol in 1698, it was purchased by Abraham Isaac Elton, Esq., who was created a Baronet in 1717.

2. Thomas le Despenser, here named, was the youngest of the eight children of Edward le Despenser, and grandson of Hugh, the younger, executed at Hereford. He was born on 21st or 22nd Sept., 1373. Thomas le Despenser, on the death of his elder brother Edward, succeeded him in the Barony of le Despenser in 1378, though this title is not given him in the Inquisition p.m. of Sir Edmund de Clyvedon. Edward was betrothed as the future bridegroom of Constance, only daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of York, and Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Peter, King of Castile and Leon, and on the death of Edward, his brother, Thomas was substituted for him, and the marriage of these two children, one aged five years and the other a

ward, except a certain land called Twelfacre, which is held of Andrew Basset, of Tickenham, by the service of one penny rent, and they say the said Manor is worth yearly £42 and 20d. ; and they say that the said Edmund died seized in demesne as of fee of the Manor of Milton, which is held by military service, of Nicholas Seymour, who is under age, and the King's ward, and is of the yearly value of £20. And they say that the said Edmund also died seized of the fourth part of the Manor of Wandestre, [Wanstrow], held *in capite* of Thomas Peverel, and is of the value, per annum, of ten marks. They say further that the said Edmund died on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Hilary, 49th Edward III, and they find that Edmund, eldest son of Emmelina, daughter of the said Edmund Clyvedon and Thomas Hoge-shaw, is the nearest heir of the said Edmund, and is aged three years and more.¹

Sir Edmund de Clevedon was twice married. The Christian name of his first wife was Joan. She was living in July, 1347, but when she died we know not, nor do we know her family name. She was the mother of Emmeline, so called after Sir Edmund's mother. His second wife's name was Alice,² but, in like manner, we are ignorant of her parentage. Probably she

year younger, was solemnized between 30 May, 1378 and 7 Nov., 1379. On the 16 February, 1380, all his lands, etc. were granted to his father-in-law during the minority of the heir. On 28th Sept., 1397, certain lands which had belonged to the Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Warwick were granted to le Despenser and Constance. Rot. Pat. 21 Ric. II, Part 1. He is styled in this grant Earl of Gloucester, but this was premature, for his actual creation did not take place until the following day, when it took place in Westminster Hall, he being "girded with the sword, and a coronet set upon his head by the King in manner and form accustomed." He did not, however, long enjoy his honours. On the usurpation of the Earl of Richmond, he remained faithful to the King. He was pursued to the death, and being delivered by a treacherous boatman into the hand of the Mayor of Bristol, he was forcibly taken from his custody by the rabble of the town, dragged into the market-place, and brutally murdered on 13 January, 1400. He was never attainted.

1. Inq. p.m. 50 Edw. III, No. 14.

2. The family name of this lady is not known. She died 27 Mar., 1426. Inq. p.m. 4 Henry VI, No. 34.

was young when she married Sir Edmund, though she was then a widow, the relict of Sir John Fitz Roger, Lord of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, and after the death of Sir Edmund, she was young enough to wed three other husbands, having had five altogether, viz. :—

1. Sir John Fitz Roger. Died before 1381. .
2. Sir Edmund Clyvedon. Died 1375-6. Inq. p.m. 50 Edw. III, No. 14.
3. Sir Ralph Carminow. Died 9 Oct., 1386. Inq. p.m. 10 Rich. II, No. 11.
4. Sir John Rodeney, ob. 1400. Died Sunday after Christmas. Inq. p.m. 2 Henry IV, No. 32.
5. Sir William Bonvill, of Shute, Devon. (2nd wife.) Died 14 Feb., 1408. Inq. 9 Hen. IV, No. 42. Will proved at Crediton, 1408.

Emmeline, daughter and sole heir, became the wife of Thomas Hogshawe, of Milsted, Co. Kent, and had issue, a son, Edmund Hogshawe, and two daughters, Joan and Margery. Edmund Hogshaw died within age, and unmarried, though found to be the heir of his grandfather, Sir Edmund Clyvedon. After his death, viz., on 8th Oct., 1388, a Writ was issued to enquire of what lands, and of what value were the lands of Edmund, son of Thomas Hogshaw, Knt., deceased, kinsman and heir of Edmund Clyvedon, Knt., deceased, viz., son of Emmeline, daughter of the said Edmund de Clyvedon, who held of the heir of John de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, who held of Edward, late King of England, *in capite*, which said lands were in our custody, on account of the nonage of the heir of the said Edmund Clyvedon, now in our hands, and as to the day on which the said Edmund, the son (the heir) died. The Inquisition, hereon, was taken at Bruton on 20th June, 1389. The jurors say that a third part of the Manor of Clyvedon was assigned to Alice, relict of the said Edmund de Clyvedon, who is still living, in dower, and that the residue of the Manor, with his other lands,

were granted by the King's letters patent to Robert de Disschington, Knt., until the heir should come of age, and that the said lands remained in the hand of the said Robert all his life, and since his decease have been in the hands of his executors, and they say that no parts of such lands are held of the said Earl, and that the Manor of Clyvedon is held of the heir of Edward le Despenser, under age and in the King's custody, and they are ignorant of its value, and they say, further, that the said Edmund, the son, died on Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael last past, 1388, and that Johanna and Margery, sisters of the said Edmund Hogshaw, are his nearest heirs, and that the said Margery is aged 18 years and more.¹

Johanna married Thomas Lovell, and held the fourth part of the Manor of Wandestre and the Manor of Milton Clevedon before her marriage, and died on St. Laurence's day, August 10th, 1388.² Thomas Lovell held the estates by the law of England after her death, and survived until 1400. On the Inquisition being taken thereupon, on the 2nd October, 2nd Henry IV, for the County of Somerset, the Jurors found that the said Thomas, on the day on which he died, was seized by the law of England of the Manor of Mylton Clevedon, juxta Bruton, held of the Manor of Castle Cary by the service of two knights' fees, and held of John Denamore, Kt., and the jurors say that the said Thomas was also seized of the fourth part of the Manor of East Wandestre by the law of

1. [Edmundus fil. Tho Hoggeshawe mil. et consang. et heres Edmundi Clyvedon chev. defuncti tenuit die quo ob. M. de Clyvedon de hered. Edwardi le despencer infra etat. et in cust. dom. Regis : et tenuit M. de Mylton viz 2 partes inde de Rico. Seymour mil. et 3 partes dicti M. de priore de Bruton ut de ecclesia sua B.M. de Bruton per serv. mil. et 4 partem M. de Wondestrede Tho. Peverell et quod Jo. soror pre dicti Edmundi et Margar. alter soror nunc ux. Jo. Bluett sunt heredes dicti Edmundi (Inq. p.m. 12 Ric. II, No. 25.) At Edmund's death his sister Johanna was aged 19 and more and was unmarried ; his sister Margaret was 17 and more and was married to John Bluet.]

2. [There must be something wrong about this date. Johanna survived her brother, for she is said to be one of his heirs : he died Oct. 1, 1388.]

England, as above, and that he died (the date here is illegible), and that Thomas, son of the said Thomas, is his nearest heir and is aged thirteen¹ years and more; and they say that the marriage of the said Thomas is granted to Richard de St. Maur, Kt.,² and not to John Denamore aforesaid.

In the Inquisition taken for the County of Kent, on the same occasion, the jurors find that Thorne Lovell was held by the said Thomas Lovell, for the term of his life, in right of Johanna, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Hoggshaw, Kt., and that it is held of the King *in capite*, and that the said Thomas Lovell died 11th of September last past (11th September, 1400), and that Thomas, his son, is his nearest heir and is aged thirteen years and more.³

Upon the death of Thomas Lovell, the elder, the wardship and marriage of the minor heir was granted at first to Robert Leddard; but afterwards it passed to John Roger of Bridport. We have seen that Johanna, the elder, co-heir of Thomas Hogshaw, married Thomas Lovell. Margery, the second co-heir, married John Bluet, to whom, on the partition of the estates, was assigned the Manor of Clevedon. They had issue two sons, John and Thomas, both of whom died in the life-time of their parents. Margery died on the 8th June, 1 Henry IV (1400), when it was found that Thomas, son of Thomas Lovell, and Johanna, his wife, was cousin and nearest heir of the said Margery, viz., son of Johanna, sister of the said Margery. John Bluet, from the death of his wife, held the Manor of Clevedon by the law of England until his own

1. [The copy of the Inq. in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson MS. 413), says that Thomas Lovell, the son and heir, was 17 years old at the date of the Inq. (2 Hen. iv.)]

2. It was his seignorial right as Lord of Castle Cary.

3. Inq. p.m. 2 Henry IV, No. 34. [The Inq. is thus given in the well-known folio volumes.

THOMAS LOVELL ARM.

Milstede mr	}	Kanc.
Milton Clevedon mr juxta Bruton		Som.]
Estwandestre quarta pars manerii		

death,¹ when its custody fell to the aforesaid John Roger, who held it from 7 Henry IV, until the taking of the Inquisition of 8th October, 1410, when Thomas Lovell became of age and had livery of seizin.

[We have no record of the death of this Thomas Lovell, but his sole heir was his daughter Agnes. She married Thomas Wake, Esq., called "The Great Wake," Lord of Blisworth, co. Northants, and thus the Wakes inherited all the Somerset property of Sir Thos. Lovell, viz., the Manors of Clevedon, Milton Clevedon, and the 4th part of the Manor of Wanstrow. Excellent pedigrees of the Wake family will be found in the Report of the "Associated Architectural Societies" for 1861, where the arms of Lovell are given as Quarterly 1 and 4. Barry nebulée of six or. and gu. (Lovell). 2. Vairé ar. and and gu. a bordure sa. (Hogshaw). 3. Or. a lion ramp. sa. (Clevedon).]

Will of Sir John de Clevedon, dated 1336.

[Bishop Ralph's Reg., fo. 144.]²

In the name of God, Amen. I, John de Clyvedone, lord of Clyvedone, knight, sick in body but sound in mind, make my testament in this manner, on Friday, the vigil of St. Laurence the Martyr [9 August], in the year of our Lord 1336. In the first place I bequeath my soul to God, and to the Blessed Mary and to all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the chapel of Saint Thomas the Martyr, in the church of St. Andrew at Clevedone. Also, I bequeath to the High Altar of Saint Andrew a silk cope. Also, to the Altar of Saint Thomas in the aforesaid chapel, a suit of vestments with a silver chalice. Also, I bequeath to Sir Thomas, the perpetual Vicar of Clyvedone, the horse with all its military trappings, going before my body on the day of my burial, or

1. ["Obiit anno sexto Regis ;" Inq. p.m. 11 Hen. iv, No. 24.]

2. The original is in Latin. The following translation is due to Mr. F. J. Baigent.

20 marks sterling, at the choice of the said Vicar ; so that if the aforesaid Vicar shall choose the aforesaid 20 marks, that the said horse with all its trappings, shall return to my Executors. Also, I bequeath the remainder of my ecclesiastical vestments, not previously bequeathed, with a chalice, to the chapel of Saint Peter in my manor of Clyvedon. Also, I bequeath for the vigil of my burial forty pounds of wax to make four torches, each of them to contain ten pounds, and that four poor men newly clothed in russet are to be assigned to carry them. Also, I bequeath for the day of my burial a hundred pounds of wax to make five candles to stand around my body, each of them to weigh twenty pounds, and that the aforesaid wax shall remain to the aforesaid church of Saint Andrew without any contention. Also, [I bequeath] twenty marks sterling to be distributed to the poor on the same day. Also that the expenses of the day of my burial are to be according to the discretion of my Executors. Also, I bequeath to Emelina, my wife, one half of my silver vessels [plate], and the other half to Edmund, my son ; so that the aforesaid Emelina, shall hold the aforesaid half part of the aforesaid vessels [plate], as long as she lives, and after her death it shall revert to the aforesaid Edmund, my son. Also, I will that my servants, domestic as well as other, shall be remunerated to the extent which it shall seem to my Executors they have deserved. Also, I ordain and appoint that the entire residue of all my goods shall be assigned to two chaplains, to celebrate divine service for my soul, in the aforesaid chapel of Saint Thomas, namely, Sir John de Evesham and Sir John de Usk, as long as the residue lasts, each of them to receive five marks a year. And that this may be faithfully carried out, I appoint and ordain as my Executors, Emelina, my wife, Edmund de Clyvedone, my heir, Roger Turtle, and Mathew, my son. Also I ordain and constitute Sir John de Pavyle, knight, to be overseer of the administration of my Executors, and that my said Executors shall not administrate

Pedigree of the Clevedon Family.

Arms: Or, a lion rampant sa.



Hildebert came in with the Conqueror, sub-tenant of Clevedon under Mathew de Moretania. (Domesday Bk. 1086.)

Henry de Clevedon, great-great-grandfather of Matthew, demandant in suit with Richard de Ken, Collector of the Aid, 1224

de Clevedon, grandfather of Matthew

William de Clevedon, father of Matthew, paid the Aid in 1166, for two Knight's Fees in Somerset, had a grant of Free Warren in temp. Henry II.

Hawise, sister of Robert of Lewes, Bp. of Bath, with the consent of her husband, Wm. de Clyvedon, and of Matilda, her daughter, and her heirs, and of Osbert, her husband, gives two Natives in Alms to the Priory of Bruton.

le Dennis

Matthew de Clevedon (I), demandant in a suit with Richard de Ken, 1188-9 (Cart. Rot. Curie Regis, Vol. I, p. 419), Collector of the Aid in 1224, held two Fees in Middleton, Somerset, in 1229-30.

Matilda, sister of William de Montacute.

Matilda confirms with her husband the gift of her mother. This was afterwards confirmed by the Bishop.

Osbert Dennis

a daughter

de Eston

Raymond de Clevedon living in 1273. Shared in the partition of the lands of Thomas de Amire (Pleas quo Waranto 8 Edward I, 1279-80)

Elizabeth, da. and coh. of Thomas de Amire, whose lands in 1271-2, were partitioned between his two daughters and co-heirs, this Eliz. and Margery, wife of John de Acton Rot. Pat. 56 Henry III, m. 30 dors 3 Held lands worth £20 a year in 1297

Thomas de Clevedon in 13th century granted to Gwyschard de Charrowe, his heirs, etc., all his lands in Hortune and Stykeslaw, Co. Wilts.

John le Dennis Grants the Chapel of St. Laurence in Milton, with Land, to Priory of Bruton

Robert le Dennis confirms gift of John his brother of the Chapel of St. Laurence to the Priory of Bruton

Philip de Eston, granted land to the Priory of Bruton, 1135-1166. Mentions his grandmother Hawise

Raymond de Clevedon summoned to attend the King wherever he should be, to consult upon the affairs of the Nation (Rot. Claus. 22 Edw. I, m. 8, 1293-4). Summoned to attend the King in London with horse and arms (Rot. Claus. 25 Edw. I, m. 15 dors, 1296-7. Died ante 1303. s.p

John de Clevedon (I) held Milton, Co. Som., 1285, and £20 land in the same county 1297, and in respect thereto was summoned to perform Military service. Died ante 1303

Elizabeth.

Sir Matthew de Clevedon (II) held the Manor of Alre or Aller in 1303 and 1310 (Nom. Vill.) a Knight 1313. Presented to Aller Chantry 1321. Dead ante 1332. Granted to his son John, and Mary Drockensford, his wife, lands in Schepham, 1318-9.

Sir John de Clevedon (II), son of John, held lands worth £40 a year. Sum. to Berwick 1301, succeeded his uncle Raymond in Clevedon, and held it in 1316. One of the Knights at the Tournament at Stepney in 1308. Will dated on the Vigil of St. Laurence (9 Aug.) 1336 (Wells Reg.) Prob. 4 kal. Sept. same year. Bur. at Clevedon.

Emelina, executrix to her husband's Will.

Emma, da. of . . .

Sir John de Clevedon (III) presented to the church of Aller, 1332 (Bp.'s Reg. Wells), Steward of the Bp. of Wells 1316, M.P. for Som. 1326-7, appointed jointly with his bro. Matthew, Governor of Bristol, 1321. Called John, Junr., 1338. A Knight and Lord of Aller, 1355. Manumitted a Serf at Cheddre 1360. Presented to the Church of Shipham, 1361

Mary, dau. of Philip Drockensford, bro. of John Bishop of Bath and Wells, mar. 1319

Matthew de Clevedon (III), joint Governor of Bristol, with his bro. John, 1321. Presented to Stoke Pero in 1362, living in 1376, dead ante 1378, M.P. for Somerset 1360, 1362, 1364, as Sir Matthew 1369.

Joan, d. of

Joan da. of . . . Wife living July, 1347

Sir Edmund de Clevedon, Lord of Clevedon, presented to Thorne Coffin, as guardian of Will Coffin, in 1340, and to the chapel of Hydall in Clevedon in 1349 and 1352. M.P. for Somerset, 28 Edw. III, 1354. Died 13 Jan., 1374-5 Inq. p.m. 50 Edw. III, No. 14, leaving his grandson, Edmund Hogshaw, his nearest heir, aged 3 years and more. Joint Executor to his father's Will.

Alice da. of . . . survived her husband, and had dower in Clevedon Inq. p.m. 12 Ric. II, then living.

Katherine mar. 1 Sir Peter Vele, Knt. 2 Thomas (III) Lord Berkeley. She died 13 May, 1385, and bur. at Berkeley.

Sir John Clevedon (IV), Junr., called John junior in 1338. Died before 1348. [He held the Manor of Rodden.]

Elizabeth, as relict, presented to the Church of Cricket Thomas, 1348, 1352.

Philip de Clevedon had a grant from John, his father, of an annuity of £11. 14. 6, in 1338. Died s.p. His wife's name was Elizabeth.

Richard de Clevedon, s. and h., 1378 Living at Clevedon in this year. Collinson, III, p. 167. Citing Cart. Antiq. living 1389. See Wells Cath. MSS, p. 159. [Close Roll 49. E. III, m. 33.]

Alexander de Clevedon living at Clevedon in 1409. Coll. III, 167.

Sir Thomas Hogshaw, son of Roger Hogshaw, of Milsted, Co. Kent, ob. 50 Edw. III (1376).

Emmeline, da. and heir of Sir Edmund de Clevedon, ob. 3 Sept., 1376. Inq. p.m. 50. Edw. III, No. 25.

Sir John St Loe, first husband, died 8 Nov., 1375. Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, p. 2, No. 34. Bur. in Bath Abbey Church.

Margaret de Clevedon, sole heir. Died 5 Jan., 1411-2. Bur. at Bath Abbey, near her first husband. Will dated 14 Nov., 1411 Prob. 26 Jan. following. Inq. p.m. 13 Henry IV, No. 30.

Sir Peter Courtenay, K.G., 2nd son of Sir Hugh, 2 Earl of Devon, by Margaret de Bohun. Died 2 Feb'y, 1404-5. Inq. p.m. 6 Henry IV, No. 38, s.p.

Sir Thomas Lovell held Milton Clevedon and East Wandestre, in right of Johanna, his wife. Died 11 Sept. 1400. Inq. p.m. 2 Henry IV, No. 34.

Joan, sister and co-heir of her brother, had the 4th part of the Manor of Wandestre and the Manor of Milton. [Aged 19 years on her brother's death.]

Edmund Hogshaw, aged 3 years and more, on the death of his grandfather, Sir Edmund Clevedon. Died on Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael last past, viz., 1388, unm. Inq. p.m. 12 Rich II, No. 25. [And under age.]

Margery, sister and co-heir, aged 18 years on her brother's death. She died on 18 June, 1401.

John Bluet.

John Bluet. Thomas Bluet

Died before their parents.

Elizabeth St. Loe, sole heir of her mother, and co-heir of her father, died 14 Sept. 13 Rich. II, 1389. [? 14 Rich. II, 1390.] Inq. p.m. 13 Henry IV, No. 17.

William Lord Botreaux, ob. 25 May, 18 Rich. II, 1395, aged 23 on his father's death in 1391. Inq. p.m. 18 Ric. II, No. 5, named in his mother's Will.

Thomas Lovell, aged 13 years and more on his father's death. Prob. etatis 11th Henry IV, Esch. 11 Henry IV, No. 56, heir to his aunt Margery

M d. of (? William Coffin), named in the Inq. p.m. of William Montacute, E. of Salisbury, as holding jointly with her husband, 4th part of a Knt's fee in Thorn Coffin. Inq. 20, Rich. II, No. 35. 1396-7.

William Lord Botreaux, born 20 Feb. 1389-90 [Esc. 13 H. 4, No. 48], summ. to Parl. 14th H. 4 to 1 E. IV, presented to Aller 1438, 1442, and to Shipham 1428, 1434. Sold the Manor of Shipham, 1428. Ob. 15 May, 1462

Eliz., d. of John Lord Beaumont, ob. ante 37 H. VI.

Thomas Wake, Esq., called The Great Wake, Lord of Blisworth, Co Northants. Died 1458. [Inq. p.m. 37, 38, 39 Hen. VI.]

Agnes, da. and heir. Had confirmation to her and her husband of the grant of Free Warren in Clifden Middleton, in Walton, Co. Som., granted to William Clyvedon (whose heir she is) by King Henry II. Rot. Pat. 27 Henry VI, p. 1, m. 19. [She died 1471.]

Robert Lord Hungerford, aged 40 and more, in 1449. Died 14 May, 1459. Will dated 22 April, 1459. Inq. p.m. 37 Henry VI, No. 17.

Margaret, da. and sole heir of Will. Lord Botreaux, at 40 and more, 1462 Will dated 8 Aug., 1476. Died 7 Feb., 1478-9. Buried at Salisbury. Inq. 18 Edw. IV, No. 40.

[See Pedigrees in the "Associated Architectural Societies Report" (1861.)]

[It is right to add that some of the links in this pedigree are purely conjectural, as will be seen from the Paper itself; the Author, as appears from many letters which have been entrusted to the Editor, received much help from the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse, Mr. F. J. Baigent, Mr. Henry Bailey, and Mr. B. W. Greenfield.]



unless the aforesaid John is present, if he is able to be found. In testimony of which I have placed my seal to these presents.

This testament was proved before us, John de Middeltone, Rector of the Church of Scheptone Beauchamp, Commissary for the within written, of the venerable Father, the lord Ralph, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the chamber of the Manor of Sir Edmund de Clyvedone, on the 4th Kalends of September, in the year of our Lord within written, and the administration of twenty marks of the goods of the aforesaid Sir John de Clyvedone, deceased, committed to Emeline, relict of the said deceased, to Sir Edmund and to Mathew, sons of the aforesaid deceased, Executors above named, in due form of law : reserving power to commit the same administration to Roger Turtle, the fourth executor named, in similar form, when he shall come and ask for it. Sir John de Uske, priest, and Robert Valde, clerk, and others being present.

The Battle of Lansdown, July 5, 1643.

BY THE VERY REV. T. W. JEX-BLAKE, D.D.

(Dean of Wells.)

FROM the point of view of the battle, our excursion might have been taken in the reverse order. We then should all day have followed the Royalist line of advance from Warleigh, opposite Claverton, where our meeting ends to-night, with tea at Mr. Skrine's: should have taken northwards—as we presently shall take southwards—the Gloucester road: should have visited Marshfield, Cold Ashton, and Tog Hill, in that order, as did Hopton: should have charged down the broad slope, as the Royalists did, and up the northern face of Lansdown, till finally we surged, as the Royalists surged, over the breastworks of Waller, and stood, as we now stand, on the debatable ground left by Waller, and barely occupied by Hopton, at sunset, July 5, 1643.

The battle is interesting, not only as the first of two Royalist victories, just a week apart, of which the second was decisive, but also from the very high character of the three principal leaders, Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Neville Grenville, Royalists, and Sir William Waller, the Parliamentarian. Also, the best generals yet discovered on either side were Hopton and Waller. Hopton was a Somerset man, and Sir Neville Grenville was Cornish; grandson of that Sir Richard Grenville who died at sea, riddled with wounds, fighting a Spanish fleet with only the little "Revenge."

The Civil War broke out August 22, 1642, and in October

of that year Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Richard Grenville were in Cornwall together. May 16, 1643, they together won the battle of Stratton, near Sir Richard's Cornish home, Stow. Early in June they entered Somerset, joining Prince Maurice and the Marquis of Hertford, at Chard: their combined forces somewhat exceeding six thousand men. Taunton surrendered to them, and Bridgwater; and Dunster Castle sent in its submission. Waller was now at Bath, with poor troops ill-provided. From Bridgwater the Royalists advanced along the Polden Hills, and made Wells their headquarters for eight or ten days. June 10 they drove back some of Waller's outpost cavalry down the road into Chewton Mendip; and June 12 another cavalry skirmish occurred near Glastonbury, also advantageous to the Royalists. Waller, who had Bristol to protect as well as Bath, knowing his troops to be weak, remained on the defensive and watched for his opportunity. The Royalists knew the easiest entrance to Bath was by the Warminster road, down the Avon valley; and moved from Wells under Masbury Camp to Frome westwards, and thence to Bradford-upon-Avon. Waller moved, with all his forces, to Claverton Down, close above the house of our President, Mr. Skrine, the present Claverton Manor; and also occupied Claverton village, and the then Claverton Manor House, close to the river; threw a bridge across the river to Warleigh, close to Colonel Skrine's present house; building a redoubt on the Claverton side to protect his bridge. Then he sent troops of all arms across to the downs of Warleigh and Monkton Farleigh; and now, whichever side of the river the Royalists might follow to Bath, Waller was ready for them. (See Map prepared by Mr. Bidgood from the Ordnance Survey.)

The Royalists drove the Parliamentary forces out of their ambuscade in Monkton Farleigh woods; but then for the first time, seeing Waller in force on Claverton Down, neither pursued their enemy far, nor endeavoured to enter Bath by the Avon valley. The next day they attempted early, but too late,

to seize Lansdown. Waller was there first, and his cannon played upon them in the valley beneath him. "About 1 p.m.," says Hopton, "we resolved of a retreat towards Marshfield . . . by 2 narrow lanes"—that would take them to the Bath and Gloucester road—"and so came that night safe to Marshfield."

Waller moved by an inner line, on a shorter curve, into Bath, where he could keep his troops together, with good food and lodging; and, early the next morning, had occupied Lansdown, a promontory three miles long, beginning just above the present Royal school for girls; about eight hundred feet above the sea, with an average breadth of five or six hundred yards, running first north-west and then north. There Waller raised, on the extreme northern end of Lansdown, breastworks of faggots and earth; sent cavalry down the slope, lighted upon some Royalist horse and drove them in. The Royalists retreated towards Marshfield, and then Waller charged them, rear and flank, uphill. Waller's best cavalry were five hundred cuirassiers, under Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, fresh from London, known as the Lobsters, from their bright iron shells. It is a mistake to suppose that they were the "Ironsides." It was Rupert personally, with the instinct of a true soldier, who called Cromwell personally, after his splendid charges at Marston Moor, "Lieutenant-General Cromwell, *alias* Ironside."

Out of Tog Hill, towards Cold Ashton, the Royalists retreated over the open unenclosed ground; but Prince Maurice turned his cavalry, supported on each side by musketeers, and drove the Parliamentary horse down Tog Hill, "cruelly galled in the bottom by the Foot." Then the Cornishmen, remembering their victory at Stratton, called out, "Let us fetch those cannon." Waller's cannon they meant, peering over the north edge of Lansdown. Sir Neville Grenville descended from Tog Hill, leading his pikemen in the centre, musketeers on the left, horsemen on the right, on the ground that suited them best. Five times they charged uphill, and five times were beaten

back. The sixth charge was successful; the Royalist foot leapt over Waller's breastworks, and their cavalry drew up upon Waller's ground. But of their two thousand horsemen only six hundred were in the saddle; and Sir Neville Grenville had fallen, mortally wounded, on the very brow of the hill. Waller moved off in good order, and drew up behind a wall, one third of a mile at most from the brow, making broad breaches in the wall, that his horse might charge through, and guarding the openings well with cannon.

"Indeed," writes the Royalist, Colonel Slingsby, "that General of the Rebels was the best shifter and chooser of ground when he was not master of the Field that I ever saw; which are great abilities in a souldier." "After dark the Royalists on the right wing crept into the many little pitts," still visible, betwixt the wall and the wood, and thence "cruelly galled them," says Colonel Slingsby. He adds, "We were like a heavy stone on the very brow of the hill, which with one lusty charge might have been rolled to the bottom." Before midnight Waller withdrew into Bath; and Slingsby says, "We were glad they were gone, for if they had not, I know who had within an hour." And the next morning, at eight, Hopton marched off to Marshfield, after an indecisive and most costly victory. On Tog Hill an ammunition waggon exploded, and "Hopton was sorely hurt in the face and eyes." He writes of himself, that, "having in the battell been shot in the arm," he here was "blowen up of gunpowder: very unfit to be removed." So at Marshfield they rested that night, July 6; marching to Chippenham July 7, when Waller moves, by Lansdown and Tog Hill, into their quarters at Marshfield that same day. The tide was turned. The country people, seeing the Parliamentary forces follow Hopton up, change sides. The Royalists can get, writes Slingsby, "neither meale nor intelligence: 2 necessary things for an Army." At Chippenham they rest 7th and 8th July; but on Sunday morning, the 9th, they were, says the Royalist Slingsby, "frighted thence by the enemy's neare approche: wee marched thence to Devizes."

Waller takes up a position on Roundaway Down, Monday, July 10; but the whole of the cavalry, under the Marquis of Hertford and Prince Maurice, escaped him, riding off to Oxford. The capture of Devizes seemed certain; and Waller summoned the town, in which Hopton himself lay wounded, and short of matches and powder. But Hopton was full of resource: took the cords from under every bed in the town, beat them, and boiled them in resin, for matches. On the 13th Devizes was to be assaulted towards nightfall; but about noon that very day, Prince Maurice appears as a volunteer, under Lord Wilmot, with fifteen hundred horse, having reached Oxford on the eleventh, and having left it that same night with Wilmot's reinforcements.

Waller at once moves to meet the new arrivals. Hazelrigg charges uphill, receives many wounds, and is routed. The Lobsters and other cavalry leap down the precipitous sides of the chalk down, "where never horse nor man went down or up before or since." Waller, on the verge of complete triumph, which incautiously he announced beforehand, retires to Bristol, his little army practically annihilated.

"Thou know'st, my son,
The end of war's uncertain."

NOTE: WITH APPENDIX. ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

In the British Museum is a small volume, from the Hopkinson Collection, "Gift of George III," entitled "Collect of Pamphlets, A^o. 1643," and labelled ⁶⁰/₁₁₇

The pamphlets are of great variety, bound up in order of issue. Among them is "Mercurius Civicus, Numb. 7," with a portrait of Waller. "William a Conqueror;" "from Thursday, July 6, to Thursday, July 13, 1643." It says, "But the most remarkable and bloody encounter that hath been fought between two potent parties was on Wednesday, July 5, neere Tougg-hill, 2 miles from Marshfield, and 8 miles from Bristol;

the name of the place doth well concurre with the nature of the action" This news-letter ends with a piece of information, premature and erroneous: "Wednesday, July the eleventh. It is this day certainly informed, that Sir William Waller, since the late fight neer Marsfield . . . hath taken the Earle of Craford and all his troops of horse at the Devises, in Wiltshire, who was sent by his Majesty to relieve Sir Ralph Hopton." The volume contains another Parliamentary account of the battle of Lansdowne: "A true Relation of the great and glorious victory, through God's Providence, obtained by Sir William Waller, Sir Arthur Haslerig, and others . . . London. Printed for Edward Husbonds, July 14, 1643."

The same volume also contains "Mercurius Aulicus . . . The seven and twentieth weeke," devoting nearly two pages to a good Royalist account of the battle. "On Wednesday, July 5, Sir William Waller advanc'd with his whole bodie upon the hither end of Lans downe, a place of very great advantage, whence he sent out a good Partee of Horse and Foot towards us, lyming the Hedges towards our champane; and there advanced a strong Partee of Horse under the protection of their muskettiers, and some of our Horse being drawn out within musket shot, retired in some disorder towards the Reere of our Foote; whereupon Sir Nevill Greenvill and Sir Nicholas Slayning's Regiments of Cornish Foot advanc'd and bravely beat them out of the hedges, but our horse speedily rallied again and recovered their ground. Then a strong Partee of their horse drew into a large Field upon our left wing, which our Horse charged and entirely rowted, and our Cornish Foot drove theirs from Hedge to Hedge, through woodes and steepe Hills back to their main bodie, and at last forc'd them from the brow of the Hill which they had barrocadoed, and whereupon they had planted their Canon. . . . The Rebels foot were absolutely routed . . . We are confident we kill'd many hundred of his men, having the Field, the Armes, Pillage, and all other signes of an absolute Victory."

Two very spirited letters from Sir Ralph Hopton and Colonel Slingsby are referred to by Gardiner (*History of the Great Civil War*, vol. i, c. viii), and have been printed in full by our President, Mr. Skrine, from the Bodleian MSS. ("Letters illustrating the Battles of Claverton and Lansdown. H. D. Skrine. Bath Nat. Hist. and Antiquarian Field Club, Jan. 11, 1887" pp. 170—9). They occur in the Clarendon MS. 23, fol. 53—87, containing No. 1738, in eight Papers. The first Paper, thirty-seven pages, is "Account of the affairs of the West, Sep., 1642—June, 1643." The second Paper, five pages, is "Coll. Slingsby's relacion of the battell of Lansdowne and Roundway." The third Paper, four-and-a-half pages, is "The taking of Bristoll. 26 July, 1643." The fourth Paper, twenty-three pages, is Hopton's own narrative: "From the uniting of the forces at Chard to the taking of Bristoll by the Kinges Forces, middle of June to end of July, 1643." This letter will be printed in the Autumn by Mr. C. H. Firth, in a book he is writing for the Clarendon Press. To Mr. Firth's kindness I owe my knowledge of the letter from Edward Harley in the Portland MSS., and the reference to Mercurius Aulicus, for July 8, 1643.

Mr. Richard Foster, of Llanwithan, Lostwithiel, has procured me a copy of Waller's letter to Hopton.

Captain Edward Harley to Sir Robert Harley at Westminster.

1643, July 15, Bristol.—"Monday the third of July we heard the enemy began to advance from Froome . . . towards Bath; upon which we drew up all our horse and foot upon Clirkton (*i.e.* Claverton) Downe, fronting towards the enemy, and Colonell Burghill with his regiment of horse and some comanded foote advanced something neerer the enemy to make good a passe which led to Bathe, and this proved one of our greatest disadvantages, for we were not able to send seconds in time, so that party was forced to quitt the place to the enemy and our army to retreat to Bath. The next day we marched to a hill

called Lansdown towards Glostershire, where we continued all day in battaglia, the enemy being in the same posture upon a hill over against us. In the afternoon we saluted them with 3 pieces of canon, which they liked so ill they presently began to remove, and wheeling somewhat to the left marched to a town called Marshfield almost behind us. Wee fell upon their reare guard and beate them. Wednesday morning the enemy drew out towards us and presently began to retreat; which Sir William Waller perceiving he sent out a party of horse with muskietiers to fall upon them, which they did with very good success; but other parties of our horse being engaged in places of disadvantage were forced to retire to the hill which wee possessed. The enemy pursued hotly and got that ground where our ordinance was planted, but then our whole body of horse charged them with as much resolution as could be, and in particular Sir Arthur Heselrig and his regiment received there a push in the thigh with a pike. Our regiment charged twice, and in the second charge my bay horse was killed under mee, but I thank God brought me off well in this hot service. The enemy lost many of their bravest men, and the next morning it pleased God that most of their powder was blowne up, by which Sir Ralph Hopton and some others of quality were very sorely wounded."—Hist. Com. Report on the Duke of Portland's MSS., vol. iii, p. 112 (named by Mr. C. H. Firth, Aug. 10, 1895).

Extract from Polwhele's "History of Cornwall," vol. iv, p. 98.

To my noble friend, Sir Ralph Hopton at Wales.
(*i.e.* Wells).

Bath, 16 June, 1643.

SIR,

The experience I have had of your work, and the happiness I have enjoyed in your friendship are wounding consider-

ations when I look upon the present distance between us. Certainly my affections to you are so unchangeable that hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person; but I must be true to the cause wherein I serve. The old limitation, *Usque ad Aras*, holds still, and where my conscience is interested all other obligations are swallowed up. I should most gladly wait upon you, according to your desire, but that I look on you engaged as you are in that party beyond a possibility of retreat and consequently incapable of being wrought upon by any persuasions. And I know the conference would never be so close between us but that it would take fire and receive a construction to my dishonour.

That great God who is the searcher of my heart knows with what reluctance I go upon this service and with what a perfect hatred I detest a war without an enemy. But I look upon it as *Opus Domini* and that is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of peace, in his good time send us peace and in the mean time fit us to receive it. We are both on the stage, and we must act the parts that are assigned us in this tragedy. Let us do it in a way of honour and without personal animosities; but whatever be the issue I shall not willingly relinquish the dear title of

Your affectionate friend and faithful servant,

W. WALLER.

All the chief authorities are referred to in Mr. S. R. Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War*, vol. 1, ch. viii. Mr. Gardiner's account of the battle is condensed, but admirable.

The Municipal Records of Bath.

BY AUSTIN J. KING, F.S.A.

THESE yellow strips of mouldy parchment represent the onward march of municipal freedom. Could we trace the history of each of these charters, could we appreciate the evils which it was meant to cure, and the struggles and manœuvring necessary to obtain it, and could we compare the results with the anticipations, there would be a story attached to each; a romance attached to many.

But, unfortunately, we do not know the history of our documents in this sense. All we can do is to try to piece them in with such knowledge, often fragmentary enough, which we may have of the doings of the time of which they form a part.

And even for this you have not the time. Your days and hours are heavily mortgaged, and I can ask you only for minutes.

The documents before you are of four classes.

In the first place you have charters granted to Bath by Richard I, Henry III, the three Edwards, Richard II, the fourth, fifth and sixth Henries, Edward IV, Henry VII and VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth.

Then we have letters and writs and commissions sent to Bath by these sovereigns, generally claiming something.

In the third place there are a series of deeds, from the year 1218 downwards, deposited with the municipality for safe keeping.

And fourthly, the Account Rolls of the City Chamberlain throw a flood of light upon the bye paths of municipal life from the year 1567.

Bear with me if I say a few words upon the charter of Richard I. Richard Cœur de Lion had set his heart upon gaining *los and dos* in the great Crusade, and during the first four months of his reign he used England as a hunting ground for money. Crown lands, honours, offices, even justice itself, were sold. Berwick and Roxburgh were traded away to Scotland, and English towns began to recover, by barter, rights which had been taken by the strong hand of the Norman kings.

Everything was done in a breathless hurry.

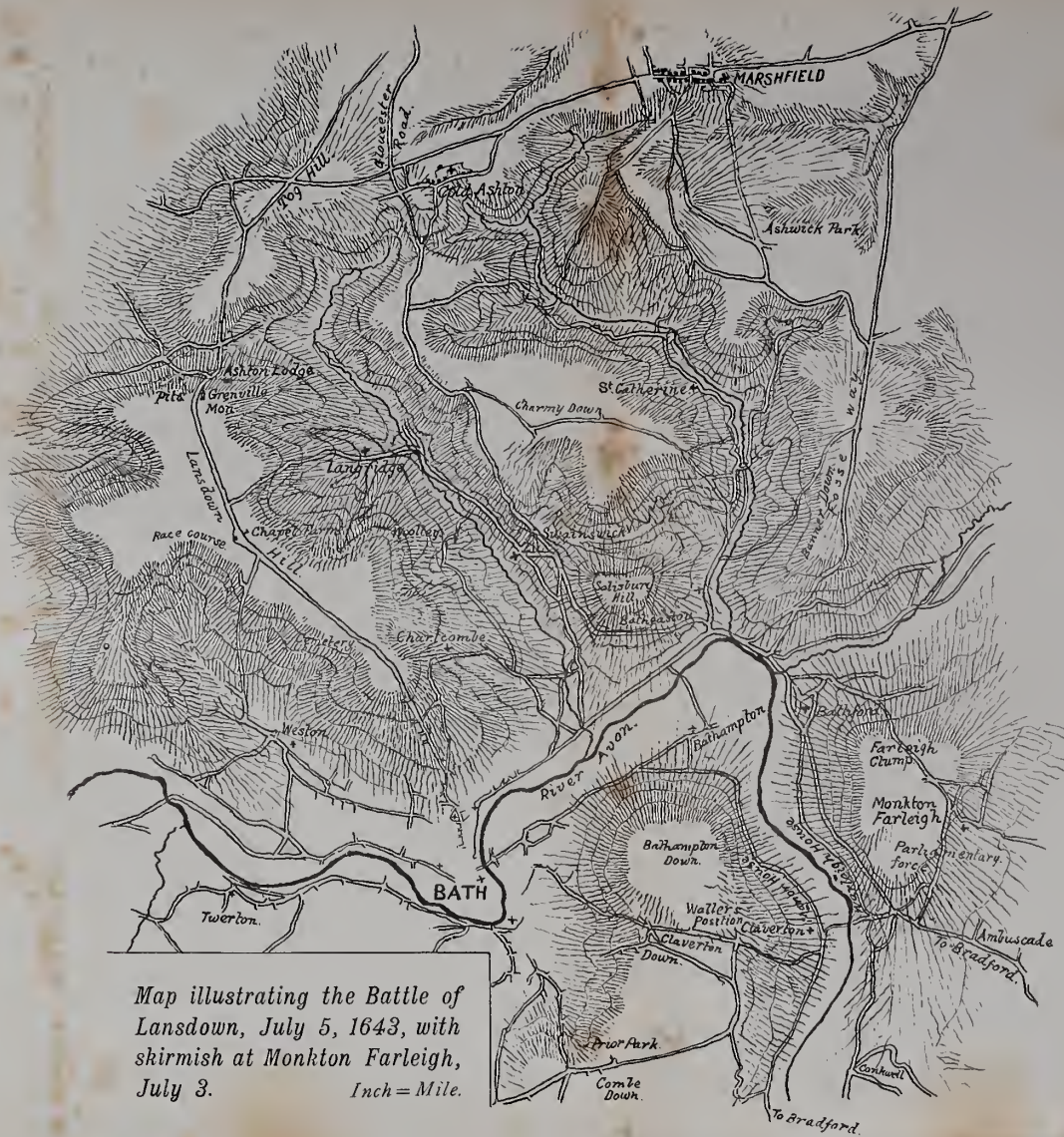
Winchester succeeded in getting a charter, granting to the citizens—

1. The right of not being set to plead outside their city, and of avoiding single combat as a mode of settling differences.
2. Freedom from tolls and other exactions levied on citizens travelling.
3. The right of holding land.
4. The enjoyment of all liberties and free customs which they possessed in the time of any of the king's predecessors.
5. Free passage of merchants to and from the city.

The witnesses to this important charter included Reginald Fitz-Jocelyn, Bishop of Bath; William Marshal, afterwards Earl of Estrigol and hereditary Marshal, and his brother John.

Bishop Reginald was a great patron of his cathedral city. He rebuilt at least two of the city churches, and founded the hospital of St. John the Baptist, which still survives.

