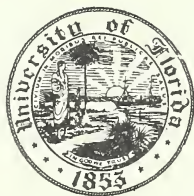


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Notes & Queries

FOR

SOMERSET AND DORSET

EDITED BY

FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A.,

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

AND

CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A.,

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

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

HERRICK.

VOL. II.

SHERBORNE.

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Preface.

THE completion of the Second Volume of NOTES AND QUERIES FOR SOMERSET AND DORSET affords the Editors the opportunity of expressing their warmest thanks to the supporters of the Magazine for the assistance they have rendered during the past two years. The success of the endeavour to establish a Medium of Communication between all who are connected with the two Counties, and to build up a store-house for the facts of singular interest in which the district abounds, would have been impossible without the hearty co-operation which they have received from all classes of the Community, and they are glad to be able to number among their subscribers both the Peer and the Working Man.

The Editors venture to think that *S. & D. N. & Q.* now occupies an assured position among publications of this class, and they are convinced that it has an extensive sphere of usefulness before it for many years to come.

They are happy to find that the retirement of Mr. HUGH NORRIS from the post of SOMERSET EDITOR has not deprived the Magazine of the assistance of his cultivated pen, and they trust that they may long continue to reap the benefit of his friendly aid.

They deeply regret the loss of many valued Subscribers, who have deceased during the last two years, among whom may be mentioned :

1890.

Rev. Preb. H. M. Scarth, 5th April.
 F. H. Dickinson, Esq., 17th July.
 Rev. Canon E. A. Dayman, 30th Oct.
 T. M. Dodington, Esq., 18th Nov.
 Montagu Williams, Esq., 3rd Dec.
 Rev. J. A. Bennett, 5th Dec.
 W. B. Glasse, Esq., Q.C., 30th Dec.

1891.

Mr. Thos. Kerslake, 5th Jan.
 Very Rev. Dean Plumtre, 1st Feb.
 Rev. Preb. J. G. Howes, 14th Feb.
 Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, 6th March.
 Rev. C. R. J. Pearson, April.
 Thomas Hare, Esq., 6th May.
 Rev. Clement Alford, 21st May.
 Sir F. A. Weld, G.C.M.G., 20th July.
 Rev. J. W. Hardman, 5th Nov.

Finally, the Editors trust that their Readers will forgive their short-comings, and credit them with the desire to promote an accurate knowledge of the bye-paths of local history, and to kindle respect and love for the Past, on which the Present so largely depends.



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NOTES & QUERIES

FOR

SOMERSET & DORSET.

I. MISCELLANEA ET STATUTA QUOAD SARUM.—At page x. of the “First Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS,” 1870, occurs a paragraph that “The Rev. John James, in the hope of affording some information to the Commissioners, laid before them the contents of a small collection relating to the See of Salisbury, being very small in bulk. Mr. James’s communication will be found at p. 90 of the Appendix.”

On referring to the page just mentioned the reader will find that the list or table of contents occupies three columns.

This collection of MSS formerly belonged to the Rev. J. Downes, and after his decease was given to the Rev. John James, Rector of Avington, Berks, by whose daughter, Mrs. Bryan, it has recently been placed in the hands of the Bishop of Salisbury, who has kindly allowed me to make an examination of its contents, and to lay before the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* some notes derived in the main from that portion which relates to the County of Dorset.

These papers a few years since, *i.e.*, about the year 1877, passed under the eye of the late Canon Rich-Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, by whose direction the leaves were removed from their vellum wrapper and carefully bound. This wrapper, which has now disappeared, “was a Papal Provision or Dispensation for Edmund Audley (afterwards Bishop of Sarum,) who was then Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, allowing him to hold several appointments; and amongst them the Rectory of Berwick St. John, Wilts. It is dated 1475, the fourth year of the Pontificate of Sixtus IV.” The bundle was labelled “Miscellanea et Statuta Quoad Sarum.”

Another memorandum, also in Canon Jones’s handwriting, mentions that “at p. 4 *b* there is an entry which seems to bear upon the date of this MS. The list of Bishops really ends with ‘Lawrencius Campegius [cardinal]’, and then in a *later hand* we have ‘Nicholaus Shaxton, Joh’es Capon.’ A marginal note says

'Scripta hæc videntr tempore Laurentii Campegi.' The *latest* entry is, therefore, *c.* 1525-35. Many portions of the MS. are, however, evidently of an earlier date."

The collection contains two classes of documents, the one relating to the See and Chapter of Salisbury, and the other to certain parishes and Prebendal churches in Berks, Wilts, and Dorset, connected with the Cathedral, or under the jurisdiction of the Dean. In the latter class, perhaps the most generally interesting portions are the minutes or *acta* of Visitations held by or on behalf of the Dean, in the years 1480, 1483, and 1485, and these are probably the actual memoranda taken on those occasions, or at any rate contemporary copies. On account of the many inaccuracies in regard to the names of the places visited which occur in the account given in the appendix to the Report of the R. Commission, it will be useful to furnish on the present occasion a more careful list of the parishes or chapelries visited by the ordinary at the dates in question. They are as follow:—

Folios 60 to 102, inclusive, contain the Visitation of Mr. John Davyson, Dean of Sarum, commencing on the morrow of S. George, 24th April, 1480, held by Mr. Thomas Gylbert, LL.B., his commissary, together with Mr. Robert Byrte, LL.D.,—Mr. Bartholomew Vnderwode, LL.B., a Notary Public by Apostolic and Imperial authority, acting as Scribe or Registrar.

The parishes were visited in the following order, the officials of the smaller places or chapelries attending at the Church in which the Visitation was held:—

- Apl. 24th. COUMBE [BISSETT], Harneh'm capella.
 Apl. 26th. BYR' [Regis], Kyngeston, Blokesworth, Andr'ston and Thomaston, Thon'spedull.
 Apl. 27th. AULTON PANCRASIJ, Compton Sup'ior, Compton Inferior, Woborne Capella, Capella Magdane a'nex' eidem, Pynforde, Haydon, Mershe, ffolke, Holnest, Bourton, Lyllington, Ber' [Hackett], Thorneford.
 May 12th. MERE P'BENDA.
 May 13th. LONGLET PRIOTUS, Hornyngsh'm.
 May 15th. HEYGTRS'DISBRY, Warmyst'r, Tuderyngton.
 May 16th. NETHERHAVEN PREBENDA, Chesyngebry, Rotefyn. WYLLYSFORDE, Wodeford, *Stiar* (?), Dvrneford P'bend. Stratteford.
 May 29th. CALNE, Capella de Berwyk, Chiryell, Calston, Blakelonde, Stodelay, Yattisbury Prebenda.
 May 30th. OCBORNE SCI GEORGII, Ocborn' Sancti Andree.
 May 31st. BISSHOPSTON.
 June 2nd. HIGHWORTH, Blontesdon, Merston, *Severh'mpton*.
 June 3rd. FARYNGDON. June 5th, WANTAGE. June 6th, BURBAGE.
 June 7th. BEDWYNDE, Estebedewynd, Merton, Grafton, Chesbury, Wylton.
 June 8th. REMYSBURY, P'benda de Axford, Beydon.
 June 9th. SHALBORN.

June 10th. HUNGERFORD, [Southe Stanndene], Erburfelde, Hurste, Erleygh Sci Barthoi, al's dict' Watkyn Waryn Chappell, Ruscombe. (Visited by the Dean in person.)

Folios 103 *b* to 117, inclusive, contain the Visitation of John Davyson, commencing on the Feast of SS. Tiburcius and Valerian, viz., 14th April, 1483, held by Mr. Alex. Cator, LL.B., as Commissary,—Barth. Vnderwode holding the same office as in the previous Visitation.

Apl. 14th. BYRE [REGIS], Kyngeston, Blokkisworth, Thomaston, Thornyspiddell.

Apl. 15th. ALTON PANC'CIJ. Apl. 16th. FORDYNGTON.

Apl. 18th. CHERMYSTER, Pollyston, ffrome Whitfelde, Stratton.

Apl. 19th. PRESTON. Apl. 20th. LYME.

Apl. 21st. CHERDESTOKE, Wambroke.

Apl. 23rd. NETHIRBURY [in ecclesia], Bemyster p'ma, Bemyster 2^a, Nethirbury in terra, Slape, Mange'ton, [Maper]ton, *Halstoke*.

Folios 41 to 63, inclusive, contain the Visitation held by Mr. John Bostock, Canon Residentiary of Sarum, as Commissary of the President and Chapter during the vacancy of the Deanery, commencing 21st Feb., 1485.

Feb. 21st. CALNE, Berewicke, Chiryell, Blackelond, Yattisbry.

Feb. 22nd. OCKEBORN SCI GEORGIJ, Ockeborn Sci Andree, Rokeley.

Feb. 23rd. BYSSHIPSTON.

Feb. 25th. HYGHWORTH, Blontesdon, Merston, Sevenhampton.

Feb. 27th. FARYNGDON, Coxwell p'ua.

Feb., last of. WANTAGE. Mch. 1st. BURBAGE.

Mch. 2nd. BEDDEWYN, Estbeddewyn.

Mch. 3rd. RAMMYSBRY, Axforde, Beydon, Litlecote, Elthroppe.

Mch. 4th. SHALBORN.

Mch. 6th. HUNGREFORD, *North Stanndon, South Stanndon, Prioratus Sci Joh'is Baptiste*.

Mch. 7th. BLEBURY, Vpton capella, Aston.

Mch. 8th. SONNYNG, Hurste, Erberfeld.

Mch. 9th. WOKYNGH'M, Rustcombe Southb'ry, Rustcombe.

Mch. 20th. COMBE BYSETTE, Harnh'm.

In the foregoing list a few places are printed in italics, to shew that the name only is mentioned in the MS., and no further information is given.

It may be well to note that among numerous inaccurate spellings of these place-names, the Appendix to the Report of the R. Commission is guilty of the following serious blunders, by which Kyngeston becomes *Hyngeston*; Andr'ston, *Audeston*; Lyllyngton, *Syllington*; Tuderyngton, *Endzyneston*; Rotefyn, *Rokelyn*; Chiryell, *Chizyell*; Highworth, *Higglesworth*; Axford,

Oxford; Erleygh, Calcyth; Pollyston, Rolleston; Bemyster, Bennyfer; and Rokeley, Buckley.

One other mistake is very curious. At p. 91 of the Appendix, line 25 from the bottom of the page, a place called Yeo appears between Fordington and Chermyster. On referring to folio 108 *b* of the original MS., the words "Ycoi ecclesie" appear in the margin, standing for "Æconomi ecclesie" or Guardians,—and it is this abbreviation, Ycoi, which has so very strangely been transformed into the name of a non-existent Dorset parish.

It is unnecessary, at any rate on the present occasion, to enter upon a description of the contents of the other section of the *Miscellanea* in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.* The enquirer is referred to the Report already mentioned, though it is much to be regretted that the summary there given was not made with greater accuracy.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

2. MANUMISSION OF A NAIF AT BISHOP'S CAUNDLE, DORSET.—On folio 34 *b* of *Miscellanea et Statuta quoad Sarum* is transcribed a deed, whereby freedom was granted to Reginald Pope, of Bishop's Caundle, a *nativus* or naif belonging to the Church of Salisbury. The See of Sarum is stated to have been at this time vacant, and the deed is executed by Hugh Pavye, Archdeacon of Wilts and Canon Residentiary, as Deputy of the Dean, and by the Chapter.

The date, 11th Feb., 1484 [-5], refers us to the interval between the death of Lionel Woodville, the exact time of which does not appear to be known, and the installation of his successor, Thomas Langton, previously Bishop of S. David's, the date of whose translation, by Papal provision, is apparently three days earlier than that of the present document.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

Manumissio facta per Capitulum Sede vacante.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Hugo Pavye, Archidiaconus Wiltes, Ecclesie Cathedralis Sarum Canonicus residentiarius, et locum tenens domini decani eiusdem ecclesie, et eiusdem ecclesie Capitulum, Salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit Vniversitas vestra nos prefatum locum tenentem et Capitulum predictum, pro nobis et successoribus nostris et ecclesie Cathedralis predictae, sede Episcopali jam vacante, manumisse liberum fecisse et ab omni iugo seruitutis Inperpetuum liberasse Reginaldum Pope de Candell Episcopi in Comitatu Dorsett', ecclesie Cathedralis predictae Natiuum, et ad eam iure sedis vacantis spectantem, Cum tota sequela sua de Corpore suo procreata seu in ffuturum procreanda, necnon omnibus bonis et catallis suis, Ita quod nec nos prefatus locum tenens et Capitulum aut successores nostri seu ecclesia Cathedralis predicta in premissis aliquod jus titulum clameum seu

demandam versus predictum Reginaldum Pope, vel sequelam suam pefatam, aut de et in bonis et catallis suis, Raicone Natiuitatis villinagij seu bondagij de cetero exigere seu vindicare poterimus seu poterit in futurum, sed ab eisdem nos pefatus locum tenens et Capitulum et successores nostri ac ecclesia Cathedralis predicta simus et sit totaliter exclusi per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum Commune fecimus presentibus apponi. Datum in domo nostra Capitulari Sarum, vndecimo die mensis february, anno domini millesimo cccc octuagesimo quarto.

3. THE "WOODWALL." (I. viii. 353.)—This common bird-name may be fairly called an ancient one. It was known much earlier than the Seventeenth Century, or even than the Fourteenth, when Chaucer wrote, for in "*The Owl and the Nightingale*,"—a poem of the Twelfth Century,—said to have been written in the time of Henry II., we read:—

"Thar-vore anan to hire cherde
Thrusche, and throstle, and wudewale,
An fuheles bothe grete and smale." l. 1656.

Although there is no doubt as to the bird referred to as the *wudewale* in this passage, nor as to the *wodewale* in the well-known lines of Chaucer's *Rom. of the Rose*, yet subsequently much confusion arose, and the name was applied to several other birds.

Thus, in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (about 1440) we find "WODEHAKE, or reyne fowle (or wodewale, *infra*, wodhack, bryd, or nothac) *Picus*." "WODEWALE, bryd, *idem quod* REYNE-FOWLE." Here the name is applied to the Nuthatch.

Cotgrave and Sherwood give "WITWALL, Oriot or Oriol."

Skeat shows (*Etymol. Dicty.*) that witwall is but another form of woodwall.

Flügel (German) has "Wittewal—a yellow thrush."

Hexham (Old Dutch) "Weduwael—a kind of yellow bird."

Stratmann (Mid. H. Germ.) "Witewal—an Oriole."

In England at the present moment the name is given to the Great Spotted, as well as to the commoner Green Woodpecker. (See Swainson,—*Provincial names of British Birds*).

That the *hake* or *hic* in Woodhake, Hickwall, Hecco, Eikle, Ickle, Eccle, Icwel, Eagual, &c., is the same as *hatch* in *nuthatch* is clearly shown by the above quotation from *Prompt. Parv.* *Hac* or *hatch* has no connection with *hedge*, but means to *hew* or *chop*. In some parts the bird is called "Hewhole." *Hick* is only a form of *hack*, like *hitch* and *hatch*, to remove. (See HATCHYD. *Prompt. Parv.*) We have the same alternatives in another well-known name for the Tom Tit—*Hackeymal*, *Hackmal*, *Hagmal*, *Hickmal*, *Heckymal*. Our own very common form *Fuckle* is no doubt a form of *Hickwall*.

So far from woodpeckers being harmless they are very destructive to timber trees, and may well have had a price put upon their heads, along with several kinds of vermin. Moreover, the woodpecker has in all ages been held as a foreteller of rain,—hence its name *Reynefowle*,—while in many places it has been, and still is, a bird of ill omen, a sentiment which would tend much to promote its destruction.

Not only in England has the Woodpecker always been connected with rain, but in Scandinavia, in Germany, and in France there are legends which declare the bird to have been condemned by the Almighty to drink no other than rain-water; hence its shrill cry, which we translate, “Wet! Wet! Wet!” In the Gironde it is called *Plui-plui!* In the Jura “*Pic de la pluie*”; in Normandy “*Pleu-pleu!*” and in other parts of France it is *l'avocat* or *le procureur du meunier* (miller's provider). The idea is that it is always crying out for rain, like a miller short of water.

Possibly the popular belief as to its cry may throw some light upon the doubtful question as to the meaning of *wale* or *wall*. We know that *gale*, in *Nightingale*, means *singer*, from *galan*, to sing; hence the older form *nihtegale* means *night-singer*. (See Wright's *Vocabularies*, I, 247/11, 285/14, 287/14, &c.) We know, too, that “to wail” is used both by Wiclif and Chaucer. “*Thanne alle kynredis of the erthe schulen weile,*” Matthew xxiv, 30. (The word is translated *mourn* in later versions.)

“For I moot weepe and weyle, whil that I lyve,
With all the woo that prisoun may me gyve.”

Knights Tale, l. 437.

The weird, rain-boding note of the Woodpecker may well have been considered its wail, and thus *Wodewale*, *Widwal*, or *Witwall* may have meant wood-wailer.

Another suggestion I put forward with still more diffidence, but with, perhaps, greater confidence. In Mid. Eng. we find *al*, *aul*, *eawl*, *owel*, *awel*, for modern *awl*. (See Wright's *Vocab.*) Supposing in the twelfth century the word were *wudu-al*, *wudu-awel*, or *wudu-eawl*, it requires but very little modification, either in sound or spelling, to become the *wudewale* of the “*Owl and Nightingale*,” or the *wodewale* of Chaucer and the *Prompt. Parv.* If there is anything in this suggestion—and it seems rather more than mere conjecture—our modern *Woodwall* means *Wood-awl*, *i.e.*, wood-piercer, hence woodpecker. Curiously, it is called in Cornwall the “*Awl-bird*.” (See Swainson).

F. T. ELWORTHY.

4. THE DAUBENEY FAMILY—SOUTH PETHERTON MONUMENT. (I. viii. 340, 341.)—The interesting particulars, appearing in your last number, induced me to look up a few notes that I took a short time ago in connection with the same family, some

of which may, perhaps, be of interest to your readers. I would just observe that though, according to one Pedigree, it does appear that William de Albini was, *jure uxoris*, the first member of the family possessing South Petherton, a relative of mine, who has personally investigated the earlier pedigree, is of opinion that Philip Daubeney, or, as he was then called, "Philippo de Albiniaco," was the first possessor, and that it was granted to him by King Hen. 3rd. This Philip was a Crusader, a distinguished scholar and warrior, and died at Acre, *s.p.*, in A.D. 1236, a monument to his memory being erected before the door of the Holy Sepulchre, which is still *in situ*, and a copy of the inscription on it is in my possession. The South Petherton Manors descended to a nephew of Philip, one Ralph de Albini, and after several successive generations it ultimately came to Sir Giles Daubeney, the testator of 1445. The Earl of Bridgwater, the great grandson of this testator, was a minor at the death of his father, the well-known Lord Giles Daubeney, in 1508. He took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time in 1515, and is described on the Rolls of Parliament as "Dominus Daubeney." He was created Earl of Bridgwater in 1538, and afterwards summoned to the House as "Comes Bridgwater." He married twice: first Katherine, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, then the widow of Rhise ap Griffith, and secondly, Elizth, daughter of Lord Abergavenny. He died in 1548, *s.p.*, and was buried at South Perrott, Dorset, as appears by the following entry in the Register;—

"Anno Domini 1548."

"Anno R. R. ed. sc. secundo Henricus Daubnie Dominus illustrissimus ac Comes de Bridgwater sepultus fuit duodecimo die mensis Aprilis."

He was one of the noblemen deputed to attend the King at "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and his wife was one of the ladies-in-waiting on the Queen; the expenses connected with which appointments were believed to have considerably impoverished him, and many other noblemen and gentlemen, and may be some excuse for his reducing his wife's "pin-money," which was a very sore point with her, and resulted in their both appealing to Cromwell, Earl of Essex, upon the subject, and possibly on other matrimonial differences, as will be seen by the following letters now publicly printed:—

(Letter from Lord Daubeney to Cromwell.)

"I could not be in quiet since my cousin (a) Arundel spoke with you, who has showed me that you would not pass by 200 marks. It would ruin me to give my wife so much besides her own lands. Every one thinks that by my offer of £100 a year,

(a) The Earl's mother was a daughter of Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, Cornwall, and this cousin was no doubt her nephew.

besides her own living, I buy my heart's ease very dearly, having no manner of commodity by her—I desire credence by my Cousin Arundel. “(Signed) HENRY DAUBNY.”

(10th Oct., 1535. Letter from Katherine Dawbnaye to Cromwell.)

“I have heard of yr great goodness to us by Mr. Courtney who is much your friend, also Sir Tho^s More has showed me the same. My heart has always been in hope of your good word. I have much need of help. I have none to do me help except the Queen to whom I am much bound, and with whom much effort is made to draw her favor from me. My Lord my husband has paid well to make friends against me, but I trust that the truth of what I suffer will be known, and desire you to be my friend, as you have been. One thing I did hear by Sir T. More wh. did comfort me much, and I did perceive was like to be true, vizt, how you had promised before to be good to me as you did when I was a suitor to you, and came to your House by the Friars in London. I know what Sir T. More told me from you was true, because none could have said what he did but you and I. I was surprised to find he was so much my friend as I never did him any favor. I beg this letter be not seen, as it is all in my own hand, and I am not in safety. I beg you will speak to the King for me when you think proper for my enemies will say the worst. The bearer has been with me 9 years—10 Oct.—I desire you to be good to this bearer wyche is a gentleman of the Abbot of Glastonbury, and is to be married to a gentlewoman of a very good stock who has long been in my service; If you could obtain his suit for my sake you will do me a very great pleasure. I intended to have sent a trusty servant of my own to you, but could not. I beg to have a letter from you by the bearer who will deliver it safely. The Abbot of Glastonbury is a good religious man.”

WILLIAM DAUBENY, Bath.

[The appointment of “The Lord Daubeny” to attend the King at “Guysnesse” (Guines) appears in a document formerly preserved in the Chapter-house in Westminster, and entitled,

“A Memoriall of such thinges as be requisit and necessary for the honorable transportyng and appoyntyng of the Kynges Hyghnesse to mete wt the Frenche Kyng, for an interveu to be had betwyxt both the said Kynges, thair Qwenys, and the Moder of the said Frensche Kyng.” (*Archæologia*, vol. xxi., pt. I, p. 184 *et seq.*)

As regards his impoverishment, cf. Shakspeare's “*King Henry VIII.*,” Act I. Sc. I., where Lord Abergavenny says,

“I do know

Kinsmen of mine, three at the least, that have

By this so sicken'd their estates that never

They shall abound as formerly.”

SOMERSET EDITOR.]

5. LORD DAUBENEY AND S. MARY'S HOUSE, WIMBORNE.— I find the following among "Extracts from the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Wimborne Minster," which form part of the appendix to "*A History of Wimborne Minster*," published in 1866:—

18 Hen. VIII., A.D. 1526, Paid to Thos. Baron for my Lord Daubeny	js. xjd.
19 Hen. VIII., 1527, Paid to my Lord Dawbeney for rent for the Church House	js. xjd.
Paid to my Lord Dawbeney for chief rent of St. Mary's House	.... is. xid.

In 1475 rent was paid "to the lord of Hampreston for a tenement called 'St. Mary House,'" the amount being xxd.

G.E.D.

[This was Henry, (afterwards Earl of Bridgwater,) son and heir of Sir Giles, the great Lord Daubeny, King Henry VII.'s Chamberlain, and commander-in-chief of his forces in the West, who, 5 July, 16th Henry VII., purchased the manors of *Hampreston*, Farnham, and Long Crichell, of John Coke and Isabella, his wife, and others. (Deeds at Wardour Castle quoted by Hutchins. Vol. iii., p. 484. Ed. 1869.)

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

6. ANCIENT TERRACE CULTIVATION. (I.vii. 325, viii. 384)— Whilst recognizing the possibility of landchets (*linchets*) being, in some instances, ancient terraces of cultivation, I regard them in the main to be due to natural causes, although occasionally, perhaps, modified by the plough and spade, mechanical and chemical action having been important factors in their origin. When the tertiary and upper cretaceous beds had been removed by denudation and the eroded surfaces appeared above the sea-level, the harder beds would direct the courses of the future terrace, while the softer beds would in course of time slide away in an horizontal line. Landchets are not uncommon in other formations, for instance, they occur in the Kimmeridge basin, at Kimmeridge in this county, which extends from Gadcliff to St. Alban's Head; and where the Portland Sands, with the superincumbent Purbeck and Portland limestone, rest upon the Kimmeridge Clay, the drainage of the upper portion, being arrested by this stiff impervious material, has caused the sands to slip away and form a terrace or landchet. Again, on the west side of the county, at Burton Bradstock, where the so-called Mitford Sands rest upon the upper lias, similar results ensue.

Darwin attributed the formation of ledges on the hill-sides to the action of worms, but he subsequently, I believe, modified his views. In the years 1866 and 1869, there was a sharp controversy between Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. G. Powlett Scrope upon what the former termed *Raised Sea-Beaches*, and the latter *Terraces of Artificial Origin*. Mr. G. Powlett Scrope maintained that "the numerous terraces on the hill-sides of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and

Hampshire, are caused by the disturbing action of the plough and of the mattock on the surface of slopes, aided by downward rain-carriage of the loosened soil," and he wound up by saying that his opponent's notion of their being raised sea-beaches is a preposterous theory, without a shadow of foundation. Whilst agreeing with Mr. Scrope that Mr. Mackintosh's theory is untenable, I feel equal difficulty in accepting Mr. Scrope's in its fullness and entirety, and regard it as only exceptional. I can point out terraces on these chalk uplands not far from here, as well as at Ibberton Park and Ashmore, &c., which cannot, in my opinion, be attributed to the agency of man.*

Now, with regard to landchets being of Iberian origin, I venture to make the following remarks. Modern Anthropologists, I believe, are agreed that the Iberian race is now represented by the Welsh and Irish, by the Corsicans, and the Spanish Basques, and that their affinities are probably African. They were the sole inhabitants of Britain at the time of the so-called Celtic invasion; at that period they ranged over the greater part of France, and probably retreated to the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees before the beginning of the historic period, as those of the west retreated to Wales and Ireland. They can be identified with the Silures of Cæsar's time, who inhabited the Counties of Hereford, Radnor, Brecon, Monmouth, and Glamorgan, also Kerry in Ireland. They were small in stature, their average height being five feet five inches, of dark complexion, with black hair and eyes, their skulls dolichocephalous, with an index as low as 72. Their descendants may probably be still recognised in some of our villages. I recollect, when I had the pleasure of being with General Pitt-Rivers last year, during his excavations at Bockerly-Dyke, near Woodyates, he pointed out to me some of the children who had been attracted to the spot by the curiosity characteristic of childhood, whose features were dissimilar to those of their companions, and I must own the contrast was in their favour, especially with regard to the contour of the nose and mouth, and adjustment of the head and neck. Mr. Isaac Taylor says of them: "The Iberians were a feeble race, in a low state of culture, *without cereals* or any domesticated animals, and their pottery is of the rudest type." They must have been at one time troglodytes, as their long barrows are plainly survivals of the cave; pottery is rarely found in them; the Celts, on the other hand, lived in huts or pit-dwellings on the model of which the round-barrows are constructed, and in which pottery is abundant. There is evidence the Iberians were occasionally addicted to cannibalism, which points to the very low stage of civilization attributed to them by Mr. Isaac Taylor. Their successors—the Celts—do not

* "On some Terraced Hill Slopes of the Midlands," by Mr. E. A. Walford, *Journal, Northamptonshire Nat. His. Soc.*

appear to have been cultivators of the soil, as *cereals* are not found in the round-barrows. Although Querns and Mortar-stones are not unfrequent, it has been suggested that they might have been used to bruise the acorn and other wild fruits. In conclusion, wherever a landchet can be proved to be artificial, I think it must be relegated to a date subsequent to the Celtic invasion, and may even be brought up to historic times, but of course this is an open question.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

7. Landchets, or Lynches, as I have commonly heard them called, are caused, I believe, by the action of rain, &c., acting on a "sidling" ground when deprived of the protection of turf. The process is much aided by ploughing. I have been assured that lynchets have been watched for years in the act of formation by this means. Between Weymouth and Yeovil, especially in the neighbourhood of Maiden Newton, are numbers of fine specimens, some of which run along the hill-side from hedge to hedge, and there suddenly stop short. The reason for this is, I fancy, that the field in question was at one time in arable cultivation, whilst those adjacent to it remained in the state of turf-covered down.

T.B.G.

8. LICENCE TO BEG GRANTED TO AN EJECTED IRISH MINISTER IN 1643.—In the Churchwardens' Accounts in the Parish of Churchill, Somerset, about the year 1643, appear several entries of doles given to Irish Gentlemen. The Licence to James Cleland, an ejected minister from Ireland, of which I send you a transcript from a copy, will explain these payments, and probably others of a like nature, which may appear in the Churchwardens' Books of other Parishes.

C. J. SIMMONS, Langford, R.S.O., East Somerset.

"Wheras James Cleland, Minister and preacher of God's word now residing with his wife and five small children within the Cittie of Bristol came and addressed himself to us and made known his indigeant and deplorable condition brought on him by the merciless and inhumane Rebels in Ireland where at a place called Rossenbarry in the Countie of Cork he served in the Ministry and there with his wife and family for a long time dwelt he having at yt place as he hath made appeare to us an Estate of 200 pound at the least wch with his goods houshold Stufe and Liberairie of Bookes is utterly bereaved and stolen from him by the said Rebels and by them enforced wth his wiffe and childeren to escape from thence and come for England bringing away nothing save only those clothes aboute them.—And the said Minister being this distressed and nothing wherewith to support himselfe and familie but only the Benevolence and Charitie of

well minded Christians he hath made supplication to us for libertie to receive in the County of Somersett the benevolence of such people as shall commisserate his necessitie Which desire of his Wee having taken into consideration have thought meet to grant *asking*(?) hereby the Ministers of those Pshes within the said Countie to whome he shall apply himselfe not only to compassionate in themselves the necessitie of the said James Cleland but also to move their respective Pshioners to contribute something towards the reliefe of him and his familie in this povertie Given under or hands at Bristol this 18th day of May Anno Caroli Angliæ dec. nono. 1643.

Richard Cole

Alexander Popham
Clement Walker

James Ford
John Champneis

[In a recent second-hand Bookseller's Catalogue, there appeared "Two Speeches, concerning a CONTRIBUTION FOR THE POORE, NAKED, HUNGER-STARV'D ENGLISH SENT FROM IRELAND INTO ENGLAND, and concerning TOLLERATION OF RELIGION IN IRELAND, made by Sir B. Rudyard. 1642. 4to."

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

9. PLACE-NAMES, 'SOMERSET' AND 'SEAMER.' (I. v. 231, vi. 257, viii. 356.)—A good deal of learned ink has been bestowed on the element *se, sea, sæ*, in the formation of several of the names mentioned in this article, but without going into the question of the origin for these elements, (for I must confess that 'de la see de Redmar' is a puzzle,) may I beg to point out that the presence of these elements in the names of most of the places relied upon as examples, depends merely upon the way in which the name-word is divided into syllables, whereby a different meaning is given to the whole word? I will leave, for the present, the word *mere*, and say I believe that the final syllable of the names mentioned should not be *se, sea, sæ*, but *e, ea, æ*, more often written *ey* or *eye*, of which the meaning is not water, but land, *i.e.*, island or isle;—thus, Horse-ey, Horns-ea, Skips-ea, Witherns-ea. In these cases the *s* before the *ea*, or without it, does not materially alter the sense or meaning conveyed, but in some cases it seems to be inserted for euphony. In confirmation of my view I will give a few names which readily occur to me, to which scores may be added: Angles-ey, Bards-ey, Sels-ey, Thorn-ey (Sussex and Westminster), Batters-ea (in Domesday Patrices-y), Chels-ea, Winchels-ea, Branks-ea, Val-ey (a railway station in Wales, called Valley), Shap-ey, and the famous Rood-eye at Chester, where the *eye* has been applied partly to what was heretofore water, for originally there was an island in the estuary near the Walls (or two, for there was a Little Roodeye) bearing this name; but after-

wards, when the whole estuary was banked in, and divided from the river, the name of Roodeye was applied to, and now designates, the whole space of the estuary so inclosed as it now exists. Then, in the case of Swansea, the presence or absence of the *s* is not material, Swan-*ea* or Swans-*ea*; but in the case of Swanmore, in Hants, the insertion of an *s* and a wrong division into syllables produce nonsense—Swan-smore. But we have frequently the repetition of *ey* or *ea*, thus: Isle of Shep-ey, Isle of Angles-ey, Thorn-ey Island, and Branks-ey Island, with numerous others. As regards *mere* it is well understood that it means a lake, pond, or sheet of water; thus Winder-*mere*, Han-*mere*, Sea-*mere*. But in the case of Windermere a town has sprung up on its bank, and some unthinking persons have called the lake Windermere-lake, from the town, forgetting or not knowing that the town had taken its name from the lake. In the case of Whittles-ey-mere the case would appear to be different; for it may be that in early times some adventurous Saxon or Dane, seeing a high and dry spot in the midst of the waste of water, then spreading over Whittlesey Fen, took possession of it and made it his home. His name may have been Wittol, and in course of time this spot came to be known as Wittols-ey. Afterwards, when the Fen had become drained and dry, this spot would still retain its name, although no longer an island. But a portion of the fen-water would be retained and collected in a pond or mere for the cattle, and especially for fish (which was a great point in the days when fish and eggs formed a not unsubstantial meal for the (so-called) fast days, and there would be no name by which to designate this mere other than the nearest place-name of Wittols-ey; and so the *ey* and the *mere* got into juxtaposition; and the same will perhaps apply to Horns-*ea*-*mere*, and Seaton-*mere*, where the portion of the mere nearest to Hornsea was called Hornsea-*mere*, and the west portion nearest to Seaton was called Seaton-*mere*; and what stronger proof can there be that the sea had nothing to do with the western portion of the mere than the fact that the sea is on the east side of it, and two or three miles off? I think it will be found on examination that all these *eas* or *eys* were in connection with water, either fresh or salt indifferently; and that they had been really islands surrounded by water in early times, but have become united to mainlands of the sea or rivers, or the water has been drained away from them by natural or artificial means. Upon the whole it would seem not improbable that this word *sea*, *se*, *sey*, may be now lost to the language in its own peculiar sense.

On the subject of the disappearance of islands and towns, and similar phenomena on the East coast of England and elsewhere, I have derived much insight and information from a little work called *Terra*, by A. A. Anderson.

H.F.N.

10. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—The following list of the Grants of Administration to the Estates of Intestates in the County of Dorset has been extracted from the records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, now at Somerset House. They commence in the year 1559, the date of the earliest existing Act Book. The division of the various years is that adopted in the Official Calendar, and is that of the New Style, but the entries themselves are dated in the Old Style.

In all cases *consanguineus* has been rendered "kinsman," and *prox' consanguineus* "next of kin."

When a surname is not given it may always be taken to be the same as that of the deceased.

31st December, 1559, to 31st December, 1563.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
34	Best, Walter	Ewerne Courteney al's Shrowton	Joan Best al's Lannyge, sister (cancelled: will proved in Oct. following)	24 July, 1561
41	Biddlecombe, John	Poole	James Mesurer, uncle	28 Feby, 1561
29	Cole, John	Pidle Trent-hide	Edith, relict (cancelled: will proved 29 Jan., 1561)	26 Apl., 1561
30	Fayri, Philip	Shaston	Philip Fayri and Elizabeth Fayri, al's Barber, children,—Joan, relict not administering	10 May, 1561
18	Forde, George	Bemyster	Alice, relict	5 Oct., 1560
14	Hurdinge, Henry	Kingston Russel	James, William & Henry, sons, with consent of Leonard, son & heir	4 July, 1560
66	Isacke, William	Opsam co. Dorset diocese Exeter	William Hooper of Melcombe Regis, creditor, with consent of relict	20 July, 1563
47	Lockett, Roger	Charleton	Dorothy, relict	13 July, 1562
33	Mighell, John	Wimburn Minster	Thomas, son	21 June, 1561
43	Paule, Humfrey	Bittestoke	Mary Richards al's Paule, daughter	21 Mch, 1561
41	Roche, John	Sherborne	Mary Roche al's Griffyn, sister	20 Feby, 1561
51	Stamford, Edmund	Nether Cerne	Henry, Felice & Alice, brother & sisters	25 Oct., 1562
56	Stamford, Edmund	Nether Cerne	John & William, brothers	20 Janry, 1562
64	Stamford, William	Nether Cerne	John, William, Henry, Felice & Alice, children —Joan, relict, and Edmund Stamford, executors named in will, not administering	22 May, 1563
13	Trenchard, Sir Thomas, Knt.	Wolveton	Katherine, relict—Richard Trenchard executor not administering (will 20 Coade)	10 June, 1560
52	Waddons, Joan	Brappall	John Holcombe, son	12 Nov., 1562
18	Willis, Richard, junr.	Cheselbourne	Margaret Willis al's Hodder, aunt	8 Oct., 1560

1st January, 1564, to 31st December, 1567.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
99	Baron, John, junr.	Lyme Regis	Edith Hapgood al's Baron, sister, in person of Thos. Hapgood, husband	11 Nov., 1565
86	Browne, Susan, widow	Corfe Castle	Stephen Browne, next of kin	22 Nov., 1564
79	Bugler, Walter	Chetnall	Katherine Bugler al's Hawkyns, relict	31 May, 1564
103	Collins, Alice	Leigh	Stephen Phillippes of Leigh	16 Janry, 1565
92	Grene, Edward	Poole	William Grene, next of kin	20 Apl., 1565
125	Hardy, Edmund, senr.	Toller	Edmund Hardy, junr., son	25 Oct., 1567
109	Hobbes, Robert	Frome St. Quintin	Joan, relict	19 June, 1566
106	Rogers, Sir John, Knt.	Bryanston	John Chettell, arm., William Frye, and William Mighell, creditors	8 March, 1565
73	Stone, al's Elizabeth	"Diocese of Bristol"	John Stone, husband	14 Janry, 1563
119	Swete, Thomas	Stower Payne	Agnes, relict	30 April, 1567
	Wately, Elizabeth (see Stone)			
87	Worseley, John	Hamworthe	Anne al's Agnes, relict	13 Dec., 1564

1st January, 1568, to 31st December, 1571.

130	Arnold, William	Childeockford	Christine, relict	30 Mar., 1567
179	Arundel, Dame Margaret, widow	Shaston	Matthew and Charles, sons	22 Oct., 1571
145	Bale, Peter	Litton in Purbeck	Edith, relict	27 April, 1569
180	Bere, Roger	Chidiok	Agnes, relict	12 Nov., 1571
174	Carse al's Joan	Piddletowne	William Irish, brother	17 May, 1571
176	Chiles, William	"Mosthone," Diocese of Bristol	Joane, relict	2 July, 1571
140	Clavell, Thomazina	"Barneston," Diocese of Bristol	John, son	7 Dec., 1568
154	Crandon, Robert	Wambrok	Isabelle, relict	2 Dec., 1569
148	Farneham, William	"Diocese of Bristol"	John & Richard, brothers	28 June, 1569
141	Gillam al's Roger	Purbeck	Agnes, relict	28 Jan., 1568
143	Gillett, Joan, widow	Wareham	Eleanor Gillett al's Burge, Margaret Gillett al's Ryves, & Agnes Gillett al's Arnewodde, daughters, in persons of John Burge, Robert Ryves, & James Arnewodde, husbands	19 Mar., 1568

Folio.	Name of Deceased,	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
139	Goddarde, John, junr	"Diocese of Bristol"	Richard Goddarde, uncle, during minority of Walter, Richard, Edmund, William, Alice & Jane, brothers and sisters of deceased.	12 Nov., 1568
149	Gore, Thomas, gen.	Hooke	John Gore & Barbara Gore, al's Seintjohn, brother & sister; William Seintjohn, husband of Barbara	31 July, 1569
144	Helier, John	Lyme Regis	Joan, relict	31 Mar., 1568
137	Howchins, John	Poole	Amicie, relict	11 Oct., 1568
128	Hucker, John	Lyme	John Halson, next of kin	2 Feb., 1567
166	Jackson, George	Poole	Juliane, relict	27 Nov., 1570
164	Mynton, John, clerk	Anderston	Joan, relict	3 Nov., 1570
170	Neale, John	Shaston	Alice, relict	1 March, 1570
177	Orchard, Stephen Parrys, Roger (see Gillam)	Chiddick	Cicilie, relict	25 Aug., 1571
145	Strangwise al's Strangwide, Geo., arm.	Muston	Elizabeth, relict	30 April, 1569
162	Toller, John, clerk	Lyme Regis	Alice, relict	11 Aug., 1570
131	Trenchard, Thomas, arm. Tyler, Joan (see Carse)	Wolverton	George and Joan, children	5 May, 1568
174	Willoughby, John	Stepleton	Frances, relict	19 May, 1571

(To be continued.)

GEO. S. FRY.

II. DREWITT OF CHEDDAR. (I. i. 29., iii. 110.)—I can give the following information about Thomas Drewitt of Cheddar. On an oval marble slab over the south doorway of Cheddar Church is the following inscription :

" Here are deposited
 the Remains
 of the Rev. Thos. Drewitt, M.A.
 many years Curate of this Parish
 ingenious learned acute
 devout zealous prudent
 his talents were uniformly devoted
 to the Glory of God
 the promotion of Vital Christianity
 and the good of his Parishioners
 Who to record his Worth
 their Gratitude for his Labours
 and their Grief for his loss
 unite in erecting this Memorial of Affection
 to their faithful Minister.
 He died Octr. 11th, 1803,
 Aged 31 years."

A daughter, Catherine Elizabeth, was born to him and his wife Ann, February 4th, 1797, and baptized by him March 3rd. A daughter, Jane, was born October 18th, 1799, and was baptized by him May 5th, 1800. A son, Charles, was born October 15th, 1801, and was baptized by him August 16th, 1802.

Mr. Drewitt was Curate of Cheddar for seven years, and those were eventful years. Hannah More and her sisters were at that time reaping the first-fruits of their labours, and many notices of him appear in her diary and letters. (See *Mendip Annals*, pp. 187-192.)

His memory is not altogether forgotten at the present day. He has been described to me as "a nice little meek man," and as having had an excessive dread of a French invasion. One story is that he fired his parishioners with patriotism by telling them he himself would fight Napoleon, if he would meet him in Farmer Ford's field. Another runs that he said to one Hudson, "There! You must go and fight, and I'll bide at home and pray for you." An old man once told me that he "did believe the fear of the French were the death of him;" but I have also heard that he was worried out of his life by the people stealing his fowls.

He wrote with extreme neatness. The entries which he made in the Registers are beautifully written. The last entry by him was August 28th, 1803, just six weeks before his death. Hannah More has described the scene at his funeral. We learn from the register of burials that it took place on October 17th, 1803, and that the Service was read by Rev. John Boak. It is stated in a note in *Mendip Annals*, p. 192, that Mr. Drewitt was the author of several small publications. One of them, entitled "Why are you a Churchman?" passed through six editions. Another, published anonymously, entitled "A Call to Union," is reviewed in the first volume of the *Christian Observer*. I should like to obtain a copy of these two little books. Has any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* any idea where they may be seen?

JAMES COLEMAN, Cheddar Vicarage.

12. SKUTT NOTES. (I. vii. 331.)—NICHOLAS ST. LOE, in his Will, Nov. 22, 1508, desires to be buried at Chew, and after many previous bequests adds, "Item. I will that Thomas Skytte have to his Exhibicion 4 marks, to 24 years of age."

JOHN MALTE, Citizen of London and Merchant Taylor, in his Will, (Alen, 39,) Sept. 4, 1546, says—William Horner, son of my daughter [Muriel] Horner, shall have the Manors of Greenham, Brampfild, and Ewell, Herts, and in default of issue, Anthony Skutt, son of my daughter Bridget Skutt, shall have the Parsonage of Wholstone, [? Woolstone, Berks,] &c., to have and to hold to the said Anthony Skutt. Edward, brother of Anthony Skutt. Bridgett Skutt to have the Manor of Offington, Berks. He also cites an Indenture of Marriage between Meryell Malte and John Horner, &c. John and Bridget Skutt, Overseers.

COMMON ROLL, Easter, 20 Eliz. No. 632.

Recovery of John Haydon, Esq., and Jane Bysse, of the Manor of Offyngton, or Vffyngton, Berks, from Thomas Haynes and Lawrence Bysse. Anthony Scutte, Vouchee.

FEET OF FINES, Easter, 20 Eliz. Berks.

Fine between Thomas Haynes and Thomas Bysse and Anthony Skutte, Gent., of the Manor of Offyngton alias Vffyngton, &c.

THE WILL OF JOHN SCUTTE, of Stanton Drew, Somerset, is in the Wells Registry, dated last of July, 1557. Proved Oct. 15, 1557.

WILL OF ANTHONY SKUT, of Stanton Drew, Somerset, Esqr., [Leicester, 62,] dated May 27, 31 Eliz. [1589]. He desires to be buried at Stanton, &c. To Edward Horner one silver bowle of the value of three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, and my guilte Wood-knife, &c. Gertrude, my wife. I bequeath [£700 in Reversion] to my daughter, Martha, and her heirs, &c. Proved by Gertrude Skutt, relict, July 12, 1589.

A DEED was executed between Thomas St. Loe and John Scutte, as to the Manor of Hele, co. Wilts, 1556.

WARMINSTER REGISTER.

Baptism, 1621. John Scutt, son of Humfrey Scutt.

CHEW MAGNA REGISTER. [Stanton adjoins Chew Parish.] Marriage, 1584. John Lukines and Alse Skutt, xxvj Sept.

JOHN MALTE, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, to whose fostering care K. Hen. VIII. entrusted a natural daughter of his Majesty, named Ethelred or Awdrey. Will, Sept., 1546.

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<p>MURYELL MALTE m. circa 1535, d. 1548. <i>Inq. p.m.</i>, 1 Edw. VI. 1st wife of JOHN HORNER, Esq., of Mells and Cloford, d. 24 Sept., 1587.</p>	<p>(1) JOHN SKUTT = BRIDGET MALTE = (2) EDWARD ST. of Stanton Drew. Pr. her father's LOWE, Esq. Grantee of Coat of Will. d. 30 Nov., of Knighton in Arms, 12 Nov., 1557. <i>Inq. p.m.</i>, Broad Chalke, Wilts, 1546. Will pr. at 9 Aug., v. & vi. d. 1578. (2nd s. of Wells, 1557. Phil. and Mary. Sir John St. Lowe and Margaret Fitz- Nicholas).</p>
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<p>ANTHONY SKUTT = GERTRUDE GILBERT EDWARD SKUTT of Stanton Drew. Will pr. 29 Nov., Aged 12 at his mother's <i>Inq. p.m.</i> 1593 (Neville 77). Will dated 27 May, pr. 12 July, 1589, by his relict. M.I. at Stanton.</p>

JOHN = MARGARET
STOCKER
of Chilcompton, Esq.

MARTHA = SIR JOHN
COOPER, Knt.

F. J. POYNTON, Kelston Rectory.

13. SUCCESSION OF NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS IN DORSET. (I. viii. 370.)—The Rev. John Gibson, The Manse, Weymouth, has kindly sent in reply to our correspondent "X" the following interesting account of the ministers of the congregation worshipping in Gloucester St., Weymouth. He writes:—

This religious society dates from 1662, when Rev. Geo. Thorne, Rector of Melcombe Regis, seceded from the Established Church, and was followed by several of his parishioners. The persecuting temper of the times compelled Mr. Thorne to take refuge in Flanders; and the Nonconformists of the town held meetings at Radipole, Melcombe, and Weymouth, availing themselves of the ministrations of such ministers as dared, in spite of the Five-mile Act, to visit the town. Among them was the ejected Vicar of Winterborne Whitchurch, Rev. John Wesley, grandfather of the Founder of Methodism.