We may well imagine the good bishop asking the Marshals (William and John) whether some privileges might not be secured for Bath; and how they and the Bishop of Durham (one of the Justiciaries), and Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, who were appointed Commissioners for governing the kingdom during the Sovereign's absence, put their heads together. Time was





ADDENDA.

[The two letters referred to in the text (p. 44) are of such importance and local interest as to be exceptional. Notwithstanding their having been recently printed, it is thought to be desirable that they should have a wider circulation in the pages of these *Proceedings*, and especially for the benefit of the members of our own Society; on this account, and by no means as a precedent, they are here reproduced. ED.]

Lord Hopton's Account of the Movements of the Royalist army, 1643. Clarendon MSS., 1738. (4).

Vpon Sunday, the 2nd July, the Army advanced to Bradford, where they had a passe over the River Avon at their Com̄and, and were on either side within 4 miles of the Enimye's Quarters. The same night Sr Wm. Waller advanced a great part of his Army, both Horse foote and dragoones over the River vnder Claverton-house, where besides the fforde, he had made a Bridge, and a Redoubte on his side to defende bothe, reserving the other part of his Army with his Ordnance in Battalio on Claverton-downe. With this part of the Army so drawn over the River, he advanced in the night and possest himselfe of the high-ground at Munckton-ffarly and layd an Ambuscade in a woodland-waldground in the ffoote of the Hill, and so in the morning he advanced strong Partyes of Horse; vpon their out guards of Horse, which being then strong and well com̄anded by Major Lower, he held them vp till the whole Army drew forth, which then in good order both Horse and ffoote advanced towards the Enimy.

The Cornish ffoote in an hower or two beate the Enimy out of their Ambuscade, and then both ffoote and Horse advanced vpon their maine-body on the topp of Munckton-farley hill, where they durst not to stande them and so they had the chace of them as farr as Bathe-Easton. In which chace and not before they discovered Sr Wm. Waller with his maine Body on the other side of the water on the topp of Claverton-downe with his Bridge and his worke before mentioned. Herevpon Prince Maurice turn'd the maine of the force of ffoote to gaine that pass which he did just as it was night, and so Sr Wm. Waller in the darke retreated into Bathe. By this time many of the Horse in pursuite of that parte of the Enimy that fledd the other way had passed into the ffields vnder Lansdowne close by Bathe, where about 12 at night it was considered by the officers there present, whereof the principle were the E. of Carnarvon, Lo-Mohun and Sr Ralph Hopton and Sr Nicholas Slañing, whither they should that night drawe to the topp of Lansdowne or not, and it was considered that they were there but a part of the Army, and that the rest of the Army being surprized by the night, after that dayes chace might not be in very good posture to receive concurrent orders; So they resolu'd to drawe back that night within Bath-Easton-bridge, and to advise with the Generall to quarter the Army in the best order they could, with a resolution to drawe out the next morning verie early to try if they could prevente the Enimy of that high ground of advantage, which the next morning early they endeavoured with a little more heate then was altogether expedient, for moveing verie early with all their Horse, ffoote, Cañon and Baggage towards Lansdowne, by that time they came to the foote of the hill, the Enimy, by the advantage of his neernes to it, was possest of the ground, and themselves with the whole Army, especially the Carriages which were most troublesome, engaged in a ffield just vnder them, out of which there were verie inconvenient wayes to retreat, to advance noe possibility, and to stay there least of all,

for the Enimye's Cañon played into them, and they had noe meanes to requite them. So about one in the afternoone the chiefe Comānders resolved of a retreat towards Marsfield, and comitted the order of it to Sr Ralph Hopton, who drawing vp the Army in the best order he could to face the Enemy, first sent of the Cañon and Carriages with convenient guards by the 2 narrow lanes that went from thence towards Marsfield, and presently after sent 1000 Muskettiers to line the hedges vyon the entrance of both those wayes, then he sent off the Army in parts, remayninge onely to hold vp the Enemy with a strong forlorne hope of Horse with which at last he marched off without any loss and drew a strong party of the Enimye's Horse within the Ambuscade of Muskettiers, which haveing tasted they quickly retired. And so the Army came that night safe to Marsfield sending out their Parties of Horse everie way to secure their Quarters.

The next morning earlie Sr Wm. Waller drew out his whole Army over Lansdowne to that ende which looks towards Marsfield and there vpon the verie point of the hill over the high way suddenly raysed breast workes with faggots and earth, and sent downe strong partyes of Horse into the field towards Marsfield, where they lighted vpon a party of Horse and beate them in. This roused the Army at Marsfield and so about 8 that morning being the 5th of July, 1643, all drew forth, and within verie short time a light skirmish was engaged with dragoones in the hedges on eache side; But the chiefe Comānders of the King's Army considering that the continuing of that kinde of fight would be to little effect, but might onely waste their Amunition (whereof they had not plenty) drew off and retreated in Batalio towards their Quarter to Marsfield, which the other Army perceiuinge tooke the courage to sende downe great partyes of arm'd Horse and Dragoones to charge them both in reare and flancke. Those that came vpon the reare vsed most dilligence and haveing left their dragoones in the ende of the Lane towards the field

charged verie gallantly, and rowted two Bodyes of their Horse, whereof the last was, by Prince Maurice his comānd to Sr Ralph Hopton winged with Cornish-muskettiers, who poore men (though the Horse were rowted between them) kept their ground and preserv'd themselues till the E. of Carvarvons Regiment of Horse was drawn vp to them. In the meane time Sr. Nicholas Slanning was comānded with two or three hundred Muskettiers to fall vpon the reserue of dragoones behinde them, which he performed verie gallantly and beate them off; And at the same time the Earle of Carvarvon with his Regiment and the forementioned Muskettiers charged the Enimyes Horse and totally rowted them. Presently after this appeared two great Bodyes of the Enimyes Horse advancing towards their flanck, which indured a good charge of two bodyes of the Kings Horse and some volleys of Muskettiers before they brake, but at last were rowted and chaced. And then the whole Army in the best order they could in that broad way that leads to Lansdowne advanced towards the Enemy sending out as they wente strong partyes of Muskettiers on eache hand to seconde one another to endeavour vnder the Couvert of the inclosed grounds to gaine the flanck of the Enemy on the topp of the Hill, which they at last did. But the Pikes and the Horse with the rest of the Muskettiers that advanced vp the broad way as the space would beare had much to doe by reason of the disadvantage of the ground, the Enimye's ffoote and Batteryes being vnder couvert of their breast-workes, and their Horse ready to charge vpon the verie browe of the Hill, where the Kings forces were five times charg'd and beaten back with disorder. There was Sr Bevil Grenville slayne in the head of his Pikes, and Major Lower in the head of a Partye of Horse, and Sr Nicholas Slanings Horse kild vnder him with a greate shott, and the whole body of Horse soe discomforted that of 2000 there did not stand aboue 600. Yett at last they recovered the hill, and the Enemy drew back about demi-culverin-shott, within a stone

wall, but there stood in reasonable good order, and each part played vpon the other with their Ordnance, but neither advanced being both soundly batter'd. So the night came on, and all things grew quiett, where Prince Maurice and Sr Ralph Hopton remayning in the heads of the Troopes all that night, aboute one of the clocke heard an advancing of Horse and ffoote, but without drum or trumpet and they presently received a smart vollye from the Enimye's Muskettiers, which was answered with the like, but being verie darke noe more was done and all things grew quiett againe. So after an howers silence the chiefe Coṁanders before mentioned rightly iudgeing that this might be the Enimye's parting blowe, gave a coṁon souldier a rewarde to creepe softly towards the place where the Enimye stode to bring certaine notice whether they were retreated or no, who found them gone. By this time it was towards breake of daye, and in the morning the Coṁanders founde themselves possest of the field and of the dead, and of 3 or 400 of the Enimye's Armes, and 9 or 10 barrells of their powder, And so about 9 in the morning they retired with the Army to Marsfield, where they rested the next day, principally by reason of Sr Ralph Hopton, he having bin in begiṅing of the battell shott through the Arme and in the ende of it blowen vp with Gun-powder, and so was verie vnfit to be removed the next daye.

By Col. Slingsby. Events of the West, "After Stratton field to taking of Bristol." Clarendon MSS., 1738. (3).

"Then does the kings Army mooue first and marches to Bradford* within fower miles of Bathe : the next morning our

* Mercurius Aulicus . . . the seven and twentieth weeke p. 356. It was advertised this day, that Prince Maurice hearing of a Partee which Waller had sent out to obtaine a Passe over Bradford-bridge, not farre from Bath, sent out an answerable strength to deprive them of it. Who did their work so valiantly like men of courage that they did not onley gain that Passe for the Princes use, but killed neare an hundred of the Rebels, and drave the residue into Bath.

skoutts brought vs word that the Enemy was drawne into the field horse and ffoote in the middle way betwixt our quarters ; wee draw out presently and marche towardes the place, and finds them but a party and fixed vpon a ground of greate aduantage, yett from thence (though with a very hott dispute) they were remou'd with the losse of two small pieces, and neare 100 men. Wee possessing this ground discover'd the body of the Enemy drawne vp in batalia on the other side the Riuer and about two miles of ; thus had the shifting Rebell deluded vs one day with a party, hoping to make vs weary with dancing about him, or else to fight where hee pleas'd : vpon this wee were once resolu'd to marche directly vp to Lansdowne hill, but afterwards (considering the night approaching, the narrow and craggy passage vp the hill, with the aduantage theire horse might take vpon our Reare, who would bee more bold and troublesome hauing a good Towne for a retreat soe neare them) wee lay all night in the bottome close by the ffoote of the hill.

The next morning when day appear'd our Enemy did the like vpon the hill, who as with iudgement obseru'd our motion and discern'd our intention soe with greate industry and care labour'd all night both to preuent vs, and to serue himselfe of such an advantage : and indeede that Generall of the Rebels was the best shifter and chooser of ground when hee was not Master of the field that I euer saw ; wch are greate abilityes in a Souldier.

Vpon this south side of Lansdowne hee shewes vs his whole body ; that day wee spent in looking vpon one another ; the Enemy veiw'd our whole Army as it stood rang'd in the valley whose number could not then bee disguis'd, soe that it appear'd too big to invite him downe to fight ; towardes night wee marchd off the ffeild towardes Marsfeild, vpon our remoouall a lusty party of the Enemys horse falls on our Reare, who att first bred a litle trouble, but were att last repulsed with losse and shame.

That night wee lay att Marsfeild and next day fought Lansdowne batle the Rebells being then drawne vp vpon the North side of the hill.”

*After the Rebells are drawn out on the North side of the Hill.
Col. Slingsby's relation of the battle of Lansdowne, July 5th,
and that of Roundway, July 13th. Clarendon MSS., 1738. (2).*

The night before the battaile att Launslowne the kings Army quarter'd att Marsfeild; in the morning betimes Waller sent a strong party of horse towards our head quarter, who beate in all our horse guards, and alarum'd all our quarters: wee instantly drew into the feild and marchd two miles towards Launslowne where wee could see the Rebells Army drawne vp vpon the top of the hill, he stood vpon a piece of ground almost inaccessible. In the brow of the hill, hee had raised brestworkes in w^{ch} his Cannon and greate store of small shott was placed; on either fflanke hee was strenghtned with a thicke wood w^{ch} stood vpon the declining of the hill, in w^{ch} hee had putt store of muskeiteires; on his reare hee had a faire plaine where stood rang'd his reserues of horse and ffootte; some bodyes of horse with muskeiteires hee bestow'd vpon some other places of the hill, where hee thought there was any accesse; thus fortyfied stood the foxe gazing at vs when our whole Army was rang'd in order of battle vpon the large Corne feild neare Tughill. In this posture wee continued about two houres; nothing passing but loose skirmishes vpon Tughill, betwixt a party of our vantgard and a party of horse and dragoones of the enemys sent downe the hill for that purpose. The kings Army found that the Rebells would not bee drawne to fight but vpon extreame aduantages; and therefore faced about and marched towards our quarter in order as wee had stood w^{ch} the ground would admit of, being a continuing plaine large feild all the way to Marsfeild; when we had marched neare a mile the whole strength of

Waller's horse and dragoons descends the hill, and falls vpon our Reare ; wee faced about againe and aduanced vpon them endeavouring to regain our ground where wee were before rang'd : wch wee gott with muche difficultye and hazard, our horse receiving some dangerous foiles ; so that had not our ffoote bin excellent wee had certainly suffer'd theire : the Rebels horse not enduring our charges of horse and volleys of small shott that fell vpon them from our approaching bodys of ffootte, they retir'd themselues out of that feild ; but left all theire dragoons vpon the walls and hedges vpon the farre end of the feild neare Tughill from whence our ffoote beate them suddenly. The enemys horse being now forest into the laine that leads ouer Tughill to Lansdowne, were obseru'd to be in some disorder by reason of the narrow and ill passage. Prince Maurice therefore takes all our horse and wings them on both sides the laine within the hedges with small shott, and soe smartly fell vpon them, that some run in greate disorder ; but it seemes they had (like prouident souldiers) placed theire best horse in the Reare who being compeld, turnes about and fights desperately, and theire giues our horse another foile with the death of Major Lower, Major James and many others : but our horse being still assisted by the ffoote, att last beate them down Tughill, where in the bottom they were cruelly gall'd by our ffoote that then drew vp thicke vpon Tughill.

Now did our ffootte belieue noe men theire equals, and were soe apt to vndertake anything, that the hill upon wch the Rebels stood well fortyfied litle without muskett shott (from whence they racked vs with their Cannon) could not deterre them ; for they desir'd to fall on and cry'd lett vs fetch those Cannon. Order was presently given to attempt the hill with horse and ffootte : greate partys of Muskeiteires was sent out of either of our wings to fall into those woodes wch flanked the Enemye, and in wch they had lodg'd stoare of small shott for their defence, the horse were to pass vpp the high way, but were att first repulsed ; Sr Beuill Grenville then stood on the

head of his Regiment vpon Tughill, who aduanced presently putting all his shott vpon his left hand within a wall, and cary'd with him horse on his right hand, the ground being best there for horse, and hee himselfe lead vp his pikes in the middle: hee gain'd with muche gallantry the brow of the hill receiving all their small shott and Cannon from their brest worke, and three charges of horse, two of wch hee stood; but in the third fell with him many of his men: yett had his appearing vpon the ground soe disorder'd the Enemy, his owne muskeiteires firing fast vpon their horse, that they could not stay vpon the ground longer; the Rebels ffootte tooke example by their horse and quitt their brestworks retyring behind a long stone wall that runs across the downe; our ffoote leps into their brestworks; our horse draws vp vpon their ground: our two wings that were sent to fall into the two woodes had done their businesse and were vpon the hill as soone as the rest.

The Enemy (observing our ffront to enlarge it selfe vpon the hill, and our Cannon appearing there likewise) began to suspect himself, and drew his whole strength behind that wall, wch hee lined well with muskeiteires, and in seuerall places broke down breaches very broade that his horse might charge if there were occasion, w^{ch} breaches were guarded by his Cannon and bodyes of Pikes.

Thus stood the two Armys taking breath looking vpon each other, our Cannon on both sides playing without ceasing till it was darke, Leges and Armes flying apace, the two Armys being within muskett shott: After it was darke there was greate silence on both sides, att wch time our right wing of shott got muche nearer, their army lodging themselues amongst the many little pitts betwixt the wall and the wood from whence wee gald them cruelly.

About 11 of ye clock we receiu'd a very greate volley of small shott but not mixt with Cannon by which some of vs judg'd that hee was retreating, and gaue this att his expiring;

but the generall apprehension through our Army was that the Enemy had intention to trye a push in the night for their ground, wch they had soe dishonorably lost ; for wee were then seated like a heauy stone vpon the very brow of the hill, wch with one lustye charge might well haue bin rowl'd to the bottome.

It was not long before wee knew certainly that they were gone. att their departure they left all their light matches upon the wall and whole bodys of Pikes standing upright in order within the wall as if men had held them ; wee were glad they were gone for if they had not I know who had within an hower ; but indeede had our horse bin as good as the Enemys the rebells had never gone of the feild unruin'd. We kept the feild till it was day light and then plundered it, and sent severall partys of horse seueral waies, att whose returne we were inform'd that the Enemy was in Bathe : at eight of the clocke we marched of towards Marsfeild. Upon Tughill one of our ammunicion waggons tooke fyer, blew up many men and hurt many ; especially my Lord Hopton ; Major Sheldane dyed the next day and was muche lamented : this disaster encourag'd the Rebells and discourag'd vs. Our horse were bad before but now worse, our ffoote drooped for their Lord whom they lou'd, and that they had not powder left to defend him, for as I remember we had then but nine barrels left : that night wee quarter'd att Marsfeild, being Thursday, the same night the enemy drawes out of Bath up to Lansdowne againe ; the next morning being friday we marched to Chippenham, the same night the Enemy steps into our quarters att Marsfeild, and now the Country seeing him following vs begins to disert vs ; soe that wee could gett neither meale nor intelligence, two necessary things for an Army : wee lay att Chippenham two nights, but were on Sunday earely ffrighted from thence by the Enemys neare approuche ; wee marched to Deuizes.

short. The king was at Dover; his ships were victualled, and his troops only waited the signal to embark.

There was not a moment to lose; no time for discussing details or considering phrases; no time even for a good long deed.

The king merely said, "Oh, yes; give them all I gave to Winchester;" and thus the charter was made to run—

"We have ordained that the Citizens of Bath who are of its Merchant Guild shall have in all things the same acquittance and freedom for all their merchant goods wherever they shall go by land or sea, for tolls, payments for bridges, and in markets, and all other customs, burdens and things, as fully and freely as have our Citizens of Winchester and their Merchant Guild, and we forbid anyone to disturb or molest them or their property in this wise under forfeit of £10."

The reference to the Merchant Guild in Bath has excited some learned controversy. We hear no more after this date of the Merchant Guild; and, although there was very probably a Guild of Merchants here, as in so many towns which flourished under the Saxon domination, there is no evidence that it was at any time the governing body.

It is not improbable that, as lawyers say, the draftsman was simply copying from a form, and that the Merchant Guild was a creation of his brain or an emanation from his inner consciousness. There was a Merchant Guild at Winchester: write down one for Bath.

Four days later Richard set sail, and this strip of parchment was brought back in triumph to Bath as the palladium of the liberty of the city.

There is rather a curious thing about this charter of Richard. The seal on it is rather difficult to decipher, but it is clear that the device was a single lion.

Richard came back from his Austrian captivity not only without money, but burdened with heavy debts.

Roger de Hornden quaintly tells what then transpired :—

“Then coming into Normandy he took it all that certain things had been done in his absence, and charging that the Chancellor was to blame, took away from him the seal and had a new seal made and spread it abroad through his dominions that nothing should be deemed valid which was under the old seal, and that this same old seal was lost when that naughty knave, Roger the Vice-Chancellor, fell into the sea off the Island of Cyprus. And the King ordered that all who held Charters should send them in to be sealed with the new seal.”

This simple attempt to exact fresh payments for charters was not successful as regards Bath, and the charter was not sent in to be re-sealed.

The new seal bears three lions (more properly leopards) *passant gardant*. This piece of attempted sharp practice on the part of the Crown was matched, however, by what looks like a bit of fraud by the citizens.

There was a doubt in early days as to the extent to which a king could, by charter, interfere with the prerogative of his successors, and it was customary for the old charters to be confirmed in each succeeding reign. The charter of confirmation was called an “*Inspeximus*.” It set out the original grant, verbatim, and then confirmed it.

Naturally, therefore, an *Inspeximus* charter would be accepted as tolerably sufficient evidence of the original charter recited. Now a charter of Edward II sets out and confirms what would appear to be a very important grant of Henry III, granting to the citizens of Bath (1) the right of electing coroners, (2) the surrender by the Crown of the right to seize the personal estate of deceased citizens, and (3) the right of citizens to execute writs directed to the city, to the exclusion of king’s officers.

We naturally search our muniment room for the original of this most important charter. We find one bearing all the out-

side marks of semblance. It bears the same date, was signed at the same place (Gloucester), and attested by the same witnesses.

But when the document is read it is found to be very unimportant, and relating merely to the arrest of citizens for debts for which they might be bondsmen.

The inference, I am afraid, is pretty plain that the citizens got an unimportant charter, and by fraud and covin obtained a pretended confirmation of a charter which had never existed. This idea is confirmed by the circumstance that, although a charter was granted by Edward I, that astute monarch was never asked to confirm the impeached charter of Henry III. But his son, Edward II, was persuaded in 1313 to confirm the charter of Henry.

I wish that the time at my disposal justified my saying more than a few words as to the city plate.

The charter of Elizabeth, which you see upon the table, conferred upon the Mayor a privilege not previously enjoyed, namely, "That the Sargeants at Mace shall everywhere within the said City of Bath and the suburbs, liberties and precincts of the same, bear and carry before the Mayor of the said City for the time being and his successors, maces of gold or silver engraven and garnished with the sign of the arms of this our realm of England."

The right to the Lord Mayor of London to have maces carried before him was granted in 28 Edward III.

Maces of some sort were no doubt acquired by the Bath citizens soon after the charter. But they were not apparently satisfactory, for within thirty years we read of £11 16s. paid by the City Chamberlain to the goldsmith towards the new maces.

During the Commonwealth the Royal arms were removed from the maces, and in 1666, soon after the Restoration, a sum of £16 12s. was paid for putting them on again.

These maces which you see on the table were not, however,

those of 1666, but were made in the year 1708, and are a reproduction on a larger scale of the earlier ones.

In that year the Town Council unanimously resolved to exchange the then maces for a better pair, and to pay £60 in cash. They are of silver gilt, and were made by Benjamin Pyne, a well-known goldsmith.

The city loving cup was presented in the time of Beau Nash (April 28th, 1739), by the Prince of Wales. It has the arms of the prince on one side, and of the city on the other.

The remaining piece of civic plate which deserves notice is called the Palmer cup. Mr. John Palmer was closely connected with Bath, and was Comptroller of the Post Office. He did much to improve the postal service, and the cup was presented to him by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

His grand-daughter, Miss Palmer, presented it to the city.

Notes on the Chartularies of Bath Priory.

Volume of Somerset Record Society.

BY THE REV. C. M. CHURCH, M.A., F.S.A.

(Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary).

THE chief event of the year to our Society, since the last meeting, has been the publication by the Somerset Record Society of the two Chartularies of the Priory of Bath, "the monastery of St. Peter set at Bathonia, where, from the hot springs pleasant baths are drawn," "monasterium Sti Petri quod situm est in Bathonia, ubi termæ amenæ calidis e fontibus dirivantur."

It is a very valuable contribution to the history of this diocese and county, edited by an accurate and accomplished scholar, thoroughly well informed on all details of county history—the Rev. W. Hunt—well known as the secretary of the Society in its palmy days, when F. H. Dickinson, E. A. Freeman, J. R. Green, Bishop Clifford (to mention only some of those who have passed away), were regular contributors to our *Proceedings*. His notes attest the minute care and skill with which he has edited and illustrated the text of the chartularies, so as to throw light and life into their dry details. The result is a record of the contemporary annals of a famous Benedictine house, one of the greatest landed corporations in the county in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, drawn from two original manuscripts.

One of these manuscripts belongs to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.¹ It consists of seventy-six charters, thirty in Anglo-Saxon already published from other texts in Kemble, "Codex Diplomaticus," and in Birch, "Cartularium Saxonicum": the rest in Latin, and for the most part as yet unedited.

The other chartulary is in the possession of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. It consists of nine hundred and forty-three charters, embracing a period from 1100 to 1357-8, but with an unfortunate blank in the records of the years between 1284 and 1329.

It is interesting to trace through the charters, by the help of copious notes, well-known names of places and families in the county in their earliest existence, and in connection with the convent as a landed corporation; while, at the same time, side lights are thrown upon the contemporary history of the diocese.

So, for instance, we trace the dates and mode of acquisition by the monastery of possessions, in the neighbourhood of Bath, at Bathford, Bathampton, Lyncombe, South Stoke, Weston, Charlecombe, and of more distant possessions at Dunster, Dogmersfield in Hants, Tiddenham, Cold Ashton, and Olverston in Gloucester, Keyhaven and its saltmarshes, "salinas," near Lymington on the Solent; Bampton in Devon, Irish estates at Cork and Waterford.

The names of *families*, prominent at the time, come before us as benefactors or tenants of the house; *e.g.*, the *Mohuns*, who attached to Bath the priory of St. George at Dunster; the *Hosats*, or *Husees*, who held the manor of Charlecombe by the yearly rent of fifty salmon, commuted, in 1244, to forty salmon and two pounds of pepper. The *Kannings*² appear, from time to time, at the end of the twelfth century, and one of the family held the office of precentor in 1337. Roger de Sancto Laudo, from St. Lo, in Normandy, was founder of the

(1). Transcribed at Mr. Hunt's personal cost.

(2). Kannings ii, § 83, 4, 6, 7; § 767.

family at Newton St. Lo. Walter de Anno, prior 1264, was one of a local family, whose name is preserved in Compton Dan(d)o.

There are other names common to both Bath and Wells: the Buttons, or Bittons, from Bitton, in the Avon valley, who threw in their lot rather with the secular church of Wells; Lechlade;¹ Gurney, from Gournai, in Normandy; Rodney, Norreis.² These names, taken almost at random, occur in different interesting relations to the great house at Bath.

The entries in the chartulary do not reach beyond the year 1359, and they do not touch in detail on any historical event earlier than the union of the abbacy to the see, under bishop John of Tours, by civil and ecclesiastic authority. Under Lanfranc's influence and the centralising Norman system, the seats of English bishops were transferred from old local and tribal centres to more populous towns. John of Tours, in 1088, coming from that famous and stately city on the banks of the Loire, with the shrine of St. Martin and the abbey of Marmoutier on either bank, thought scorn of "the ignorant canons" whom he found at the little Saxon church of St. Andrew in Wells. He preferred, as we must admit, with good reason, your city, with its hot mineral springs, in so fair a site between two main roads and a navigable river, girt about by its coronal of hills, and with natural advantages which had made it the seat of Roman and Saxon civilisation; where, little more than a century before, 973, Edgar, conqueror of Danish and Celtic districts of England, had been crowned by two archbishops, Dunstan and Oswald, and the abbey church of St. Peter was made the scene of the completion of the unity of England.

Wells was deserted by the bishop, and its church sank to

(1). R. de Lechlade, ii, 16, 17, 29, 35, 45, 52-3-4, 5, cf. Wells Registers. Ralph de Lechlade was canon in 1206, and then dean of Wells in 1217-1223.

(2). Norreis, the name of a master mason at Wells in bishop Jocelin's time, ii, § 88.

the level of a collegiate church, belonging to the bishop. The bishop's seat was set up in the church of Bath, now styled "the mother church of the episcopate of Somerset" in charters of William and Henry, confirmed later by Hadrian IV, the English pope Nicolas Brakespeare, in 1156. The abbey was granted to the see by charter of William, and the city of Bath passed into the hands of the bishop by purchase. The bishop became the abbot, and the resident head of the convent was a prior, who was subordinate to the bishop as his lord; and until 1261 the appointment of the prior rested with the bishop.

Bishop John's reign was "the Augustan age" of ecclesiastical Bath. Fresh from great works which had been going on at Tours, the bishop found here a noble site, and a great object of ambition before him, to rebuild his church of Bath in the Norman style, and to emulate the great works going on about this time at Durham and in the chief churches of England. For nearly twenty years he impoverished the monks, as he had impoverished the canons of Wells, and used their revenues to build the great Norman church, (of which the present abbey church of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries occupies no more than the site of the nave,) and the palace extending westward over the buried ruins of Roman baths, and the hot springs bubbling below the ruins.¹ A charter (i, § 53), A.D. 1106, at the close of his episcopate, recites how he had laboured and brought to pass that "the head of the whole episcopate of Somerset should be in the church of St. Peter at Bath." "To that blessed Apostle and to the monks serving him I have restored the lands which I had unjustly for a time held in my hand." And he goes on to make donations, by way of restitution, of other lands which he had bought, *viz.*, five hides in Weston,

(1). The site of some part of the palace, called "the Bishop's bower within the walls," and supposed to be on the site of the present "Pump Room," was let to the prior by Bishop Ralph, in 1338 (ii, § 732.)

Claverton, Dogmersfield, Easton and Wolley, and Arnewood by the sea.¹

For more than one hundred years the priory was in a state of great prosperity. But, notwithstanding the attractions of Bath, the bishops through the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Robert, Reginald, Savaric, Jocelin, turned back to the rustic village of Wells and built up the church, its fabric and constitution, until Wells became, by degrees, more and more the centre of business for the diocese, practically the chief seat of the bishop, the "sedes præsulea," and mother church of the diocese. The bishops found themselves more free in a chapter of secular canons, and more in touch with the provincial land-owners; and under the prebendal constitution of bishop Robert there were reciprocal relations between the country districts and the cathedral church, through the tenure of prebendal estates by the canons. The dean and chapter, with increased emoluments, rose in importance as the council of the bishop, and stalls became objects of cupidity to kings' courtiers and Roman ecclesiastics. At the time of Jocelin's death, the dean was a Roman, son of one of the pope's bodyguard; and among the canons were Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York, regent in the king's absence, and John Mansel, the king's first secretary.

The relation of the two seats of the bishopric had been more or less defined during the episcopates of Robert and Reginald; it was sanctioned and confirmed by papal authority, and acted out at the election of Bishop Jocelin in 1206.

The bishop had his two chapters, the prior and convent of Bath, and the dean and chapter of Wells, by whom the election was to be made, and all acts of legislation were to be confirmed.

The two chapters were to have an equal voice in the election of the bishop. The prior of Bath was to declare the election; the bishop was to be enthroned in each of the two churches,

(1). Arnewood, identified by Mr. Hunt on the Hampshire coast, between Hordle cliff and the salt marshes of Keyhaven.

but in Bath first; and he was to continue to bear the title of bishop of Bath.¹ The original documents of the election of bishop Jocelin, according to this concordat, exist in the chapter library at Wells. Among them is the instrument of election by the prior and convent, containing the names and signatures of prior Robert and forty-one names of brethren of the house with their offices, and attestations made by crosses in varying characters, and sometimes with shaky hands. The Wells letter of election is the same, *mutatis mutandis*, signed by the dean and fifty-five canons, and others.

Jocelin is called in the Bath form, "a clerk of our church of Bath and canon of Wells."

An interesting fact in Jocelin's life is brought out in the chartulary, that the prior of Bath gave him his title to orders. There is a charter from Robert the prior, attested by Hugh, archdeacon of Wells, giving Jocelin an annuity of 100 shillings until he should be provided with a benefice, and promising him the first church vacant in the gift of the priory, with certain reservations. This is followed soon after by the appointment of Jocelin to the church of Dogmersfield.²

In his long episcopate of thirty-six years, Jocelin devoted himself to Wells, though living all the time in harmony with the chapter of Bath. It must have been apparent to Bath that the church of Wells was becoming the more important diocesan centre, and that their place as "sedes præsulea" was practically slipping from them.

The fatal blow at this primacy of Bath was struck when Bishop Jocelin, at his death, left his body to be buried in the church of Wells, and the tradition of a hundred and thirty-four

(1). Wells MS., R. i, f. 56. Document is printed in Bath Chartulary ii, f. 64. Introduction, p. li.

(2). ii, f. 64, 65, 66. The advowson of Dogmersfield belonged to the convent; the manor, by gift of the king, to the bishop. Afterwards, when Jocelin was bishop, the convent made over the advowson also to the bishop. Dogmersfield was always one of the chief manors of the bishops, and the manor house their frequent residence.

years that the church of Bath was to be the only burial place of the bishops of the see was now invaded. Then the convent thought it time to make a bold attempt to recover their position by securing the election of a bishop who would be their sole appointment, and in consequence, as they might hope, devoted to their interests.

The story of the war between Bath and Wells has been told, as it is related in the registers of the church of Wells.¹ It is told again now in the chartularies of the priory of Bath, with a judicial summing up on the whole controversy in the "Introduction" by the editor.²

The only objection the Wells advocate might take to the summing up is, that there is no documentary evidence that "the Wells chapter showed a perfect readiness to carry out the royal wishes in accepting his nominee." The king had granted to the Wells chapter the *congé d'élire*, unaccompanied by any recommendation of the person to be chosen. The chapter, in response, absolutely but respectfully declined to exercise their license to elect while their appeal to Rome against the claim of Bath to be sole elector was pending. It was their policy to fight the battle on this point, and at Rome. As soon as Pope Innocent IV. was elected he gave the wise and equitable decision, by which the question in conflict was at once and satisfactorily settled, and for ever. The vacancy in the see was filled up by the appointment of the nominee of the Bath chapter as a fit and proper person; but the justice of the contention on the part of Wells was established by the decree that henceforth the chapters of Bath and Wells should have equal rights in the election of the bishop, and that "Bath and Wells" should be the title of the see. So

"hæc certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescunt."

(1). "Chapters in the Early History of the Church of Wells," by Rev. C. M. Church; chap. v.

(2). p. lviii.

The Bath chapter carried their candidate, who did credit to their choice; but they had won a Cadmeian victory, by which the seeds of disaster were sown in the debts incurred. Both parties suffered dearly by the expenses of deputations, proctors, agents, patrons, at the courts of king and pope. At Wells works were crippled by "intolerable debts" for some years; but the chapter of Wells had a large constituency in the diocese to whom to appeal, and the staff of the cathedral showed much generosity in bearing the burdens of bishops, as well as their own, by their own gifts and self-sacrifices.¹

The chartulary supplies notices of the debts and expenses now incurred by Bath, which continued to weigh down the convent in the later years of the thirteenth century and through the next half century.

The sums borrowed in and about the time of the contest, at first comparatively small, ten, twenty, or a hundred marks, have swelled to enormous sums in the next one hundred years. In 1334, £600 is owing to a citizen and vintner of London, John of Doxenforde; £260 to Nicolas de Devenysch, citizen of Winchester; and £240 to John de Oxonia, also vintner of London (paid in 1344); and £800 to Sir William de la Pole.² There are arrears due to the Sheriff of Somerset from the farm of Berton. £1350 is owing to the firm of Bartolomei of Lucca, no doubt on other bills than for Lucca oil. In 1343, receipt is given for £184, in full payment of all the debt which the prior owed to these Lucchesi "by virtue of an assignment of the Lord the King."³

In one of the last charters of the date of 1347, among the pleas in "Hilary term, 20 Edw. iii, the prior and Convent are attached to answer William de la Pole for debt of £800 which the said prior by his bond dated the morrow of St.

(1). *e.g.*, ii, § 177; cf. Wells R. i, f. 86-7.

(2). ii, § 850, 853, 848, 823, 852.

(3). ii, § 849.

Martin, 1341, bound himself to pay. Judgment and damages were given for William de la Pole."¹

One item in the expenses of the house is dwelt upon in considerable detail in the "Introduction,"² the system of granting corrodies, or grants of maintenance, to pensioners in or out of the house.

The king seems to have frequently exercised his power in nominating persons for these corrodies, just as he appointed to stalls at Wells, by influences which neither of the chapters were always strong enough to resist. In one case at Bath, Edward the third tried to enforce a right to appoint to a corrody in the priory, but he met with respectful opposition which proved successful. The king submitted his claim to the judgment of a jury of the county; they pronounced a verdict against the king, and he withdrew his claim. This act of royal justice is made more interesting to us because the subject of the king's nomination was a person of note in the history of the diocese, no less than the architect of the works in the cathedral church of Wells during dean Godley's time. According to the Wells Registers in 1329,³ William Joye, "master of the fabric," received from the dean and chapter a pension for life of thirty shillings and sixpence, in addition to a previous pension of forty shillings, with retention of his services as surveyor of all the building going on in the church. It is probable that he was employed also by the king in some of his works about the same time. In 1337, six years later, one William Joye, (we assume the same man,) was recommended by the king to succeed a king's pensioner, John of Windsor, who had died at Bath in corrody of the priory. The convent ventured to demur to the king's right to fill up the vacancy and keep a pensioner perpetually on the house, on any plea of fundatorial right.

(1). ii, § 938.

(2). p. xxiii.

(3). R. i, f. 179-181.

The story is told from the chartulary¹ how the king bade the Chancellor, archbishop Stratford "ascertain the truth by legal process by the sworn testimony of a Somerset jury; how a commission was issued to three judges, two of them members of Somerset families, to hear the case. The "inquisition" was held at Bath by a jury of twelve men; the convent produced the charter of Henry I., given in the year 1111, and the jury declared that the convent held their priory under that charter free of service to the king, and that no king had ever claimed any rights to appoint to a corrody. John of Windsor had been given his corrody only by favour of the convent, and by their free will.

So the king for this time withdrew his claim, yielded to the convent, and issued a writ to William Joye commanding him not to trouble the prior and convent for sustenance.²

It is to be hoped that the king or bishop Ralph found some other provision than an "Almshouse" at Bath priory for the master mason, who had (as we should like to think) built the lady chapel of the church of Wells under dean Godley, and some other parts of the eastern end of the church, under Bishop Ralph, before his death.

Happily, as Mr. Hunt bids us remember, the heavy bonds appearing in the chartulary by which the convent was indebted, must not be always taken as representing equivalent debts, for it was the custom to secure debts by bonds for much larger amounts. Still, even so the debts of the convent must have been enormous. The "Black Death" which fell upon the diocese in 1348-9, and which reduced the number of the brethren to fifteen and a prior, must have added greatly to the distress of the house.

Though these charters afford information chiefly with respect to the financial condition and general business of the

(1). Introduction, p. xxviii. ii, 725.

(2). ii, 729. Leicester, Oct. 1, 10 Edw. III.

priory, we must not imagine that these things took up all the time and attention of the monks.

It would be foolish and unfair to suppose that because the charters tell us little about devotional usages, or their charities or studies, the monks did nothing for the poor, or spent their time in nothing but worldly business. Prayer and alms-giving were not neglected.

We turn from these signs of financial distress to charters which tell of union for mutual prayer and intercession with other houses, not only Benedictine, but also Cluniac and Cistercian. Sixteen monasteries, Canterbury, Chertsey, Rochester, Glastonbury, Winchcombe, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Malmesbury, the Cistercian houses at Farleigh and Dene in Gloucester, Bruton, Hereford, the Wilton and Whewell nunneries, the Cluniac house of St. Pancras, Lewes, from whence came Bishop Robert I; St. Stephen's of Caen, founded by the Conqueror; Bradenstoke, an Augustinian priory near Dauntsey in Wiltshire, had interchange of offices of intercession with Bath priory.

In other charters we have an inventory of the valuables and gifts granted to the house by benefactors, bishops and laymen, who are commemorated on anniversary days; and on each day (more than thirty in the year) the services of the church were brightened by special acts of commemoration, and more generous diet was given in the refectory, and bounties of alms or victuals were distributed to one hundred poor. This formula is the cheery close to each recital in the roll of benefactors; "*Cujus anniversaria dies in alba solempniter celebretur, et mensa fratrum copiosius procuretur, et centum pauperes reficiantur.*"

These, and such like original chronicles, scanty and disappointing as they often are, help us to a more fair and accurate knowledge of the truth as to these important twelfth and thirteenth centuries, as being neither ages of faith and devotion in which all was holy and beautiful and deserving of our respect

and admiration, nor were they times only of ignorance and sloth and corruption and superstition, deserving the pity and contempt of these so-called "enlightened days."

In these chartularies of Bath Priory we see some of the commonplace everyday sides of conventual life, when worldliness and self-seeking were setting in, which in the fifteenth century led to bishop Oliver King's Injunctions and his attempted but unavailing reformation, and ultimately to the downfall of this and kindred monastic institutions in the great storm of the sixteenth century.

In 1500, after his visitation, bishop Oliver King reports that he found the fabric in ruins, "funditus dirutam," through long neglect, "per incuriam multorum priorum," and the revenues idly spent. It was useless to seek for outside help until the brethren spent less upon themselves, and he proceeded to cut down the allowances which the monks had made to their officers and themselves, and so to form a fabric fund.

No sympathy for the undeserving sufferers, no glorification of "martyrs," no hatred for the agents in the spoliation of the monasteries, can make us forget that these great institutions had been undermined by the hands of their own children, and they fell by their own faults to be the prey of the spoiler.

"Mole ruunt sua."

On a Map of Mendip.

BY THE RT. REV. BISHOP HOBHOUSE.

[The map to which the following paper relates is now in the Wells Museum, through the kindness of Bishop Hobhouse. Three or four others, slightly differing from this and from each other, are at present known. One, painted on canvas, was kindly presented to this Society by Mr. William George, in 1875, and is now in the Museum at Taunton. This map was purchased by Mr. George at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Joseph Edgar, Attorney, Weston-super-Mare, in February, 1854. The Rev. G. G. Beadon, Rector of Axbridge, saw the map soon after it came into Mr. George's possession, and stated that he had seen it, or a similar one, hanging on the wall of the Axbridge Town Hall. There were four Lordships of the original Forest, all subject to the same code; and the laws, as settled by Sir Richard Choke, in 1470. known as "Lord Chocke's Laws," are inscribed upon the map in question. A full copy of these was given in the *Proceedings* of this Society, vol. xv (1868-9), Part II, p. 1.

Inasmuch as each lord of the respective manors was "to Keepe two Mynerie Courts by the yeare," it is assumed that the laws, with or without a map, were hung upon the wall of each of the four courts, of which one was probably at Axbridge. These mining laws were printed in 1687, over two hundred years after Choke's time, with the following title:—"The Ancient | Laws | customs, and orders | of the Mines | in the King's Forrest of Mendipp | In the County of Somerset. | London. | Printed by William Cooper at the | Pellican in Little Britain. 1687."

The map, for which the Society is so deeply indebted to Mr. George, is of very considerable value, and could have been sold at a high price had not its owner presented it to the museum of his native county.

The following is an exact description of the map:—"An ancient map of *Mendip Forest*, with its adjacent *Villages* and *Laws*, on which are shown its various *Mineries*, surrounded by views of its many (about forty) Parish Churches, the Cathedral of Wells, and several old Houses. On each side are the ancient *Minery Laws*. Painted on canvas, five feet by two feet four inches, inclusive of its narrow black frame."

The third map known to exist, belonging to Mr. Horner, is described *post*, on page 71. There is a fourth map in the Waldegrave Estate Office at Radstock (see vol. xxxvii, Part II, p. 87, *Proceedings* of this Society); and a fifth in the possession of Mr. T. H. Baker, Mere Down, Wilts. From the number of these Maps still remaining, it is presumed that not only the courts of the four Lords Royal, but also those of every manor claiming mining rights and adjoining the Forest possessed one of its own.—ED.]

OF its history nothing is known but what can be gathered from its face, and from a few papers accompanying it. It is endorsed in what looks like seventeenth-century hand: "Mendip Mappe. Ashweek Court Rolls—something concerning the bound. . . ." Again, "Received from Earl Fortescue with Title deeds of the Manor of Ashweek, which I purchased. J. C. Hippisley."

It was, therefore, the property of the lords of the manor of Ashwick, but must have lost its manorial value upon the Enclosure of Mendip by Act of Parliament, 1795, which now regulates whatever common rights have survived.

Sir John Coxe Hippisley, of Stoneaston, bought the manor *circa* 1790. His representatives sold it in the first thirty-five years of this century.