In 1688, after the Toleration Act, the scattered Nonconformists of the neighbourhood were gathered into a congregation. The name of their first minister is not known, but the Rev. John Fenner was elected minister in 1695, and the succession was as detailed by your correspondent "X." Mr. Fenner purchased three cottages, which were converted into a Meeting House, and used as such until 1802. This meeting was near Nicholas St., close by the bridge which at that time crossed the Backwater, just at the point where it bends round to the Harbour. It was a very singular and inconvenient place of worship, and too small, for at that time the only other place of worship in the parish was St. Mary's Church. Through Dr. Cracknell's urgent representations the congregation determined to rebuild it; and in 1804 a new chapel was opened, at a cost of £2547. During the re-building the congregation worshipped in the Guild Hall. The present chapel was opened in 1864.

REV. GEORGE THORNE.

In Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, p. 477, it is said of Mr. Thorne that he was "one of great ministerial abilities. He was persecuted with unrelenting severity, and obliged to leave his native country. Upon his return he was persecuted so maliciously, especially by A.L., that he was forced to sell his estate and hide himself from place to place. There is a sermon of his in 'Farewell Sermons of the City Ministers' entitled 'The Saints' Great Duty in Time of the dangerous Afflictions, Persecutions, and Oppressions, they may meet with in the troublesome and tempestuous sea of the World, either by spiritual or temporal enemies,' preached in a Farewell Sermon by Mr. George Thorne, of Weymouth, in Dorsetshire. From Psal. 37, 34. . . . London, Printed in the year 1664." Mr. Thorne was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Melcombe Regis. His portrait, which was rescued from destruction and carefully restored by the father of Mr. George Thorne, A. Mus., Organist of H. Trinity Church, Weymouth,

the present owner, represents a brave manly-looking Nonconformist minister. The forehead is good and wide, straight nose, dark honest-looking eyes, a firm mouth. The face has many lines which tell of suffering and endurance. He wears his own long grey hair, like that of the portrait of his contemporary, John Locke; and wears a dark blue Geneva gown, frogged; the hand thrust into his bosom is ornamented with lace ruffles, and a long lace scarf is worn round the neck, descending in front.

Mr. Thorne left a family. Mr. George Thorne, Musician, is the 7th in descent, and the first to bear the name of his pious ancestor. He has a family and brothers, one of whom is a builder at Wyke, another, who is a Nonconformist, is a builder at Bridgewater. A cousin, W. Thorne, is in the Inland Revenue: another is Mr. E. H. Thorne, Organist at St. Michael's, Cornhill, London. Pay-Master Thorne, R.N., who died 20 years ago, left descendants. Thus, after a lapse of 200 years, it is pleasing to find the descendants of an estimable and good man still filling respectable positions in society. As the Nicholas St. Chapel was formerly described as Presbyterian, Mr. Thorne evidently belonged to that section of the Nonconformists.

REV. JOHN FENNER, 1695-1712.

He was a man eminent for piety and diligence as a Christian Minister.

REV. STEPHEN EDWARDS, 1713.

His conduct was not altogether in accordance with his profession. After he had been minister 15 years several withdrew from the congregation, and called Mr. Orchard to be their minister, who died after a pastorate extending from 1738 to 1741, and was succeeded by

REV. THOMAS READER, 1741.

After Mr. Reader's settlement, Mr. Edwards retired; and the two congregations united, meeting in the old place of worship. After ten years ministry, Mr. Reader removed to Newbury, and afterwards to Taunton, where he died June 4th, 1794, aged 68. There is a memoir of him in the Evangelical Magazine.

REV. JOSEPH WILKINS

came to Weymouth in 1754, and remained till the end of the Century. From a Memoir in the Evangelical Magazine, December 1804, we learn that he was born at Uley, Gloucestershire, in 1730, of eminently pious parents, and feared the Lord from his youth. At 19 he entered Plasterers' Hall, London, as a student for the ministry, under Rev. Drs. Walter and Marriott. After three years he went to the newly established religious seminary in the West of England, conducted by Rev. John Lavington, of Ottery St. Mary. On finishing his college course, Mr. Wilkins had several offers of settlement; but decided upon Weymouth, where he remained 45 years. Whilst faithfully

discharging his ministerial duties, Mr. Wilkins engaged in literary pursuits. His special subject was Natural Philosophy. In 1777 his friend, Dr. Cummings, gave to the Royal Society some of Mr. Wilkins' papers, in which he proposed to that learned body three new instruments in Hydrostatics. Mechanics also engaged his attention. He was an assiduous collector of objects of natural history; and had the pleasure in his interviews with George III. and his Queen of introducing them to their notice. He was a careful Bible student, and well versed in Theology. Though not eloquent his sermons contained much solid instruction. As a man he was distinguished by benevolence and kindness of heart. His death was such as might have been expected from his life. Though suffering acute pain, he never complained, he had no fear of death, he said "it was only going out of one room into another." He died November 15th, 1800, aged 70, and was buried in the Quakers' Burial Ground, Weymouth. Though he never published anything himself, several of his papers found insertion in various periodicals. He had no family, and left £200 to religious societies.

During the last 10 years of his life he had, as assistant, Mr. Joseph Lamb, afterwards minister at Cerne and then of Westbury; and was succeeded by

REV. BENJAMIN CRACKNELL,

of Wareham, who settled at Weymouth in 1801. He was an energetic man, and during his ministry the new chapel was built in St. Nicholas St. During the building the congregation worshipped in the Guildhall, granted by the Corporation, which showed great liberality in many ways to the Dissenters. The latter part of Dr. Cracknell's ministry was unfortunate owing to pecuniary embarrassments, and he resigned the pastorate in 1823. He was an able preacher; but a vain and pompous man. In December, 1823, the

REV. JOHN BONTET INNES,

of Camberwell, accepted a very cordial invitation to the pastorate, remaining until 1825, when he accepted a call to Norwich. Mr. Innes was a quiet, good man, of considerable ability, and much respected.

The Rev G. T. Stamper, declining to come to Weymouth, the

REV. HENRY JOHN CRUMP

was invited in January, 1827. He was much beloved, gentle, kind, and a good preacher. He left to take the oversight of the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School at Mill Hill, 1838.

REV. JOHN C. BODWELL, M.A.,

was son of a New England minister, and on his leaving Weymouth returned to Boston, Massachusetts, where he held a pastorate and received the degree D.D. He was a staunch Teetotaler, which alienated some of the members of the congregation.

REV. JOHN SMITH, 1845,

was for 15 years minister, retiring to Sydling. His son, Rev. John Hardwick Smith, B.A., was afterwards minister at Kenilworth, and his grandson, Norman Hardwick Smith, M.A., Cantab., is now at Mansfield College.

REV. ROBERT STONE ASHTON, B.A., London, 1861-72, resigned his charge to become Secretary of the Evangelical Continental Society, which office he still fills. REV. EDWARD BOLTON, 1873, left Weymouth in 1881 for Northfleet; REV. JOHN WOOD, 1882-4, is at Bishop's Stortford, and REV. FRANK SMITH, 1886, has become (1889) pastor of a Baptist Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

14. THE EARLY BISHOPS OF BATH & WELLS.—In the interesting Paper which Canon Church recently read at the Bath Literary Institute, he referred generally to sundry inaccurate statements made by some of our County and Diocesan historians, as to the period when the Bishop of Somerset first took the title of "Bishop of Bath and Wells," and he stated that the first Bishop who assumed this title was Roger, who succeeded Bishop Jocelyn of Wells. The first Bishop of *Bath* was no doubt "John de Villula;" then came "Godfrey" and "Robert," and, according to Warner, it was in this latter Bishop's episcopate that a considerable contest arose between the Wells Chapter and the Bath Monks, as to the nomenclature of, and appointment to, the Bishopric, which resulted in this Bishop directing that the title should henceforth be "Bishop of Bath and Wells," and that on the next vacancy each of the Churches of Bath and Wells should appoint delegates to choose a Bishop who should be installed both at Bath and Wells. Notwithstanding this direction, it appears doubtful whether his successor assumed any other title than that of Bishop of Bath, and certainly, after Robert's death, but before Reginald was installed, the Bishopric is so publicly described. Jocelyn of Wells was appointed by the Chapter of Wells and the Bath Monks jointly, and during his Episcopate Warner states that, after the settlement of the dispute between him and the Glastonbury Monks, he assumed the title of Bishop of "Bath and Wells." The appointment of Roger, Jocelyn's successor, was no doubt in direct contravention of the arrangement made by Bishop Robert, and one cannot be surprised at the Wells Chapter appealing to the Pope upon the subject, or at his decision in the matter. One of the Bishops of Somerset seems to have had a lingering fondness for the title of "Bishop of Bath," even after this Papal decree, for Bishop Burnell (the 4th Bishop after Roger) on his earlier seal styles himself "Bishop of Bath," though on a later one he assumes the title of "Bath and Wells." Mr. Freeman, in his History of the Cathedral of Wells, heads the list of the Bishops of Bath and Wells with the name of Jocelyn,

and inasmuch as this Bishop was chosen by the Chapter of Wells and the Bath Monks jointly, and I presume had his Bishop's Stool in both Churches, he would, I conceive, be rightly designated as Bishop of "Bath and Wells." Whether he assumed this latter title in his official documents, and on his seals, I am unable to say, but I daresay Canon Church would kindly enlighten us upon the subject, and at the same time inform us how far he considers Warner's statements, before referred to, to be correct.

Feby. 8, 1890.

WILLIAM DAUBENY, Bath.

15. DORSET TOPOGRAPHY, 1579, BIBL. COTTON. JULIUS, F. vi. (I. vii. 326. viii. 382).—This MS. is a collection of letters and other papers, 188 in all, on various subjects, written by various writers in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. The larger number of them are historical, and relate to Scotland *temp.* Eliz. Amongst them are extracts from letters from Mary Queen of Scots and the Earl of Lennox and others, concerning the affairs of Scotland and the "murthur" of King Henry (Darnley). Copies of letters from Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, and from Queen Eliz. to King James of Scotland. Questions to be proposed to the Duke of Norfolk at his examination. Transcripts out of the journal of King Edward VI. The charges exhibited against Cardinal Wolsley. The arraignment of Sir W. Raleigh, &c. The papers towards the end of the volume are mainly on antiquarian and topographical subjects. Collections of Roman inscriptions in Britain. An account of the Antiquities of various Counties, those relating to Dorset and Somerset being contained in papers 167 and 171. The paging is confusing, as there are three different numbers on each page, one in red ink, one in black, and a third in pencil. The pages on which these papers will be found according to the last-named system of pagination, which appears to be the correct one, are 381 and 404 respectively. Paper 162, which gives an account of some antiquities in Cumberland and the adjoining counties, is signed "Reginald Bainbrigg," who is supposed to have collected materials for Camden's *Britannia*. Paper 188 is an index, conjectured to have been part of a book of *Collectanea* of Leland; and so the papers relating to Dorset and Somerset appear to be notes made by some one for similar works. They are not, however, in Bainbrigg's handwriting, and some of them appear to me to be very rough notes made on the spot, as the writer travelled from one place to another. Many of them are exceedingly meagre, for instance, Milton is dismissed in one paper in two lines, Cerne in two, The Friary of Dorchester in $1\frac{1}{2}$, though some are more fully treated, as Bruton, Blandford, and others were.

That they are only notes appears also from another fact, that there are omissions, intended to be filled up when the information was obtained, as, under Friary of Dorchester, it is stated

“founded by ——” with a space left for the name. The writing is a little crabbed. I did not give the time which would be necessary for deciphering them.

The pedigree of the Fanes is contained in the volume. The foregoing particulars are taken partly from the indices to the MS.

W. MILES BARNES.

16. CERTIFICATE OF GOOD CHARACTER ON QUITTING THE COMMONWEALTH ARMY, A.D. 1657.—The original certificate, of which I send you a copy, is in my possession. It applies to Richard Derrick, a Trooper in the Ironsides Regiment. There are several Hintons (the place of this man's birth) in this part of the county. The name of Derrick is a very common one at the present day in the neighbourhood.

CHAS. JOHN SIMMONS, Langford, R.S.O., East Somerset.

“Whereas by an Ordinance of his Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging by and with the advice of his Counsell bearing date the second of September 1654 It is ordained that all such Soldiers which have byne employed in the service of the Parliamt and Comonwealth either in England Scotland or Ireland or any of the Dominions of the same by the space of ffouer yeares at any time since the yeare of our Lord 1642 and before the Third of September 1651 and have not since revolted to the late Kinges party or deserted the service of the Parliamt or that have served by the space of two yeares in the Warres in Scotland or Ireland in the Service of the Commonwealth of England since the third day of September 1651 and before the first day of August 1654 and that have heretofore used or exercised any Trade before that time or are apt and able to practice any trade may sett upp and exercise any Trade or Trafique in any City Towne Corporate or other place whatsoever within the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland without any suite lett or Molestacon of any pson or psons whatsoever as by the said Ordinance (whereunto relacon being had) may more at large appeare And whereas it is provided in the said Ordinance that no Soldier shall have the benefitt of this Ordinance that shall not prove his service as aforesaid either by a Certificate under the hand and Seale of some field Officer and Two Comission Officers of the Regiment wherein he served or Some Genrall Officer of the Army certifying his knowledge of the service aforesaid.

Wee whose names are subscribed doe therefore at the request of Richard Derricke late of Hinton in the County of Somerset Gent who falls within the qualificacon of the said Ordinance of his Highnes and Councell certifie under our hands and seales That the said Richard Derricke for the space of eight yeares last past hath byne a Soldier and served this Commonwealth both in England

and Scotland in his Highnes the Lord Protector's Regiment of Horse in Captaine Anthony Sprinage's and Captain John Gladman's Troopes and hath not revolted to the late Kinge's party nor deserted the said service nor was ever Casheered for any misdemeanor whereupon he beinge a pson very apt and fit for Trade and Trafique which he is willing to use and exercise and well deservinge to have the benefitt of the said Ordinance Wee have hereunto sett our hands and seales the twentie seaventh day of Januarie in the yeare of Our Lord One thousand six hundred and and fifty and seaven.

R. Vil (L.S.) en—John (L.S.) Gladman—Anty (L.S.) Sprinage.
N.B.—The Seals which were appendent to this this certificate have been removed, and the name of the General Officer is only partially apparent.

17. SULPHATE OF BARYTA (BARYTES). (I. vii. 320.)—It may, I think, be safely assumed that this mineral is not found in Dorsetshire, as it occurs only exceptionally in the Secondary Rocks in the Fullers' Earth pits at Northfield, near Reigate in Surrey, which lies in a line between the out-cropping Coal-fields of Belgium and Somersetshire. It is possible, through the absence of many of the intervening beds (which is known to be the case at Battle, in Kent), the surface beds of Reigate may be sufficiently near the palæozoic beds beneath, as to come under the influence of the dislocations and fractures which are incident to the rocks of that age. Barytes is usually met with in these beds, especially in the mountain Limestone, and therefore may be hopefully enquired about among the Somersetshire Mendips. The hematite beds of Abbotsbury (Coral-rag) are the only metalliferous beds of this County. If Barytes enter into their composites, it would render them useless, as it has an injurious influence upon iron-ores in the process of smelting. Barytes is found abundantly in Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Westmorland.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

18. In reply to E. R. Dale, (I. vii. 320.), Nodules of Sulphate of *Baryta* (or more probably *Strontian*), occur in the clay beds of the lowest (?) strata of the Lias, 400 or 500 yards to the west of Sparkford Station, G.W.R., in a cutting. The Sulphate of Baryta seems to be replaced by Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum or Alabaster) in the corresponding beds between this place and Somerton, but it is difficult to identify satisfactorily the beds.

G. E. SMITH.

19. ANCIENT "MARKS" IN SOMERSET. (I. viii. 379.)—Bondington is a hamlet in the Parish of Dunster, Carlingcot (or Carlingcott) is a hamlet in the parishes of Camerton and

Dunkerton, and Galmington is a hamlet in the parish of Wilton, about one mile from Taunton. Tucking Mills and Wilmington will probably be found in any good gazetteer: mine unfortunately only reaches SH., so that I can offer no further assistance.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE.

[Galmington is called "Ganton" in Collinson, Vol. III., p. 294, and it is so generally pronounced now. Wilmington is Wilmington in Priston, Keynsham Hund: (*Eyton*).

SOMERSET EDITOR.]

20. VERSES INSCRIBED IN BOOKS. (I. vii. 321, viii. 387.)—
Mr. Cross has opened an interesting mine in referring to the verses he has seen in a book in possession of one of the peasantry. May I supply some other examples of this fanciful conceit which is not yet altogether obsolete?

In a copy of John Owen's *Latine Epigrams*, 1677.

"Wt ever lad thou art yt passest by
And on my book dost cast thy Theevish eye,
Pray do but look, for God will Theeves descry.

E. Libris Johannis Keen, Sherborne, 94. prem 18d."

The figures "94" no doubt stand for 1694, and "prem" for pretium.

In "*Σύνταγμα sive Corpus doctrinæ Christi*," by Johannes Wigandus, Basil, 1568,

"Joh'es Tucker me possidet.

Si quæris librum, lector, quis possidet istum,
Non pudet hunc nomen fronte locare suum."

From a book, of the name of which I have no record,

"This book my name shall ever have,
When I am dead and in my grave;
When greedy worms my Body eat,
Then you may read my name compleat.

. . . Taunton, his book."

In a copy of the *Colloquies of Erasmus*, 1760,

"The Rose is Red the gras is green
The days are past which I have seen.
When this you see, Remember me.
Steal not this Book for fear of shame,
For under lies the owners Name.

John Davies, his Book, 1764."

The last two lines are also used with the following addition:

"For if you do the Lord will say
'Where is that Book you stole away,'"

and are still current in Long Burton.

C.H.M.

21. In these days, when expensive books are published under the title "How men propose," the following verses, written on the margins of an old Bible (1620), may amuse :

"Samuel Axe is my name
Ann Stevens desire to be the same."

She seized the pen, scratched out her own name, turned over two pages and wrote

"Ann Stevens is my name
So it will Remain the same."

G.E.S.

22. PILGRIMS' CHAPEL, LANSDOWN.—Your readers are no doubt aware that an old Chapel once existed here in connection with a Hospital for the reception of Pilgrims on their way to and from Glastonbury. The Eastern portion of this Chapel is still in existence, but is now used as a receptacle for coal, and adjoins the farm house called "Chapel Farm" on the West, and has a large wooden lean-to shed on the East. There is not, therefore, much to be seen externally to indicate its former sacred purpose, beyond the original window on the South side, which, though dilapidated, and partially blocked up, is still plainly visible, and *in situ*. I am told that a piscina has been discovered inside, but I am afraid that there are no remains of the East window. Immediately outside this Chapel, on the South side, several interments were made, some in stone Sarcophagi, and others in ordinary graves. These were all disinterred some years ago, and the bodies were found buried with their faces *downwards*. One or two of the Sarcophagi were visible a few years since; the remains were, I believe, all re-interred. No device or mark of any kind was, I am told, discernable on the Sarcophagi. After the extract from John of Glastonbury referred to in Mr. Bennett's paper on the "Glastonbury Relict," (See Som. Arch. Socy. Proc., Vol. 4, p. 118.) one cannot be surprised at some of the elderly Pilgrims being laid up here, either on their way to, or from Glastonbury, and finishing their earthly course in this ancient Hospital. My main object, however, in this communication, is simply to ask if any of your correspondents can inform me why all the bodies were interred with their faces downwards? Was it intended as a token of humility? The rich Pilgrims were, I presume, placed in Sarcophagi, and the poorer brethren had a simple interment.

WILLIAM DAUBENY, Bath.

23. "FROME DAILY JOURNAL." In the Gentleman's Magazine of January, 1830, Vol. 100, p. 27, an account is given of the water ordeal being applied to a witch. Reference is made to the *Frome Daily Journal* of Jan. 15, 1731. The passage has lately been quoted in "*Side Lights of the Stuarts*."

Who published the *Frome Daily Journal*? How long did it continue? Are any numbers known to exist at present? Any information on this will be most acceptable.

W. EUSTACE DANIEL, East Pennard.

24. SOMERSET CHURCH BRIEFS. (I. viii. 375.)—The following extracts from the Registers of Compton Bishop, Somerset, may be of interest, in addition to answering Mr. Coleman's query:—

- 1661, *May* 26. Collected for the inhabitants of Ilminster, in the County of Somerset, in consequence of their loss by fire, the sum of 5s.
 1660, *Jan'y*. 9. Collected for the inhabitants of Watchett, in the County of Somerset, in order to the reparation of their Key or Peire there, the sum of 3s. 6d.
 1660, *Feb'y*. 17. A like entry, with sum collected, 6s. 6d.
 1661, *April* 14. Collected for the inhabitants of Milton Abbas, in the County of Dorsett, who sustained loss by fire, 3s.

E. FRY WADE, Axbridge.

25. WEATHER PROVERBS. (I. v. 244, vi. 276, viii. 381.)—Under the heading of the "Shepherd's Barometer, or Certain Rules to judge of the Weather, grounded on fifty years' experience and observations by an ancient Shepherd on Wiltshire Downs," in "The Bristol and County New Memorandum Book, a Daily Journal for the year of our Lord, 1766," are the following:—

- (1) If red the Sun begins his race,
Be sure that rain will fall a-pace.
- (2) A red Evening and a gray Morning
Sets the Pilgrim a walking.
- (3) In the decay of the Moon
A cloudy Morning bodes a fair Afternoon.
- (4) When Clouds appear like Rocks and Towers,
The Earth's refreshed by frequent Showers.
- (5) If the Grass grow in Janiver,
It grows the worst for't all the year.
- (6) The Welchman had rather see his Dam on the Bier
Than to see a fair Februeer.
- (7) March wind and May Sun
Makes Clothes white and Maids dun.
- (8) When April blows his horn,
It's good both for Hay and Corn.

- (9) An April Flood
Carries away the Frog and her Brood.
- (10) A cold May and windy
Makes a Barn full and a findy.
- (11) A May Flood never did good.

JAMES COLEMAN, Cheddar.

26. COLD HARBOUR. (I. vii. 302, viii. 342.)—The derivation of Cold Harbour seems pretty well settled, but its true meaning is still involved in mystery. A jingle I heard, when a boy, led me to suspect the term might possibly have reference to sepulture. It was

“ Some say the Devil’s dead
And buried in Cold Harbour ;
Some say he’s alive again
And prenticed to a barber.”

The “barber” is evidently dragged in to rhyme with “harbour.” “Cold Harbour” would not be inappropriate when applied to a grave or cemetery. I wonder what Dr. Murray has to say about the use of the term in his huge Dictionary now in course (a very slow course) of publication.

T.B.G.

[Is it not rather the case that “Cold Harbour” has been chosen to rhyme with “barber?” There are other quatrains, one of which has “buried in a basin,” “prenticed to a mason,” and the whole ditty appears to be a reflection upon the probity of various useful members of society.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

27. FOLK LORE—STAUNCHING BLOOD.—An old, but by no means obsolete, popular remedy in the West, for bleeding at the nose, consists in thrusting a large key down the back, next the skin, under a presumed impression that the sudden application of cold to the upper part of the spine acts somehow as a styptic. That the custom has, however, a deeper origin seems probable, since in “*The noble experyence of the vertuous handywarke of Surgeri, practysed and compyled by the moost experte mayster, Jherome of Bruynswyke,*” printed about 1525, speaking of styptics (which the “experthe mayster” seems to generalise under the word “cautery”), we are told that among the common people the favourite cautery is “*the Kaye of his Chyrch.*” (cf. “*Records of St. Thomas’s Hospital,*” in “*The Antiquary*” for Sept. 1889.)

Σ,

28. SAMUEL GOULD.—In Hutchins's History of Dorset, Vol. I., p. 374, there is a plate representing a view of Dorchester and the village of Forthington engraved at Samuel Gould's expense, and inscribed to him by his obliged servant, the author.

Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* inform me who this Mr. Samuel Gould was, and to what branch of the Gould family he belonged?

G.

29. DE L'ORTY FAMILY.—In Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents*, under Swell Chantry from 1320 to 46, the patron's name is variously given as H. de Urtiaco, H. de Hircy, H. de Lorcy. The same patron is mentioned under North Perrott and Pitney; which latter is called Pitney "Lorty" to this day. The persistence of the name Lorty seems rather curious, as the above was apparently the last male of the name; he left a daughter (?) Matilda.

Urtiacus=Les Ortie=Nettlebed. The intermediate form Hircy seems to differentiate this name from other Latin translations, *e.g.*, Beauchamp=Bellus Campus, Montague=Mons Acutus, and suggests an old Saxon name of which both Urtiacus and Lorty are translations; the latter through the former.

G. E. SMITH, Barton St. David.

30. YETMINSTER CHURCH BELLS.—The bells in the tower of this Church have been recently rehung (the 4th in addition being recast), by the firm of Gillett and Co., of Croydon. They were taken down early in the month of August, 1889, and replaced by the middle of the following December, on the 17th of which month a peal was rung upon them for the first time, by the Bradford Abbas Ringers. The inscriptions on the bells are given below,—that from the fourth bell being reproduced upon the new bell with the exception of the initial letters of the Churchwardens' names, which are omitted, and the addition of "R.S.M. 1889." [Robert Scott McDowall.] The notes, weights, and diameters of the bells' mouths, have been furnished by the Rev. R. S. McDowall, Vicar of Yetminster. T.P. on the 1st bell may stand for Thomas Purdue, the noted founder, who resided at the neighbouring parish of Closworth. The other letters on the 1st and 4th bells seem to show that Yetminster had three Churchwardens. Such was the case when the Ten Commandments were painted on the Church Walls, as they were subscribed by "Edward Hayes, Sam^l. Barfoot, and Thomas Read, Churchwardens." George Edwoardes, Churchwarden, and Thomas Barnes and George Payne, Sidemen, signed a presentment in September, 1635.

Can any one explain the word WOLDDIS, which occurs on the Tenor?

1. B flat. 8 cwt. Diameter, 34 ins.
 "W.C. R.R. P.S. C.W. T.P.
 AN.NO.DO.MI.NI.1610."

2. A flat. 10 cwt. Diameter, 35½ ins.
 "AN.NO.DO.MI.NI.1595."

3. G. 12 cwt. Diameter, 38½ ins.

"O. M. A. M. E. L. G. E. P. A. P. R. O. M. O. B. I. S. P. A.
 I. O. M. A. M. A."

4. F. 15 cwt. Diameter, 43½ ins.

"BEE MINDFUL OF THY LATTER ENDE
 FOR THOU MUST DIE YOUTH OR AGE
 AS HATH THY FREINDE.

T.K. T.D. N.B. C.W. ANNO DOMINI 1655."

5. E flat. 18 cwt. Diameter, 48 ins.

"I SOVND TO BID THE SICK REPENT.
 IN HOPE OE LIEFE WHENE BREATHE IS SPENT."

Below this last inscription is a handsome stamp, representing the lion of S. Mark, within a circle. It is followed by the word WOLDDIS, and date 1608.

△.

31. THE TOMB OF PHILIP D'AUBIGNY AT JERUSALEM. (II. ix. 4.)—The following letter, which appeared in the columns of the *Somerset County Gazette* of the 1st February last, only came under notice after Mr. W. Daubeny's article had been sent to the press.

It is from the pen of a well-known Somerset antiquary, and the deeply interesting nature of its contents probably obviates any need of an apology for its insertion *in extenso*.

"AN INTERESTING FIND.

SIR,—There is in the pavement before the great gate of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre here, a slab of stone lying east and west, and on it the following inscription:—

+ HIC : JACET : PHILLIPVS : DE
 AVBINEDI : CVJVS : ANIMA : RE
 QUIESCAT : IN PACE : AMEN : +

(which may be translated : "Here lies Phillip De Aubinedi, may his soul rest in peace, amen,") and below the inscription a heater shield with four fusils in fess. This stone was discovered in its present position some twenty-five years ago, being till then

covered by some remains of buildings which are seen in older representations of this, the principal entrance to the Church, and then removed. The Rev. J. E. Hanauer, curate of Christ Church here, has in the "Quarterly Statement" of the Palestine Exploration Fund for April, 1887, clearly shown that this is the tombstone of Philip D'Aubigny, one of the Barons of England who signed Magna Charta in 1215, and afterwards joined in the Sixth Crusade in Egypt and Palestine. He was at Acre in 1222, and was with the Emperor Frederic in 1228 when Jerusalem was recovered. D'Aubigny remained with the Crusaders until his death, which was shortly prior to their expulsion from Jerusalem in 1236 by the Sultan of Egypt. Matthew Paris, referring to events happening just before this expulsion, writes (p. 432): "About this time the noble devotee to God's service, the unflinching warrior, Philip de Albineto, after that he had done battle for God in the Holy Land, and oft made pilgrimage there, at last, in the same land, closed his days, and, making a laudable end to his godly life, merited, what living he had long fervently desired, holy burial in the Holy Land." We should be glad to know if this noble champion of freedom and the Cross was connected with Somersetshire, where Daubeny has so long been a name of strength.

Your faithful servant,

E. CHISHOLM BATTEN."

Jerusalem, 14th January, 1890.

There can be no doubt that the noble warrior, here commemorated, is the man alluded to by Mr. W. Daubeny as being the first of the name seized of the manor of South Pethererton, and who is also mentioned by Collinson (Vol. III., pa. 108).

The letter of Mr. Hanauer, to which Mr. Batten calls attention, gives important information concerning the Crusader in question, collected mainly from the pages of Matthew Paris;—information which is too remarkable to be omitted in any notice of his career; and the reader will be pleased to remember that, in what follows, the page-references apply to W. Wat's edition of Matthew Paris, published by Hodgkinson, London, in 1640.

In A.D. 1215, Philippus de Albeneio (which is but one of the many old spellings of the name) was selected as one of the Barons to sign *Magna Charta* at Runnymede (pa. 255). After this crisis in his history, John, who is said to have exclaimed in a burst of rage, "They have given me four-and-twenty over-kings," lost no time in wreaking his vengeance on those nobles who had extorted his compliance with their demands. With this end, having hired a body of foreign mercenaries, he commenced by besieging the Castle of Rochester, then held by William "de Albineto." Having succeeded in reducing this fortress after an eight weeks' siege, he purposed putting the whole garrison to the sword, but his thirst for blood was satiated by the slaughter of those only of the

highest rank, amongst whom were William and Odinevellus de Albineto. During his desolating march Philippus de Albeneto, with others, was compelled to accompany him (pa. 274). Belvoir Castle next fell into the tyrant's hands, its castellan being Nicholas, the son of William de Albineto, who delivered up the keys in the vain hope of saving his father's life (pa. 275).

After the death of John in 1216, Philippus de Albineio was present at the coronation of his son, Henry III., (then a child of eight years old,) whose training was entrusted to his (Philip's) care, during the regency of the Earl of Pembroke. He was likewise present at the relief of Lincoln, and at the decisive battle, (called "The Fair of Lincoln,") in May, 1217, (pp. 289, 295, 298). The Earl of Pembroke died in 1219. In 1222 (pa. 295) Philip resigned his post of Royal Tutor, and the king was in the year following declared to be of an age to govern for himself (pa. 313). Our hero then took his sword and lance, and his trusty Norman shield *with its escutcheon of four fusils*, and joined one of the expeditions accessory to the fifth Crusade.

In a letter to his friend and brother-in-arms, Ralph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln (pa. 313), he states how, on nearing Damietta, the Crusaders' fleet met many vessels leaving that port in consequence of the disastrous issue of the campaign led by the Pope's legate. On this he returned to Acre, where, according to some historians, he eventually died. During his residence of fourteen years (viz., from 1222 to 1236,) in Palestine, he seems to have taken an active part in the stirring events of that period, and he lived to see the possession of Bethlehem and Nazareth by the Christians, with free access to Jerusalem and the Holy sites; thus dying just in time for the consummation of his pious desire to be buried on the sacred spot where all that is left of him now lies, as related by Mr. Chisholm Batten.

As regards the query at the close of that gentleman's letter, Mr. W. Daubeny's communication (II. ix. 4) may be taken as a sufficient reply, and we may add Somerset is proud of the connexion.

The British Army-list affords proof that the martial spirit still exists in the Daubeny family, and it is a pleasure to be able to record that, amongst them, there yet survives an honored veteran officer of high military rank, who sufficiently justifies his distinguished origin by the fact that not a few of his many laurels were won in England's *latest Crusade*, * in the sixth decade of this present Nineteenth Century.

SOMERSET EDITOR.

* It will perhaps be in the recollection of our readers that the *intima causa* of the Crimean War was a contest for the Protectorate of Christians residing in the "Holy Places."

32. COURT ROLL OF SHAFTESBURY ABBEY. (I. vii. 295.)—
Continued.

SHASTONIA.

Curia feodorum Baronie tenta ibidem Septimo Die Novembr' Anno infrascript'.

CO'IS SECT'.—Ad hunc diem Johannes Mercer fac' sect' suam coi'em & h' diem ad sect' sua' [hic iterum de] nouo faciend' ab hac die in tres septimanas.

ATTACH'.—Rog'us Blake q' versus Walt'um Doly de Hanleigh in pl'ito tñs qui non dum attach' est i'o attach' erga p'x.

SUM'.—Willi'us Bayly q' versus Joh'em fleechere de Kulmyngton in pl'ito deb'i qui non dum sum' est i'o sum' ip'm erga p'x.

ATTACH'.—Idem Willi'us q' v'sus eundem Joh'em in pl'ito tñs qui non dum attach' est ideo, &c.

DISTR'. M'IE. xijd.—Adhuc bedellus in m'ia quia non habet Thomam Sawcer [de Henton] (iiijd.) ad r' Joh'i Andrew in pl'ito deb'i. Et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x. Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Rob'tum Shev[enhm de Henton] (iiijd.) p'dict' ad r' Thome Petour in pl'ito deb'i. Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Joh'em Chylde (iiijd.) de Tyssebury ad r' Agnet' ux' & executric' test'i nuper Vincent' Smyth in pl'ito deb'i. Et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x.

REM' LOQUELA.—Loquela int' Will'm Hygon defendent' & Rob'tum Shephurd querent' in pl'ito tñs in ijs querel' rem' usq' p'x p'c p'cm.

Et loquela int' Rob'tum Shephurd querent' et Will'm Hygon defendent' in pl'ito deb'i rem' usq' px', &c.

REM' LOQUEL'.—Ad hunc diem loquela int' Joh'em Payn querent' ac Thomam Benet defendent' in pl'ito tñs rem' usque p'ce pc'.

FI. FA.—Adhuc fieri fac' xjs. vjd. cu' dampn' viijd. de bonis & catall' Joh'is Lau'anns ad op^{us} Joh'is Knyght q' id' J. K. v's dict' J. L. recup'au vt p' in curia ija p'ced.

REM' LOQUELA.—Loquela int' Walt'um Style querent' & Joh'em Holcombe defend' in pl'ito tñs rem' usq' p'x p'esson'.

EX^o. M'IA. ijd.—Willi'us Martyn (ijd.) in m'ia q'd defec' de lege sua quam vadiauit versus Rob'tum Mounketon in pl'ito tñs Unde considerat' est p cur' qd p'fat' Rob'tus Mounketon recup'et vjs. viijd. pro diu's tñsgr' [diuersis transgressionibus] per dict' Will'm in clausur' p'fat' Rob'ti fact' in Anno xxiiij^{to} rrs Henr' vi^{ti} q' sol' apud Shaston infra iur' hui^{us} Cur', &c. Unde fiet ex^o si p'fat' Rob'tus Mounketon, &c.

ATTACH'.—Adhuc p'c' est attach' erga p'x Joh'em Godard de Hanleigh ad r' Thome Baker & Emmote ux' eius executrici test'i nuper Joh'is Randalf in pl'ito deb'i.

Sm^a pquis' hui^s Cur' xiiijd.

SHASTONIA.

Curia ffeodorum Baronie tenta ibidem Vicesimo Octauo die Novembr' Anno xxxijo R. H. vi^{ti}.

CO'IS SECT'.—Ad hunc diem Joh'es Mercer fac' sect' suam coi'em & h' diem ad sect' suam hic it'vm de nouo faciend' ab hac die in tres sept.

ATTACH'.—Adhuc attach' Walt'um Doly de Hanleigh ad r' Rog'o Blake in pl'ito tñs.

ATTACH'.—Et attach' post sum' Joh'em ffelechter de Kulmyngton ad r' Will'o Baylly in pl'ito deb'i.

ATTACH'.—Et adhuc att' p'fat' Joh'em ad r' eidem Will'o in pl'it' tñs.

ATT'.—Et adhuc att' Joh'em Godard de Hanleigh ad r' Thome Baker & Emmot' vx' eius executr' test'i nup Joh'is Randolf in plit' deb'.

PX' LEX'.—Thomas Benet po' se ad leg' se ija manu v'sus Joh'em Payn in pl'ito tñs de eo qd non ip'e tñsgr' fuit in vno claus' d'ci Joh'is voc' Horshey ap^d ffountmelli intra iur' hui'^{us} Cur' c't' die & a^o cu' aial' suis ad damp' d'ci Joh'is de xixs. vjd. vlt' vjd. de p'c' j bussh' fr'i [frumenti] p dampñ ibim' p'aial' f'fat' Rob'ti, &c., nec &c., ult' &c.

DISTR'. M'IE. xijd.—Adhuc bedellus in m'ia quia non h' Thomam Sawcer (iiij d.) de Henton ad r' Joh'i Andrew in pl'ito deb'i.

Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Rob'm Shovenhñ (iiij d.) de Henton p'dict' ad r' Thome Petour in plit' deb'i. Et distr' ip'os meli's erga p'x'.

Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Joh'em Chylde (iiij d.) de Tyssebury ad r' Agneti ux' et executrici test'i nup' Vincent' Smyth in pl'ito deb'i et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x'.

REM' LOQUELA.—Adhuc loquela int' Will'm Hygon querent' et Rob'tum Shephurd defend' in pl'ito tñs in ij^{bs} querel' rem' usq' px' p't' ps.

Et loquela int' Rob'tum Shephurd querent' et Will'm Hygon defend' in pl'ito deb'i rem', &c. [Above this last entry is written in faint letters as follows:]

Recupet p'fat' Rob'us viij s. ij d. cu' damp' viij d. de bon' et cat' W. H. p j petr' lane ab eo emp', &c., in a^o xxiiij H. vj^{ti} Vn' fiet exo, &c.

ATTACH'.—Adhuc attach' Joh'em Holcombe ad r' Walt'o Style in pl'ito tñs post esson', &c.

FI. FA.—Adhuc fi. fac' xj s. vjd. cum dampn' viij d. de bonis et catall' Joh'is Laueranns ad op^{us} Joh'is Knyght q' idem Joh'es K. versus dict' Joh'em Lau'anns recup'auit vt p' in Cur' iij^{cia} p'ced'.

Et fieri fac' vjs. viijd. de bonis et catall' Will'i Martyn' ad opus Roberti Munketon q' idem Rob'tus Munketon versus dict' Will'm recup'auit Vt p' in Cur' p'ced'.

SUM.—Thomas Baker p Walt'um Janyn Attornat' suu' q' versus Rob'tum Rideowte in pl'ito deb'i qui non du' sum' i'o, &c. [Above this last entry is written in small letters]

lex q^d. . . . iij s. iij d. p j vit'lo ab eo emp' infra &c. ad fest' nat' b'te m^e, &c., in a^o xxix. H. vj^{ti} ad dⁿ de xijd. . . . ad aliq' d' se iij manu.

Px' LEX.—Will's Martyn p J. Brokeway att' suu' q' v'sus Rob'tum Munketon de ffountmell in pl'ito tñs qui quid' Will' p p'fat' Joh'em Att' suu' dic' qd idem Rob'us c't^o die & A^o apa ffountmell p'dict' infra iur' hui^{us} Cur' iniuste int'fec' vnu' gallu' viij gallin' et iij Cap' eiusd' Will'i' ad damp' de vjs. viij d. postea ven' id' Rob'us in pp'a p'sona Et po' se ad lege' se iij^a man' de eo quod no' ip'e c't' die et A^o apud ffountmell p'dict' infra iur' hui^s Cur' iniuste int'fec' vnu' gall' et viij gallin' et iij cap' p'fat' Will'i ad dampna sua de vjs. viijd. p'ut p' declarat' att' sui suppo^e nec ad aliquem denar', &c., Et inde dat' est ei dies erga p'x', &c.

Px' LEX.—Idem Will' p eund' Joh'em Att' suu' q' v'sus p'fat' Rob'tum in pl'ito tñs qui di' p dict' att' suu' qd id'm Rob'us cu' bob^s et cet'is aial' suis depast' est bl'a dict' Will'i apa ffountmell p'dict' infra iur' hui^s Cur' viz. ij acr' fr'i in claus' d'ti Will'i a festo Omn' S'corum A.^o x.^o R. H. vj^{ti} usq' ad fest' Assumpt' b'te Marie Virg' ext'c p'x' sequ' ad damp' d'ti Will'i de x^s Postea ven' id' Rob'tus in pp'a p'sona Et po' se ad lege' se iij^{ta} manu de eo qd non ip'e cū bob^s neq' cet'is aial' suis depast' est bl'a d'ti Will'i apud ffountmell p'dict' infra iur' hui^s Cur' a fest' Omn' S'corum A^o x^o Reg^s nu'c usq' ad fest' Assumpt' b'te Marie Virg' ext'c p'x' sequ' ad damp' sua de x s. p'ut suppo' p declarat' Att' sui nec ad aliq', &c. Ult' iij d. q' id'm Rob'us cogn' in plena cur' p tñsgr' p'dict' & sic de ix. ix. dat' est ei dies ad fac' leg' erga p'x'.

Sñ p'quis' huius Cur'. xijd. (To be continued.)

33. SOMERSET M.Ps.—JOHN PALMER, M D.—He was M.P. for Taunton in the Long Parliament, from 1645 until the forced dissolution of April, 1653. He was again elected in 1659—with three others—to Richard Cromwell's Parliament, but this return was declared void by the House on 4th April, 1659. In the next month, however, he returned to Westminster with the rest of the "Rumpers." "*The Mystery of a Good Old Cause*" describes him as a "doctor of physic, Master of All Souls, Oxford, in Dr. Sheldon's Room, a place which was proper only for a Divine." What further is known of this Dr. Palmer, who is not named in Munk's "*Roll of the College of Physicians*"?

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

34. M.Ps FOR MINEHEAD IN 1621-22.—The Official Lists of M.Ps omit all Somerset returns to the Parliament of 1621-22, save those for the County and for the Borough of Ilchester. Willis's *Parl. Notitia* supplies this deficiency, although with one or

two inaccuracies, which fortunately we are enabled to correct by other sources. Among the papers of the Duke of Rutland, calendered by the *Hist. MSS. Commission*, is a List of Members returned to this Parliament, and the missing Somerset Members are printed in a note to the Preface to the Index to Part I. of the Blue Book Returns. According to this authority the Members for Minehead were "Francis Pearce, gent.," and "Sir Robert Lloyd, Knight." Willis gives them as "Mr. Secretary Francis Pearce, esq.," and "Sir Thomas Wentworth, Knight." Now it is quite certain that Sir Thomas Wentworth—afterwards the well-known Earl of Strafford—was returned for Minehead to this Parliament. From the *Commons' Journals* we gather that some uncertainty existed at the time as to the right of election for Minehead, and that the matter was brought before a Committee of the House. On March 16th, 1620-1, "a Report was presented from the Committee of Elections, touching the Borough of Mynehead, That the election of Mr. Secretary and Sir Thomas Wentworth is good." Wentworth was also elected for Yorkshire, and on his deciding to sit for his northern constituency, doubtless Sir Robert Lloyd was then returned for Minehead in his place.

Who was this Francis Pearce, and what was the nature of the Secretaryship he held? His description of "Mr. Secretary" would lead to the supposition that he was one of the Secretaries of State, but his name is not to be found, nor any reference to him in the usual Lists of Chief Secretaries. Sir Robert Lloyd was knighted at Theobalds, 19th July, 1616, but I know nothing more of him.

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

35. MONOLITH ON BATCOMBE HILL. (I. vii. 313, viii. 343, 344.)—In reference to the remains of a stone cross at the cross roads on the top of Batcombe Hill,—when I was Curate of Batcombe, in the year 1858, the tradition was that this cross marked the site of an ancient burying place. The inhabitants of Minterne, having no Church of their own, buried their dead around this cross, so as to be within sight of the Parish Church at Yetminster, about five miles distant. It is a certain fact that, coming from the direction of Minterne, this cross is the first point from which you can see Yetminster Church, and this tradition was so constantly affirmed in the above-mentioned year that I am inclined to look upon all other theories on the subject as later myths.

G. B. SOUTHWELL, Alton Saint Pancras.

36. BATCH. WIND'S BATCH. (I. viii. 388.)—The word batch in this neighbourhood, on the confines of Dorset, Devon, and Somerset, is applied to a small, steep, wooded bank. What is the derivation? This can hardly come from the Welsh word bach, a spring!

W. HERBERT EVANS, Forde Abbey.

37. Having regard to the presence of a stream, the name, perhaps, comes from the Teutonic *bach* or *beck*, a brook, e.g., *Lauterbach*, *Holbeck*. (Vide Chambers' *Etymological English Dict.*, p. 581). He further says that *beck*—the common name for a *little* stream in the Lake district—is from the "Icelandic *bekkr*, cognate with German *bach*." *Bach* in Welsh is, as far as I know, simply *little*: thus the Rhondda *Vach* (or *bach*) river is now-a-days, as often as not, called the *Little Rhondda*. This opens up the rather interesting question as to whether the Teutonic and Welsh *bach* and Icelandic *bekkr* are not near relations.

As to *Wind*—"Win," says my friend, Mr. Crossing, in his "*Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor*," "is a synonym of *ean*, water." This word *ean* is undoubtedly one of the Celtic forms for water. *Ean bach* would, therefore, signify the little water. I do not know the stream in question, but if the water is dark, we might add another Celtic word *ddu*, black, and would then have EAN DDU (pronounced *dee*) BACH, the little dark water. In these cases the names are certainly "as old as the times of the Britons."

On the other hand we must not forget that there is a *hill* as well as a brook. And in this connection it should be mentioned that the mounds, used as refuges by cattle in the marshy levels of Somerset in time of flood, are known as *batches* or *mumps*. Here again it is possible that *bach* comes in, as the mounds are *small* hillocks; or the word may really be the same as *batch*, which means not only a baking but a quantity of any matter thrown together, and these mounds, being artificial, may well take their name from *batch*. But *batch* is a Saxon word.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

38. LOCAL NAMES.—PARISH OF DORCHESTER ST. PETER.—In this parish, being wholly urban, there are no field-names, curious or common-place. But, as a very small item towards the accomplishment of the Dorset Editor's well-devised scheme, (I. i. 5.), I may record three changes of place-names which have come about within my memory, and which, I think, are already unknown to my younger neighbours.

1. TRINITY ST.—This was formerly known only as Back South St. Some years ago houses were pulled down, and on their site an opening into High Street was made. This short new piece of street, facing Trinity Church, was called Trinity St. Then this name was, as it were, passed on to Back South St., a name hardly ever heard now.

2. DURNGATE ST.—In my boyhood I never heard this name. The street was always called Wood and Stone Lane, from a public-house having that curious sign. Then, simply, I think, from the name being painted up, Durngate Street became the designation, and now you hear no other. In this case the change is a return to the ancient name. In old documents the street is always Durngate, or Durn Lane.

3. NORTH SQUARE is an open space, neither square nor even oblong. But North Square, and nothing else is now its name. Rightly, however, it should be called the Bull Stake. It was here that Dorchester bull baitings took place; and it is a pity that a blundering modern name should usurp the place of one which is of itself a tradition. It may be not amiss to note that close by are, and always were the Shambles. One firm, now in great business there, is of more than 200 years' standing. Now from the Minute Books of the Borough of Weymouth it appears that it was illegal for a butcher to kill a bull without having it baited. Therefore it was according to the fitness of things that the bull-stake should be hard by the Shambles.