ANALYSIS OF MAP.

A large oval space, one foot eight-and-a-half inches by one foot five-and-a-half inches, surrounded by strong lines, represents the area claimed as common, reputed to measure twenty miles from east to west. Outside the lines the parishes claiming commonage are represented by churches, the claimant hamlets by cottages. Within the oval lines the claimant parishes and hamlets that lie within the common are represented in like manner.

At the east and west ends of the oval are entries in Elizabethan writing, which reveal the purpose for which the map was used, perhaps made.

The entries were deciphered and copied when the map was exhibited to the London Society of Antiquaries, by Sir J. C.

Hippisley, in 1809. The copies marked *A* and *B* have been kept with the map.

From them we learn that the owner of Charterhouse, the son of Mr. Robert May, had been making encroachments on the common, horning (or hounding) and pounding the commoners' cattle, no doubt by driving them off to the pound of his Liberty with dogs and horns. The inference is that he claimed for the Charterhouse Liberty full manorial rights, with freedom from liability to commonage. Against this the commoners assert as fact that none of his predecessors had made such a claim, neither the prior of Witham, before the Dissolution, nor the grantees (first, Sir Fitz-James, second, Sir Ralph Hopton), nor Mr. Robert May, who bought of the Hoptons.

They assert that the whole area (twenty miles, east to west) is the Queen's Forest (whatever that may mean), liable in its length and breadth to the run of their beasts.

They appeal to Chief Justice Chock's judgment, in Edward the fourth's reign, in support of their claims. They define the right of every tenant or commoner to be nothing less than "turning forth at his lett to the common of Mendip in the summer as he is able to keep upon his tenement (*i.e.*, his holding) in the winter."

This right (they assert) is unstinted in range within the forest "to goe upon whose grounde or liberty they shall happen to come, without horning or pounding."

Any trespass on these rights involves (they say) forfeiture of one hundred marks to the king.

Against most of the churches there are two names written, probably the deputies who were sent to the meeting; and against many of the names a number, varying from thirty-eight to eighty. The number may, perhaps, mean the head of cattle for which pasturage was claimed by the locality, but there is nothing to show its purpose.

REMARKS.

The commoners do not claim to be convened by authority, or to have any power to enforce orders or levy penalties. They depose to facts and assert franchises, written and unwritten, and hope for competent avengers of wrongs, "Trusting that it is in such good menn's handes that it may be brought to some godly order and redresse for our reliefe."

They do not refer to any known metes and bounds ascertained by record, or by recent perambulation. If they had, they would have ruined their claim all along its boundary line. "This is not unknowne to all men," is the vague ground of their claim for the extent of the Queen's forest, which they rudely delineate on their parchment with a perfect and regular oval, defying all unevenness of surface.

The term "Forest of Mendip" was used in very variable senses. As used in common speech, it meant the large unenclosed area on the heights of Mendip, roughly guessed by the commoners at twenty miles east and west.

In the records it was closely defined. First, for mining purposes, it was parcelled out to four Lords Royal: (1) the Bishop of the Diocese, (2) the Abbot of Glaston, (3) the Lord of the Manor of Chewton, (4) the Lord of the Manor of East Harptree, *alias* Richmond. Each of these lords had his own bounds, well known and watched for the purposes of minery jurisdiction by the Lord's Lead-Reeve and his court.

A reference to these court books, then in open use, would have settled the bounds of the king's forest accurately. So would a reference to the official perambulations of the hunting forest. That of 1298 was minutely recorded, and the record placed for reference in the charge of the Chapter of Wells. That record shows that for hunting purposes some large portions embraced in the map as royal forest were exempted from the forest jurisdiction, which, after the authorised reductions, covered little more than the parishes of Cheddar and Axbridge.

The term "forest" was evidently used very vaguely; sometimes for the hunting area, sometimes for the mineral area, sometimes for the whole unenclosed waste on the top of Mendip.

The area covered by the ancient rules, ratified by the Lords Royal and the King's Chief Justice in Edward the fourth's reign, was presumably coextensive with the well-defined jurisdictions of the four Lords Royal.

NOTE ON LORD CHOCKE'S LAWS

For the Mining Jurisdiction of Mendip, as printed from a private copy in Phelps's "Somerset," in vol. ii, p. 5.

[*Other copies have been printed by Billingsley, in his View of Agriculture in Somerset, 1797, and by this Society in Proceedings 1868-9, Part II, p. 2. There are unprinted copies in the hands of Mr. Edwards, of Wrington, and Mr. Serel, of Wells, and in the Bishop's Registry.*]

Owing to misunderstanding between Lord Bonville's tenants in the manor of Chewton, and the prior of Greenore,¹ the prior invoked the supreme authority of the Crown, *temp.* Edward IV, *circa* 1470.²

The Lord Chief Justice Chock, a Somerset man, convened

(1). Greenore was a cell of the priory of Hinton Charterhouse. The estate embraced Whitnell, and was capable, besides its mineral value, of maintaining a large flock of sheep. These were managed by some of the brethren, the senior of whom was called prior. The Carthusian Order was endowed with singular exemptions from civil as well as ecclesiastical interference. Probably some claims of immunity had involved them with the men of Chewton.

(2). The Crown jurisdiction not being clear, the parties probably agreed to a reference before their Somerset neighbour, Sir J. Chock. This accounts for his taking consent of parties at outset. Had he come with a plenary crown commission there would have been no need to ask consents to his judgments.

the four Lords Royal and all the commoners at a place called the Forge in the Bishop's Liberty. Lords and commoners all agreed to abide by the judge's award, which is stated to be enrolled in the Exchequer.

Thereupon the four lords "agreed to grant that the commoners should turn out their cattle at their outlets as much in the summer as in the winter, without hounding or pounding upon whose grounds soever they (the cattle) went to take course and recourse," *i.e.*, free run over the whole common area. A bond to this effect was sealed by the lords, under pain of one thousand marks forfeiture to the king, or, if broken by the commoners, forfeiture of body and goods. This was the only regulation touching pasture. If the prior's complaint was against the commoners' *pasture* claims, he lost his suit.

The other laws, ten in number, relate to mining, except the tenth, which relates to the treatment of the dead. It lays upon the members of the community the duty of recovering the dead from any depth where death has found them, and of carrying the corpse to Christian burial, but it frees them from the common-law duty of waiting for the coroner. In so doing, it contravened the law of the realm.

The code is stated to be a ratification and enactment of the unwritten customs which had long ruled the community: they now obtained the force, not only of common consent, but of royal recognition. They are very ancient, for, like those which govern the mining folk of the Peak of Derbyshire, they give the right to the miner to enter and try any man's land for ore, a right evidently dating before the land had acquired any agricultural value accruing from enclosure.

The last resort, too, for outlawing the unruly member by burning, is a rough exercise of communal authority, savouring of early times, when the central authority was weak and Judge Lynch was both needed and tolerated.

The chief justice was called lord only as a judge.

The "10,000 commoners" is, no doubt, an ample estimate of an assemblage, larger than ever before seen on the hill.

"Commoners" seems to mean both the community of miners and also the dwellers in parishes and hamlets claiming commonage rights for cattle.

THE CHOCKS* were of Long Ashton. Richard Chock, of Stanton Drew, who became Chief Justice of England, bought Long Ashton in 1454. He died 1486. A chantry of six priests was founded by his widow and son in Long Ashton church. He had a son, John, whose son, Sir John, in 1506, sold Long Ashton to the Daubenys, who sold it to Sir Greville Smyth's ancestors about 1540.

* [We find the name spelt in several ways—*Chock, Chocke, Choke*, and Rev. F. Brown, who says Sir Richard Choke (L.C.J.) died in 1483, spells his name *Chokke*. See *Genealogical Collections*, M.S., vol. iv. ED].

MAP OF "MYNEDEEP FOREST."

In possession of J. F. S. Horner, Esq., of Mells.

IT is painted on panel, the frame of which measures six feet by four feet nine-and-a-half inches outside. Its date and origin are unknown. It did not come into the Horner family till about fifty years ago.

It is conceived on a plan similar to that of the Ashwick map of Elizabeth's reign, now in the Wells Museum, *viz.*, that of an oval area, with churches planted round the border outside, and nine churches, with four mineries, within, but it was designed for mining purposes, and not for commonage claims like its congener.

It differs from the Ashwick map as follows:—

- (1) The oval plan is broken by two horns running out westwards.

- (2) It exhibits thirty-six churches, including the cathedral, and sixteen places, not parishes.
- (3) It exhibits two pictures of mining works, one above ground, the other below.
- (4) It exhibits the record of Lord Chock's arbitration, and of the customs ratified by him, thenceforth called his laws.
- (5) It exhibits four mineries instead of three.

This map was exhibited at the Society's meetings at Shepton Mallet and at Wells, 1888. (See *Proceedings*, vol. xv, part ii, p. 2; vol. xxxiv, p. 47.

Notes on North Perrot.

BY JOHN BATTEN.

THE Historian of the county of Somerset notices North Perrot¹ very briefly.² After giving an extract from Domesday Book and alluding to its possession by the De L'ortis, he observes that the manor, on the death of the last of that family, passed in the reign of Henry VI to West, Lord de la Warre, and then to the Crown; and having been granted first to Thomas Lord Wentworth and next (24 Elizabeth) to the Earl of Hertford, it was in 1790 the property of William Pitt, of Dorsetshire.

As Perrot is within the limits of the Hundred of Houndsborough, parts of which have been already treated of in my *Historic Memorials of South Somerset*, I propose in this paper to supplement Collinson's account with some additional particulars relating to its early owners.

Nothing is known of its pre-Norman history—if it had any—and I must apologize for introducing, even in a note, the mendacious trash, which, according to an old Baronetage, was collected in 1650 by a Welsh antiquary, one Owen Griffiths.³

(1). Throughout this paper called "Perrot" only, and not Perrott.

(2). *Collinson's* "Somerset ii," 335.

(3). His account, as he tells us, was vouched by "the British annals which will bear record of the truth and that it is no fiction." If we believe him, the family of Perrot took their origin from William, surnamed De Perrot from Castle Perrot which he built in Brittany. He was descended from Roderick

At the time the great Survey of William the Conqueror was made, Perrot was an extensive manor of ten hides held under Robert, earl of Moreton, by Bretel,¹ whose additional name we learn from the *Inquisitio Gheldi*² was St. Clare, and so he subscribes himself as a witness to the foundation charter of the Priory of Montacute, by William, Earl of Moreton, son of Earl Robert.³

He derived this surname from a ville in Normandy, near St. Lo, where the site of the castle is still discernible, and it is very probable that he was a son or brother of "Sire de Saint Cler," a gallant knight who distinguished himself in a charge on the English at the memorable battle of Hastings.⁴ In Domesday Book "Richard de Sen Cler" is enrolled as a mesne tenant of lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, and in the reign of Henry I, William de St. Clare occurs in connection with lands in Dorset and Wilts.⁵ He was also the tenant of the important manor of Stapleton, Martock and, 5 Henry II, a sum of £20 due from him for having seizin of that manor was remitted by the king's writ.⁶ This William, who was a grantee of lands in Scotland, is said to have been the founder of "The lordly line of high St. Clair," and of several noble families in that kingdom, where their name became corrupted into Sinclair.

Malwynock, King of Wales, and made an expedition, A.D. 957, into England, when he obtained some lands in Wessex, afterwards called Perrot, and to this day vulgarly named Parret in Somersetshire. His son Richard Perrot came over with William the Conqueror to England, and being knighted by him took possession of the lands which formerly belonged to Earl William (Perrot) in Somersetshire and began there a city whose remains are North and South Perrot, between which two the river Perrot rises and runs into the Severn.—*Kimber's "Baronetage iii,"* p. 458.

- (1).—*Collinson's "Somerset ii,"* 335.
- (2). "Exon. Domesday," p. 489.
- (3). *Dugdale's Monasticon ii,* 909.
- (4). *Wace's Norman Conquest,* by Taylor, p. 239.
- (5). Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I.
- (6). Pipe Rolls, 5 Henry II, 7 Ric. I. Som. and Dors.

Bretel held several other manors under the earl, and amongst them Swell, Stoke Trister, Cucklington, Redlynch, and Ashbrittle (or Bretel, so called after him), in Somerset; and Wodeton (now Wooton Fitzpain), Littleton (near Blandford), Broadway (near Weymouth), Tyneham and Creech in Dorset. (Domesday Book).

In the time of Richard I, it appears from the records of the king's court, that litigation was pending between Ralph de St. Clare and Walter de Essele, or Esselegh, respecting Perrot, Swell, Ashbrittle, and Wooton. No particulars are stated, but it may safely be inferred that it turned upon the heirship to some common ancestor who owned the St. Clare estates, and it ended—as litigation happily often does—in a compromise. This was carried out by a fine made in 1219 (3 Henry III) between “Ralph de Saint Cler,” claimant, and “Walter de Essele,” tenant, and by it Ralph released to Walter all his right to seven hides of land in Perrete, five hides in Swell and four in Esse (Ashbrittle), and also two knight's fees in Wodeton, one in Litelton and one in Holewall (in Brodeway), but the manor of Esse (Ashbrittle) and the advowson of the church were confirmed by Walter to Ralph and his heirs. By an endorsement on the fine, record is made that Hawise, sister of Ralph and wife of John Lancelene, put her in claim to all the lands comprised in it.¹

Walter de Esselegh took his name from a place called Essele or Esselegh, now Ashley, near Malmsbury, Wilts, of which he was the owner, and he also held several other manors in that county and in Gloucestershire. Notwithstanding the fine he must, by some subsequent arrangement, have acquired from St. Clare the manor of Ashbrittle, as in *Testa de Nevill* (p. 162) Walter de Essele is said to hold it of the king, as well as the manors of Swelle, Stoke (Trister), and Cokelington, which two latter were probably held by Richard De l'Estre

(1). Somerset Fines, 3 Henry III, no. 12.

in the time of Henry II.¹ On the death of Walter de Esselegh, which occurred in or before 1246 (30 Henry III) he was succeeded by his sister Mabel. She was the widow of Richard Revel or Rivel, an important personage, who had inherited from his father the barony of Curry-Rivel—one of the ancient baronies taxed to the aid of 14 Henry II for marrying the king's daughter.² On his death in 1222 (6 Henry III) the barony descended (subject to the dower of his wife Mabel who survived him) to their only daughter Sabina, wife of Henry de Urtiaco or del'orti³ who died (26 Henry III), leaving his wife and a son Richard surviving him, but Richard died in his mother's lifetime. After the death of Mabel Revel, Sabina, as her daughter and heir, did homage for her lands held of the king in chief⁴; and dying two years afterwards, her grandson Henry del'orti (the second of that name), infant son of the above Richard, by a daughter of Nicholas de Moels, was found to be her heir,⁵ the guardianship of his person and property being granted to Eubulo de Montibus.⁶ On his marriage Richard, with his mother's consent, had endowed his bride *ad ostium ecclesiæ* with the manor of Putteneye (Pitney, near Langport), part of the Rivel estates; but this endowment, after his death, was disputed by Eubulo the guardian, and the widow was driven to legal proceedings before she recovered it.⁷

(1). Lib. Nig. Rev. E. H. Bates has written a paper on Stoke Trister in which he thinks the Del-Estre theory is fabulous.—[Ed.]

(2). Liber Niger. Esch., 30 Henry III, no. 19.

(3). Fine Roll, 6 Hen. III, no. 2.

(4). Ibid, 36 Hen. III, no. 11.

(5). Esch., 38 Henry III, no 43.

(6). Fine Roll, 38 Hen. III, no. 6.

(7). Richard is omitted in the Peerage pedigrees, but it is clear from the Inquisitions that Henry, 1st Baron De L'orti was a son of Richard, son of Sabina. He was a soldier of distinction in the reign of Edward I, and so much in the confidence of that monarch that he was summoned to Parliament as Lord de L'orti or de Urtiaco (27 Edw. I) and died in 1321 (*Dugdale's Baronage* i, 769, citing Rot. Fin. 15 Edw. II, m. 32). He was succeeded by his son Henry, 2nd Baron, and he by his son John, the last of the main line, who was never summoned; and on his death the issue male of the baronial line failed.

There were also three younger sons of Henry and Sabina, Walter, John and William, and also a daughter, Petronilla.

Henry de L'orti (II), on coming into legal possession of his estates, made a settlement, entailing Swell on himself and his brothers, Walter and John, and their issue successively, with remainder to his brother William, in fee;¹ but Perrot, it may be presumed, was granted to his brother John, by way of subinfeudation; who in Kirby's Quest (about 12 Edw. I), is stated to hold "the ville of Pret of Henry de Urtiaco," but not long after John transferred it and the advowson of the church to Walter, his brother.²

Walter died 34 Edward I, leaving his wife, Matilda, and a son and heir, another Henry (the third of that name), surviving him. Walter must have been a wealthy man. He held land in Barrington, and he and his wife had purchased, of Matthew de Frey, a messuage, thirty-two acres of arable and four of meadow, and also one virgate of land "in the ville of North Perrett;" and of Philip le Warre, three messuages, one hundred and seventy acres of arable, eleven acres of meadow, and eleven shillings rent, in "Est Hurneshull and West Hurneshull (Earnshill, near Ilminster). Walter held in fee the manors of Swell and Perrot of Henry de L'orti (Henry II), chief lord of Curry Rivel, by the sum of fourpence rent, twopence for each manor. It is, I think, to be inferred that his residence was at Swell, in which manor there was a capital messuage, with gardens and lands, worth twenty shillings a year; a dovehouse, worth five shillings a year; two hundred and sixty acres of arable, worth six pounds a year; and twelve acres of meadow, worth twelve shillings and sixpence a year; altogether, £7 17s. 6d., being equivalent to

(1). Somerset Fines, 47 Hen. III, no. 34.

(2). Somerset Fines, 23 Edw. I, no. 17. By this means Perrot and Swell were diverted into a junior branch of the family: the main line retaining the overlordship as part of the Barony, which I think, was then called the Barony de L'orti, instead of Rivel.

about £150 now. The manor of Swell was held of the Abbey of Athelney, under the rent of three shillings a year.¹

Henry (III), who was twenty-five years of age at his father's death, therefore succeeded to Perrot and Swell. Nothing, however, has been found in relation to his connection with Perrot, and we can only surmise that before 1378 (2 Ric. II), he had been succeeded by a son, John de L'orti; for by a fine levied in that year between John de L'orti, Kt., and Alice, his wife, plts., and Richard Coker and Nicholas Bolour,² defts., the manors of Perrot and Swell and the advowson of the church of Perrot were settled, upon the said John and Alice and the heirs of John.³ The object of this fine was, no doubt, to give Alice a life interest, but she did not live to enjoy it, and, John de L'orti married a second wife, Matilda, who survived him, and took for a second husband William Newton, a member, I may observe, of a distinct family from the Newtons of East Harptree, said to have come into this county from Cheshire.

Matilda Newton died in 1420, and it was found by inquisition (wherein she is described as "Matilda, late wife of John de L'orti, Kt.") that she held at her death, jointly with William Newton, her husband, the manors of Swell and Perrot, and the advowson of the church of Perrot, both held of Henry, Earl of Somerset, as of his manor of Curry Rivel, and Alice, wife of Walter Buckham, was her sister and heir.⁴

Soon after the death of Matilda, in 1420, we find Perrot in the possession of Reginald West, Lord la Warre, and he must have purchased it before 1432, as in that year he presented to the church. In 1450, he conveyed the manor and advowson, with other estates in Somerset and Dorset, to trustees, to carry

(1). Esch., 34 Edw. I, no. 49.

(2). The de L'orti pedigree is here very confused. Bolour, it may be mentioned, was the ancient family name, which was afterwards modernized into Buller.

(3). Somerset Fines, 2 Ric. II, no.

(4). Esch., 7 Hen. V, no. 36.

out his will, and in the following year he died, leaving Richard his son and heir.¹

Before 1474 there had been another change in the ownership, for Perrot was then the property of John Byconyll, our acquaintance with whom is mainly derived from a paper (by Mr. A. S. Bicknell) in our *Proceedings* for 1894.² He evidently was intimately connected with the families of Daubeny, De La Warre, and Horsey, and, I suspect, with that of James, Earl of Wiltshire, but in what way we cannot now ascertain. We know, however, that he purchased Perrot in or about 1465, when Richard, Lord La Warre, the then owner, and his trustees, by deed enrolled, dated 3rd Nov. in that year, conveyed the manor and advowson of North Peret and all lands therein, which had belonged to "Walter Lortye," to Roger Keys, Precentor in Exeter Cathedral, and John Cheyne, Esq., and their heirs.³ John Byconyll was one of the witnesses to this deed, and Roger Keys was one of the executors of his uncle's will, and I consider that he and Cheyne were only trustees for Byconyll. He was knighted in 1485, and died in 1501. By his will he entailed Perrot on Giles, Lord Daubeny, in tail male, with remainder to Thomas, Lord la Warre, in fee. Lord Daubeny left, at his death, a son, Henry, created, by Henry VIII, Earl of Bridgwater, who purchased the reversion of Lord la Warre for two hundred marks, and thereby became the absolute owner. The conveyance (now in the Public Record Office, with many others mentioned at the end of this paper) is dated 11th June, 31 Henry VIII (1540).

The Earl, who was a great favourite of his Royal master and a most extravagant man, completed his ruin by his gorgeous display on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and died, penniless, in 1548. He seems to have retired to the adjoining parish of

(1). Deeds enrolled. De Banco Roll, 28 Hen. VI. Esch., 29 Hen. VI, no. 21.

(2). Somerset Archaeological *Proceedings*, vol. xl, p. 179, and see vol. xxxix, p. 35.

(3). Close Rolls, 4 Edw. IV.

South Perrot, which had also been left to him by Sir John Byconyll, and he was buried in the church there. His purchase of the reversion was evidently only preparatory to a sweeping sale of all his property in the county, to Edward Seymour, then Earl of Hertford, and afterwards Duke of Somerset, to whom in 1541 he conveyed the manors of North Perrot, Chilington, South Harp, and Cauland (? Curland), and all his lands in those places and in Shepton Dameslyn, Pypelpen Thornes, and Pypelpen Down.¹ Passing to the Crown on the attainder of the Duke of Somerset in 1553, Perrot was granted, with other estates, to his son, Edward, second Earl of Hertford.² The Seymour family held it until the latter part of the seventeenth century, when it was purchased by the Constantines, of Merly, near Wimborne, one of whom, Henry Constantine, was presented to the rectory in 1682. In 1720, the manor, with the advowson, was sold, by his children, to George Pitt, of Strathfieldsay, whose grandson, William Moreton Pitt, of Kingston and Encombe, Dorset, sold it in 1790, to William Hoskins, Esq., grandfather of the present worthy owner.

Although in the Domesday Survey, Perrot is said to contain *ten* hides, *seven* only were conveyed by St. Clare to De Essele by the fine of 1219. The deficiency is accounted for by the fact that three hides had in the mean time been created a separate manor, called Pupelpenne, or Pipplepen—a name which it still retains. It will be observed that several of the ancient deeds in the Record Office list are dated “at Pupelpenne”—naturally at some house there—and it will be interesting to find out the spot where it stood. Pipplepen farm house stands on an eminence close to the road leading from Grey Abbey bridge to South Perrot, but there are no marks of antiquity about it. Lower down towards the north, in a meadow adjoining the Parret rivulet and the above road, will

(1). Somerset Fines, 32 Hen. VIII, no. 122.

(2). Longleat MSS., quoted in Wiltshire Archæological Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xv, p. 189.

be found the apparent site of a mediæval mansion. This, I conceive, to have been the residence of the "De Pipplepens," and not the manor house of Perrot—if ever there was one—which we should naturally expect to have stood near the church. The principal feature visible is a rectangular inclosure, about sixty yards square, surrounded by a moat, averaging more than ten feet in width originally, but now much less. On the eastern side is the entrance over an archway, but, except the masonry of this arch, not a fragment of worked stone is to be seen, and there is no sign of the foundations of any building in the interior, which is fairly level. Beyond the entrance there are traces of several small plots, which were fenced in by wall or hedge, and were probably outbuildings and other usual appendages to a country house of the period. The moat was evidently not intended as a military—but as a domestic—defence, which contributed also to make the place dry and salubrious. The water for it could not have been supplied from the stream, as its level is much lower, and no other available source is to be found. Probably the natural drainage of the land was sufficient, as there is a considerable quantity of water standing in it during the present dry summer. Altogether the whole area deserves a patient, systematic excavation.

To return to the descent of the manor of Pipplepen, as early as the reign of Richard I, there was litigation between Richard de Stratton and John Lancelene respecting land in "Perotte"¹ (which comprised Pipplepen), and it will be recollected that in the fine of 3 Henry III, John Lancelene and Hawise, his wife, sister of Ralph de St. Cler, gave notice of their rights, which, we assume, they must have established, for by a fine in 1256 (40 Henry III), Robert Lancelene and Alice, his wife, convey to William le Mareschal four acres of land in "Peret," forty perches in length and eight in breadth, with a right of way with carts through their lands adjoining the park

(1). Pipe Roll, 1 Ric. I, Dorset and Somerset.

of William towards the north to carry all things necessary to enclose the park.¹

William le Mareschal was the husband of Petronilla, the daughter of Henry and Sabina de L'orti, who, on her marriage, was endowed by her grandmother, Mabel Revel, with the manor of King's Charlton, Gloucestershire, part of the de Esselegh inheritance.² He was, it may fairly be presumed, the son and heir of John le Mareschal, lord of the adjoining manor of Haselbury, who died 27 Henry III. Although, later in that king's reign, he forfeited his estates by taking part with the rebellious barons, he was, at the date of the fine, in full possession of them, and, as we may suppose, desirous of improving his domain by making or enlarging a park. A large farm contiguous to Perrot is still called Haselbury Park, and very possibly the very park that was enlarged. In the same year (40 Henry III) Robert and Alice Lancelene settled *three hides* of land in Pupelpenne on Roger Lancelene in tail, remainder to Mabel, sister of Roger, in tail; remainder to Lucy, another sister, in fee.³

Roger and his sisters were, no doubt, children of Robert and Alice, but I cannot trace the succession any further, and conclude their property was diverted into another channel.

Pipplepen gave its name to a family seated here of considerable importance, of whom frequent mention is made in connection with property in Dorset as well as in Somerset. 56 Henry III, Henry, son of Thomas de Pupelpenne and Isabella, his wife, paid a fine of one mark for an assize touching land in Dorset.⁴ In the next reign Nicholas de Pupelpenne, who had inherited from his father lands in Pupelpenne and Perrot, was dead, leaving by Amicia Maydegad, his wife, a daughter, Christina, who claimed the lands as her father's

(1). Somerset Fines, 40 Hen. III, no. 130.

(2). Esch., 53 Henry III, no. 47.

(3). Somerset Fines, 40 Hen. III, no. 139.

(4). Fine Roll, 56 Hen. III, no. 2.

heiress, but on a trial, 16 Edward I, John, brother of Nicholas, recovered them as his heir, on the ground that he died without lawful issue. Christina, therefore, could not have been born in wedlock.¹

Contemporary with Nicholas and John was Geoffrey de Pupelpenne, owner of lands at Beerhacket, Dorset. By a charter, dated at "Beere," 18 Edward I, John, son and heir of Robert de Stykelane, released to Geoffrey de Pupelpenne and Thomas, his son, all his right to the lands in Bere and Knighton which he inherited from his father. Appended is a circular seal of green wax, with a shield bearing three dexter hands in fesse, uplifted and coupéd at the wrist, with a crescent in chief, and a fragment of the legend, "S. WELLEM."²

In 1327 (20 Edward III) Geoffrey conveyed these lands to William Everard and Joan, his wife. The arms on the seal to this charter are party per fesse, in chief a crown and in base, a lion passant crowned; legend, "S. GALFRIDI DE PUPELPENNE." These charges are peculiar, savouring more of an official or corporate body than of a private "armiger."³

In 1314 (8 Edward II) Henry de Pupelpenne was owner of land in Chilthorne Domer and a witness, with Sir John de Romesey, to a grant of lands in that parish by Sir John Domer, of Penne. Three years after, in 1318, Thomas de Pupelpenne (who was, I presume, Thomas, son of Geoffrey, already mentioned), by charter dated at Pupelpenne, to which Peter de Everci, Walter de "Romesay," and John de Dummer, Kts., were witnesses, settled all his lands there on John de Romesey and Margaret, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with re-

(1). Ass. Rolls Div., Cos., $\frac{n}{2}$ II. 16 Edw. I.

(2). Charter penes me. Three dexter hands were the arms of Malmayn.

(3). Deeds at Coker Court. This Geoffrey resided at Beerhacket. In 1344, he obtained, at the instance of his son who was an Esquire to the Countess of Sarum, licence from the bishop of Salisbury to have an Oratory at his manor of Beere. *Wyvil's Register*.

mainder in default of such issue to the right heirs of John. Margaret, no doubt, was daughter of Thomas de Pupelpenne, and carried this property to the Romeseys.

The last of the name I have found is John Pupelpenne, who was one of the feoffees named in the foundation charter of the Ilchester almshouse lands, in 1426.

The family of De Romesey took their name from Romsey, Hants, and acquired, by marriage with several heiresses, large estates in several counties. On some future occasion, I may have an opportunity of enlarging on the history of this family; suffice it to say here that they held lands in this county in the reign of King John, as, in 1206, we find Walter de "Rumesa" owner of three hides of land in Mudford and Chilthorne Domer.¹ Their connection with Pipplepen arose, we may presume, from the marriage, already mentioned, of John de Romesey with Margaret de Pupelpenne, but they were already landowners in and near Perrot, as Walter de "Romesey," by charter dated at Pupelpenne in 1309 (2 Edward II), granted a lease of land in the field of "North Peret," and he was taxed in the subsidy (1 Edward III) for lands in Hardington. A farm in that parish is still called "Romsey," and Walter de Romesey dates a deed at Romesey, 12 Edward II.

Early in the reign of Henry IV the Romesey lands had come into possession of another Walter, and by fine (3 Henry IV), Pipplepen, together with other estates in Somerset, Wilts, and Hants, was settled on Walter de Romesey and Alice his wife for their lives; remainder, as to Pipplepen and other lands in Somerset, to their grandson, Walter; remainder to the heirs of the settlor.²

By the Inquisition, after the death of Walter (the settlor), taken 5 Henry IV, it was found that he held jointly with Alice his wife a messuage at Pupelpenne of John de L'orti by

(1). Somerset Fines, 7 John, no. 16.

(2). Fines, Div. Cos., 3 Henry IV, no. 49; new nos.

fealty, and suit at his court of "North Peret" twice a year and that Thomas, son of Thomas, son of the said Walter, was his heir, and aged thirteen years.¹ Alice, his widow, died only a year after, seized of the same premises.²

Thomas (the heir), then Thomas Romesey, Kt., died 8 Henry V³ seized of the manors of Ocle, "Pupelpenne," and "Romesey Close," which manor of Romesey Close was held of Humphrey Stafford, Kt., and Joan, his daughter, only six months old was his heir, but dying, childless, before 26 Henry VI, her property went to her cousins, Joan, wife of Roger Wyke, and Eleanor, wife of Henry Horsey. By the failure of the male line of Romesey, they inherited Pipplepen and also Sutton Bingham and other manors, and their sons sold Pipplepen and South Perrot to Sir John Byconyll,⁴ who by his will, entailed Pipplepen on Giles Lord Daubeney and his issue with reversion to William St. Maur in fee. He must have sold to the Earl of Bridgewater, as it was included with Perrot⁵ in the conveyance to the Earl of Hertford.

There are, in the Public Record Office, a number of ancient deeds relating to Perrot, some of which have been already noticed, and a full list of them, hastily made some years ago, will complete this paper. It is probable that they came into the possession of the Earl of Hertford (afterwards Duke of Somerset), on his purchase of Perrot, and passed to the Crown on his attainder.

(1). Esch., 5 Henry IV, no. 32.

(2). Esch., 6 Henry IV., no. 29.

(3). Esch., 8 Henry V, no. 89.

(4). This, I think, is clearly to be inferred from the Receipt for part of the purchase money. 8 Edw. IV (see list).

(5). The church of Perrot is described in our *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii, p. 22.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. CART. ANTIQ. BOX 16.

N.B. The reference is now altered.

Indentures of Fine Betw John Sparwe, Plt. and Roger Loundres and Matilda his wife Def^{ts}. of 2 mess. 50 acres of Land and 8 of meadow in North Peret whereby the s^d. Roger and Matilda released all their Estate therein to premises to John and his heirs. Consōn 10 marks in silver. Morrow of Purif. B.V.M., 4 Hen. IV.

Charter (sans date) whereby Matthew de North Peret grants to John his son one half of his grange, *viz.* the South part which is situate in the south part of his Hall and one piece of his curtilage contg three Daynes lying between his curtilage and the curtilage of John his son and three acres of arable in the manor of North Peret whereof one lyes on La Lynche between his Land and the land of le Say and one acre on Bonksheye (?) between his land and the land of the s^d le Say and one acre lies at Cleygarston between his land and the land of Walter le Mercer. To hold to his s^d. son John his heirs and assigns. Witnesses : W^m. de St. Clare, Rob^t. Bernevyle, W^m. de Estefield, Thos. de la Forde, Henry Blancheval and others. Seal oval, white wax—a Head, round it “S. KATRINE de ESTFELD.”

Charter whereby Thomas de Pupelpenne grants to John de Romesia and Margaret his wife all his Lands in Pupelpenne and North Perret with the appurts. (except five acres which Alice daur. of John Cok holds for her life). To hold to them and the heirs of their bodies with remainder to the s^d. John his heirs and assigns. Warranty of Title. Consōn 100 marks in silver. Witnesses: Lord Peter de Eversy, Walter de Romesey, John de Dummere,

Kts., Henry de Orty, John de la Forde, Henry de Estfield, John de Middleton, and others. Dated at Pupelpenne, Tuesday in the vigil of St. Katherine, 11 Edw. II.

Lease for lives from Walter de "Romesye" to John Cok of North Peret and Walter Cok his son, of four acres of land in the field of North Peret near the King's Highway which leads from La Wynyete (de la Wynyete¹) towards North Peret subject to yearly rent of 4s. Witnesses: Thomas de Pupelpenne, John Blanchyvell, Wm. Fitz John, John Chippelaye, Adam Bickmore, etc. Dated at Pupelpenne, Wednesday next before Fst. of St. George the Martyr, 2 Edw. II.

Lease for lives from Thomas Attewelle to William Wyron of Estham, Ivo his son and Lucy his mother, of lands in North Peret. Dat. at North Peret Sunday next after Fst. of St. Gregory, 3 Edw. III.

Release by Nicholas Rycheman to "Lord Henry de Orty, Kt.," of all his right to the lands he held in North Peret by grants of sd. Henry to him and Cristine his late wife for their lives. Witnesses: Tho^s. de Puppelpenne, Wm. de Peret, Peter de Choweborough, Peter Blancheval, Henry le Mercer and others. Dated at North Perret, Sunday next after Feast of St. Augustine, 8 Edw. III.

Agreement by Robert Martyn of Yevelton and Margaret his wife for demising to John de Hymerford all their lands and Tent^s. in Pupelpenne for 12 years. Witnesses: T. Seintleyr, Wm. Seyntleyr, Wm. Hylle, Walter Pytteneye, John Parys and others. Dat. at Pupelpenne, on the Feast of St. Lawrence, 17 Edw. III.

(1.) *i.e.* "Wyniards Gap."

Lease for lives from Walter de Middelton to John Parys of Haselborow and Florence his wife of two acres and 1 rod of Land in North Peret pt. in the culture called "La Hurne." Dat. at Haselb. Wednesday in the Feast of St. Dunstan, 18 Ed. III.

Charter whereby Walter de Milton of North Peret grants to John Parys of Haselb. an acre of Land in North Peret—part in Middle Down and pt. in North Down. Dated at N.P. Sunday next after Feast of S. Michael, 19 Ed. III.

Charter whereby Walter de Midelton son and heir of Walter de Midelton of North Perret grant same premises to Reginald Attewell and Thomas Antony their heirs and assigns. Witnesses: John Atteforde, John Hymerford, Thos. Seyntcler, Robt. James, Nich. Dynyngton and others. Dated at North Peret, Wednesday in Feast of St. Mary the Virgin, 35 Ed. III.¹

Charter of Feofft. of sd. prems. from W. de M. to said R.A. and T.A. and their heirs. Dat. at N.P. Tuesday next after Feast of St. Geo., 44 Ed. III. Seal, a chevron between three flower baskets, and, perhaps, legend—"Sigillum Waltere de Midelton."

Charter whereby Reginald Attewelle parson of the Church of North Peret and Thomas Antony Vicar of the Church of Haselbere grant to Walter de Midelton and Matilda

(1). Midleton seal, a chevron between three standing cups and legend, "sigillum de Botiler (?). Seal for R. Attewelle, a chevron between three Pellets or ogresses—circumscribed "S. HENRICI de LA LAUNDE." The same seal is used by John Chilterne (4 Ric. II). Seal for Thomas Antony, circular—with two figures in a tabernacle, one kneeling in adoration, circumscribed "S. officiale Prebend de Haselbero."

his wife all the Lands Tent^s. and Heredit^s. togr^r. with Hayboute and Houseboute which they lately had by the feoff^{mt}. of the s^d. Walter and as Walter and his ancestors held the same within the manor of North Peret. Witnesses : Robt. James, Thos. Seynteler, Nich. Dynyngton, John Lough, W^m. Mercer and others. Dat. at N.P. Sunday in the Feast of St. Thos. 44 Ed. III.

Letter of atty. from Walter de Midelton to Reg^d. Attewelle and to deliver seizin of same premises to John Chilterne. Dat. 4 R. 2.

Charter whereby John Chilterne Clerk grants to Walter de Midelton and Matilda his wife the same premises for their lives. Dat. 4 Ric. II.

Indenture whereby W^m. Hankeford, Kt., John Stourton, Senior, John Passeware and William Wilkeden grant to John Brome and Johanna his wife all their Lands Tent^s. &c. in North Peret togr^r. with Hayboute &c. to be taken in the Lord's woods of the manor there all which preme^s. were lately of John Sparwe in N.P. Dat. Monday next after Easter, 10 Hen. V.

Charter whereby Peter Jay of North Peret grants to W^m. Newton of Swylle in coy. of Somt^t. Gent. W^m. Churchstile of Bratpole, coy. of Dors. Yeom. and W^m. Asshe of Bratpole Yeom. all his lands and Tent^s. in N.P. Dat. 5th Feby. 31 Hen. VI.

Charter whereby s^d. W^m. Churchstyle and W^m. Aissh grant s^d. premises to Thos. Moleyns and Isabella his wife, their heirs and ass. Witnesses : Robt. Cappes Esq; John Bykenell Esq; Tristram Burnell Esq; John a Gaunte, Andrew Forsay and others Dat. 28 Oct. 2 Ed. IV.

Power of atty. from W^m. Aysshe and Lucy his wife to Nich^s. Aysshe to receive possⁿ. from Thos. Moleyns of all the Lands &c. in North Peret late of Peter Jay. Dat. 20 Dec. 4 Ed. IV.

Indentures of Fine Betw. Rich. Pygot sergt-at-law, John Chayne and W^m. Huddefield, Q. and W^m. Aysshe and Lucy his wife Def. of a Messuage 46a land 8 M. & 6 pas. in North Peret to enure to s^d. Rich. John and W. and the heirs of s^d. Rich. Easter T. 14 Ed. IV.

Indenture whereby Roger Wyke and Johanna his wife grant to Alice who was the wife of John Nycoll Thos. Brok and Cristine his wife all that their manor of Pupelpenne in the Coy. of Somerset togr. with one close called Romeseyes Close except and reserved the services and rents of John Sparwe and W^m. Peytevyne and also wards marriages escheats &c. for their lives under yearly rent of £4 8s. 0d. Dat. at Pepylpenne 17 May, 33 Hen. VI.

Acknowled^{mt} by Thos. Horsey son and heir of W^m. Horsey that he had that day received of John Byconell £60 in part payment for certain Lands and Tents in Pypylpen and in the parishes of N.P. and Hardyngton in the Coy. of Somt from him and other purchasers. Witnesses : Thos. More, W^m. Mountagu, John Hymmerford, Esq^{rs}; Thos. Gold, Thos. Symson and ors. Dat. 6 April, 8 Edw. IV. Midelton seal as before.

Indenture of Bargain and Sale inrolled (in English) Betwⁿ Sir Thomas West Kt. Lord La Warre one p^t and The Rt. Honble. Henry Erle of Bridgewater or p^t. whereby after reciting that ye s^d. Erle stood seized to him and the heirs male of his body of the Manor of North Perrot in the Coy. of Somt. with all the lands, advowsons hereditaments

&c. thereto belonging by reason of the last will and Test. of Sir John Byconyll, Kt. and the late very owner of the same the rem^r. th^{of} for lack of such issue to the s^d. L^d La Warre and his heirs, the s^d L^d La Warre in consōn of 200 marks p^d to him by the s^d Erle, bargained and sold unto the s^d Erle the s^d Manor mess^s lands, &c. To hold to the s^d Erle and his heirs for ever. 11th June, 31 Hen. VIII. Signed: "Thomas La Warre": Seal an eagle's head erased.

Inspeximus of Fine Bet^w Henry Erle of Bridgewater Plaintiff and Thomas West Kt. Lord La Warre Deft. of Manor of North Perrot and adyow. of the Church to enure to s^d Henry Erle of Bridgewater his heirs, and assigns. Trin. Term 31 Hen. VIII.

Notes on Hinton Charterhouse.

BY E. D. FOXCROFT.

WE are on the site of a Carthusian Priory, the second in order of foundation in England; Witham, in this county, founded 1181, by Henry II, being the earliest. Hinton Priory owes its foundation to *Ela, only daughter of William de Evreux, Earl of Salisbury*, a descendant of Edward de Sarisburi, on whom the Conqueror bestowed the manors of Hinton and Norton. *She was wife of William Longespé, son of King Henry II and Fair Rosamond*, and after his death was minded to found a religious house, out of regard to her husband's wishes and memory. They were, both of them, inclined to works of piety and religion, and had, both of them, taken a part in the foundation of the present cathedral of Salisbury (when it was removed from Old Sarum to its present site), the husband laying the fourth, and the wife the fifth stone of the church. Longespé's tomb is in Salisbury Cathedral. The old tradition (the accuracy of which may perhaps be doubted) says that Ela founded two religious houses in one day: Lacock Abbey in the morning, Hinton Priory in the evening. "Primo mane apud Lacock, et Henton post nonam."