Whilst talking about St. Peter's Parish and its streets, I cannot avoid adding a word about the Roman *Via* which intersected it. Which of the streets is the *Via Iceniana*? Almost every one who knows Dorchester will answer—"The High Street, of course." Well, I have heard it doubted, and that not without reasons to back up the doubt. Durngate Street, at or near the foot of which the Roman East Gate is asserted to have been, was thought by my friend to have been the line of the *Via* through St. Peter's Parish. I must not, however, attempt to go into the argument, which would (for one thing) take me into other parishes. South Street was certainly the line of the *Via* to Clavinio and Radipole. But the *Via*, which, I suppose, went northward, seems to have left no sign. Northward there was probably a fen—a lake, indeed, as our chief Dorchester antiquary says. But through fen or lake the Romans, I fancy, would drive a causeway, if (I had almost said) only to complete the Carfax. Where was this causeway?

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

39. "Go to Pot." (I. vii. 327, viii. 348-51.)—Here is yet another instance which may be acceptable.

"The smaller pesun, the more to pott,
The fayrer woman, the more gylott."

M.S. Douce, 52.

It here, presumably, means "to the bad." A gylott or giglet signifies a giddy romping girl. (See "*Western Antiquary*," vol. vi, p. 274.)

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

40. LOCAL "BIRD-NAMES."—I think if some of your correspondents in Somerset and Dorset would give the local names now or formerly used for common birds, they would interest many of your readers, and it would probably be the means of rescuing many curious words from oblivion. Forty or fifty years ago village boys in Somerset used to call the hedge-sparrow the "dunnick," the yellow-hammer the "vuz-acker" (? furze-waker). Are these provincialisms known now? Another bird was called the "cuckoo-waker."

W.

41. DORSET SESSIONS AND ASSIZES, 1614—1638. (I. v. 235, vii. 305.)—At the Assizes and General Gaol Delivery, held at Dorchester, on Thursday, 27th June, 2 Car. I. (1626) before Sir John Walter, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir John Dinham, one of the said Barons, the following order was made respecting the new County Gaol.

“Upon a certificate under the hands of Sr John Broune, Sir Thomas ffreeke, Sr Thomas Trenchard, Knights, Richard Swayne, and Henry Drake, Esqrs., Justices of Peace within the said County of Dorset, Thomas Leete, John ffry, William Lawrence, John Pyne, and Charles Willes, gent. of the Grand Jury of the said County, made at these Assizes unto the said Judges of Assizes by virtue of an order of reference from the last Lent Assizes directed unto the said Justices of peace and gent. of the grand Jury, for the setting downe of means and orders for the finishing and government of the newe gaole maineprize and house of correction lately erected in Dorchester for the use of the whole County by the assent of the said gent. under there hands subscribed and at there request. It is at this present Assizes ordered by the Courte That wheras there is yet wanting the summe of 30^{li}. and upwards for the finishing of the said newe erected house, That one years rate more according to the proporcion of the common rates payable to the gaile and maimed souldiers to begin from and after the next Easter Sessions shalbe collected over the whole County wth w^{ch} the summe of fifty pounds more to be taken out of the Common Treasury and such arrearages of former rates as may be gotten in will accomplish the said worke.” The arrears above mentioned are to be demanded and collected by the justices of peace in their divisions. “And wheras it is doubtful whether the newe house wilbe sufficient and convenient to conteine and discharge all the offices and employments for w^{ch} it is intended It is therefore desired That the next succeedinge sheriffe of the said County of Dorsett may accept of the said newe erected house and make use thereof for the keeping of the common gaole maineprize and house of correction during the yeare following, and during that time the old house of Correction of Sherborne to rest voyd, or to be let out at a rent for the benefit of the County. And if by that yeares experience it shall appeare that the said newe house will discharge all the offices aforesaid wth conveniency, then the same to be settled and employed to those uses wthout change or alteration, and the old house to be sold and turned into the stock for the common benefit of the County, But if otherwise the newe house prove not capable of all the employments aforesaid, Then the old house to be reteyned and converted to his former use.

per Cur.

Ex^{tur} p. Simonem

Spartharst, Cl^{ic}. Assisar.”

△.

42. CHANGE OF EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.—With the issue of the present number of *N. & Q. for S. & D.*, the Editorship of the Somerset section changes hands. This necessity, arising out of matters purely personal, has been imminent for some time past, and the subscribers may be congratulated on the fact that the future services have been secured of a gentleman who is not only willing, but, as his antecedents abundantly prove, unquestionably able to continue the conduct of his share of our local "*Notes & Queries.*"

It is with extreme regret that the late Editor retires from his post. His past career has been crowded with pleasant experiences, and has led to not a few literary friendships, in gratefully acknowledging which he must not forget the universal courtesy of those with whom he has been thrown in contact, whether fellow Editor, contributor, or subscriber, and although his name will not henceforth appear on the title-page, he lives in the hope that he may still be allowed to shew his warm interest in all that concerns the future of this West Country periodical.

"*N. & Q. for S. & D.*" is now fully established, and its success is acknowledged not only in this country, but in America, whilst the support it has continued to receive since its commencement, now two years and a half ago, emboldens its retiring Editor to believe that the foreshadowing contained in the prospectus will be amply realised, and that nothing more than the earnest support of all who feel an interest in its pages will be needed to secure for it a career of usefulness for many years to come.

43. STURMINSTER MARSHALL SURVEY, 1819.—The Rev. James Cross, Vicar of Sturminster Marshall, has placed in my hands for examination a survey of his parish, undated, but evidently of the year 1819,* which gives the names of the owners and their tenants at that period, the acreage and ratings of their holdings, and the names of the fields, or portions of ground, of which the latter are comprised.

This document, which is slightly imperfect, is interesting as illustrating the manner in which the open fields, all traces of which have disappeared since the Inclosure Award in 1845, were divided into small strips or portions among various proprietors, and as indicating the numerous rights of common which were attached to the separate estates or "livings."

There appear to have been five open arable fields called respectively, Pennyworth Field, South Hookland, North Hookland, Greenstreet Field, and Breach Field. These fields, as stated by Mr. Ahuzzath Legg, an old inhabitant, were cultivated

* The parishioners of S. M. were charged by William Summers, Nov. 1st, 1819, the sum of £5 5s. od. for "Perambulating the Parish and drawing a description of the same," and £193 10s. od. for "Surveying the Parish, and making Poor's Rate of the same, 3870a. 1r. 18p. at 1s. per acre."

on a three years' system, the first year being assigned to wheat, the second to barley, oats, or other grain,—the soil not being suitable for peas and beans, which were seldom, if ever, sown,—and the third year the ground was left fallow as a sheep run. By the 18th Sept. in each year all the fields were open for sheep, swine, horses, &c., to run in them, for a longer or shorter period. When the turn for fallow came in the triennial rotation, the fields continued open for this purpose till some time in November at the close of the 3rd year, when wheat sowing for the next year's crop began.*

Three of the fields mentioned above, viz., Pennyworth, and N. and S. Hookland, if not all of them, were divided into portions called Furlongs, and the Furlongs, in their turn, consisted of numerous strips held by different proprietors. The Furlongs ("furrow-longs") as explained by Mr. Seebohm (*English Village Community*, 1884, p. 2.) would normally be the length of the drive of the plough before it turned, which "by long custom was fixed at 40 rods." They varied much in breadth, and in them were comprised a greater or less number of strips of land, usually of an acre or half-acre in extent. On referring to the Sturminster Marshall Survey it may be observed that *Pennyworth Field* contained Bottom Furlong, Quitton Hill F., Lower Crazy F., Higher Crazy F., Piece F., Baily Hill F., Pennyworth Hill F., and Charborough Footroad F.

South Hookland contained Broomhill Bottom Furlong, Elderstump F., Lower Watershard F., Brains Pit F., Baily Ash F., Port Road F., Higher Limepit F., Baily Hill F., Pennylane F., Piece F., Ridon Hill F., Thorn Gould F., Shapwick F., Pigs Bush F., and Sheepwash F.

North Hookland contained Long Combe F., Dargole F., Cocks Ditch F., Greenway F., Everland or Eversland F., Everland Plain, Westley Way, and Broadland.

The three other open fields were also subdivided, but the names of the subdivisions are not recorded in the Survey, except that Long Craut Furlong, a name which survives in "Long Crats," is mentioned as lying in *Breach Field*.

Thus, William Churchill, Esq., Proprietor, (Mrs. Nowlson, Occupier), had within the limits of *Pennyworth Field* 9 distinct pieces of arable land in Bottom Furlong, 6 in Quitton Hill Furlong, 1 in Lower and 1 in Higher Crazy Furlong; in *South Hookland* 19 arable plots, distributed through various Furlongs in the field; in *North Hookland* 13 similar arable plots; in *Sturminster Meadow* 24 nameless plots of meadow land; in *North Hookland*, again, 9 arable plots; in *Greenstreet Field* 20 arable nameless plots; and 15 or upwards (for a leaf is here missing)

* Another old inhabitant maintains that ploughing for barley and oats sowing began at Martinmas, and for wheat sowing on Sept. 18th, or Woodbury Hill Fair.

in Long Craut Furlong in *Breach Field*. These plots, judging by the reference numbers attached to them, were not contiguous, but scattered throughout the respective Fields, and this, I am told by Mr. Legg, was actually the case. He further informed me, at an interview on 15th Aug. last, that the strips of which the Furlongs were composed varied in extent, but the "Head-ground," or Head-land, which ran along the ends of a series of strips, and on which the horses at plough turned, was always larger than the others, as a compensation for the inconvenience so caused to the owner. In addition to this the Head-ground afforded the only access to the strips, and its crop ought to be cut and carried earlier than the rest, since, if this were not the case, it was liable to be trodden down and driven over by the wagons and horses on their way to the respective lands. One of these headlands was denominated "Popjoy's Butt," so called because it *abuted* against some other holding or portion of the field or from its humpy shape, Popjoy being, it seems, an owner who long ago had bequeathed his name to it.*

The cultivation of these strips in the open fields occasionally gave rise to disputes between the several occupiers,—some of whom would greedily plough away nearly the whole "Landshard" † which separated their holdings from those of the adjoining occupiers. Such disputes were arranged by the Jury of twelve men, serving in the Court Leet.

Breach field had but few furlongs, and these of large size, and the majority of them belonged to Mr. Trenchard and Mr. Churchill.

In addition to these arable fields, there was a grass meadow called Sturminster Mead, wherein were numerous strips, usually marked off by stones set at intervals, and many of the strips themselves were "gored," or narrowed to a point at one extremity, "like a cow's tail," as my informant expressed it. ‡ This meadow was closed for hay on 14th Feb., and "broke," or was thrown open for cattle on 11th Aug. The hay belonged to the owners of the strips or gores.

The other point of interest presented by this Survey arises with reference to the ancient commonable rights attached to the various holdings. These rights at Sturminster Marshall existed in the Common, in the first swathe of Shapwick Marsh, and in the second swathe of the same, or, as it is usually termed in the Survey, so many rights were owned in *First Marsh*, and so many

* Katheren, dr. of Richard Popjoye, was baptised at S. M., 1611.

† Landshare, *i.e.*, land-division. The strips themselves are usually called "lands" or "launds" in Dorset, though Mr. Legg did not recollect any name for them.

‡ The old inhabitant previously mentioned affirms that the $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre strips of land in Sturminster Meadow were called *Butts*, and those of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in extent were called *Snakes*.

Second Marsh. Thus, *John Barnes*, in respect of the land he owns, has 40 rights in the Common, 4 in First Marsh, and 8 in Second Marsh; *William Churchill*, Esq., 62½, 21, and 10¾ rights, and probably many more, as a leaf of the document is missing at this point, besides one second swathe in Shapwick Marsh once in two years; *J. Trenchard*, Esq., 117¾, 59, and 23¼; Sir W. W. Yea, 46¼, 35, and 10, respectively. Rev. Dr. Heath, Vicar, had 5 rights in the Common, and 10 in First Marsh. Mrs. Grosvenor had but few common rights, but it is stated that in Sturminster Meadow she had "8 feet round the River," equivalent to 1a. 1r. 15p. in extent, and yielding 1s. 8d., when rated at 2s. in the pound.* The Rev. — Bissett and the Feoffees of Lyford Alms House are each mentioned as having a right in Combe Common, a poor piece of ground, which was not generally in "rights," and must be distinguished from the Common already mentioned. The nature of these rights is thus explained by Mr. Legg. No hay, he says, was ever made in Shapwick Marsh, (so named from its situation near the parish of that name, which lies on the opposite side of the river,) but the Marsh was thrown open twice a year, first in June for three weeks and three days, — fully long enough for the consumption of all the grass growing there, — and secondly on the grand event of the neighbourhood, Woodbury Hill Fair, 18th Sept., and it then remained open till 14th Feb. following, Old Candlemas. These open periods were severally called First and Second Swathe. Within the former of these, when the cows had been about nine days or a fortnight feeding upon the grass, a feast of Sillabub was held. This was a joint-stock merrymaking, to which one person would contribute the milk of one cow, another the milk of two, and so on, according to his ability, and Dr. Heath (Vicar 1805—1822) would send a bottle of wine as his contribution to the festivity. The sillabub was made in the milking pails, and drunk after milking time.

Two curious customs were connected with Shapwick Marsh and Sturminster Mead. The Trenchards, as owners of the Newton property, had the right of running a horse in Shapwick Marsh, after the Marsh was "broke," on the condition that it might be used in sending for the midwife, (latterly, for the parish doctor). This condition, even if it were anything beyond a jocular tenure, was never known to be acted on, as the time and trouble consumed in catching the horse would be better employed in sending a foot messenger into Wimborne, for the necessary assistance. Mrs. Grosvenor, of Charborough Park, also had the right (attached to what is now the Reading Room) of running a mare and foal in Sturminster Mead, on the condition that the former might be used in sending for assistance in case of fire.

* It is stated that the hay from this piece was used for the beasts in the Pound.

The common in the moors was open throughout the year. All persons who had rights in the common had authority to run one beast or bullock there, for every several right,—*two* rights admitting *one* horse. These rights were usually let at £1 each, but latterly for £2, but at a rate of 2s. in the pound were in 1819 assessed at 1s. The number of sheep, however, which could be turned upon the arable land when the fields had “broke,” was proportionate to the extent of the strips of land held therein.

The whole of this system of agriculture and pasturage was abolished when the Inclosure Award was settled in 1845, and the land of the parish divided afresh among several proprietors. The customs here narrated could no doubt be more fully and accurately described, if reference could be made to the Court Rolls of the principal Manor in the parish, but in the mean time it will be advisable to place on record the mass of information gathered from the early recollections of Mr. Legg, who is now, in all probability, the only man living who is familiar with the conditions under which farming was in olden time carried on in the parish where he has so long resided.||

The following tabular statement is a summary of the Survey which has formed the basis of the present communication. L = Leaseholder, P = Proprietor, O = Occupier.

Proprietor.	Holding or Occupier.	Acreage. a. r. p.	Rights in	Rights	Rights
			Common.	in 1st Marsh†	in 2nd Marsh‡
John Barnes	Beste's	13 3 18	5	2	2
„	Bartom's and Haysome's	19 3 0	7½		1
„	Dyke's	21 0 26	5		1
„	Keats's	5 3 18	2½		
„	Lower House	16 1 38	5		1
„	Pinchard's	4 1 19			
„	Small's	12 1 11	5		1
„	Titoes	43 3 10	10	4	2
Henry Banks, Esq.	J. Pearse, O.	5 1 21	2½		
John Bull	Himself		20		
Rev Bissett	Austin's, Tho. Laws, O.	108 0 30	*		
Wm. Churchill, Esq.	Mrs. Nowlson, O.	†			
„	? Jno. Hurdle, O.	36 2 34	11¼	7	2
„	Derham's, John Curtis, O	26 3 11	10	6	2
„	Chin's	4 1 2	2½		††
„	Hawkley's, John Barnes, L. & O.	9 3 3	2½	3 or 5	
„	Gould's	3 3 13		2	
„	Hawkley's, Wm. Thorne, O	3 3 37			
„	Austin's	5 3 2			
„	Home Living	1 0 22			
„	Tile House Living	8 2 11			

|| Mr. Legg has died since this paper was written, viz., on 6th March, 1890.

† Frequently styled “1st Swathe in Shapwick Marsh.”

‡ Frequently styled “2nd Swathe in Shapwick Marsh.”

* Right in Combe Common, paying 5s. 5d. when rated at 2s. in the £.

† Upwards of 396 acres, but a leaf is missing here. Mrs. Nowlson's rate at 2s., on Newton Farm, was £30 12s.

†† One right, 2nd Swathe in Shapwick Marsh, *once in two years*.

Proprietor.	Holding or Occupier.	Acreege. a. r. p.	Rights in Common.	Rights in 1st Marsh.	Rights in 2nd Marsh.
Wm. Churchill, Esq.	Holmes (late Gallop's), John Bool, L. & O.	11 3 15	7	2	1
"	Randell's, John Bool, L.	1 0 11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Herbert Legg, O.	8 2 11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$		2
"	.. Carter, O.	3 35	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Jas. Davis, L. & O.	22			
"	Skinner's, Wm. Mackrell, O	10 0 1	5		1
"	Fry's	37 3 35	10	2	2
"	W. Dean, O.	15			
"	W. Cox, O., Cottage, &c.	1 14			
"	W. Bown, O.	272 3 8			
" (P. & O.)	Plantation	160 1 0			
"	Mansion House, Hon. Edw. Harboard, O.	6 0 39			
Crewkerne School	John Barns, O.	3 0 7			
Churchwardens	Henry Hurdle, O.	1 2 9			
Henry Cox, P. & O.	Cottage	13			
Jas. Collins	John Cox, O.	21			
John Cox, P. & O.		1 36			
John Carter	Orchard	1 13			
"	Cottage	14			
Edith Crabb, P. & O	Meadow, H. Hurdle, O.	1 13			
.... Dugdale					
Rev. L. H. Dillon, P. & O.	Meadow	2 0 34			
Robt. Everet, P. & O.		4 2 30			
Francis Everett	Cottage	1 9			
Charles Ellis	Red Lion Inn, Stephen Belben	1 37			
.... Fitch (late)	Thos. Bartlett, O.	16 2 5			
W. Florence, P. & O	Cottage	10			
Feoffees of Lyford					
Alms House	Samuel Loader, O.	186 1 30	*		
Mrs. Grosvenor	Willice's, John Bool, O.	58 0 13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Late Uson's, John Barns, O.	3 2 22	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	†	
" (P. & O.)	Plantations	25 3 23			
"	Manor Ho. & Ground, John Foster	1 14			
"	Amor Farm, Messrs. Uphill, O.	456 0 17			
John Gallop, P. & O.	Cottage	16			
Thos. Gallop	Cottage	16			
Rev. Dr. Heath, P. & O.		122 0 1	5	10	
John Haysome, P. & O.	Cottage	1 10			
Sir Jas. Hanham	Late Cains's	3 2 13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
—Jennings, P. & O.	Cottage	17			
H. Jenkins	J. Carter, O.	3 0 38	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
"	Cottage	25			
Thos. Kent, P. & O.	Cottage	27			
Andrew Legg	Herbert Legg, O.	14 0 30			
" P. & O.		1 3 27	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2

* Right in Combe Common, 10s. 4d.

† Eight foot round the river (1a. 1r. 15p.)

Proprietor.	Holding or Occupier.	Acreage.			Rights in Common.	Rights in 1st Marsh.	Rights in 2nd Marsh.
		a.	r.	p.			
Andrew Legg	Cottage, Henry Legg, O.			35			
"	Late Ilchester's, J. Oxford, O.			3 5			
Aaron Legg, P. & O.	House	1		34			
Wm. Mackrell, P. & O.	King's	16	0	5	5		1
"	Burges's	10	3	37	5		1
"	Banger's	23	0	38	7½		1½
"	Newton Cottage	51	2	34	15		3
"	Bryant's	8	1	19	2½	1	½
"	Quarter Farm	36	1	2	10	7½	1½
"	Pitman's or Drake's	9	1	33	2½		½
"	Gawler's	3	2	4			
"	Adams's	8	0	36	2½		½
"	P. Gallop, O.	4	0	10			
"	P. Jos. Randell, O.			3 17			
Jas. Norton, P. & O.	Cottage			28			
Wm. Pitt, Esq., P. & O.	Meadow	1	2	11			
John Robins,							
"	P. & O. Cottage			25			
"	P. "			21			
John Reeves, P. & O.	Cottage & Smith's Shop.	1		35			
Claude Scott, Esq.,							
"	P. & O. Meadow	1	1	13			
John Trenchard, Esq.	J. F. Hart, O.	296	1	38	77½	59	17
"	Jas. Collins, O.	8	0	1	3½		½
"	Henry Laws, L.						
"	Herbert Legg, O.	13	2	36	5		
"	Short's, John Bool, L. & O.	19	2	17	7½		1½
"	Wingate's	1	2	32	1½		½
"	Flowrence's	2	27		1¼		¼
"	Corn's Living, J. Curtis, O.	13	3	36	5		1
"	Home Living	12	0	31	3¼		1
"	Wm. Thorne, O.	14	1	27	5		1 (2)
"	John Reeves, O.	3	2	6	2½		½
"	John Laws, copyholder, Haram Legg, O.	1	2	0	1¼		¼
"	"			1 39	1¼		
"	"			*	1¼		½
... Wickham, Esq.	Herbert Legg, O.	32	0	28	10		2
"	... Adams, O.	288	1	17			
"	Christr Sperrier, Esq., O.	29	1	35			
John Williams, P. & O.	Cottage			38			
Sir W. W. Yea	H. Jenkins, O.	211	1	7	46½	35	10

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

44. PLACE-NAMES, 'SOMERSET AND 'SEAMER.' (I. v. 231, vi. 257, viii. 356, II. ix. 9.)—The "bestowal" of (as I infer) unlearned ink by H.F.N. on this subject is accompanied by the note-worthy circumstance, that we are led entirely away from the point mooted in the original note, and that we are landed in a theory which names the parent after the offspring; and that, moreover, at the sacrifice of common sense as well as experience.

* Apparently not attached to any land.

To be sure, it may be a want of perception on my part, but I admit I do not see either the sense or the experimental probability of Horse-island-mere, Horns-island-mere, Skips-island-mere, or Witherns-island-mere. Might one suggest to H.F.N. the expediency of finding such "high and dry spots" as he wishes to assume, situated as he assumes, either at Whittlesey or any other of the meres he names, that ever could have been such "islands" as he assumes. I know that he cannot in most of them, simply because the waters in question still lie as they always have lain, in hollows with no "high and dry spots" that could ever have been encircled by their waters. Take Hornsea—which, by the way, is written Hornesse (or Horness-e, to suit H.F.N.'s mode of division) in Domesday—which is the largest of the East Riding sea-meres, and the description given of it is as follows:—"A water pretty deep, and always fresh, about a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad: it hath in it three little plots: it is fed with the waters that run into it of the adjoining higher grounds from the north, south, and west: eastward it runs into the sea by a ditch, called the stream-ditch, &c." I doubt H.F.N.'s "high and dry spot" would be bad to find in such a mere as this. Let him consult local descriptions, or study the contours in the Ordnance Survey for the others, and see if he will be able to find one single set of physical facts to back his most notable theory. By the way also, the Domesday form of Whittlesea mere rather disposes of H.F.N.'s theory in another, and some-what inconvenient mode. The said form is Witelesmare, which H.F.N. will find it difficult to expand into "Wittel's-island-mere." And, by the way again, there is another instance of the accretion—if I may still be allowed to term it so—of *mere* upon *sea* at no great distance from Whittlesea-mere, namely Ramsey-mere. Of course this becomes Ram's-island-mere to suit the new theory; Ram, Horse, Horne, Skip and the rest—the felicitously named Wittol always excepted—being, I suppose, men, beasts, or things, to suit convenience or fancy.

On the whole, while it is a little difficult to look upon H.F.N.'s suggestion as a serious attempt to add to the information obtainable, touching the derivation mooted—seeing that the origin of the word Seamer is summarily dismissed by him, at least decisively turned out of court—is it altogether gratuitous, and uncalled for to suggest that such theories as the one in question should be supported by something better than the inventor's "I believe," or that they should at least not be such as to provoke a smile when tried by the touchstone of ordinary common sense? Of course, every elementary student of local nomenclature is aware of the part played by the element *eg*, *ig*, and its many variant forms, in place-names, and of the interest attaching to it by reason of the accretionary process so frequently illustrated in connection with it. But is that any reason why we should be tacitly desired to forget the original name brought under discussion—or Seamer—into

which *eg*, or *ig*, &c., cannot by any possibility be thrust, or to accept a series of guesses at possibilities that could never have occurred? For that seems to be the end of the matter in the communication under notice.

J. C. ATKINSON.

45. EARLY BISHOPS OF BATH AND WELLS. (II. ix. 14.)—In answer to your correspondent, it may be safely asserted that neither Jocelin nor any of his predecessors assumed the title of Bishop of Bath *and* Wells, in official document or seal.

The statements of Warner, and of others since Wharton's time, 'that the composition between the two chapters, and the assumption by the Bishop of the dual title, took place in Bishop Robert's episcopate', are based on Wharton's and Godwin's authority. Both those writers have been misled, and have misled others, by following an unsupported statement in an anonymous tract in our Registers of the date of the 15th Century, Bishop Bubwith's time, at variance with the consecutive evidence of the earlier Charters in the Registers, which Wharton in 'Anglia Sacra' (i. 561) has quoted under the title of the 'Canon of Wells.' Notwithstanding it may be safely asserted that there is no evidence to support the statement of the arrangement made by Bishop Robert. I may add that my paper on Roger, "first Bishop of Bath and Wells," forms one of a Series of papers published in the "*Archæologia*," Volumes 50 and 51, which are based on these documents in the Registers of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. I will refer to the paper on "Reginald, Bishop of Bath," in vol. 50, pp. 1-2, and note on p. 11, for a fuller answer to your correspondent than would suit your space. Also he will find this subject treated by another writer, from another point of view, in the "*Genealogist*," of July and October, 1885.

April 14th.

C. M. CHURCH, Wells.

46. KING ARTHUR'S GRAVE. AN EXPLANATION. (I. viii. 362.)—I have gathered the following information with regard to this mysterious stone.

(1). A lady, who visited the spot in 1886, writes that it lies in a recess on the bank of the river Camel, which recess is formed by a natural screen of rocks. The spot is about a mile and a half from Camelford. The length of the stone is 7 or 8 feet; it is very massive, and "shaped curiously." Her companion, a good Latin Scholar, could only make out an A. In the immediate neighbourhood is an old bridge known as *Slaughter's Bridge*, opposite this is the *King's Mill*, and lower down the *Knights' Ford*. She concludes "The place is so unknown, that a gentleman, who resided 20 years in Camelford, had never heard of it; but the people of the land are quite sure of their tradition."

(2). The friend of my Exmoor acquaintance states that some 30 years since, when about "one and half or two miles from Camelford," he encountered a countryman, who offered to show him what he called '*King Arthur's Grave*.' He thinks that it lay about 2 feet above the stream, and considers the recess artificial. The letter A was quite distinct, and he fancies R, but the *Hic jacet Arturus rex*—if he ever mentioned such an inscription—"must have been a joke, or at all events an exaggeration." In a postscript my informant adds that, according to his recollection, "the stone is not on the main Camel river, but on a much smaller stream, somewhere West of Rowtor. I am inclined to think," he concludes, "that it is a mere brook, narrow and shallow, and on the left bank lies the stone."

There is no doubt that both my correspondents refer to the same stone, as I forwarded the latter a copy of the former's sketch, which enabled him at once to identify the spot.

This is the sum of my researches. I am not, myself, in a position to visit the stone. But there are others who are; and surely some Cornishman among the readers of this periodical might, either by himself or his friends, search out the place, and take an accurate copy of the inscription. On such evidence as that before us it is impossible to pronounce an opinion—worth much at any rate. But a stone with a similarly arranged inscription, *i.e.*, lengthwise, has been supposed by a very competent authority, to mark the grave of a British Chief of the 5th or 6th century, and Arthur, according to Mr. W. H. Overall, F.S.A., (*vide* 'Dictionary of Chronology' p. 39,) was "first mentioned in history, 467, . . . assumed the purple, 528, wounded in battle *near Camelford*, and died 535"—(though he adds "buried at Glastonbury.") And surely such names as Slaughter's Bridge, the King's Mill, and the Knights' Ford, are significant of something.

JOHN H. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

47. MONOLITH ON BATCOMBE HILL. (I. vii. 313, viii. 343, 344, II. ix. 35.)—In the early days of our English Christianity, when there were as yet no Parish Churches, the assemblies of the faithful were held in the open air, at such spots as the convenience of the moment might dictate, or previous appointment might determine. Wherever they met, they first set up a Cross, and that Cross made the place for the time a Church. Of places so consecrated by occasional use there might sometimes be many within a small circuit, before one would approve itself as desirable above all others for the usual Church-place of the district. Sometimes the custom of the neighbourhood would settle upon a single spot, sometimes upon more than one, to hold their Christian assemblies in. When habit had consecrated any such spot, it is natural to suppose that a Cross of a more permanent nature would be erected in that place. In early times it would not

have been a stone cross, but a wooden one of solid and durable structure. At such permanent Crosses was Divine Service held, the Sacraments were administered, and the Word was preached. So much is capable of (I might almost venture to say) documentary proof; I am not however aware of any record that the dead were buried around such Crosses. But we hardly need a written page to assure us that such must have been the custom. For if they did not bury around the Cross of worship, where did they bury? We know that they did not place their dead in the old cemeteries on the downs and wastes, from the simple fact that these were designated 'the heathen burial-places.' They surely buried where they worshipped, as we do now, or did till lately; and the Cross on Batcombe Hill is the stone representative of an early wooden Cross, which was the Church of the district in the first age. In many cases the Cross of worship determined the site of the later parish church, when it took the form of a roofed house; and if for local reasons the Church was pitched elsewhere, an affectionate memory would linger around the old spot, and long survive in a tradition such as that which Mr. Southwell testifies to in his most valuable reminiscence.

J. EARLE.

48. STRONG FAMILY OF SOMERSET.—Hon. Caleb Strong, who was Governor of the State of Massachusetts from 1800 to 1807, and from 1812 to 1816, prepared, more than one hundred and ten years ago, a genealogical account of his family. His emigrant ancestor to New England was Elder John Strong, of whom he gives the following account:—

“He was born and lived in England, at [or near] Taunton, in Somersetshire. His father, whose name was Richard, died while his son was young. His grandfather, who was a Roman Catholic, lived to be very old, but died before his grandson left England.

“He came to America in the year 1630. He sailed from Plymouth, in England, [on the 30th of March, 1630, in the *Mary and John*,] in company with Mr. Warham, Maverick, Mason, Clap, &c., and arrived at Nantucket on the 30th of May, of that year, and settled in Dorchester. He married his first wife in England, who died [on the passage, or] immediately after landing in this country, leaving two young children, the youngest of which died two months after its mother.

“He married his second wife, whose name was Abigail Ford, (she was sister to Capt. Clap's wife,) at Dorchester in 1635 or 1636. He afterwards removed from Dorchester to Windsor, in Connecticut, and with four others, to wit Messrs. Mason, Ludlow, Woolcot and Stoughton, was appointed to bring forward the settlement at that place.

"He lived there several years, and from thence removed to Northampton, in the year 1659 or 1660, where he died April 14th, 1699, about 94 years old. He was the first Ruling Elder of the Church in Northampton. His wife died July 6th, 1688. A sister of his came with him from England, who afterwards married a person by the name of Dean.

"He had 16 children besides that which died young as above mentioned."

The whole of the paper from which the above is extracted was printed from Gov. Strong's own manuscript by his grandson, Edward Strong, M.D., of Newton, Mass., in 1869, in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. 23, pp. 294-6. The words within brackets were added by Dr. Strong.

It is supposed that Elder John Strong's first wife was Margery, daughter of William Deane, of South Chard, who died in 1634, and whose will, dated July 22nd, 1634, mentions daughter Margerie Strong, and grandchild John Strong. Elder John Strong's only surviving child by his first wife was named John.

The name of the Mr. Deane who married Elder Strong's sister is not known, but it was probably either John or Walter Deane, (sons it is supposed of the above William Deane, of South Chard,) who came to New England as early as 1638, in which year they settled at Taunton, in Plymouth Colony. Elder Strong settled at Taunton about the same time. Walter Deane, in a deed dated 1691, calls Strong a "brother-in-law," and it was once supposed that Walter's wife, Eleanor, was a sister to Strong, but it has since been ascertained that she was a daughter of a Mr. Cogan. The wife of John Deane was named Alice.

I would be thankful for further information about this family of Strong.

JOHN WARD DEAN,

18, Somerset St., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

[The Will of Geo. Stronge of Stogursey, Somerset, Gent., proved Feb., 8, 1655-6, mentions his brother John, and his sisters Jane, Elinor and Joane. "Somerset Wills," iv. 66.]

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

49. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS—*Continued*—(II. ix. 10).

1st. January, 1572, to 31st May, 1575.

Folio	Name of Deceased	Parish	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased	Date of Administration.
24	Allen, Henry	Gillingam	John, son	6 Mar., 1572
6	Ashley, Elizabeth	Gyles Wynborne	Henry, husband	30 Apl., 1572
1	Arundell, Dame Margaret, widow	Shaston	Jane Bevill al's Arundell, daughter, with consent of Matthew & Charles, sons	25 Jan., 1571

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
27	Boston al's Setherington, Henry	Wymbourne Mynster	Margaret, mother, during minority of Jane, Anne, and Avice, sisters of deceased.	22 Apl., 1573
70	Byrte, James	Shaston	John, son	31 Mar., 1574
5	Cheryet, James	Gussage All Saints	Katherine, relict	28 Apl., 1572
68	Clavill, Walter	Wynfrith Newborowe	Roger, son	1 Feb., 1574
2	Clewes. John, gen.	Poole	(John ? illegible) Skerne of Turnerspiddle, arm., during minority of John, Augustine, and Elizabeth children of deceased.	28 Jan., 1571
59	Dakyn, Edward	"Fayrefeld," co. Dorset	William son	7 Oct., 1574
62	Dyrdo, Robert	Gillingham	William Dyrdo, jun., son	17 Nov., 1574
47	Dyrdo, William	Gillingham	Katherine, relict	30 Apl., 1574
7	Foster, John	Winterborne Mynster	William Pulvertoste, of Boston, Lincolnshire, gen., and Giles Grenewood, of Haselbury, Som't, gen., creditors.	16 May, 1572
62	Foster, John	Winborne Minster	John, son	10 Nov., 1574
67	Fuell, John	Chaston	Elizabeth Temple al's Fuell, relict	27 Jan., 1574
7	Harwarde, Anne	Poole	Henry Harwarde, brother	7 May, 1572
15	Harwarde, Anne	Poole	Cicilie Constantyne al's Harwarde, mother, and John and Henry, brothers of deceased	15 Oct., 1572
45	Hillary, Owen	Piddlehinton	Mary, relict	16 Mar., 1573
55	Hillarye, Owen	Piddlehinton	Elizabeth Dyes al's Hillarye, and Joane Styll al's Hillarye, sisters; of goods left unadministered by Mary, relict of deceased	3 July, 1574
13	Holcombe, John	Lyme Regis	Joane, relict	7 Sept., 1572
39	Horde, George	Dorchester	Florence, relict (cancelled)	28 Nov., 1573
40	Horde, George	Dorchester	Florence, relict	1 Dec., 1573
62	Hyatt, Clement	Winborne Mynster	Joan Carter al's Hyatt, sister	10 Nov., 1574
2	Johnson, Clement	Cramborne	Edmund Johnson, of Chevening, kinsman	31 Jan., 1571
64	Myller al's Rawles, Thomas	Frampton	Edith, relict	16 Dec., 1574
16	Orchard, William	Compton Vallauce	Elizabeth, relict	24 Oct., 1572
64	Rawles, Thomas	See Myller		
68	Scriptures, Helen	Lyme Regis	Agnes Reade al's Pogger, daughter	18 Feb., 1574
27	Setherington, Henry	See Boston		
51	Waglande, Leonard	Wareham	Mary, daughter	22 May, 1574
14	Wiltshire, Edward	Chardestoke	Thomazine, mother	10 Oct., 1572

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
36	Windlowe al's Wyndlar, Thomas	LitchettMynster 'parish of SturminsterMarshall'	Baldwin Lake of North Petherton, Somerset, during minority of Baldwin, Mary, and William Shereman, nephews and niece of deceased	16 Oct., 1573
1st June, 1575, to 28th February, 1576.				
83	Hancock, John	Poole	Cicilie, relict	28 Sept., 1575
91	Keymer, Elizeus	West Chelborowe	Henry, Giles, and Joane, children	25 Jan., 1575
92	Lack, John	Birport	George Miller of Crewkerne, Somerset, during minority of Peter Lack, next of kin	13 Feb., 1575
86	Makefeld, Henry	Helton	Margery Sondag, aunt	8 Nov., 1575
78	Sergeaunt, Leonard	Fordington	Simon Sprake, of Winstead, Somerset, clothier, creditor	22 June, 1575
93	Sydenham, Thomas	WinfordeEgle	Jane, relict	10 Feb., 1575
89	Webb, Thomas	Wambroke	Joane Dening al's Webb, daughter	2 Dec., 1575
1st March, 1576, to 31st December, 1580.				
136	Abbott, Thomas	Lyme Regis	Isabelle, relict	28 Nov., 1577
150	Bonner, Agnes	Lyme Regis	William Whitcomb, junr., brother	20 July, 1578
188	Carter, John	Wymbermyster	Joan, relict	29 Jan., 1579
108	Coothe, Robert	Etmynster	Rabecca, relict	8 Oct., 1576
182	Cottrell, Thomas	"Almontisbury," co. Dorset	Juliane, relict	21 Nov., 1579
135	Day, Robert	Lyme Regis	Elizabeth, relict	20 Nov., 1577
215	Downton, John	Wootton Glanfeld	Christine, relict	10 Dec., 1580
203	French, Stephen	Birdport	Isabelle, relict	31 July 1580
119	Guppy, Stephen	Charmouth	Cicelie, relict	26 Mar., 1576
126	Hallett, Thomas	Netherbury	Walter, brother	10 June, 1577
157	Harward, John	Poole	Joane, relict	27 Nov., 1578
149	Hawley, Avicia	Melcome	John Hawley, brother	30 June, 1578
110	Hunt, Hercules	Lyme Regis	John, brother	20 Nov., 1576
117	Hunt, Hercules	Lyme Regis	Richard, father	9 Feb., 1576
215	Hunt, John	Chedington	Nicholas, brother	3 Dec., 1580
157	Jeanes, John	Sherburne	Joan, relict	19 Nov., 1578
187	Keyle, Thomas, gen.	Bagbeare	Ralph Fuliver, kinsman	31 Jan., 1579
180	Longe, William	Lyme	Alice, relict	22 Oct., 1579
142	Lymbery, John	Charmouth	Margery, relict	14 Mar., 1577
144	May, Cuthbert	Wymborne	Anne (? Amie), relict	28 April, 1578
119	Pridyaux al's Stone Elizeus	Corff Castle	John Nynum of Essington, parish of Worth, creditor	28 Mar., 1576
104	Reve, Robert	Randellston	Margaret, relict	31 July, 1576
210	Rosse, Christopher	Poole	John Forrest of Poole, creditor	22 Oct., 1580
119	Stone, Elizeus	See Pridyaux		
187	Tuberville Nicholas	Winterbourne Whitechurch	Anne, relict	27 Jan., 1579

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
187	Tucker, Agnes	Dallwood	Joan Newton al's Tucker, and Christine Edwards al's Tucker, daughters	29 Jan., 1579
110	Watson, John	Morecrichell	Elianore (Alice struck out) relict	3 Nov., 1576
138	Wiffin, William	Preston	Peter Wiffin, and Isabell Payne, brother & sister; Thomas Payne, husband of Isabell; during minority of John, William, Robert, Arthur, Eleanor, and (blank) Wyffin, children of deceased	28 Jan., 1577
164	Wymyff, Elizabeth	Sherbarne	Robert, son	21 Feb., 1578
1st January, 1581, to 30th September, 1583.				
12	Barber al's Prince, William	Milton	John, son	19 May, 1581
22	Bragg, Thomas	SuttonPoyntz	Leonard, brother	30 Oct., 1581
55	Cave, Thomas, son and heir of Peter Cave.	Lodborne, p'ish of Gillingham	Joan Rowden al's Cave, aunt and next of kin	24 Dec., 1582

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

50. THE PEN PITS.—Notwithstanding the injunction of H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments that the controversy on this subject must be considered at an end, I venture to re-open it, to introduce a new idea, to which he can scarcely object when he learns that it is suggested by an observation of his own at the end of his Report upon his Excavations there in 1884.

My first antiquarian study was Mr. Thomas Kerslake's 'Primæval British Metropolis,' upon which I came to the conclusion that he had satisfactorily proved the identity of Pen-Selwood with Pen-Sauelcoit; but that he left the question of the Pen Pits just where it had been left by Sir R. Colt Hoare half a century earlier. Afterwards I had a conversation with the late Mr. Godwin Austen (my early archæological guide), who assured me that the pits were only holes out of which iron stone had been taken; and as in many places in Surrey iron stone is found just below the surface, I could very well acquiesce in this solution; and two or three years ago I learnt from a gentleman well acquainted with the West of England, that some years ago iron-works were established and worked for some time at Castle Cary, not far from Pen-Selwood, which tended to corroborate this iron-stone theory in the district. But even after this I could never quite reconcile the entire absence of the discovery or sign of any evidence in confirmation, such as cinder-heaps, ashes, scorïæ, or tools, with the fact of an iron industry or working having been carried on here; and I was by no means satisfied.

Very lately, however, in looking for a book, I happened to take up Mr. Kerlake's pamphlet of 1885, on the 'Liberty of Independent Historical Research,' in answer to H.M. Inspector's Report above mentioned, which I had read at the time, and considered a very smart rejoinder.—Opening it by chance my eye rested on a passage which stated that the soil at the Pen Pits is gravel resting on a sand-rock.—Gravel! I thought; why, iron stone is not found in gravel but in sand.—This showed me at once that Mr. Austen's theory, that the pits were mere stone quarries, could not be correct, and so I became all unsettled again as to their origin; and I was induced to read the pamphlet again till I came to p. 50, where Mr. Kerlake refers to what he calls H.M. Inspector's 'Recantation' of the whole of his preceding Report, which, he says, winds up with the confession 'There is nothing in the results of my investigation which either favors or disproves the supposition that this spot may have witnessed some such concerted action of independent tribes at the time of Vespasian's invasion; but we have no grounds for supposing that they were permanently organized in large cities' (Report pp. 12, 13).—In a moment my reflection was Exactly, that is it; this was not, as supposed, a large city, or (so called) metropolis, but a huge Intrenched Camp of Refuge, extemporized for the occasion by the Britons to resist the Roman invasion; not a permanent settlement of any kind, but a temporary encampment, used so long as it was required, and when no longer of use, vacated and abandoned, and remaining *in statu quo* ever since (except of course such portions as have been levelled and cultivated). We learn that Vespasian, finding himself resisted in his attempt to land at Richborough, sailed to the shore of Totoneys (Totonesium littus, which, I say, is at Portland and the Chesil Fleet), and marched to besiege Caer Pensauelcoit (Pen Selwood); that after seven days siege of this Caer he was overtaken by the Britons under their leader, Gweyrid; that a battle was fought in which the Romans were victors, and thereupon a peace was concluded; and Vespasian, after swearing Gweyrid to perpetual fealty, returned to Rome.

Well, after peace was made, there was no further use for, or need to remain in this vast encampment, and it was consequently vacated and abandoned, a prey to the elements, and the occupants returned to their homes; and the effects of the elements upon it are such as we see to-day. These temporary occupants would naturally take home with them all their belongings, leaving nothing but their broken crockery and rubbish, and perhaps some heavy querns, which could be easily replaced at home; and this readily accounts for 'little or no pottery being found,' and 'the more than usual scarcity of relics,' in the Inspector's excavations, and may be also admitted as 'evidence conclusive against any permanent habitation theory.' The huts of this temporary encampment would of course be of the kind in ordinary use by the Britons,

viz., a hole dug in the ground and roofed with boughs and thatch, and no place could be found more suitable for this purpose than this dry gravel, with a sand rock for the floor. And the observation of Sir R. C. Hoare as to the 'opening of so many thousand pits over an extensive tract of land, in precipitous situations on the steep side of hills,' tends to show how enormous must have been the press of the population assembled in this encampment over 700 acres, when the last comers, being unable to find a lodgment on the level ground, were compelled to adopt any situation they could get on the steep sides of the hills.

Upon a review of the whole matter it would appear that Mr. Kerslake erred only in considering this densely peopled spot to be a permanent 'Metropolis' instead of a temporary encampment.

H. F. NAPPER, LOXWOOD, SUSSEX.

51. SUCCESSION OF NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS IN DORSET. BLANDFORD. (I. viii. 370, II. ix. 13.)—The following extract from the Church Book of the Congregational Church, Blandford, under date of July 3rd, 1867, will furnish particulars with respect to the succession of Pastors in that town.

"It is believed that a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters existed in Blandford before the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662; and that the origin of the present Congregational Church is to be found in that early society. In the absence of authentic documents respecting the settlement of the first pastors, all that can be affirmed is that, since about 1662, there have been but five ministers, including the present pastor.

The names of these pastors and the particulars respecting their settlement are as follows:—

Rev. Mr. Powell, about 1662.

„ Malachi Blake, about 1705.

„ Henry Field, assistant to Mr. Blake, 1753.

invited to the pastorate, 14 March, 1760.

ordained 28 May, 1760.

died 5 June, 1821.

„ Richard Keynes, invited to the co-pastorate, 25 June, 1802.

ordained 9 Sept., 1802.

died 22 Sept., 1853.

„ Benjamin Gray, invited to the pastorate, 5 March, 1855.

ordained 17 Oct., 1855."

To this extract the following notes may be added:—

The information respecting Mr. Powell's settlement is traditionary. It is, however, confidently believed by some that his ministry extended over about 50 years.

The doubt respecting the exact date of Mr. Blake's settlement may be accounted for by the fact that the great fire in 1731,

of which Mr. Blake left a published account, destroyed the Chapel and probably such records as may have existed relating to the previous history of the Church.

"The Aged Pastor," by Rev. R. Keynes, printed and sold at Blandford, 1821, gives a Biographical Sketch of the Rev. H. Field. An appendix contains Mr. Blake's account of the Fire.

B. GRAY, The Manse, Blandford.

[Mr. Gray, who has kindly forwarded these particulars, relinquished his pastorate on the 25th of March last.]

52. BISHOP STILL AND SOMERSET PARISH REGISTERS.—Whilst reading an Exchequer Deposition of the reign of James I., I found an incidental mention of a recent order by Bishop Still to the effect that all paper Registers were to be forthwith transferred to parchment. This order is of course well known. It dates A.D., 1597. It may be worth while to record that the deponent, who makes this statement, was William Bryan, parish clerk of Freshford. He says that the old book began in the year 1563, was written on paper, and copied out by him on parchment. He further states that the injunction of the Bishop was 'general to all Ministers that had cure within the diocese.' It is unfortunate that the Parish Registers of Freshford perished in a fire, which broke out in the vestry within the memory of men, who were gray-headed seniors some quarter of a century since. Bryan's deposition is in itself unimportant, but it may serve as a specimen of the endless little fragments of history that are to be met with in the Exchequer Depositions. I have had occasion to consult one or two lately, and have found a great deal in them. The deponents are usually old men, and their reminiscences as to the tenure of property, description of houses, walls, etc., are often invaluable, and supply many a missing link of explanation. Thus, one witness, A.D., 1633, ninety years of age, has furnished me with the exact succession of certain property holders, and has also placed on record a description of boundaries, with other details, which he gained from 'old men' when he was young. I am told that these documents have not been sufficiently used for literary work.

HENRY GEE, St. John's Hall, Highbury.

53. AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN 1277.—There is an entry on the Patent Roll of the 5th of Ed. I., 1277, which gives us an insight into the money value of Agricultural produce of that period, and is therefore interesting.