The probable date of the foundation of Hinton Priory is 1227. It seems that Longespé had previously founded a *Carthusian house at Hatherop, near Fairford, in Gloucester*; but the place having been for some reason found unsuitable, his wife,

Ela, translated the foundation to Hinton, where she founded, in her park, a Carthusian house, *in honour of God, the Blessed Mary, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints.*

She herself took the veil and became Abbess of Lacock, and after governing it for more than fifteen years, in the words of the Book of Lacock, "She yielded up her soul in peace and rested in the Lord, and was most *honourably buried in the Choir of the Monastery.*"

There would seem to have been at first about fourteen monks in this Priory, which number was afterwards somewhat increased; and in addition about thirteen lay brethren, called "fratres conversi," who did the farm labour, and who were located in a separate set of buildings at a place called *Frary*, or, as it is now called, *Friary*, about a mile distant, on the banks of the river Frome. All remains of this settlement have disappeared, though the names "Friary" and "Old Church" survive, and the signs of the old mill belonging to the monks are traceable in the basement of a ruined cottage. Various privileges and immunities were granted to the priory by King Henry III, and a Bull of Privileges by Pope Innocent IV. Its lands were increased by successive benefactions, and extended to various neighbouring parishes (in addition to Hinton and Norton), such as *Wellow, Freshford, Lullington, Woodwick, Westwood*, and others. King Richard II gave them a hog-head of wine yearly from the Port of Bristol.

Like most of the monastic bodies, they exerted themselves to escape and afterwards to appropriate the parochial tithes, and they succeeded so well that they became rectors of Hinton and Norton, and finally procured a union of the two benefices, the effect of which was to degrade Hinton to the position of a chapelry, from which it only emerged in the year 1824. The impoverishment of the two livings, especially Hinton, is a standing monument of monastic appropriation. Shortly before the Dissolution (1529) a small priory of Black Canons, dedicated to St. Radegund, standing near the site of Longleat, was

transferred to Hinton, and was called "the Cell of the Priory of Longleat."

The priory was dissolved on the 31st March, 1539, the last prior being Edmund Hord, Prior Hord and fourteen monks signed the Surrender. Two others apparently did not sign. The nett value at the date of Surrender was £248. Walter Lord Hungerford, of Farleigh Castle (who had long had his eye on the house) was appointed chief steward and surveyor, and the buildings were sold to him by Tregonwell, the king's Commissioner, and within three months the demolition had commenced. The site was granted to Lord Hungerford for twenty-one years, but he did not long enjoy it, as he was beheaded on Tower Hill in the following summer.

It then became the property of John Bartlet, and passed to one Crouch, and then came into the possession successively of Matthew and Edmund Colthurst. The Colthursts were land jobbers of the period, who acquired Bath Abbey and Claverton Manor, which was sold by them to the Hungerfords. One of these Colthursts probably built the present manor house out of the materials of many of the monastic buildings, and possibly on or near the site of the prior's lodgings. Edmund Colthurst sold to Walter Hungerford, and so the priory came into Hungerford possession again in 1578; and about 1684 it was sold, at the break up of the Hungerford estates (consequent on the extravagance of Sir E. Hungerford) to Mr. H. Baynton, of Spy Park, Wilts. Early in the eighteenth century the Baynton estates were sold, the site of the priory being purchased by Walter Robinson, ancestor of the present proprietor of Hinton Abbey, in whose family it has since remained.

As to the remains, I can only speak to the best of my knowledge. I hope that some of the party who have a knowledge of Charterhouses will correct me. No excavation has been undertaken, so much must be left to conjecture.

The church has disappeared; so have the monks' dwellings and the prior's lodge and cloisters. What remains probably

represents the chapter house, the refectory, and the buttery or kitchen.

(a) The chapter house block is of three stories, and constitutes the principal feature. The length of this building is about thirty-three feet by eighteen feet. The lower story probably served as a chapter house. The second story may have been used as a library. The third story is a columbarium: the monks were evidently great pigeon-keepers. This architecture is Early English. On the north of this building is a small erection of more recent date, consisting of a vaulted corridor below and a small chamber above. The remains of the spring of an arch on the north side apparently indicate the position of the church, which has entirely disappeared.

(b) The building on the south-west of this block, I believe, represents the *Refectory*, measuring thirty feet by twenty-two feet. Overhead is a loft, running the whole length of the building, which, I imagine, may have been a *guests' dormitory*. None of the original windows are left.

(c) Beyond the refectory is a chamber, some twenty-two by twelve, with a large fireplace and a serving hatch. This was probably the *Kitchen or Buttery*. Corbels, which are still to be seen, suggest a covered passage, running from the chapter house to the refectory, and also a cloister or ambulatory on the south side of the refectory.

There were probably *two courts* on the south and north of the chapter house, containing the three-roomed dwelling places of the brethren.

The succession of ponds to the west of the buildings may represent the fish ponds of the priory.

The prior's lodgings may have occupied the site of the manor house. Though some considerable portion of the priory remains, much more has been demolished.

The church, the prior's lodgings, the houses of the brethren, and the cloisters are gone.

There is no trace of a cemetery.

The materials of the demolished buildings were undoubtedly used in the construction of the manor house (which may have been built from 1550 to 1560), and must have been employed in various other ways. One sometimes wonders how any portion of a building of this kind was left standing.

The Park or Demesne probably extended in the direction of Freshford; the name, "Park Corner," being still applied to a collection of houses on the road from Hinton to that village.

Allusion is made in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* to a monk of Hinton, one Nicholas Hopkins. This Hopkins had been Confessor to the ambitious Duke of Buckingham, whose fall is recorded in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*, and had prophesied the duke's elevation to the throne.

Surveyor: "He was brought to this
By a vain prophesy of Nicholas Henton."

King: "Who was this Henton?"

Surveyor: "Sir, a Chartreux friar,
His Confessor, who fed him every minute with words of
sovereignty."

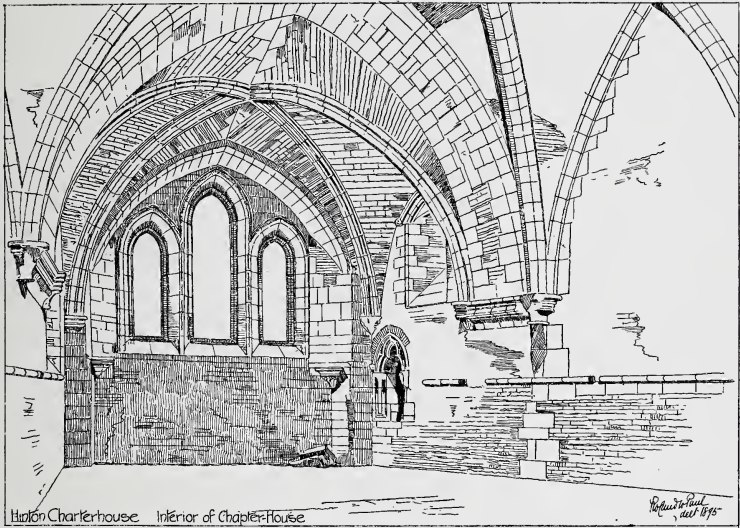
This Duke of Buckingham was a great benefactor (probably at the instigation of Hopkins) to the priory, and assisted the monks in renovating their buildings, and in conveying water to the priory.

ADDENDA

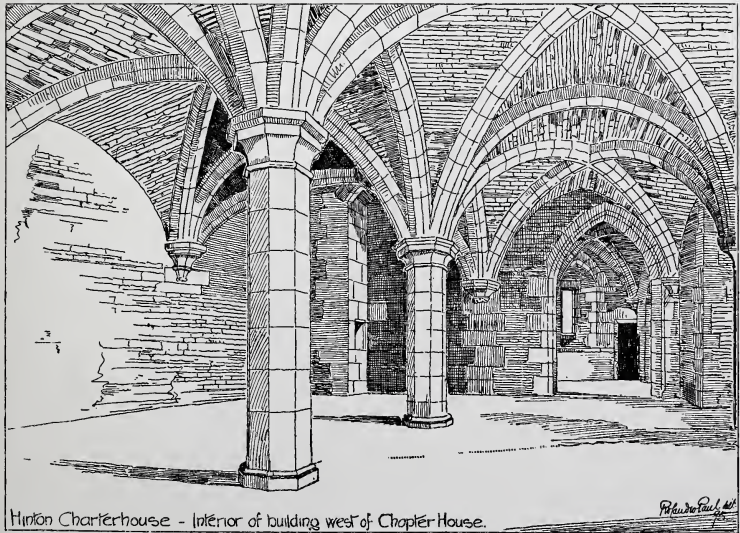
BY THE EDITOR.

A FULLER account of Hinton Charterhouse was given in a paper read by Mr. Foxcroft on April 28th, 1891, and published by the Bath N. H. and A. Field Club, vol. vii, p. 293 (1893).

On p. 305 occurs the note following: "I call the principal block the 'Chapterhouse.' It has usually been called the



Hinton Charterhouse Interior of Chapter-House



Hinton Charterhouse - Interior of building west of Chapter-House.



Chapel, but as there is every reason to believe that the Church stood close by, it could hardly have been a Chapel."

So far as the present writer can ascertain, here is the only authority for calling the building, in which the members listened to Mr. Foxcroft's interesting paper, printed above, the Chapterhouse; and it is here submitted that it could not have been intended for the meetings of the Chapter, but that what it had been usually called was its proper use. In support of this contention it is desirable to consider the plan, situation, and internal construction, as well as the general arrangements of the building. We find it to be an oblong divided into three bays, of which the two western are much plainer than the eastern, and differently vaulted. It is lighted only at the east end, and at the west end is much too dim for the purposes of a Carthusian chapter, which, being a learned body, would almost more than others require plenty of light for taking notes or other writing. Moreover, chapterhouses are almost universally well-lighted buildings. The east end of this building was completely filled by the altar and its accessories; on the south side the piscina still remaining, and on the north the aumbrey; consequently there would have been no suitable place for the presiding Prior, unless he had sat with his back to the altar, which is impossible. The general shape of the building would preclude the Prior's chair being placed on either side with any approach to dignity. Moreover, there is an absence of any stone bench running round the walls, such as would have been found in any building of similar date intended for a Chapterhouse. The enrichment of the eastern portion and the large space occupied by the altar seem to prove that its intention was that for which tradition has preserved—the Chapel.

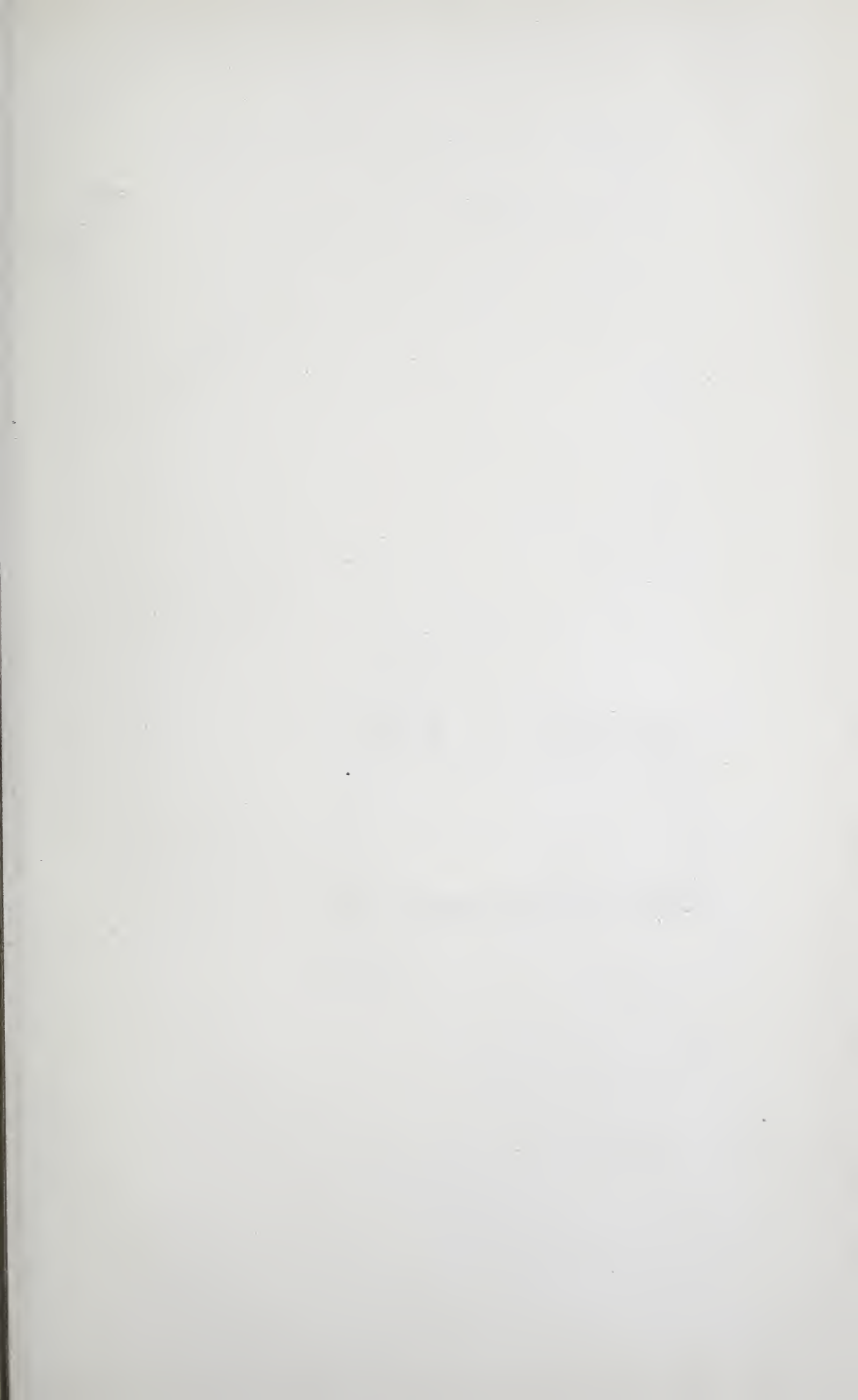
It may be urged that the *Conversi* had their church at the Frary, a mile distant, and no doubt they had, but there is good reason to believe that they had another chapel, possibly of later date, near the convent church, probably separated

from it by a common sacristy. The Frary church, as at Witham, was of the date of the original foundation, and would be for the outdoor servants, of whom there must have been a number very far exceeding that of the regular Fratres. There were also, as in all convents, a large number of indoor servants for whom a church a mile away would be inconvenient for daily prayers, and as we know that the Carthusian custom has always been to have a separate chapel for the Conversi, so we maintain the building in question was for that purpose. The Rev. H. Gee, an acknowledged authority, says that the placing of the Frary or Domus Inferior at a distance was confined to the Somerset Charterhouses, and that Mount Grace "shows the abandonment of the old design which we see at Hinton and at Witham." Now as the so-called Chapterhouse at Hinton is manifestly of much later date than the church of Witham, it is a very fair presumption that Hinton followed Mount Grace in abandoning the old design, and provided a new chapel for their Conversi near at hand, and allowed their older church at the Domus Inferior to decay, or perhaps, as only tradition remains, they destroyed it. In Italian Charterhouses the rule of the order has been followed down to modern times. There we find, especially at San Martino, in Naples, the chapel of the Conversi of comparatively recent date, closely adjoining the great church, and with a common sacristy.

Considering, then, all the evidence producible, whether architectural, historical, or traditional, it is firmly maintained that the building at Hinton now called the Chapterhouse was never any other than the chapel of the Conversi.

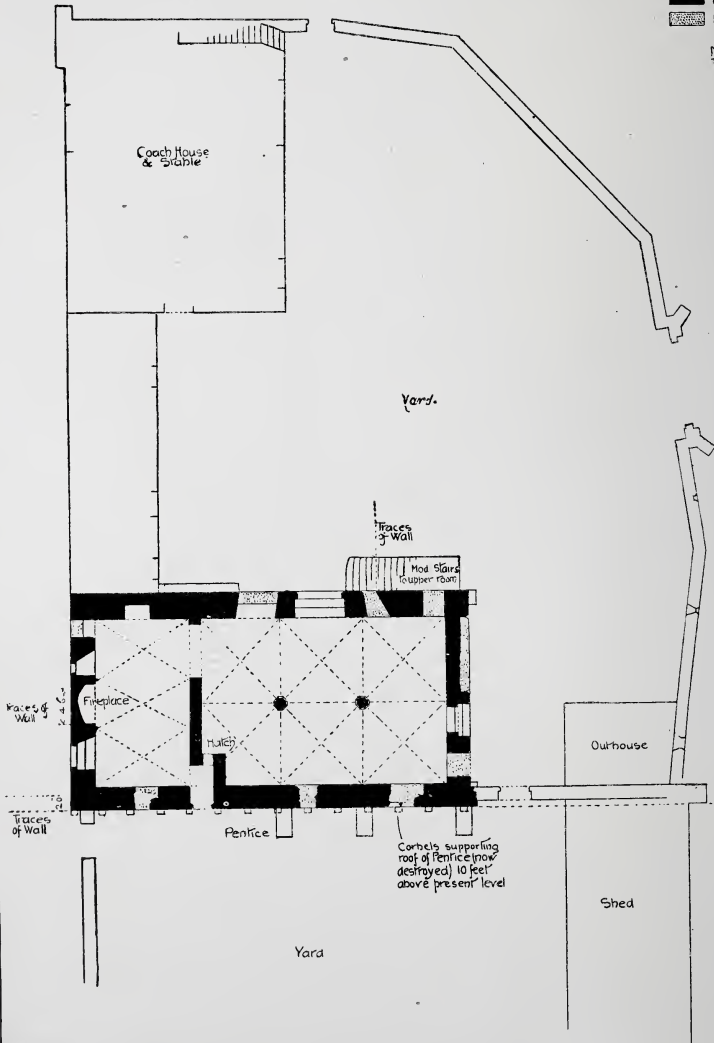
The plan annexed, for which the Society is indebted to Mr. Roland Paul, will sufficiently illustrate the contention, although Mr. Paul himself supports the Chapterhouse view.

[The above notes were in type before the writer had seen the plan, he now ventures to add that his view is established thereby.]



THE PRIORY, CHARTERHOUSE HINTON, SOMERSET.
Ground-Plan.

- Early English.
- ▨ Modern Masonry, old arches &c.
- Modern Buildings.
- Traces of old walls.



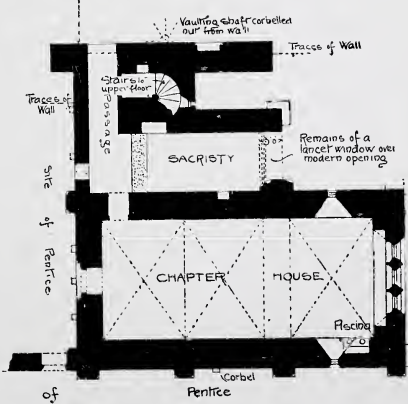
Hare. Sc.

filling
in Outline
shown by dotted lines

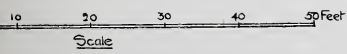


Traces of foundations

Site of the Church



Site of Pentice



Prof. W. Paul
1875



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 Slade, Wyndham, *Moitys Court, Taunton*
 Sloper, E. *Dashwood House, Broad-street, London*
- 450 Sly, E. B. *Glastonbury*
 Smith, F. Buchanan, *Haines Hill, Taunton*
 Smith, Lady, *Somerton* (deceased)
 Smith, Rev. Gilbert E. *Barton St. David*
 Smith, Wm. M.D. *Weyhill, Andover*
- 455 Smith, Arthur, *St. Cuthbert's, Weston-super-Mare*
 Smith, J. H. W. *Roseneath, Taunton*
 Somers, B. E. *Mendip Lodge, Langford, Bristol*
 Somers-Cocks, Rev. Henry Lawrence, *Street*
 Somerville, A. F. *Dinder, Wells*
- 460 Sommerville, R. G. *Woodlands, Taunton*
 Southall, H. *The Craig, Ross*
 Southam, Rev. J. H. *Trull*
 Sparks, William, *Crewkerne*
 Speke, W. *Jordans, Ilminster*
- 465 Spencer, Frederick, *Poundsmead, Oakhill, Bath*
 Spencer, J. H. *Corfe, Taunton*
 Spencer, J. Maitland, *Hillylands, Ashwick, Bath*
 Spicer, Northcote W. *Chard*
 Spiller, H. J. *Taunton*
- 470 Spiller, Miss, *Sunny Bank, Bridgwater*
 Standley, A. P. *Taunton*
 Stanley, E. J., M.P. *Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater*
 Steevens, A. *Taunton*
 Stephenson, Rev. Preb. J. H. *Lympsham*
- 475 Stoate, Wm. *Belmont, Burnham*
 Strachey, Sir E., Bart. *Sutton Court, Pensford, Bristol, v.p.*
 Stradling, Rev. W. J. L. *Chilton-super-Polden*
 Stringfellow, A. H. *The Chestnuts, Taunton*
 Stuart, A. T. B. *Mellifont Abbey, Wookey, Wells*

- 480 Stuckey, Vincent, *Hill House, Langport*
 Sully, Christopher, *The Lawn, Wellington*
 Sully, T. N.
 Sully, J. Norman, *Bridgwater*
 Swayne, W. T. *Glastonbury*
- 485 Sweetman, Geo. *Wincanton*
 Tanner, Rev. T. C. *Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington*
 Tanner, Joseph, *Madely House, 72, Pembroke-road, Clifton*
 Taplin, T. K. *Mount House, Milverton*
 Taylor, Thomas, *Taunton*
- 490 Taylor, Rev. A. D. *Churchstanton*
 Taylor, Rev. J. H., *Ile Abbots*
 Temple, Rt. Hon. Earl, *Newton House, Bristol*
 Thatcher, Edwd. J. *Firfield House, Knowle, Bristol*
 Thomas, C. E. *Granville, Lansdown, Bath*
- 495 Thompson, Rev. Archer, *Montrose, Weston Park, Bath*
 Thompson, H. Stuart, 35, *Paradise-street, Birmingham*
 Thomson, Rev. G. O. L. *The King's College, Taunton*
 Thring, Rev. Preb. Godfrey, *Shamley Green, Guildford*
 Tilley, J. A. C. 73, *St. George's Square, London, S.W.*
- 500 Tite, C. *Shute House, Wellington*
 Tite, Mrs.,
 Todd, Lt.-Col. *Keynston Lodge, Blandford*
 Tomkins, Rev. H. G. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Tomkins, Rev. W. S. *Durston*
- 505 Tordiffe, Rev. Stafford, *Staplegrove*
 Trask, Charles, *Norton, Ilminster*
 Trenchard, W. J. *Heidelberg House, Mary-street, Taunton*
 Trevilian, E. B. Cely, *Midelney Place, Drayton, V.P.*
 Trusted, C. J. *Sussex House, Pembroke-road, Clifton*
- 510 Tucker, W. J. *Chard*
 Tuckett, F. F. *Frenchay, Bristol*
 Turner, H. G. 19, *Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.*
 Tynte, Halswell M. Kemeys, *Halswell, Bridgwater*
 Tynte, St. David Kemeys, *Sherwood, Goathurst*
- 515 Tyndale, J. W. Warre, *Evercreech, Bath*
 Ussher, W. A. E., H.M. *Geological Survey, 11, Windsor Terrace, The Hoe, Plymouth*
 Valentine, E. W. *Somerton*
 Valentine, Mrs.
 Viney, Rev. R.
- 520 Wadmore, Rev. J. A. W. *Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
 Wakefield, J. E. W. *Taunton*
 Waldron, Clement, *Llandaff, S. Wales*
 Walter, W. W. *Stoke-sub-Hambdon*

- Warry, G. D., q.c. *Shapwick*
525 Watts, B. H. 13, *Queen Square, Bath*
Weaver, Chas. *Uplands, St. John's-road, Clifton*
Weaver, Rev. F. W. *Milton Clevedon, Evercreech*
Welch, C. 23, *Kensington Mansions, Nevern Square, London, S.W.*
Westlake, W. H. *Taunton*
530 White, H. C. *Upland Villa, Wembdon, Bridgwater*
Whitting, C. G. *Glandore, Weston-super-Mare*
Williams, Rev. Wadham Pigott, *Weston-super-Mare*
Williams, Thos. Webb, *Flax-Bourton*
Wills, Sir W. H., Bart., *Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O., Somerset*
535 Wilkinson, Rev. Thos. *Taunton*
Wilson, Rev. W. C. *Huntspill*
Winter, J. A. *Yorke House, Bideford*
Winterbotham, W. L., M.B. *Bridgwater*
Winwood, Rev. H. H. 11, *Cavendish Crescent, Bath*
540 Winwood, T. H. R. *Wellisford Manor, Wellington*
Wood, Alexander, *The Laurels, Horsham, Sussex*
Wood, F. A. *Highfield, Chew Magna*
Wood, Rev. W. Berdmore, *Bicknoller Vicarage*
Woodforde, Rev. A. J. *Chittagong, The Shrubbery, Weston-super-Mare*
545 Wooler, W. H. *Weston-super-Mare*
Worthington, Rev. J. *Taunton*
Wright, W. H. K. *Free Library, Plymouth*
Wyatt, J. W. *East Court, Wookey, Weston-super-Mare*

Members are requested to inform either of the Secretaries of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, in the town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request; and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the mean time by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library ; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good ; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage ; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

* * * *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorise the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pléde the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1895.

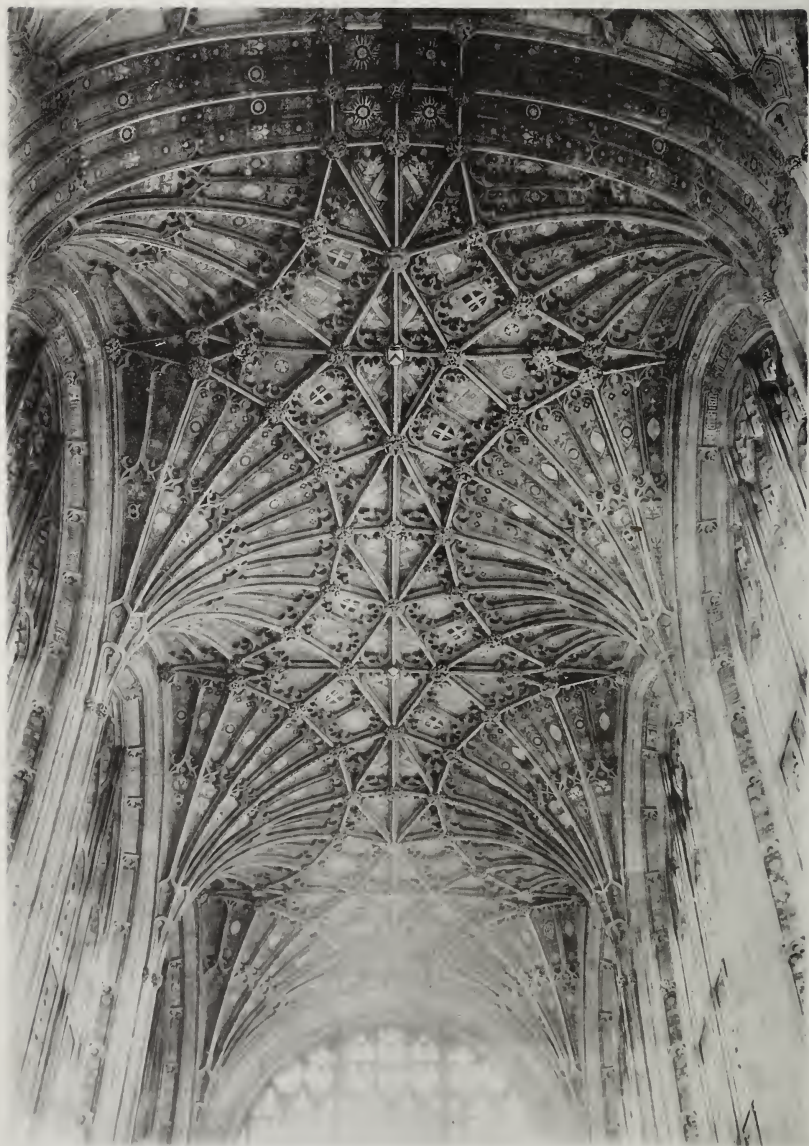
Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1896.

VOL. XLII.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein ; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.





SHERBORNE ABBEY: CHOIR VAULT.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archaeological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

VOL. XLII.



Taunton:

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET

MDCCCXCVI.



BARNICOTT AND PEARCE
TAUNTON

P R E F A C E .

THE present volume contains the last instalment of Mr. Murray's "Flora of Somerset," and the work can now be obtained in a complete form.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. F. T. Elworthy for his kindness in supplying the illustrations to his paper on the important "find" in West Somerset; to Professor Allen for the photographs from which the plates of the Gatehouse at Cerne Abbas and the Vault of Sherborne Abbey Church were prepared; and to Mr. Bidgood for his drawing of the "Cheddar Pink" as a frontispiece to Murray's "Flora of Somerset."

F. W. W.

December, 1896.

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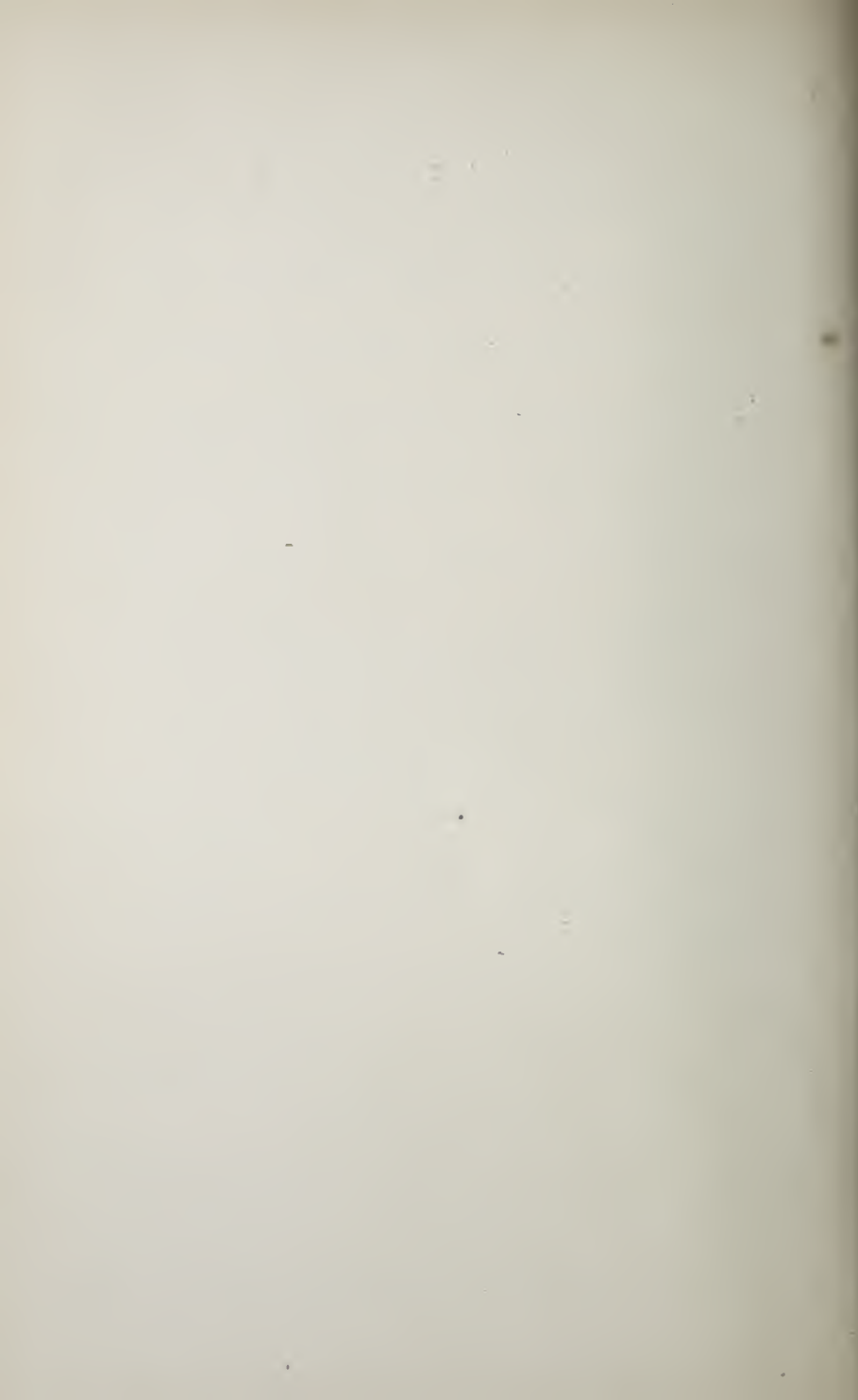
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1896.

THE forty-eighth annual meeting of the Society was held at Sherborne on Tuesday, August 4th, in the "Big Schoolroom" of Sherborne School. Mr. H. DUNCAN SKRINE, before quitting the Presidential chair, which he had occupied during the past year, said he wished to say how deeply he felt the kindness and courtesy he experienced, when the Society met at Bath last year. In introducing Mr. J. K. D. WINGFIELD DIGBY, M.P., the President-Elect, Mr. SKRINE said no words of commendation from him were needed, as Mr. Digby inherited a name which no one would deny was *clarum et venerabile nomen*, not only in that neighbourhood, but in English history.

Mr. DIGBY then took the chair and thanked the members of the Society for the honour they had done him.

The annual report was then read by Lieut.-Col. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec. :—

Report.

"Your Committee beg to present their forty-eighth annual report.

"As the result of a special effort, forty-eight new names have, since the last meeting, been added to the list of members, which now stands at 577, but inasmuch as the natural loss

from deaths, resignations, and other causes—the ordinary leakage to which every society is subject—has amounted to nineteen, the net gain on the year is twenty-nine only.

“Your Committee beg to express a hope that all the members will keep in view the desirability of an increase in our numbers, using, of course, a proper discretion as to the eligibility of candidates whom they may bring forward. Quantity is *desirable*, quality is *essential*, to the well-being of such a Society.

“Your Committee regret to report that the adverse balance on the Society’s General Account has increased during the past year, and although the amount is still comparatively small (£20 0s. 8d.), it must not be allowed to increase, and should be swept off if possible during the current year.

“In 1892 the balance in hand was £89 17s. 6d.; in 1893, £49 14s. 2d.; in 1894, *against* the Society, 17s. 2d.; in 1895, this debit balance is now increased to £20 0s. 8d.

“This has, no doubt, been caused to a great extent by the increased cost of our Annual Volume, which has been as follows :—

		£ s. d.			£ s. d.			
Vol. XXXIII.	1888.	Printing and Binding ...	81	6	9			
		Illustrations ...	5	13	3			
		Postage of Volumes ...	6	10	9			
			<hr/>			93	10	9
Vol. XXXIV.	1889.	Printing and Binding ...	65	19	7			
		Illustrations ...	29	11	0			
		Postage of Volumes ...	9	16	2			
			<hr/>			105	6	9
Vol. XXXV. <i>Minehead.</i>	1890.	Printing and Binding ...	58	18	4			
		Illustrations ...	23	5	0			
		Postage of Volumes ...	9	10	5			
			<hr/>			91	13	9
Vol. XXXVI. <i>Castle Cary</i> 1890.	1891.	Printing and Binding ...	76	5	10			
		Illustrations ...	23	17	6			
		Postage of Volumes ...	9	17	5			
			<hr/>			110	0	9
Vol. XXXVII. <i>Crewkerne</i> 1891.	1892.	Printing and Binding ...	59	15	0			
		Illustrations ...	34	15	9			
		Postage of Vols. (2 yrs.)	19	14	8			
			<hr/>			114	5	5
Vol. XXXVIII. <i>Wellington</i> 1892.	1893.	Printing and Binding ...	123	0	0			
		Illustrations ...	18	18	3			
		Postage of Volumes ...	10	17	1			
			<hr/>			152	15	4

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Vol. XXXIX. <i>Frome</i> 1893.	1894.	Printing and Binding ...	81	11	0	144	9	6
		Illustrations . . .	50	19	4			
		Postage of Volumes ..	11	19	2			
			<hr/>					
Vol. XL. <i>Langport</i> 1894.	1895.	Printing and Binding ...	132	14	6	192	4	5
		Illustrations ...	47	10	9			
		Postage and Delivery ...	11	19	2			
			<hr/>					
Vol. XLI. <i>Bath</i> 1895.	1896.	Printing and Binding ...	94	18	3	108	12	6
		Illus. (Gifts this year)	3	15	0			
		Postage and Delivery ...	9	19	3			
			<hr/>					

“It will be absolutely necessary that there should be some reduction in the bulk of future volumes, but it is confidently expected that this may be carried out without any diminution of their literary value, which, on the other hand, may be improved by concentration.

“A loss of income has also been sustained from the ‘Castle House’ remaining void. It is a difficult place to let, and, from its size and age, very expensive to keep in repair.

“In addition to the debt on General Account, there was at the end of last year (1895) a debt on the Castle Restoration Fund of £69 11s. 9d., caused by the absolute necessity of a new roof and incidental repairs to the ‘Exchequer’ or Entrance Tower referred to in our last year’s Report. Some portion of this expense might have been saved by covering the roof with slate or tile, instead of with lead as heretofore, but we venture to think that such an economy would not have received the approval of the members generally.

“The debt on this Fund now stands at £56 4s. 10d., which will, it is hoped, be cleared off this year.

“During the year ending 31st December, 1895, the number of visitors to the Museum was 4964.

“The Index to Collinson’s History of the County has made considerable progress during the past year, and the first portion is in type and the proofs under revision. The Heraldic portion of the Index will comprise an Ordinary, as well as an Alphabet, of Arms, and owing to the large number of Coats described, but not identified by Collinson, this is a work of

time, but it is now in a very forward state and no delay will occur on that account.

“The Committee have not lost sight of the advisability of promoting the preparation of a New County History, but they venture to think that by such work as the Index referred to, and the promotion, so far as is in their power, of the work of the Somerset Record Society, they are doing better by rendering existing materials available, and by the preparation of additional ones. Moreover, an editor for such a work is yet to be found!

“We have to report with regret the resignation, in June last, of Mr. F. T. Elworthy, who for six years has held the position of one of your Hon. General Secretaries and has taken special charge of the Editorial department. Mr. Elworthy has a large amount of other literary work on his hands, including the sub-editorship of a portion of the well-known New English Dictionary, and he felt that he could no longer give the time and attention required for the work of this Society. The Committee have been so fortunate as to have obtained the consent of the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A. (Magd. Coll., Oxon.), of Milton Clevedon (whose name is so well known as the Editor of the “Visitations of Somerset and Hereford,” “Somerset Incumbents,” “Wells Wills,” etc., and as the Somerset Editor of “Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries”), to accept a position requiring such special knowledge; and they with confidence ask the members to confirm their selection.

“Anxious consideration has been given during the past year to the maintenance and arrangement of the Library, so as to render it more extensively useful and generally available for the study of those, whether members or not, interested in the History of our Ancient County. In this respect, as in many others, your Society is—not alone amongst kindred Societies—seriously hampered from want of funds. We can only say we are doing our best, and hope, but at some future indefinite date, to issue Catalogues of the additions to the

Library, notably the Surtees Library, the Serel MSS., and the Brown Collection.

“By Rule VIII the property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the members at any General Meeting. Owing to deaths the number of your Trustees is now reduced to one half the full number. Your Committee recommend that the vacancies be now filled up.

“Your Committee have to record with regret the death of several old members who have done good service to the Society. Mr. William Bond Paul acted for many years as Local Secretary for Langport, and although his great age prevented his doing so on the occasion of our visit there two years ago, he acted as Chairman of the Local Committee, and threw an amount of energy into the work which could not have been exceeded by much younger men. Mr. E. Bath was well known for his interest in the Local Antiquities at Glastonbury, and will long be remembered for his generous gift to the Antiquarian Society of that town (and in case of their dissolution to your Society); of the very valuable site of the British Village in Godney Moor, a gift of the value of several hundreds of pounds. Judge Hooper was also an old and esteemed member of your Society, and had on several occasions contributed papers and otherwise shewn his interest in its welfare.

“So much for the past—now for the future. Your Society are possessed, in the Castle of Taunton, of a property not only of considerable pecuniary value but of great Historical importance. It is absolutely necessary, if only for the sake of the good name of the Society, that a considerable—a very large—sum should be expended in the preservation of the building put into your custody by the subscriptions of those interested in the County generally : but it is also desirable that provision should be made for clearing away the incongruous out-buildings which have attached themselves in quite modern times to the ancient fabric.

“In two years time, in 1898, the Society will have entered upon the 50th year of its existence, and the Committee suggest that the Annual Meeting in that year should take place at Taunton, the head-quarters and birthplace of the Society, and that a strong and well organized effort should be made on that occasion to provide a fund for the purpose indicated. It is usual to have a meeting every year extending over three days. On the occasion of the Jubilee of the Society it may well be extended over an entire week, and include a *Conversazione*, Concert, Ball—*of course* a dinner, that does not need special mention—as well as Excursions. And during a portion of the time, if we can enlist the sympathy and aid of the Ladies, there should be a Bazaar on a large scale in the Castle Hall. This is not a mere local Society; it belongs to the *County*. Its officers and members generally are drawn from the whole of that County, and if they will only give the matter their kind consideration their property might soon be put in a condition to do them and the County credit.

The DEAN OF WELLS moved the adoption of the report, and, after referring to the visit of the Society to Sherborne as a sort of Jameson raid into a friendly state, said he regretted the adverse balance, and the absence of their old friend, Mr. Elworthy. Adverting to the discovery of the Roman village at Godney, near Glastonbury, the Dean said that the most magnificent mound of the whole village had been lately found, and it was now beautifully laid bare. Mr. Bulleid had asked him to say that the whole of the outer circle of the village had been investigated, and sixty-five mounds had been opened.

The Rev. Preb. BULLER seconded the resolution, and expressed his thanks to the Head-master for so courteously allowing them to attend the School Concert the previous evening. The report was adopted.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER presented the statement of accounts, and thanked the Society for the honour it had done him in electing him one of the Hon. Gen. Secs.

On the proposition of the Rev. F. HANCOCK, seconded by Mr. CHARLES TITE, the accounts were adopted.

The Rev. G. E. SMITH proposed the re-election of the officers, with the following additions:—Mr. H. D. Skrine and Sir Edmund Elton as Vice-Presidents; The Rev. F. W. Weaver as one of the Hon. Gen. Secs.; The Rev. E. H. Bates and Mr. E. Sloper as Local Secretaries.

This was seconded by Mr. J. O. CASH, and carried.

It was proposed by the Rev. Preb. T. S. HOLMES, seconded by the Rev. J. WORTHINGTON, and unanimously resolved, that the following gentlemen, being members of the Society, be elected as Trustees (pursuant to Rule viii) to supply vacancies:—Henry Hobhouse, Esq., M.P., A. J. Goodford, Esq., Sir A. A. Hood, Bart., M.P., Charles I. Elton, Esq., Q.C., Major J. F. Chisholm Batten, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Bramble, F.S.A.

The Rev. Canon CHURCH proposed that the Council be empowered to select the place of meeting and the President for 1897.

This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. PENNY, and carried.

Forty-eight new members were elected to the Society.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. Preb. T. S. HOLMES made a statement with regard to the work of the Somerset Record Society. He said that the Bruton and Montacute Cartularies had been issued, and that the Register of Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury was in a forward state (it has since been issued). After appealing for more support for the Society, he stated that the volume for next year would be a volume of early and very important Assize Rolls, assorted and edited by Mr. C. E. H. Chadwick-Healey, Q.C.

The President's Address.

The PRESIDENT then delivered an address, and, in the name of Sherborne and neighbourhood, gave the Society a cordial welcome to the district. He wished to thank Mr. Wildman, the Hon. Local Sec., for the trouble he had taken in the arrangements for the meeting, and then gave an interesting *resumé* of the history of Sherborne Castle. He traced the connection of Sir Walter Raleigh with Sherborne, and showed how his own ancestors became possessed of the manor, and concluded by expressing a hope that the Society's visit to Sherborne would be an enjoyable one.

On the motion of Mr. H. HOBHOUSE, M.P., seconded by Mr. C. H. FOX, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President for his address.

After the meeting the members assembled at the Digby Hotel for luncheon.

Luncheon

was partaken of at the "Digby Hotel," and afterwards the members were conducted over the School buildings and the Abbey Church by Mr. W. B. WILDMAN, one of the assistant masters of Sherborne School, who has written a most valuable book on the history of the town.¹ It was originally intended to have seen the church first, but a wedding was going on there, so Mr. Wildman conducted the party to the school buildings, which are to a large extent constructed with but little alteration out of the domestic buildings of the Benedictine Abbey of Sherborne. Attention was called to three very beautiful chapels at the east end of the church, which in 1560 were converted into a dwelling house for the headmaster. The central chapel is the Lady Chapel of the

(1) *A Short History of Sherborne*, from 705 A.D., by W. B. Wildman, M.A., Assistant Master in Sherborne School, 114 pp., with Plans of Monastery, Castle and School. Bennett, Sherborne, 1896.

thirteenth century ; it was originally of three bays, but only one is left. The chapel on the south side of this was of at least two if not three bays, and was dedicated to Our Lady of Bow, *i.e.* of the Arch, because it stood near the arched entrance to the abbey precincts : it is of the fifteenth century, and only one bay of it is left : it still keeps its fan-vault. The chapel on the north side is practically gone.

After viewing the Guesten Hall, now forming the beautiful library of the school, with its interesting literary treasures, and the Abbot's Hall, which now serves as the school chapel, Mr. WILDMAN conducted the visitors to

The Abbey Church,

of which an excellent description is given in his book already mentioned, (ch. iii—v). The only trace of Aldhelm's Saxon cathedral consists of a few stones in the west wall of the church : the rest was all pulled down by bishop Roger of Caen, who in 1107 became bishop of Sarum and abbot of Sherborne. This Norman church in its turn gave way to the present building, which was commenced by John Bruning, abbot from 1415—36, and continued by William Bradford, abbot from 1436—59.

After the interior of the church had been duly inspected and admired, Mr. Wildman led his party to the west entrance of the church, and pointed out the site of the church of All Hallows, which towards the end of the fourteenth century was built on to the west end of the Abbey Church, and was used by the Sherborne people as their parish church. He gave a graphic account of the quarrel which arose between the monks and the townsfolk about the narrowing of a doorway on the part of the former, and the placing of a font in the church of All Hallows on the part of the latter. The monks sent a stout butcher to deface the fontstone, the parishioners,

headed by their priest, retaliated by throwing "a shaft with fier" on to the the top of the Abbey Church, which, owing to the restoration, was at that time thatched, and a serious conflagration took place, of which the Abbey Church bears signs to this very day.

After spending a most enjoyable afternoon, the head master, the Rev. F. B. Westcott, most kindly received the Society to tea on a lawn, which is itself historical, having been the site of the Abbey Fishponds : the Abbey Litten, or Burial Ground, is closely contiguous, and is now the lawn in front of the head master's house.

There was dinner at 6.30 p.m. at the Digby Hotel, and at 8 p.m. a meeting was held in the "Big Schoolroom," the President in the chair, when the following papers were read :

"Two Barrows on the Brendon Hills," by the Rev. F. HANCOCK (see Part II).

"The Family of De Urtiaco," by the Rev. E. H. BATES (see Part II).

"Notes on Yeovilton," by the Rev. J. B. HYSON.

Wednesday, August 5th.

Punctually at 9.30 a.m., in lovely weather, a large party started for Cerne Abbas, about eleven miles distant from Sherborne, passing Long Burton and Holnest, where there stands in the churchyard (almost overshadowing the church) the mausoleum erected by the late Mr. J. S. W. Sawbridge-Erle-Drax, sometime M.P. for Wareham. At a distance of seven miles Middlemarsh was reached : it is situate near the source of a branch of the river Lidden. About two miles north of Cerne, Minterne Church and Minterne House, the seat of Lord Digby, were passed, and then, in less than a mile, the pretty little village of Upcerne, which lies nestling among hills, came in view, and a drive of little more than a mile brought the party to

Cerne Abbas

which may well be described as a decayed and decaying village of some nine hundred inhabitants. The members first viewed the Abbey Barn, on which an interesting paper has been written by Mr. H. J. Moule (see *Proceedings of the Dorset Field Club*, vol. x). The author comes to the conclusion that it is a misnomer to call these buildings *Tithe Barns*, and proves pretty conclusively that they were "storehouses not of tithe corn only, but also of the crop itself off the home farms of the convents."

This barn is noteworthy for the beauty of its masonry, the entire facing inside as well as out being of squared flints and freestone; and also on account of its great size, in consequence of which it had originally two pair of transeptal wagon entrances.

The church of St. Mary was next inspected under the able guidance of Mr. EDMUND BUCKLE, who said that the chancel walls were of Early English date, containing two blocked lancets, and that the nave and aisles shewed three different dates of Perpendicular. The eastern half of the church was the oldest, then came the magnificent tower and west front (together with the insertion of the east window), and finally the bays connecting these two parts and the addition of the nave clerestory. At first there was no structural chancel, a pierced stone screen was the only division. But when the nave clerestory was added in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, a solid wall was built reaching from the top of the screen to the roof, and almost completely cutting off the chancel—an arrangement which was retained until the insertion of the present arch designed by Sir Gilbert Scott. This screen and wall are not opposite the pillars, but die into the arches of the arcades in an awkward manner. But their present position is the ancient one, for the old stone floor remains, sloping up from the west end, and with two steps at the chancel entrance.

This church was at first a mere chapel: there was never at any time a churchyard attached to it, but the parishioners were, and still are, buried in the churchyard of the Abbey church. The East window (date *circa* 1500) is full of coats of arms, among which that of Berkeley is to be noted.

In the north aisle of the church is the following inscription:

Here
 Lyeth y^e body of Joseph
 son of George and Edeth
 Sommers who departed y^s life
 January y^e 7th A. D. 1702
 etatis suæ 9
 A little time did blast my prime
 And brought me hether
 The fairest flower within an hour
 May fade and wether.

A curious street of fifteenth-century houses leads up to the site of the Abbey Gateway, which is now occupied by the "Abbey House," built after the Dissolution: these two-storey half-timbered houses had stone party walls, corbelled out in front of their timber faces, to prevent the spread of fire from house to house.

The sacred spring (commonly called St. Augustine's Well) was next visited. According to William of Malmesbury, St. Augustine (*circa* 600) came to preach to the pagans of Cerne, who behaved very rudely to him, and having tied cows' tails¹ to his followers drove them away from the place; but having repented, they recalled St. Augustine, who came back and struck the rock at this place, whence flowed an abundant supply of beautiful water. The whole story seems to be purely mythical. The Rev. Prebendary T. S. Holmes has kindly (at the Editor's request) supplied the following "Note."

"The district, afterwards called Dorset, was in the time of Augustine British territory, and the people were Chris-

(1) The account occurs in *Gesta Pontificum Anglorum* (Rolls Series) pp. 184—6. Where the original has *caudas racharum* (the Editor of William of Malmesbury queries *vaccarum*). Another account says *fishes'* tails (see Dugdale's *Mon.* II, 621, note b.).

tians. Ethelbert's influence as Bretwalda might have provided a safe escort through the lands of Ceowulf, the West Saxon king, but not beyond it. Nothing is known of this visit till five hundred years after this date, and it is probable that Aldhelm was the first English bishop that penetrated so far into this district. The book of Cerne, however, points to Celtic Christianity as existing here before the time of the first bishop of Sherborne."

The spring is surrounded by high and thick walls of masonry, and Mr. BUCKLE said that there was probably at one time a chapel over the well: he called the members' attention to the fact that it was a celebrated *Wishing Well*, into which no pin need be dropped, and no doubt some of them availed themselves of the unique opportunity. This spring forms the water supply of the village, and though situate in the churchyard is said to yield a perfectly pure water.

Before reaching the scanty remains of the Abbey, Mr. BUCKLE called attention to some very mysterious mounds which occupy a field named Beauvoir, adjoining the spot where formerly stood the Abbey Church. These include three large rounded knolls: they cannot be terraces for a garden; but far more probably have an origin similar to that of the famous

Cerne Giant

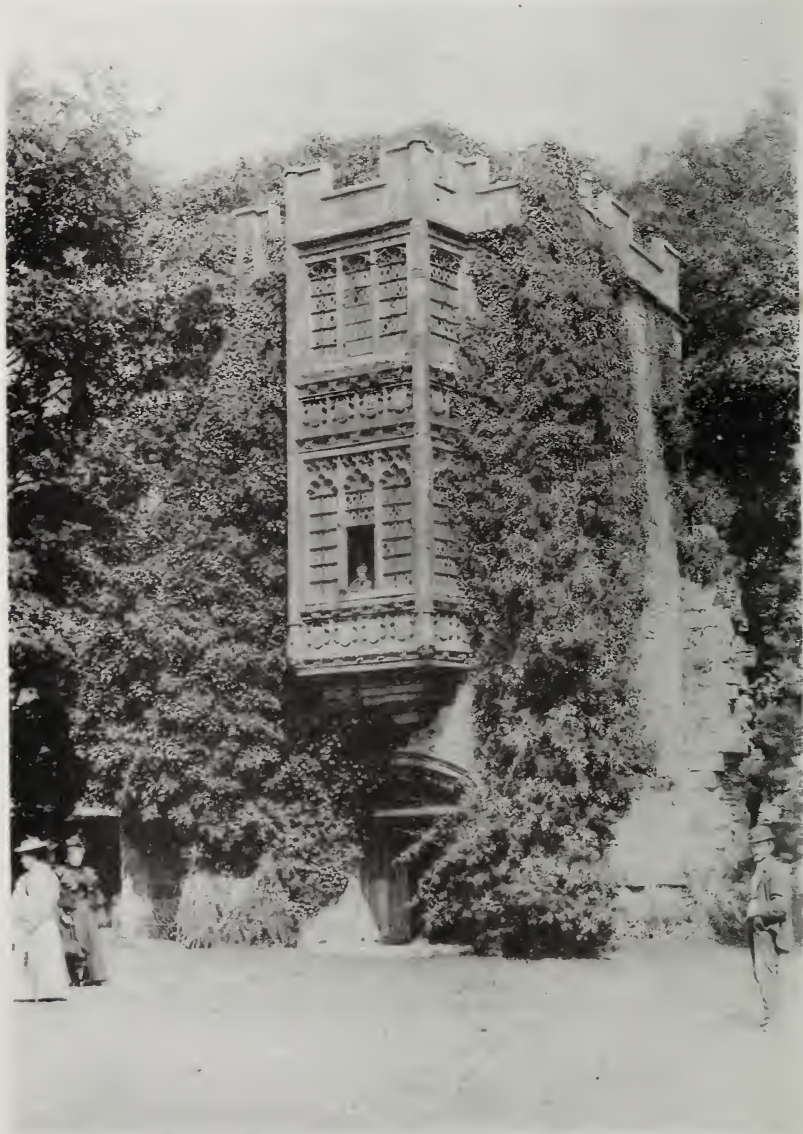
a portentous object overlooking the village, which some have thought due to Phœnician influence, representing Baal, or Hercules, or the Sun, the source and origin of all things; at any rate all agree that it is of very great antiquity.

Cerne Abbey*

was founded, according to William of Malmesbury, by St. Augustine in the sixth century, but the earliest certain appear-

* See Dugdale's *Monasticon* II, 621—30.





CERNE ABBAS: GATEWAY TOWER.

ance of any religious foundation here occurs about A.D. 870, when Edwold, brother of St. Edmund the Martyr, retired from the world and led a hermit's life near the celebrated spring which has been already mentioned. He died in 871 and was interred in Cerne Abbey, and was held in veneration for his sanctity and the miracles wrought at his tomb.

The following seems to have been the arrangement of the Abbey buildings. The great gateway occupied the site of the present house, and gave access to a long and narrow courtyard with another gate at the far end. On the right stood a fourteenth-century house, and beyond that the later Abbot's house, while a passage between these two led into the cloister court. Further on were farm buildings on both sides of the outer court, and on the right hand side a fish pond, supplied by a conduit from the river at Minterne. On the left hand side of the entrance, foundations of other buildings still remain, as well as the enclosing wall which follows the course of the river to the ancient bridge near the back entrance to this outer courtyard. The cloister court stood further east in the field just north of the churchyard. The church was partly in this field, partly in the churchyard, where many fragments of tile floors have been found some five feet below the present surface, and the conventual buildings lay on its north side, in that part of the field which appears to have been artificially levelled.

There are two portions of the Monastery still standing: that first visited, consisted, Mr. BUCKLE said, of a building of a purely domestic character of the end of the fourteenth century, containing on the upper floor a hall 26 ft. by 17 ft. 6 in., with a chamber beyond, and was probably the Abbot's house before the building of the second more ornate one. It was, however, altered in the following century by the insertion of some windows and a fine chimney piece (now in the Abbey House) bearing the monogram I V under a doctor's cap, which is assigned to John Vanne, who was abbot from 1458 to 1470.

The beautiful entrance to the later Abbot's Lodging, of

which an illustration is given in this volume, and which reminds one of that at Ford Abbey, is undoubtedly the work of Thomas, who was abbot in 1508 and whose rebus, consisting of a \mathcal{T} , a fish, and a crosier, is still to be seen among the arms on the front of the building.

This fragment is undoubtedly the porch of the Abbot's Hall. The lowest storey has a fan vault, and over this are two rooms with bay windows forming a sort of tower. At the back may be seen what remains of the Hall itself: the plain dado indicates the height to which the panelling was carried, and above that are corbelled out the wall shafts from which sprang the great oak roof.

In one of the upper rooms some floor tiles have been collected bearing the arms of England; England a bend sinister; Clare; and also the following coats—*Vair. Barry of 8. A fret. Quarterly. 2nd Quarter a lion ramp.* [rest gone].

Among other arms on the front of this building may be mentioned those of the founder, Ailmer, Earl of Cornwall; the Royal Arms, Daubeney, Cerne Abbey (*a cross* [sometimes *engrailed*] *between four lilies*) and Fitzjames.

Mr. E. A. FRY has kindly contributed the following account of

Thomas Sam, the unknown Abbot of Cerne.

In the list of abbots of the Monastery of Cerne, given by Hutchins in his *History of Dorset*, vol. iv, p. 23 (third edition), the name of the last but two of them is left blank, only his christian name, Thomas, being known. Hutchins surmised that his name might be Salmon, from the fact that one of the escutcheons on the gateway still remaining 'is inscribed with a text \mathcal{T} , inclosing a crosier and fish (probably the rebus of the abbot by whom the building was erected).'

It was only by making a search among the Patent Rolls at the Public Record Office in London, that the difficulty has been cleared up.

From these documents it appears that on 4 July, 12 Henry VII (1497), license was given to the prior of Cerne to proceed to the election of a new abbot, as Roger (Bemyster), formerly abbot there, had died.

The next document is the Patent for the restitution of temporalities to the Abbey, and is dated 19 August of the same year, and from it we learn that abbot Roger Bemyster having died a natural death, a new abbot, Thomas Sam by name, had been elected, and that the temporalities which had lapsed to John, bishop of Salisbury, as bishop of the diocese, were ordered to be restored to the new abbot.

Further information as to date of death of an abbot is sometimes to be gleaned from the Privy seals, but in this instance there is nothing more to be found in them than what is on the Patent Roll.

The next record we have of abbot Thomas Sam is that of his death, which took place on 3 December, 1 Henry VIII, 1509, upon which Robert Westberye was elected abbot. This information is to be found in the *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII*, documents nos. 769, 822 and 1200, which are abstracts from the Patent Rolls and Privy Seals for that year.

From the above evidence it would appear that Hutchins is in error in stating that Roger Bemyster was summoned to Convocation in 1503 : this must refer to Thomas Sam.

The name *Sam* is not unknown in the West, for we find Lawrence Sam' and Agnes his wife, of Ashill, Somerset, included in a Recusant Roll *circa* 1591.¹

The family of Sams of Langford, co. Essex, bore : *Gn. two salmons in pale ar. finned or* (Burke).

Luncheon was served in the New Inn, the fruit and flowers being most kindly provided by Lord Digby.

(1) See *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*. Vol. V., Part xxxv, p. 112.

After luncheon the members drove to

Buckland Newton,

where they were hospitably received by the vicar, the Rev. Canon RAVENHILL, who gave an interesting description of the church, which, according to Bacon's *Liber Regis*, is dedicated to The Holy Rood. He said that the church was restored in 1878. The family of the Ven. William Gunning, archdeacon of Bath (1852—60), and vicar of this place, put in three windows to his memory, which represent St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew, and thus show the vicar's connection with Bath and with Wells. There are also monuments to the Foy and Barnes families.

The manor and advowson of Buckland Newton belonged originally to the abbey of Glastonbury, but were ceded by that house to Jocelin, bishop of Bath, as the price of its independence of his rule, and were subsequently ceded by the bishop to the dean and chapter of Wells. Mr. BUCKLE said that the walls of the fine Early English chancel had been raised in the fifteenth century, and a flat roof added, but that two of the roof corbels on the north side belonged to the earlier period, while those opposite were clumsy copies of the later date. The chancel arch was of the fifteenth century, and the west window and tower arch were early Perpendicular. The nave and aisles seemed to have been entirely rebuilt in the fifteenth century.

There is a curious monument bearing the arms *Or 3 leaves vt. between two chains in bend az.*, and it has (which is rare) a Greek motto, *σίδηρον διήλθον*, "I have passed through iron," (cf. *Ps.* cv, 18). The crest is a demi-figure, nude ppr., holding a chain. It expresses the great grief at the loss of his wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Selleck, vicar of Buckland Newton, 1679—1690; he was also prebendary of Wells. Hutchins gives the inscription on the monument, which has now entirely perished.

H.S.E.

Anna Selleck, uxor Nathanaelis Selleck, A.M.. ecclesie Cathedralis Wellens. præbendarii, et hujus ecclesie vicarii, quondam relicta venerabilis viri Henrici Dean, LL.D., Dioceseos Bathon. et Wellen. Cancellarii; orta patre Gulielmo Peirs, S.T.P., archidiaconus. Taunton, avo reverendo in Christo patre Gulielmo nuper Bathon. et Wellen. episcopo. Obiit idibus Maii, Anno Domini, 1680. Magnum sui desiderium relinquens Nathanaeli Selleck, superstiti marito, qui conjugii charissimæ monumentum hoc mœrens ac pie posuit.

After a refreshing tea on the Vicarage Lawn, the members were conducted by Mr. Ravenhill through the grounds of Castle Hill (where they were kindly received by Mrs. Holford) to the camp on Dungeon Hill, where he read a paper by Mr. CUNNINGTON, the well-known expert, of which the following is a shortened account—

“This camp is about twelve miles north of Dorchester. On a visit of the Dorset Field Club in July, 1878, two pieces of a Roman quern were found in one of the valla. In making small researches in 1881 in the vallum, three pieces of Roman pottery were discovered: one the base of a small well-made drinking cup with fluted sides, of the Fordingbridge or New Forest pottery, the other of black and fine red ware

“The shape of this camp is oval with one ditch; the vallum raised from the outside, above the level of the camp itself. Its situation is most imposing, commanding the whole of the Blackmore valley, and, as a military position, one of immense strength and importance, its main features closely coinciding with those noticeable at Maiden Castle, and again with Cadbury Castle. It has not perhaps been noticed that Maiden Castle, Dungeon Castle, and Cadbury Castle are almost equidistant—about fourteen miles apart—in a straight line from south to north, in fact in as straight a line as could be had with due care for their physical and strategical requirements, each in high position, commanding a vast area to the north, east, and west, the consecutive work of the same people for the same end or purpose.”

Wootton Glanville

was the next place visited. Mr. BUCKLE described the church which, according to the *Liber Regis*, is dedicated to St. Mary. He said that the most noticeable thing here was a beautiful Chantry Chapel of the Decorated Period, supposed to be founded *circa* 18 Edward III, by Sibilla de Glanvill, in memory of her husband, whose effigy it probably is, which occupies a fine niche. There is a magnificent squint from this chapel to the chancel: the chapel contains an altar slab of Purbeck marble. There are also some fine ancient tiles, with arms of the Paulet, Beauchamp, and Clare families, those of Edward the Confessor, and also a set of two tiles (which often occur) depicting a stag hunt. There is a pre-Reformation "Ave Maria" bell, and also one which has been re-cast, but which still bears the inscription:

"Sunt mea spes hii tres
Jesus, Maria, Johannes."

The members reached Sherborne about seven o'clock, after spending a most enjoyable day.

Thursday, August 6th.

Again, with that commendable punctuality which is always shown by Lt.-Col. BRAMBLE, who so ably presides over the excursions, the party started exactly at 9.30 a.m. for Poyntington, a small village distant about two miles from Sherborne. Mr. BUCKLE described the church, which is undergoing restoration. He drew attention to the Saxon font, with its cable moulding, and to a simple Norman doorway on the north side of the church, with two pretty capitals: he also pointed out that there was evidence that the church was destroyed by fire at the end of the thirteenth century. Thus the church was entirely rebuilt in the Decorated style—a comparatively rare thing in Somerset; but it was much altered at a later date. The gabled roof was taken off the aisle and a lead flat





MONUMENTAL EFFIGY, POYNTINGTON, SOMERSET.

substituted ; the outer wall was thus lowered, and flat heads had to be given to what were originally pointed windows. A wagon-shaped roof was also placed over the nave in such awkward fashion that it hides a great part of the elegant tower arch. Both floor and roof follow the slope of the hill, being higher at the west end. Under the easternmost arch of the arcade there is a very fine monumental recumbent figure of a knight in armour, of which Lt.-Col. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec., gave the following interesting description :

“ The recumbent effigy on the south side of the east end of the nave is in the armour known as of the ‘ Camail ’ period. On the head was the pointed Bascinet to which was attached the tippet of mail, from which the term ‘ camail ’ or ‘ capmail ’ was derived, protecting the neck. The body armour was covered by the ‘ jupon,’ a garment of velvet, silk, cloth, or other fabric, which was frequently, but not in this instance, embroidered with the owner’s arms—his ‘ coat of arms.’ A rich belt, used to support the sword and dagger on opposite sides, crossed the hips horizontally. This belt was ornamented with plates of metal, and frequently jewelled. The legs and feet and the arms were covered with plate armour. The head rested upon the large outer helmet, known as the tilting helmet.

“ Attention was directed to the fact that the cord by which the camail was attached to the edge of the bascinet was plainly visible : in late instances this was completely covered. From this circumstance, and the plain engrailed edge of the jupon—in late instances this was cut into a strawberry leaf or other ornamental pattern—he considered the date to be, very approximately, 1380.”

Mr. JOHN BATTEN read a Paper on the Descent of the Manor of Poyntington (see Part II).

Adjoining the churchyard is a fragment of a fourteenth century manor house, and lower down in the village the manor house of the fifteenth century, which was kindly shown by Mrs. Hole. Here is an enclosed courtyard, and a fine stone

stair with panelled arches and a stoup at top, but the original plan of the house is difficult to recover.

Charlton Horethorne

was next visited. Mr. BUCKLE gave a description of the church, part of which he said was Early English, but in the main Decorated. The early chancel had been raised and lengthened in the Perpendicular period : the south aisle contained very early examples of tracery. The north aisle had been rebuilt in the Decorated period. The chancel arch of the same period was very plain, the capitals had scroll mouldings. On the north side the arcade had ball-flower ornaments. In the north aisle there were two spaces for monuments and two very handsome niches for statues. These niches were later than the rest of the building : on one of them there were some interesting corbel heads with peculiar head-dresses.

Lt.-Col. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec., said :

“ The easternmost of these heads wore a head-dress having a conspicuous “liripipe,” a long strip of cloth, the right to wear, and the length of, which depended on the rank and position of the wearer. They were worn both by males and females, sometimes hanging loosely behind, sometimes passed round the neck. The cap was also represented as placed on the shoulder with the liripipe depending from it. They still appeared in the livery caps of the City Companies, and very plainly, attached to the hoods of Cambridge and Dublin graduates ; and also in the very diminutive hoods sewn behind the left shoulder of the robe of a barrister-at-law. The long strip of crape attached to the back of a widow’s bonnet is an instance of a modern revival of an ancient custom.”

In the recess in the south aisle was a slab with an ornamental cross upon it : it was not, however, *in situ*.

Mr. BUCKLE drew attention also to the early Perpendicular tower, and to the bell-cot at the west end of the north aisle.

In the tower were several noticeable things : an early font (probably Saxon) and a stone two feet high which has served as a pillar stoup. It was originally circular with wreaths round, and perhaps Roman. There was some fine plate of the sixteenth century, and some good Jacobean chairs in the chancel : also an old bible with curious engravings. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, to whom there is a modern statue on the west front of the tower, but the niche is the original one.

Mr. BUCKLE remarked that it might interest the Natural History section of the Society to hear that the kennels of the Blackmore Vale Foxhounds were situated in the parish.

The return journey to Sherborne was made by way of Milborne Port, and a lovely drive through the park brought the party to

Sherborne Castle,

the seat of the President, where he entertained the Society to a sumptuous luncheon ; after which the Dean of Wells, in a few well-chosen words, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Digby for their kindness and hospitality. The President invited the members of the Society to a Garden Party, which Mrs. Digby was giving the same afternoon, he then conducted them through the Castle, pointing out the various interesting and historical portraits of his ancestors, and also one of Sir Walter Raleigh, sometime owner of the manor.¹

(2) See *A Short History of Sherborne*, pp. 95—8.

Mr. WILDMAN then gave an interesting description of the

Old Castle,

in which he closely followed the account given in our *Proceedings* by Mr. G. T. Clark (see Vol. xx). One new point, however, was made, for he was able to show from an old print (not accessible in 1874) that the keep and buildings adjoining

were grouped so as to form a quadrangle, in fact formed an Inner Ward.

After the Old Castle had been described, votes of thanks were heartily given to the President, Lt.-Col. Bramble, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec., Mr. Buckle, Mr. W. B. Wildman, the Local Committee (together with those who had extended hospitality to the members of the Society and had thrown open Churches and Houses for their inspection), and Mr. Bidgood : and thus a most pleasant meeting was brought to a successful close.

Additions to the Society's Museum and Library.

During the Year 1896.

THE MUSEUM.

Bristol Tokens—Shilling Dollar Silver, 3 dwt., W. Sheppard, Exchange (sixpence), R. Tripp & Co. (sixpence), Patent Sheathing Nail Manufactory (halfpenny), Earl Howe, George Prince of Wales, Fredk. Duke of York, Hull and Leeds halfpennies, payable in Bristol.—Purchased.

Photographs of the exterior and interior of Compton Martin Church, and of the remains of the Bishop's Palace at Chew Magna.—From Mr. F. A. WOOD.

Tokens of John Bush, Bath ; W. Goodridge, Bridgwater ; Bruton Town Piece ; Jeffrey Grove, Christopher Cooke, T. Lovedell, G. Treagle, and John Tubb, of Taunton ; C. Allembridge, and N. Carye, of Yeovil.

Inn Check, J. Stay, Trooper Inn, Wincanton, 1846.—From Rev. E. H. BATES.

Thirteen specimens of coal fossils ; Tail of a Yak, mounted as a fly-wisk.—From Mr. TITE.

Egyptian greenstone bowl, and old Watchman's rattle.—From Mr. W. DE C. PRIDEAUX.

Broadside, "Bridgwater Diversions," 1788,—From Mrs. LOVIBOND.

A collection of Geological specimens, containing representatives from most of the formations, from Gravel to Silurian, in a glass case.—From the Rev. W. S. TOMKINS.

Two Boxes of fossils.—From Col. HELYAR.

Token of Wm. Exon, of Stogussey 1664.—From Mr. FREDK. JONES.

A small collection of Cornish Minerals.—From Mr. JERVOISE.

Map of Stanton Drew, an original survey by P. Crocker, 1817.

Map of 24 miles round Bath, 18th cent.

Plan of the city of Bath, by B. Donne, 18th cent.

Wiveliscombe Penny Token.—From Mr. F. S. PEARCEY.

Portrait of Sydney Smith.—From Mr. S. J. REID.

Fossil fern from the lias at Pitney.—From the Rev. S. O. BAKER.

Saxon Comb found near Winchester.—From the Rev. R. ST. J. GRESLEY.

THE LIBRARY.

Some Account of the Inscribed Stones of Glamorganshire.—From the Author, Mr. THOMAS HENRY THOMAS.

Colman's *Practical Discourses upon the Parable of the Ten Virgins*, 1707; Warner's *Sermons*, 2 vols., Bath, 1817; *Peranzabuloe, the lost Church found*, 1839; *Letters and Papers on Agriculture*, vol. iv, Bath, 1788; Quesnel's *Four Gospels*, vol. ii, Bath, 1790; Wait's *Introduction to the New Testament*, 2 vols., 1827; Paige's *Perseverance of the Saints*, Castle Cary, 1834; Marriott's *Second Course of Practical Sermons*, 1819; Crook's *Divine Characters*, 1658; Denison's *Remarks upon the Dictum of the Pro-Diocesan Court at Bath*, 1858; *Charge of the Archdeacon of Taunton*, 1857; *The Defence of the Archdeacon of Taunton*, 1856; Bennett's *Plea for Toleration in the Church of England*; Bennett's *Examination of Archdeacon Denison's Propositions of Faith*; Bennett's *Distinction between Baptismal and Spiritual Regeneration*; Bennett's *Defence of the Catholic Faith*; *Bishop Hervey's Charge*, 1873; Acland's *Farming of Somersetshire*, 1851; Ward's *Poetry*, Bath, 1807;

Benedix's *Three Bachelors*, Chard, 1862; *Cheltenham Guide and original Bath Guide*, 1811; Passmore's *Course of Simple Geography*, 1838; *Psalms and Anthems*, sung in Wiveliscombe Church, 1831; Watts's *Catechisms*, Taunton, 1806.

Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, vol. iv, pts. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Rambles about Bath; *The Bath Stage*; *The Bath Thermal Waters*; *Post Office Directory Map of Bath*; *Post Office Directory Map of the country round Bath*; *The original Bath Guide*; *Ancient Landmarks of Bath*; *Guide to the Roman Baths of Bath*; *Popular Guide to the use of the Bath Waters*; *Handy Guide to the Fishing in the neighbourhood of Bath*.—From Mr. WM. LEWIS.

The Castle Cary Visitor, nos. 1 to 12, 1896; *A list of the Butterflies and Moths found near Castle Cary*, 1871 to 1895.—From Mr. MACMILLAN.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. xvi, pp. 129 to 846; vols. xvii, xviii, xix, xx (3 nos.)—From Mr. CHISHOLM-BATTEN.

The Christian Directory, by the Rev. Robert Parsons, (born at Nether Stowey, 1546); Madox's *Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns and Boroughs of England*, 1742; *Glimpses of the West*.—From Mr. TITE.

Sixth and Seventh Annual Reports of the Wincanton Field Club, 1894-5.—From Mr. SWEETMAN.

Catalogue of Fossil Fishes, pt. iii; *Catalogue of Wealden Plants*, pt. ii; *Introduction to the Study of Rocks*; *Catalogue of Fossil Bryozoa*.—From the British Museum.

Daily Weather Reports, 1895-6.—From Dr. PRIOR.

The Ancient remains of Stanton Drew.—From the Author, Mr. C. W. DYMOND.

The Powers of Nature, v. the Manufactured Potential Agents.—From the Author, Mr. J. W. CHALK.

In search of Gravestones, old and curious.—From Mr. ADLAM.

Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, United States, 1894; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1895; Report of the Governor of Arizona, 1895.—From Mr. E. T. GETCHELL.

Antiquarian Essays, contributed to the "Saturday Review" by John Taylor, with a memoir by William George.—From the Publisher, Mr. W. C. HEMMONS.

Thirteenth Report of the Public Museum, Milwaukee.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society: Annual Report, for 1895.

English Dialect Dictionary, 1896—Bibliography.—From Professor WRIGHT.

Wiclif's Latin Works.—De Logica, 2 vols.

Almanack, 1616.—From Mr. TURNER.

Notes respecting Grove Place, Nursling, and the Manor of Southwells.—From Mr. GREENFIELD.

First, second and third Annual Reports of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labour and Industry of Montana; *Montana, the Treasure State, its Resources and Productions.*—From the State Government.

Bulletin of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; Preliminary Outline of a New Classification of the Family Muricidæ.—From the Academy.

Report of the Governor of New Mexico, 1895.—From the Governor.

Report of the Oregon World's Fair Commission, 1895; The Resources of Eastern and of Southern Oregon; Report of the Senate on Mines and Mining.—From the State Government.

Mines and Minerals of Washington, First and Second Reports.—From the State Government.

Annual Report of the Territorial Geologist to the Governor of Wyoming, 1890; Laws relating to arid lands; Wyoming's Resources; Rawlins, the mining centre of Wyoming; Second Biennial Report of the State Engineer.—From the State Government.

Nevada and her Resources.—From the State Government.

County Records of the Surnames of Francus, Franceis, French, 1100 to 1350.—From Mr. A. D. WELD FRENCH.

Whitaker's Almanacks for the years 1880-88, 1890-91-94.—From Mr. HAMMETT.

A Memoir of Muchelney Abbey, interleaved with additional Notes and Photographs.—From the Rev. S. O. BAKER.

Devonshire Wills, by Worthy.—From Mr. BROADMEAD.

Index Bibliographique de la Faculté des Sciences.—Université de Lausanne.

Webb's *History of Taunton*; *The Picture*: a novel, by Minifie, 3 vols., 1766; *Alfred the Great in Athelney*; *Saint's Pocket Book*, by Joseph Alleine, 1832; *Guide to the Roman Baths of Bath*; Cuzner's *Handbook to Frome Selwood*; *Temperance Work in Somerset*; *Guide to the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury*; *Catalogue of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum*; *Catalogue of the Library of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum*; *Annual Report of the Salisbury and South Wilts and Blackmore Museums*, 1895-96.—Mr. TITE.

Calepini Dictionarum Octolinguae, 2 vols., 1609; *Vossii Etymologicon Linguae Latinae*, 1662.—From Mr. MAYNARD.

Register of Persons entitled to vote for the Borough of Taunton, 7 vols., 1890—1896.

Bridgwater in the Olden Time.—From the Rev. F. W. WEAVER.

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Royal Archæological Institute—*Archæological Journal*, nos. 208, 209, 210, 211.

British Archæological Association—*Journal*, new series, vol. i, pt. 4; vol. ii, pts. 1, 2, 3.

British Association—*Report*, 1895.

Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. xv., nos. 3, 4; vol. xvi, no. 1.

- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. xxix.
- Royal Irish Academy—*Transactions*, vol. xxx, pts. 18, 19, 20, 25, 27 ; *Proceedings*, vol. iii, nos. 4, 5 ; *Todd Lecture Series*, vol. vi. ; List of Members, 1895.
- Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. v, pt. 4 ; vol. vi, pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Associated Societies—*Reports and Papers*, 1893-4, vol. xxii, pts. 1, 2 ; 1895, vol. xxiii, pt. 1.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History—*Proceedings*, vol. ix, pt. 1.
- Surrey Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. xiii, pt. 1.
- Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society—*Transactions*, vol. xi.
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Magazine*, nos. 84, 85 ; *Abstract of Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, pt. 3 ; Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum at Devizes, pt. 1, the Stourhead Collection.
- London and Middlesex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, second series, vol. i ; Hand List of Municipal Insignia lent for Exhibition, July, 1893.
- Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society—*Report*, vol. xi, pt. 4.
- Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. xviii, pt. 2 ; vol. xix, pt. 1.
- Powys Land Club—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xxix, pt. 1.
- Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. xviii.
- Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. vii, pt. 3 ; vol. viii, pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Hertfordshire Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. viii, pts. 6, 7, 8, 9 ; vol. ix, pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Essex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. v, title and Index ; vol. vi, pt. 1 ; Catalogue of the Library.
- Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. viii, pts. 2, 3.

- Royal Institution of Cornwall—*Journal*, vol. xii, pt. 2 ; vol. xiii, pt. 1.
- Yorkshire Archæological Society—*Journal*, pts. 53, 54.
- Northamptonshire Naturalists' Society—*Journal*, nos. 61 to 64 ; Title and Index to vol. viii.
- Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club—*Proceedings*, vol. viii, no. 3.
- Geologists' Association—*Proceedings*, vol. xiv, pts. 6 to 10 ; Notes on West Somerset ; List of Members, 1896.
- Royal Dublin Society—*Transactions*, vol. v, pts. 5 to 12 ; *Proceedings*, vol. viii, pts. 3, 4.
- Bristol Naturalists' Society—*Proceedings*, vol. viii, pt. 1.
- Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, nos. 44 to 50.
- Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society—*Memoirs*, vol. x, nos. 1, 2, 3 ; *Proceedings*, vol. xli, pt. 1.
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- Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*Proceedings*, no. 37.
- Chester Archæological and Historical Society—*Journal*, vol. v, pt. 4.
- Clifton Antiquarian Club—*Proceedings*, vol iii, pt. 2.
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- Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.—*Report of the U.S. National Museum*, 1893 ; *Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum*, 1894, vol. xvii.
- Bureau of American Ethnology—*Annual Report*, vol. xiii.
- New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, U.S.—*Register*, nos. 197, 198, 199, 200.
- Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U.S.—*Proceedings*, 1895, pt. 2, 3 ; 1896, pt. 1.

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Canadian Institute—*Transactions*, no. 8, vol. v, pt. 1.

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University of Upsala—*Bulletin of the Geological Institution*, vol. ii, no. 2 ; *Scriptores Rerum Svecicarum Medii Aevi*, vols. ii, iii, 1828-71 ; *Codex Juris Ostrogotici*, 2 vols., 1830-34 ; *Apparatus ad Historiam Sveo-Gothicam*, 1732 ; *Upsala Universitets Arsskrift*, 1870-75 ; *Carl von Linné* ; *Meddelenden frau Upsala Universitets Mineralogisk-Geologiska Institution*, 17 pts. ; *Leptocephalids in the University Zoological Museum at Upsala* ; *The Language of the later part of the Peterborough Chronicle* ; and about 40 other Antiquarian and Natural History pamphlets.

Purchased :—

Harleian Society—*Familiae Minorum Gentium*, vol. iv ; *Registers of Christ Church, Newgate Street*, 1538-1754.

Oxford Historical Society—*Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Frideswide, Oxford*, vol. ii.

Palæontographical Society, vol. 50.

Early English Text Society, nos. 106, 107.

Pipe Roll Society, vols. xx, xxi.

Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, pts. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Whitaker's *Almanack*, 1896.

History of Northumberland, vol. iii.

Somerset Record Society, vols. viii, ix, x.

Memorandum of the wonderful Providences of God to a poor unworthy creature during the time of the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion, by John Coad.

Winscombe Sketches, 1st ed.

Cary's *Map of Somerset*, 1805.

The Universe: a Philosophical Poem.

The Tourist's Guide to Wells and Glastonbury Abbey.

Duck's *Natural History of Portishead.*

Henning's *Medicinal Springs at Daviesville.*

The Star of the West: being Memoirs of the Life of Risdon Danacott, of Wellington, Som.

Yeatman's *Brent Knoll: a Poem.*

Act for repairing several roads leading into Bridgwater.

Local Nomenclature: a Lecture on the names of places, by Pulman.

Selections from the Odes of Anacreon, translated into English verse, by H. D. Skrine.

Review of the Life, Character and Writings of the Rev. John Biddle, by Toulmin.

Davis's *Ancient Landmarks of Bath*, 1864.

Rural Elegance display'd in the description of Four Western Counties, 1768.

Tales, Poems and Masonic Papers, by Emra Holmes.

Names of Persons who subscribed towards the Defence of this Country, at the time of the Spanish Armada, 1588.

Persecution exposed in some Memoirs relating to the sufferings of John Whiting, and many others of the people called Quakers.

An Historical and critical account of the Life and Writings of Mr. John Hales (born at Bath, 1584).

Deposited:—

The Western Gazette, 1863 to 1884, 20 vols., bound, 1885, Jan. and Feb., 1886, unbound; *The Weekly Budget*, 1 vol.; *Pulman's Weekly News*, 5 vols., bound, and 1 vol., unbound.—By Mr. F. M. CLINKER.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1896.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

The Lady of Poyntington.

BY JOHN BATTEN.

WHEN the Society visited this Church in 1874 the late Mr. Heale, the rector, read a paper on it in continuation of one he had previously contributed to our Journal. In it he called attention to a memorial slab, originally on the floor of the church porch, but removed by him in 1868 to the vestry wall, where you see it now. The inscription is much obliterated, but what remains should, *according to Mr. Heale*, be read :

“Hic jacet domina Kathina Stuccli dña de pontyngton
que obiit iii die anno . . . cccc . . ii.”¹

Mr. Heale was much exercised to discover who the entombed lady was. Reading the name as Stuccli, he at first attributed it to a Dame Stucley of the Devonshire family of that name,

(1) A careful rubbing, kindly made for me by Messrs. Merrick and Son, the contractors, reveals the word “dñi” after “anno,” and shews that what Mr. Heale read as C, repeated for four hundred, is X of mediæval form.

but he found from Sir George Stukeley that the date of the death, as given in papers in his possession, did not agree with that on the tablet, and moreover that she had no property in Somersetshire. Foiled on that side, he was, as he wrote to me, beginning to doubt whether the name was Stuccli after all, as an ardent antiquary, who made a special pilgrimage to the spot, found it to be the very name he wanted to find; but Mr. Heale was not convinced, as he could not read the letters as his friend wished, and, more than that, he wanted to alter the date to suit his reading, and this was more than Mr. Heale could stand. Whether after consideration he adopted his friend's construction I cannot say, but in his paper of 1874 he roundly states the lady to be the wife of the noble and potent Lord Fitzwarren, cautiously adding, "the date of her death does not agree with the tablet itself, and there are other difficulties about the question which have yet to be solved." This theory would fix the lady as Katherine who was the wife, first, of Sir Hugh Stukeley and heiress of one third of the adjoining manor of Trent. She survived Sir Hugh and married, as her second husband, William Bouchier Lord Fitzwarren; but it could not be her; for she was not the owner of Poyntington, she did not die until 1468, and she was not buried here but, according to the directions of her will, in the church of West Wolrington, Devon.

No further attempt has been made to establish the lady's identity, and now, coming here again after an interval of twenty years, I venture to offer you my solution of the knotty point, and with that object it will be necessary to say a word or two respecting the descent of the manor of Poyntington.