Richard le Waleys, Knt., claimed against the Archbishop of Canterbury two parts, less 28 acres, of the manor of Tarring in Sussex. The question was submitted to a jury, who held that the manor was a member of the church of Canterbury and was farmed by the claimant at a rent of £18 a year, or an equivalent in

provisions at the will of the Archbishop. But if the latter should wish to receive the rent in kind in lieu of such money payment, he was to go to the manor and stay there until he had received the amount in provisions at the following prices.

A quarter of wheat 18d.—A quarter of oats 8d.—A carcase of an ox 16d.—A full grown male pig 8d.—A fat carcase of a sheep 4d.—Four gallons of good ale 1d.—A good goose 1d.—Four good hens 1d.—100 eggs 1d.

The tenant to provide the Archbishop gratis, during his stay, with coal, litter, salt, earthen vessels, cups, dishes and new wooden platters, and he was to have hay for nothing.—[Rot. Pat. 5, Ed. I., m. 15 and 16.]

T. BOND.

54. SOMERSET JUSTICES, 1584.—No. 737 of the Lansdown MSS. in the British Museum, contains a list of persons qualified as Justices of the Peace in every County, about the year 1584. The Somersetshire list consists of 44 persons, besides official Justices, viz.,

Edwds Seymour, miles	Edwardus St. Barbe
Amicius Pawlett „	John Brett
Georgius Norton „	Georgius Sydenham
Johes. Younge „	Johes. Coles
Johes. Sydenham „	Thomas Phillipps
Johes. Horner „	Gabriel Hawley
Johes. Horsey „	Johes. Harrington
Henr. Portman „	Ricus Watkyns
Johes. Stowell „	Johes. Sydenham
Johes. Clyfton „	Jacobus Bysse
Johes. Popham, attornat', &c.	Alexr. Pyne (mort)
Edwardus Seymour	Matthew Gairns (?)
Johes. Thynne	Willus Saxa
Nichas. Wadham	Thomas Garvynt (?)
Henr. Barkley	Johes. Keynes
Ricus Warr	Antonius Scutt
Edwardus Popham	Willms. Hill
Cristoferus Kenne	Humfrus Wyndham
Arthurus Hopton	Phus. Poyntz
Willms. Bureman	Edwardus Hext
Johes. Lancaster	Samuel Newton
Johes. Buller	Johes Fraunceys

It is a striking example of what is called "The vicissitude of families" that, as far as the writer can ascertain, the families of all these forty-four worthies are extinct in the male line, (extinct indeed altogether according to the maxim "Mulier est finis familiæ,") except five, the representatives of whom are Justices now, and hold the same estates as their ancestors did. These are

Sir Amias Poulett, Kt.,	now represented by	Earl Poulett.
Sir John Horner, Kt.,	„	„ Mr. Horner of Mells.
John Thynne,	„	„ The Marquis of Bath.
Henry Barkley,	„	„ Viscount Portman.
Thomas Phillipps,	„	„ Mr. Phelips of Montacute.

J. B.

[Matthew Ewens and Tho. Gawen of Horsington. See 1623 Visitation of Somerset, pp. 36, 39. For W. Saxa, see Somerset Arch. Proc., xxxiii, ii, 32. EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

55. CHRONOGRAM AT SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—The following inscription is to be seen over the outer door of the Schoolhouse dining-hall, formerly the Schoolroom, of Sherborne School.

Tecta **D**raco custos **L**eo vin**D**e**X** **f**los **D**ecus auctor
Re**X** pius haec servat protegit ornat a **L**it.

For the benefit of those of your readers who do not know the site of the inscription, let me say that it is underneath and descriptive of a coat-of-arms of Edward VI. In translating it note that the subject of *servat* is *draco*, of *protegit* is *leo*, of *ornat* is *flos*, and of *alit* is *rex*.

It is commonly known that this inscription gives the date of the building in the following way. Take the red letters and add them up:—

$$D + L + D + X + L + D + X + L \\ = 500 + 50 + 500 + 10 + 50 + 500 + 10 + 50 = 1670.$$

But I am certain that this is not all, for it seems unlikely that the result, which I give below, is a mere accident. If you take the red letters in pairs, and treat the combination LD as you would treat XL, you get the date of the foundation of the School itself:—

$$DL + DX + LD + XL = 550 + 510 + 450 + 40 = 1550.$$

W.B.W.

56. THE CRANE IN SOMERSET.—On the 6th of December, 1889, a fine specimen of the Crane (*Grus communis*) was shot near Stolford, on the coast of the Bristol Channel. In early times the Crane was very numerous in this country, as appears from many references to it in documents and historical records. Giraldus Cambrensis states that in his time—towards the end of the 12th century—Cranes were so numerous in Ireland, that as many as a hundred might often be seen in one flock. Hawking was the favourite mode of taking them, and many instances are recorded of its having been served at grand banquets, as were also the bustard and swan. Before the middle of the 16th century, however, it was noticed that the Crane was diminishing in numbers, and an Act was passed prohibiting the taking of their

eggs, a penalty being imposed. Up to this time, therefore, it would appear that they bred regularly in this country, the fen district being their chief resort. The gun, the drainage of the marshes, and the increase of population, all contributed to lessen their numbers, and it is pretty certain that for three centuries past the crane has ceased to breed in the British Islands. Considerable numbers, however, appear to have visited this country at the period of their annual migration, but during the present century it can only be looked upon as an occasional straggler to our shores.

The particular specimen now under consideration proved to be a male bird in very fine plumage, having nearly completed its moult. A few rusty feathers appear here and there, and the plumes on the wings would probably have grown a little longer, if the period of its death had been delayed for a week or two. But for all this the bird must be considered as an exceptionally fine specimen. Its weight was just under 13lbs.; length from bill to toe, 5ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length from bill to tail, 4ft.; expanse of wing, 7ft.; from the carpal joint to tip of wing, 1ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length of tarsus, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bare space above the tarsus, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; as stuffed, the bird stands 4ft. 1in. high. These measurements seem to be rather above the average. The bird appears to have been shot whilst feeding, as the gullet was filled with beans and a few small field snails. It is in the possession of Sir Alexander Hood, of St. Audries. It is not a little singular that about 24 years ago a crane was shot by Mr. Haddon, of Taunton, within a very short distance of the spot where the present specimen was killed. It was a young bird, and is still in Mr. Haddon's collection.

3rd April, 1890.

WM. BIDGOOD, Taunton Castle Museum.

57. HAYWARD BRIDGE, DORSET.—In Hutchins, (2nd Ed., Vol. I., p. cxv.), is a List of Bridges in the County, made out at Easter Sessions, 1791, including “Hayward Bridge, over the River Stour, 6 arches, Shillingstone.—Child Okeford, repaired by Trustees of Lady Hayward's Charity.” Can any one give information as to who this “Lady Hayward” was and when and where she died? Was she of the family of Howard of Bindon? If she made any bequest to the bridge, it must have been subsequent to 1600, as in that year the bridge was referred to under its old name of Hayford Bridge in an Inquisition held under the Act 39 Elizabeth, cap. 6, (lands, &c., given to Charitable Uses).

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

58. MS. NOTES IN OLD BOOKS.—May I suggest that marginal MS. notes, especially when contemporary, or nearly contemporary with the publication of the work, sometimes found in old books, might throw light on our local history, and be of interest to readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.*? I append an example

from a folio copy of Hall's *Contemplations*, which I have lately had before me.

On the fly leaf is the date 1641, accompanied by the words *Mors sceptrā ligonibus æquat Jan. 18. Ita juxta officii' I.N. inseruit Ecclesiæ Rector.*

Hen: Albin he wth his wife Ann being owners of this habitation.

The Second Book on 'The Honour of the Married Clergie maintained' is copiously annotated, and it is there seen that I.N. stands for *John Norton*, a Minor Canon of Bristol.

There is first this note:

Of Superior Clergy as Archbys, Bishops, Archdeacons, Canons—ita statuit Johes Norton olim e civitate Bristol demi-Canonicus et Custos bibliothecæ libris magni pretii Repletæ.

Then follows this:

Edward Norton according to the books of 39 Articles for ye National Church of England or Great Brittan and Ireland. Clergie parsons may marie 1 wife.

In case a Bishop or Dean of any Cathedral or a Canon of St. Andrews, or Prebendary of yr St. Aug. have cheife tho not sole powre to choose the successors to those ecclesiasticall dignities y^m selves enjoyed as Dean, Canon, or Prebend, with those Lands and Parsonages to their predecessors appertaining.

Lib iii In case likewise y^t a Clergy parson and Vicar as at North Cadbury, Shepton Mallet, Ditchet, Thom. Holt of Lamiat, Mr. Allen of Batcomb have not sole but cheife power to choose their suc. from either Universitie of Oxford or C.——

A Discourse has this printed title:

The True Peace-Maker Laid Forth in a Sermon before His Majesty at Theobalds, September 19, 1624. By Jos. Hall, London. Printed by Ric. Hodgkinsonne in Little Britaine, 1641.

Underneath John Norton has commented thus:

"Printed 17 years after Preached. Delay such maks me I.N. no parson having bin a dubble Beneficed man."

JAMES COLEMAN.

59. GILLINGHAM MANOR—SINGULAR JURISDICTION.—It is not often that the old Manor Courts are found to exercise a right of punishing witches and persons neglecting to attend the parish church; and for this reason, if for no other, the following entries, which are to be found in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Gillingham, may not prove uninteresting to your readers:—

2^o Elizabeth. Maij 7. Lib'i Decenne.

"Decinnar' ibm ven't & p'sent q'd qued'm Cecilia Lambert vid' inhi'tans inf' Decenn' p'd est mulier male fame & gravit' suspect' de incantand' Et i'o p'cept' Cecilie ad prox' cur' inferre duos sufficient' manuptor' p' bona gesta ipsius Cecilie sub pen' exilij de hoc man'io."

It is presumed that Cecilia was able to procure the required sureties, as we find her still resident within the manor in the 17 Elizabeth, when she and her daughter were presented for absenting themselves from Church. "P'sent Jurator' q'd Cecillia Lambert et Katherina filia ipsius Cecillie inhabitant' de Maggeston div'sis diebus Dominicis et aliis diebus festis in p'niciocissimu' exemplu' al' inhabitant' ab edib's sacris de Gillingham abesse solent sine aliqua causa rationabil' i'o p'd Cecillia in m'ia et p'est illis impostea deli'qint pete' sine sacris edibs adesse ut p'x' et alii inhabitanc' assuescunt' et uti Christianos magis deceat sub pena cuilb' Xs. Et ult' p'c est decenn' p'tes p'd attach' q' sint ad p'x ad rend' de trans' p'd."

May 6, 1890.

J.L.

60. A BEWITCHED HOG AT MARTOCK.—In *The Postmaster*; or *The Loyal Mercury* (an Exeter newspaper published by A. Brice), of June 7, 1723, is the following singular narration. Is any tradition of it yet preserved in the locality?

"For Mr. Andrew Brice, &c.

Martock, in Somerset, June 1st, 1723.

Sir,

About 5 days ago a certain Person of this Parish (of *Martock*) having a large fat Hog, which he intended to have Butchered, just before *Whitesuntide*, in order for a Supply of Roasted Pork, both for himself and entertainment of those of his friends who were disposed to pay him a visit; it happened a day or two before that which was set apart for the slaughter of the said Hog, the Owner of it perceived 'twas something sick: he immediately sent for the Butcher to kill it, that being (as he thought) the likeliest mean [*sic*] to prevent it's natural Death. Accordingly the Butcher came, and when he had perform'd his Work so as to prevent the Death of the Sick Beast, he hung it up in the usual manner, and so goes to open the body thereof: But, as soon as he had made an Entrance, there burst out a Flame of Fire, and continued for a considerable Time, which very much surprised the Butcher and all those that were present: But at length they found means to extinguish the Flame, and the Butcher opened it throughout; and it's Body was scorched in such a wonderful manner as rendered it unfit for Food for Men, or Carrion for Dogs: So they immediately buried it. Now, all this is imputed to the Diabolical Art of an Old Woman in the neighbourhood, who a few Days before desired she might have the Guts of the said Hog, for to make (what the country-people call) *Knottlings*, but was denied. Although this may seem *strange* and *incredible*, the Truth of it is *positively affirmed* by many of the inhabitants of the aforesaid place, who were *Eye-Witnesses* of the very Thing; therefore have sufficient ground to maintain it's Truth, if the Old Proverb hold good, *Quod videmus credamus*. This being such a

Remarkable Occurrence, I thought it very well deserved to have a Place in your Papers ; for which Reason I took care to transmit the Relation to your Hands.

I am, Sir, your Humble Servant,
For such kind of Service,
THEOPHILUS SPRATTON."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D., Salterton, Devon.

61. DORSET MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The following is a list of MSS. relating to Dorset, in the collection of Additional and Egerton MSS. in the British Museum Library, with their press marks, extracted from the catalogues and indices.

Dates of Catalogues.		Press Marks.
1782	Religious houses. Register of sequestrations	
to	in 1645-1647	8845.
1835	Parliamentary survey of Church lands, 1650	8846.
	Papers relative to institutions to livings ..	8847.
	List of sheriffs, 1644-1756	5832, f. 179.
	Notes by T. Baker, B. Willis, and W. Cole respecting religious houses in Dorset ..	5827, f. 187 b.
1836	Letters patent of Ed. VI. granting manors in to that and other counties, A.D. 1549 ..	Add. ch. 4607.
1840	Deed of T. Tropenelle, conveying lands there to uses assigned by his will, 5 June, 1523 ..	Add. ch. 5140.
1841	Grimm's drawings of Churches, mansions, to &c.	15,537-15,548.
1845		
1846	Bibliographical collection by W. Upcott ..	15,921.
to		
1847		
1848	Account of pensions to suppressed religious to houses in Dorset	19,047.
1853	Charters relating to	Add. ch. 8,388-8,396.
1854	Papers relating to the County, 19 cent. Lat. to and Eng.	24,775 ; 24,776.
1875	Bawdwen's translation of the Dorsetshire Domesday, 19 cent... .. .	27,768.
	Extracts from records relative to land in, 18-19 cent.	24,723 ; 24,725.
	Deeds relating to lands in, temp. Hen. iii.— Eliz. 15,436-15,452 ; 23,841-23,844	Add. ch. 9198-9202.
	Calendar of fines in, 7 Rich. i.—2 Rich. iii. 19 cent.	21,271.
	Index of places to the Pedes Finium for, temp. Eliz. 19 cent... .. .	21,273.
	Placita de Assisis captis in, 1405-1411. 17 cent.	25,174.
	Deeds of estates in, belonging to Vaux College, 15 cent. Lat. <i>copies</i>	28,870.

Dates of Catalogues.		Press Marks.
1854	Church Notes in, by J. Hunter, 19 cent. . .	24,577.
to	Arms of families in, 19 cent.	19,817, ff. 3-28.
1875	Warrant to the Royal Auditor in 1603 <i>copy</i> . . .	27,404, f. 45.
	Letters from the standing committee of 1644	
	-1646	29,319 ff. 15, 21, 23, 36, 38.
	Order to the Commissaries of garrisons in,	
	1644	29,319, f. 26.
	Letter to the committee of Dorset from the	
	committee of both kingdoms, 1644	Eg. 2126, f. 15.
	Letter from the Deputy Lieutenants to the	
	Duke of Richmond, 1671	21,948, f. 100.
	Inquisition of lands of A. de Lincoln, 1264	
	-1299	Add. ch. 24,879.
1876	Præcipe to the sheriff, 1277	Add. ch. 26,753.
to	Inquisition of lands of W. de Montacute,	
1881	A.D. 1278	Add. ch. 26,753-26,754.
	Papers relating to the 16th and 17th cent. . .	29,976.
	Commission for valuation of Church property	
	A.D. 1545	30,238.
	Rental of R. Pexall's lands, 1549	Add. ch. 26,560-26,561.
	Crown acquittance for fine of lands in 1567	Add. ch. 25,583.
	Memorial of the justices to the Cofferer of	
	the Household, 1590	29,975, f. 7.
	Petition to parliament, 1641	29,975, f. 130.
	Plans of earth works, stone circles, &c. 19 cent.	31,333.
1882	Analysis of Domesday and extracts from	
to	records by R. W. Eyton, 19th cent.	31,925-31,927-31,932
1887		ff. 190b, 193b.-200.
	Inquisitio Gheldi of, compared with Domes-	
	day, by R. W. Eyton, 19th cent.	31,935, f. 147.
	Notes from the Testa de Nevill relating to	
	by the same, 19th cent.	31,940, f. 208b.
	List of visits of King John by same, 19th	
	cent.	31,932, f. 194b.
	Deeds relating to, 1615-1766.	29,512-29,525.
	Petition of the justices to the Duke of New-	
	castle, A.D. 1749	32,718, f. 147.
	Accounts of the Duke of Newcastle's estates	
	in, A.D. 1754-1774	33,165.
	Casts of seals relating to (see page 322 of catalogue)	
	Collections for the history of several of the	Add. 17,459.
	counties of England; comprising notices	
	and sketches of churches and gentlemen's	to
	seats, copies of inscriptions, monuments,	17,463.
	brasses, &c., by the Rev. David Thomas	
	Powell, in 8 vols. Vol. iv contains Dorset-	
	shire, and vol. viii Somersetshire.	

In a search for other matter I accidentally came upon the following drawings:—

	Press Marks.
Wareham after the fire in 1762, by J. Scalpen	31,323
Plans of earthworks, stone circles, tumuli, &c. in Dorset, (large folio) by W. M. Flinders Petrie.. .. .	31,333 ff. 80.
Water colour drawings, and plans of monastic buildings, churches, &c., in Dorset and Somerset	31,362-31,380.

As the titles of these do not appear to be given in the indices, it is as well that some record of their existence should be preserved.

(*To be continued.*)

W. MILES BARNES.

62. A RARE ORNITHOLOGICAL VISITOR.—On June 16th, 1887, a strange looking bird was observed by some girls, crouching on a small tumulus in a meadow, near the river Parret, where it is crossed by the road leading from South Petherton to Martock. On approaching it, it was too exhausted to attempt escape, and the finders took it home, hoping that by careful feeding and nursing it might be revived. It was plentifully supplied with water, and it ate some slugs and small snails, but unfortunately it died in the night of the 17th, about thirty hours after its capture.

It proved to be a specimen of the Puffin (*Fratercula Arctica*), which is noticed by Mr. W. Baker, in an article entitled "Somersetshire Fauna," in Vol. I. of the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society (1851), and again by Mr. Cecil Smith, in a paper on the "Birds of Somerset," in Vol. XVI. of the same Journal (1871), as "an occasional straggler on the coast." The fact here recorded is noteworthy, inasmuch as the weather was fair and calm and had not been stormy, and the bird shewed no mark of injury. The spot where it was found is twenty miles, more or less, from the nearest point of the Somerset coast on the N., and fully fifteen from the Dorset coast on the S. A flight from the former would have been up the flat valley of the Parret; whilst from the latter, it would have involved the crossing of some of the highest ground in the neighbouring county.

H.N.

63. TRENCHARD FAMILY.—In the vestry of Arlesey Church, co. Beds., is a rectangular oak board with an impaled shield and inscription, as under:

Arg., on a bend gu. 3 lions' heads caboshed of the field between 2 fleurs-de-lys ar.—*Crest*.—A hind's head per pale indented ar. & az. holding in his mouth a broad arrow or, feathered and headed ar.—**BOLTON**. Impaling, Quarterly 1 & 4, paly, arg. &

sa.; ? TRENCHARD. 2 & 3, Or, 3 eagles displayed—, membered and beaked gu.—?—*Crest*.—A cubit arm erect, vested az., cuffed ar., holding in the hand ppr. a sword of the second.

“ Neer vnto this place lieth buried y^e body of Katherin y^e wife of Thomas Bolton Gent. & daughter of William Trenchard of Cv-f-i ge who departed this life y^e 30 f 1652.”

The paint has peeled, consequently the inscription is not quite perfect, no space appears to have been left for the month. According to the Bishop's transcripts Katherine Bolton, wid., was bur. 19 Jul., 1652. Can anyone tell me if the Trenchard above named is of the Dorsetshire family of that name, and identify the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the impaled coat? Thos. Bolton apparently was of a Pembroke family.

F. A. BLAYDES, Bedford.

64. CHURCH BRIEFS. (I. viii. 375, II. ix. 24.)—Annexed are some briefs collected in Mere, and entered in our Churchwardens' accounts under the several years given. I think they may be of interest to the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

THOMAS H. BAKER, Mere Down, Wilts.

March ye 31—1678.

A Breife published for y^e Releife of 33 families in the pish of Blandford-forum in the County of Dorsett by meanes of a Lamentable fire that hapned there May ye 24 last past, susteyned losse to the valeiu of Three Thousand ninty twoe poundes and eight Shillings.

Collected xis. iiijd.

1683. Collected July y^e ffirst for Charleton Hoorethorne in ye County of Somst.

10s. ood.

1686. Itm. gatherd a Breiffe ffor Bemister and collected the sum of 1li. 6s. 6d. and pd. the same to Ben Beech orli 06s. 6d.

1687. Itm. collected ffor Merroet Breiffe the sum of ooli 04s. 10½d.

Briefs 1704. Collected for Francis Dorset, Apr. 29th. 5s. 3d.

1683. May ye 3rd, 1682.

Then deliv'd to Benjamin Beech collected for y^e parish of Prestone 00—10s.—10d.

65. DORSET PECULIARS.—Can any of your readers give a complete list of the “Peculiars” which existed in the County of Dorset, till they were abolished under 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, sect. 10? (*Hook's Church Dictionary*.) Were they all styled *Royal* peculiars? Some, as Wimborne Minster and Canford Magna, still issue marriage licences. Can all Peculiars still claim that right, or any other rights? Had each Peculiar its seal, and who is the proper custodian of the seal in cases where

it is never now used? In the few instances within my knowledge the seals date about 1660—1690. Is the similarity of date accidental? Could not the archdeacon of Dorset and the Rural Deans make an effort to preserve the seals from being lost, and could not the authorities of the County Museum write to the Parson of each Peculiar, and get an impression of the seal, if existing? Through the kindness of Mr. H. O. Chislett, of Wimborne, I have now in my possession, as Vicar, the seal of the Peculiar of Sturminster Marshall. I shall be glad if anyone possessing a seal of a Peculiar will give me an impression of it.

JAMES CROSS, Bailie House, Wimborne.

66. THE CRESSET STONE AT WOOL.—Mr. Hems, of Exeter, states that this has four cups; but I can find no description of it in Hutchins. Is it still in existence?

EDWARD L. PENNY, D.D., Plymouth.

67. DOGGEREL LINES ABOUT COUNTIES.—*The Mirror*, xxxvii (1841), 128, contains the following singular verse. There is no mention from whence it was taken.

“*Shyres of England.*

Essex ful of good hoswyfes,
Middlesex full of stryves,
Kentshire hot as fyre,
Sowseks ful of dyrte and myre.”

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D., Salterton, Devon.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

68. THE LIFE OF BISHOP RICHARD FOX, prefixed to the Register of Richard Fox while Bishop of Bath and Wells, A.D., 1492-4, by the Editor, Edmund Chisholm Batten, M.A., F.R.S.E., 1889.

This is an Author's reprint for dispersion amongst his friends, of a capital biographical outline of Bishop Fox, and as an account of his public acts, it is well worth careful perusal.

Richard Fox was one of those eminent statesmen-ecclesiastics to which reference was made in our notice of John de Drokenford (I. i. 90), and by no means a minor character in the later middle ages. This one would imagine, seeing he was the friend of Erasmus and of Morton, of Amias Paulet and of More, besides being an avowed patron of the new learning. The present sketch tends to supplement the excellent articles in Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, and of Winchester, seeing that here his political acts are possibly brought more into prominence than his purely ecclesiastical doings; the converse being, as was natural, the case with Cassan. At the

same time, though compiled to a large extent from different authorities, it is remarkable how one series fairly corroborates the other. Mr. Chisholm Batten takes the Bishop's career in detail, commencing as Master of Pembroke College, Camb., then as Privy-seal and personal friend of King Henry VII., and afterwards as successively Bishop of Exeter, of Bath and Wells, of Durham, and of Winchester, in which latter position he was fully enabled to keep up his interest in the county of Somerset, thro' his possession of the great and important manor of Taunton Dean;—*i.e.*, from the time he gave his unwavering support to Henry of Richmond, then an exile in France, until the day of his death in 1528, when, after having spent a life exceptionally marked by probity and virtue, he quietly passed away, a blind old man, sinking his fulness of honors and riches in the self-denying piety of a faithful Christian.

The times in which he lived were so eventful, and his position so exalted, that it is not too much to say we are even now feeling the effects of his statesmanship. The history of his career affords a memorable example of the astuteness with which our chief rulers of the Tudor dynasty selected the best men as their leading agents in State-craft. To Fox is attributed the credit of ferretting out Wolsey as his ablest successor,—eventually to become his supplanter. The characters of the two men are, however, widely diverse. Fox was ever the Christian gentleman; a lion where principle and the Church's interest were concerned; a lamb in all matters peculiarly his own. Wolsey, on the other hand, was a worshipper firstly, of himself, and secondly, of his anything but faultless King; these being apparently his only guiding stars.

Mr. Batten, with the consistency of a scholar, gives references for almost every fresh assertion, thus affording the student, who desires to pursue the subject, facilities for carrying out his object; and without diffuseness, or the repetition which is notable in Cassan, he has given a valuable and a very readable contribution to the history of our County of Somerset.

Σ.

69. GENEALOGIA BEDFORDIENSIS.—Being a Collection of Evidences relating chiefly to the Landed Gentry of Bedfordshire. A.D. 1538—1700. By Frederick Augustus Blaydes. London: Privately Printed for the Editor at the Chiswick Press. 1890. (A few subscription copies may be obtained of the Author, Shenstone Lodge, Bedford, price £1 11s. 6d.)

A volume of great value to the Bedfordshire Genealogist, and indeed to all who are interested in the history of English gentle families, has recently been issued by Mr. Blaydes, one of the Magistrates of Bedfordshire, the accomplished editor of the Bedfordshire Visitations for the Harleian Society, and of Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.

This is a thick volume of pp. 507, quarto, beautifully printed at the Chiswick Press, in Messrs. Whittingham's well-known style of excellence,—comprising pp. 336 of (13,000) entries taken from Bedfordshire Parish Registers and their Transcripts, thus illustrating the history of the old families connected with that County from the commencement of Parish Registers. These are followed by pp. 116 of Notes, chiefly gathered from Wills and Monumental Inscriptions, and a copious Index of pp. 55 more.

In prosecuting this work, Mr. Blaydes has had access to the Bishop's Transcripts for the Archdeaconry, preserved in the Archdeacon's Muniment-room at St. Paul's, Bedford, and has systematically examined from 12,000 to 15,000 parchment slips, ranging from the year 1601, and has extracted from them every entry of a name at all connected with the gentle and clerical families of Bedfordshire, besides such entries as happened to belong to Citizens of London or the Gentry of other Counties. For this examination Mr. Blaydes, from his intimate knowledge of Bedfordshire families, is fully qualified, and no entry of value is likely to have escaped his notice. In several cases the Transcripts have proved to be of the utmost value, on account of the original registers being lost or destroyed. Somerset readers will be interested in the entries which relate to the Dyers of Colmworth, a branch of the family of that name once of note in the West, which *temp.* Elizabeth gave a Chancellor to the Order of the Garter, and a Chief Justice to the Court of Common Pleas.

1640. Feb. 4. Dyer, William, s. of Richard & Elizabeth, bapt.
 1641. Jan. 13. Coke—Dyer, Sr. Edward, Baronet, & Mrs. Kathern, mar.
 1652. Sep. 1. Dyer, Katterine, bur.
 1654. Jul. 13. Dyer, Lady Katterine, bur.
 1669. Nov. 15. Dyer, Ludovicus, Baronettus, sep.
 1674. Jul. 14. Dyer, Richardus, filius Gulielmi et Ursula, Natus. Junij 14; bapt.
 1675. Jul. 25. Dyer, Katherine, d. of Will., Esq., & Ursula, bapt.
 1685. Sepr. 18. Dyer, Elizabeth, bur.
 1690. Feb. 4. Dyer, W'm, Esq., bur.

These entries are from the Transcripts, the Parish Register of Colmworth commencing only in 1735.

This work, which Mr. Blaydes has so ably executed, makes us wish for similar collections relating to Dorset and Somerset. Who will undertake them?

△.

70. PAGES IN FACSIMILE, FROM A LAYMAN'S PRAYER-BOOK IN ENGLISH about 1400, A.D. . . . By Henry Littlehales. Rivingtons. 1890. Price 3s. 6d. Qto.

Mr. Henry Littlehales has just published a Layman's Prayer-book, of fourteen facsimile pages, containing Medieval versions of the Lord's Prayer, Te Deum, Magnificat, &c., edited from a MS. numbered 27,592, in the British Museum Library, of the probable date of A.D. 1400. The work is useful as shewing the versions of English prayers and hymns which were in the hands of our forefathers in what have popularly been called the Dark Ages. Mr. Littlehales justly remarks that these versions indicate the existence in those times of "not only a remarkably vivid belief in a future state, but a deep religious feeling." In the metrical version of the Creed here given we meet with a curious paraphrase of the clause expressing belief in the Communion of Saints.

and so I trow yt housel es
bothe flesshe & blode.

Instances of a similar version are also to be found in the *Lay Folks' Mass-book*, edited by Canon Simmons.

The book concludes with an ancient hymn on the Love of Jesus, which is worthy of commendation.

△.

71. BRASSES OF ADAM DE WALSOKE, 1349, and MARGARET his wife, at S. Margaret's, Lynn, and of ABBOT THOMAS DELAMERE, c. 1375, at St. Albans. Photolithographed from rubbings by Mr. E. M. Beloe, Jr., King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr. Beloe has sent for notice in *S. & D. N. & Q.*, specimens of the above photolithographs measuring 17 × 9 in. They appear to be nicely executed, and are well worth 1/- each, for which sum they may be obtained at his address above noted. Both the brasses are fine compositions and that of Abbot Delamere is elaborate in the extreme, showing great richness in the detail of the ornament.

△.

72. 1. THE HISTORY OF WELLINGTON, by A. L. Humphreys. London, Henry Gray, 1889. Pp. [xv.] 308. 8vo., boards.

2. ANNALS OF SWAINSWICK, by R. E. M. Peach. London, Sampson Low, 1890. Pp. [ix.], 183. Fcp. 4to., cloth.

3. RECORDS OF YARLINGTON, by T. E. Rogers, M.A. London, Elliott Stock, 1890. Pp. 94. Fcp. 4to., cloth.

This is a day of Parish Histories, and we have much pleasure in bringing three more before our readers' notice. Mr. Rogers recalls the amusing criticism which appeared in *The Saturday Review* (May 11, 1889)—"The dullest of all dull books is a conscientiously compiled parochial history"; we cannot be expected to endorse this criticism, but would prefer to make it read thus: "The most difficult of all books to write is a good parochial history." Among the very best that we have lately seen is "The History of Cromer," by Walter Rye. This might well be taken as a model by any one who is about to assay the adventurous task.

In his History of Wellington, Mr. Humphreys has given us much interesting information under thirteen headings:—Etymology—Early History—Manorial—Family and Personal History—Civil War and Monmouth Rebellion—Parochial Records—Ecclesiastical History—Nonconformist History—Modern History—Industries—Folk-Lore—List of Birds—Bibliography.

The section on Ecclesiastical History is somewhat meagre: thus, we only hear incidentally (p. 35 *note*) of “the Wellington fraternity.” We should have liked to have been told more of the Wellington Guilds—there were two principal Guilds, dedicated respectively to the Holy Trinity and St. Saviour; research would also probably have discovered the dedications of the several altars in the Parish Church. Again, we have not been told that one of the aisles was called “St. Katherine’s Aisle.” One of the best sections is that on Folk-Lore, which opens with an account of the festival of Bishop Blase, who was the patron of wool-combers; there was a guild of St. Blase in the parish of Dulverton. There is also a long and valuable list of Field Names. We share Mr. Humphreys’ regret that the early Registers of the Church are missing. The earliest volume dates from 1683.

In compiling the “Annals of Swainswick” Mr. Peach is to be congratulated on the help he has received from his co-adjutors. The larger part of the book consists of extracts from the Parochial Records, which we are told were made ten years ago by the late Mrs. Henley Jervis; while the valuable account of the descent of the Manor has been supplied by Mr. C. L. Shadwell, of Oriol College, Oxford, the present lords of the Manor. Mr. Peach has done his part of the work well; especially the chapter on William Prynne. There is also a lithographed pedigree of the Whittington family; it is a pity, however, that the writing is so small as to be in some places almost illegible.

The substance of the “Records of Yarlinton” was originally delivered by Mr. Rogers as a lecture at the neighbouring towns of Castle Cary and Wincanton, and was afterwards expanded by him into the present form. This makes the book pleasant reading, abounding as it does in local touches. The reader wishes that it were twice as long as it is, for he would like to hear more of that wonderful “chasm into which a winter brook discharges itself and no mortal can say where the water again issues forth,” and of many other things of which the author is so eminently qualified to write. Mr. Rogers has given three valuable pedigrees—Salisbury Plantagenet and Pole, Berkeley of Bruton and Yarlinton, and Godolphin. One of this family is buried at Bruton (M.I.) Wm., 3rd son of Sir Wm. Godolphin ob. 1636, æt. 25. We thank him for not having been deterred by the sweeping criticism already alluded to from writing this very interesting account of his native village.

73. COMMONWEALTH MARRIAGES, SOMERSET, 1653-6.—The following are from a small folio volume bound in rough calf among the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells; from internal evidence it appears that it was originally an official note-book of Arthur Duck, Chancellor of Bath and Wells. This Arthur Duck was a son of Richard Duck, of Heavitree in Devon, being born there in 1580. He matriculated from Exeter College, Oxon, 24 Oct., 1595, as the son of a plebeian; became Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, 1604, D.C.L., 1612; admitted to the College of Advocates 25 June, 1633-4; Chancellor of Bath and Wells, also of London; M.P. for Minehead. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Henry Southworth of London and Wells, and after of Wike Champflower, to whom he was married at Wells by Bishop Lake. He was executor with his brother-in-law, William Bull, to the will of wife's father, on whose monument at Wike Champflower are his arms, viz.; or, on a fess wavy sa. three lozenges arg. He died in May, 1649, and is buried at Chiswick; leaving two daughters, Martha, married first, William Duck, secondly, Nicholas Duck, and thirdly, Sir Thomas Carew. The other daughter, Mary, married Harbord. For a pedigree of his family see Col. Vivian's Visitations of Devonshire.

The volume subsequently got into the hands of Henry Bonner, a Justice of the Peace during the Commonwealth period, who, turning ends with it, used it to enter a list of parish registrars whom he had sworn in, and to record the marriages he had performed according to the Act of Parliament establishing civil marriages, a business in which he appears to have been very active, from the number of entries which cover little more than three years, viz., from 19 December, 1653, to 2 March, 1656. How the book got into his possession does not appear, nor how it came into the Cathedral library.

Concerning the identity and history of this Henry Bonner* we are at present very much in the dark; he was probably a son of a younger son of Bonner of South Petherton. Waston, short for Waterleston, now Weston, is in the parish of Combe St. Nicholas not far from South Petherton. The Thomas Bonner, whose marriage is recorded on the 18th December, 1656, was doubtless a son of the writer of this register. In the parish register of S. Cuthbert, Wells, we find the marriage by Licence, 18 May, 1706, of Henry Bonner, of Comb St. Nicholas, and Charity Swadell, of St. Cuthbert, Wells, the baptism on 25 May, 1708, of Henrietta, (born 18 May,) daughter of Mr. Henry Bonner of Coxley (in S. Cuthbert parish) and on 8 Jan., 1709, of Elizabeth, (born 1 Jan.,) daughter of the same. On 3 Dec., 1730, Mr. Bonner, of Coxley, was buried. Possibly this was a grandson of the commonwealth Justice of the same name.

[* See pedigree in 1623 Visitation of Somerset, Harl. Soc. xi. 9.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

It will be seen that most of the marriages took place at Justice Bonner's own house, though he appears to have officiated at several other places round that neighbourhood: whether he sought to make up for the neglect of other Justices, or consulted the convenience of his clients, or his own advantage, he was certainly a great marrying man, for the list will be found to far exceed the record in the register of the largest parish for the same period.

It will be needless to make any further remark, except the important one that the document appears to be quite unique.

In the following entries *W.* stands for "*married at Waston,*" to save repetition.

Somerset. A noate of the names of all Registers names (sic) whoe were sworne and approved of By mee Henry Bonner esqr one of the Justices of peace wthin the said County together wth the daies of the moeth and yeare.

Otterford	John Hill	sworne the xxi	Sept. 1653
Whitestaunton	John Smallcorne	„ 17th day of Oct.	„
Ilminster	John Gray	„ 24	„ „
Dolishwarke			
(Dowlishwake)	John Leaky	„ 24	„ Nov. 1653
Knowle	John Wood	„ 9	„ Dec. „
Curland	Robert Harwood	„ 10	„ „ „
North Parrate	John Hallett	„ 30	„ „ „
	Dismissed and		
	Robert Geare	sworne in his place	19th Jan. „
Seaborough	Ezeekell Wills	sworne the	30th Dec. „
East Chinnocke	Richard Elford	„ „	„ „
Buckland St Mary	William Gudridge	„ 5	„ „
Wayford	Robert Lumberd	„ 22	„ „
Staple Fitzpayne	James Turner	„ 9	January, „
Winsham	Thomas Paule	„ 12	„ „
Misterton	Richard Farnham	„ 19	„ „
Middle Chinnocke	Hugh Holland	„ 3	March, „
Doneyeate			
(Donyatt)	Thomas Gillett	„ 7	„ „
Kingstone	James Meinford	„ 20	„ „
Broadway	Samuel Harvy	„ 27	„ 1654
West Coaker	Francis Sherwood	„ 29	„ „
East Coaker	Walter Cuckney	„ „	„ „
Closseworth	William Dibble	„ „	„ „
Whitelackington	Humphry Miller	„ 3	April, „
Chellmington	Richard Silly	„ 28	March, „
Aishill	John Broome	„ 10	April, „
Charde parrishe	Tho: Pitte	„ 1	May, „
Crickett Thomas	Richard Scriven	„ 19	„ „
Beare Crocombe	Richard Tisse the elder	sworne at Waston,	
			4 Aug. 1654
Cudworth	Thomas Stower of the same pishe	sworne	
		at Waston	11 Aug. „

Crickett Malherbe William Lawrence of the same parrishe
was sworne at Waston the third of March 1654

(Note. Here two leaves have been missed over apparently for the continuation of the above list but never used; then the register of marriages proceeds.)

A Register of all the marriages Sollomnized and published By Henry Bonner esquir one of the Justices of the peace accordinge to an Acte of Purliam^t bearinge date the 24th day of August 1653. Togeather wth the daies of the moneth and yeare when each couples were marryed ffolloweth.

(Note. The following is an abstract of all the entries.)

- 1653 Dec. 19 William Murford and Johane Gauge, both of Ilminster.
 „ „ 26 Thomas Gale and Mary Moone, widow, both of Curland.
 „ Jan. 11 Richard Lincolne of Crewkerne and Eleanor, dau. of Eleanor Furser, widow. of Knowle.
 „ „ 16 John Browne and Elizabeth Stower, both of Crewkerne.
 „ „ 27 Richard Morcombe and Ann Dewnell, both of Donyeate.
 „ Feb. 6 John Glanfield and Elizabeth Varman, both of Shepton Beauchampe.
 „ „ 14 Thomas Sillie and Agnes Hort, both of Henton St^t George.
 „ „ „ Cuthbert Smith of Henton St^t George and Mary Clarke of Crewkerne.
 „ „ 23 John Hutchins and Elizabeth Coles, both of Ilminster.
 „ March 6 Thomas Berryman of Ilminster and Mary Berryman of Whitelackington.
 „ „ 7 Henry Slape and Elizabeth Waggas, both of Mitchelney.
 „ „ 14 William Goodinge and Jane Parsons, both of Ilton. W. Cer. made.
 „ „ 21 William Sellicke of Adstoye, gent., and Ame Baron of Bromefield. Married at Mansell in North Petherton.
 „ „ 23 Robert Baber of Ilton and Mary Drayton of Barrington. W.
 „ „ 27 Laucelott Gritton and Dorothy Poydon, both of Whitelackington. W.
 1654 „ 28 John Marsh of South Bradon and Susanna Hoyte of Chastecombe. W.
 „ April 10 James Johnson of Ilminster, Clothier, and Thomaszine Miller of the same pish. W.
 „ „ 17 Marmaduke Crate of Hambridge in pishe of Curry Rivell and Mary Frigge of West Lambrooke in Kingsbury Pish. W.

- 1654 April 22 Alexander Litten and Mary Selwood, both of Donyatt. W.
- „ „ 12 James Kember and Ann Fry, both of Misterton. Mar. at Crewkerne. Cer. fact.
- „ „ 27 Thomas Husse of Puckington, husband., and Philip. Cutbeard of Stocklinch. W.
- „ „ „ Thomas Everie of Donyatt, yeoman, and Margaret Bennett of Combe Saint Nicholas, widow. W.
- „ May 1 Thomas Law and Frydaieswide Knight, both of Broadwaie. W.
- „ „ 10 Thomas Browne of Ilminster and Mary Hancocke of the same. W.
- „ „ 8 John Isacke the younger of West Lambrooke in Kingsbury and Susanna Buckerell of Stavington Dennise. W.
- „ „ 9 Roger Olford and Florence Collinge of Crewkerne. W
- „ „ 15 George Balsome and Thomasine Marshe, both of South Bradon. W.
- „ „ 24 John White of Bere Crocombe and Anne Adames of Ilton. W. Noe cer.
- „ „ 25 John Rockett of Holditchin par. of Thornecombe, co. Devon, and Joane Warrey of Perristreet in par. of Chard, co. Somerset. W.
- „ „ 30 Nicholas Summers and Thomazine Smith, both of Ilminster. W.
- „ June 6 John Barnes and Joane Partridge, both of Crickett Thomas. W. Noe cer.
- „ May 7 John Hame of Chellington and Mary Hodges of Middle Chinocke. W. Noe cer.
- „ June 8 William Palfrey and Alice Woodborne, both of Curry Rivell. W.
- „ „ 19 John Cudbell of Curry Mallett and Tibitha Taylor of Lorton in par. of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ 20 Nathaniel Slade and . . Way, both of Donyatt. W.
- „ „ 22 William Palfrey of Winsham and Edith Boyte of Chard. W.
- „ „ „ Thomas Lumbard and Elizabeth Hody. W.
- „ „ 27 John Troode of Wambrook, co. Dorset, and Mary Potter of Whitelackington, co. Somerset. W.
- „ July 3 John Reynell and Christian Dabniott, both of Shepton Beachampe. W.
- „ „ 6 William Towell and Katherine Hobman, both of Ilton. W.
- „ Aug. 3 Thomas Woolmington and Thomazine Standerwerke, both of Broadwaie. W.
- „ „ „ William Sharlocke of Buckland St. Mary, co. Somerset, and Ann Adamss of Broadwinsor, co. Dorset. W.

- 1654 Aug. 7 William Rosse and Mary Baker, both of Donyatt. W.
 „ „ 10 Andrew Holt otherwise Gill of Crewkerne and Elizabeth Gardner of Middle Chiniocke, widow. W.
 „ „ „ John Hollwaie of Crewkerne and Jane Aller of the same. W.
 „ Sept. 4 John Kimpstone and Elizabeth Stevens, both of Ilminster. W. on Munday.
 „ „ „ Robert Baker of Puckington and Mable Edwarde of Drayton. W. on Munday.
 „ Aug. 31 Zachary Cooke and Thomazine Maylard, both Stocklinch Ottersey. W.
 „ Sept. 5 Gyles Mudford and Faith Humphries, both of Combe Saint Nicholas. W. on Tuesday.
 „ „ 6 Thomas Greneway of Winsham and Susanna Hore of Crickett Thomas. W.
 „ „ 12 John Pettin of Ilton and Eleanor Holeman of Puckington. W.
 „ „ 19 Arthur Ames of Ilminster and Elizabeth Norris of Donyatt. W.
 „ „ „ Edward White and Joane Jenninge, both of Ashill. Mar. at Ilminster.
 „ „ „ John Smith and Katherine Chicke, both of Donyatt. W. Noe cer:
 „ „ 25 Thomas Key and Frances Longe, both of Ilminster. W. Noe cer:
 „ „ „ George Vinson and Katherine Sander, both of Knowle. W. Noe cer:
 „ „ 29 John Bennet of Combe St. Nicholas and Bridget Marne of Ilminster. W. Noe cer:
 „ Oct. 2 Robert Hill otherwise Thrasher of Ilminster and Mellony Welch of Puckington. W.
 „ „ „ Thomas Gaylar of Church Staunton, co. Devon, and Katherine Hardman of Pitminster, co. Somerset. W. on Munday.
 „ „ 10 Joseph Traske of Membury, co. Devon, and Frances North of Ilminster, co. Somerset. W. on Tuesday.
 „ „ „ Mr. Robert Studdier of Bishops Lydiard and Grace Johnson of Chard. W. on Tuesday.
 „ „ 12 Edward Mitchell and Ursula Hallett, both of North Perratt. W.
 „ „ „ John Sellwood and Joane Bowditch, both of White Stanton. W.
 „ „ 14 Francis Perkford and Elizabeth Leavermore, of Crewkerne. Mar. there on Saturday.
 „ „ 16 Robert Barber als. Burrige and Hannah Davie, both of Ilminster. W.

- 1654 Oct. 31 John Foord and Dorothy Slade, both of Crewkerne. Mar. there.
- „ Nov. 1 Mr. Hugh Pym of Clehanger, co. Devon, clerk, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hody of Norton Fitzwarren, co. Somerset. W. on Wednesday.
- „ „ „ William Guppie and Prudence Nosse, both of Donyatt. W.
- „ „ 6 John Classe of Ilton and Mary Tice of Whitelackington. W.
- „ „ „ Mr. James Lovell of Batcombe and Mrs. Elizabeth Brome of Forton in Ilminster. W. on Munday.
- „ „ 15 Mr. Benjamin Collins of Norton under Hambden, clerk, and Mrs. Frances Hawker of Wigborrow in South Petherton. Mar. at Wigborrow on Wednesday.
- „ „ 16 Lancelott Hill and Martha Daves, both of Huishe in Crewkerne. W. on Thursday.
- „ „ 23 John Barter and Elizabeth Guppie, both of Crewkerne. Mar. at Mr. Gyles Combes house in Buckland. Noe cer.
- „ „ 30 Nathaniel Townssind and Dorothy Greneway, both Crewkerne. W.
- „ Dec. 13 Stephen Brownesey of Whitestanton and Elizabeth Standerweeke of Broadway. W. on Wednesday.
- „ „ 26 John Pulman of Pitminster and Mary Hake of White Stanton. W.
- „ „ „ John Mutlebury of Ilton and Mary Caslake of Chard, widow. W.
- „ „ 27 John Pasley of Puckington and Grace Phelps of Stocklinch Magalen. W. Noe cer.
- „ Feb. 3 John Pettie and Thomazine Thorne, both of Ilminster. W. on Wednesday.
- „ Jan. 3 William Easton of Combe St. Nicholas and Margaret Troode of North Curry, widow. Noe cer. r. 2s, 10d.
- „ „ 22 William Leonard and Mary Coxe, both of Crewkerne. W. on Munday. Noe cer.
- „ „ 24 Thomas Mantle and Margaret Seward, both of Crewkerne. W. on Wednesday.
- „ Feb. 5 Edward Andrewes of Evershott, co. Dorset, and Joane Golde of Crewkerne, co. Somerset. W.
- „ „ 6 Henry Whitle and Margaret Wills, both of Merriott. W.
- „ „ 8 John Fry and Susanna Loaringe, both of Winsham. W.
- „ „ „ George House of North Curry and Avis Slanderweeke of Broadway. W. on Thursday. Noe cer.
- „ „ 12 George Humphry of Combe St. Nicholas and Christian Vincent, widow, of the same. W.

- 1654 Feb. 12 William Hellier of Chellington, the younger, and Margaret Philips of the same. W.
- „ „ 13 Joseph Tyler and Jane Coxe, both of Crewkerne. W. on Tuesday.
- „ „ 15 Henry Kinge of Winsham, co. Somerset, and Joane Lumbard of Thornecombe in Devon. W. on Thursday.
- „ „ 20 John Clare of Chard and Ann Wiseman of the same. W.
- „ „ „ Alexander Plummer of Ilminster and Joane Beale of Buckland St. Mary. W.
- „ „ 21 Matthew Cornish and Alice Gillett, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ 22 George Williams and Edith Stuckey, both of Chuffewinte. On Thursday. W.
- „ „ „ Hugh Harris and Prudence Koake, both of Combe St. Nicholas. W.
- „ „ 27 Thomas Legge and Hester Squibes, both of Chard. W. on Tuesday.
- „ „ „ Thomas Dunster of Donyatt and Joane Chicke of Ilminster. W.
- „ March 6 George Maylord and Maudlen Hart, both of Whitelackington. On Tuesday. W.
- „ „ „ Robert Fidgett of Hassiborough and Susan Leigh of Lymington. W.
- „ „ 7 Robert Poole and Elizabeth Hull, both of Cudworth. On Wednesday. W.
- „ „ „ John Gover and Edith Dinham, both of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ „ Richard Smith and Joane Wheadon, both of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ 15 Edward Suttier of Crickett Malherbe and Elizabeth Vickers of Ilminster, widow. W.
- 1655 „ 26 John Basley and Agnes Sayle, both of Broadway. W.
- „ „ 28 John Genkins and Mary Selwood, both of Chard. W.
- „ April 4 Hugh Jennings of Ashill and Mary Tuttier of Crickett Malherbe. W.
- „ „ 9 John Rosse and Agnes Hemberry, both of Donyatt. W.
- „ „ 12 Philip Rawlins and Joane Loaringe, both of Combe St. Nicholas. Noe cer.
- „ „ „ Thomas Beer and Elizabeth Hallett, both of Crewkerne. W.
- „ „ „ Barniby Hallett and Alice Baunton, widow, both of Chellington. W.
- „ „ 17 John Wootten and Joane Raymond, both of Ilminster. Mar. there.

- 1655 April 17 John Godfree and Alice Hutchine, both of Knowle.
Mar. at Ilchester.
- „ „ „ Thomas Marder of Combe St. Nicholas and Mary
Dyte of Ilminster. Mar. there. Noe cer.
- „ „ 18 Alexander Baunton of Chard and Joane Serrel of
the same. W.
- „ „ „ Thomas Robbins of Cudworth and Grace Sondsead
of Wayford. W. Noe cer.
- „ „ 19 John Bevis of Bicknell and Elizabeth Crosse of
the same. W.
- „ „ 16 Clement Stone of Huishe in Crewkerne and
Dorothy Bevis of the same. W.
- „ „ 26 John Leatie and Joane Callaway, both of Ilminster.
Mar. there. Noe cer.
- „ „ „ George Louth and Isott James, both of Ilminster. W.
- „ May 2 John Wills of Combe St Nicholas and Eme
Kempson of Ilminster.
- „ „ 3 Thomas Hallett of Misterton the elder and Aves
Merefield of Woolmiston, widow, both of
Crewkerne. W.
- „ „ 2 John Willis of Combe St. Nicholas and Eme
Kimpson of Ilminster. W. (repeated.)
- „ „ 9 Richard Leasie of Dinnington and Mary Stuckey
of Chaffecombe. Mar. at Crewkerne.
- „ „ 10 Edward Paulfrey and Elizabeth Reynold, both of
Kingstone. Mar. at three Barrowes.
- „ „ 14 Robert Smith and Dorothe Hutchins, both of
Hassilborough. W. Noe cer.
- „ „ „ John Norris of Broadway and Philipp Paul of
Ilminster. W. Noe cer.
- „ „ „ Robert Holewaie of Crewkerne and Elizabeth
Mitchell of North Perratt. W. Noe cer.
- „ „ 15 Nicholas Heydon and Dorothy Row, Ilminster.
- „ „ „ John Paull and Prudence Markes, widow. W.
- „ „ 16 John Prigge and Joane Collins, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ 7 Edmund Laurance and Joane Stuckey, both of
Barrington. Mar. at Combeshead.
- „ „ 19 Richard Lumbard, son of Richard Lumbard of
Chard, and Dorothy Pitte of the same place. W.
- „ „ 21 Thomas Davie and Dorothy Griffin, both of
Donyatt. W.
- „ „ 22 Whitewell Cornelius (sic) and Joane Collins, both
of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ 24 Stephen Merymonth of Chardstoke, co. Dorset, and
Mary Manning of Chard, co. Somerset. W. on
Thursday.

ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

(*To be continued.*)

74. IN MEMORIAM. HARRY MENGDEN SCARTH, M.A., FRANCIS HENRY DICKINSON, F.S.A., AND CHARLES ROACH SMITH, F.S.A.—This year the county of Somerset has lost two of her greatest Archæologists in the persons of Prebendary Scarth and Mr. F. H. Dickinson.* The former was the highest authority on all matters connected with ‘Roman Britain,’ and his book, bearing this title and published by the S.P.C.K., is a concise and invaluable work on this interesting subject.

Of Mr. Dickinson it may be justly said that no one knew the county, its history and nomenclature, better than he did, or was more kind in imparting that knowledge to his numerous correspondents.

His last published work was “Kirby’s Quest for Somerset,” which he edited last year for the Somerset Record Society.

Others will speak of his Public Life and Correspondence, of his work for the Church, which he loved so well and served so truly. We will be content to record the fact that *S. & D. N. & Q.* has lost a warm supporter and a constant friend.

Since writing the above, another distinguished Archæologist has passed away, Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., the author of numerous archæological works. He contributed much to the antiquarian journals of the county of Kent, and received the first medal of the London Numismatic Society, of which he was for some years Secretary.

THE EDITORS.

75. THE PEN PITS. (II. x. 50).—It always seems unnecessary “twice to slay the slain,” but since Mr. Napper in the last Number of *S. & D. N. & Q.* has thought it worth while to reopen the subject of Pen Pits, it becomes necessary to answer it.

The controversy has always ranged itself under two heads which unfortunately have not been kept so distinct as they should have been.

First, the *raison d’être* of the Pits themselves, and secondly, the existence of a “Primæval British Metropolis” at or near Penselwood.

As to the first, “*Solvitur effodiendo*,” and, as General Pitt-Rivers, H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, said, the controversy is at an end.

In the old quarries (pits), the half-formed hand-mill stones (querns), with the tool-marks looking quite fresh owing to the crushing the green particles of augite in the sandstone, were found abundantly, and in the cottage gardens and elsewhere near the pits, it is by no means difficult to find whole ones, even now

*The Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Wrington, died at Tangier, 5th April, 1890, aged 75. Mr. F. H. Dickinson died at Kingweston, 17th July, 1890, aged 77. Mr. Charles Roach Smith died at Temple Place, Strood, 2nd August, 1890, aged 85.

lying about. Specimens are in our Museum at Taunton. Thus undoubtedly shewing the object sought by the quarry men of old, viz., the hard layer of Cherty Sandstone in the upper greensand of Pen Common for making querns.

To one who was present at the digging, and saw the way in which the refuse stones were laid aside with the unsuccessfully worked mill-stones and covered up with fresh refuse, there can be no doubt about the reason why the pits were made.

Mr. Godwin Austen's theory that the pits were holes out of which iron-stone was dug will not hold. The sandstone, though stained with iron, does not contain enough, or anything approaching enough, to have made it worth while to have dug for that metal. The entire absence of cinder heaps, ashes, scoriæ, or tools, negatives the supposition.

Castle Cary, if workable iron ever was found there, is on the lower oolite, and Pen pits on the upper greensand (cretaceous), and some 10 miles apart.

I would refer those who are interested in this subject to the report of the Committee of the Somerset Archæological Society Vol. xxv. p. 7, &c., of the New Series of their transactions, and to the Report of Gen. Pitt-Rivers, H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments. These give the *raison d'être* of the pits.

Now an interesting question arises as to their age.

In Sir Richard Colt Hoare's time there were some 600 acres covered with pits, and then he adds, many had been filled up. From this we may conclude that they were the work of many generations.

In the course of the exploration in 1878 a cutting was made through the rampart of Castle Orchard, at the extremity of the peninsula above the River Stour, on which there are a large number of pits; and the rampart was found to have been formed directly over one of the old quarries—thus giving a "*terminus a quo*" as to age; for Gen. Pitt-Rivers had no hesitation in asserting the *Norman* origin of this small earth work.

This then carries us back into Saxon times, and proves that these pits were there before 1066, and probably for centuries. Another interesting question presents itself. Where did the quarrymen live who made the mill-stones, and where did the people live who used them?

This brings us to the second question, the existence of a "Primæval British Metropolis," and to Mr. Thomas Kerslake's ingenious pamphlets. It is a pity that Mr. Kerslake used such a grandiloquent title, for though not in any sense a Metropolis there was probably a large population around these pits in olden times.

The name "Pensavelcoit," "Penselwood" (the spellings are endless), *i.e.*, "The head of the High Wood," would naturally

be of very extended application. Wherever a wood of any extent was found, there the "high head" was sure to be at hand.

The identification of the place mentioned by Nennius, &c., formerly supposed to be Pevensey in Sussex, with our Penselwood, depends mainly on the identification of draeth talnas = traeth twtneis of Brut Tysilio with the Isle of Wight or with Portland, and this is conjectural.

Totnes in Devonshire comes far nearer in sound. Nennius' list does not contain Caer-talnas but does contain Caer tain = Teyn Grace in Devonshire. Mr. Kerslake's pamphlets are worth study. But the identification of names with places in the old Chronicles will never satisfy, unless sufficient remains of former occupation can be found.

With regard to Penselwood the total absence of any such proof is quite remarkable. No kitchen-middens, refuse heaps, bones, tools, weapons, or even traces of fire (except little heaps of fresh charcoal in the bottoms of some of the pits, such as idle boys or picnic parties would leave) have yet been found there. Inside Castle Orchard the traces of fire were considerable, but then they were accompanied by Norman harness-buckles and pottery.

The fatal objection to Mr. Napper's "reflection" that Pen Pits were a "huge intrenched Camp of Refuge" is that no such intrenchments exist there, though plenty exist in other parts of the County and not far distant, *i.e.*, Wheatsheaf Castle, Cadbury Camp, &c. Some supposed fortifications on the edge of the escarpment round these pits do not really exist; what were taken for such are either natural terraces or comparatively modern banks and hedge rows. (Cf. Gen. Pitt-Rivers' report.)

Again, who were the users of these handmills? In Roman times, and subsequently, this part of the country seems to have been as, or almost as, thickly inhabited as at the present time—*Teste*—The Roman mines, camps, roads, villas, pottery kilns, cemeteries, coins, found throughout Somerset, which would denote from that time downward a population quite sufficient to use up all the hand-mills made from time to time at Pen Pits.

These mill-stones are at most 18 inches in diameter, and would cease to be in request when water-power was used in grinding corn. Most of our water-mills are mentioned in Dooms-day Book. I therefore conclude but little was done in quarrying at Pen after that date, for stone for hand-mills.* Even to the present day stones are quarried for building and road making, but not especially the hard layer used formerly for mill-stones, the cherty nodules in which are not large enough for making mill-stones required for water or steam power.

*[Querns are bequeathed in two Somerset Wills, dated 1541 and 1543. William Toly 'quernepykker,' 1441, is mentioned in "Bury Wills" (Camden Society) p. 256, where we also read of 'mustard querns' and 'malt querns.'—

The circular character of the pits has been too much relied upon. The majority are not truly circular. Time and weather have smoothed down the angles, and the natural falling in of the surface when the under stone was removed, has caused a somewhat circular appearance. Those that are most truly circular do not correspond with the shape of the quarries that formed them.

Mr. Kerslake's mistake was not chiefly in the use of the word "Metropolis," but in the assertion that these pits were human dwellings,—hut circles. That battles were fought all around this neighbourhood, the camps, place-names, &c., abundantly prove, and that our ancestors should use the "Heads of high woods" to resist the disciplined charges of the Roman legions goes without saying, but we want far more than this to prove Mr. Kerslake to be right.

G.E.S.

76. I had been under the impression that General Pitt-Rivers' Report on his examination of several of these pits in 1884 had finally settled the question, confirming as it did the opinion of others who had personally done so, although with less thoroughness. The Report plainly showed that the pits had been opened to obtain the Greensand rock beneath, for its economic properties, and not for human habitations. Unfinished querns, or millstones, occur in the pits, and several have been met with here and there in the neighbourhood, and the material was used as well for building purposes. Blocks of it, which had been removed from the bed and found at the sides of the pits, bear the marks of the workmen's tools on the surface and edges. Owing to the deep inclination of the bed, the workmen would be obliged to abandon the pit, when they reached the level, from which they found it difficult to bring the rock to the surface and would have to commence a fresh one from the top, and so on, thus in course of time their number would be multiplied. The irregular shaped holes would soon assume their present superficial circular forms, through weathering and the falling in of the superincumbent sands. The pits, or some of them at least, are anterior to the ramparts and the Castle Keep, which are of Norman date. Had this elevated spot been "a huge entrenched Camp" as suggested by your Correspondent, evidence of occupation, however short, would be apparent; on the contrary there is an absence of any evidence in support of such a theory. The few pieces of pottery and remains of fire-action, with other insignificant *ejectamenta*, are just what might be expected to have been left by the workmen. The Normans evidently recognised the strategical advantage of the locality, by the ramparts they erected there, and it is not improbable, as hinted by General Pitt-Rivers, that the decisive battle between Vespasian and

Gwaysidd was fought at or near Pen-pits, but that they were incidents of the struggle we have no reason to suppose.

As your Correspondent quotes my eminent friend Mr. Godwin Austen, I venture to argue the question on its geological features. It is evident that Mr. Godwin Austen had not personally visited the Pen-pits, but founded his opinion referred to in the 'Note' upon a series of holes near Farringdon, in Berkshire, called Cole Pits which he had examined,* and which differ from the Pen-pits only in the stratum upon which the superincumbent beds rest, the former upon iron-stone, the latter upon the Greensand. The Cole Pits pass through a thick bed of gravel, covering a bed of iron-stone under the Kimmeridge clay, and like the Pen-pits, were at one time referred to ancient human habitations. Tradition pointed them out to have been the Castle of King Cole. Mr. Godwin Austen unreservedly decided that they were the remains of open workings for the iron-stone underlying the sands. The ferrous rock, like that of Abbotbury in this County and Westbury in Wiltshire, &c., are fragments of some ferruginous beds which escaped removal by denudation before the Kimmeridge clays had been laid down. The beds of quartzose sand-stone (Lower Greensand) at Sende near Westbury, like those of Penzelwood (Upper Greensand), were used in ancient times for making querns. "*Killing Pits*" near Goathland, "*Hole pits*" near Westerdale, and a group of pits between Danby Beacon and Weplay, Yorkshire, are associated with heaps of iron-stone slag, and pieces of the stone scattered about in the neighbourhood, and supposed to have been pit-dwellings, are now admitted undoubtedly to be old iron-stone workings. The last supporter of the pit dwelling theory of these pits in a letter to Mr. Clement Reid in 1882, said, "I give up the idea of British settlements entirely now." I have not sufficient room in this limited space to shew that Sir R. C. Hoare's allusion to the situation of the pits on the precipitous sides of the hill points rather to the deep plunge or dip of the bed, which prevented a continuous extraction of the rock, under the method adopted, rather than to a "*press of population*."

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe, July 24th, 1890.

77. BADBURY RINGS.—By the kind hospitality of Canon Bernard I have enjoyed a pleasure which I had long vaguely promised myself, and had still left unattained. From High Hall it is a pleasant drive of three miles to Badbury Rings, the spot which Dr. Guest identified with the Mons Badonicus of Gildas. Here the Britons mustered in great force and dealt their enemies a severe blow. It was with these wars of the

* Journ. Geol. Soc. Vol. vi., p. 450.

Britons against the invading Saxons, that the heroism of King Arthur was associated in the romances that celebrate his fame.

I have visited many hill-fortresses, but I never saw any like Badbury Rings, a wide eminence rising to a peak, girt with triple rings of circumvallation, some of them even now retaining a height of (I suppose) twenty feet, and the whole making a strong impression as of a mighty national work of fortification.

An important feature in the whole effect of Badbury Rings is the wide and open view of the country spread below;—the extensive and distant horizon being unintercepted all around. The situation is as striking in a strategical point of view, as the work is impressive by the vastness of its circuit and structure. The grandeur of the scene is enhanced by a vast silence reigning around a monument which is suggestive of multitudinous activity, aggregation of masses, and intense struggle.

Among the services which Dr. Guest rendered to our early history I do not know whether any was greater than that of identifying this ancient fortress with the Mons Badonicus of Gildas. This historical theory bears examination, and the probability of it grows with increased acquaintance. From the data supplied by Gildas the battle of Mons Badonicus appears to have been fought about A.D. 520. The arrival of the West Saxons upon the southern coast took place about A.D. 490, and this allows a reasonable time for their progress inland, if they are found at Badbury Rings in 520. By 577 they are at Dyrham, where a great victory makes them masters of Akeman, Gloucester, and Cirencester. These spaces of time agree with the character of the Saxon invasion which was guided, not by lust of conquest, but by desire of settlement. So the identification for which we are indebted to Dr. Guest fits in well with the data of history.

And if we reflect upon the confusion which surrounded the subject before Dr. Guest's time, we shall see reason to increase our sense of obligation. The doctrine of the older antiquarians, according to which Mons Badonicus was Banner Down near Bath, was then in possession of the field. This identification seems to have assumed that 'Badonicus' was equivalent to 'Bathonicus;' and that it pointed accordingly to the region of Bath. But when this comes to be examined, it turns out to be downright absurd. For at the time Gildas wrote, the name of 'Bath' had as yet no existence; that city was still called Akeman or Akemanceaster.

The change of name was due to the desolation into which Akeman fell when it was taken and dismantled by the Saxons. For the new settlers who tilled the soil in the neighbourhood, ignorant or negligent of the old historic name, naturally spoke of the place by description, as 'at the baths' AT THAM BATHUM. The last word of the phrase was left surviving when the others had been dropped, and this hardened into a name. The form

bathum or *bathon* was an old dative plural, and in English the inflection was neglected. But in Latin it was kept and was embodied in the Latin name Bathonia, which came not into existence before the tenth century. How then could Badonicus, a word of the sixth century, be the adjective of Bathonia, which did not appear until 400 years later?

It may be asked:—How are we to understand the general use of this great fortress? Are these the walls of a great city? or only of a citadel and garrison? In Wareham we see earthen walls encircling a living town; and the same has been the use of the earth-works at Old Sarum within the historic period. Inside the third of the Badbury Rings there is an area which might have accommodated a large population. Was it then permanently inhabited;—or are we to see in the fact that Gildas called it ‘mons’ and not ‘urbs’ or ‘oppidum,’ an indication that these vast earth-works were not city walls, but rather a natural stronghold of refuge for extraordinary emergencies?

J. EARLE.

78. DORSET ADMINSTRATIONS—*Continued*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49).

1st January, 1581, to 30th September, 1583, continued.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
65	Cave, Thomas, son and heir of Peter Cave	Lodborne p'ish of Gillingham	Joan Cave al's Batt, mother (admn. granted in Dec. cancelled)	22 Apl., 1583
29	Chapman, John	Langton	Richard, brother, and Thomas Champnan, son of Thomas, kinsman	18 Jan., 1581
19	Cresbyn al's Snooke, Christian	Stalbridge	William Cresbyn, brother	5 Sept., 1581
50	Davy al's Piddle, William	Chidiock	Nichole, relict	10 Nov., 1582
23	Edwards, John, maryner	Poole	Amie Deane al's Edwards, relict	7 Nov., 1581
40	Goddard, Matthew	Blanford For.	Edith, relict	22 June, 1582
32	Grauntham, William	Netherbury	Walter Dolling, of Netherbury—Alice, relict and exix, not administering	3 Feb., 1581
49	Grove, William	Shaston	Thomasine, relict, and John, son	13 Oct., 1582
67	Hobbes, Michael	Middleton al's Milton	Isabelle, relict	15 May, 1583
41	Hoskyns, Henry	Bemyster	John, son	3 July, 1582
38	Jesopp, John	Chikerell	William, brother, Thomas and John Jesopp, kinsmen	26 May, 1582
76	Newman, Catherine	Melcome	John Webb, brother	31 Aug., 1583
36	Owthwaite, John	Sherborne	Joane, relict	2 May, 1582
50	Piddle, William	see Davy		
12	Prince, William	see Barber		

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
37	Pynney, Robert	Chardstoke	Agnes Pynney, widow, mother, John, brother, Agnes Chepman, sister, Simon Chepman, husband of Agnes	19 May, 1582
10	Seller, John	Dorchester	Alice Miller al's Seller, sister	28 April, 1581
19	Snooke, Christian	see Cresbyn		
61	Wilkins, John	Cranborne	Rabinette, relict	27 Feb., 1582
1st October, 1583, to 31st December, 1586.				
182	Beamont al's Scudamore, Margaret, widow	Shaston	Ann Beamont, daughter	25 Aug., 1586
117	Bonner, John	Lime Regis	Elizabeth, relict	9 Oct., 1584
114	Brettal's Tuberville, Anna	Whitechurch	Alexander Brett, husband	7 Aug., 1584
105	Burge, John	Bristol	George Trew, of Corff Castell, Merchant	11 May, 1584
111	Candell, William	Shaston	Joan, relict	2 July, 1584
121	Candell, William	Shaston	Thomas Lauraunce, of Shaston, clerk, and John Compton, of (blank), in co. (blank), yeoman,— Joan Candell, relict, not administering	14 Nov., 1584
170	Chrich, Richard	Gillingham	Edith, relict	20 Apl., 1586
194	Cifrawast, Barbara	Poole	Avice Cifrawast al's Stradling, daughter	1 Dec., 1586
170	Coles, Thomas	Sturminster Marshall	Anne, relict	22 Apl., 1586
140	Daniell al's Morris, Agnes	Lyme Regis	Dorothy Morrys, of Stowey, Somt, widow	10 May, 1585
157	Dannell, William	Quarleston	Joan Woodroff al's Dannell, sister, with Francis Chaldicott, of Quarleston, arm.	9 Nov., 1585
192	Davye, William	Lyme Regis	Alice, relict	22 Nov., 1586
103	Dinnynge, Henry	Wambrook	Joan, relict	9 May, 1584
165	Downton, Thomas	Dorchester	Edith, relict	7 Feb., 1585
102	Forks, Robert	Poole	Frances, relict	30 Apl., 1584
103	Fowle, Susan	Wareham	Robert Fowle, brother	12 May, 1584
156	Gally, John	Stanbridge	James, son, with consent of Elizabeth, relict	4 Nov., 1585
195	Gawler, Morgan	Tarraunt Hinton	Dorothy, relict	15 Dec., 1586
87	Hannyngton, Isabella	see Oram		
104	Hayward, John	Cheselbourne	William Saunders, of Turnors Puddle, yeoman	20 May, 1584
121	Hooper, John	Boveridge	Edward Hooper, of Boveridge, gen. during minority of Agnes and Alice, sisters	6 Nov., 1584
158	Hooper, John	Boveridge	Alice Hooper al's Manners, mother	26 Nov., 1585

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
138	Hussey, John	Clenston	Edith Sparke, daughter	4 May, 1585
192	Larke, John	Birport	Peter Larke, next of kin	30 Nov., 1586
139	Levett, Thomas	Wareham	Grace Gerrard al's Levett, relict	11 May, 1585
99	Lintern, John	Poole	Dorothy, relict	9 Mar., 1583
105	Lodwyn, John	Folke	Isabelle, relict	20 Nov., 1584
107	Long, John	Whitechurch	Cicilie, relict	3 June, 1584
82	Lymbery, John	Chartmouth	John Shattock, creditor	15 Oct., 1583
140	Morris, Agnes	see Daniell		
99	Nicolls, John	Poole	Anne, relict	9 Mar. 1583
87	Oramal's Hannyington, Isabelle	Wootten Glanvilde	Richard Hannyington, brother (cancelled)	18 Nov., 1583
105	Osbourne al's Webber, Stephen	Charmouth	Honor Osbourne al's Webber, relict	9 May, 1584
188	Partridge, William	Lyme Regis	Elianore, relict	10 Oct., 1586
166	Prichell, John	Lyme Regis	Elizabeth, relict	4 Feb., 1585
184	Purchas, John	Hawkchurch	Joane Purchas, sister	17 Sept., 1586
89	Reynolds, Launcelot	Melcombe Regis	Emme Reynolds and Launcelot Reynolds, creditors	13 Dec., 1583
167	Samwaies, John	Toller Fratrum	Robert and Barnard, sons	3 Mar., 1585
182	Scudamore, Margaret	see Beamont		
112	Snooke, William	Motcombe	John, brother	22 July, 1584
194	Thornton, Thomas	Lyme Regis	Joane Thornton, sister	10 Dec., 1586
114	Tuberville, Anna	see Brett		
114	Tuberville, Nicholas	Winterbourne Whitchurch	Alexander Brett, arm., Anna Tuberville al's Brett, wife of Alexander, and later relict of deceased, not administering	7 Aug., 1584
83	Twynho, Christopher	Turneworth	Edith, relict	8 Oct., 1583
115	Wallis, Walter	Poole	Grace, relict	22 Sep., 1584
91	Webber, Thomas	Mylbourne Porte	Alice, relict	21 Jan., 1583
105	Webber, Stephen	see Osbourne		
192	Welshman, John	Netherbury	Alice, relict	30 Nov., 1586
154	Willyams, Mary	Shaftesbury	William Willyams, brother	29 Oct., 1585
129	Wilshire, Edward, junior	Chardstoke	Philippa Sanford al's Wilshire, sister, in person of Baldwin Sanford, her husband	12 Feb., 1584
132	Wynes, Joan	Withihook	Agnes Buckerell, sister	19 Feb., 1584
144	Wynes, Joan	Withihook p'ish of Yetminster	John, Alice, Mary, and Joan Buckerell, kinsfolk, of goods left unadministered by Agnes Buckerell	22 June, 1585

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be Continued.)

79. SPEKE AND AFRICA.—In a publication, a portion of which is devoted to Somersetshire subjects, it may not be wholly out of place, at the present moment, to call attention to a passage

in the local history of a West Country Townlet, written in 1880, in which reference, in the following terms, is made to Captain Speke's explorations in central Africa in the years 1862-3.

"It is a comparatively easy matter to venture there now, Speke having shown the way; but although the honoured names of Barth, Livingstone, Stanley, Baker, and others, seem in recent times to monopolize the theme of African discovery, posterity must never forget that it was in the persons of JOHN HANNING SPEKE, and his colleague CAPTAIN GRANT, that British enterprise, that European civilization, nay! that the very sound of the word "Christian," was first carried to those mystic regions that surround the sources of the Nile."*

Although actually born in the adjoining county of Devon, Speke was by descent, by education, and by residence from a very early age, essentially a Somersetshire man. Hence, my object in giving the above extract is not far to seek, although I would not, for an instant, wish to snatch a single ray from the brilliant halo that surrounds one who is deservedly the hero of the day in all affairs relating to the "Dark Continent."

July, 1890.

NEMO.

80. M.P.S FOR DORSET AND SOMERSET IN 1491-92.—In the Parliament which met from Oct., 1491, to March, 1491-2, (7 Henry VII), the following represented the Counties and Boroughs of Dorset and Somerset.

DORSET—John Turbervyle, Knight, John Byconnell, Knight.

Shaftesbury—William Wyneygh (?), John Percy.

Wareham—John Flaxley, John Claryle.

Dorchester—Thomas Kyrkeby, Richard Wytmore (?).

Bridport—William Wadham, Thomas Motern (?).

Melcombe—John Gylbard, esq., William Rushe.

Weymouth—Nicholas Taylor, Richard Hawthorne.

Poole—William Downstow, William Bolde.

Lyme—John Burghe, John Tynhand (?).

SOMERSET—William Willoughby, Knight, William Case.

Wells—William Tyler, Roger Bocher.

Taunton—John Tycheborne, John Watt.

Bridgewater—John Andrewe, John Baker.

Several of the foregoing names are somewhat difficult to decipher, and possibly are rendered not quite accurately. Possibly some correspondent can correct. "Wyneygh" and "Motern" have the appearance of abbreviations.

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

81. THOMAS SHEPPARD, ESQ., M.P. FOR SHAFTESBURY IN 1621.—He is described in the Return as "of Shaftesbury." On 15 Feb., 1621, he was expelled the House for his speech on

* "South Petherton in the Olden Time," by H. Norris. Appendix, p. 142.

the Bill for keeping the Sabbath, otherwise called Sunday. "The House doth remove him from the service of this House as unworthy to be a member thereof." Is anything further known of this unfortunate member, whose tenure of his seat was so abruptly terminated within a few days of the meeting of this Parliament? His colleague, "William Beecher, esq., of London," having been returned also for Leominster, and preferring his alternative constituency, a new writ was ordered for both the Shaftesbury seats, which thereupon were filled by the election of Percy Herbert, of London, and Ralph Hopton, of Witham Friary.

W. D. PINK.

82. MATTHEW DAVY OF SHAFTESBURY, CO. Dorset, compounded for his estate before the Parliamentary Commissioners in the sum of £300. Is anything known of him? He clearly was the "Matthew Davis, Esq., of Shaftesbury," who was elected M.P. for Christchurch, in Hants, in 1640, and who was disabled for his royalism in March, 1644. He was present in the King's Parliament at Oxford.

W. D. PINK.

83. M.P.'S FOR TAUNTON IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—These were Sir William Portman, Bart., and George Searle, Esq., elected in 1640. Portman was disabled in 1644 for attending the the King at Oxford, and died in 1646. Searle, who was a pronounced 'Rumper,' sat until the forced Dissolution of 1653, but was, I think, dead before the Restoration. On September 25th, 1645, a new writ was ordered for a successor to Portman, when John Palmer, M.D., was elected. I shall be much obliged by any information as to Searle.

W. D. PINK.

84. PHELIPS LETTERS, ILLUSTRATING THE SEDGMOOR CAMPAIGN.—The two following letters illustrating a portion of the Sedgmoor campaign are now published for the first time. In the regrettable absence of the lost diary of Sir William Portman, they serve to elucidate a critical part of the campaign. These letters have been preserved in our family archives since 1685; letter I, however, has in recent years been presented to the archives of Montacute House. I must tender my best thanks to Mr. John Batten for invaluable co-operation, and for pointing out the collateral information in the Historical MS. Commissioners' Reports. The original spelling is preserved in both letters.

Letter I.

Brother Berkley,

I am to write to you the shamefullest story y^t ever you heard, the Duke of Albemarle wri(o)te he would be at Exminster (=Axminster) yesterday by 12 o'clock, Coll. Luttrell with his regim^t and 4 companies of mine and the horse went towards it, and Captaine Littleton said he saw the enemy, and said they were drawn thither to have their throats cut: for be god they would be, wⁿ no enemy really appeared (:) upon this some of both sorts (i.e. foot and horse) ru(a)n as he bad y^m which was most shamefully, yet they returned to Chard, and after a short time before a refreshment Captaine Hawley came from the Duke of Albermarle as he told us he was in battle and wee must hasten and would undertake (to show us) the best way and the souldiers being weary before sore in their feet and hungry marched cheerfully but (i.e. except) this day, it was by the same advice to march before day was cleare seen contrary to my advice, and yⁿ after all night lying on the heath wee marcht to meet the Duke as told on Shute Hill, a long march of 6 miles and at Stockland where the souldiers staid to drinke they were told it was to no purpose to goe on for the 2 Dukes shooke hands the night before and dranke to each other, and yet they went on but wⁿ they came to the place and saw nor heard of any Duke of Albermarle they cried out they were betraied and would not march a foot farther. Coll. Luttrell's to Taunton though ten miles and Chard ten miles and no persuasion could prevaile. I pressed mine for Honiton, they told mee the Dukes were agreed and they would not stay, and I desired them for honour's sake to goe thither, and yⁿ they would see the truth of it—and se(e)ing no persuasions nor intreaties would prevaile but to goe to Chard into the enemies mouth I left them though Captain Long with a good party of horse was there to secure them to Honiton where he is gone; I am sensible I have lost honour never to be gained and if both our lives lay at stake not to (be) helped, yet I advise you to take surer measures and better informers (for I am afraid it will come to that): I am resolved however to give a push for my own life, for the satisfac-

tion of the world if you proceed and I heartily beg a line what you intend for mine is only for my own consideration, and so with my humble service

to rest

yours to be commanded

E. PHELIPPS

Montacute

Directed "For Coll. Berkeley

June 16, 1685.

or Coll. Helyar

These."

Old seal with Phelips arms.

Mr. Batten, who carefully transcribed this letter some years ago, remarks thereon "Brother Berkeley" to whom it was written was Col. Edward Berkeley, of Pylle, Somerset. He commanded one of the Somerset Regiments of Militia and was with them in the battle of Sedgmoor. [His son William, afterwards took the name and arms of Portman.]

'The name 'brother' probably means Brother Colonel as there was no relationship.

'Col. Helyar, to whom the letter is also directed and by whom it was received and preserved, was William Helyar of Coker, who raised a troop of horse at his own expense for King Charles I in 1643, was a zealous supporter of the Royal cause, and became Colonel in the King's army. Under Charles II he was High Sheriff and had also served in Colonel Maurice Berkeley's regiment ('Mounted Trained Bands). He was now in his 65th year.

'The writer of the letter was Sir Edward Phelips, son of Sir Robert Phelips of Montacute. He was also Colonel of one of the Somersetshire Militia Regiments. The letter itself, though obscurely and hurriedly written, and occasionally difficult to understand, throws considerable light on the occurrences of June 15th, 1685.

'It was on the 7th or 8th of that month that Col. Luttrell and Sir Ed. Phelips were ordered with their regiments to Taunton, in anticipation of a rising in favour of Monmouth who was daily expected; the Duke of Albemarle, the Lord Lieutenant of Devonshire, being at the same time commanded to Exeter. Monmouth landed at Lyme on the 11th. By order of the Duke of Albermarle the Somersetshire militia were ordered to meet him, in order that by a junction of their forces Monmouth might be blocked up in Lyme,—Shute Hill, half a mile from Axminster, being, as the letter says, the place of rendezvous. Col. Phelips had been informed of the landing early on Friday the 12th, by a special messenger despatched from Crewkerne by Dassell and Thorold,

the two Lyme men on their way to the King in London, and also by Mr. C. Hucker of Taunton, to whose brother the Duke of Monmouth had sent word.

'It is difficult to understand from the published account the cause of the confusion and retreat which took place in the militia regiments on the 15th.

'Monmouth left Lyme on that day and took the road to Axminster, to which place also both the Devonshire militia under the Duke of Albemarle, and the Somersetshire militia under Col. Phelps and Col. Luttrell, were likewise marching. Roberts (p. 287) says the scouts of the latter force had entered the town, but retired upon the forces of Monmouth hastily marching in—and he then took possession of the place and secured the approaches and lanes with strong guards. Col. Wade commanded the advanced post at Shute Hill, and the Duke of Albemarle's horse, when within half a mile of the place discovering the guards, retreated, and Col. Wade was about to follow them, but Monmouth, wishing to exercise his forces and discipline his men before risking an engagement, commanded him not to do so, and at the same time informed him of the retreat of the Somersetshire people.

'Monmouth has been much condemned for not taking advantage of the confusion in the ranks of his opponents, and had he followed them up successfully it might have changed the fortune of his enterprise.

'Whether Col. Phelps' men were really deceived by the report of the alliance between the two Dukes, for which there could be no foundation as they had not even the opportunity of meeting, or whether they invented it as some excuse for refusing to engage with the Duke to whose cause they were not unfriendly, cannot now be determined. But Col. Phelps' account gives some explanation of the motives which animated them, and clears up the mystery previously hanging over this transaction.

'Ralph says the Duke of Albemarle's forces wheeled about in confusion, but gives no reason. The contemporary account in the Axminster Chapel Book says, in the quaint language of the day,—“The Lord sent a hand of fear among them,” etc.

'Oldmixon attributes it to cowardice, and says that the Somersetshire militia had no sooner entered a narrow lane on their way than, observing the mouths of two or three hollow trees unluckily pointed to their front, they immediately turned tail and fled every man to his home, except such as staid for the Duke of Monmouth's coming and then went over to him.

'Mr. Axe thinks they went to Monmouth under an idea that he would defend their religion, but it is probable that all these causes combined.'

In the Historical MS. Commissioners' Reports, vol. I., is a letter of Lord Churchill's to the King of about June 16 or 17,

1685, giving almost an identic account of this occurrence. Churchill remarks "Unless speedy course be taken we are like to lose this county to the rebels," and again, in describing the affair, "One Captain Littleton cried out 'We are all betrayed'; so the soldiers immediately looked one upon another and fled, *leaving their officers and colours behind; half if not the greatest part is gone to the rebels.*"

Writing about the same date to the Duke of Somerset to ask a reinforcement of 4000 men, Churchill says "I suppose it is no secret to tell your grace of the mischief that is like to come of those two regiments that are run away from their colours, the one is Sir Edward Phelips' and the other Colonel Luttrell's both their regiments have fled, and would give no reasons why or wherefore; but they have left their officers to themselves" "if the Duke of Monmouth should take the advantage of the flight [which I don't doubt but that he will] he would get together more men than we are aware of; besides *these two regiments are either all gone to him or most of them.*"

On June 16th, the Duke of Somerset wrote "I find all the gentlemen very well inclined to doe the King service, and the militia is in very good order for militia, and I hope with encouragement of their officers will doe their part well, it would be very much for the King's service to send here a foot regiment to leade on the militia, for you will find by Sir Edward Phylips' letter that almost any report will startel them soe that there is an absolute necessity if the King can spaire them to send some forces here, *for the common sort of people if they durst would rise every minute, but here is now soe good order, &c., &c.*"

These quotations together with Sir E. Phelips' own letter show pretty plainly that the rout of Shute Hill was due to disaffection as Axe states, and not to cowardice as supposed by Oldmixon. Churchill's language hardly leaves room for doubt on the point. The men were disaffected and ran away:—the officers were true and stuck to their colours. Compare Macaulay (I. 575): "Such was Monmouth's popularity that if once the trained bands had caught sight of his well-known face and figure they would probably have gone over to him in a body."

The militia behaved well later in the campaign, and showed a satisfactory temper. The seven days between our two letters (June 16-23) were critical; but Churchill was moving and reinments began to come up.

On June 17th Viscount Fitzharding wrote from Bruton to the Duke of Somerset "I find there is little trust to be placed in these new men I would not willingly be left here alone which I shall be if I draw without more strength too near the enemy now in Crewkerne."

The Duke of Beaufort wrote the same day from Bristol to the Duke of Somerset "Send to Lord Churchill who is on this side Salisbury to march towards you with the King's forces he has with him, there being as you see so little relying on the militia; all yours as you tell me fled."

On the same day Colonel Thomas Strangways wrote from Bridport to Colonel William Helyar "I received Sir Edward Phelips' letter with your postscript" "send word to the chief officers of the militia of your county that to-morrow morning we march hence with all our militia who are very courageous" "if your militia will show themselves to be good subjects, now is their time, &c."

About this date Colonel William Helyar, marching on Crewkerne from Ilchester with Colonel Berkeley's force, writes to the Duke of Somerset "Here is fighting every day and horse and foot [anywhere else but where the enemy is] are useless, and we were as good have none at all as to have them anywhere else but where they are necessary. The way to restore our peace is to beat those who disturb it and not to be afraid of those that may do it If your grace will be pleased to order pay for this regiment to be sent them it will do well; else they will leave their colours as divers of them have done already. P.S. One company only here received four days' pay, and this is a way to destroy a regiment without fighting them."

Want of pay added to the other difficulties of the situation! May we not suspect that here was another cause at work to produce the rout of Shute Hill?

Writing immediately afterwards from Crewkerne Col. Helyar and others say "He would be a bad soldier.who should advise such a regiment as this is to march further without horse to attend them or money to pay their quarters" "Monmouth may march and fight us all severally and so being master of a small victory give cluck to the courage of a great many, &c."

On the 17th June Churchill, ordered to the rescue with some regulars from Wilts, was already at Bridport, (see Col. Strangways' letter of June 17,) and on the 18th at Axminster within touch of Albemarle, resting after a long march (see the Duke of Albemarle letter of June 18). On the 19th he entered Chard (Roberts) and was promoted Brigadier. Sir William Portman with the Somerset militia and some Devon militia entered Chard the same day (Roberts). On the 19th also Lord Ferversham was made Lieutenant General and given the chief command. (Sunderland's letter of June 19.) On the 20th Churchill wrote from Chard to the Duke of Somerset in good spirits; "I shall join you by following the Duke of Monmouth so close as I can on his marches which I think is the only way for me to join you or to do the King service." Again on the 21st to the

same;—"I will certainly be on Tuesday at 11 in the morning at Bridgwater where I hope you will meet me with what militia you have. I have forces enough not to apprehend the Duke of Monmouth; but quite contrary should be glad to meet with him; my men are all *in so good heart this afternoon.*" And again, "I march to-morrow" (*i.e.* 22nd) "to Langport, so that I will follow him" (Monmouth) "as close as ever I can. I intend to be at Wells on Tuesday, &c." Note the hopeful tone of these letters.

When Monmouth sent to Chard to summon Churchill to surrender, the latter only laughed.

The small skirmish near Ashill having, as Axe says, decided Monmouth to leave Taunton, he marched on Bridgwater on the 21st, and on Glastonbury on the 22nd. Churchill broke up from Chard on the 22nd in pursuit; and this brings us to our second letter:—

Sir, *Letter II.*

I am sorry for your lameness at this time. I came from Wells Sunday night, finding our Duke soe uncertaine, and resolved for the Chard campe which I mett this morning, by Langport, and truly it is a brave campe and most of them well resolved men, and I believe if they were on even ground in battle, they would doe easily the sparkes' businesse, my Lord Duke in a modest tearme retired yesterday to Bristoll, and I intend to be at home this night and to be at Somerton toomorrow morning early to follow in the campe who are resolved to follow him as fast as may be, he is at Wells this night and I believe toomorrow will be for Shepton and Frome, two factious townes where he hopes to increase his number, but wee heare nothing of Albemarle yet, but this force is resolved to attaque him, and he goes Eastward, my Lord Feversham with more forces from London is at Chippenham and soe comeing to Warminster; I hope you will send down some armed men toomorrow early to fill up our number, for I am unwilling to come under my command only as a troop of reformadoes, and will doe His Majesty what service lies in my power; the carriages are all come to Somerton, the ammunition and provisions, soe with my humble service

I rest

Northover,

your humble servant

June 23rd, 1685.

Directed

E. Phelipps

To His honoured friend

Coll. Helyar—at East Coker—These.

The difference in tone of this letter is striking. The arrival of the regulars, and above all of Churchill, had changed the face of things. Nothing more is heard of disaffection; instead we have 'a brave campe'—'well resolved men.' Churchill's *original* orders had been to march on Bridgwater. His route lay through Langport to Glastonbury, where he arrived on the 23rd. Sir E. Phelips was to rejoin at Somerton on the Wells road, after a few hours at Montacute. A militia force had been at Wells, but on Monmouth's advance on the 22nd through King's Sedgmoor and Weston Zoyland to Glastonbury, they retreated on Bath and Bristol (Roberts), and Sir E. Phelips evidently preferred more active service to following the retreat.

Monmouth left Glastonbury on this same day (23rd), and marched on Bristol through Bridgwater with Churchill at his heels. Comp. Macaulay (I. 591). "Monmouth advanced harassed throughout his whole march by Churchill."

The same day Churchill wrote to the Duke of Somerset—"I . . . shall send to Lord Feversham to join at Wells to-morrow; for I do not doubt but that the Duke of Monmouth will be marched from thence; if he be not we will try to do what we can upon him and you may be sure the next night we will be close upon him for we can march as well as he."

"The cheerful anticipations of Sir E. Phelips' second letter respecting the militia were to be borne out. At Philip's Norton the Somersetshire militia behaved creditably under fire. Compare the "Account of Lord Feversham's progress, &c." (Hist. MS. Comm. Rep.) Again at Sedgmoor, though the militia were quartered at Middlezoy and the battle was practically over before they had time to come up, yet "they came up to our assistance in good order and made great haste." (Feversham's progress).

The word 'reformadoes' means *unattached* soldiers. (See Warburton's Rupert). These are probably the 'new men' alluded to in Fitzharding's letter of June 17. Sir E. Phelips was in fact trying to raise a new regiment, and Colonel Helyar who was a Deputy Lieutenant recruited for him. All the letters quoted are from the Reports of the Historical MS. Commissioners, Vol. I., reports 1, 2, and 3; and Vol. VII., report 9.

July, 1890.

H. A. HELYAR, British Legation, Munich.

85. S. BIRINUS AND THE WEST SAXON BISHOPRIC.—Reasons for believing that the See of S. Birinus, first Bishop of Wessex, was established at Dorchester (Dorset), not at Dorchester (Oxon).

Passages from the Saxon Chronicle and from Bede's ecclesiastical history which relate to the first reception of Christianity by the West Saxons, and to the establishment amongst them of a Bishop's See at Dorchester.

A. S. Chronicle. "A.D. 634. And this year also Bishop Birinus first preached baptism to the West Saxons under King Cynegils. Birinus came thither by command of Honorius, the pope, and he there was bishop until his life's end."

"A.D. 635. This year King Cynegils was baptised by Birinus, the bishop, at Dorchester, and Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, was his godfather." (*Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 310).

Bede, Lib. III, cap. VII. "At that time the race of the West Saxons, anciently called Gevissæ, in the reign of Cynegils, accepted the faith of Christ, having the word preached to them by Birinus, who had come to Britain by the advice of Pope Honorius; promising that under his auspices he would scatter the seeds of the holy faith in the furthest recesses of the English, whither no teacher had gone before him. Whereupon, by the command of the same pontiff, he was consecrated to the episcopal order by Asturius, Bishop of Genoa. But arriving in Britain, and first coming to the tribe of the Gevissæ, since he found all there most heathen he thought it more profitable to preach the word there rather than go further and seek out those to whom he ought to preach. And so, as he was preaching the gospel in the aforesaid province, it happened that at the very time the king himself, after being catechised, was, with his tribe, being washed in the fountain of baptism, Oswald, the most holy and victorious King of the Northumbrians, came up and found him emerging from the font, and by a tie most beautiful and worthy of God first took as his own son, dedicated to God by second birth, the man whose daughter he was to receive as his wife; and both kings gave the same bishop the city called Dorcic, to make his bishop's seat there; where, after churches built and dedicated, and many people called to the Lord by his pious labour, he passed away to the Lord, and was buried in the same city, and after many years, when Hœdda was bishop, was thence translated to the city of Venta, and there is laid in the church of the blessed apostles Peter and Paul.

Bishop Birinus, then, landed on the shores of Wessex. At what port did he land?

Wareham was a town of great importance in Saxon times; in King Edward's reign it was the largest and most populous town in Dorset. The Saxon Kings had a residence there, and it contained hospices or town houses for all the great men of the county. The Reve (sheriff) of the county lived there (Dorset Domesday). It appears to have been a favourite residence of the W. Saxon Kings, and one king at least, Bertric, A.D. 800, besides the Edward who was slain at Corfe Castle, was buried there. Wareham was a very important port also. It is recorded in the Saxon chronicle that the Danes repeatedly landed there; the first descent of the Danes upon the shores of Britain appears to have been made at Wareham. What better port on the shores of Wessex could Bishop Birinus have chosen than this, which was one of the most important in the kingdom? At Wareham he would in all probability be in close proximity to the king and his court, whom before all others he would be anxious to propitiate and convert, for once gain the king to the faith, and there would be little difficulty in reaching the people. The king *was* converted, and he and his people were baptized at Dorchester in the year following the arrival of S. Birinus; the famous S. Oswald,

King of the Northumbrians, standing as his godfather, and "both kings," we read, "gave to the bishop the city called Dorcic (Dorchester) to make his bishop's seat there." There is good reason why Dorchester (Dorset) should have been chosen. It was situated in one of the most populous districts of the kingdom of Wessex, and being a royal manor, the king had complete control over it, and could dispose of tithe or lands as he pleased. The situation, too, was central, and it was not far from Wareham. The Saxon kings had a residence at each place, and a good road connected them, so that he might have remained under the bishop's teaching and received baptism without going far from home. It is not easy to understand why the bishop and the king should have gone to the other extremity of the kingdom, as they would have done had the see been fixed at Dorchester (Oxon), or that both would have placed themselves on the borders of the kingdom where they would have been within the power of the pagan Mercians. King Oswald married King Cynegil's daughter, and if some of the royal lands of Dorchester formed part of her dowry, we can understand why the consent of both kings was necessary to the establishment of the Bishop's see here.