The earliest owners to be found, after the long blank which followed the record of Domesday, are the De Chesnes or De Cheneys, a knightly family of Norman origin, deriving its patronymic from the French word *chesne*, an oak, dispersed in many parts of the south of England, and leaving its name to several manors it had held—the principal one being Chenies

in Buckinghamshire, more celebrated now for the magnificent series of monuments erected in honour of the noble house of Russell.

It may indeed be questionable whether the Cheneys of the four south-western counties had not, at a very early period, become a separate family from the other De Cheneys, as no documentary evidence has been found of their connection, and their armorial bearings were quite distinct.

The arms borne by them were Gu. four fusils conjoined in fesse ar, on each an escallop sab., as you may see on an heraldic tile found in this church. Now in the early ages of the feudal period the arms of great lords were frequently adopted by their military tenants in honour of their chief; but to prevent confusion they were differenced, as the heralds say, by some alteration or addition which made the distinction apparent. In the year 1165 Ralph de Chenduit (a Cornish variation of Cheney) held a knight's fee of William de Albini or Daubeny Brito, which was held of the same family by John de Cheney in the reign of Henry III (Testa de Neville). The arms of Daubeny were four fusils conjoined in fesse, and if you make a little addition to them, by affixing escallops on these fusils, you have the arms of Cheney, and obtain what seems to me a good explanation of their derivation. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, says that there was a tradition that the escallops were adopted in memory of one of the family going to the Holy Land in the Crusades, and carrying the shells for taking up water in the hotter climate of Asia. An escallop was no doubt worn by pilgrims as an ensign of pilgrimages to Jerusalem and other holy places, but the tradition is too far fetched to be accepted. It may be mentioned here that Cheney, with some other ancient families, was distinguished by an unusual heraldic ornament called a Badge, though what the distinction was between a badge and a crest I could not venture to say. The Cheney badge was a ship's rudder. According to some authorities this was the badge not of Cheney but of Willoughby,

one of whom married a Cheney heiress; but the evidence is very strong the other way, as long before this alliance the rudder was painted on the windows of the hall at Broke, where Cheney resided, and, as can still be seen, it is carved repeatedly on the Cheney tomb in Edington Church, Wilts. The only doubt is whether it was not originally the Paveley badge. As between Cheney and Willoughby, if it were a *material* question, I should give the helm to Cheney, for surely a rudder of oak (*chesne*) would be a more lasting badge than a *willow* one.

We first find Cheney connected with Poyntington² at the end of the reign of Henry III, when the heirs of William de Cheney held the manor. (Kirby's Quest.) The family of Tregoze, Lords of Ewyas, were Lords Paramount, the manor being held under them by the service of one Knight's fee (Esch. 28 Edw. I, No. 43). His grandson, another William, was the owner in Edward III's time, and he was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, Edmund, of whom presently, and by his second (by whom he acquired Lutton in Dorset, afterwards called Lytton Cheney) he had another son, Ralph. Ralph made a great addition to his fortune by an alliance with Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Paveley, of Broke, near Westbury, Wilts, who enriched her husband with the manor of Broke, and the lordship of the great manor and hundred of Westbury. Ralph died in 1401, and his grandson, a second Edmund, secured a still richer prize, by marrying Alice, daughter and eventual heiress of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Hooke, Dorset. He succeeded to Poyntington in 1422, and at his death in 1430 left two daughters his co-heiresses, one of whom, Anne, had Poyntington as part of her share, and carried it to her husband Sir John Willoughby, whose son was created in 1492 Baron Willoughby de Broke, taking his title from the Paveley estate at Broke; and to his descendant, the present Lord Willoughby de Broke, Poyntington still belongs.

(2) Collinson by mistake made Cheney Lord of Purtington in Winsham parish, instead of Poyntington (History of Somerset, ii, 472).

PEDIGREE OF CHENEY OF POYNTINGTON.

ARMS.—*Gu.* four fusils conjoined in fesse *ar.* on each an escallop *sa.*

NOTE.—*The modes of spelling the name are almost endless. I have adopted the simplest, and discarded the "De" for brevity.—J. B.*

Sir Nicholas Cheney, Kt., Lord of Upottery,
Devon, temp. Hen. III. (Pole's Devon, 126.)

Sir William Cheney, Kt., held Poyntington=^F Felicia.
(Kirby's Quest.)

Nicholas Cheney held P. at his death.=Eleanor
(Esch. 19 Edw. II, No. 51.)

Margaret = Sir William Cheney, Kt., held P. at his death, 4 Nov.,
(1st wife) 1345. (Esch. 19 Edw. III, No. 49).

Sir John Paveley, Kt., of
Broke Hall, Wilts.

Alice, eldest dr. and coh.=Sir John St Loe, Kt.

Edmund Cheney (I), aged 20=^K Katherine, widow of
in 1346, ob. s.p. (Esch. afterwards married to Sir
1 Hen. VI, No. 25.) John Strech or Streche, Kt.

Sir Ralph Cheney, Kt., aged 8=^J Joan, 2nd dr. and coh.
in 1346, ob. 13 Nov., 1400.
(Esch. 2 Hen. IV, No. 52.)

Katherine, widow of Edmund=^S Sir John Strech or Streche, Kt.,=^M Margaret, d. and h. of Sir
Cheney, ob. 1 Dec., 1422. of Wambrook, Somerset, ob. John Multon, of Pinhoe,
(Esch. 1 Hen. VI, No. 29.) 1391, no issue (Esch. Devon.
"Lady of Poyntington," 14 Rd. II, No. 42.) M.I.

Sir William Cheney, Kt., *=^C Cecily, dr. and coh., widow of
aged 26 in 1400, ob. 1421. Thomas Bonville, ob. 1431.
(Esch. 8 Hen. V, No. 46.) (Esch. 9 Hen. VI, No. 42.)

Elizabeth, dr. and coh.=^T Thos Beauchamp, of White-
lackington, Somerset.

Sir John Streche, ob. s.p., v.p.=^K Katherine, dr of Sir John
Beaumont, married 2ndly
Hugh Luttrell, of Dunster,
ob. 1436. (Esch. 14 Hen.
VI, No. 30.)

John Cheney, of Pinhoe=^E Elizabeth, dr. of John
(Pole, 231.) Hill, of Spaxton.

Edmund Cheney (II), succ. to=^A Alice, dr. and coh. of Sir
P. 1 Hen. VI, ob. 1431. Humphrey Stafford, of
(Esch. 9 Hen. VI, No. 24.) Hooke, Dorset.

Cecily=^S Sir William Courtenay,
Kt., of Powderham.

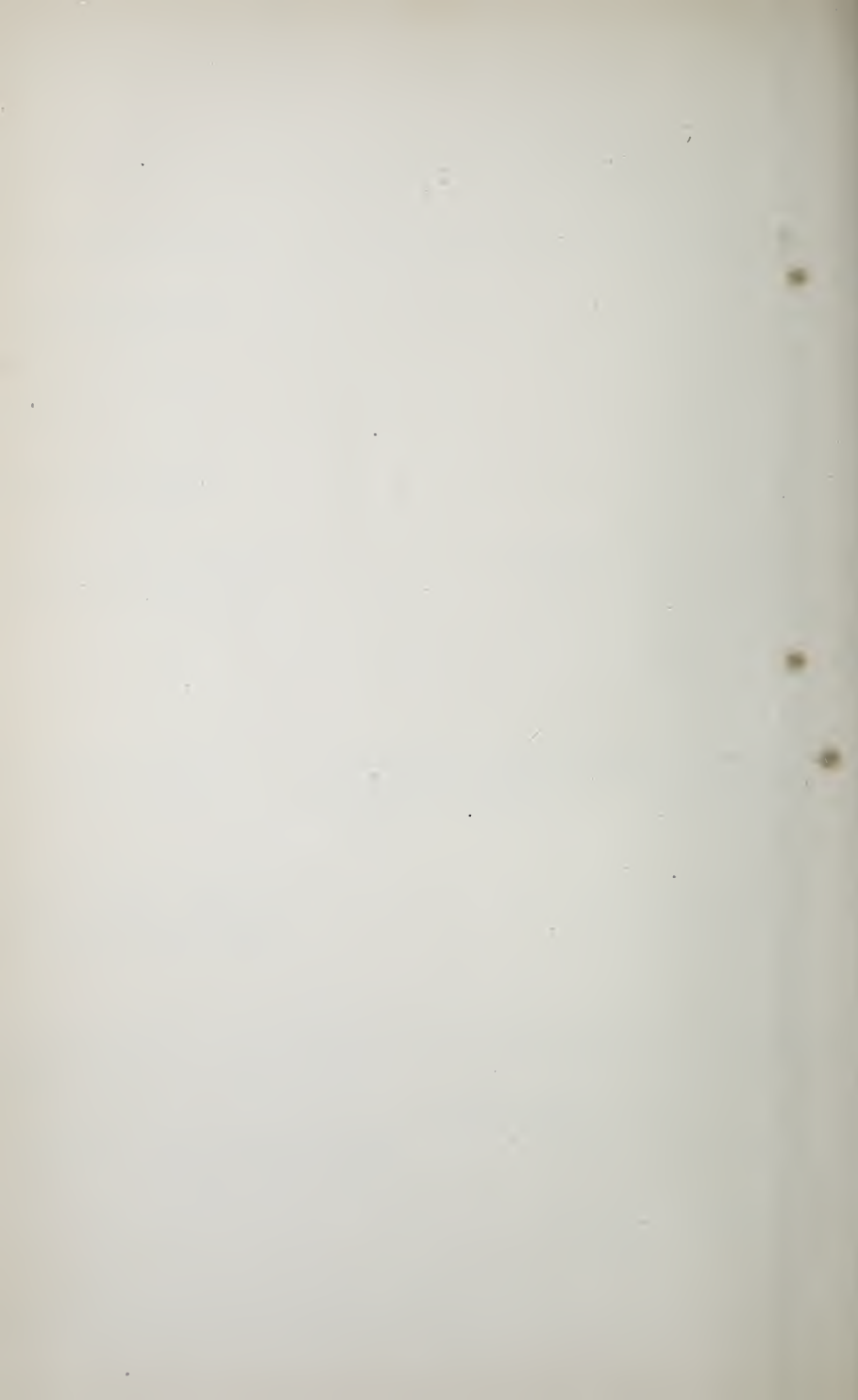
Elizabeth, dr. and coh., ob. s.p.=Sir John Coleshill, Kt.

Cecily, d., unmd. (Esch.
9 Hen. VI, No. 52.)

Ann, dr. and coh.=Sir John Willoughby, Kt.

Sir Robert Willoughby, Kt.,
created Baron Willoughby
de Broke.

* There is an Inq. p. u. 12 Hen. VI, No. 39, of Joan, wife of Wm. Cheney, Kt., and widow of Wm. Filliol, but, according to the Inq. quoted above, his wife Cecily survived him.



Now for the monument. I am satisfied, and I think you will be also if you look carefully at it, that the name is not Stuccli but Strecch,³ and we will exhume the old lady for a moment and let her deny, before cock-crow, what I am going to say, if she can.

I have not discovered her parentage, but she was left a widow with one daughter by her first husband, whose name has not come down to us, and then she was married to Sir Edmund Cheney, eldest son of Sir William Cheney, who succeeded his father as lord of Poyntington in 1346 (19 Ed. III), and by charter, made in 1374, settled it after his own death on her—Katherine his wife—for her life, and then on their children; if none, it was to go to his half-brother Ralph, and his heirs. Then Sir Edmund died, but there were no children, and the disconsolate Katherine—now Lady of Poyntington—still hankering after matrimony, took to herself a third husband, Sir John Strecche, or Strecch, of Wambrook, Somerset, whereby she became “Katherine Strecch, Lady of Poyntington.” In 1391 Sir John died, leaving her a widow for the third time, and at last “the woman died also” and was buried. According to the Inquisition taken after her death at Milverton, 14th August, 1423,⁴ that event occurred on the 1st December, 1422, and this is ample authority for filling up the blanks on the inscription with 1422 as the year and December as the month of the death. There is a trifling variation in the day of the month, the monument apparently giving it as the 3rd and the Inquisition as the 1st. Probably the monument is right, as dates in Inquisitions are frequently loose and hearsay. So now, with your assent, we will translate this memorial into plain English, and read it—“Here lies the Lady Katherine Strecch, Lady of Pontyngton, who died the 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1422.”

(3) The advocates for reading Stuccli have turned the mediæval letter h into li by mistaking the dot belonging to the first limb of the h for a dot over an i.

(4) Esch. 1 Hen. VI, No. 29.

The Siege of Sherborne Castle in 1645.

BY HUGH NORRIS.

ON Sunday, July the 27th, 1645, a notable religious function was celebrated at Martock, the like of which has never been witnessed in that place, before or since. This was nothing less than a church parade of the whole Parliamentary army, attended by Fairfax and Cromwell, together with all its leading officers, saving only those who were engaged on special duty elsewhere.

How the troops happened to be there, and in what way that circumstance came to be connected with the taking of Sherborne Castle, will appear as the narrative goes on. In any case this Sunday offered the first opportunity for organising a public thanksgiving in recognition of the marked success that had attended the proceedings of the New Model army before Bridgwater. It was also taken advantage of as a day of rest for the fatigued soldiers, who had been constantly either fighting or marching since their hard won victory at Naseby, exactly six weeks previously.

After the surrender of the western fortress on the 23rd,¹ it took two days to settle terms, to carry out the evacuation of the garrison, to appropriate supplies, to make sure of the hostages, and to hold the inevitable council of war, at which would have to be presented the all-important question, "What next?"

An all-important question, truly! For whatever the decision arrived at, it was one which involved immense responsibilities. If a false move were now made it might almost peril

(1) *Proceedings*, vol. xxiii, pt. ii, p. 22.

the existence of Fairfax's army ; at any rate it would probably deprive its recent exploits of more than half their value ; whilst, on the other hand, if a bold and vigorous policy could be successfully carried out, peace—a more or less lasting peace,—might be not unfairly reckoned on.

The situation was this.

There were still enough Royal troops west of Taunton, *i.e.*, in Devon and Cornwall, to give a deal of further trouble if left to their own devices, and these could not be deemed completely cut off from the Royalist headquarters whilst Bristol was in the hands of the king.² It is true that a continuous chain of garrisons extending from Weymouth and Lyme Regis on the English channel, to Bridgwater on the Parret estuary, was now in the hands of the Parliamentary forces, but so long as a king's ship could sail unmolested into King-road,³ whether from Devonshire or Ireland, or run across the Severn-sea from Wales to Bristol, Fairfax could not be said to be master of the situation.

But the army was somewhat bare of supplies, and the munitions that fell into its hands at Bridgwater were by no means adequate to a due preparation for the arduous task of laying siege to the city in question, which was then held by the fiery Rupert and a strong garrison of seasoned troops. The same want of means also stood in the way of at once doing any great things in the far west.

Then again Bath, though weak in its garrison and distracted

(2) Charles himself at this moment was at Cardiff, endeavouring to imbue the Welsh gentry with some amount of enthusiasm in his cause ; but not meeting with the success he expected, he very soon started for the north Midlands, still, alas ! followed by those misfortunes which would almost seem to have been his exclusive inheritance.—*Vide Symonds' Diary*, 218 ; Clarendon, Book viii ; Gardiner, *Civil War*, ii, 289.

(3) A fort at Portishead, mounting six pieces of ordnance, in possession of the king's troops, defended King-road at this time. This was taken by Lieut.-Col. Kempson, of Welden's brigade, on the 28th of August, and within a day or two after, the 'road' was occupied by a small flotilla from Milford, commanded by Vice-Admiral Moulton for the Parliament. (Sprigg, *Ang. Rediv.*)

by internal dissensions, was in the hands of the Royalists, and able to give some support, *quantum valeat*, to the king's nephew at Bristol.

On the other side, Sherborne Castle was strong and reputed to be impregnable by those whose interest it was that it should be considered so. It was bravely held by Sir Lewis Dives,⁴ stepson to the Earl of Bristol, "an active enemy and resolute soldier," as Sprigg calls him.

It was also alleged that in order to ensure entire success in any attack that might be made on its walls, it would be needful, first of all, to quiet the "Club army" in central Dorset, whose numbers were now becoming formidable and whose attitude was very menacing, especially towards the Parliamentary forces; altogether out of character with its assumed principles of neutrality and self-defence.

These combined circumstances were probably duly weighed by the more responsible officers attending the council at Bridgwater, which was held on the 25th of July, but there was evidently some difference of opinion as to the proper direction of the next move.

At the outset of the meeting it seemed as if the generals were disposed to march direct on Sherborne, but the final consensus of opinion was in favour of first of all striking a decisive

(4) [The surname of this gallant defender of Sherborne Castle was DYVE, at least if we follow the spelling on his monument in Combe-Hay Church, as given by Collinson, iii, 336.

"Here lieth the body of Sir Lewis Dyve, of Bromham, in the co. of Bedford, Kt., only son of Sir John Dyve, of Bromham, Kt., by Dame Beatrice, his wife, daughter of Charles Walcot, of Walcot, in the co. of Salop, Esq., who was afterwards married to the Rt. Hon. John, E. of Bristol, by whom she had issue, the Rt. Hon. George, now E. of Bristol. The said Sir Lewis Dyve took to wife Howard, daughter of Sir John Strangways, of Melbury Sampford, in the co. of Dorset, Kt., and by her had issue living at the time of his death, three sons, Francis, Lewis, and John, and one daughter, Grace, who married George Hussey, of Marnhull, in the co. of Dorset, Esq. He died April 17, 1669."—ED.]

blow at the remains of Goring's army in the west. Accordingly the next day (Saturday, July 26th) saw Fairfax with his forces at Martock, "where, resting the Lord's day, there was a thanksgiving for the successes in the taking of Bridgewater,"⁵ as before mentioned.

It strikes one that this march to Martock was more or less indirectly brought about by the obvious indecision of the council of war just held, and was possibly undertaken by Fairfax with a view to gain time for further consideration.

We are distinctly told by one who seems to have been well acquainted with the movements of the whole campaign, that "the general was at this time much troubled in his thoughts, concerning his march further west, before Bath and Sherborne were absolutely reduced, and the disaffected Clubmen brought to more obedience."⁶

In such a state of things, there could hardly have been selected a more appropriate spot as a temporary centre of operations than the aforesaid village. The result of Fairfax's Sabbath cogitations was, that in the exercise of his undoubted authority as Commander-in-chief, he took upon himself, notwithstanding the decision of the council, to order an immediate countermarch to Wells, first, however, detailing a brigade of horse and foot in the direction of Sherborne, under Col. Pickering, a trustworthy officer, with directions "to face that garrison, and to view the same, and if there were hopes to reduce it, to sit down before it, in order to a siege."⁷

A party of horse and dragoons under Col. Rich was at the same time sent on to Bath, with a view to find out how things were looking in that part of the County, and to report at the headquarters in Wells, where Fairfax would await any news that might be forthcoming, and which indeed was not long in reaching him; for on the morning of Wednesday, the 30th of

(5) Sprigg.

(6) Sprigg.

(7) Sprigg.

July, he learnt that Bath had surrendered to Col. Okey under somewhat curious circumstances the night before.⁸

It appears that in the early part of the preceding day, the 29th, Colonel Rich summoned the governor to surrender, but met with a decided refusal. Towards dusk, however, some dragoons under Col. Okey drew near the bridge by which the city gate was approached, and "creeping over it on their bellies," surprised the guard, and seized on the muzzles of the muskets protruding through the loopholes in the wall, "which so affrighted the warders, that they ran to their work which flanked the bridge, and left their musquets behind them, as of no use to them, so of as little to us," (the assailants); the owners being by this time hiding behind stone walls. Okey's men instantly blew in the gate, and so became masters of the bridge, on which the deputy governor in a fright sounded a parley, and surrendered without further resistance; doubtless as much to the surprise and delight of his adversaries as to his own chagrin.

This daring act occurred just in the nick of time, for Rupert having got wind of the meditated attack on Bath, had marched out of Bristol to its assistance with fifteen hundred horse and foot, and was within four miles of Okey's "braves," when he was informed of the fate of the city, but, as Sprigg has it, "comming too late *he retreated*."

Wednesday, July 30th, found Fairfax's army drawn up on Mendip with intent to march on Bath, but the general on hearing of its capture, sent his main force back to quarters in Wells, whilst he himself, with two regiments of infantry, hastened to aid Col. Rich in securing his prize. Resting one night in Bath, he returned to Wells the next morning, after strengthening the little garrison with his two regiments above

(8) See also "A Full relation of the taking of Bath on Wednesday, July 30, 1645," in *King's Pamphlets*, Brit. Mus., No. 218.

Sprigg says that the city was taken on the 29th. It seems probable that the surprise was on the 29th, and the formal surrender on the 30th.

mentioned. This unlooked-for success set him free to turn his sole attention to the reduction of Sherborne.

Accordingly on the 1st of August, the army marched from Wells to Queen Camel, where they quartered for the night. Fairfax and Cromwell meanwhile, with a small escort of horse, rode on to "view" the works and castle, which they did cursorily the same evening, and again more carefully the next morning (Saturday, the 2nd), on which date the army itself reached Sherborne.

The result of this reconnoissance was, that the generals decided on approaching the Digby stronghold by the slower but surer process of a formal siege, in preference to making any attempt to reduce it by storm, as had been first intended.⁹

There is no doubt that this was a wise decision on the part of the two commanders, since the threatening behaviour of the Clubmen (or "Associates" as they called themselves) of Dorset, Wilts, and Somerset, imperatively demanded instant action on the part of the army.

Fairfax, who lost no time in setting himself down before the walls of the castle, on doing so, received certain intelligence that there was to be a big meeting of the Clubmen that very day at Shaftesbury, whereupon Col. Fleetwood was despatched with a thousand horse to surround the town and take the ringleaders, about fifty of whom he at once brought into camp as prisoners. Chief among these were the notorious Mr. Hollis, Dr. Goche, and three others, named Carey, Young, and Cradock. All the prisoners were disarmed and placed in confinement until the military authorities could find time to deal with them; the result being that they were sent in durance vile to London after the siege was over.

On the day following (Sunday, August 3rd), news was brought that all the country of Wilts, Dorset, and part of Somerset was up in arms, to the number of ten thousand men,

(9) Sprigg.

under pretence of rescuing the prisoners of the previous day, but really with the intent of cutting off provisions on the way to the camp, and thus hindering Fairfax from accomplishing anything decisive at Sherborne, before Goring could manage to raise the siege (of which they had hopes) with his "army of the west."

Sprigg, to whom we are indebted for much of the above information, has left a graphic account of the proceedings that followed, and how, after a deal of garrulous diplomacy on the part of Club leaders, who talked very loudly but who did little else, Cromwell was sent to attack about four thousand of them who were strongly posted in the old Romano-British camp on Hambledon Hill, by Iwerne Courtenay, then called "Shrawton" or "Shroton." After some temporizing on the part of the Parliamentary commander, who was anxious to avoid bloodshed if possible, he ordered his troops to make the attack. In so doing they were at the outset repulsed in consequence of the strength of the Clubmen's position, and the extreme narrowness of the approach, which would not admit more than three horses abreast.¹⁰ But Major Desborough (the gallant officer who headed the decisive cavalry charge at Langport) on seeing the state of affairs, crept round to the Associates' rear, unseen, and completely routed them, killing some and taking many prisoners. The Club army was so thoroughly disorganized by this surprise, that they not only at once gave in, but were convinced of the hopelessness of the movement, at least when confronted by opponents so powerful and active as Fairfax and Cromwell.

The latter, who really pitied the deluded men, having inflicted his punishment, proceeded to talk to them like a father, and this so touched the hearts of "the poor silly creatures," that, as he afterwards told Fairfax, they confessed they now

(10) The fact seems to have been that the troops strove to approach by the old strategic entrance to the original British camp, and their failure affords a standing testimony to the engineering skill of our so-called savage ancestors.

saw how much they had been misled by their leaders, and after promising to be dutiful subjects in future, declared they would be hanged before they would ever come out again.¹¹

Henceforth we hear no more of them, and the whole country was freed from their intrusion. Documents found on their leaders proved, beyond doubt, the existence of a compact solidarity between the Royalist party and the so-called Club army. Sprigg tells us that commissions under the Prince's own hand were found on some of the prisoners, and this was corroborated by letters, etc., discovered amongst Sir Lewis Dives's papers when the siege was over. The same authority assures us that the immediate effect of this rout was, that whereas the army could previously send neither "messengers nor parties," now a man might ride very quietly between Sherborne and Salisbury.

Having thus successfully accomplished his mission, Cromwell rejoined Fairfax, who had not left Sherborne, and thenceforth the siege was assiduously pressed forward until the end.

It is no part of the writer's purpose to describe the fortified home of Beauclerc's magnificent chancellor at Sherborne: this has already been well done by others in our Transactions. Suffice it to say that when Stephen, in the exercise of an astute, if not altogether just policy, destroyed so many strongholds erected by his turbulent subjects, those of Bishop Roger¹² were spared on account of their solidity and grandeur. The lordship of that at Sherborne was thereafter chiefly vested in the Church or the Crown, and this may possibly account for the fact of its sound condition at the outset of the Civil War; a condition which, as we have seen, was such as to forbid the hope of taking it by storm.

In the autumn of 1642 it had been occupied for the king by

(11) Gardiner, *Civil War*, ii, 306.

(12) Devizes, Sherborne, and Malmesbury. The latter, though condemned by Stephen (Will. Malm. *Modern History*), was not destroyed until the reign of King John. (Camden).

the Marquis of Hertford, who held it intact against a besieging force, largely outnumbering his own, commanded by the Earl of Bedford; and possibly this evidence of the strength of its defences had some weight in the deliberations of the Parliamentary commanders when they decided on testing its stability by a formal siege. The garrison at this time was commanded, as we have seen, by Sir Lewis Dives, half brother to the Lord Digby, a brave man, and a capable soldier, of whom sober John Evelyn remarks that "he was indeed a valiant gentleman, but not a little given to romance when he spake of himself";¹³ the truth being that in this respect he could not have been easily surpassed by that mendacious old humourist, Sir John Falstaff.

The king, according to Clarendon¹⁴ and others, had "spent six days too long" enjoying himself at Sherborne Lodge, "the brave seat of the Earl of Bristol,"¹⁵ in the previous October, whilst awaiting some reinforcements from Bristol which had been promised by Rupert, and on his departure he had left Dives in charge of the castle, at the same time conferring on him the title of Commander-in-chief for Dorset. Here his permanent garrison consisted of one hundred and fifty old and seasoned foot soldiers, "his own regiment," and some horse.¹⁶ This force, however, must have been considerably augmented at the time of which we are speaking.

The cautious behaviour of the besieging generals strikes one as being a compliment equally sincere to the capacity of Sir Lewis Dives and to the strength of the position. It was needful, moreover, to take great care of the valiant men who had undergone so much fatigue, and so many privations, since their famous march from Leicester in the preceding June,¹⁷

(13) *Diary*, i, 268. See also Markham, *Life of Fairfax*, n. p. 241.

(14) *Civil War*, Book viii.

(15) Symonds, *Diary*, 115.

(16) Clarendon, Book viii.

(17) *Proceedings*, vol. xl, part ii, 128. See also a very interesting paper entitled, "From Leicester to Langport," in vol. xxxix, of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, by Major G. F. Browne, D.S.O., D.A.A.G., etc., etc.

especially since we are told that the Parliamentary army was not reinforced by country recruits to the extent that its commanders had been led to expect.¹⁸

Cromwell returned from the rout of the "Club army" at Hambledon, on Tuesday night, the 5th of August, and, as has been remarked, he immediately proceeded to assist Fairfax in the reduction of the castle.

The latter officer had not been idle in Cromwell's absence. We know that he had already commenced his "approaches," but we are not told much about the early details of the siege, beyond Sprigg's quaint story that whilst the Lieut.-General was reading the Clubmen a lesson, "a commanded party crept underneath the stone wall close by Sherborne Castle, and gained the hay-stack within a stone's cast of their works."

The exact situation of this hay-stack does not appear, but it was probably somewhere on the north side of the fortress.

On the day following (the 6th), the besieged made a new "work," on which they planted some ordnance with a view to dislodge the assailants who had sheltered themselves behind the hay-stack. Dives's men were, however, driven from this position and their guns taken, but with the loss of four officers wounded and one killed on the side of the assailants.

The Parliamentary troops seemed still to dwell on the idea of storming the fortress, but were restrained by their commanders in council, who were influenced, not merely by cautious motives, but also by the arrival of news that a big breaching gun was on its way from Portsmouth, and that a number of Mendip miners were available for sapping operations if their services should be required.

These considerations tended to prevent any hasty or doubtful action on the part of the besiegers, who had to content themselves for the present with diligent work in the trenches. The same evening a Captain Horsey was killed by a sharpshooter, stationed on one of the corner towers of the castle,

(18) Sprigg.

with a "birding-piece." This officer was buried next day, together with a Captain Flemming, whose death at the capture of the cannon has been mentioned.¹⁹ The first named officer was John, third son of the Sir George Horsey, who made "ducks and drakes" of the noble inheritance of Clifton Maubank, which had been enjoyed by his family from the time of Edward III.²⁰ The deceased soldier is said to have been the last of his race,²¹ and we are told by Sprigg that he was buried "after a martiall manner in the Abbey Church at Sherborne, being the place where Captaine Horsey's ancestors were intombed."²²

On Friday, the 8th, Sir Thomas Fairfax, whilst engaged in inspecting the works of the besieging party, narrowly escaped being killed by one of his own men, some of whom were amusing themselves by driving and shooting the park deer.

Those who worked at the approaches and batteries from this time forward received a shilling a day, and as much by night, the duty being considered especially hazardous.

On Monday, August the 11th, the big (or as it was called the "whole") cannon arrived from Portsmouth, but the battery platform not being quite ready, it was not used for a couple of days after it had been brought into camp.

About this date, or a little earlier, Goring's movements in the west seemed to imply that he had an idea of attempting to raise the siege; he was, however, foiled in his design by the ubiquitous Massey, of which news reached Sherborne on this day.

On Tuesday, the 12th, the miners from Mendip arrived and at once commenced their duties, but were much hindered by the besieged showering lighted faggots on their heads as they

(19) In the Abbey register of burials, this officer's name is entered as "Clements." (Hutchins, 3rd ed., iv, 272)

(20 and 21) Rogers, *Memorials of the West*, pp. 45 and 59.

(22) The Horsey monument is situated in what is called the "Wickham" chapel.

worked. These missiles also set fire to a wooden bridge which was being constructed over a small rivulet thereby, but the flames were soon got under, and the bridge repaired.

Fairfax, seeing things so far advanced, notified to Sir Lewis Dives that if Lady Dives or any women were in the castle and would like to come out, he would gladly permit them to do so. This courtesy was as courteously acknowledged, but the offer was declined, the commander expressing his determination to hold out to the last.

On Wednesday, the 13th, the miners had advanced to within six feet of the wall, and one master gunner was killed. Another gunner named Jenkins was also killed by the man in the tower who made such good use of his fowling piece.

On the 14th, the big guns were in full play by 11 a.m., and before six in the evening they had made a breach in the wall wide enough to admit ten men abreast, and so incessant was the fire, that the ammunition now and then got short, on which a number of adventurous soldiers employed themselves in rushing after the shot as they rebounded from the wall, in order to their being used again. For this perilous service they were rewarded at the rate of sixpence²³ for each cannon-ball so recovered; which Sprigg thought was not a bad bargain on the part of the commanders.

On seeing the practicability of the breach, Fairfax again and again summoned the governor to surrender, but the latter seems by this time to have completely lost his temper, as after threatening to hang the messenger of peace, he sent him back with a ridiculously bombastic and somewhat insolent refusal.

And now the work waxed hotter and hotter! Another gunner was killed by the man with the fowling piece, and the stormers got so close to the wall that the defenders were unable to depress their muskets sufficiently to make their fire effectual against the attacking party, and so in default of

(23) Hutchins says "six shillings," but this is an evident error. Sprigg explicitly states the sum as six pence.

better weapons they had to resort to the expedient of hurling stones on the heads of the foe, some of whom had by this time gained possession of one of the corner towers, which gave them an opportunity, of which they were not slow to avail themselves, of making an end of the gallant fellow who had done such execution with his shot gun.

The men were now very impatient to storm the inner defences of the castle, but the caution of their commanders again interfered, although the boldest among them were near enough to pluck wool out of the packs that were hung in front of the wall in order to mitigate the destructive force of the cannon balls. The besieged meanwhile placed strong guards at the breach, and as the shades of evening came on, they lighted up the neighbourhood by means of bonfires within the walls, with a view to provide as far as possible against the danger of a night surprise.

But by two o'clock in the morning of the 15th, Sir Lewis Dives, seeing that all chance of successful resistance was over, and having, as our informant says, "cooled his brain with a little sleep," sent a curiously worded and somewhat condescending letter to General Fairfax, offering to surrender the castle on such "conditions as are fit for a soldier and a gentleman with honour to accept." Fairfax, with whom war was a serious business, with success for its sole reward, tersely and somewhat brusquely replied, "No terms but 'quarter,' seeing he (Sir Lewis) had slipt and slighted the opportunity; and he was not to expect that, except he rendered speedily."²⁴

This message given, the general proceeded immediately to the front, there to direct in person the details of the impending assault. Within two hours, six thousand faggots had been got ready to fill the ditch in front of the breach, and storming parties had been organized, but in the meantime the soldiers who had gained possession of the first tower, rushed from it to a second, and "from thence proved as good marksmen as the

(24) Sprigg.

others," doing great execution upon the enemy within, and forcing the gunners from the ordnance defending the breach.

Amongst the killed in this *mêlée* was the governor's own secretary.

In the meantime the Mendip men had kept pace with the soldiers, and had penetrated the foundation of the curtain wall, where they laid a mine, which, however, was not fired because the besiegers rushing *pêle mêle* through the gap, drove the defenders from the main court, and thence from work to work into the keep itself, which being perceived by the rest of the troops, the whole attacking army poured into the space within the entrenched walls. The commandant, convinced that the game was up, replaced the red royal banner by a white flag, and sent a drum to sue for quarter; in this, however, he was anticipated by his own men, who, throwing down their arms, had craved quarter for themselves. This was instantly granted by Fairfax's soldiers, who "inclined rather to booty than revenge."

And now the work of plunder commenced, in a somewhat disorderly manner no doubt. The blood of the besiegers being up, it seemed impossible to restrain them, but to their credit be it said, there is no record of any actual outrage after the surrender of the castle.

All who were found within its walls, except Sir Lewis and Lady Dives, together with a few of the more distinguished inmates, were thoroughly stripped of their belongings, and "loot" of much value was acquired. Hutchins says that amongst those taken, were "several commissioners of array, three members of parliament, nine captains, eleven lieutenants, three cornets, five colours, fifty-five gentlemen of Wilts and Dorset, ten clergymen, six hundred common soldiers, fourteen hundred arms, thirty horses, besides eighteen pieces of ordnance, one mortar and *a murtherer*."²⁵

The work of spoliation lasted the whole day and most of the

(25) *Hist. Dorset*, iv, 273.

succeeding night, but was confined to the castle itself, for it has been stated as a fact redounding to the further credit of the Parliamentary army, that although there were found amongst the prisoners about sixty inhabitants of Sherborne who had taken up arms in defence of the king, yet not one of their residences in the town, or one of the inmates thereof, suffered molestation.

The next day, August the 16th, was market day, which the soldiers celebrated by keeping up a thriving bit of traffic with the surrounding country folks, in the disposal of the booty that had fallen into their hands.

A few days later the castle was condemned to be "slighted," that is, destroyed for all further purposes of defence; a decree that was duly carried out in the following October. Out of its ruins, Mr. Wildman, quoting Hutchins, tells us have been built certain additions to the modern castle (or lodge), much of the stables, part of the garden walls, and Castleton Church.

Sprigg says, with truth, that "the reducing of this place was of the greater concernment, in regard of the influence it had upon the disaffected Clubmen in these parts, who, having the countenance of this garrison, were made so much the more bold in their attempts and meetings."

Sherborne Castle, from its position, from the strength of its defences, and from the unquestionable capacity of its governor, had been a sharp thorn in the side of the Parliamentary general throughout his campaign. Besides standing in the direct path of troops marching westward, it had been near enough to the southern sea-board to receive and to give support in that direction, whilst communication, more or less direct, could take place with Langport, Bridgwater, and even Bristol, so that apart from its vicinity to the headquarters of the Club army, its destruction was as great a calamity to the Royalists as it was a boon to the opposite party.

The fall of Sherborne left the king no stronghold of importance in the counties of Somerset and Dorset. His occu-

pation of Bristol alone prevented Fairfax from being master from sea to sea ; if that city could be wrested from Rupert, all the western peninsula comprising the counties of Devon and Cornwall, which were still pretty loyal, would be shut off from Charles's main army. Consequently, at a council of war held the day after Dives's surrender, it was decided that Bristol should be at once attacked.

At the end of a week the Parliamentary army was investing that city, and the siege had begun. The event of that siege, and the subsequent disgrace of Rupert, are matters of history, with which at present we have nothing to do.

Such then is the latest chapter in the story of the survivor of the twin fortresses erected by Henry I's great minister, Roger of Sarum, close upon eight hundred years ago. I speak of Devizes and Sherborne.

Of the former, Henry of Huntingdon, a contemporary historian, says there was none grander within the confines of Europe. Of the latter he adds that it was scarcely inferior to its sister stronghold.

The Norman castle of "the Devizes" (of which the keep alone remained in the seventeenth century), has long since disappeared from the face of the earth.

The picturesque ruins of Sherborne, so jealously conserved by successive owners, remain ;—a standing testimony to the truthfulness of the old chronicler. Let us hope they may long endure as a venerable landmark in the history of this country, associated though they be with two of the most disastrous periods recorded in that history :—the days of Stephen and the days of Charles.

Two Barrows on the Brendon Hills.

BY THE REV. F. HANCOCK.

THE two barrows which I have recently opened on the Brendon Hills are situate at the extremity of a narrow tongue of moor which falls very abruptly on the east into the valley of the river Tone, and on the north into the valley of a small tributary of that stream. About one hundred yards in front of the barrows run the remains of a rampart and ditch, which at one time apparently defended this piece of land. The rampart, and the fact that the ford across the Tone immediately below the hill is called "Washbattle," have sometimes suggested the idea that this tongue of moor was at one time the scene of some fierce engagement, and that the barrows covered the ashes of the slain. But place-names are treacherous things, and the contents of the barrows on examination disproved any theory of the kind.

The barrows lie about one hundred and ninety feet from each other. The barrow lying further to the north is the smaller one. It measures one hundred and eighty-one feet in circumference, and eight feet in depth to the level of the moor. I drove a cutting through the mound from west to east, penetrating to begin with, through about two feet of moor earth and loose stones. I then came upon a quantity of dark-coloured, soft and unctuous earth, which, perhaps, marked the spot where were laid the bodies of the slaves or cattle sacrificed at the funeral obsequies. Immediately beyond this deposit I struck

the customary circle of stones which runs round the barrow within the outer covering of moor earth. The wall thus made is about one foot thick by two feet high, and appears to be quite perfect. No doubt, however, it has an opening in it, as is invariably the case with these circles, at some point hitherto unexposed. Within this outer circle was another peristalith about two feet high, and enclosing a space of ground about ten feet in diameter. Within this area I found fragments of pottery of a British type, which had apparently been put there in a fragmentary condition. Within it also was a hole similar to those mysterious holes which puzzled Canon Greenwell in his excavations in the North. Like those which Canon Greenwell has noted, this hole was about one foot six inches in diameter and two feet in depth. I explored its recesses with some eagerness, but found no reward for my labours. The soil about it, however, contained many pieces of dark-coloured material, which had the appearance of pieces of iron rusted to complete decay. Canon Greenwell considers that these holes must have been receptacles for food, although he found them, as was the case with me, always apart from any interment. Within the outer covering of moor earth the barrow was composed of very clearly defined alternate strata of grey and black material. This material appears to be composed of layers of decayed turf and brushwood. No human remains have as yet been found in this barrow.

The southern barrow is two hundred and twenty-four feet in circumference and nine feet in depth to the "floor" level. Its arrangement and composition are practically the same as those of the other barrow. I drove a cutting through this barrow also from west to east; and, as in the previous case, within the outer covering of moor stones and earth, and outside the peristalith, I found once more the deposit of dark-coloured unctuous earth. The stone circle which, like the previous one, is about two feet high, is apparently quite perfect. It is built of moor stones cleverly fitted together without any kind of

cement. Within the circle, as in the other barrow, the mound is composed of the same clearly defined alternate strata of grey and black pulverised material. In the centre of the barrow, lying on the level of the moor, I found a small heap of calcined bones, which probably represented the first interment. The floor of the barrow showed no sign of fire, and it seems probable that the body was burnt at some other spot and then removed for burial. The bones appear to have been simply laid on the surface of the moor, and the barrow then filled above them: at least I could find no trace of a vase or other protection. Near the bones I found a black flint scraper. Some two feet above this primary interment, and on the south side of the barrow, I came across some more remains. In this case the bones after burning had been enclosed in a vase of an oval shape. The vase appears to have been inverted, and to have stood on a tile of about two inches in thickness. The pieces of the vase were in so soft a condition that it was difficult to separate them from the soil; and it seems impossible to piece together even those fragments that have been recovered. The vase was composed of sun-dried clay, and had none of the familiar decoration of the British period, such as appeared on some of the pieces of pottery found in the northern barrow. Part of a skull formed a noticeable part of the contents of the vase. A little further to the west in the barrow, and within some two feet of the surface, I came upon a third interment. I was puzzled to find close about the fragments of bone, pieces of roughly glazed pottery, and even of glass, of a certainly much later date than that of the building of the barrow. Immediately above the interment a cavity about two feet in depth is traceable. A man who lives on the outskirts of the moor told me with regard to this hole, that some forty years ago he was tempted to explore the barrow, and that on digging the hole in question his labours were rewarded by the discovery of a weapon, which he describes as "a sword about three feet in length." Having made this discovery he dug no

further. He took his treasure trove home, but he was not allowed to retain it for long. His mother would not allow so uncanny a thing to be brought into the house further than the porch, and at last she insisted on the weapon being given away on account of the ill luck it brought to her home. Supposing the weapon to have been an iron sword, it looks as if some later inhabitant of the district had been buried in the barrow, a thing which is known to be far from uncommon. But if this were the case one would have expected to find the bones unburnt. They were, however, in the same calcined condition as the other remains. Possibly the weapon was a bronze one; but if so, three feet seems to be an abnormal length for it. It is, of course, quite possible that the sword and the interment had no connection with each other. On top of the barrow some scrapers composed of a light-coloured flint were discovered. With each of the interments pieces of charcoal were found, which, no doubt, had been gathered up with the bones after the burning. Neither of the barrows has as yet been exhaustively searched.

The Family of De Urtiaco.

BY REV. E. H. BATES, M.A.

A LARGE portion of the materials for this paper had been collected before the appearance of vol. xli, containing Mr. John Batten's Notes on North Perrot. As the object of those notes was to trace the descent of the manor, held by a junior branch of the De Urtiacos, the elder line was dismissed in a footnote, and so there seemed room for another article dealing with the same family. But to the author of the Notes I am much indebted, and also to the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Mr. E. A. Fry, and Mr. B. W. Greenfield, particularly to the two last named gentlemen for supplying transcripts of the inquisitions and other original documents referred to, and extracts from the new series of the Calendars of Records.