The narrative goes on: "Where, after churches built and consecrated and many people called to the Lord by his pious labour, he passed away to the Lord." What evidence is there of the existence of churches in Dorchester (Dorset) in Saxon times? The Domesday survey was taken by several, probably nine corps of commissioners. The circuit of each corps may be determined by certain characteristics of its work. It is a distinguishing feature of the work of the south-western commission that it was heedless of the registration both of parish churches and of parish priests. The Dorset Domesday makes accidental mention of both, but this is usually in relation to church lands rather than to churches, and the accident does not extend to more than 18 instances (Eyton). We must not, therefore, expect to find in Domesday a list of the churches which existed in Dorchester in Saxon times, yet notwithstanding the fact that so few of the churches in Dorsetshire are mentioned in the Domesday survey, the Holy Trinity Church, if not the whole of the churches of Dorchester, are alluded to in one passage, where, under the title of "*Terra Eleemosinariorum Regis*," it is stated "*Bristuard Presbyter tenet ecclesias de Dorcestre et Bere et decimas*"—sufficient evidence that the Holy Trinity Church at least existed in Saxon times. That the original Church of St. George was built by the Saxons seems more than probable from the fact that in 1091 Bishop Osmond gave the Rectory of S. George to his Church at Salisbury. As to the other churches, all that can be positively stated of them is that it is unlikely that the king after his conversion would be satisfied to leave his own manor insufficiently provided with churches, and that there is nothing in the dedication of such churches to S. Peter

and All Hallows (All Saints) inconsistent with the belief that they were originally of Saxon origin. As to St. Peter's, the Saxon Chronicle records the hallowing of two great churches about this date, the minster of Peterborough and that of Winchester; both of these were dedicated to S. Peter, and the latter was in the Kingdom of Wessex. And further the peculiar relation between the parishes of the Holy Trinity and S. Peter's, Dorchester, which has never been explained, though it has once been the subject of a lawsuit (July 17, 1826—*Doe v. John Morton Colson*), is made clear on the supposition that the original S. Peter's Church was the Saxon Cathedral built by S. Birinus, and that it was united with the Church of Holy Trinity (also built by him) on the removal of the see from Dorchester to Winchester.

The improbability that Dorchester (Oxon) would be chosen as the seat of the see for Wessex may be gathered from

(I) *Its position.* There appears to be no evidence that Dorchester (Oxon) was at this time within the Kingdom of Wessex, it certainly was not so later, when it became the seat of the Mercian See, which according to Mathew Paris was removed from thence to Lincoln in the year 1085. A passage in Domesday confirms this ". . . de Lincolia, in qua nunc est episcopatus" (Domes. tom. i, fol. 336).

(II) *The restlessness of the Mercians and their readiness to make war upon their neighbours.* Of the two kings who are said to have given Dorchester as the seat of the episcopal see of Wessex, the one Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, "was killed in a great battle by the same pagan nation, and pagan king of the Mercians who had slain his predecessor Edwin" (A.S.C.), and Coinwalch, the son of the other, was attacked and driven from his kingdom by the same people. Knowing the disposition of the Mercians, is it likely that the king would have placed the seat of his see upon their frontier?

(III) *The supposition that Dorchester (Oxon) was the seat of the See* does not agree with the spirit of Bede's statement, which relates that "arriving in Britain and first coming to the tribe of the Gevissæ, since he found all there most heathen he thought it more profitable to preach the word there, rather than go further and seek out those to whom he ought to preach." If Dorchester (Oxon) was the place of his settlement we must read these words: "Since he found all there most heathen, he thought it most profitable to go as far away from them as he possibly could go without actually going out of the kingdom," if, that is, Dorchester (Oxon) was within the kingdom, which seems very doubtful.

The following are the facts which are relied upon as showing that Dorchester (Oxon) was the seat of the Bishop Birinus' See, with some comments upon them:—

(1) *Long tradition to that effect.* The claims of Dorchester (Dorset) have never been fairly considered; there is no existing work known to the writer in which they have been even set forth. That there may be a consensus of opinion at the present time in favour of Dorchester (Oxon) does not necessarily show more than that some learned man, who had not sufficient interest or local knowledge to examine the claims of Dorchester (Dorset), has pronounced in favour of Dorchester (Oxon), and that others have accepted his opinion without examining the grounds on which it is given. That ancient tradition is entirely in favour of Dorchester (Oxon) requires proof. In Capgrave's Chronicle of England, written in the reign of Edward IV, it is stated "The seconde kygndom was in Southsex, which hath Kent on the est side; and on the south side the sea; on the west Hamphthire, on the north Suthrey. The first Kyng was Elle: and than his III sons. The V was Ethelwold; and he was convertid be Byryn bischop of Dorsete." There is internal evidence that he is not giving his own opinion, but is quoting the opinion of some historian before him; but whether this is so or not, there must have been a tradition in his days that S. Byryn was Bishop of Dorchester (Dorset), unless Capgrave invented.

(2) *The Church there is dedicated to Birinus.* This seems one of the strongest evidences that S. Birinus had nothing to do with it. One imagines that the old missionary bishops were too modest to dedicate their Cathedral Churches to themselves as the patron saints. Would not the fact that the Church is dedicated to Birinus prove that it was built long after the death of S. Birinus, after indeed he had been canonized?

(3) *The Church is of Cathedral dimensions and dignity.* This might be an argument in favour of a Saxon Church built at the later age when Dorchester (Oxon) was the seat of the Bishopric of the *Mercian* see, but would it tell in favour of a church built circa 640?

(4) *Dorchester (Oxon) was on the borderland of the West Saxon Country, and in the line of their advance towards Mercia.* That Dorchester (Oxon) was on the borderland of the West Saxon Country seems, as stated before, a strong reason why the see of Wessex should not be placed there in the *seventh* century; an additional reason would be the hatred which the heathen nations bore towards Christianity, and towards those (especially of their own race) who gave up the worship of their forefathers to embrace it. The establishment of Christianity upon the frontier of a heathen nation would be likely to act as an incentive to war.

Is there any evidence that the advance of the West Saxons through Mercia was gradual? The entry in the Saxon Chronicle A.D. 851 (200 years after this time) would show that the frontier of the kingdom of Mercia was, even at that date, the Thames, and Dorchester (Oxon) is on the Mercian bank of the Thames

(5) *Dorchester (Dorset) is Dornwaraceastre, while Dorchester (Oxon) is Dorcic or Dorkeceastre.* Dorchester (Dorset) is called in old documents by various names. In the pipe rolls of 14 John it is called by the sheriff of Dorset, who ought to have been able to describe it correctly, Dorkeceastre, one of the names by which Dorchester (Oxon) is said to be distinguished.

W. MILES BARNES.

86. "PROFITS OF THE PRAYES."—In the accounts of the Cheddar Moorwardens, 1633—1650, such entries as the above are of frequent occurrence. For instance, in 1633, "Received the profits of two prayes, 14s. 6d."; in 1650, "the profit of one prey, 8s. 10d." I conclude that these sums were derived from fines levied on persons who had put stock on the Common without a right to do so, when "the driving of the prey," (that is, all the cattle,) into one herd, took place, at Lady Day and at Michaelmas. Is this so? and have the customs of the Commons in our two counties ever received attention?

J. COLEMAN.

[Prey, The herd of cattle driven from the common pasture and impounded; if any among them belong to persons in an adjoining parish, a trifling sum is paid to redeem them. In Wright's Provincial Dictionary it is said to be a *Norfolk* word. EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

87. KING ARTHUR'S GRAVE. (I. viii. 362, II. x. 46.)—I am now in a position to answer my own query. In "The West of England Magazine," for March, 1888, is an article by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, entitled 'Tintagel, King Arthur's Castle,' which contains the following reference to the stone. He writes thus:—"The scene of the battle is traditionally pointed out at no great distance from Tintagel, indeed, in the next parish, on a little stream, called the Camel or Alan. The bridge over the river is called "Slaughter Bridge." A curious Romano-British inscribed stone marks the site; but the inscription "*Latin hic jacet filius Maccari*" refers to one Latin MacCar, unknown even to tradition. With regard to the King's place of sepulture, the learned author states that Arthur was carried to Glasynnis, the Green Isle, more likely to be "the mythical island of perpetual bliss in the western ocean," than Glastonbury.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

88. DORSET PECULIARS. (II. x. 65).—A list of Peculiars in the Diocese of Bristol, which comprised nearly the whole of the County of Dorset, will be found in Vol. I. of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, published by the Record Commission in 1810. The Royal Peculiars, besides Wimborne Minster and Canford Magna, were Corfe Castle, Gillingham, Poole, and Sturminster Marshall.

J.B.

[A valuable list of Somerset Peculiars is given on pp. 456-7 of the same Volume. EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

89. COMMONWEALTH MARRIAGES, SOMERSET, 1653-6.—
Continued. (II. x. 73.)—

- 1655 May 30 George Hull of Cudworth and May Walkedon of Dowlishwake. W.
- „ June 4 John Guy and Margery Read, both of Chellington. W.
- „ „ „ James Browne and Joane Robbins, wid., both of Buckland St. Mary. W.
- „ „ 19 George Palfry of Broadway and Mary Wyatt of Buckland St. Mary. W.
- „ „ „ John Lumbert of Thornecombe in Devon, and Katherine Pinney of Wayford, co. Somerset. W. on Tuesday.
- „ „ „ Markes Poole and Ann Owsley, both of Winsham. W.
- „ „ 28 Thomas Plummer and Elizabeth Brooke, wid., both of Chard. W. on Thursday.
- „ „ „ Edward Walter and Elizabeth Blewett, both of Combe St. Nicholas. Mar. at Wadford.
- „ „ 30 Richard Williams of Combe St. Nicholas and Katherine England of Chard. W. on Saturday.
- „ July 3 Clement Hart of Barrington and Elizabeth Temple of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ 5 John Sweete of Marshwood, co. Dorset, gent., and Mrs. Ann Bale of Wigborrow in South Petherton, co. Somerset. Mar. at Wigborrow.
- „ „ 6 William Wyatt and Agnes Tucker, both of Buckland St. Mary. W.
- „ June 7 John Hutchins als. Chaple and Alice Perry, both of Dowlishwake. Mar. at Ilchester.
- „ July 9 George Bagwell and Eleanor Perry, both of Winsham. Mar. at Crewkerne.
- „ „ „ John Conway and Alice Markes, both of Merriott, at Crewkerne. Noe cer.
- „ „ „ Henry Vildew and Elizabeth Lawrence, both of West Chinocke. Mar. at Crewkerne.
- „ „ „ Robert Hallett and — Baker, both of North Perratt. Mar. at Crewkerne. Noe cer.
- „ „ 13 Joseph Weetherall and Ann Poole, both of Ilminster, and there mar.
- „ „ 16 John Diomond and Phillip Spure, both of Martocke. W. Noe cer.
- „ „ 26 Thomas Smith of Chard, the younger, and Ann Cooke of Thornecombe, co. Devon. W. Noe. cer.
- „ „ 26 Thomas Hawker of Tatworth in par. of Chard and Mary Carswell of the same place. W. on Thursday. Noe cer.

- 1655 Aug. 1 William Good and Lydia Davey, both of Winsham. W.
 " " " Henry Lush of Thornecombe, co. Devon, and Joane
 Kender of Winsham, co. Somerset. W.
 " " 8 Simon Chicke and Sylva Jeffe, both of Ilminster.
 W.
 " " 13 Thomas Keene of Membury, co. Devon, and Agnes
 Booby of Buckland St. Mary, co. Somerset. W.
 " Sept. 4 Richard Chicke, the younger, and Agnes Bennett,
 both of Ilminster. W.
 " July 7 Jeremiah Staple and Frances Hitchcock, both of
 Winsham. W.
 " Sept. 13 Thomas Stower of Cudworth and Grace Pyke of
 Dowlishwake.
 " " 15 Osmond Gange and Julian Hawker, both of
 Ilminster. W.
 " " 18 William Barrett and Joane Kinge, both of Donyatt.
 W.
 " " 19 John Pitte and Grace Foxall, wid., both of Chard.
 W.
 " " 26 William Elved and Mary Miller, both of Crewkerne.
 W.
 " " 27 Robert Tyler and Katherine Chalkeway, both of
 Crewkerne. W.
 " " " John Paull of Broadwonsor, co. Dorset, and Joane
 Slimdter of Chard, co. Somerset.
 " " 28 Robert Bowbere, clerk, and Barbara Yard, both
 of Staple Fitzpayne. W.
 " Oct. 1 Robert Tutchin of Chedzoy and Susanna Shipin
 of Whitelackington. W.
 " " 2 John Crocker of Taunton and Joane Prigge of
 Chard. W.
 " " " Thomas Coxe of South Petherton and Ann Colebert
 of Otterford. W.
 " " 8 George Coxe and Ann Voare of Crewkerne. W.
 " " 11 Thomas Speed and Winefried Aplin, both of Chard.
 W.
 " " 16 Daniel How of Whitelackington and Eleanor
 Atwell of Buckland St. Mary, married at Crew-
 kerne. Tuesday.
 " " " Andrew Olford and Joane Pexford, both of Crew-
 kerne. Mar. there. Tuesday.
 " " 17 William Baker of Weston Zoyland and Bridget
 Bicknell of Hinton St. George. W. on Wed-
 nesday.
 " " " Merideth Joanes and Elizabeth Owsley, both of
 Merriott. W. on Friday.
 " " 23 William Paull and Mary Townesind, both of
 Ilminster. Mar. there on Tuesday.

- 1655 Oct. 23 Robert Nutt and Elizabeth Knatt, both of Ilminster.
Mar. there.
- „ „ „ Robert Wills and Eme Drewe, both of Ilminster.
Mar. there on Tuesday.
- „ „ „ William Hayman and Rabidge Owsley, both of
Ashill. Mar. at Ilminster on Tuesday.
- „ „ 24 Robert Stembridge of Merriott and Mary Markes
of South Petherton. Mar. at Crewkerne.
- „ „ 25 John Dollen of Clement Danes, co. Middlesex,
Poulterer, and Dorothy Chicke of Ilminster.
Mar. at Crewkerne on Thursday.
- „ „ 26 John Doble of Chard, co. Somerset, and Marrian
Doble of Chardstocke, co. Dorset. W.
- „ „ 30 John Palmer and Margaret Cossins both of
Henton St. George. W. on Tuesday.
- „ „ 31 Richard Aplin of Broadwinsor, co. Dorset, and
Mary Hilcombe of Kingstone, co. Somerset.
W. on Wednesday.
- „ Nov. 1 Joseph Carter and Ann Balch, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ 15 William Carswell, the younger, of Chard, weaver,
and Joane Shoote of the same place. W.
Noe. cer.
- „ „ „ Joseph Smith of Ilton and Mary Vinson of Buck-
land St. Mary. W.
- „ „ 21 Richard Gillett of Chellington and Mary Dollinge
of Cudworth, widow. W.
- „ „ 26 Thomas Oton of Churchstanton, co. Devon, and
Joane Hooper of Combe St. Nicholas. W.
Noe. cer.
- „ „ 27 Robert Smith and Elizabeth Chicke, both of
Ilminster. W.
- „ „ 28 Richard Parrocke of Whitestanton, co. Devon, and
Joane Pittard of Stocklinch Magdalen. W.
Noe Cer.
- „ „ 29 George Dewnell and Elizabeth Chaple, widow,
both of Chard. W.
- „ Dec. 4 Christopher Jenninge of Thurlbeare and Mary
Hare of Staple Fitzpayne. W. Noe cer.
- „ „ „ Robert Evered and Alice Mills, both of Crewkerne.
W. Noe. cer.
- „ „ „ Richard Mory of Wayford and Elizabeth Batten of
Broadwinsor, co. Dorset. W.
- „ „ 5 Robert Evered of Chard and Blanch Smith of
Ilminster. W.
- „ „ 17 Alexander Key and Elizabeth Rocke, both of
Ilminster. W.
- „ „ „ George Bennet and Mary Goble, both of Combe
St. Nicholas.

- 1655 Dec. 18 Nicholas Stuckey and Joane Becke, both of Chellington. W.
- „ „ 25 Thomas Single and Joane Cole, both of Kingstone. W.
- „ „ 19 Edward Lake and Mary Wardall, both of Winsham. W.
- „ „ 26 William Fowler of Thornecombe, co. Devon, and Edith Hawker of Laymore in Crewkern, co. Somerset. W.
- „ „ „ Robert Banckes of Chard, co. Somerset, Clothier, and Alice, dau. of Thomas Hand of Dalwood, co. Dorset, Yeoman. W.
- „ „ „ Robert Poope and Eleanor Chubb, both of Crewkerne. W.
- „ „ 27 Joseph Pedon, Carpenter, and Rebecca Harcombe, both of Chard. W.
- „ Jan. 1 John Beddle and Elizabeth Barter, both of Crewkerne. W.
- „ „ 3 John Jeanes and Judeth Hull, both of Cudworth. W.
- „ „ 24 Thomas Becke and Thomazine Phillips, both of Chellington. Mar. at Dinnington on Thursday.
- „ „ 31 John Leakey, junr., of Dowlishwake and Joane Parriott of Cudworth. W.
- „ „ „ Joseph Berriman and Fryddiswide Gaylord, both of Whitelackington. W.
- „ Feb. 12 Richard Gould of Allnishay (Allowenshay) in Kingston and Elizabeth Trot of East Coker. Mar. at Ivelchester (Ilchester.)
- „ March 4 Robert Warry, the younger, and Elizabeth Legg, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ 8 Anthony Frecke and Elizabeth Dymond, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ James Glover of Moore in South Petherton and Margaret Perry of Cudworth, at Crewkerne.
- 1656 April 7 Christopher Barnes of Crickett Thomas and Grace Hay of Staple Fitzpayne. W.
- „ „ „ John Hawkins and Joane Burton, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ „ John Skinner, labourer, and Joane Kallander, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ „ Elias Shepherd and Eme Jeffery, both of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ 10 Anthony Tassell of East Chinnock and Winifred Rendole of Odcombe. At Ilchester on Tuesday.
- „ „ 23 Thomas Deomont of Yarcombe, co. Devon, and Christian Austin of Whitestaunton, co. Somerset, wid. W. [? Beomont.]

- 1656 April 24 Edward Parke of Cosecombe, co. Dorset, and Elizabeth Geere of Crewkerne, co. Somerset, mar. at the latter place on Thursday.
- „ „ „ John Clarke and Catherine Partridge, both of Crewkerne. Mar. there on Thursday.
- „ May 6 Thomas Carver and Ann Stuckey, both of Winsham. W.
- „ „ 13 William Collins and Phillip Chirke, both of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ „ Osias Richards and Gertrude Woolmington, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ 24 Francis Pyne of Wellington, worsterwiner, and Joane Morcombe of Chard. W.
- „ „ 26 William Robbins and Mary Townesin, both of Buckland St. Mary. W.
- „ „ 27 William Tutchet and Elizabeth Baker both of Donyatt. W.
- „ „ „ Francis Pyke of Bemister, co. Dorset, and Ann Smallen of Ilminster. W. on Tuesday.
- „ „ „ Thomas Maine and Joane Fend, both of Donyatt. W.
- „ „ 29 Edward Scriven and Joane Pexford, both of Crewkerne. W.
- „ „ „ William Bovett of Winsham, co. Somerset, and Aves Hooper of Chardstoke, co. Dorset. W. On Thursday.
- „ June 5 William Bartholomew, the younger, and Elizabeth Shattock, both of Norton Fitzwarren. At Taunton.
- „ „ „ Robert House of Capland in Broadway and Elizabeth Gullocke of Beercombe. At Taunton.
- „ „ 16 George Dabriot and Zealy — both of Broadway. W.
- „ „ 24 John Mutter and Elizabeth ———, both of Otterford. W.
- „ „ 26 Francis Carter, of Broadway and Elizabeth Harvey of Ashill, wid. W.
- „ „ 30 Michael Trumpe of Curland and Ellen of (sic) Buckland St. Mary. W.
- „ July 1 John Batt and Margaret Scriven, both of Donyatt. W.
- „ „ 7 Simon Combe of Donyatt and Ursula Nicholas of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ 16 John Burrige of Chard and Ann Walker of Combe St. Nicholas. W.
- „ „ 17 George Jenninge and Edith Trot, both of Cudworth. W.
- „ „ 16 Stephen Browne and Elizabeth Torry, both of Ilminster. Mar. there.

- 1656 July 22 Roger Mitchell and Elizabeth Bevis, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ 24 Daniel Kerle and Joane Brooke, both of Henton St. George. W.
- „ „ 26 Gamaliell Baunton and Agnes Bragge, both of Chard. W.
- „ Aug. 11 Thomas Cranoe of Gregory Stoke and Elizabeth Paul of Hassilborough, wid. W.
- „ „ 19 Henry Gullocke of Ashill, husband, and Frances Rixe of Ilton. W.
- „ „ „ George Devenish of Clapton and Julian Bard of the same. W.
- „ Sept. 1 Humphry Pedon of Chard and Joane Bettie of Kilmington. W.
- „ „ 16 John Rogers and Margaret Rowswell, both of Shepton Beauchampe.
- „ „ 25 Matthew Turner of Wotton Fitzpaine, co. Dorset, and Agnes Warren of Chard. W. on Thursday.
- „ „ „ John North and Joane Norton, both of Chuffecombe. W.
- „ „ 27 William Goddard of Broadway and Elizabeth Palmer of Staple Fitzpaine. W.
- „ Oct. 3 William Willis of Castle Cary, gent., and Elizabeth Rowsewele of Ashill. W. on Friday.
- „ „ 14 Thomas Gawler and Elizabeth Dunster, both of Broadway. W.
- „ „ 24 William Bodie als. Markes and Sibbell Hawkins, both of North Perrat. W.
- „ Nov. 1 Thomas Goodyn and Ann Goodland, both of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ 6 Jeffery Pysinge of Hilton, co. Dorset, and Elizabeth Lumbard of Worth in Chard parish, co. Somerset. W.
- „ „ 8 John Farthinge and Katherine Word, both of Combe St. Nicholas. W.
- „ „ 19 George Crocker and Elizabeth Greneway, both of Woolmiston in Crewkerne. W.
- „ „ 20 Michael Potter of Whitestanton, Mary Row of North Curry. W.
- „ „ 27 William Wyatt of Chardstoke, co. Dorset, Phillip Radford of Chard. W.
- „ „ „ George Johnson and Joane Mitchell, both of Chard. W.
- „ Dec. 1 Thomas Samford of Broadway and Chessa Pinney of Ilminster. W.
- „ „ „ Richard Chicke of Ilminster and Magdalen Tutchet of Donyatt. W.

- 1656 Dec. 9 Richard Dollinge of Wilton and Eleanor Sherwood of Pitminster. W.
- „ „ „ Anthony Goodland of Ilminster and Elizabeth Wilcoxe of Donyatt. W.
- „ „ 27 William Masie of Chaffecombe and Elizabeth Hunt of Donyatt, wid. W.
- „ „ 18 Thomas Bonner of Waston in the parrish of Combe Saint Nicholas, co. Somerset, gent., and Mrs. Elizabeth Nutcombe of Nutcombe in the parrish of Clehanger, co. Devon, were marryed at Venn in the house where one James Whipple now liveth in the parrish of Chepstable. co. Somerset, on Thursday.
- „ „ 25 William French and Edith Lumbard, both of Chard. W.
- „ „ „ John Culliford and Grace Glyde, both of Chard. W. on Thursday.
- „ „ „ George Webber of Chard, miller, and Susanna Smith of Ashill. W. “Pd 2s. but must bee 4 more.”
- „ „ 30 Roger Locke of Eastborne, co. Sussex, gent., and Adeodata Triggs of Chard, co. Somerset, mercer. W. on Tuesday.
- „ „ „ Thomas Symes, tailor, and Joane Baunton, both of Chard. W. by Hen. Bonner esqr.
- „ Jan. 1 Thomas Butson and Joane Hooper, both servants to George Mitchell of Chard. W.
- „ „ 19 George Sampson, thelder, of Lophon, gent., and ——— of the same place. W. on Monday.
- „ „ 20 John Taylor of Wilton and Joane Robbins of Buckland St. Mary. W. on Tuesday.
- „ „ 26 John Bagge and Agnes Causse, both of Winsham. W.
- „ „ 30 John Gibbens of Middle Chinnocke and Joane Adley of Odcombe. At Wigborrow.
- „ Feb. 4 James Stockes of Ottery St. Mary, in Devon, and Anna Trott of Chard, in Somerset. W.
- „ „ 12 Arthur Parris of Combe St. Nicholas, co. Somerset, and Sarah Harris of Chardstoke, co. Dorset. W.
- „ March 2 George Membry of Cudworth, co. Somerset, and Susan Bennett, of Broadwinsor, co. Dorset. W.
- „ „ „ Thomas Hill and Margaret Hill, both of Ilminster. W.

In the 4th Series of Somerset Wills by the late Rev. F. Brown, p. 94, occurs the will of this Henry Bonner, of Waterleston, dated 14 Nov., 1668, and proved 15 March, 1668-9. It names his son Thomas Bonner; his grandson Thomas Bonner, son of Thomas

Bonner the elder; his grandsons Henry and John, sons of his eldest son Henry Bonner; also his son-in-law Giles Combe. Henry Bonner, the younger, is commemorated by a monument in Combe S. Nicholas Church, which states he died Dec. 1680, aged 65. A Robert Bonner and Joane Rapson were married at S. Cuthbert's, Wells by licence, 18 March, 1627.

I am indebted to Canon Church, the Sub-Dean of Wells, for bringing the volume containing these marriages to my notice, and to the Dean and Chapter of Wells for permission to print them.

ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A., Wells.

90. VERSES INSCRIBED IN BOOKS. (I. vii. 321, viii. 387, II. ix. 20.)—At the end of a copy of “Marcus Tullius Ciceroes three bookes of duties,” published in 1558, are the following rhymes in a very old handwriting:—

“ My master's name above you see
 Take heed therefore you steal not me.
 And if you doe without delay
 Your neck to hime for me shall pay.
 Bow downe beneath plaine maist thou see
 The picture of the gallows tree
 Take heed therefore of that in time
 * * * *

(last line illegible).

Samuel Winne.”

Then follows a rude sketch of the gallows, with a man suspended by the neck, who appears to be wearing trunk hose. Beside him is the hangman in the act of removing the ladder,—a realistic detail which would probably not occur to a modern mind. The book, which has both the Latin and an English version by Nicolas Grimalde, printed in parallel columns, has evidently been used as a “crib” by many generations of schoolboys, who have signed their names and scribbled remarks about the margins.

CHARLES NEWTON-ROBINSON.

91. The four last lines quoted by “C.H.M.” in your March number (p. 26), were commonly used, with some variation, at Sherborne School; but always, as well as I recollect, with two additional. The six lines with us ran as follows:—

“ Steal not this book for fear of shame
 For in it is the owner's name;
 And when you die the Judge will say
 Where is that book you stole away?
 And if you say you cannot tell
 He'll turn you off and you'll go to H——.”

The rhyming inscription most in favour at that time was :—

“This book is one thing
My fist is another,
Touch not the one
For fear of the other.”

In an old book, date about 1770, I saw the following lines many years ago, and as I have never happened on them since they may be new to some of you readers. (I cannot remember the title of the book nor the name of the owner.)

————— ————— “his book
God give him grace therein to look,
Not only to look but understand
Learning is better than house or land ;
When house and land are gone and spent,
Then learning is most excellent.”

W.

92. From the cover of “An Historical, Genealogical, and Classical Dictionary,” printed in London, 1743, I take the following :

“H. King Ejus Liber, Anno Domini 1793, Ætat. 16 Scripsit.

Hujus si cupias dominum cognoscere libri
Supra suspicias, atque videbis ibi.

—————
Hoc nomen pono
Quia vendere nolo
At si voluissem
Hoc nomen non posuissem.”

A copy of the Lexicon of Schrevelius, of 1725, contains the following :

“Hujus si cupias Dominum cognoscere libri
Nomen declarant hæc duo verba suum.
Roe King. 1744.”

Δ.

93. LABORHAM—LAVERHAM.—These are Field names in the parish of Wookey. They are also the names of a Drove and a district in Cheddar Moor. In the history of Wookey, page 133, the explanation given is “An early settlement near Callow Hill,” as though derived from the termination “ham.” I am disposed to think that the real word is “Labrum” a Latin word for the brink of a ditch, or as the word “Labrum” occurs in Bailey’s Dictionary coupled with “Veneris,” and is there said to mean Fullers’ weed or Teazel, for a Teazel ground. These entries occur in the Cheddar Moor-warden’s accounts for 1631. “Paid for a Laveran and hanging the same.” “Paid for making wall at Laveran yeat.” Do these Field names occur elsewhere?

J. COLEMAN.

[We find three Lavers in Essex, Lavernock in Glamorgan, Laverstock in Wilts, Laverstoke in Hants, and Laverton in Somerset. The last is *Lauretona* in Domesday, and it is possible that A.S. *lauwerbeam*, the laurel, enters into some of these names; see Cod. Dip. vi. 308.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

94. TEGULÆ AND IMBRICES.—From the often finding of Roman tiles here and in many other parts of our two counties a query about them may be held to be a local one, it is hoped. That query is:—"What are Tegulæ and Imbrices?" I had always supposed Smith's description (*Dict. of Antiq.*, p. 939), although most imperfect, yet to be final on this point. He calls the Tegulæ "broad," the Imbrices "narrow" and "semicylindrical." But then Gell is also an authority, and (*Pompeiana*, p. 162), he says:—"Two forms of tiles were used in ancient buildings; the imbrex, placed in regular rows, to receive the shower, and the tegulæ which covered and prevented the rain from penetrating the joints. The latter were finished at the eaves with upright ornaments." That is, his Imbrices are broad and flat and his Tegulæ semicylindrical.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

95. INSECTS PURSUED BY SWIFTS.—In fine summer weather, as we all know, swifts fly at an enormous height. This, as we all suppose, is in pursuit of insects. But of what are the insects in pursuit at that elevation?

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

96. BARBER FAMILY.—A Somersetshire family named Barber owned the estate and advowson of Ashmore, Dorset, from 1634 to 1765. George Barber, the purchaser, married Lucy Harbin; not John Barber as is stated in the Appendix to the 1623 Visitation of Dorsetshire. The owners of Ashmore also held a Manor of Moortown, or Moreton, in Somersetshire, at least till 1744, when it occurs in a Marriage Settlement. Collinson does not mention the family in his account of Swell, in which there is a Manor of Moortown; he states that in 1791 William Barber was joint owner of the Manor of Curry Rivell, but gives no account of him. Robert Barber, who sold Ashmore in 1765, was then at least 60 years old; he had four daughters all unmarried, and one son, a lunatic. I should be glad to know anything of the history of the family before George Barber, who purchased Ashmore, and of the times when they acquired and lost their Somersetshire estates. Some account of the family will be found in Hutchins, iii., 370; and two extracts from the 1623 Dorset Visitation are given by him, which probably relate to the same family.

E. W. WATSON, Palace, Salisbury.

97. DORSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONOGRAPHS. (I. vii. 333.)—As a contribution towards the "Dorset Archæological Monographs," suggested by Mr. Moule at the reference given above, I would call attention to the representations in "The Bells of the Church," by H. T. Ellacombe (privately printed) of

(i.) The initial cross and stop, with specimens of three very richly ornamented letters on a broken bell at Batcombe, inscribed "Sancta Maria Maddelene."

(ii.) A curious shield (probably the stamp of the bell-founder) found on the treble at Steeple, with "Sancta Anna ora pro nobis." The same shield is said to have been found on bells in other parts of England.

(iii.) Specimens of very uncommon letters on an ancient bell, the tenor at Haselbury Bryan, bearing the legend "Scancta (*sic*) Maria ora pro nobis."

(iv.) Initial cross and shield (bearing a spread eagle) on an Ave Maria bell at Osmington.

Also to the illustrations of the fonts of Bradford Abbas (perpendicular) and West Chelborough (Norman), contained in "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts," by F. A. Paley.

W. MILES BARNES.

98. TIN MINES IN SOMERSET.—[Extract from a Letter from William Hartgill to Sir John Thynne, dated Oct. 27th, 1548, communicated by the Rev. Preb. Warburton, R.D., Rector of Kilmington].

"Also I trust my Lord's Grace shall like well the proceeding of your workes as touching your moynnars [miners] for in one place by Yarnfield in the common they have searched about vj fadom depe, and they finde suche matter that they say shortely they shall fynde there other [either] tynne or els leade without fayle: they be skylful men and do apply their business effectually, and what your pleasure shall be furer I pray you declare to this Bearer."

M. WARBURTON.

99. THOMAS & MARGERIA LETTERFORD.—In the De Banco Roll 15 Richard II, I notice, under co. Somerset, John Letterford, plaintiff for himself as for the King in a suit. And in a Manor Roll *temp.* Hen. VI. this same Thomas Letterford & Margeria his wife are mentioned. The latter is buried here in our church, where there is a very curious old brass to her memory. Can anyone give me any information respecting Thomas Letterford and tell me who his wife was? She may have been a St. John.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL, Swallowfield, Reading.

[Lotterford or Lattiford is in N. Cheriton. In an Exchequer Lay Subsidy, *temp.* 20 Ed. III., "Domina de Loterford" is mentioned. See "Somerset Record Society," III. 123.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

100. SILVESTER ROUNSEHALL.—This person was the Puritan vicar of Cheddar from 1655, or thereabouts, until 1660. His name does not occur in Calamy. Can any one give me any information as to his antecedents?

J. COLEMAN.

101. GYPSIES IN DORSET.—In the first number of the "Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society," July, 1888, (T. & A. Constable, Edinburgh,) a periodical of very considerable interest, is an article by H. T. Crofton, entitled "Early Annals of the Gypsies in England," which contains, on pages 14-16, an account of the fortunes of a band of these wanderers in Dorset, early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This account is well worth transferring to the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

"In the summer of 1559 a very large number of gypsies were apprehended in Dorsetshire, and committed for trial at the Assizes under the Statutes of Henry VIII. and Philip and Mary. The authorities were apparently perplexed by the number and the wholesale slaughter that would follow a conviction, in case the laws were strictly enforced. Lord Mountjoy, the Lord-Lieutenant of, the county therefore wrote to the Privy Council for instructions, which were sent to him by a minute in Queen Elizabeth's name. This is dated 'the last of August, 1559,' and states that 'in our late dere sistar's tyme some exāple was made by executiō of some of the lyke which yet hath not proffited to teare this sort of people as was mēt beside y^e horrible and shamefull lyffe y^t they doe hant.' The Queen thought it 'very cōvenient that some sharpe example and executiō should be made uppō a good nōber of them;' therefore no favour was to be shown to 'fellons or such like malefactors,' to old offenders, 'or to such as have frō there youth of long tyme hanted this lewd lyffe nor to such as be y^e p̄ncipall captens and ryngledars of the cōpany;' but 'y^e childrē being under y^e age of xv^jth and of such as very lately have come to this trade of lyffe and that apper to have bene ignorāt of y^e lawes in this behalfe provided and of womē having childrē ethr suckyng uppō them or being otherwise very yong so as w^tout their mothers attendāce they might perish or other womē being w^t child,' were left to the discretion of Lord Mountjoy and the 'Justices of Assisees at the comīg thither,' with the remark that 'we thynk it very cōveniēt that they be cōveyed owt of y^e realme as in lyke casees hath been used.'

"At the Dorchester Assizes, on the 5th of September, 1559, these gypsies were tried and were acquitted on the technical grounds that they had imported themselves, and had not come over seas, for 'upon throughe examinacon' they alleged 'that in Decembre last they cam out of Skotland into England by Carlisle w^{ch} ys all by land,' perhaps on hearing of Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne, November 17th, 1558. The 'justicees of assisees, [Serjeants] Rychard Weston and Rychard Harpor,' however directed them to be kept in custody until the Queen's pleasure was known, and on the 23d of September James Lord Mountjoy wrote from Canford, explaining that he had 'caused learned counsayll to sett in hand the drawing of their endytement,' but they and also 'the Justyce of Assyse

judged they not to be wthin the daunger of felonye, . . . therefore I have taken order that they shalbe dyspatched, wth as conuenient speede as may be, as vagabonds, according to the lawes, to the places wher they were borne.' (*State Papers—Domestic—Elizabeth*, Vol. vi., Nos. 31, 39, 50, pp. 137, 138, 139).

"It is highly probable that this same band, upon leaving Dorchester to go to Scotland, passed through Gloucestershire, and were, on the 26th of October, 1559, reapprehended at Longhope, in that county, by George Jones, the county escheator, by direction of William Pytte, bailiff of the borough of Blanford, Dorsetshire, acting as Lord Mountjoy's messenger. (*State Papers*, Vol. vi., No. 20, p. 141). The escheator's return furnishes their names, viz., James Kyncowe, George Kyncowe, Andrew Christo, Thomas Gabriells, Robert Johanny, John Lallowe, Christopher Lawrence, and Richarde Concow. Their ultimate fate beyond being taken to Gloucester Castle is not mentioned, nor is the cause of their reapprehension; but probably in Lord Mountjoy's opinion they were not fulfilling their promise to return to Scotland."

△

102. COURT ROLL OF SHAFTESBURY ABBEY. (I. vii. 295, II. ix. 32).—*Continued.*

SHASTONIA.

Curia ffeodorum baronie tent' ibidem decimo nono die Decembris Anno xxxij^o rrs Henrici Sexti Et Anno Dñe Edithe Bonham Abb'isse xij^{mo}.

CO'IS SECT'.—Ad hunc diem Joh'es Mercer' fac' sectam sua' coi'em et h' diem ad sect' suam hic it'um de nouo fac' ab hac die in tres septim'.

ATTACH'.—Adhuc attach' Joh'em ffelechere de Kulmyngton ad r' Will'mo Bayly in pl'ito deb'i.

ATTACH'.—Et att' p'fat' Joh'em ad r' eidem Will'mo in pl'ito iñs.

ATTACH'.—Et att' Joh'em Godard de Hanleygh ad r' Thome Baker et Emmote vx' eius executric' test'i nup Joh'is Randolf in pl'ito deb'i.

DISTR'. M'IE. iiijd.—Adhuc bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Thomam Sawcer (iiijd.) de Henton ad r' Joh'i Andrew in pl'ito deb'i.

DISTR'. M'IE. iiijd.—Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h' Rob'tum Shevenham (iiijd.) de Henton p'dict' ad r' Thome Petour' (esson'est) in pl'ito deb'i.

Et distr' ip'os meli^s erga p'x'.

DISTR'. M'IE. iiijd.—Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Joh'em Chylde (iiijd.) de Tyssebury ad r' Agneti vx' et executrici test'i nup Vincent' Smyth in pl'ito deb'i. Et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x'.

REMAN' LOQUELA USQ' P'X', VNDE LEX, &c.—Ad hunc diem loquela int' Joh'em Payn (esson' est p' J. Potecary) querent' et Thomam Benet defendent' in pl'ito tñs rem' vsq' p'x' p' ession' ex p'te defendent' p' Thomam Sheve vnde lex fuit in Cur' p'x' p'cedent'.

DISTR. M'IE. jd.—Ad hunc diem bedellus in m'ia quia non h' Joh'em Holcombe ad r' Walto Style in pl'ito tñs.

FI. FA.—Adhuc fieri fac' xjs. vjd. cum dampn' viijd. de bonis et catall' Joh'is Laueranns ad opus Joh'is Knyght q' idem Joh'es Knyght versus dict' Joh'em Laueranns recup'avit vt p' in Cur' iiij^{ta}. p'cedent'.

Et fieri fac' vjs. viijd. de bonis et catall' Will'i Martyn' ad opus Rob'ti Mounketon q' idem Rob'tus Mounketon versus dict' Will'm recup'avit vt p' in Cur' ij^a p'cedent.

P'X' LEX.—Rob'tus Rydeow^{te} (esson' est p' J. . . .) po' se ad legem se iij^{cia} manu versus Thomam Baker in pl'ito deb'i de eo qd non debet neq' iniuste detinet iijs. iiijd. p' vno vitulo a dict' Thoma emp' infra iur' hui^s Cur' ad fest' Nat' beate Marie Virginis in Anno xxix^o rrs Henrici sexti ad dampna sua de xijd. nec, &c. Et inde dat' est ei dies ad fac' legem erga p'x'.

M'IE. xd.—Will'us Hygon (iiiijd.) in m'ia quia non p's' querel' suam versus Rob'tum Shephurd in pl'ito tñs. Will'us Martyn (ijd.) in m'ia quia non p's' querel' sua' versus Rob'tum Mounketon in pl'ito tñs.

Idem Will'us (ijd.) in m'ia quia non p's' querel' suam versus eundem Rob'tum in pl'ito tñs.

Walt'us Doly (ijd.) de Hanleigh in m'ia p' lic' con. [pro licencia concordandi] cum Rog'o Blake in pl'ito tñs.

P'X' EX^o.—Rob'tus Shephurd (fi. fa. viijs. ijd. cu'damp' viijd.) q' op se p' Joh'em Brokeway att' suu' v'sus Will'm Higoñ in pl'ito deb'i qui dic' p' p'fat' Joh'em att' suu' qd id'm Will' ei deb' viijs. ijd. p' vna petra lane a p'fat' Rob'to emp' infra iur' hui^{us} Cur' c't^o die in Anno xxiiij rrs H. vj^{ti} quos soluisse' qu'cumq' pdict' Rob'tum requisit' fuisset q' non sol' set ill' deti' ad damp' d'ti' Rob'ti de xijd. Et postea exact' p'fat' Will'o Higon in plena Cur' non dedis' dict' denarios Ideo consid'at' est p' Sen^{tu} qd id'm Rob'tus recup'et antedict' viijs. ijd. p' lana p'dict' et viijd. de dampn' p' iniust' detent' eorund'm Vnde fiat ex^o cu' dampn' p'dcis, &c., ad p'x' si, &c.

ATTACH'.—Joh'es Nurs q' v'sus Joh'em Buryman' de Henton in pl'ito tñs qui nondum attach' est. Ideo, &c.

SUM'.—Thomas Baker p' Walt'um Janyn att' suu' (sum' est Ideo att', &c.) q' v'sus Rob'tum Ridowte in pl'ito deb'i, qui no'dum sum' est. Ideo sum' ip'm erga p'x'.

AFFERAT'.—Joh'nes Mercer.

Sñ p'quis' hui^s Cur' xxiijd.

SHASTONIA.

Curia ffeodorum baronie tenta ib'm Nono die Januarij Anno xxxijo rrs H. vj^{ti}.

CO'IS SECT'.—Ad hunc diem Joh'es Mercer fac' sect' sua' coi'em et h'et diem ad sect' sua' hic it'um de nou' faciend' ab hac die in tres septimanas.

ATTACH'.—Adhuc attach' Joh'em Godard (adh' att') de Hanleigh ad r' Thome Baker et Emmote vx' eius executrici test'i nup Vincent' Smyth in pl'ito deb'i.

ATTACH'.—Et attach' Rob'tum Rydeowte ad r' p'fat' Thome Baker in pl'ito deb'i.

DISTR'. M'IE. ijd.—Adhuc bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Joh'em Chylde (p lic' ::) de Tyssebury ad r' Agneti vx'i et executrici test'i nup Vincent' Smyth in pl'ito deb'i. Et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x'.

DISTR. M'IE. jd.—Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h' Joh'em Holcombe ad r' Walt'o Style in pl'ito deb'i. Et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x'.

REM' LOQUELA VSQ' P'X' VNDE LEX, &c.—Loquela int' Joh'em Payn querent' et Thomam Benet defendent' in pl'ito tñs rem' vsq' p'x' p' ession' ex p'te querent' p' Joh'em Potecary vnde lex fuit in Cur' ija p'cedent'.

LOQUELA REM.—Et loquela int' Thomam Petour querent' et Rob'tum Shevenh̃ defend' in pl'ito deb'i rem' vsq' p'x' p' ession' ex p'te querent'.

REM' LOQUELA VSQ' P'X' VNDE LEX, &c.—Et loquela int' Thomam Baker' quer' et Rob'm Rydeowte def' in pl'ito deb'i rem' vsq' p'x' p' ession' ex p'te def'. Vnde lex fuit in Cur' p'ced'.

DISTR'. M'IE. iiijd.—Ad hunc diem bedellus in m'ia q' non h' Joh'em fflecchere (ijd. p lic' ::) de Kulmyngton ad r' Will'o Bayly in pl'ito deb'i.

Idem bedell' in m'ia quia non h'et eundem Joh'em (ijd. p lic' ::) ad r' eid'm Will'o in pl'ito tñs. Et distr' ip'm melius . . . [the rest decayed].

FI. FA.—Adhuc fi. fa. xjs. vjd. cum dampn' viijd. de bonis et catall' Joh'is Lauerans ad opus Joh'is Knyght q' idem Joh'nes Knyght versus dict' Joh'em Lauerans recup'auit vt p' in Cur' vta p'ced'.

Et fi. fa. vjs. viijd. de bonis et catall' Will'i Martyn ad op^{us} Rob'i Munketon q' id'm R. vers_s dict' W. recupau' vt p' in Cur' iijcia p'ced'.

Et fi. fa. viijs. ijd. cu' dampn' viijd. de bonis et catall' Will'i Hygon ad op^{us} Rob'i Shephurd, q' idem Robtus versus dict' Will'm recup'auit vt p' in Cur' p'cedent'.

M'IE. vd.—Ad hunc diem Thomas Sawcer' (iijd.) de Henton in m'ia p lic' con. cu' Joh'i Andrew in pl'ito deb'i.

Joh'es Nurs (ijd.) in m'ia q' non ps' querel' suam versus Joh'em Buryman' in pl'it' tñs.

ATTACH.—Joh'nes Buryman p' Walterum Janyyn attornat' suu'

q' versus Joh'em (Nichm̃) Nurs de Henton (adh' att') in pl'ito tñs qui non du' att', Ideo, &c.

AFFERAT'.—Joh'es Mercer.

Sm' p'quis' hui^{us} Cur'. xijd.

(To be continued.)

103. HOWARD FAMILY.—I am desirous of tracing the family of a certain James Howard, who is said to have been born at Bruton, Somerset, 16 Nov., 1736, though his baptism does not appear at that date in the parish register. He was a clothier, and resided at Bradford, where he died, 8 Jan., 1805. He married Anne Elizabeth Hammet, said to be of Shaftesbury. James Howard left four sons, James, Charles, Thomas, and John, of whom the youngest only has left descendants. He had also a brother whose name is believed to have been Samuel, and who left descendants now in America. Any clue to the parentage and ancestry of this James Howard will be very welcome.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, 124, Chancery Lane, London.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

104. 1. WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL DOCUMENTS. 1541-7.

Ed. by Dr. Kitchin and Rev. F. T. Madge.

2. AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT. Ed. by W. de Gray

Birch. (Hampshire Record Society, 1889.)

These two handsome volumes are the first-fruits of the Hampshire Record Society. The names of the Editors are a guarantee of the best kind of work, and an inspection of the volumes fully bears out this assertion.

With regard to the notes on pp. 23, 26, on the entry "in expensis factis fratribus nostris jejuna frangentibus" we are glad to be able to offer an explanation.