In the early mediæval history of Somerset, few families can have held a higher position than that of De Urtiaco or de Lorty. In all probability descended in the female line from a follower of the Conqueror, the family, by a series of marriages, acquired the lands of St. Clare, Rivel, and Ashleigh. Qualified by his wide possessions and his military skill, one representative of the family married a near relation of the Sovereign, and was created a Peer of Parliament. Then, just when it might have been supposed that their name would become as well known in the annals of England as Nevile,

Montacute or De Vere, the recklessness or worse of his successor threw away all the advantages gained by his ancestors, and extinguished the family.

It is the object of this paper to trace back to their first appearance in the west as far as accessible records will allow, the four families mentioned above.

And first of ST. CLARE.

Among the many tenants of the earl of Mortain in Somerset and Dorset, mentioned in Domesday, appears the name of Bretel. He held in Somerset Asshe (brittle), Grindeham, Appellie, Welesford, an 'ablata de' Churi, Swelle, an 'ablata de' Bruton in Redlynch, other lands in Redlynch, Berrewene, Stoke, Cucklington, Perret, land in Montacute, all which was rated in Domesday at forty hides. For his Dorset property see *Som. Arch. Proceedings*, xli, ii, 75. This was a large holding for a sub-tenant, but the Exeter Domesday gives the clue to his good fortune, by adding his family name, St. Clare or St. Clair, which was that of a noble family in Normandy. Although the scribe does not add the surname to every entry, yet as the various estates mentioned above are afterwards found gathered into one holding, it may safely be set down that the Bretel of Somerset and Dorset Domesday is one and indivisible.

Bretel St. Clare was a son of Walderne, Earl of St. Clare,¹ in Normandy, and therefore first cousin of Eudo St. Clare the "Dapifer," Lord of Colchester. The only Somerset reference outside Domesday to Bretel is to be found in the Montacute Chartulary. As Britellus de Sancto Claro he witnesses the foundation charter of William, Count of Mortain, and another charter records that he gave one hide in Biscopeston, *i.e.*, Montacute, the exact size of his holding there, as recorded in Domesday.²

Where he lived and died, and if he left any family, are

- (1). *The Sinclairs of England*, ch. v. A work to be used with great caution.
- (2). *Montacute Chartulary*. S.R.S., viii, nos. 1, 9.

questions difficult of solution ; but as his fiefs remain in one holding in the same family, one son or other relation seems to have been made heir.

Bretel had two brothers—Richard, who may be the Richard de sencler, a Domesday tenant in Norfolk and Suffolk, and William. According to one authority quoted above, this William was the St. Clair who deserted the Conqueror for Edgar Atheling, and following Margaret to the Scottish Court became the founder of the family which still bears the name of Sinclair. After the accession of Henry I, he or his descendants would be able to return to England. The name of William de St. Clare appears in connection with lands in Wilts and Dorset at the end of the reign of Henry I.³ In the Pipe Roll of 5 Henry II is recorded a pardon to William de Sco. Claro of £20; and in the Roll for 11 Henry II, William de St. Clare is entered as rendering an account of 58 *sh.* and 4*d.* to the Exchequer. Where all is doubtful one may be allowed to hazard a speculation that these later Williams were heads of the family in two generations. About this date the main line seems to have come to an end, as the name of St. Clare does not occur again in the Pipe Rolls hitherto published, but in the eighteenth year of the same reign Walter de Eisselega (ASHLEIGH) renders an almost identical account of 58 *sh.* and 9*d.* for the scutage of his small fees in the same county. Coupling this with the fact that Walter de Ashleigh undoubtedly got possession of most of the St. Clare property (as will be shown later on), it seems very probable that in the interval between these two dates the property passed from one family to the other. That this transfer followed on a marriage is not unlikely, from an undated deed in the Bruton Chartulary,⁴ whereby Walter de Esselega confirms a grant of certain lands and tithes in Montacute, Bruton, Langport and Knolle in the parish of Shepton Montacute, made by Walter, his father, and

(3). Pipe Roll, 31 Hen. I.

(4). Bruton Chartulary, S.R.S., viii, no. 270.

Felicia, his mother, "all which pertained to the inheritance of the said Felicia." This is pretty conclusive evidence that she was an heiress. Her husband was a man of some property in Wilts and Gloucestershire. In the former county he held Ashley, near Malmesbury, and Sutton (Veny or Fenny), near Heytesbury; in the latter county, King's Charlton by a grant from Henry II, and a lease of Cheltenham by a rent of £14 and 1d. from 1160.⁵ Walter de Esseleigh (father and son) had a long litigation with another branch of the St. Clare family concerning these estates, which was certainly in being as early as 1194, and not finally settled till 1219 by a fine, for the terms of which see Mr. Batten's paper. The claimant, Ralph de Seincler, had succeeded to the paternal property and lawsuit in his father's lifetime, as in 1195-6 he owed forty marks for having recognizance of five-and-a-half knight's fees, of which his father was possessed on the day that he took the garb of religion, by the pledges of Herbert Fitzherbert and Henry de Alneto. This statement is taken from the "Sinclairs in England," but the only reference given is to "Old documents headed Somerset and Dorset."

Ralph de Saint Cler's title could not have been a very strong one, as he was only able to get one manor, that of Ashbrittle with its advowson; and even here Walter de Ashleigh retained the overlordship, as appears by an entry in Testa de Neville, p. 162. In Kirby's Quest, 1284,⁶ Will. de Sancto Claro held the manor of Henry de Urtiaco for one knight's fee of Mortain of the Barony of Trusterestok (Stoke Trister); John Seynt is entered in Nomina Villarum as lord of the manor, and in 1339 Will. de Seyncler presented to the Rectory.⁷ It eventually passed to the Sydenhams.

It will be noticed that only a part of the St. Clare manors are mentioned in the fine of 1219—those in Dorset and in the

(5). Pipe Rolls *passim*.

(6). *Kirby's Quest*, etc., S.R.S., vol. iii.

(7). *Weaver's "Somerset Incumbents,"* p. 308.

western part of Somerset. The lands in East Somerset do not seem to have been in dispute, and Walter de Esseleigh is found dealing with them as the acknowledged owner. By a fine, 3 Hen. III, No. 10, he yields to Richard Luvel four knights' fees in Redlis (Redlynch) and Baruwe, and two hides of lands in Marcis, receiving in exchange twenty-five marcs in money, a palfrey, and two goshawks, and retaining some interest in South Barrow, as in an inquisition of 31 Ed. I, John Ponnd is said to hold one fee in Suth barwe of Henry de Urtiaco.⁸ Marcis, in Somerset, is a noun of multitude; it does not occur among the Domesday holdings of Bretel de St. Clare, but may have been Marsh, part of Wincanton parish, but adjacent to, and much nearer, Cucklington. Here in after times the Lovels had a house and private chapel.

Walter de Esseleigh had also to acknowledge the right of William de Schollo to hold of him three virgates of land in Cucklington,⁹ but his right to that manor and the adjoining one of Stoke Trister does not seem to have been called in question.

Collinson¹⁰ derives Trister from the surname del Estre, which was borne by William (de Lestra), another tenant of the Count of Moretain at Bickenhall and Poyntington. In the Liber Niger, Richard de Lestre has a barony of four knights' fees, but there is nothing in the record (except that they are lesser fees of Moretain) to connect it with the barony of "Trusterestok," which seems to have been created at a later time. Eyton¹¹ follows Collinson in his derivation, on the ground that "in the case of Stoke Trister and Cucklington we can find no symptom of a descent to De Esseleigh as happened to the other Domesday estates of Britel de St. Clair, and therefore it becomes the more probable that they passed to

(8). *Kirby's Quest*, S.R.S., vol. iii, p. 44.

(9). *Ped. Fin.*, 11 Hen. III, 127. S.R.S., vol. vi.

(10). *Collinson*, iii, 50.

(11). *Eyton*, "Dom. Studies in Somerset," i, 116, 117.

some other family, such as that of Del Estre." Whereas, in addition to the Fine of 11 Hen. III mentioned above, Testa de Nevil records that "Walter de Aslega holds of the King, Stocke and Cucklington of the fee of Morton;" and evidence to the same effect is given in the Hundred Rolls.

Trister seems to have been added to Stoke in the thirteenth century. Trusterestok, Kirby's Quest; Tritestok, Nomina Villar.; Stoke Tristres, Drokenesford's Reg. A perambulation of Selwood Forest, made probably in the reign of Edw. I, begins "à Tristro de Stokes," and finishes "ad Tristam de Stokes." Ducange explains "Tristra" as the appointed place for a hunting-meet, a trysting-place for the lord and such tenants as are charged to bring dogs to the chase. This is the most likely derivation, as it agrees both with the position and history of the manor.

[For this information I am indebted to Bp. Hobhouse's note in S. & D. N. & Q., iii, No. 236; and to another note by Rev. F. W. Weaver, in the same volume, No. 292.]

Walter de Ashleigh probably lived a good deal at Stoke Trister (in one entry in the Hundred Rolls he is styled Walter de Estoke) as several of the Bruton charters have his name among the witnesses. On one occasion he acted as supreme arbitrator in a dispute between the Priory and Jordan de Clington, Knt., concerning certain rights in the parish of Brocton (Bratton St. Maur), A.D. 1228.¹² In 1221-2, he gave, by the wish of his wife Godeheath, *i.e.*, Godiva, the church of Swell to the canons of Bruton.¹³

In the lesser anarchy of Henry III, Walter contributed a share, as the jurors for the hundred of Norton under Selwood complain that "Walter de Asshleigh, lord of Cucklington, Stoke, and Boyford (Bayford) refused to go to the Hundred Court, nor would he permit his men to go to the sheriff's

(12). Bruton Cart., No. 100.

(13). Bruton Cart., No. 177.

tourn, nor to give 2 shillings to the sheriff's tourn, as they were wont to do."

Walter de Esseleigh, Thomas Briton', Will. fil. Walter, and Matthew Wak', in 1243, gave fealty to the king for six-and-a-half fees of Moretain, which they had inherited as cousins and heirs of Henry fil. Richard.¹⁴

This "noble man" lived at Charlton Adam, and among the Bruton charters¹⁵ are two concerning a grant from the Priory to him of a free chapel in his court at Charlton, and his grant in return of divers parcels of land in the same village; and a confirmation of this arrangement by Bishop Jocelin in the thirty-second year of his pontificate, 1237-8.

Mr. Batten¹⁶ gives the descent of Henry Fitz-Richard from Haimo, a Domesday tenant of the Earl of Moretain at Buckhorn Weston, co. Dorset, but does not shew how these four individuals came to be in luck's way. Anderson¹⁷ has a perfectly different tale. He makes Weston to be Weston-in-Gordano, and Henry Fitz-Richard to be a Lovel of the house of Yvery, and of Castle Cary, in Somerset. He then adds that Weston was given to the four sisters of Henry and so was parted among them. The one grain of truth here may be the mention of four sisters, who on this supposition married the four heirs mentioned above; and in those days a wife conveyed all her rights to her husband. The fact that this windfall caused no permanent addition to the family property also points to the conclusion that Walter de Ashleigh only claimed in right of his wife; otherwise his sister would have been entitled to one share in her own right, and to her brother's on his death, but there is no trace of any such increment.

Walter de Esssheleigh died in 1245-6, childless;¹⁸ his executors had to obtain a mandate from the king before they

(14). Excerpt è Rot. Fin., 27 Hen. III.

(15). Bruton Cart., nos. 205, 206.

(16). Historical Notes on S. Somerset, p. 124.

(17). *Anderson's House of Yvery*, i, 230; *Collinson*, iii, 172.

(18). Inq. p.m., Walter de Esseleigh, 30 Hen. III, no. 19.

could have free administration of his effects.¹⁹ The writ to the sheriff of Somerset to hold an inquisition is dated 17th June, 30 Hen. III (1246). The jury, William Malerbe, Thomas de Cruket, Alan de fforneus, Nicholas Durevile, Osbert de Barinton, Nigell de Illebere, John de Effham, Robert Burnel, Adam de Lega, Hugo Bochard, Stephen de Stafford, and John Selftayne, found that Walter de Esselegh held in Somerset eight carucates of land worth £19 9s. and 1 farthing, by the service of the fees of Morteyn. "Mabel his sister is his heir, and is 60 years old and more."

The Gloucestershire Inquisition taken at the same time returns that he held land in Charlton, partly in demesne and partly in the tenure of his tenants.

His sister Mabel had married Richard RIVELL, Lord of Langport, but had been a widow since 1222. As her eldest great-grandson was now five years old, we may reasonably suppose that the "amplius" of the jury gives an addition of ten or fifteen years to her age; and this brings the time of her birth to the date at which her father first appears as a landowner in Somerset, a position which was inferred to have been gained by marriage.

Richard Rivell, sen., her father-in-law, is set down in the Liber Niger as holding Langport and Curry (now Curry Rivel) by the service of two knights. In the Hundred Rolls the jury find that the Burgh of Langport was given to Richard Revel by Henry II; though Collinson, on the strength of a charter in the Tower of London, would make the donor to be Richard I. This was probably a confirmation of the previous grant. This charter was produced by Henry de Urtiaco to the Commissioners of the Quo Warranto inquisition as his title deed of the advowson of Curry Rivel, but on examination there was found to be no mention of the advowson, and Henry put himself under the king's grace. He afterwards received it back.²⁰

(19). Excerpt à Rot. Fin., 30 Hen. III, m. 7.

(20). Patent Rolls, 8 Edw. I, in 49th Rep. D.-K. of Records, p. 110.

Together with Margaret, daughter of Ralph Tabuel, Richard Rivel, held Downhead in West or Abbot's Camel, the solitary fee pertaining to Muchelney Abbey. Richard Rivell was, in 1191, sheriff of Cornwall. Father and son were both dead by 1222, as in that year the sheriff was directed to find out how much land Richard de Rivell held *in capite* in his bailiwick, and to give seisin to Henry del ORTIAY and Sabina his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Rivell.²¹ This surname seems first to appear in the reign of John, and, in the records of that reign, its holder is often mentioned. It is Latinized as de Urtiaco and then translated into a French form as de l'Orty or Lorty. On the older records it is frequently aspirated as Hort or Hortay and it has been suggested that this may be a genuine Anglo-Saxon surname.²² The first mention of Henry occurs in 1215, in the Close Rolls, when Henry de Hortyay is commanded to give the king's hawk to the men of the Earl Marshall.²³ As Pitney Lorty was held by the service of rendering a hawk yearly, it would seem to have been already granted to him. In the same year the keeper of the castle of Winchester is to let "our beloved and faithful" Henry de Ortyeye remain there, as he is to speak about getting ships ready at Southampton, and he has an order for "20 dolia vini" from the royal stores there.²⁴ In 1216 he is constable of Bedford and rewarded with the "tenseries" taken in Cambridgeshire. From these notices it appears that Henry was high in favour with King John, though this can hardly be to his credit.

The names of his five sons, Richard, Henry, John, Walter, and William are given in the list of witnesses to the foundation-deed of the chantry in Swelle church which their grandmother, Mabel Rivel, set up within the period 1245-1252.

(21). Excerpt è Rot. Fin., 6 Hen. III, m. 2.

(22). Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries ii, 29.

(23). Close Rolls, vol. i, 13 John.

(24). Close Rolls, vol. i, 1216.

This deed was confirmed by Walter de Urtiaco, lord of Swelle in 1273.²⁵ There was also one daughter, Petronilla, who married William le Mareschall, and was endowed by her mother with King's Charlton.²⁶ Richard, the eldest son, married a daughter of Nicholas de Moeles, and died in his mother's lifetime leaving an infant son, Henry.

The fortunes of the second son, Walter,²⁷ have been traced by Mr. J. Batten in his paper on N. Perrot. This manor he purchased from his next brother John,²⁸ whom I am rather inclined to identify with the John de Urtiaco who held the manor of Axford, near Ramsbury, co. Wilts, about this time, the reign of Edward I. He was a person of some position, having married Maud, daughter of John Lord Lovel, and his daughters married into good families. Sibyl the elder was the wife of Sir Laurence de St. Martin, and Margaret the younger wedded Henry de Esturmi; and so the arms of Urtiaco are quartered by several "noble and gentle" families of the West of England. Sir Harris Nicholas²⁹ and Bankes identify this John with another one, son and heir of Henry Baron de Urtiaco, and state that the title to the barony is in abeyance between the descendants of the two coheireses; but this is an error; and it may even be doubted whether the Urtiacos of Wilts have any connexion with those in Somerset, as the arms are quite different. The Wilts family bearing "per pale, az. and gules, a lion rampant or,"³⁰ and the Somerset family "az., a cross or."

William the youngest brother seems to have dropped out of sight, unless he is the William de Urtiaco who, in 1265, had to pay a fine of sixty marcs to Robert de Mellent for having married Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas de Meriet, without his

(25). Reg. Ralph de Salopia, S.R.S. ix, p. 384.

(26). Inq. p.m., 54 Hen. III, no. 47 (Roberts' Cal. Geneal.)

(27). Som. Arch. Soc. *Proc.*, xli, ii 77.

(28). Ped. Fin., 22 Edw. I, no. 17, S.R.S., vol. vi.

(29). Peerage Synopsis i, 389. *Bankes' Baronia* i, 292.

(30). Wilts Magazine, iv, 232.

leave.³¹ An individual of the same name was accused by the jurors of the Hundred of Hunesberge (Houndsborough) of taking strays without any warrant.

Henry de Urtiaco, in 1237, obtained licence of the king to impark his woods in Curry Rivel, in order to be exempt from the regard of the neighbouring forest of Neroche.³² He died 1242, and Sabina his widow did homage for all the lands held jointly with her late husband.³³ In 1252 she inherited the St. Clare and Esseleigh properties on the death of her mother.³⁴ The writ for the inquisition is dated 18th May, 1252, and the jury Richard de Bureton, Baudewyne de Wykes, Richard Coppe, Hugh de Pidele, Richard le Veil, Philip Bochar, Richard Wolward, Robert son of Thomas, Robert de Aula, William de Wedmoreslond, Alexander de Ruffegrey and Adam Russell returned that Mabel Rivel held of the king *in capite* the manors of Stokes, worth £20 4*sh.*; Swelle, worth £15 2*sh.*; and Paret (North Perret), worth £11 5*s.*; by the service of one knight of the fee of Moretain; also some smaller parcels of land in Swelle held of the Abbot of Athelney and Ralph Daubeny respectively. Her heir was Sabina de Ortiaco, aged 40 years "et magis."³⁵

After her succession to the property Sabina was summoned by Ralph Hose to supply the customs and services which she owed for her holding in Parva Benham and La Lade. These places may still be found in Knolle and Long Sutton. A duel was waged between them in the court, which Sabina's champion presumably lost, as she agreed to render the services regularly for the future.³⁶ The name of her seneschall, R. de Cammel, appears in "Bruton Chartulary, no. 271." By a deed sans date she gave all her lands in Long Load (but

(31). Abbrev. Placit., 51 Hen. III. Bruton Cart., no. 175.

(32). *Collinson* i, 26.

(33). Excerpt è Rot. Fin., 26 Hen. III, m. 3.

(34). Excerpt è Rot. Fin., 36 Hen. III.

(35). Inq. p.m., Mabel Rivell, 36 Hen. III, no. 77 (Roberts for date).

(36). Ped. Fin., 33 Hen. III, 74.

query if not Little Load, as Long Load is in Martock) to Robert Corbyn.³⁷ By a fine levied in the octave of S. Michael, 35 Hen. III (1251), Sybilla de Gundevill quit-claimed to Sabina del Ortiay the manors of Chory and Langeford.³⁸ A Hugh de Gundevill appears in the Pipe Roll of 2 Hen. II and onwards, as holding of the king Lāport and Curiet with the Hundred, by a rent of £40; and among the Wells MSS.³⁹ is a charter sans date whereby Hugh de Gundevill restores to the church of Cury all the lands called Hunniland, in North Cory, which he had subtracted, "malo consilio." What particular manor of, or in Curry was in dispute, I have not been able to discover; but Langeford may be a part of Swelle, where a manor house bearing that name was visited by the Society during the Langport Meeting.⁴⁰

Sabina de Urtiaco did not long survive her mother as an "Extent" of her lands after her death⁴¹ was taken on Tuesday, 12th of May, 1254, before the Abbot of Pershore and John de Aura the Escheator in Somerset. William Doylly, Richard de Bureton, John Gulofre, William del Abse, Ralph de Bradeway and John le Chill, returned that the manor of Curry Rivell contained a fishery, a mill, twelve free tenants, two Hundreds, and the ville of Langport which was worth viii*li* vii*s.* vii*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$; the total value of the manor being £42 7*s.* 8*d.* A second jury, Philip 'Miles,' William 'Stabularius,' Adam de Berehull, Ralph de Marisco, Thomas le Drake, and John de Paris returned that Pitney with its pigeon-house, mill, gardens, rents of free tenants, labour dues of customary tenants (consuetudinarium), pleas of court and other perquisites was worth £18 17*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The same jury returned that the ville of Cnolle (Knolle, in Long Sutton) with a reed bed and other sources of income was worth £13 12*s.* 8*d.* Also

(37). *Collinson* iii, 11, citing *Cart. Ant.*

(38). *Ped. Fin.*, 35 Hen. III, 82.

(39). *Wells Cath. MSS.*, 5, 157.

(40). *Som. Arch. Proc.*, xl, i, 26.

(41). *Inq. p.m.*, Sabina de Urtiaco, 38 Hen. III, 43.

that the manor of Stokes with its belongings was worth £22 12s. 9d.; making a grand total of £97 10s. 6½d., from which must be deducted 33s. 3d., due to several over-lords.

The manors of Curry Rivell and Stokes were held of the king *in capite* by military service, and the manor of Pitney by a yearly rent of 20s.; the ville of Knolle was held of the Abbot of Athelney and Ralph Hese by a rent of 13s. 4d. Further, that a son of the late Richard de Urtiaco was the nearest heir, but the jury did not know his age.

The heir, being under age, was committed to the charge of Ebulo de Montibus.⁴² Four years later it was found necessary to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the suitors of the Hundred courts of Abbedik and Bulston, for after the death of Sabina de Urtiaco they had refused to come to the Three-week court as they had been accustomed.⁴³

It has hitherto been considered that Henry (for such was the name of the infant heir) is the same person as Henry de Urtiaco who, with Walter his brother, in 1263, executed a cross settlement of lands in Swelle, with remainders over to John and William their younger brothers. In this case he must have been born in or before 1241. But an inquisition taken 1272, after death of Ralph Inweaus,⁴⁴ returned that he held half a knight's fee in Knole (parish of Shepton Montacute), reckoned for a manor, of Henry del Ortyay, heir of Richard del Ortyay, deceased, 'who is under age, and the king's ward'; and one can hardly suppose that the jurors could have returned as under age a young man of thirty. If Henry was still under age in 1272, he must have been an infant in 1252, perhaps not yet baptised, and this would account for the jurors' ignorance of his Christian name. It has also been noticed that Walter, owner of Swelle, who confirmed

(42). Som. Arch. Proc., xli, ii 76.

(43). Chanc. Inq., p.m., 42 Hen. III, no. 22.

(44). Inq., p.m., Ralph Inweaus als. Ives, 56 Hen. III, no. 5. *Collinson* iii, 118, considered that this was Knowle S. Giles in S. Petherton Hundred, but *Kirby's Quest.*, p. 23, shows that it was Knole in Shepton Montague.

and augmented the endowment of the chantry at Swelle, refers to the foundress, Mabil Revel, as his grandmother, which would have been incorrect if he had been the son of Richard.

A possible solution of the difficulty may be that Sabina de Urtiaco in her lifetime enfeoffed her younger sons in some portions of the property; Swelle being divided between Henry and Walter, and Perrot falling to the share of John (these places are not mentioned in the Inquisition held after her death); that Henry and Walter levied the fine of 1263 to consolidate their respective holdings, and, in case of the death of either brother sans issue, to provide for the succession of the survivor; and that Henry may have so died before 1273, when Walter alone confirms and augments the grant of his grandmother, which is witnessed by William his brother, but not by Henry. Though this is avowedly an hypothesis, it may be allowed to remain at present.

In the Patent Roll for 1280⁴⁵ is recorded an exemption for life to Walter Urtiaco (? Hort), at instance of Robert Bishop of Bath and Wells, from serving on assizes, juries, or recognitions. This would imply that Walter was getting on in years.

Assuming then that Henry came of age in 1273, the year after the accession of the warlike Edward I, we will try to follow his fortunes as far as the "edax rerum" will permit. A tenant *in capite* by military service was bound to render his lord service, both in the council chamber and on the tented field; and we shall see that Henry was valued in either capacity, being apparently a prototype of Lord Marmion, "in close fight a champion grim, in camp a leader sage."

First of all he had to answer for divers encroachments made in the reign of the late king, and now brought to light by the jurors of the Hundreds. He was obliged to surrender, for a time, the advowson of Curry Rivel, but was more fortunate with his franchise of Abbideke and Bulston Hundreds, being

(45). 49th Report of Deputy Keeper, p. 178.

ordered to hold them without let and hindrance for the present, and his title was confirmed before the date of Kirby's Quest, 1285. His martial experiences began with the Welsh war,⁴⁶ 1277. Henry de Urtiaco, with five followers (the names of three are given—William de Trum, William de la Harboter, and Adam de Milverton), attended the general muster at Worcester within eight days of F. St. John Bapt.; and thence marched against Llewelyn's forces in Caermarthen and West Wales. On the renewal of the war in 1282, he served first at Rhuddlan and later in West Wales. As he was resummoned in the early spring of 1283, he apparently had gone home in the autumn, and so escaped the Crimean horrors of a winter campaign among the Welsh hills. That he did not escape scatheless is shown by a grant (recorded in the Patent Rolls) to cut wood in the royal forest of Neroche, on account of his services in Wales, and by a precept to levy scutage from all his tenants by military service.⁴⁷ He was summoned to the Parliament held at Shrewsbury, Michaelmas, 1283, where David, Llewelyn's successor, was sentenced to death as a traitor.

For some years after no writs are recorded, and he employed part of his leisure in getting into mischief. In 1292 he paid a fine of £150 for receiving a pardon for all his transgressions committed in the forests, chaces, and parks of the king and others down to the day of confession, with a further amercement for trying to suppress the fine, by not having it entered on the Rolls of Chancery.⁴⁸ It is likely that this refers to some unlawful hunting in the neighbourhood of Stoke Trister, which was adjacent to the royal forests of Selwood, Gillingham, and Blackmore.

About this period he married a lady whose Christian name

(46). These references are taken from Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs, Alphabetical Digest. Persons.

(47). *Collinson*, iii, 50.

(48). *Abbrev. Rot. Originalia*, 20 Ed. I, vol. i.

was Sibilla, and at present this is all that can be stated positively about her. The newly-issued Patent Rolls of 1 Ed. III, however, record a grant of the lands belonging to the heir of David Earl of Athol to Isabella de Bello Monte (Beaumont), Lady de Urtiaco, the king's kinswoman.⁴⁹ Isabella was the sister of Henry, first Baron Beaumont, of "noble though not clearly defined French descent,"⁵⁰ and her first husband was John de Vesci, of Alnwick, Northumberland, who died, s.p., 1286. The expression "domina" not of an estate, but of a surname or title, apparently implies a corresponding rank or position, and as there was only one Baron Urtiaco, on this supposition there could only be one "Lady" de Urtiaco. On the other hand, Sybil and Isabella are distinct names and not, as a rule, interchangeable;⁵¹ still, as such an instance does occur in the Register of Ralph de Salop,⁵² where we find Isabella de Moun and Sybil de Mohun, in 1334, referring to the same person, it is evident that this rule is not without exceptions. Little weight need be attached to the fact that Sybil de Urtiaco, before 1 Ed. III, had remarried John de Mohun, of Dunster, and should therefore appear as Sybil de Mohun, as a widow sometimes retained the name of her first husband after marriage to a second.

The names of three of Henry's children are known: John, his heir, Richard, and Elizabeth, wife of Ralph de Middeney, of Low Ham, near Langport.

In 1294, Henry was summoned to attend the king on an expedition into Gascony. Two years later he was required to attend the general muster at Newcastle-on-Tyne to perform military service against the Scots. As a reward for his services, at the next Parliament held at Salisbury, 1297, he was summoned among the peers. It was a busy year for him. He

(49). Pat. Rolls, 1327-30, p. 134.

(50). *Cokayne*, "New Peerage," p. 284.

(51). *Martin*, "Record Interpreter."

(52). S.R.S., ix, pp. 161, 172.

was certified (along with Walter de Urtiaco) to have £20 of land in Somerset and Dorset, and was summoned to attend a military council at Rochester and thence to pass into Flanders. This certificate was intended to stifle any remonstrance against the continual warfare, of which the whole nation began to complain. At one of these military councils the king and Bigod Earl of Norfolk exchanged rough threats and profane puns without moving the subject's determination to obtain some relaxation of the perpetual demands for personal service. The summons still arrived. In 1298 came another marching order for Flanders, and a fresh one for Scotland. The year after Henry again sat in Parliament among the barons, when Edward renewed the Great Charter. In 1300 he was returned as worth £40; and was summoned to march against the Scots. We find no more summons during the rest of Edw. I's reign, and Henry seems to have been looking after his property. He obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands in Stoke Trister, 1304; also a market and a fair at Cucklington, and another market at Westover, by Langport.⁵³ Two years later he obtained for Broadway⁵⁴ a market and fair, to be held on the feast of St. Aldhelm, and to this date Mr. Pooley would refer the beautiful churchyard cross still standing.⁵⁵

After the accession of Edward II, Henry Urtiaco was summoned to the Scotch war in 1309. He was at home again in 1310, when he received a confirmation of the former grant of Hundreds of Abedich and Bolston. In this year he made a settlement of some lands upon himself and his wife Sybilla. As these were held of the king by military service, an Inquisition, "ad quod damnum,"⁵⁶ was held at Langport, 26th April, 1310. The jury (some of the names are now illegible) . . . Ruffree, Walter Ysaakes, Richard ffraunkeleyn, John

(53). *Calend. Rot. Chart.*, 32 Ed. I, No. 3.

(54). *Collinson*, i, 18.

(55). *Old Crosses of Somerset*, 166.

(56). *Inq. ad quod damn.*, 3 Edw. II, no. 47.

de Pederton, Hugh atte Burgh, Nicholas Person, Robert Grey, . . . de Lodene, John Burgeys, Roger Lonechep, and William Baldewyne found that the king would suffer no loss if Henry de Urtiaco was allowed to grant his manors of Cury Ryvel and Langport, with advowson of Cury Ryvel to Geoffrey de Putteneye, clerk, in trust for himself and his wife Sibilla, with remainder to the heirs of the said Henry. Further, that he also held the manors of Pitney, Cucklington, Assheleigh, and Knolle, and two carucates of land in Fenny Sutton.

There is little more in print of Henry's doings for some years. He gave, about this period, to the Abbey of Bindon the suit of court with the homage of Stoke Tristere (Hutchins's "Dorset" i, 351, where the donor is called "Cyriaco vel Soliaco"—communicated by Canon Mayo).

In 1316, the Bishop of the Diocese issued a commission to the Dean and three Canons to enquire into a complaint against Henry de Urtiaco for violating ecclesiastical liberties at Huish (probably Huish Episcopi, near Langport).⁵⁷ The result of the enquiry into this somewhat vague charge is not on record.

At the same time the flood of writs to personal attendance in the Scotch war again set in, three being sent in 1316, two in 1317, and two in 1319. This reiteration seems to show that Henry no longer could mount his war horse; in fact, his years were rapidly approaching three score and ten, and he died 10th September, 1321.

The monument erected to this distinguished member of the Baronage may still be seen in the church of Curry Rivel. The east end of the north aisle appears to have been turned into a chantry chapel. In the north wall are five recesses, differing in size, but of the same design, though perhaps not all of the same age. A trefoil arch rests on capitals which are supported on pillars, at present not above nine inches in

(57). Drokensford S.R.S., i, p. 117.

length, owing to the level of the floor having been raised. Over each arch is a triangular headed canopy, and the wall surface between the arch and canopy is decorated with rosettes and long stalked flowers carved in low relief. In the central recess reposes the full length figure of an armed knight. He is clad in chain mail which fits closely round his head, leaving only the face bare : over the body armour is a loose garment cut well back at the shoulders as if to give the arms full play ; the right arm, partly broken off, stretches across the breast to grasp the sword which is held up by the left arm ; over the left arm is suspended the shield. As this is turned toward the walls, the arms are not seen, but they easily may be made out to be a plain cross. This, when emblazoned is *azure, a cross or*.⁵⁸ Although the legs have been broken off, enough remains to show that they were crossed, not that any symbolical meaning is to be attached to that attitude.

The recesses on either side, a size smaller than the central one, each contain the figure of a youth clad in a long garment leaving the feet visible ; the hair round the face is curled in the fashion shown on the coins of the early Edwards. Of the two outside and smallest recesses, one only is visible at the present time ; the eastern one being entirely hidden behind an enormous monument, intended to commemorate certain Jenningses, which is of the size and dimensions of a large cupboard of the Elizabethan period. The recess visible is empty, but on the sill of the window above rests an effigy which, from its size, was evidently intended to occupy the lowlier position. Of this figure the garment covers over the feet, which rest against a small animal, and the hair is less curly and flows down on the neck, which seems to mark this figure as that of a female. From the peculiar style of armour and other details, this interesting series of monumental effigies may well be assigned to the early part of the fourteenth century, and that

(58). *Collinson*, i, Intro. p. 4.

they are intended to commemorate the Lord of Curry Rivel, and those members of his family who had predeceased him.

Hitherto it has been supposed that Henry Dominus de Urtiaco was succeeded in the title and estates by another Henry, but the evidence of the Escheator's accounts is conclusive that the name of his son and heir was John. "The Escheator accounts for the rents and profits of Stoke Trister, Cucklington, Pitney, and Knolle from the 10th day of September, 15 Edw. II (1321), when Henry de Urtiaco died, down to the 18th day of October, when he delivered the said manors to John, son and heir of the said Henry, by virtue of the king's writ." Somehow or other the Inquisition p.m. of Henry, got placed among the similar records of the fifteenth year of Edward III, and as there was a Henry de Urtiaco alive at that time, living at Swelle, his various writs to military service and the single writ to Parliament were transferred to the supposed representative of the elder branch of the family, and he was reckoned as the second Baron de Urtiaco. If any further proof that no person of the name of Henry succeeded is required, it will be found in the Exchequer Lay Subsidy, 1327, where John is invariably given as the owner of the family manors.

We may now turn to the Inq. p.m. of Henry de Urtiaco. The writ to the Escheator was dated at Harwich, 15 Sept., 15 Ed. II, and the Inquisition was taken at Somerton, 5th day of October. The jury, John de Pelham, John Bisshop, John le Hare, Arnulph de Bakebere, Thomas de Spekyngton, John le Knight, Roger le Ware, John de Burton, William de Lulleghdon, William Baldewyne, William Trigel, and Walter Pry[ores] found that Henry de Urtiaco held of the king in chief the manors of Stoke Tristre and Coklyngton, with the advowson of the church of C. and of the chapel of S. T. by the service of one knight's fee, and that the said manors are worth "in omnibus exitibus," £15. Also the manor of Cory Ryvell, with the advowson of the church and the "villata" of

Langport, which, altogether, are worth £40. By a fine the said Henry had settled this manor, advowson, and villata on himself and his wife, Sibilla, for their lives, with remainder to John, his son and heir. Also the manor of Putteneye, with the advowson of the chapel held by the service of delivering one ostricer rubeus (goshawk) or 20 sh. to the Exchequer: the manor is worth £7. Also the manor of Knolle, held of the Abbot of Athelney by the service of 10 sh.; which manor is worth 100 sh. And the jurors say that John de Urtiaco is son and heir of the said Henry, and is twenty-four years old and more.⁵⁹

The question of the dower of the widow formed the subject of another inquisition, taken at Langport, 8th June, 17 Ed. II (1324), when William Trigel, Roger le Warre, Robert Clerk of Bourton, Robert Coleman, Thomas of Backwell, Richard of Backwell, Nicholas Bocka, Henry Becke, Nicholas Parson of Drayton, Robert Page, William Tannere and Thomas Uppehull found that Sibilla, late the wife of Henry de Urtiaco, held in dowry the manor of Knolle, and other properties mentioned above, in settlement for her life. This inquisition is endorsed, "Let her have the royal licence to marry on payment of 12 marcs."⁶⁰

The inquisitions held to find out the particulars of Henry de Urtiaco's property in Dorset and Wilts are apparently not now to be found, but we learn from Canon Jackson's edition of "Aubrey's Wilts," that Ashley was part of Sibilla's settlement, and further, that she soon took advantage of the royal licence to marry John de Mohun, Lord of Dunster. He was patron of Ashley in 1325,⁶¹ and had an establishment of some kind at Curry Rivel, 1327, the patroness of which place, in 1335, was Sibilla de Mohun, "domina de Curry Ryvel." Although Mr. Maxwell Lyte has not found any positive statement

(59). Inq. p.m., Henry de Urtiaco, 15 Ed. III (really II), No. 35.

(60). Chan. Inq. p.m., 17 Ed. II, No. 3.

(61). *Jackson's "Aubrey's Wilts,"* p. 206.

among the records at Dunster, and so only gives the Christian name of John de Mohun's second wife, there can be no doubt of the marriage.

John de Urtiaco, the heir, was already married, at the date of his father's death, and had a daughter Sybilla, three years old. He was at once engaged in official business. In 1322, he and John de Say were ordered for certain reasons to seize and take the castle of Bridgwater.⁶² About the same time having been assigned to pursue and follow certain rebels (followers of the Earl of Lancaster?), he was commanded to appear before the king and shew how he had executed the orders—writ tested at Pontefract, 13th April, 15 Edw. II. In 1324, he was given instructions concerning certain archers raised in Somerset, and in the same year he was summoned by general proclamation to attend the great council at Westminster on 30th of May. This inclusion in a general summons shews that John de Urtiaco had lost the position granted to his father, to be one of the greater barons or Peers of Parliament, for the general summons was addressed to all the lesser barons or tenants in chief by military service, though falling into disuse. In 1325 he was summoned to pass into Guyenne under the command of the Earl of Warren; but after this date we do not find any notices of public employment, but only references to his financial and social difficulties. He obtained leave in 1325 to alienate part of his lands, and the inevitable Inquisition followed. It was taken at Langport on the 20th December, 19 Edw. II (1325), on the oath of John de Burton, Roger le Warre, Adam Buson, William Baldewyne, William Trigel, Robert le Clerk, William Person, Thomas ffayrwyth, Robert Coleman, Robert de Knappe, Robert Page, and Godfrey de Hambrugge, who found that it would not be to the king's damage to grant John de Urtiaco leave to sell one messuage, two bovates of land, two acres of meadow, and two

(62). Abbrev. Rot. Originalia, 15 Edw. II.

acres of wood in Curry Ryvel and Langport Westover to Thomas Atter Apse Bakere; so leave was granted on payment of 30 sh.⁶³ In the earlier part of this year a jury composed of Thomas de Spekeynton, Arnulph de Baggebere, John L—ges, Walter Isaakes, John Bossard, Ralph le Drapere, Adam Badebokes, John le Knyth, Nicholas Bekkes, Thomas Martyn, John le Lone, and John Parys, sitting at Ilchester, 3rd of July, had found that John de Urtiaco might lawfully grant four bovates of land in North Bere, parcel of his manor of Pitney, to Master Richard de Knolton for his life.⁶⁴ If Master Richard gave a *quid pro quo* in money, he must have profited greatly by that papal provision, which had enabled him four years before, a poor clerk and only sub-deacon, to obtain the Glastonbury living of Butleigh.⁶⁵

In the Tax Roll of 1327, "John de Urtiaco pays 10sh. on his personalty at Cucklington, and 3sh. & 5d. on that at Pitney."⁶⁶

From this time he seems to have been in perpetual collision with the Crown, and his neighbours, and from his breach of the moral law to have lost his position in the county

1327. William de Fauconberge lodged a complaint that John de Lorty and others had carried away his goods at Milton Fauconbridge, Lode, and elsewhere in Somerset.⁶⁷ In the next year John de Acton complained of similar outrages on his property at Aller and Bere.⁶⁸ These two complaints may of course be merely legal fictions to set the cases going, without implying any great moral delinquency; but in 1329 a more serious matter is recorded. William le Mareschall complained that John de Urtiaco, with many others, had broken

(63). Inq. ad quod damn., 19 Edw. II, no. 120.

(64). Inq. ad quod damn., 18 Edw. II, no. 158.

(65). Reg. Bishop John de Drokensford, S.R.S., i, pp. 133, 201.

(66). Kirby's Quest. etc., S.R.S. iii, pp. 98, 253.

(67). Pat. Rolls, N.S., 1327-30, p. 75.

(68). Pat. Rolls, N.S., p. 284.

into his house in the parish of St. Clement Danes without the bar of the New Temple, Middlesex, and had carried away his wife with his goods.⁶⁹ He amended his plea, and no doubt added greatly to its force, by adding that among the goods carried off was a sum of £30, received from the Treasury for buying food for the king's horses.⁷⁰ What it cost John de Urtiaco to make his peace with all concerned, I do not know, but in June, 1330, he obtained licence to leave the kingdom for three months in the king's service ;⁷¹ and in May, 1331, he sold to William de Montacute his reversionary interests in the manors of Curry Rivell, Langport Eastover and Westover, Hambridge, Broadway and Earnshill, the hundreds of Abdick and Bolestone, and the advowsons of Curry Rivell and Earnshill.⁷² William de Montacute, now Earl of Salisbury, had entered into possession by the date of his death, 1344, as he died seised of all these manors, parcell of the Barony of Urtiaco ; and also of the manor of Stoke Trister, with its members of Cucklington and Bayford, his title to which was more than doubtful.⁷³

This same year John de Lorty (as the name generally appears now) presented a petition to the king that he might recover the guardianship of the person and lands of John de Perham, son and heir of John de Perham, late of Wyke, in Curry Rivel, of which guardianship he had been deprived, "par la seigneurie" of Roger de Mortymer, late Earl of March, on whose forfeiture the said guardianship had come into the king's hands. The jury, summoned to Somerton, 10th April, 5 Edw. III (1321), composed of Philip Corbyn, John Bisschop, Nicholas Bekke, Thomas Martyn, Henry Becke, Ralph le Drapere, John Caddoke, Adam Badcock, Walter Maundewar,

(69). Pat. Rolls, N.S., 3 Edw. III, pt. 2, m. 16 dorso. 1329, 20 Oct.

(70). Pat. Rolls, N.S., 1327-30 ; 1329, 26 Oct.

(71). Pat. Rolls, N.S., p. 530.

(72). Pat. Rolls, N.S., 1330-4, p. 116.

(73). Inq. p.m., W. de Montacute, E. of Salisbury, 18 Edw. III, No. 51.