A breakfast (Jantaculum) was given in every Convent when a monk said his first mass, and a sum of money was paid to him to enable him to feast the brethren. (See Noake's *Monastery of Worcester*, p. 297).

The first of these volumes contains a valuable Glossary of Medieval Latin Terms.

The Ancient MS. of the 8th or 9th Century, which forms the second volume, formerly belonged to St. Mary's Abbey or Nunnaminster at Winchester, a short history of which (with a list of Abbesses) is given in the Introduction. The MS. consists of selections from the Gospels, followed by a series of Prayers or Collects.

We congratulate the Hampshire Record Society on the issue of these volumes, and hope that it has a long career of usefulness before it.

105. THE REGISTERS OF WADHAM COLLEGE, 1613-1719. Edited with biographical notes, by Rev. R. B. Gardiner. 1890.

Wadham College, Oxford, founded in 1613 by Nicholas Wadham of Merifield in the County of Somerset, and Dorothy his wife, has always been a great resort of the sons of West Country families; and therefore this book is of peculiar value to the Somerset, Dorset and Devon Genealogist. Thus, on page 98, (1629), occur two Dorset *alumni*:—Thomas Chafin, and Richard, son and heir of John Joliffe of East Stour; one Somerset—Thomas, son of Thomas Baynard of Wanstrow; and one Devon—Robert, son of Emanuel Forde of Honiton.

Mr. Gardiner has done the work exceedingly well, and we hope that he will soon make use of his further collections, and bring this valuable work down to the present time.

106. EXMOOR AND THE HILL COUNTRY OF WEST SOMERSET by John Lloyd Warden Page. London, Seeley and Co., 1890. Pp. [xv.] 318, with a Map and 18 Illustrations, 8vo. cloth.

This is a very pleasant book and a valuable companion to any one who is thinking of making a tour in Exmoor. The author (who has written a similar book on Dartmoor) warns us, however, in the Preface that "it is not written so much for those addicted to the study of the past, as for the world at large," and so we are not surprised to find that the "Notes on Archæology," mentioned in the title-page, are for the most part a mere *réchauffé* of Collinson, Savage and Phelps, and we look in vain for new facts, which can only be brought to light by original historical research.

But as a guide-book to the district, written by one who lives in the neighbourhood, and who evidently knows Exmoor with that thorough knowledge, which frequent visits to the spots themselves alone can give, we can heartily recommend this book to our readers' notice.

The district described covers an area some thirty miles in length by fifteen in breadth, and stretches from the Quantock Hills to Lynton; and it is not too much to say that it comprises some of the most beautiful country in England. If this book reaches a second edition (as we hope it will) it would be an improvement to give a larger map; in the present one we miss the name of Oare Oak Hill, that grand hill which affords the shortest "cut" from Two Gates to the famous Doone Valley; the traveller who attempts this path should have plenty of daylight before him, as it is very easy in the dusk to lose one's way, and in that case he may have to spend a night on the moor. Mr. Page gives a useful Table, showing the heights of the twelve principal Hills in West Somerset, Dunkery (the highest) being 1707ft., and Fire Beacon on the Quantocks (the lowest), 1019ft.

There is a good Index, and the illustrations add greatly to the value of the volume, the view of Dunster (facing p. 192) being particularly good.

107. PARDON OF EDMUND PRIDEAUX, OF FORD ABBEY.—
 JACOBUS SECUNDUS DEI Gratia Anglie Scotie francie et Hibernie
 Rex fidei Defensoris &c. OMNIBUS ad quos presentes litere
 nostre pervenerint Salutem SCIATIS quod Nos de gratia nostra
 speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris PARDONAVIMUS
 Remisimus et Relaxavimus Ac per presentes pro Nobis heredibus
 et Successoribus nostris Pardonamus Remittimus et Relaxamus
 Edmundo Prideaux nuper de fford Abbey in Comitatu nostro
 Devonie Armigero seu quocunque alio Nomine vel Cognomine
 seu additione Nominis vel Cognominis aut loci idem Edmundus
 Prideaux sciatur censeatur vocetur sive nuncupetur aut nuper
 sciebatur censebatur vocabatur sive nuncupabatur Omnes et
 omnimodas Proditiones misprisiones Proditionum Rebelliones
 Insurrectiones felonias et malefacta quecunque per se solum sive
 cum aliqua alia persona vel aliquibus alijs personis ante primum
 diem martij Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo octogesimo
 quinto facta commissa sive perpetrata licet idem Edmundus
 Prideaux de premissis vel aliquo premissorum Judicatus arrestatus
 appellatus rectatus impetitus atinctus convictus condemnatus
 utlagatus sive adiudicatus existit vel non existit aut inde Judicari
 arrestari appellari rectari impetiri attingi convinci utlagari con-
 demnari sive adjudicari contigerit in futuro. Ac omnia et singula
 Judicamenta Judicia Condemnationes Attincturas fines Executiones
 Imprisonamenta Puniciones penas mortis penas Corporales et
 omnes alias penas et penalitates quecunque super vel versus
 predictum Edmundum Prideaux de pro sive concernentia premissis
 seu eorum aliquo habita facta reddita sive adiudicata aut in
 posterum habenda fienda reddenda sive adiudicanda Necnon
 omnes et singulas utlagarias versus dictum Edmundum Prideaux
 racione seu occasione premissorum seu eorum aliquorum vel
 alicuius eorum promulgatas sive in posterum promulgandas Ac
 omnes et omnimodas Sectas Querelas forisfacturas Impetitiones
 et Demandas quecunque que Nos versus ipsum racione premissorum
 seu eorum alicuius habuimus habemus seu in futuro habere
 poterimus aut heredes seu Successores nostri ullo modo habere
 poterint in futuro Sectamque pacis nostre que ad Nos versus
 prefatum Edmundum Prideaux pertinet seu pertinere poterit
 racione premissorum seu eorum aliquorum vel alicujus eorum Et
 firmam pacem nostram ei inde Damus et Concedimus per presentes
 VOLENTES quod idem Edmundus Prideaux per Vicecomites
 Justiciarios Ballivos aut alios Ministros nostros heredum seu
 Successorum nostrorum occasione premissorum seu eorum alicuius
 molestetur occasionetur perturbetur seu in aliquo gravetur
 VOLENTES quod he litere nostre Patentis quoad omnia et singula
 premissa superius mentionata &c. bone firme valide et effectualiter
 in lege sint et erint licet Crimina et offense predicta minus certe
 specificata existunt QUODQUE hec Pardonatio nostra in omnibus
 Curijs nostris et alibi interpretetur et adiudicetur in beneficen-

tissimo sensu pro firmiori Exoneracione Relaxacione et Pardonacione prefati Edmundi Prideaux Ac etiam placitetur et allocetur in omnibus Curijs nostris absque aliquo Brevi de Allocacione in ea parte prius obtento seu obtinendo Non obstante aliquo defectu aut aliquibus defectibus in his literis Patentibus contentis aut aliquo Statuto Actu Ordinacione Provisione Proclamacione sive Restrictione aut aliqua alia re Causa vel materia quacunque inde in aliquo non obstante IN CUIUS rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes TESTE meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die martij Anno regni nostri secundo.

Per Breve de privato Sigillo.

BARKER.

The preceding document, of which a reduced facsimile is given in the present number, is a relic of the Monmouth Rebellion:—a surviving witness to that rotten policy, which, under the discreditable rule of James II., tainted alike the dignity of the throne, and the purity of the bench.

Of its genuineness there is no question, seeing that it has been handed down to its present possessor * in right of his descent from the subject of the pardon. The original parchment measures 28 ins. by 22 ins., but the seal has been crushed by careless usage. Its history in few words is as follows:—

Mr. Edmund Prideaux was the son and heir of *Sir* Edmund Prideaux, *Bart.*, Cromwell's Attorney-General, who had purchased Ford Abbey (then in Devon, but now in Dorset), of Sir Henry Rosewell, in 1649.

After the Restoration he was not permitted to continue the assumption of a title granted by the Commonwealth Government; hence we see a reason for the verbosity with which his person is described, and which renders the pardon sufficiently comprehensive to ensure its efficiency under every circumstance of identity.

He appears to have been a more or less suspected person during the greater part of James the Second's reign, and reasons for this surmise may appear when we note the following events:

During Monmouth's "progress" through the West, in the summer of 1680, that nobleman "was treated to a splendid supper, and lodged at the house of Mr. Prideaux," on the 28th of August.†

In 1681 he served as Member of Parliament for Taunton, in conjunction with Mr. John Trenchard,‡ the "movement man of the west," a compromised member of the Wolveton family.

In 1683 his house was searched for arms, and a small number of these, such as would then be possessed by any gentleman of his position, were carried away.§

* John Fraunceis Griffith, Esq., of Llansannor House, co. Glamorgan.

† "*Historical Account of the Heroick Life, &c., of James Duke of Monmouth*" London, 1683.

‡ Savage's *History of Taunton*," pa. 366.

§ "*History of Ford Abbey*," by M.A., 1846.

In June, 1685, on Monmouth's landing at Lyme, a party visited Ford Abbey at 8 o'clock in the evening (the owner being then peaceably within his house), demanding horses and arms; on which occasion it was *reported* that one Malachi Mallock drank to the health of Monmouth. It had moreover been alleged that a nonconformist minister held his services in the chapel of Ford Abbey.*

This was quite enough to stir James and his minion Jeffreys into action, and we need not be surprised to learn that, in Mr. Prideaux's private pocket-book, the following memoranda were afterwards found:—

- “ My confinement :
 “ 19th June ('85), seized by a
 messenger, Mr. Saywell.
 “ 14th July ('85) released by
 Habeas Corpus.
 “ 14th Sept. ('85) carried to y^e
 Tower by Evans.
 “ Released y^e 11th of March, 1685.” †

The result of this arrest was that he was *given* to Jeffreys by the King, with the sole proviso that his life was to be spared. The Chief Justice accordingly “squeezed” him to the extent of imposing a fine of £15,000, a goodly sum indeed in James's days, but which was paid in about seven months, the sum of £240 being allowed as discount (!) on £2400 which was paid before the stipulated period.

And this penalty was inflicted, although it nowhere appears that Prideaux was ever convicted of a criminal act. The fact seems to be, as Mr. Roberts tells us, that “Judge Jeffreys had a longing eye for Ford Abbey,” and so had determined to put its owner out of the way; as he afterwards succeeded in doing in the case of poor Charles Speke, in order to obtain his “Filazership.”

Indeed, he offered a free pardon to the latter gentleman, and to several others, if they would swear to some circumstance that might brand Prideaux as a rebel.

As a *solatium* for his non-success, he utilised this £15,000 as part purchase-money of some large estates that he subsequently bought of Lord Albemarle. ‡

On the prisoner's release, the foregoing *special* pardon, § under the king's private seal, was granted. After the accession of William III., Mr. Prideaux presented a petition to Parliament for

* Robert's “*Life of Monmouth.*” Vol. ii, p. 254.

† This must be taken as 1686, the legal year not commencing until the 25th March.

‡ cf. “*The Life of Monmouth,*” by Geo. Roberts. Vol. ii., pa. 253, and seq.

§ A *general amnesty*, or act of oblivion (with, however, many exemptions amongst which Mr. Prideaux's name does not appear), was proclaimed by the King on March 10th, 1685-6. (British Museum, *Anglia*, 1684-1792, iii. 177-377).

leave to bring in a bill to charge the above-mentioned estates of Judge Jeffreys with the restitution of the £15,000 he had so iniquitously extorted. This bill was not carried, having been successfully opposed by Lord Chief Justice Pollexfen, as trustee for the children and creditors of the then deceased judge.

Mr. Prideaux married in 1655 Amy, daughter and co-heiress of John Fraunceis of Combe Flory, in the county of Somerset, and at his death in 1702 (his widow having renounced), letters of administration were granted to his only surviving daughter Margaret, the wife of Francis Gwyn of Llansannor, in the county of Glamorgan, whose immediate descendants dying out in 1777, the family estates in Devon, Dorset, Somerset, and Glamorgan passed by will to the next of kin, John Fraunceis of Combe Flory, on condition of his assuming the name of Gwyn in addition to his own, and it is to a direct descendant of that gentleman, (a nephew by marriage of the writer,) that the Pardon now belongs.

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

108. CHURCH-WARDENS' ACCOUNTS. (Somerset Record Society, (1), Vol. IV).—The Somerset Record Society has done good work in issuing its first three volumes; these, however, appealed more to the antiquarian, than to the general reader. The fourth volume is one of the most important contributions to the History of Pre-Reformation Church Life in England that has ever issued from the press. It consists of Church-Wardens' Accounts, ranging from 1349 to 1560, of four country parishes and one town parish in Somerset, and one village parish in Devon; Croscombe, Pilton, Yatton, Tintinhull and St. Michael's, Bath, and Morebath in Devon. The book has been edited by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse, and his preface is a mine of the most recondite learning on points which have hitherto received but scant attention from antiquarians. The thanks of the whole learned world, and particularly of the County of Somerset, are due to the Editor of this volume for the masterly way in which he has treated this subject.

The preface is divided into thirteen sections.

1. History and aim of the work.
2. The Parish from 1349 to 1560.
3. The Parish in Council.
4. Ways and Means.
5. Wardens and their Functions.
6. Church Rates.
7. Sidesmen.
8. Chantry-Wardens.
9. Personnel of Parish.
10. Parish Life.
11. The Church-House.
12. What was Lacking.
13. Relief of Poor, and other things not named.

And on each of these interesting subjects, the Bishop has much important and fresh information to convey.

(1) The Hon. Sec. is the Rev. J. A. Bennett, South Cadbury Rectory, Bath, and the annual subscription a guinea.

One thing which will be a new light to most of our readers is the way in which the Parish Church, both in its fabric and its services, was entirely supported by the people themselves and their voluntary offerings, unaided by any large gifts either from without or from their own landlord; and this is true of Tintinhull, Pilton, Morebath, and Yatton, where the land was possessed by ecclesiastical landlords. But besides the preface, we should like to call attention to the notes illustrative of the several parishes, the valuable glossary and the four appendices.

APPENDIX A gives a list of Church Goods required by Abp. Winchelsea's Constitution in 1305 to be found by Parishioners.

APPENDIX B is a dissertation on Church Ales, which were still flourishing in many parts of Somerset as late as 1633; and, moreover, were highly approved of by the Bishop of that day.

APPENDIX C is a tabulated Return of Eleemosynary Endowments, held by the ecclesiastical bodies in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, compiled from the Valor Eccles. of 1534; to this list may be added, Cannington Priory, £3 15s. 1d. (*Valor* I. p. 209).

APPENDIX D is on The Hogglers or lowest class of labourers.

Besides the glossary mentioned above, there is a very full general index, which greatly enhances the value of the work, and makes the task of consulting the various accounts interesting and pleasant.

The Editor has added to the Glossary a list of *Non Soluta*, which we print below with the context in each case, in the hope that some of our readers will kindly endeavour to turn them into *Soluta*; such explanations as have come to hand are inserted.

1. *Pro taratantaryatione unius ligni pro pistrino. p. 194.*

Taratantara is a sieve or bolting cloth for dressing meal or flour. (See Wright's Vocabularies by Wülcker.) *Lignum* must mean either a block of wood of known weight, used as a standard measure, as the *stone* is, or a wooden bin of known capacity.

2. *in wexinge j dipote cum j poyntell ad eandem emptam. p. 187.*

Dipote must mean *diptica*, or tablet of wax, on which the week's services were inscribed with a style or poyntell for guidance of the choir.

3. *for iij cloths staffing ye which ye Scryptours where wrytten in and upon vjd. p. 167.*

4. *in stipendio Rob. Browne et jaole iiijd. p. 196.*

Jaole = prob. *yale*, *i.e.* *ale*, a natural sequel to the payment of his wage.

5. *to sawing ye qwyrbys to ye furnes of Church howse. p. 154.*

Qwyrbys = *curbs*, *i.e.* curved stones or timbers forming the collar of the furnace.

6. *vor þ[re] lubkys of the churche ijd. . . . p. 84.*
7. *Rood Light called Dawell Light—p. 232.*
Dawell, Dowell, or Dole light, another name for the Alms light (see Glossary) from its being supported by small contributions or doles. Dowell light occurs in a Frome Will dated 1541 (in the Serel MS. at Taunton). For the *form* of the word, compare *sowell* for *soul*, often so spelt, representing the Somersetshire pronunciation of the word.
8. *for caryage of hauser of lytyl bell and the pokysy. p. 114.*
9. *a swystyng gvrddyll. p. 130.*
10. *of Thomas Wale for hys Whytmothers lyeng in the church vjs viijd. p. 158.*
11. *a peyse of a haffe. p. 166.*
12. *for a roller to bear the ewell at the Hyge awter. p. 198.*
Ewell=? rowel. The Rowell light was named from *roue* the pulley wheel which turned the 'star' in the Epiphany ceremonies (see Walcotts' Sacred Archaeology).
13. *pro clogill empto in mora de Tyntenhull xs. pp. 187, 189.*
14. *pro lewylllyng [levelling] of the walete. p. 195.*
15. *for basting the ryng in whyt. p. 172.*
16. *Itm received for a lyche of a rope, ijd. p. 76.*
i.e. the corpse of a rope (an old rope).
17. *for takyng off and settyng on a cenne of ye vestments iiijd. p. 117.*
Probably *ceinct* or border.
18. *Payd for a horse-locke to ye churche yatte, viijd. p. 145.*
A padlock or fetlock—i.e. a hanging lock attachable to a fetter on a horse or on a gate: the word is to be found in Test. Ebor. (Surtees Soc.) III. 25.
19. *for makyng ij coppys and an hapse to ye churche yatte. p. 145.*
Copse, a word commonly used by blacksmiths for a small hoop of iron, such as that which binds the end of a wey or bodkin.
20. *for makyng a myster to ye church howse iijs iiijd. p. 142.*
21. *Apuone string, p. 132.*
This is apron string, see p. 136.

Σ.

109. THOMAS AND MARGERIA LETTERFORD. (II. xi. 99.)—The allusion to Lattiford or Loderford in the last part of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, induces me to send you some particulars of its history which have not hitherto been published.

This Manor was probably part of a Barony held by the family of Montacute or Montagu, afterwards Earls of Salisbury, which embraced a very extensive area in the eastern part of the county. The Barony was held, 14 Hen. II., by Dru de Montacute, the younger, and Richard del Estre, (a name which now appears in a corrupted form in Stoke Trister,) and it was to

recover lands "in Loderford" that Osbert Giffard, 14 Edw. II., brought an assize against William son of William de Montacute. Isabel late wife of William (the father), Johanna late wife of Thomas de Loderford, and others; who pleaded that they held the lands as guardians of William the son.

In the reign of Edw. III., Lattiford was in the tenure of the Priory of Bustleham (now Bisham) Montagu in the County of Berks.—a monastery for Canons of the order of St. Austin—founded by William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, (William the son before mentioned) in the year 1338, (11 Edw. III.,) and it was no doubt part of the foundation endowment.

The Priory, however, did not retain the Manor long, as by a Charter made 11th June, 29 Edw. III., it was conveyed by Brother John de Hurdecote, the Prior, and the Convent, with the consent of their noble Lord and Founder, to John de Cammel, his heirs and assigns. This Charter was sealed in solemn conclave in the Chapter House on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, and the conventual seal, of the usual oval form, still remains attached to it. It exhibits our Saviour, in His Majesty, regally crowned, seated beneath a canopy, His right hand raised in the act of benediction, and His left holding the orb surmounted with a cross. The legend around is "[Sigill] commune Prioratus de Bustleham Montagu," and at the base is an escutcheon bearing the arms of Montacute—*three fusils in fesse*. The attesting witnesses, several of them connected with the House of Montacute, were Edward de Clyvedon, Ralph de Middelneye, Richard de Acton, Walter de Wydecombe, Thomas Waryn, John Hugyn, John de Chedeseye, Thomas Crouthorne, and John de Somerton.

John de Cammel was ancestor of the Cammels of Shapwick, Dorset, and the Manor continued in his family for several generations. It belonged to John Cammel, of Wolston, in North Cadbury, 1 Hen. V., when he gave to Isabel his wife, by Charter of that date, a life estate in "all his lands in Loderford near Wincaulton." By another Charter, dated at Shapwick, 26 January, 6 Hen. VI., he granted "his Manor of Loterford," and seventeen acres of land in the demesne of Queene Cammel, to Richard Wych, Rector of the College of St. Michael of North Cadbury, in fee. The arms on his seal are *Quarterly, 1 and 4, three fusils in fesse, 2 and 3, a Camel (?)*—the arms of Montacute, *three fusils*, being introduced as a mark of feudal dependency on that family.

The object of the transfer to Wych does not appear, and a few years after, (16 Hen. VI.,) he reconveyed the manor to Cammel who with his wife Isabel in the same year settled it on their daughter Joan, the wife of John Wyke (of Byndon, Devon) and her issue, and, if none, on her brother John, and her sister Catherine, and their issue, which settlement was confirmed 23 Hen. VI., by a Charter of Robert Cammell, son and heir of John.

From Joan Wyke the Manor descended to her son and heir John, who, 19 Edw. IV., granted "his Manor of Lotherford and all his Messuages and Lands in Lotherford and High Littleton, Somerset," to Trustees, but for purposes not disclosed on the deed. He left a son William, who married Ann, daughter of Robert Cary, senior, of Clovelly, and Cokington, Devon, but he died without issue before 10 Hen. VIII., and was succeeded by his father's brother, Richard Wyke, as his heir. Richard, by Charter dated at Cokington, 8th June, 13 Hen. VIII., conveyed the Manor to Robert Cary, and he, 30 Hen. VIII., (1539) bestowed it on Robert Cary junior, his son, "on account of his great piety and obedience and other good deserts."

We next find the Manor in the possession of William Cary of Clovelly, grandson of Robert, junior; his daughter Christian was married to Henry, eldest son of William Helyar of East Coker, Clerk, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, and by some arrangement connected with that marriage the Archdeacon became the purchaser, and in the year 1620 it was conveyed by William Cary to him in fee simple. His lineal descendant, Mr. Horace Helyar, of Coker Court, is the present owner.

J.B.

110. S. BIRINUS AND THE WEST-SAXON BISHOPRIC. (II. xi. 85.)—Mr. W. Miles Barnes (*S. & D. N. & Q.*, September 1890,) has raised the question whether the Dorchester, which was the first seat of the West-Saxon Bishopric, is the Oxfordshire town or the Dorset town of that name. He has been led to do so because he believes, (*a*) that the Oxon Dorchester was in A.D. 635 a frontier town of Wessex: (*b*) that the Dorset Dorchester at the same date occupied a 'central' position in Wessex. If both these beliefs are shown to be erroneous, he will perhaps admit that the other reasons, which he puts before us in support of his views, have little weight.

In A.D. 634 the Oxon Dorchester, so far from being a Wessex frontier town, held a fairly central position in that kingdom; from A.D. 571 to A.D. 661, the "district of the four towns" (*i.e.*, the later counties of Oxon, Bucks, and Beds) was a part of Wessex; the people of these shires to this day talk a Saxon, not an Engle dialect, and this fact is clear proof of the view that the Saxon, not the Engle, won this district from the Welsh. The English Chronicle too (A.D. 571) is clear on this point.

In A.D. 634 the Dorset Dorchester was probably not in Wessex at all, but in West Wales. I believe that the earliest date, at which the western side of the county of Dorset could have become West-Saxon, is A.D. 658, and fair reasons could be given for assigning a later date to this annexation from the Welsh. At any rate, if the Dorset Dorchester was in Wessex in A.D. 634, it was at that time a border town close to West Wales.

If Mr. Barnes will consult J. R. Green's *Making of England*, he will see the evidence for this view put very clearly; and therefore I shall not burden this note with references to Bæda and the English Chronicle on these points, though I have taken care to verify Green's references to both authorities.

But Mr. Barnes may want to know why I have fixed on A.D. 661, as the probable date at which the Oxon Dorchester passed from West-Saxon to Mercian dominion. I will give my reasons for this. In or about A.D. 673 Archbishop Theodore, in rearranging English dioceses, assigned a Mercian jurisdiction to the Bishop of Dorchester; and Mr. Barnes surely does not suppose that the Dorchester here referred to was in Dorset; he will not deny that from A.D. 673 till A.D. 1085 there was a Mercian Bishopric, if I may so speak, at the Oxon Dorchester. Theodore at the same time, A.D. 673, created for the West-Saxons (who were now left without a Bishop, as I take it,) the see of Winchester; he did so, because (as I infer from the English Chronicle, A.D. 661) Wulfhere of Mercia did at that time deprive the West-Saxons of the "district of the four towns," in which the Oxford Dorchester is situated, and annex it to Mercia.

As King Ine extended the West-Saxon borders westward, it became necessary to provide for the spiritual wants of the new conquest, for the Saxons would have nothing to do with the Welsh Bishops; this provision was made by the establishment of the see of Sherborne in A.D. 704.

With reference to the quotation from Capgrave's Chronicle written in the reign of Edward IV., I can only say that I have no means of referring to it, but assuming that Mr. Barnes quotes correctly, I have to point out that Æthelwalch, King of the South-Saxons, was persuaded by Wulfhere of Mercia to be baptised in A.D. 661 (Bæda H.E. iv. 13. Eng. Chron., A.D. 661); that Birinus died in A.D. 650 (Eng. Chron., A.D. 650); that Ælle, the 1st King of the South-Saxons, formed that settlement in A.D. 477; and that it is absurd to suppose that the 5th King was Æthelwalch if the three intervening Kings were Ælle's sons, seeing that Æthelwalch was alive in A.D. 661; and lastly that, if the phrase "Bishop of Dorset" (which, according to Mr. Barnes, Capgrave uses) means anything, it means Bishop of Sherborne, and Sherborne did not become a Bishopric till A.D. 704. The Bishop of Sherborne is called Bishop of Westwood or Selwood (Eng. Chron., A.D. 709), also Bishop of Dorset (Eng. Chron., A.D. 978). Of course the phrase "Bishop of Dorset" as used by Capgrave is a blunder, due to the confusion between the two Dorchesters, and is no evidence at all of any tradition one way or the other. The only town in Dorset, which has a claim to have been the seat of a West-Saxon Bishopric, is Sherborne; S. Birinus belongs to the Oxon Dorchester.

W.B.W.

III.—Nothing would more delight us “Do’set” than to find that the see of the Apostle of Wessex was, after all, at our Dorchester and not in Oxfordshire. And my friend Mr. Barnes argues the point capitally. But, with submission, there is a difficulty on which he does not touch. Is it not possible, at least, that in 635 the town was still the Romano-British *Durnovaria*? Green is a writer of mark, and notoriously disposed to exalt the Saxon. Now he says (*Making of England*, Pref. p. ix.) “. . . we have hardly anything to throw light on the advance of the West Saxons across Dorsetshire. All we know is that it could not have begun till about the middle of the 6th century, and that it was certainly completed by the beginning of the 8th.” In face of this dictum, which certainly the Saxon Chronicle in its silence about Dorset at that epoch tends to confirm, it is rather difficult to feel in the least sure of our Dorchester being West Saxon in 635. If Bockley Dyke and Badbury could but tell the tale of the fights which have surged up and down their valla, we might know. General Pitt-Rivers has proved that the Dyke was strengthened at the very end of the Roman rule here. Dr. Guest has satisfied himself that Badbury is Badon. All looks like a great check, a long check, thereabouts of the westward march of the Gewissas.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

II2. CAER PENSUELCOIT. (II. x. 50, xi. 75, 76.)—I wonder who can be your correspondent, who initials himself “G.E.S.,” and who writes about “Mr. Kerlake’s mistake,” “to slay the slain,” and the like. This “no hesitation” style is somewhat like that of the famous *Times* letter of Her Majesty’s Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and his first Report to the Board of Works. But he wields the *Ultima Ratio Regum*, which I suppose G.E.S. hardly pretends to do. Nor does G.E.S. appear, from what he says upon the matter, to be otherwise equipped for slaying even the slain.

I will endeavour to avoid repeating what I have already printed. In these days there seems to be far too much printing done for the digestion of readers. They skim and skip, and then demand that they shall be made to understand it by having it written and printed over again. In the three careful treatises which I printed in 1877, 1882, and 1885, in satisfaction of this sort of demand, I have exhausted the question as far as I am concerned, and have anticipated all such objections as those of G.E.S., and of all other objectors since, and I am quite content to leave it as I had so placed it. Indeed, the last sentence of the third treatise (“The Liberty of Independent Historical Research,”) was a resolution that “whoever may be the jactator of the fourth glove, I thus beforehand, and once for all, answer him [Her Majesty’s Inspector] and all his adherents.” And now, in perfect reliance

on what I have already printed, I beg to be allowed to fall back upon that resolution. In the three treatises I have over and over again pointed out that "the Pen Pits" have no other connection with the question than that they are found upon the same ground, yet everybody who says anything about it, persists in thinking that the pits are the subject, instead of—whatever may be their nature—an accident to it.

I distributed the three treatises in large numbers,—some to local and antiquarian public libraries,—and some have done me the honour to bind them together, but they have now become scarce. I can, however, make a short loan of any of them. Any one who would be content to become acquainted with the substantial addition which I have contributed to the early history of the place, without the extraneous controversial matter, can do so from the first twelve pages of the second of my treatises ("Caer Pensauelcoit," 1882), which pages I also reprinted at the end of the third treatise ("The Liberty of Historical Research," 1885, pages 58 to 66).

The chief conclusion of Her Majesty's Inspector, and of those who have followed him, is a good specimen of their eccentric logic. While they dispute that the elevated basin was a city, and that the name of it has any significance, they all hold fast to the belief that Vespasian fought there. The only ground for the presence of Vespasian at all in the matter is, that he is recorded to have besieged a city, of that name, in that district.

Both H.M. Inspector and his disciple, G.E.S., show themselves to be totally deficient of the native (?) tact necessary to the sound estimate of—the most extensive, and certainly the most intelligent, of all "Ancient Monuments"—Topographical Nomenclature, also necessary to a sense of their own deficiency of it. Thinking it—and making it—nonsense; as some people think—and make—music no better than a cat's cry.

What G.E.S. says about the word "Metropolis" is not original, but borrowed from "The Saturday Review," and I dealt with it at the time in a short separate essay on the word, printed 1880. Soon after, Professor Skeat published the "Supplement" to his Etymological Dictionary, in which he distinctly confessed that he had, in the word "Metropolis," been misled by a positive writer in "The Saturday Review."

I learn something from G.E.S.: that it "is conjectural" whether the name "Vecta," used both by Suetonius and Eutropius, means the Isle of Wight or Portland.

I trust that the Editors of any Journals, in which this question may be revived, will have the fairness to subjoin a reprint of this my final attempt to bring it to its true issue.

THOMAS KERSLAKE, Wynfrid, Clevedon.

October 18th, 1890.

113. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS—*Continued*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78). 1587.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
22	Alforde, Phillip	Chardstock	Juliane Wolmington, al's Alforde, mother, and Joan Dunstar al's Alforde, sister	28 June, 1587
9	Antony, Elizabeth	Sutton Pointz	Arthur, son	4 Mar. 1586
44	Ayers, Thomas	Woll al's Woolbridge	Elizabeth, wife of Richard Long, next of kin	30 Dec., 1587
7	Best, William	Mayne Parva	Joyce Winterhay, al's Best daughter in person of Giles Winterhay, husband	27 Feb., 1586
25	Cane, Henry	Todbeare	Anne, relict	28 July, 1587
18	Christmas, Richard	Sydlyn	Katherine, relict	18 June, 1587
15	Cyfrewest, Barbara	Poole	Francis Dobbins, next kin	8 May, 1587
6	Ferry, Matthew	Lyme Regis	(blank) relict	20 Feb., 1586
21	Harte, Robert	Waymouth & Melcomb Regis	Joan Kellaway al's Harte, sister in person of Henry Kellway, husband	27 June, 1587
6	Hassard, Nicholas	Regis Lyme	Thomazine, relict	10 Feb., 1586
16	Jerade, Thomas	Morden	Edith, relict	19 May, 1587
43	Limbery, John	Charmouth	Anne, relict	2 Dec., 1587
5	Moone, Richard	Birtport	Morgan Moone, next of kin	4 Feb., 1586
39	Moore, Henry	Pentridge	Matilda, relict	4 Nov., 1587
15	Pople, Stephen	Gillingham	Agnes, relict	12 May, 1587
20	Sheparde, Francis	Widcombe	Lucy Fawkenor, sister	12 June, 1587
24	Shephard, Francis	Widcombe	Richard Shephard, brother, grant of 12 June to Lucy Lewknor (sic) renouced	6 July, 1587
32	Squib, William	Winterborn Whitechurch	Elizabeth, relict	15 Sep., 1587
6	Talbot, William	Mayn Martell	Thomas Gouge, clerk, Robert Valence, Henry Keat, and Robert Sherwyn, Christian, relict, not administering	15 Feb., 1586
37	Talbott, William	Brodmaine	William, son (Christian, relict and executor, not administering), grant of 15th Feb. declared void	24 Oct., 1587
15	Upham, Richard	Cleanger, p'sh of Buckland	Joan, relict	16 May, 1587
37	Upham, Richard	Buckland	Phillipa Wareham, al's Upham, sister, goods left unadministered by Joan, relict	24 Oct., 1587
23	Webb, John	Motcombe	Catherine, mother	8 July, 1587
40	White, John, clerk	Maydon Newton	Thomas, son	15 Nov., 1587

1st January to 31st October, 1588.

60	Barter, John	Hinton Mary	Jane, relict	6 May, 1588
73	Blacknoll, Henry	Waymouth & Melcombe Regis	Elizabeth, relict	30 Sep., 1588
53	Craddock, John	Wimborne Mister	Humphrey, brother	11 Mar., 1587
56	Foster, John	Wimborne Mister	Margaret, relict	27 April, 1588
69	Hooper, John	Boveridge	Edward Hooper of Boveridge, gen', during minority of Agnes and Alice Hooper, sisters	11 July, 1588
74	Lymbery, Anthony	Charmouth	Elinore, relict	8 Oct., 1588
55	Pollard, Oliver	Stowburgh	Edith, relict	8 Mar., 1587
66	Rockey, John	Charmouth	Joan Lymbery al's Rockey, relict	25 June, 1588

1st November, 1588, to 31st December, 1589.

94	Arnolde, Robert	Armswell, p'sh of Buckland	Alice, relict	5 April, 1589
119	Arnold, Robert	Armeswell	Richard, brother	15 Nov., 1589
88	Ashley, Henry, Knight	Upwimborne St. Giles	Henry, arm., son	8 Feb., 1588
122	Barnes, Edith	Wimborne	Margaret Golde al's Foster, sister	11 Dec., 1589
95	Bartlett, John	Hide	Eme Bartlett al's Applen, relict, with Roger Applen, hus- band	30 April, 1589
117	Brooke, Richard	Waymouth & Melcombe Regis	Jane, relict	16 Nov., 1589
103	Deringe, Thomas	Beere Regis	Giles Sandiford, kins- man, during minority of Elizabeth, Joane, Thomas, William, John and Nicholas, children of deceased	21 June, 1589
115	Downes, John	Birtporte	Richard, brother, during minority of John, Will- iam, Joan and Agnes, children of deceased	31 Oct., 1589
97	Forte, Robert	Dorchester	Joan, relict	9 May, 1589
94	Gilbert, Edward, arm.	Clifton Ma- bancke	Alice, relict	18 April, 1589
115	Harris, John	Sherborne	Alice, relict	20 Oct., 1589
119	Harte, Richard	Yetmister	Agnes Harte, widow, during minority of Grace, John, Thomas, Mary, and Joane, brothers and sisters of deceased	15 Nov., 1589
103	Hassard, Henry jun.	Lyme Regis	John, father	27 June, 1589
100	Lowe al's Michell, Margery	More Chrichell	Richard Lowe, husband	17 June, 1589
100	Michell, Margery	See Lowe		

108	Miller, John	Plushe, Buck-land	Isabelle, relict	25 Aug., 1589
82	Partridge, William	Misterton	John, brother, and Joan Griner ?, sister	3 Dec., 1588
80	Pynson, Samuel	Corffe Castell	Margaret Frampton, wife of John Frampton of Wimborne Minster, and William Pynson, kinsfolk	26 Nov., 1588
108	Savage, James, clerk	late vicar of Osborne	Joan Smarte and Avice Strowde, sisters, during minority of Grace, Elizabeth, Agnes, Margery and Susan, daughters of deceased.	16 Aug., 1589
86	Speake al's Tucker, Poole	Dame Elizabeth, widow	Edward Willoghby of Higham, co. Gloster, "nepoti," creditor	21 Jan., 1588
101	Speede, William	Stokewoodd	Joan, relict	7 June, 1589
82	Trawll, Gregory	Lime Regis	Dorothy, relict	3 Dec., 1588
86	Tucker, Dame Elizabeth	See Speake		
83	Vincent, Robert,	Tynam, Pur- junr. beck	Nicholas Baker, creditor	27 Dec., 1588
89	Wade, John	Buclen	Nicholas Hardy, clerk, creditor	10 Feb., 1588
1590.				
141	Baggott, Simon	Ermitage	Joan, relict	31 May, 1590
140	Barton, John	Brancksey	John Gwyse, next of kin	30 May, 1590
140	Bayly, al's Smith, Nicholas	Lyme Regis	Joan Smith, al's Bayley, relict	28 May, 1590
148	Burdham, Thomas	Stockland	Thomasine, relict	15 Aug., 1590
140	Clerk, John	Lyme Regis	Joan, relict	28 May, 1590
151	Dackham, Edward	Hampreston	Valentine Harris, of city of London, gen. brother to Margerie Dackham, relict	30 Sept., 1590
146	Davye, Simon	Lyme Regis	Margerie, relict	31 July, 1590
141	Drinkell, Thomas	Lyme Regis	William Howpill, of Lyons Inn, Middlesex, gen., creditor	30 May, 1590
157	Dyker, John	Hollnest	Cicilie, relict	21 Nov., 1590
133	Goddard, Richard	Poole	Margaret, relict	13 Mar., 1589
38	Harte, Richard	Yatminster	Grace Harte, al's Hooke, sister, in person of John Hooke, husband, admn. granted Nov. 1589, to Agnes, renounced	12 May, 1590
155	James, Robert	Corfe Moleyn	Thomas Barne, of Corfe Moleyn, yeoman, next of kin	3 Nov., 1590
153	Michell, Richard	Pulham	William Oliver, creditor,	17 Oct., 1590
136	Purchas, John, clerk	rector of Hawkechurch	John, brother, of goods left unadministered by Joan, sister (grant of Sep. 1586)	4 April, 1590

144	Randoll, Anthony	Lyme Regis	William, father	27 June, 1590
146	Smith, Nicholas	See Bayley		
133	Waye, Henry	Birteporte	Stephen, son	9 Mar., 1589
155	Wey, Nicholas	Byrporte	William and Henry Wey, brothers, and Joan Densloe, sister	10 Oct., 1590

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

114. YATTON PARISH—(CLAVERHAM CHAPEL).—In the new volume of the Som. Record Society, "Churchwardens Accounts," in the notes illustrative of the above Parish, (p. 78,) there is a short allusion to the above Chapel, which is stated to have been manorial and not under the Vicar's charge, to have been endowed with Tithe and to have been presentative.

The Chapel itself has long since disappeared, but the following extract from an Indenture, dated Feb. 7th, 1814, being a settlement of the Claverham Court Estate, gives some interesting particulars. The description has evidently been copied from older deeds.

"All that piece of formerly Meadow or Pasture ground called Chapple Hays but now planted to an Orchard whereon formerly stood the Free Chapel of St. Swithin now demolished containing by admeasurement 4a. or. 18p."

The land in question is S.E. of Claverham Court, on the opposite side of the public road. The marks of foundations are evident. The Glebe and Tithe Terrier, dated 1635, gives the particulars of the lands which paid Tithe to this Chapel, and states "out of which Chapel the Parson that hath the Tithes there doth pay customarily 10/- per ann. about Lammas to the Vicar of Yeatton for the time being."

St. Swithin appears to have had only two other Churches dedicated to him in Somerset:—Bathford and Walcot. See Dedications of Somersetshire Churches, Som. Arch. Soc., XVII., 120, where Claverham Chapel is not mentioned.

JAMES R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Cleeve House, near Yatton.

115. LABORHAM—LAVERHAM. (II. xi. 93).—Mr. Coleman's query has the greater interest for me from the circumstance that I was once set a-thinking on the same problem by Mr. Holmes, when he was preparing his History of the Parish of Wookey. What answer I returned to the Vicar I do not now remember; I apprehend it was nothing very distinct, as I seem to myself now to have caught a new light from the data furnished by Mr. Coleman. The Anglo-Saxon word for rush, bulrush, was *læfer* in its standard form, but it also occurs in the forms *laber*, *leber*, *lebr*, which are found in old glossaries as equivalents for *scirpus*, *gladiolus*, *pirus* (presumably for *papyrus*). In that remarkable Medico-Botanical

Glossary which was edited by Mr. Mowat (*Anecdota Oxoniensia*) under the title of "Alphita"; it is said "Gladiolus, gallice glaiol, anglice leure." (p. 72). This is a text of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Once it stands for another water-plant, *Sium*, an aquatic umbellifer (in my "English Plant Names," p. 8); but considering the erratic tendencies of early plant-names, we may say that this word is remarkably constant to the sense of rush or bulrush. The definiteness of this signification is clenched by its transference to gold-leaf, at a time when this material was much used for internal decoration in edifices and houses of the first quality. Thus we find *gylden læfr* as the gloss of *bractea*. A bed of rushes was called *læfer bedd*, with which we may compare *liver-ground* in the Plant Names of the English Dialect Society v. *levers*.

Enough has been said to establish this as a possible or even a probable source of the former part of the above names. As regards the second part, it should be remembered that there are two distinct words which are written with the same three letters, viz., *hām* and *hām*, the latter of which has formed the bulk of our names in *-ham*, and is represented by the modern form *home*. Of the less common *hōm*, Kemble said—"It is so frequently coupled with words implying the presence of water as to render it probable that, like the Friesic *hemmen*, it denotes a piece of land . . . defended against the stream, which would otherwise wash it away." (Quoted in Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, v. *ham*, *hom*).

J. EARLE.

116. DORSET M.Ps. (II. xi. 80.)—Hutchins in his History of Dorset says "All the returns of Members of Parliament for the county and its boroughs from 17 Ed. IV. to 1 Queen Mary are lost," but he gives one for Weymouth in 33 Hen. VIII. and seven for Poole in the same reign. Mr. Pink's contribution to the last No. of *S. & D. N. & Q.* of Members of Parliament who met in October, 1491-2, 7 Hen. VII., is therefore interesting, but it would have been more valuable if the evidence from whence it is derived had been mentioned.

A Parliamentary Roll, containing a list of the Members for the County of Dorset and its boroughs who met at Blackfriars, London, 3 November, 21 Hen. VIII., 1529, has been discovered, and has been printed in the Rolls series of State Papers.* And as that work is of very limited circulation, a reprint of the list here may make it more generally known amongst such readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* as may be interested in the subject. The list is as follows:—

*Letters and Papers foreign and Domestic, Hen. VIII., vol. iv., p. 2628.

Nomina Militum.

Dorset—Sir Giles Strangways. Sir John Horsey.

Nomina civium et burgensium.

Shaftesbury—William More. John Mathew.
 Wareham —John Orenge. William Grymston.
 Dorchester—Jasper Fylloll. William Nanfan.
 Bridport —William Chard, junior. Richard Furlock.
 Melcomb —Richard Philips. Oliver Laurence.
 Weymouth—William Bonde. Robert Aley.
 Poole —William Thornhill. William Betylcombe.
 Lyme —John Pyne (mortuus). Thomas Trevanyon. William
 Holland.

T. BOND.

117. BRIEFS—PARISH OF YEOVILTON.—In looking through Church Registers and Account Books it has often struck me that they contain in their lists of Briefs many an interesting and sometimes a really valuable entry. The Briefs I am thinking of are not the simple collections for “maimed soldiers,” “travelling Irish,” “a poor man who has suffered loss by fire,” though these too have much interest in them as illustrations of the times; but rather collections for some definitely named object, such as repairs of churches, making of roads, harbours, bridges, &c. I have myself noted a fair number of such Briefs at different times with the view of printing them some day, but I had the good fortune lately to meet with a list, in an old register at Yeovilton, so much more perfect and complete than any I have seen elsewhere, that I think it may be acceptable for *S. & D. N. & Q.* as an excellent foundation for further contributions, large and small, on the same subject.

These Yeovilton lists are not only more complete than others, but they also contain, what I have not met with elsewhere, a statement of the total amount required for each particular object, an addition which obviously adds very much to their value. Indeed, in a very considerable number of cases, I expect that such entries as these are the only exstant records of the date of certain alterations in many of our churches, and of the extent of such alterations.

For the transcription of the Yeovilton list our thanks are due to Miss Roe.

J. A. BENNETT.

BRIEFS, YEOVILTON, 1707.

North Marston in Bucks	.. }	Collected April 6, 1707.
Loss by fire, 3465l. and upwards	.. }	One shilling : 3 pence
Towcester, Northampton ..	.. }	Collected April 20; 1707
Loss by fire, 1057l. and upwards	.. }	eightpence

			s.	d.
Spilsby in Lincoln, fire, 5984lb.	..	Collected May 25,	4	½
Shire Lane in Middlesex, fire, 3505lb.	..	Col. June 15,	7	½
Brosely Church in Salop, faln, 1390lb.	..	Col. June 22,	1	6
Little Port in Isle of Ely, fire, 3931lb. 18s.	..	Col. July 6,	0	7
Dursly Church in Glocest. faln, 1995lb.	..	Col. Oct. 19,	2	2 ½
Southam, Warwick, fire, 4454lb., etc.	..	Col. Dec. 7,	0	1 1
Heavitree, Devon, fire, 0991lb.	..	Col. Dec. 21,	0	2 0
Orford Church, Suffolk, damage 1450, etc.	..	Col. Jan. 4	0	2 6
Protestant Church at Oberbarmen in the Dutchy of Berg, Germany	.. } .. }	Col. Mar. 7,	0	2 0
Charles-street, Westminster, fire, 3891lb.	..	Col. Mar. 28,	0	1 0
St. Paul Shadwel, in Middlesex, fire, 6137lb.	..	1708. Col. April 3,	0	0 6
May Visit. 1708 came 4 Briefs.				
Lisburne in Ireland, fire, 31770lb	} Collected 5 or 6 occasions }	May 21,	0	5 4
read May 16, returned May 26				
Alconbury cum Weston lb.	s. } 10 }	Col. June 6,	0	0 8
in Count. Huntingdon, fire, 3318	10			
Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, fire, 1223lb.	..	Col. June 13,	0	0 3
Bewdley, Worcester, fire, 1384lb. 4s.	..	Col. June 27,	0	0 5
Strand, Loss by fire 17880lb.	..	Col. Nov. 13,	0	2 1
Brenchley Church in Kent, 1000lb.	..	Col. Nov. 17,	0	0 3
Edinburgh, Scotland, fire 8000lb.	..	Col. Dec. 10,	0	1 4
Briefs read Sept. 6th, 1709.				
Market Rayson, etc., fire, 1228lb.	..	Col. Sept. 2,	0	0 0
Harlow, fire, 2035lb.	..	Col. Sept. 18,	0	2 4
Palatines	..	Col. Sept. 27,	0	2 7
Protestant Church at Mittau in Courland	..	Col. Oct. 2,	0	0 2
St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, 4410lb.	..	Col. Oct. 9,	0	0 4
Llanvilling Church, 1325lb.	..	Col. Oct. 16,	0	1 2
Holt-Market, fire, 11258lb.	..	Col. Oct. 16,	0	4 6
Returned Oct. 17.				
Stoak next Clare in Suffolk, loss by fire, 2463lb.	..	read and Col. Jan.		
Six (?) Briefs, May 10, 1710.				