Henry Tunderleigh, Richard Nyweman, and Walter Golde, found that the late John de Perham held one messuage and one carrucate of land in Cherleton Makerel of John de Urtiaco; 160 acres of arable and 24 acres of meadow in Cherleton Adam of the Prior of Bruton; 4 bovates of land in Wyke of the Abbot of Muchelney; and half a virgate of land in Langport Westover of John de Urtiaco; further, that John de Urtiaco had been wrongfully deprived of his guardianship over the heir who was twelve years old.⁷⁴ The family of Perham lived at Wyke Perham, near Langport, and Thomas de Perham, in 1250, obtained a bull from Pope Alexander to build a chapel because being “remotus ab ecclesia matrice, propter inundaciones aquarum hiemali tempore, non possit ad eam accedere.”⁷⁵

During the rest of his life John de Urtiaco and the soidisant wife of William le Mareschall seem to have lived at Stoke Trister. He and his neighbour Richard Lovell were on bad terms. In 1333 Richard Lovel lodged a complaint that John de Urtiaco, Richard de Urtiaco and others came to his manor at Wincanton, broke into a close, and drove away animals worth £20.⁷⁶ John de Urtiaco, in the autumn of the same year, lodged a complaint that Richard Lovel broke into his park at Stoke Trister, and hunted his game.⁷⁷ In 1337 he complained that William Gery and others broke into his house at Stoke Trister, and carried away his goods.⁷⁸

John de Urtiaco died in 1340. The exact day of his death is not known, but it must have been between the Monday after F. S. Gregory (12th March), when he executed the deed of feoffment of Pitney to Elizabeth his sister, and Ralph de Middleney her husband, and the Thursday before F. S. S. Peter and Paul (29th June), which was the date of the Inquisition “post mortem.” The jury summoned to Somerton by

(74). Chancery Inq. p.m., 5 Edw. III, 2nd. nos., no. 27.

(75). Reg. Ralph de Salopia, S.R.S., x, p. 489.

(76). Pat. Rolls, N.S., 1330-1334, p. 497.

(77). Pat. Rolls, N.S., 1330-1334, p. 507.

(78). Pat. Rolls, N.S., 1334-1338, p. 131.

Sir Ralph de Middleney, Escheator, their names being Henry de Lortye, John de Staunton, John Symayn, Will. Jurdan, Roger le Warre, John de Burton, Will. Baldewýne, Nicholas Aumbesas, John de Henton, Walter Corbyn, Walter Isaak, and John Bossard, found that John de Lorty held no lands in Somerset, because a long time before his death he had transferred his manors of Stoke Trister, Cucklington, and Bayford to Elizabeth Child of Stanford (Beds.), whom he shortly after married, and she survives. Also that the said John had a long time ago transferred the manors of Pitney, Knolle, Fenny Sutton, and Ashley, to Sir Ralph de Middleney, to him and his heirs for ever. Further, that Sibilla, daughter of the said John, is his nearest heir, and is 22 years and more.⁷⁹

Elizabeth, the widow, immediately got from the king a confirmation⁸⁰ of her late husband's gift, and then sold the manors to John de Molyns. He, to make doubly sure, obtained a judgement at the Somerset Assizes against John, son of Ralph (de Middleney), and Sibilla his wife, which was entered on the Patent Rolls, 14 Edw. III; ⁸¹ also a release from Ralph de Middleney, Will. de Marischall, and Richard de L'Orti, brother of John.⁸²

The connexion of the family with this group of manors was thus entirely destroyed. The old church at Stoke Trister was pulled down and rebuilt on another site in 1841, but as there is no record of any monument to John de Lorty, we may well suppose that none was ever erected. The manor house is still standing near the old graveyard, but no part of the building is older than the fifteenth century; in the fields below the house are some grass grown mounds making the site of the fishponds.

John de Lorty does not seem to have made the slightest

(79). Inq., p.m., John Lorty, 14 Edw. III, no. 3, 1st nos.

(80). Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. III, no. 26.

(81). Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. III, no. 31.

(82). *Collinson* iii, 50, citing Rot. Claus., 21 Edw. III.

provision for his daughter, Sybil, and if she had not married John de Middleney, her first cousin, it is not easy to imagine what would have happened to her.

Perhaps it is not sufficiently clear that John de Middleney was the child of her aunt Elizabeth : because John de Lorty's gift of Pitney, Knolle, etc., to his sister was not made till 14 Edw. III (the year of the marriage of John and Sybil), by a charter put in evidence in a law suit to be mentioned again. Against this may be set the words of the Inquisition p.m., that the feoffment had been made "diu ante mortem" of John Lorty, which could hardly mean the spring of the year in which he died. It may be that John de Lorty had given Pitney and the reversion of Knolle and Ashley to his sister on her marriage some time before ; but, as the latter manors were part of the dower of his mother, he may have been unable to make a formal feoffment of his gift until they fell into hand.

There was a good deal of worry about the title to Pitney, and as Thomas de Hungerford, a purchaser of some of the lands, in 9 Richard II, obtained letters patent reciting *inter alia* the lawsuit between the Crown and the various possessors, we are enabled to learn what took place. It seems that at the assizes at Wells held in Trinity term, 32 Edw. III, a presentment was made that Ralph de Middleney, late Escheator for Somerset, had entered on the manors of Pitney and Knolle, late the property of John de Urtiaco, "colore officii," and had held them until Sibilla, daughter and heiress of John aforesaid, had made a release to him, to the prejudice of the king, the said Sibilla then not being married, though afterwards she married John, son of the said Ralph ; the Crown being thereby defrauded of the profits of the said manors, a fee for licence to alienate, and the "maritagium" of the said Sibilla. Nothing more seems to have been done for five years, and then it having been reported that Ralph de Middleney was dead, the sheriff was ordered to find out who had succeeded.

Robert de Assheton being returned as tenant, was summoned, in Michaelmas term, 37 Edw. III, probably to his great astonishment, to answer the royal claim for feudal services due more than twenty years before. He, by his attorney William de Athelyngton, answered that Ralph de Middleney had only held the lands as husband of Elizabeth de Lorty, and that he as her second husband stood in the same position. The same year Elizabeth, who was (fuit) the wife of Ralph de Middleney, John, son of the said Ralph, and Sibilla, daughter of John de Lorty, paid £10 for acquiring the manor of Pitney without licence.⁸³ The suit, however, dragged on until the very end of the reign of Edward III, when Robert de Assheton obtained a verdict on all points in dispute.⁸⁴

Ralph de Middleney, Knt., was a person of considerable possessions in Somerset and Dorset;⁸⁵ but since we are only concerned with him as husband of Elizabeth de Lorty, it must be sufficient to say that the jury summoned after his death, on Feast S. John Bapt. (24 June) 37 Edw. III (1363) found, *inter alia*, that he held the manors of Pitney Lorty and Knolle jointly with Elizabeth, remainder to John, son of said Ralph, and Sibilla, daughter of John de Urtiaco, and to John, son of the said Sibilla, remainder to the right heirs of the said Elizabeth. To all his other possessions, Alice atte Orchard, his sister, aged fifty years and more; John atte Mere, son of Alice atte Putte, another sister, aged twenty-four years and more; Cecilia Corbyn, daughter of Matilda atte Walle, his third sister, aged twenty-two years and more; and Isabella Frye, his fourth sister, aged twenty-three years and more, were found to be his nearest heirs.⁸⁶ This would certainly imply that his son and grandson were already dead, but there is the

(83). Abbrev. Rotul. Originalia, vol. ii, sub 37 Edw. III. Also Fine Roll, 14 Edw. III, m. 20.

(84). Chancery Inq. p.m. 9 Richard II, no. 127.

(85). Collinson, iii, 445.

(86). Inq. p.m., Ralph de Middleney, 37 Edw. III, No. 48.

evidence in the Originalia Roll (see ante) that John had joined with the widow in paying a fine to the Crown; yet it may be that in noting the payment of the debt the clerk entered all three names as of those persons who were jointly liable; but at all events nothing more is heard of Sibilla, her husband, or her infant son.

Elizabeth Middleney had married Robert de Assheton by 41 Edw. III, when she settled Powerstock, the property of her first husband, on herself and her second husband for their lives, with remainder to John, son of Thomas de Berkeley, in free marriage with Alianora, daughter of the said Robert de Assheton⁸⁷ by his first wife, Elizabeth Gorges.⁸⁸ This was managed with the aid of Alice Perers, the mistress of Edward III in his dotage, who received for her trouble the reversion, after the deaths of Robert and Elizabeth Assheton, of the manors of Fenny Sutton and Knolle, and of some other property belonging to Robert.

Elizabeth Assheton died some years before her husband, and he married for the third time, Philippa,⁸⁹ daughter of Sir John Talbot, of Richard's Castle, and endowed her with the Hundred and Manor of Pitney. After his death, on January 9, 1384, the escheators of the western counties held eleven inquisitions to find out the property and heirs of Robert de Assheton.⁹⁰ The arrangement with Alice Perers turned up everywhere, and a further complication ensued, because after the disgrace of Alice and the forfeiture of her interests into the king's hand, some of them were regranted to her husband, William de Windsor. Eventually the Dorset property reverted to the heirs of his first wife, Elizabeth Gorges; that in

(87). For some account of this family see *Collinson* ii, 226, under Long Ashton.

(88). Inq. p.m. (really ad quod damn.), Robert de Assheton, 41 Edw. III, 2nd nos. 20.

(89). This young lady was only sixteen at the date of her first husband's death according to the Gournay pedigree in *Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.*, xl, ii, 270.

(90). Inq. p.m., Robert de Assheton, 7 Richard II, no. 5.

North Somerset and Gloucestershire to the representatives of his sisters, for Robert de Assheton was the last male of his family ; and Pitney, Manor and Hundred, went to his widow, Philippa. At this point the surviving members of the de Lorty family made a despairing effort to secure some part of the ancestral property, and an arrangement was come to by which Philippa Assheton should hold Pitney for her life without molestation, and that afterwards it was to be divided between Matilda, wife of John Langerych, and Elizabeth, wife of John Gounter, the sisters and heirs of Hugh Lorty. These were probably the children or grandchildren of Richard de Lorty, younger brother of John who died 1340, but the exact connexion has not yet been discovered. Philippa survived till 1417, having remarried twice : first, before 1389, that renowned warrior, Matthew de Gournay, who died in 1406 ; and secondly, in or before 1408, Sir John Tiptoft. The Inquisition taken at Taunton after her death, on the 2nd or 3rd May, 1417,⁹¹ recites the arrangement made between her and the sisters of Hugh de Lorty, which had been confirmed by a fine levied in the Octave of S. Hilary, 8 Rich. II, and adds that Matilda Langerych and her husband were both dead without issue, and that therefore Elizabeth, now the wife of John Andrew, had the sole right to Pitney Lorty, which, curiously enough, was perhaps the first possession of the founder of the family of De Urtiaco.

(91). Inq. p.m., Philippa, wife of Sir John Tiptoft, 5 Hen. V., no. 40.

An Ancient British Interment.

BY F. T. ELWORTHY.

ON August 28th, 1896, some men were quarrying road stones on the hill in the parish of Culbone, Somerset, and while taking in more "heading," a large lump of earth fell into the quarry, thereby exposing an upright slab of stone, about five feet below the surface of the surrounding soil.

The quarry is on land belonging to the Earl of Lovelace, about fifty yards on the north side of the road leading from Porlock to Lynton, and not far from the stables called Broomstreet, where one of the Minehead coaches stops to change horses.

Examination quickly showed that the stone first seen was but one of several, and formed the end of a rough enclosure, consisting of four upright slabs of slate, with others placed flat upon them, around and over which was the soil of the hill.

The outer stone was quickly removed, when, to the surprise and horror of the quarry-men, they found a hollow space, and looking out upon them from the back there appeared a grinning skull, with several bones lying near it.

The accompanying sketch shows the end of the grave opening out into the face of the quarry, as it appeared on August 31st. Besides the skull and bones an earthenware vase was found, on all of which we have much to say.



Careful inspection at the earliest possible moment after the discovery, convinced the writer that an interment had been discovered of very high antiquity, and measures were at once taken to preserve all the contents as well as the stone

kist, intact, until the rightful owner of the soil had himself had an opportunity of examining and of deciding what was to be done with them. It need hardly be said that the progress of the quarry will necessitate removal, and even if it were possible to protect the grave from mischievous injury where it lies, exposure to the weather would soon destroy or bury it, even if further working in the quarry were discontinued.

It is therefore to be hoped that the noble owner will permit the several stones forming the tomb to be carefully removed to a place of safety, and there to be set up again precisely as they now are on Culbone Hill.

The material of the slaty stone of the tomb is different in colour and formation from that of the quarry. The latter is red in colour, of the ordinary Devonian type, while the former is of a pale greyish blue and roughly laminated. Slate of this kind, however, we are informed, is found at no great distance. The interior of the kist was singularly clean and free from all appearance of earth stain; indeed, it looked as if it had been scrubbed and scrubbed till the face of the stone was quite smooth. It measured three feet six inches long, by twenty-two inches wide. The sides were nearly parallel. There were two large covering stones which make the height uneven, but

it averaged just eighteen inches—rising somewhat roof-like along the centre, the flat stones lying lengthwise. The floor is composed of several thinner slates, long and nearly parallel in shape, also placed lengthwise. On these was found undoubted human dust, but how much, cannot now be determined, for the finders had so carefully exploited the floor for coin that very little remained for examination.

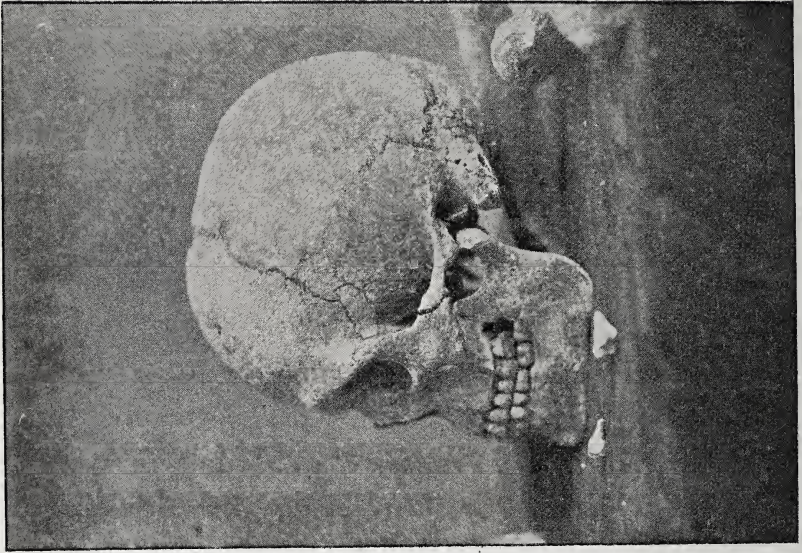
The axis of the grave is north and south—and the head of the buried man was in the north-east corner, where there seemed to be the stains of decay by contact with the stone.

It is quite certain that the interment was in the well known pre-historic method, by which the corpse was doubled up, with the knees drawn close to the chin; but in this case it is pretty clear that even then a full-sized man could not be crammed into a space of the dimensions given without much force. Having then been lowered down the five feet into the hole, of



course, very much larger than the stone enclosure formed at its bottom, the doubled-up corpse was laid on its right side and so pressed into the kist by main force; he was most likely trodden in, and in doing this his head would be pressed on one side by the angle of the kist, so much so as to bring it back upon the left shoulder, as in the accompanying sketch. In the course of the ages, while other parts of his body decayed, his hard head slowly sunk in the upright position into which his friends had forced it, so that when our latter-day quarrymen first saw it, the skull seemed to be looking out upon them, and led to the inquiry whether the head had not been cut off before burial. The process described is fully sufficient to account for the skull being found upright.

The bones found with the skull, which is wonderfully perfect as seen from the front, were parts of vertebræ from the neck, part of shoulder blade, top and two-thirds of humerus, part of first rib, and fragments of other ribs. Also about half of the



BRONZE AGE SKULL FOUND ON CULBONE HILL.

length of each of the two large leg-bones (femur and tibia) meeting at the knee of both legs.

The accompanying plate shows the skull in two positions.

From the bones found, and from the known position of the body, it is easy to affirm that from some cause or other the inner or northern end of the tomb was drier and further from atmospheric influence than the rest, for all the fragments remaining are just those which would be drawn back into the neighbourhood of the skull. By what means these have been preserved we cannot tell, but it is quite possible, even probable that the whole skeleton had lasted until late years, when the withdrawal of soil from the south front has admitted air, and if it had not been found now, it is almost certain that in a short time all the human remains would have crumbled away. There must be some unknown property in the soil surrounding and overlying the interment, which has mixed with the water, percolating through it, so as to have preserved these bones for the many centuries of which we have yet to speak. Although there are several barrows in the neighbourhood, there is no sign or appearance of any such having ever been heaped over this interment. The surface is precisely like the rest, sloping to the south and covered only with scrubby heath.

Besides the bones, there was found in the grave a vase, placed near the skull, in the position shown on figure (p. 58). The accompanying plate from photographs in two positions, gives a very clear impression of this piece of very ancient pottery. Its exact measurements are: $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter at top, $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches greatest circumference.

It is hand made, therefore its date must be earlier than the potter's wheel, for it may be confidently asserted that no pottery was made by hand after the wheel became known.



The pattern upon it is of the earliest known type, consisting of straight lines made by pressing a little chisel-shaped piece of wood, of the size, and of the

kind shown in the accompanying sketch, thus breaking up the lines into small dashes. It will be seen that the rings surrounding the urn are made with the same tool, and not, like many later examples, by a cord pressed round the soft clay.

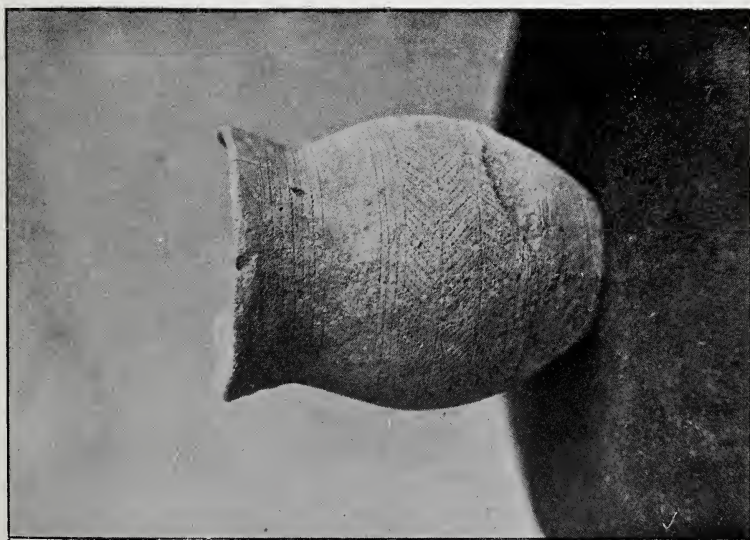
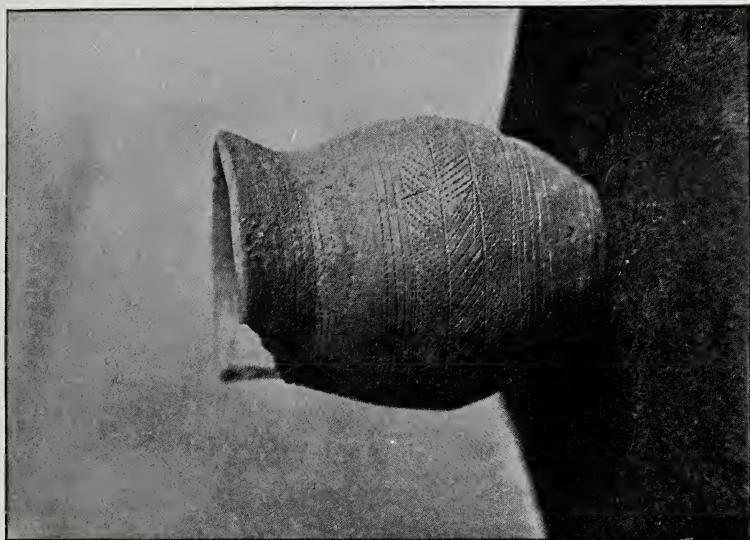
The vase has been well burnt, or it would have perished long ago, but has become very brittle. When found it was perfect, but rough handling by the finders has broken out and lost a piece. Nothing whatever was found in it, much to the disappointment of the quarrymen.

Thus far we have dealt simply with the bare facts, and at most with such conclusions as are based upon the evidence of our own senses, but these facts open up a very wide field for reflection and discussion, not only as to who the man was, whose skull we have, but to what race he belonged and when he lived.

It is fortunate that the tomb was found at an opportune moment, for within a few days, the meeting of the British Association enabled the photographs, here reproduced, by Mr. Hole, of Minehead, to be examined by some of the most eminent of living scientists, several of whom have permitted the writer to use their names as authority for what he states.

On examining the skull first, Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., said decidedly "one of the round-headed barrow builders," without seeming to enquire whence it came. Dr. Garson said "this is a round barrow skull. Index about 82"; and several other well-known physiologists unhesitatingly gave the same judgment.

The concurrence of expert opinion both of those who have examined the remains themselves, and of those who have seen only the photographs is remarkable, not only as to his physique, but as to the period in which the man lived. In height he is pronounced to have been from 5 feet 7 inches to 5 feet 9 inches, and not more than from twenty-five to thirty years of age.



ANCIENT VASE FOUND ON CULBONE HILL.

When we first consider the immense antiquity of these relics, referred to later on, one is astonished and quite staggered at their remarkable preservation; yet when we remember that many instances exist of the conservation of bones of extinct animals, which lived in the untold ages before man came into the world, we are the more ready to accept the confident assertion of science, not only that such preservation is by no means to be doubted, but that these bones are verily those of a man who lived at the remote period of which we have now to treat. Moreover, if we concede at all that the bones are those of a pre-historic man, it matters little at what precise epoch he lived, so far as time is concerned; for the conditions which have assuredly preserved his bones for many centuries, have been always the same and could therefore have just as effectually preserved them for as many millenniums.

In considering the general form of the grave and the mode of the disposal of the body we find that in these matters there have been fashions and customs widely prevalent at different stages of human history and development; that just as it has been customary since history began, to bury the body at full length, so it is well known that pre-historic man—the man who lived before he knew the use of metal, who made his tools and weapons of stone—buried his dead in a doubled-up position. Indeed, there are to-day savages so backward as not to know how to work metal, who in fact are still in the Stone Age, and who, consequently continue to bury in the old manner common to primeval man. It is therefore necessary in dealing with this subject to take into consideration every separate locality, together with the known subsequent historical conditions of its inhabitants, and to bring them to bear upon such relics as we have now found in Somerset.

In the neighbouring county of Devon, kists like this are not uncommon, especially on Dartmoor, showing that the men who made them were more numerous than in Somerset, where

so far as is known, this is nearly* the first find of this sort of interment, and certainly the earliest. The stone kist found at Rodhuish (described by Savage, *History of Carhampton*, pp. 248, 310) was of a much later time, when interments at full length had come in, a period, as we shall presently show, divided by unknown ages from that with which we are now dealing. Many of the early stone chamber tombs are found with barrows raised over them, but the fact that our Culbone grave never had any cairn or other surface mark above it, is a proof according to Professor Oscar Montelius, that the burial is distinctly earlier than the barrows, and is probably that of one of the earliest immigrant chiefs of a new colony, or of a conquering race. The same authority points out that here too, nothing but the food pot was found in the grave, and that, experience proves to be an unquestionable feature of the very earliest interments. Later, and specially in the barrows, it is usual to find some weapon either of flint or bronze for use of the dead in the happy hunting grounds: later still, as metal became commoner, ornaments as well as weapons are met with, and the later the burial, the larger is the number of such objects found. Sometimes in the same barrow, are traces of the interment of the entire body, alongside of cinerary urns—which then (as now in these latter days when history is repeating itself) marked the rising fashion of cremation, and shows how the two systems at first overlapped, until after long periods of time as in Rome, burning and *columbaria* became the rule, while ordinary interments of the body at full length, were the exception, and practised only by the *Plebs*, or by Christians, whose ideas of a future state led them to continue like

* A grave somewhat similar and, doubtless, of the Bronze Age, was found at Wincanton some few years ago. This also was found in working a quarry, but the remains were not carefully examined or preserved, while the kist itself was allowed to fall into the quarry, and was destroyed. Some fragments of pottery were found along with the skull, and are now to be seen in the Society's Museum at Taunton. There were also pieces of stag-horn and a flint scraper.

the Egyptians of old, to dispose of the body with extreme reverence and care.

Dr. Montelius declares that in all interments of the Bronze Age the later they are, relatively, no matter the locality, there are to be found the greatest number of articles buried with the dead : hence for the reasons given he pronounces our find to belong distinctly to the earliest of that kind of burial, and that it is of the very beginning of the Bronze Age in Britain. This statement is supported by Professor G. Coffey, of Dublin, Sir John Evans, Dr. Robert Munro (President of Glastonbury Committee), and all others who were consulted ; while Mr. Arthur Evans inclined to place it earlier in the Stone Age. These opinions were based upon consideration of the entire evidence relating to kist, skull, and vase, all taken together.

Confirmative of all this, the writer would point to interments now to be seen in the Etruscan Museum at Bologna, of an age there described as the Bronze period, where the complete skeletons have been preserved in a matrix of clay, doubled up as described, and with rings, fibulæ, spear heads, and vases along with them. These are, of course, by reason of their accompaniments, of a later relative period of the Bronze Age than that to which our Somerset man belonged.

How do we know that he lived in the Bronze Age and not before metal was known ?

We have alluded to the archaic pattern on the hand-made vase and to the way in which the pattern was produced. Pottery of nearly similar shape, known to be of the earlier Stone Age is often found to have the same diagonal lines, but they were made by a scratch of a single point, as of a fish-bone, in one straight cut, whereas the implement with which these lines were stamped must have been made by some cutting instrument, such as a bronze knife, sharper and finer in edge than any stone implement, and that assuredly marks an advance in civilization.

Again, there are at Bologna, Bronze Age vases on which the lines are impressed with a tool of the kind described, but which, instead of the dashes, have a line of little round dots, thus proving itself to have been marked by a tool of a higher type, requiring a still better knife to fashion it; for each little round point of the comb-shaped tool would have to be more carefully cut and rounded off than in the chisel shaped: another advance in mechanical skill.

We may therefore conclude that the Bologna pottery was of a later stage than ours in the Bronze Age, though possibly earlier in point of time, and that it corresponded with the later interments found with it. It is, however, when we come to compare the Culbone vase with the bronze bowl and pottery found in the Lake Village at Glastonbury, that we perceive the great contrast. Examine the plate here given with those at pp. 147, 149 of vol. xl of this Society's *Proceedings*, and the least experienced eye will at once perceive the immense progress made by the Lake dwellers.* Both these examples, so easy of comparison, are from our own West Country, and it may be admitted that in every part of so limited an area civilization was at any given epoch practically in the same condition. Yet between the death of the Culbone man and the time of the Glastonbury people, the potter's wheel had been introduced from somewhere, and iron tools, very good ones, too, had been obtained, as good as are used to-day in parts of Italy. The Lake dwellers were far on in the Iron Age: they had learnt many of the arts of civilization: they were very good coopers and wheelwrights: they had lathes and could make any kind of woodwork: while one plate (p. 149) shows that bronze bowls of considerable artistic merit were in use among them. Beyond all, they had

* Dr. Robert Munro, author of "The Lake Dwellings of Europe," writes:—"The style of art which controlled the manufacture of Late Celtic objects involves such an enormous advantage in metallurgical skill over the Bronze Age that it is impossible to suppose the two are connected by any evolutionary stages in this country."—(*Times*, Oct. 24th, 1892).

adopted the fashion of burial as we now practise it, and had quite discarded the doubled-up system.

Sir John Evans says that iron was used in England as early as 500 B.C.; while all the authorities have decided that the things found at Glastonbury date from 200 to 300 B.C. When it is considered how very long what is called the Bronze Age lasted, how very slow progress was in remote ages, and that our man certainly was buried at the very beginning of the Bronze period, we begin to understand the immense antiquity of the time in which he lived. This is not the place to discuss the chronology nor the succession of the use of metals. Bronze was certainly known in Egypt from 3500 to 4000 B.C., and Sir John Evans places the beginning of it in Southern England at about 1400 B.C., but "with all reserve," as the intervals and stages of process may have been of far longer duration. And in another place he says bronze was one to two thousand years earlier than iron. Dr. Montelius, who has made the Bronze Age, particularly its chronology, his special study, and is the first living authority, places the introduction of bronze into Britain at a much earlier date. Upon a careful consideration of all the evidence he concludes that the interment on Culbone Hill was "not later than the beginning of the second millenium, *i.e.*, 1900 to 2000 years B.C.," and though some of the scientific men place the date somewhat earlier, no one would commit himself to later than 1500 B.C., seeing that the interment is distinctly earlier than the Bronze Age barrows.

When we look back upon the ascertained dates of Scripture history, our prehistoric Briton seems to be a veritable link with the patriarchs of old. He must have lived before Moses, for the Exodus was about 1320 B.C., and may even have been contemporary with Abraham!

Homer wrote, about 900 B.C., of the siege of Troy (burnt about 1183 B.C.), so that Hector, Agamemnon, and the other heroes, were moderns in comparison with our Briton.

Such dates as these are altogether new in dealing with

Somerset archaeology, but there is nothing so astonishing to those who have looked ever so slightly into Egyptian history, and have seen to what perfection even high art had arrived quite two thousand years before the earliest date assigned to the very beginning of bronze in Britain.

To those who desire to consult authorities on the subjects here dealt with, the following are recommended:—

Montelius.—*La Civilisation primitive en Italie*. Stockholm, 1895; specially Introd. and pp. 394, 474.

Evans.—*Stone Implements*. Introduction.

Tylor.—*Early History of Mankind*. 2nd Ed., p. 221, etc.

R. Munro.—*Lake Dwellings of Europe*. 1890.

Das Grabfeld von Hallstadt und dessen Alterthümer. Vienna, 1868.

Evans.—*Bronze Age of Britain*, pp. 4, 5, 472 *et sq.*

Wilkinson.—*Ancient Egyptians*. Vol. i, 41; ii, 247—9.

On primitive decoration upon pottery. See Haddon. *Evolution in Art*, 1895, p. 97 *et sq.*

Forman and Nuttall.—*The Lost Soul of Pattern*, in *Good Words*. September, 1896.

P.S.—Since the above was in the printer's hands, the Earl of Lovelace has most generously handed over the entire interment to this Society; and having been removed under the careful supervision of Mr. Bidgood, the Curator, may now be seen restored in the Museum at Taunton Castle, to the precise condition in which it was found on Culbone Hill. Thus the bones of our very Ancient Briton are again at rest.

Two Thomas Chards.

A CORRECTION.

BY REV. F. W. WEAVER, M.A.

WOOD in his *Athenæ* (Bliss II, 751) distinguishes between Thomas Chard, Abbot of Ford, and Thomas Chard, Prior of Montacute and Bishop of Solubria.

But other writers, following in the wake of Dr. Oliver, (*Monast. Dioc. Exon.*, 341) have identified the two.

Indeed, the last named writer, after specifying the numerous preferments held by the Bishop, writes: "Had Wood been aware of these accumulated preferments and emoluments, besides the king's pension of £80 a-year ('with fourtie wayne lodes of fyre wood to be taken yerely during his lyfe') from the dissolved Abbey of Ford, he might have spared his expression of sympathy as "all little enough, God wot, to support his honourable dignity."

To Mr. Maxwell Lyte, C.B., belongs the honour of proving Wood right by an independent process: namely, by examining the handwritings of the two men as preserved in documents in the Public Record Office, and he courteously communicated his important 'find' to the present writer before he put it on record in the eighth volume of the Somerset Record Society's Proceedings, p. lxxv. As I had written an account of Thomas Chard in the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, vol. xxxvii, and, following Oliver, had identified the

two persons, I take this opportunity of making a recantation, and of stating shortly what I believe to be the true state of the case.

It is well summed up in a letter from Mr. Maxwell Lyte to myself, bearing date 19th Sept, 1895, which he kindly allows me to quote :

“ The distinction between the two Thomas Chards appears pretty clear.

One, educated at the Cistercian College at Oxford, becomes Abbot of the Cistercian house at Ford, signs himself Abbot of Ford, writes a large irregular hand, dies 1544.

The other, at first at any rate, a secular priest, holds several benefices, becomes prior of the Cluniac houses at Montacute and Kerswell, signs himself Bishop of Solubria in a letter dated at Kerswell, writes a better hand than his namesake, dies 1541.”

Having proved Wood in the *Athenæ* and *Fasti* right in the main point as to there being two persons of this name, living at the same time, and heads of neighbouring religious houses, it seems perhaps ungenerous to point out any inaccuracy in his accounts of them : still, in the interest of historical truth, it is best to try to secure accuracy however difficult of attainment it may be.

And I still think that Wood is wrong when he asserts (*Fasti* I, 22) that Abbot Chard, of Ford, was a native of Aulescombe, in the County of Devon, and I still believe that his name was Thomas Tybbes, and that he was born at Chard, in Somerset.*

If one of them was born at Aulescombe, then I think it was the Bishop.

Wood also hints, but in a guarded manner, that, “ as ’tis said,” Abbot Chard “ founded a hospital at Honyton in his own country,” but Oliver shews that this hospital was already

* See S.A.S. *Proceedings*, xxxvii, ii. 5.

in existence in 1374, for on September 12th in that year, Bishop Brantingham granted an indulgence of twenty days "to all true penitents who would give of their charity to the support of the poor lepers in the hospital of St. Margaret, at Honiton."

With these two exceptions, I think that Wood's accounts of the two men are accurate, though by no means exhaustive. His assertion (also a guarded one) that Bishop Chard was educated at Oxford (*Athenæ* II, 751), may be true, but there is nothing in the extant registers of the University to shew it, though it is only fair to state that the early registers of the University are very imperfect.

I append two lists giving, as far as I have been able to gather them, the dates in the lives of the two Thomas Chards.

THOMAS CHARD *ALIAS* TYBBES,
ABBOT OF FORD.

- 1505-6. Jan. 18. Adm. B. Can. L. Oxon.
 1507. May 2. Offers a Sermon at Frideswide's Cross, or at St. Paul's Cross, London.
 1507. Oct. 24. Takes the degree of D.D. Oxon.
 1517. Apr. 25. Writes letter as Thomas, Abbot of Forde.
 1528. Builds the tower entrance of Ford Abbey.
 1529. Apr. 15. Instituted to Vicarage of Thorncombe, which he holds till his death.
 1534. May 3. Writes a letter from Ford Abbey to Thomas Cromwell.
 1534. June 9. Grants, John, son of Robert Tybbes, lease of tithes of Burstock.
 1534. Aug. 20. Grants the same a lease of the Grange of Otehill.
 1535. Appointed visitor of certain Cistercian Monasteries,

1535. Oct. 11. Writes to Cromwell for permission for himself and the monks of Ford to leave the precincts of their Monastery.
- 1538-9. Mar. 8. With thirteen monks, surrenders Ford Abbey before Wm. Petre.
1540. Mar. 22. Appointed Minister of Ottery.
1543. Oct. 20. Resigned his office as Minister of Ottery to John Hunte, for a pension of £2 6s. 8d.
1544. Mar. 25 (about) died.

THOMAS CHARD, PRIOR OF MONTACUTE,
AND BISHOP OF SOLUBRIA.

1504. Sept. 8. Instituted to Vicarage of Montacute on presentation of the Priory. Resigned 1507.
1508. Consecrated "Episcopus Solubriensis."
1508. Sept. 23. Holds his first Ordination in the Chapel of the Palace at Exeter.
1508. Sept. 26. Instituted to the Vicarage of Torrington Parva.
- 1508 (*circa*). Collated to the Rectory of St. Gluvias, Cornwall.
1509. Sept. 27. Holds an Ordination in the Church of the Dominican Convent at Exeter.
1512. June 8. Instituted to the Vicarage of Wellington, Somerset.
1513. July 22. Consecrates the Church of St. Petrock, Exeter.
1513. Oct. 9. Appointed Warden of the College of Ottery St. Mary.
1514. June 18. Elected Prior of Montacute.
1516. Sept. 6. Holds an Ordination in the Chapel of St. Katherine's Almshouse, at Exeter.

1518. Instituted to the Vicarage of Holbeton, Devon. Resigned Oct. 24, 1520.
1519. Holds an Ordination in the Priory Church of Montacute.
1521. Holds an Ordination at Wells.
1521. Aug. 26. Instituted to the Rectory of Tintinhull.
1523. Aug. 21. Receives commission for the benediction of Simon Rede, elected Abbot of Tor.
1523. Holds an Ordination in the Priory Church of Montacute.
1527. Apr. 20. As Prior of Montacute, presents to Vicarage of East Chinnock.
1527. Dec. 2. Officiates at funeral of Lady Katherine Courtney, daughter of Edward IV.
1532. Apr. 10. Instituted to the Rectory of Northyll, Cornwall.
1532. June(*circa*). Resigns Priory of Montacute.
1532. June(*circa*). Appointed Prior of Carswell.
1532. Sept. 20. Hold his last Ordination as suffragan of Exeter, in the chapel of the Priory of Carswell.
1533. May 18. Writes a letter from Carswell to Lady Lisle.
- 1538-9. Gives 13s 4^d towards vestments, at Tintinhull.
- 1540-1. Gives 6s 8^d to the bells of Tintinhull.
1541. Oct. 1. Makes his will; he is living at Taunton.
1541. Oct. 16. His will proved at Wells.
1544. Nov. 4. His will proved in London.*

* It is somewhat remarkable that the will was not proved in London till more than three years after it was proved at Wells; yet such is the fact. No will of the *Abbot* is extant.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY
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1854 TAUNTON	...	Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
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- 285 Inman, T. F. *Kilkenny House, Bath*
- Isgar, R. *Wells*
- Jacobs, M. *Taunton*
- James, W. H. *Weston-super-Mare*
- Jane, Wm. *Congresbury*
- 290 Jefferies, C. S. *Sanforth, Highdale-road, Clevedon*
- Jennings, A. R. *Taunton*
- Jex-Blake, The Very Rev. T. W., Dean of Wells, F.S.A. *The Deanery, Wells*
- Jex-Blake, Arthur John, *Magdalen College, Oxford*
- Johnson, Admiral, *Haines-hill, Taunton*
- 295 Johnston, Joseph Nicholson, *Hesketh House, Yeovil*
- Jones, J. E. *Northwood, Rickmansworth*
- Jose, Rev. S. P. *Churchill*
- Jose, Mrs. *Churchill*
- Joseph, H. W. B. *Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgewater*
- 300 Kelly, W. M., M.D. *Taunton*
- Kelway, Wm. *Langport*
- Kennion, Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, *The Palace, Wells, v.P.*
- Kettlewell, Wm. *Harptree Court, East Harptree*
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- 305 King, R. Moss, *Ashcott Hill, Bridgewater*
- Kinglake, J. H., M.D. *Taunton*
- Kinglake, Rev. F. C. *West Monkton*
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- Knight, F. A. *Brynmelyn, Weston-super-Mare*
- 310 Knight, L. T. *Northcote, Lansdown-road, Bath*
- Knight, R. *Wellington*
- Lance, Chas. E. *Stoke Court, Taunton*
- Lance, Rev. W. H. *Buckland St. Mary, Chard*
- Lang, Robert, *Beaumaris, Durdham Down, Bristol*
- 315 Langdon, Rev. F. E. W. *Parrocks Lodge, Chard*
- Langdon, Mrs. *Parrocks Lodge, Chard*

- Lawson, Geo. 36, *Craven Hill Gardens, London*
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 345 May, F. *Rockwells, Batcombe, Bath*
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 Newell, Major H. L. " " "
 370 Newnham, Capt. N. J. *Blagdon Court, Bristol*
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 Paul, R. W. 3, *Arundel-street, Strand, London, W.C.*
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- Perry, Major J. *Crewkerne*
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- 415 Portman, The Rt. Hon. The Viscount, *Bryanstone House, Dorset, v.P.*
- Powell, Septimus, *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare*
- Prankerd, John, *Briarfield, Torquay (deceased)*
- Prankerd, P. D. *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Bristol*
- Price, R. E. *Broomfield Hall, Bridgwater*
- 420 Prideaux, C. S., L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. *Cornhill, Dorchester*
- Prideaux, W. de C. *Wellington*
- Pring, Rev. Daniel J. *Wilton, Taunton*
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- Quicke, Rev. C. P. *Ashbrittle*
- 425* Ramsden, Sir John Wm., Bart. *Bulstrode Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, 6, Upper Brook-street, London, and Byram, Yorkshire.*
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- Raymond, Walter, *Yeovil*
- Reeves, A. *Taunton*
- Risk, Rev. J. E. *Stockleigh English, Crediton, Devon*
- 430 Richardson, Rev. A. *Brislington*
- Risley, S. Norris, *Ashcott House, Ashcott, Bridgwater*
- Roberts, F. W. *Northbrook Lodge, Taunton*
- Rocke, Mrs. *Chalice Hill, Glastonbury*
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- Rogers, W. H. H. F.S.A. *Bellevue, Polsloe-road, Exeter*
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- 445 Sanford, W. A. *Nynehead Court, Wellington, v.P.*
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- 460 Skrine, H. M. *Warleigh Manor, Bath*
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- 475 Sommerville, R. G. *Woodlands, Taunton*
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 Speke, W. *Jordans, Ilminster*

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- 495 Stuckey, Vincent, *Hill House, Langport*
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 Sully, T. N. " "
- Sully, J. Norman, *Bridgwater*
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- 500 Sweetman, Geo. *Wincanton*
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 Taylor, Rev. A. D. *Churchstanton*
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- 515 Tite, C.
 Tite, Mrs.
 Todd, Lieut.-Col. *Keynston Lodge, Blandford (deceased)*
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 Tomkins, Rev. H. G. *Weston-super-Mare*
- 520 Tomkins, Rev. W. S.
 Tordiffe, Rev. Stafford, *Staplegrave*
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 Trenchard, W. J. *Heidelberg House, Mary-street, Taunton*

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 525 Trusted, C. J. *Sussex House, Pembroke-road, Clifton*
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 Tuckett, F. F. *Frenchay, Bristol*
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 530 Tynte, St. David Kemeys, *Sherwood, Goathurst*
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 Valentine, E. W. *Somerton*
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 Wakefield, J. E. W. *Taunton*
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 Walter, W. W. *Stoke-sub-Hambdon*
 Warry, G. D., Q.C. *Shapwick*
 540 Watts, B. H. 13, *Queen-square, Bath*
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 545 Wells, Theological College
 Were, F. *Cratwicke Court, Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
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 Woodforde, Rev. A. J. *Locking Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare*

- 565 Wooler, W. H. *Weston-super-Mare*
Worthington, Rev. J. *Taunton*
Wright, W. H. K. *Free Library, Plymouth*
Wyatt, J. W. *East Court, Wookey, Weston-super-Mare*
Young, T. *Chard*

Members are requested to inform either of the Secretaries of any errors or omissions in the above list ; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton ; or to either of their branches ; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request; and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the mean time by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1896.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library ; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good ; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage ; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

* * *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorise the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.





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