Register of Briefs Read and Collected
In the Parish of Yeovilton Beginning A.D. 1710.

	lb.		lb.	s.	d.
Chalfont St. Peter's Church	.. 1521	May 14	0	1	1 ob.
Northfleet and Durant in Kent, fire	.. .. 1613	May 21	0	0	9
Stockton Church in Durham	.. 2580	June 4	0	2	6
Parish of Ashton sup. Mercy in Chester	.. .. 2710	June 25	0	1	7
Rotherith-Wall in Surrey, fire	.. 1640	July 16	0	0	4

			s.	d.
Twyford in Berks., fire ..	1261	Oct. 29	0	0 2
Cardigan Church to be repaired	2240	Nov. 12	0	1 4
Haughley in Suffolk, fire ..	0863	Nov. 19	0	0 0
Ide in Devon, fire ..	0718	Nov. 26	0	0 0
Rotherith Church to be rebuilt	4361	Dec. 3	0	1 4 ob.
Ensham in Oxon, fire ..	1474	Dec. 10	0	0 8

1711.

Edinburgh, loss by fire, 3572l. and upwards		May 27	0	0 0
St. Mary's Church in Colchester, demolished by the late civil wars. Damage 6153l. and upwards.. ..		June 3	0	4 8
St. Helen's alias Edington in the Isle of Wight. Charge 1203l. and upwards		June 17	0	1 1
Wishaw Church [Warw.] and Steeple, 1210l and upwards		June 24	0	0 7
Cockermouth Church, 1331l. & upwards		July 1	0	0 6
Fadmore, in Yorkshire; and Market-Rayson in Lincolnshire, Loss by fire, 1169l. and upwards ..		Nov. 4	0	0 7
Woolwich Church, Kent, falling, 5069l. etc.		Dec. 2	0	3 7

1712.

Briefs for Charles Empsom, York, loss 2000l.		July 6	0	0 1
Little Brickhill, Bucks, and Towcester, Northampton, fire 1270l. ..		July 20	0	0 0
Thames Street, loss by fire 1111l. and upwards		Aug. 3	0	0 6
Adderley Church, Salop, Damage 800l.		Aug. 10	0	0 0
Battle Bridge in Southwark, loss by fire 12254l.		Sept. 27	0	1 4
West Tilbury Church, Damage 1117 and upwards		Oct. 5	0	0 4
Richard Salter, loss by fire, etc., 1720l. and upwards		Oct. 19	0	0 0
St. Clements Church at Hasting, damage 1550l. and upwards		Nov. 9	0	0 1
Whitchurch (in co ^m . Salop) damage 5497l. and upwards,		Nov. 30	0	1 2
Pensford Church (in comt. Somerset) Damage 2742l. and upwards ..		Dec. 21	0	5 6
Coleorton Church (in Leicester) Damage 2412l. and upwards.. ..		Jan. 25	0	1 3

Returned April 22, 1713.

		s.	d.
Woodham-Ferry's Church (Essex) 1425l.	May 24	0	1 3
Southwell Church (in co ^m . Nottingham) 3800l.	June 28	0	2 4
Willm. Adams (in co ^m . Stafford) loss by fire 1108l.	July 5	0	0 10
Witheridge (in co ^m . Devon) and Chilton (in com. Berkes) their loss by fire joynd together 1116l.	July 19	0	0 0
Church of Burton up ^o . Trent (com. Stafford) 3100l.	July 26	0	1 1
Warmingham Church (com. Chester) 0885l.	August 2	0	0 0
Returned Oct. 20.			
Quatford Church, co ^m . Salop. Damage 1366l.	Nov. 15	0	1 3
Shepwash Church, &c. co ^m . Devon, Dam. 1155l.	Dec. 6	0	1 0½
St. Mary Church, co ^m . Devon, loss by fire, 1392l.	Dec. 25	0	0 8
Rudgeley (co ^m . Stafford) and Wrexham-Abbot (in co ^m . Denbigh) loss by fire, 1691l.	Jan. 3	0	0 7
St. Margaret at Cliffe Church (com. Cantij) 1384l.	Jan. 24	0	0 4
St. John Baptist's Church, in Southover (in co ^m . Sussex) Damage 1510l. ..	Feb. 21	0	1 3
Dorchester (com. Dorset) loss by fire 2537l.	June 20	0	1 3
Burslem Church (com. Staff.) 1618l. ..	June 27	0	0 0
Blandford Forum (com. Dorset) loss by fire 7880l.	Sep. 5	0	2 8
Leighton Church (com. Salop) Damage 1516l.	Sep. 12	0	0 0
Bottisham Church (com. Camb.) loss by fire 3659l.	Oct. 10	0	0 0
Returned Oct. 22, 1714.			

(To be continued.)

118. SUCCESSION OF NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS IN DORSET. SHERBORNE. (I. viii. 370, II. ix. 13, x. 51).—Rev. FRANCIS BAMPFIELD, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, was presented to the living of Sherborne upon the death of Rev. William Lyford, Oct. 3, 1653, and had as his assistant or curate the Rev. HUMPHREY PHILIPS, M.A., sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Both these gentlemen refused to conform to the Act of Uniformity and were ejected August 24, 1662. They

however, continued to preach as opportunity offered in a private house in the town, which resulted in Mr. Bampffield's being arrested and committed to Dorchester Jail, where he suffered eight years' imprisonment, which he bore with great courage and patience. After his release in 1675 it does not appear that he returned to Sherborne, but preached in Wiltshire, where he was again arrested and imprisoned eighteen months at Salisbury. He then removed to London, only to be committed to Newgate, where his health gave way, and he died there in 1683.

Mr. Philips, being driven from Sherborne, went into Somerset, where he was apprehended for preaching and imprisoned eleven months in Ilchester Jail. Upon King Charles' Indulgence in 1672 he returned to Sherborne, and a Meeting House was built in Newland, said to be capable of accommodating 1,500 worshippers. On the withdrawal of the Indulgence in 1673 he was once more driven from the town, and appears to have retired to his estate at Beckington near Bath, where he died at an advanced age in 1707.

Rev. JOSIAH BANGER, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, is the next minister of whom we have any account. Being ejected from the living of Broad Hembury in Devonshire in 1662, he was imprisoned in Exeter Castle. He afterwards settled at Montacute, where he preached several years until he was imprisoned in Ilchester Jail under the Five Mile Act. Soon after his release he settled at Sherborne, near which town he had an estate (? at Lillington). He was the author of a practical treatise entitled "An Alarm to Secure Sinners," 8vo, 1676. The date of his death is unknown.

Rev. JOHN ENGLAND, son-in-law of Rev. H. Philips, succeeded Mr. Banger. He was a man of some literary reputation, and published several books and sermons, including a Funeral Sermon on the death of Mr. John Derby, whom he styles the first and chief promoter of the cause in Sherborne (May 6, 1713). He died in 1725, or soon after. During part of his ministry he was assisted by his son, Rev. John England, who probably succeeded him, but afterwards removed to Beaminster where he died, June 11, 1735, aged 37. He was buried in Sherborne Abbey.

Rev. WILLIAM PRIOR was the next Minister. During his ministry in Sherborne he was honoured with the degree of D.D. But his ministry is chiefly notable from the fact that he was the first minister affected with Arianism. He removed to London in 1742.

He was succeeded by Rev. WILLIAM CORNISH, educated under Mr. Grove at Taunton, where he first settled as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Amory in 1730, removing to Sherborne in 1744. He was a more pronounced Arian than his predecessor, and in his time the Chapel was reduced in size by one half. During his ministry the orthodox or evangelical portion of the congregation

withdrew, and formed a separate Congregational Church. The occasion of the separation was the refusal of Mr. Cornish to allow Rev. Risdon Daracott, (then on a visit to Mr. Benjamin Vowell,) to occupy his pulpit.

Little is known of Mr. Cornish's successors in what came to be called "The Old Meeting." They were Rev. SAMUEL THOMAS, educated at Carnarvon, and previously settled at Dulverton; Rev. WILLIAM EVANS, educated at Carmarthen; Rev. WILLIAM BARRATT, of the same Academy; Rev. JOSEPH CHADWICK; and Rev. Mr. WARD.

In 1753 Mr. Benjamin Whitehead, one of the seceders from the Old Meeting, licensed his house for worship, and meetings for prayer and the reading of a sermon were regularly held on Sunday evenings. In 1756 a small place of worship was built on the south side of Long Street. On June 2, 1757, a Church was formed, and on October 6, 1757, Rev. DANIEL VARDER was ordained minister, the following ministers taking part:—Rev. James Rooker, of Bridport; Rev. Jonathan Wheeler, of Axminster; Rev. Risdon Daracott; Rev. Richard Pearsall, of Taunton; Rev. Wm. Gardiner, of Wilton. Mr. Varder died July 30, 1764, and was succeeded January 6, 1765, by Rev. JOHN LEWIS. He left Sherborne June 22, 1777, for Broadway, and was afterwards settled at Ringwood, and then at Mere, where he died.

Rev. HERBERT MENDS, son of the Rev. Christopher Mends, of Plymouth, was ordained July 8th, 1778. He left to become co-pastor with his father, 1782. For some months the pulpit was supplied by Rev. — THOROWGOOD, afterwards of Basingstoke.

Rev. GEORGE HARVEY settled at the close of 1783, and removed 1798.

There was no settled minister until June, 1800, when the Rev. JAMES WESTON, of Cooham, (?) Wilts, accepted a call to the pastorate. Mr. Weston was the most remarkable of the long succession of ministers in Sherborne, and secured the esteem and affection of all who knew him. The congregation at the Old Meeting having by this time become so small that it could no longer support a minister, overtures were made to Mr. Weston to become afternoon lecturer at the Old Meeting in Newland, as well as minister of the New Meeting in Long Street. He accepted, and in 1803 succeeded in bringing together and uniting the people who had been separated for just half a century. The Old Meeting being in a dangerous condition, and the New Meeting-house too small for the united congregations, the present Chapel—called Union Chapel in consequence—was erected and twice enlarged during his ministry, which attracted growing congregations. He died May, 1823, and was buried amid signs of universal mourning, June 4th. The subsequent ministers have been:

Rev. MOSES CASTON, from Newport, I.W., March, 1824, to December 19, 1830.

Rev. JOHN HOXLEY, from Highbury College, January, 1832, to June 10, 1846.

Rev. JOHN HAMILTON DAVIES, of New College, January, 1848, to March, 1853.

Rev. JOHN TYNDALE, late of Oxford, October, 1853, to 1855.

Rev. FREDERICK BECKLEY, late of Margate, December, 1855, to December, 1878.

Rev. JOSEPH OGLE, September, 1878, still minister.

JOSEPH OGLE.

119. THOMAS PARAMOUR, M.P. FOR LYME REGIS IN 1625, 1626, AND 1628-29.—What is known of him? In Foster's *Grays Inn Admission Registers* we find a "Thomas Paramour, son of Henry Paramour, of the Isle of Thanet, Kent, Esq.," admitted 23 Nov., 1601. Also "Thomas Parramore, second son of Richard Parramore of Shankton, co. Leicester," admitted 8 Aug., 1620. The first named, most probably, was the after M.P., and the father of "Thomas Paramore, son and heir of Thomas Paramour, of St. Nicholas, Isle of Thanet, Kent, Esq.," who was admitted to Gray's Inn, 18 March, 1635/6.

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

120. PARISH REGISTER OF MILBORNE PORT, SOMERSET.—The present paper has been prepared as the result of an examination of the earlier portion of the Parish Register of Milborne Port, Somerset, which the writer has been permitted to make through the kindness of the Rev. W. J. Birkbeck, Vicar of that Town.

The first volume of the Register, to which the following remarks will be confined, is a folio of 140 parchment pages, measuring 11 inches by 15 inches, preceded by an unpaginated fly-leaf,—the whole bound in rough brown calf,—and comprises the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials solemnised in that parish from 1538 to the year 1713.

The *recto* of the fly-leaf is blank, with the exception of two lines of manuscript dated 1683, and signed "William Hopkins junier," (possibly the son of the Minister ejected in 1662).

"HOC EST

VIVERE BIS VITA POSSE PRIORE FRUI";

"TANTUS QUISQUE EST QUANTUS EST APUD DEUM";

and the *verso* contains some memoranda which will be noticed presently. The first and second pages of the book, as numbered, also contain various notes of interest;—on p. 3 the title of the Register is inscribed, while on p. 4 the entries begin. These are continued,—the Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials being interspersed,—till p. 39, when Christenings from 1598 begin to be entered separately, followed at an interval by Burials (p. 87) and

then by Marriages (p. 125). Pages 75 and 76 have had two inches of parchment removed at the bottom, but it is evident that no entries have been lost. On looking, however, for pages 89 and 90, we cannot find them, and the same may be said of pages 113 and 114, and pages 131 and 132. Where these pages ought to have appeared there is in each case a "guard" or strip of parchment, and this may show either that the guard was reckoned as a leaf by the person who paged the Register, (which is the more probable alternative,) or that a *blank* leaf here has for some reason or other been removed, for it is satisfactory to know that in these three instances there are no entries missing, as the record runs on continuously, without any dislocation.

The Register, properly so called, ends at the bottom of page 136, and pages 137 and 138, which are slightly mutilated, contain only some memoranda of the Reading of the Articles by Vicars in 1617 and 1618. Page 139 is now a slip of three inches deep only, and contains a note of a few baptisms performed in the parish by a Dissenting Minister, *e.g.*, "Mr. Robert Perfect had a son born towards the latter end of feeb. 1695, bapt. by a Dissenting Minister. Mr. Peter Hull had a son born the same month of feeb. 1695, about a week after Mr. Perfect, bapt. by a Dissenting Minister," and so on. The *verso* of this leaf is blank.

It is a matter of congratulation that this book, which was in constant use from 1598 to 1713, and must have been frequently handled in subsequent years, is in such excellent condition.

The foregoing remarks have dealt mainly with the condition of this book. It will now be necessary to speak of its contents.

To leave for the present the memoranda at the commencement of the volume, attention may be directed to the Register, properly so called. This will be found more than usually valuable from the clearness with which it illustrates certain points in the history of Parish Registers.

The Title on page 3 is as follows:—

"MILBORNE PORTE.*

A BOOKE, OR REGISTER, conteyning the names and surnames of all such psons as have bine Wedded, Christened, and buried within the said Parishe of Milborne Porte, together with the day and yere of theire Wedding, Christeninge and Buriall. Beginning the first day of October in the yere of o^r Lord God 1538, in the thirtieth yere of the Reigne of the noble Kyng of most worthe and famous memorie Henrie th'eyght, newlie gathered examined and wrytten in parchment, in the moneth of August in the yere of o^r Lord God 1598 in the fortieth yere of the Reigne of o^r most

* "Port," in this name, is merely the equivalent of "Town," cf. Port Meadow at Oxford, Portmannimot, Portreeve, Portway. The arms of the Borough are Argent, a lion passant guardant, with the letter R in base.

excellent, vertuous, and Noble Princesse ELIZABETH by the grace of God Queene of England France and Ireland defendour of the faith etc.

Per me Guilielmũ White Vicariũ.”

Then comes

“At the Comaundement of the Honorable Lord Thomas Cromwell, Lord of the Privie Seale, and Vicegerent vnto the Kinges ma^{tie}, for all his Jurisdiction Ecclesiasticall w^{thin} this his Realme of England, the day & yeer aboue wrytten, were Register Bookes first begone.”

“The Church of England, & the States of Florence, Sienss, & Pisa, begine there yere of o^r Lord the 25 day of March complet, accompting since the Conceptiõ of Christ.

Historiographers the first of Januarie.

The Church of Rome the 25 of December.”

These inscriptions set forth the first inception of Parish Registers, and the measure adopted by Convocation for their better preservation in the year 1597, when the order was given for the entries, made in the old paper books, to be transcribed into parchment volumes. In some few Parishes, (as, *e.g.*, at Tisbury, Wilts), both the original paper book and the transcript on parchment are extant, but there can be no doubt that the preservation to our own day of such early Registers as still survive is almost wholly due to this far-seeing injunction of the ecclesiastical authorities.

When this transcript was made at Milborne Port, William White held the office of Vicar, and owing possibly to an excess of zeal on his or the Churchwardens' part, the one regrettable circumstance in regard to this Register occurred. Not content with copying the Register as it stood, which was the proper course to have pursued, the parish authorities thought they would improve upon the former system by arranging the entries in alphabetical order. This accordingly was done, but not by *Surnames* but by *Christian* names. Thus one sees first of all the Andrews, Annes, and Alices, who figured in the original Register, and then the Bridgets, Bartholomews and Basils, &c., and so on all through the alphabet. By this arrangement no help whatever is given to a searcher who has the surname only to guide him, and practically he will have to look through nearly as many separate indexes, as there are letters of the alphabet, in order to light upon the object of his quest.

Two entries during this period relate to the keeping of the Register.

On 8th September, 1539, is recorded the burial of Thomas Deveros, Vicar “the begiñer of this Book,” and on 13th Dec., 1570, Thomas Meyden, another Vicar, “in whos tyme this booke was worst kept.” A memorandum on p. 38 informs us that, from the commencement of the Register, “Thees lx yeeres lacking onelie

one halfe yeer their haue bene in this parrish, Christenings 0891, Burials 0555, Mariages 0155." It is also noted on p. 2, that this book was "Shewed at Merston at the Visitatiõ the 19th day of September, 1598." The dedicatory verses by W. White, which immediately follow, evidently placed here at about this date, must not be omitted.

"GO BOOKE ALBRODE AMONGE THE BEST,
YELDE NOT, GEUE PLACE TO NONE,
IF YERES AND TRUTH HONOR DESERUE
THEN HONOR THOU HAST WONE.

W.W."

This alphabetical portion of the Register continues till 1598, when the book ceases to be a copy, and rises to the dignity of an original record. Page 39 is headed "CHRISTENINGS WITHIN THIS PARISHE THYS YERE OF O^R LORD GOD 1598 BEGINNING THE XXVth DAY OF MARCH THE XL^{tieth} YERE OF THE REYGN OF O^R MOST GRATIOUS SOU'AIGNE LADIE & QUENE ELIZABETH, &C." A title, similarly worded, is placed at the head of the burials on p. 87, and weddings on p. 125. From this date onward the entries proceed with regularity until the Commonwealth, when in pursuance of an ordinance of Parliament made on account of the defective manner in which these records were found to be kept by the Intruded Ministers, the parishioners elected a lay Registrar who was subsequently admitted by a Justice of Peace. The documents relating to this appointment are entered and signed on the 60th page.

"December the 19th: 1653:

Wee whose names ar here vnto subscribed doe nominate & appoynt James Ellis to be Register for the pish of Milborne Port: accordinge to the late Act of Parliament.

Ja: Carent.

Richard Riall }
Guydo Moore } Constables

Rich: Adams, Robert Prankerd, John Roe."

"Som: Whereas in pursuance of an Act of this present Parliament, Intituled an Act for Mariages Births and Burialls and registringe of them the Parishioners of Milbourne Port in the County abouesd haue made choyce of James Ellis to be the register of the sd parish for thre yeares next ensuinge, vnlesse cause be shewen to the Contrary accordinge vnto the sd Act. These are to certify that accordinge vnto the sd Election of the sd Act I doe approue of and doe hereby admitt the aboue sd James Ellis into the sd Office and place of parish Register for and duringe the time abouesaid, And haue accordinge vnto the sd Act giuen him an oath for the due execution thereof this 20th day of December: 1653.

Jno Carye."

A few years after another appointment was made in the following terms:—

“Somerset. The Inhabitants of Milborne Porte in this County haueinge made choyce of Laurence Kinge to be their parish Register, was approued by me the eighteenth day of this moneth and Sworne to Execute the sd office faythfully accordinge to the Act in that case made and provided. Given vnder my hand this 23th day of Aprill 1657.

Robt. Hunt.”

This arrangement was terminated four years later, when there occurs (p. 65) a “Memorandum y^t this book was delivered unto me on y^e 15th day of Aprill 1661 which was y^e day of choosing Church-Wardens, before which day I never saw this book it having been kept in some other hands by reason whereof some things were left out and some things (viz. y^e marriages registered in this page) were recorded where they ought not.

William Hopkins”

It should be noted that from 1651 to 1661 births instead of baptisms are entered in the Register.

No other reference but one occurs as to the keeping of this book, and this states (p. 70),

“Memorandum: that this Register Booke was not delivered into my hands till the latter end of this yeare of seventy and six [*i.e.*, 1676], so that the neglect of Registering the names of those that were either borne or buried in the preceding yeares of 74 and 75 or the begining of this yeare of 76 cannot be justly layde to my Charge. I coming but a week before Michaelmas to live upon the place. Caleb Cooke, Vicar, the Immediate Successor of Mr. Nath: Napier.”

After this description and collation of the Register itself, it may be well to call attention in the first instance to such notices of public or historical events as may occur in its pages.

A long note upon Queen Elizabeth has been inserted by Mr. White, the Vicar, who resided at Milborne Port during a considerable portion of her reign.

“Elizabeth, late that most excellent vertuous noble Queene of England, a Nourice of Christes Church myrrour of the world and daughter of that most famous Xpian King, Henrie the viiith was borne at Greenwich the vijth day of September, 1533, tooke vpp^o her (as of right vnto her appertayned) the Regall gouernance of the Crowne and Realme of England and proclamed with sound of Trompet at Westminst’ & in the Citie of London on Thursday, the xvijth day of November 1558 Queene of England France and Ireland Defendour of the faith she goynge then on her xxvjth yere of Age, was Crowned at Westm̄ the xvth day of Januarie next after, died at Richmonde the xxiiijth day M^rche, according to th’accompt of the Church of England, 1602, & was

buried. .the xxviiith day of Aprill 1603. So she lyved a zelous p^fesso^r of Christs Ghospell lxix yeres & vj monethes, she carefullie and wiselie gouerned her Realme xliiij yeres iij monethes & xvth dayes, & now reigneth wth th Lord for eu^r." P. 3.

Here is another entry, relating to the eldest son of James I.

"Prince Henrie died the 19th yere of his Age the 6 day of November, & was honorablie buried at Westminst^r the 7 day of December 1612." P. 94.

Some few entries call attention to the proceedings of the day, such as

"John Lacie the sonne of Wm (at this p'sent one of her maties guard) baptised xxiiijth June, 1560."

The contentions of the Civil War are illustrated by the following:

"Michael Ellard of broan Cleue neere exon a souldiar was buried 26 Jan., 1643-4."

"Richard Maurice a souldier of Lye upon Mendip, buried 28 Jan., 1644-5."

"Williã— a souldier, buried 14 Mch, 1644-5."

It will now be convenient to point out in what way the Register throws light on the ecclesiastical history of the neighbourhood, and of Milborne Port in particular.

The notes entered on the *verso* of the fly-leaf tell us the "Order of Deans of the Deanery of Merston," in the year 1605, indicating apparently that at this period the office of Rural Dean in the Archdeaconry of Wells was filled in rotation by the holders of the benefices within the Deanery, a fact, if it was the case, not mentioned in Dansey's *Horæ Decanicæ Rurales*.

"Ordo Decanorū Decanatus de Merston.

Milborne Porte 1605, Cheriton, Horsingtō, Westcamell, Ashington, Suttō binghã, Merston, Estcamell, Charleton Canfield, Westcoker [*vic'* erased], Stohull, Mudforde, Poyntingdon, Estcoker vic', Yeavill, Trent, Chilton, Clausworth, Corton, Abbis Combe, Barwicke, Sanford orkas, Rimpton, Goatehull."

Next follows on the same page a list of procurations payable at the Episcopal Visitation, a record which may still be useful, as this ancient charge for the Visitor's expenses, now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, may be still demanded from the Beneficed Clergy, if not specially released. It would be interesting to compare this list with the sums collected at the present day.

In visitatione Dñi Epī procuracōns.

Rectoria de Milborn porte	..	..	iijs.	iiijd.
Vicaria de Milborne porte	..	..	iijs.	iiijd.
Rectoria de Westcamell..	..	..	ijs.	iiijd.
Rec': de Chilton	..	..	..	xxd.
Rec': de Ashington	..	..	..	xijd.
Rec' de Trent	..	..	iijs.	iiijd.

Rect' de Rimpton	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rec' de Goathull	..	..	..		xxd.
Rect' de Abbis Combe	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rect' de Horsington	..	..	..	ijs.	iiijd.
Rec' de Cheriton	..	..	..		xxd.
Capella de Chirton	..	..	..		viijd.
Rectoria de Clausworth	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec' de Sanford orcas	..	..	..		xxd.
Rect: de Eastcoker	..	..	..	iijs.	iiijd.
Vic': de Eastoker [<i>sic</i>]	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rect' de Westcoker	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rec: de Sutton binghã	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec: de Corton	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec: de Barwicke	..	..	..		xijd.
Rec: De Pitney als Kingstõ iuxta yeavill	..	..	..		viijd.
Rect' De Poyngton	..	..	..	ijs.	vijd.
Rec: de Merston	..	..	..	3s.	iiijd.
Vic: de Merston	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec: de Yeavill	..	..	..	vijs.	vd.
Rec: de Charleton	..	..	..	ijs.	iiijd.
Vic: de Charleton	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rec: de Eastcamell	..	..	..	iijs.	viijd.
Vic: de Eastcamell [crossed out]..	..	..	..	iijs.	viijd.
Rec: de Mudford	..	..	..	iijs.	viijd.
Vic: de Mudford	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec: de Stowhill	..	..	..		xxd.

3li. 14s. 1d.

It may be noted that according to this list the Rectories, now in lay hands, are subject to the payment of Procurations. Is this duty still discharged by the lay impropiators?

Another important memorandum, occurring on the second page, and copied from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, gives a detailed account of the value of the Vicarage in 1534, with the incomings and outgoings.

“Milborne porte in Coĩm Som'set Anno Henric 8, 26^o, 1534.

Vicaria ibm valet per Annũ, viz:

in X ^{mis} pdialibus	..	..	..	vi li.	
X ^{ma} lane et agnorũ	..	..	..		cs.
in oblationib: cũ decimis psonalib:	..	..	..		cs.

xvi li.

Inde

In Annuali Pentione soluta Abbati de Ciren-					
cestria per Annũ	..	..	..	xxvjs.	viijd.
Archño Wellen p Sinodis Annuatim				xs.	xd. ob'
Epo Bathõn vt de procuratione Annuatim					xiijd. q'

xxxviijs. vijd. ob' q'

Et remanet clare	..	xiiiij li.	xvjd.	q'
Inde pro Decima	..		xxvijs. jd.	ob' q'
Et sic remanet clare	..	xij li.	xvijs. ijd.	ob' q'
<hr/>				
Dño Archño in Visitatione Pasch :			iijs. iijd.	
in Visitatione Scī Michis			vijjs. vijd. ob'	
Clericis couocat'	..		ijs. iiijd.	

Put in plain English, the gross value of the Vicarage at the date in question was £16, made up of £6 of Predial Tithes, *i.e.*, tithes arising from the produce of the soil, £5 of Tithes of Wool and Lambs, and £5 in oblations and personal Tithes, *i.e.*, tithes arising from the profits of man's labour. But in those days, as now, the gross value of a Living differed considerably from its net worth. This amounted to £14 1s. 4½d., for an annual Pension of £1 6s. 8d. was payable yearly to the Abbot of Cirencester out of the Vicarage, and the Archdeacon of Wells received yearly for Synodals 10s. 10½d., and the Bishop 1s. 1¼d. for Procurations. And even these were not the entire deductions, for one-tenth of this net value, *viz.*, £1 8s. 1½d. was exacted yearly for tithes, which at this date had just been newly assessed and transferred from the Pope to the King, by 26 Henry VIII., c. 3.

We now come to the entries which relate to the clergy who successively held the Vicarage of Milborne Port.

On the second page occur the following memoranda:—

"I find that Mr. Willm Purse* was Vicare heere	..	1395
Mr. Thomas Rope† .. .. .	..	1481
Mr. Thomas Deueros (the beginner of this booke)‡	..	1538
Mr. Robt. Halle (Vicar 21 yerres)*	..	1540
Mr. Thomas Meden (Vicar 9 yerres)*	..	1570
Mr. Meyden was y ^e first Vicar that came in by the gift of the Colledg [later hand].§		

William White Vicar was buried the 26 of March 1616: being Minister of the Word in this Parish 45 yeares.

Mr. Henricus Salkeld huius ecclie Vicarius mortem obiit decimo nono die 7^{bris} Anno Domini 1645.

Mr. John Holloway was yⁿ p^rsented by y^e Coll. who was soone sequestered."

*Not mentioned in Weaver's "Somerset Incumbents," from which the dates of institution are taken.

†According to Hutchins, iii., 555, Thomas Pope [sic], chaplain, instituted 28 July, 1448, to the Vicarage of Iwerne Minster, exchanged with John Corbet, V. of Milborne Port, inst. to Iwerne 26 Jan., 1459. Rope or Pope resigned Milborne Port in 1481.

‡Thomas Devereux, M.A., instituted 9 June, 1513.

§Henry I., in the 34th year of his reign, granted certain of his demesne lands here, and the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage, to the Abbey of Cirencester. At the Dissolution these came to Winchester College (Collinson), and the College, under a Private Act, 5 Geo. IV., c. 25, passed 17 June, 1824, effected an exchange with the Marquess of Anglesey (Phelps).

On turning to the body of the Register, the following particulars may be gathered regarding the Parish Clergy and their families.

“Thomas Deveros an Irish mā, vicar, the begiñer of this booke was buried the viijth day of Septeb: 1539.”

“David Graunt an Irish preist curat of the towne was buried the ix of Februarie 1548.”

“Robert Halle M^r of Arts vicar of this Church was buried ye xiiijth day of Julie 1561.”

“Thomas Meyden Vicar in whos tyme this booke was worst kept was buried ye xiiijth of Decebr 1570.”

“William White Chaplayne of the Colledge of Winchester presented freele to this vicaridge by the right worshipfull D: Stemp, wardē, Mr. Thomas Larke, Subwardene, Mr. Hodgson, Clark, Mr. Chandeler, Davison, Mr. Alwoode, Flower, Mr. Wattō, Beyley, Mr. Schote, felowes, Mr. Johnson Scholm̄, Mr. Myller vsher, together with all the scholers Clarkes in the same worshipfull Colledge, true and vndoubted patrons of this vicaridge, the xxijth day of februarie, 1570, Instituted by the Reuerend father in God Gilbert Bushop of Bathe and Welles the xvijth day of March 1570, toke possessiō and was inducted in the same by Thomas Geast clarke parson of Goatehill the ixth day of Aprill 1571, Eliz: R: 13.” P. 35.

“Mr William Whyte Vycar of Milborne Port buried 26 March [1616] and the same Wm. Whyte Mynister of the word of god borne in Kyrby vnder Dayle in the Countye of Yorke bap. on St. Andrew his daye 1540 when by god’s prouidence he had lyved 76 yeres whereof 45 vicar of this Churche the rest in his owne Cuntry and Chaplin of the Colledge not ffarr from the Cytye of Winchester, when he had baptised here aboute 696 Infants, buried 416 dead Corpses, and marryed 123 Coples, Commended his soule into the hands of almightie god, and lyeth interred in the chauncell.” P. 96.

William White was married here to Catherine Hyde, 25th Oct., 1576, and his children here baptised were William, 23rd July, 1578; Richard, 4th Nov., 1579; John, 12th July, 1581, bur. 10th Aug., 1582; Eliz., 31st Aug., 1582, (mar. Osmond Durrant, 5th Feb., 1600-1); Guido (Guy), 21th Sept., 1583, (mar. Melior Smettimã [? Swetnam] 2nd Dec., 1611. Guy, son of Guy White, mar. Alce Mullens, 24th April, 1663); John, 15th May, 1586; and Josias, 25th May, 1593.

“Memorandū, that I Henry Jordan* Vicar of Milborne porte in the sixe and twentieth day of Maye in the yeare of or L. God 1616 did reade the whole booke of Articles agreed vpō in the Cōvocatiō holden at London in the yeere of or L. God 1562, at evenigē prayer after the seconde Lesson, and did then before

*Henry Jordan, matr. at Oxford, Hart Hall, as gen. fil., native of Wilts, 15 Feb.. 1593-4, aged 19. Instituted, 15 Apl., 1616.

God & the Congregation give my full & whole cōsent vnto the same. In wittenes wh'of we whose names are vnder written have subscribed, John Westwood Cleark, John Warman, John Dornford, Churchwardens, Mr. Hughe Williams H W Thomas Connoche Ed: Cliford." (P. 137).

A similiar memorandum occurs for William Trusstel,* 6th April, 1617, signed by "John Eburne Curat', John Warman, John Dornford, Churchwardens, Edwarde Clifforde, John Pranker, Const', Raynold Roo, Josias White, Thomas Connocke."

Yet another memorandum is found for Henry Salkeld,† 1618, (no day or month being given), signed by "John Warman, Raighnold Popley, Thomas Connocke, Giles X Roe his marke, Jhon X Prankard his marke."

Mr. Salkeld's children here baptised were Elizabeth, 5th Dec., 1619, and Mary, 15 Dec., 1620, (bur. 23 Mch., 1620-1). "Mr. Henrye Salkeld, Vicar," was himself buried 21st Sept., 1645,—and shall we not say, "felix opportunitate mortis."?

"Dorathy, daughter of Mr. John Holloway, Vicar, borne 8th July, and baptised 9th Aug., 1647."

William Hopkins,‡ Vicar, and Hannah Swetnam, both of this parish, mar. 6th Apl., 1659. William, son of William Hopkins, Vicar, baptised 17th June, 1661. John, son of Mr. William Hopkins, bur. 24 Nov., 1690.

On 15th March, 1699-1700, occurs the burial of Mr. William Hopkins.

Nathaniel Napper,§ the first Vicar after the Restoration, had the following children baptised here: Robert, "son of Nathaniel Naper, Vicar," 25th June, 1664; Adolfe, 3th Nov., 1665, (bur. 26th May, 1668); Charles, 7th July, 1668; Adolphus, 24th Feb., 1672-3.

Caleb Cooke,|| Vicar, and Sarah Cave, of this parish, were married 17th Aug., 1682, and their children were Caleb, born 30th Aug., bapt. 20th Sept., 1683; Sarah, born 22nd Nov., bapt. 8th Dec., 1685; Mary, bapt. 27th March, 1688; John, born 2nd, bapt. 17th June, 1690; Thomas, born 6th May, bapt. 17th May, 1692; Jonathan, born 25th April, bapt. 9th May, 1695; and Joshua, born 18th Dec., 1696, bapt. 12th Jan., 1696-7. Mr. Cooke himself died 16th June, and was buried 21st June, 1708.

(To be continued.)

C. H. MAYO.

*Wm. Trussell, matr. at Oxford, New College, as gen. fil., native of Middx, 36 Oct., 1604, aged 21. Adm. B.A. 13 Apl. 1608, det. 1608-9, lic. M.A. 24 Apl., 1611, inc. 1611. Instituted 22 Mch., 1616-7.

†Henry Salkeld instituted 22 Aug., 1618.

‡William Hopkins, native of Yeovilton, of Magd. Coll., Oxford, "ordained" at Wrington, 12 Nov., 1656, minister at Milborne Port. Died March, 1700, in his 70th year. His wife was niece of Peter Mew, Bp. of Bath and Wells. (Calamy's Noncf. Memorial 1803, Vol. iii, p. 202.)

§ Nath. Napper, M.A., instituted 29 Nov., 1660; 25 Oct., 1661; and again 7 June, 1665. These repeated institutions may have reference to the Law-suit mentioned by Calamy.

|| Caleb Cook, M.A., instituted 19 May, 1674, on the death of Napper.

121. DORSET MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (II. x. 61.)—

The following is a continuation of the List which has already appeared in a previous Number of *S. & D. N. & Q.* of MSS. relating to Dorset, contained in the Additional and Egerton Collections, in the British Museum Library.

<i>Arne</i> , (near Wareham,) Extract relating to, 13th -17th cent.	29,976, f. 97-117.
Perambulation of Boundaries of, 9 May, 1632	29,976, f. 61.
<i>Beaminster</i> , Book of the Tithe Compositions for, 1767-1773	24,777.
<i>Bindon</i> (Abbey), Description of the houses of, 19th cent.	27,763.
<i>Blandford, Long</i> , Manor of, Deed relating to, 1661	Add. ch. 5984
<i>Blackmore</i> , Royal warrants, inquisitions, &c., relat- ing chiefly to, 26 Jan., 17 Edw. I.— 13 Mar., 1 Ed. III., 1289-1327	22,934.
<i>Broadwinsor</i> , Extract relating to, 13th-17th cent.	29,976, f. 97-117.
<i>Buckland</i> , Papers relating to, 1306-1323	22,934, f. 110.
<i>Canford Magna</i> , Brief for a fire there, 31 Geo. II.	A. IV. 6.
“Visus franci plegii cum curia baronis, tentus apud Canford, manerium Caroli Blount domini Mountjoy, 21 Sep., 1598”	18,203, XVI. c. f. 1.
Abstracts of Deeds relating to, temp. Car. I., 1723	19,051, f. 10 b.
<i>Corfe Castle</i> , Drawings of	6735, f. 110; 6756, f. 183.
Warrant to hold possession of, 1613.	29,548, f. 5.
Papers concerning, temp. John—Jas. I., <i>copies</i>	29,976, ff. 65-80.
<i>Cranborne</i> , Abstracts of Charters relating to lands, temp. Ed. III.	6041, f. 79 b.
Note of the Monument of Sir Walter Roberts in the Church	5480, p. 104.
<i>Creech</i> , Grant of the Manor, 1 Ed. IV.	6693, p. 57.
<i>Dorchester</i> , Memoranda concerning the School	5867, f. 109 b.
Brief for a fire there, 31 Geo. II.	A. IV. 5.
Plan of an encampment there	15,319.
Election petition, 1723	29,765, f. 10.
Seal of the Borough, 14th cent.	XLIX. 46.
Borough seal	LXXVI. v. 36.
<i>Durweston</i> , Letters of Richard Fitzherbert, Arch- deacon of Dorset, instituting Richard Hooke Rector of, dat. 2 July, 1636, <i>Lat.</i>	22,083, f. 1.
<i>Encombe</i> , Extract relating to, 13th-17th cent.	29,976, f. 97-117.
<i>Fleet</i> , grant of the Manor	6693, p. 293.
<i>Gillingham</i> , Grant of the Manor of, 1 Jac. I.	6693, p. 105.

- Gillingham*, Opinion touching the exoneration of the parsonage from payment of first fruits, 1630 5755, f. 114.
 Wood sales (1622) in Gillingham Forest Eg. 808.
- Gussage*, Abstracts of Charters relating to lands there, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 35.
- Hasilor*, Hundred of, Grant of, 1 Ed. IV. .. 6693, p. 57.
- Haydon*, Extract relating to, 13th-17th cent. 29,976, f. 97-117.
- Holwell*, Abstract of Charters relating to, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 84.
- Iwerne-Courtnav*, Grant of lordship, 6 Eliz. .. 6693, p. 293.
- Kingson*, (Purbeck), Letters, memoranda, and extracts respecting the manor of, chiefly in connexion with rights of wreckage 29,976.
- Lyme Regis*, Fortification and Powder Magazines at, 18th cent. 33,231, A. 1-4.
 Register of the Hustings court of, containing records of conveyances, admissions to the freedom, etc., 2 Ed. II.,—2 Ed. III., 1309-1328. Paper. 8vo. 31,223, ff. 11.
- Marshwood*, Abstracts of Charters relating to, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 96.
 Grant of the Manor, 1 Ed. IV. .. 6693, p. 57.
- Melbury*, Extracts relating to lands there .. 6032, f. 94b.
- Melbury Sampford* (the seat of the Earl of Ilchester), List of portraits there 6391, f. 34.
- Netherbury*, Book of tithe-compositions for, 1767-1773. Paper. 8vo. 24,777.
- Notton*, Grant of lands there, 7 Edw. VI. .. 6693, p. 277.
- Okeford*, Grant of messuages there, 36 Hen. VIII. 6668, p. 16.
- Piddlewaldeston*, Confirmation of the free chapel of, to Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, 15 July, 1672 30,277, f. 6.
- Pimperne*, Grant of the Manor, 1 Ed. IV. .. 6693, p. 57.
- Poole*, warrant for payment to the Mayor for the conduct of Troops, 1585 .. 5753, f. 232.
 Letters respecting, 1749 5841, p. 24.
 List of Members of Parliament for, etc. 5832, f. 175 b.
 Letter of the Privy Council to the Mayor, 1557 Eg. 1525, f. 6.
 Final concord concerning lands in, 1656 Add. ch. 6353.
 Letter of the Mayor, &c., to Sir. J. Cæsar, about certain Frenchmen robbed by W. Arnewood, 1585 .. 12,505.
 Letter from the Committee at, to Colonel Sydenham, 1644 29,319, f. 19.

- Poole*, Poor book, 1697-1698 Eg. 2437.
 William Poole of, correspondence with
 the Duke of Newcastle and others. . . See Catalogue.
- Portland*, Proceedings on claims to the Manours
 of, 53 Hen. III. 4525, p. 97.
 Abstracts of Charters relating to lands
 there, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 84.
 Grant of, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57,
 Grant of manor, 1 Jac. I. 6693, p. 105.
 Survey of the quarries by W. Pitt, 1594 29,976, f. 118b.
- Rowbarrow*, Grant of the hundred, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
- Rushmore*, Hundred of, Grant of, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
- Shaftesbury*, Charters relating to, temp., Ed. I.—
 15 Ed. V. Add. ch. 5246-5250.
 Grant of a mill in, 1359 Add. ch. 17,660.
 Memorial from the inhabitants to
 Geo. II., 1758 32,884, ff. 11-13.
- Sherborne*, Montacute priory, inquisitiones de terris
 ejus captæ apud Sherborn et Yeovil,
 7 Ed. IV. 6165, pp. 29. 33.
 Sir Walter Raleigh, his case touching
 the entail of the Manor of Sher-
 borne, 1604 6177, p. 391.
 Extenta temporalium post mortem Joh.
 de Heentone, Abbatis, 23 Ed. III. 6166, p. 12.
 Abbey, Charters relating to lands
 belonging to. Hen. III., Hen. VI. Add ch. 6077-6091.
 Abbey, order for an award, by the
 Prior of, 1241 Add. ch. 20,371.
 Warrant on the prebend of, 1633 29,765, f. 1.
 Foundation deed of the Almshouse at,
 1437 Add. ch. 24,880.
 Warrant for Contributions to relieve
 the plague at, 1611 29,975, f. 25.
 Manor, notes on, by R. W. Eyton,
 19 cent. 31,935, f. 9.
 A discourse of Sherborne Castle and
 Manour 4552, p. 263.
- Slepe*, Perambulation of the boundaries of, 9 May,
 1632 29,976, f. 61.
- Steeple*, Grant of the Manor of, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
- Stoborough*, Sherborne, Broadwindsor, Arne,
 Encombe, Haydon, and other places,
 Extracts from records, surveys, &c.,
 relating to, 29,976.
- Tarrant Gunville*, Abstracts of Charters relating
 to the Manor, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 89.
 Grant of the Manor, temp. Ed. IV. 6693, f. 57.

- Wareham*, Grant of, I Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
 Account of ancient excavations there 6211, f. 122.
 Chief rent roll of Manor and Borough, 1707 Eg. 788.
 Copies of oaths to be taken by the
 Mayor and Magistrates Eg. 788.
 Proceedings relative to the disfranchisement of some of the assistants, 1733, &c. Eg. 788.
 Drawings from ancient buildings at, by
 J. C. Buckler, 1807-1848 24,434.
 Bond of the burgesses with R. de Clare,
 Earl of Gloucester, ante 1261. *Latin*. 29,976, f. 82.
 Papers relating to, temp. Jas. I 29,976, ff. 84-96.
 Plan of, after the fire, 1762. 31,323, 0.
- Weymouth*, Abstracts of Charters relating to, temp.
 Ed. III. 6041, f. 84.
 Grant of, I Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
 Papers relating to Admiralty Jurisdiction there, 1597 12,505.
 Letter of the Mayor of Weymouth and
 Melcombe Regis, &c., to Sir J. Cæsar,
 respecting a bridge between the two
 towns, 1591 12,505.
 Papers of Col. Sydenham, Governor } 29,319, ff. 1-43.
 of, 1643-1649 } Eg. 2126, ff. 11-17.
- Wimborne Minster*, List of Deans by B. Willis 5829, f. 64b.
 Papers relating to the minster and
 school, 17-19 Cent. 24,775 ; 24,776,
 Sepulchral brass of Ethelred, King of
 Wessex, circa 1440. 1600. 32,481, F.: 32,481, C. 33.
- Wyke*, Abstracts of Charters relating to, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 84.
 Grant of the Manor, I Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
 Grant of the Manor, I Jac. I. 6693, p. 105.
- COUNTY OF DORSET: (ADDENDA).
 Index locorum to fines for Co. Dorset, temp.
 Rich. I.—Hen. VIII. 24,775, f. 1.
 "Hundred rolls" for, temp. Ed. I. ,, f. 53.
Paper. 17th—19th cent. folio.
- Commission issued by Hen. VIII. to Sir Giles
 Strangways, Sir Thos. Trenchard, and
 others, for the valuation of ecclesi-
 astical property in, 30 Jan., 36 Hen.
 VIII., (1545.) *Vellum*; ff. 6 30,238.
- Papers relating to Dorset, consisting of copies and
 extracts from star chamber records,
 charters, patents, inquisitions, minis-
 ters' accounts, etc., with law cases
 and correspondence chiefly con-
 nected with Wimborne Minster and
 School. *Lat. and Eng.* *Two vols.* 24,775-6.

122. GOULD FAMILY. (I. ii. 80.)—Can any readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* give me information about the following members of this family, viz. :—

Christopher Gould (Master of the Trinity School, Dorchester, Dorset, in the year 1632).

Gabriel Gould (Master of same school, 1668).

Joan Gould, wife of James Gould, of Dorchester, left by her will, 4th Nov., 1630, £28 6s. 8d., "to the benefit of the new school lately erected in the parish of Holy Trinity towards maintaining the school-master."

(Any information about this school will be much appreciated .

I particularly wish to know if Christopher and Gabriel were related to Joan Gould.

I also want particulars about Arthur Gould, mayor of Dorchester, 1665, and Benjamin Gould, mayor in 1672.

Also if any of your readers should have access to the registers of churches at or near Dorchester I much want to find the following :—

Birth of Gabriel Gould between the years 1618 and 1632.

Marriage of Gabriel Gould with Joan . . . about the year 1652.

Marriage of Gabriel Gould (grandchild of above), 1717-1724.

Birth of James Gould, son of Gabriel, 1718-1724.

Any information will be gratefully received by

ARTHUR W. GOULD,
Staverton, Cleve Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

123. TRADE TOKENS. (DORSET PORTION.)—The Dorset portion of the new edition of Boyne's Handbook of Trade Tokens has just been lent to the Dorset County Museum, and certainly calls for some remark in the *S. & D. N. & Q.* The loan comes from the sub-editor for Dorset, our valued contributor, Mr. Udal, of Symondsburry. He is now serving Her Majesty as Attorney-General in Fiji. Before leaving England for this distant post he gave a very large amount of time to the thorough revision and completion of Boyne's description of the Dorset tokens, which, for the size and population of the county, are numerous. As Mr. Udal had long been an interested collector of Dorset tokens, and as in everything which he takes up he is a pattern of patient and intelligent research, it is impossible to speak too highly of his work now in question. The notes, giving extracts from registers, &c., do not occupy much space. But anyone who has had the slightest experience in gathering that kind of information will agree with us in seeing in those notes the result of much and varied labour. We are glad that Mr. Udal hardly accepts the idea that the puzzling H.D. on the Dorchester farthing mean Haviland. It seems incredible that in February, 1669, the Town Council should be gifted with prescience that in the October following Master Haviland would be made mayor,

and that they therefore immortalized him on their token. We may remark that it is, perhaps, a point against that theory that the order gives the H.D. as a monogram, which would hardly, we think, have been the case if they were to indicate the first and last letters of a word.

We hope that enough has been said, however imperfectly, to show to the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* that in adding this treatise on Dorset tokens to the library of Dorset books, lent by Mr. Udal to the County Museum, the valuable collection is materially enriched.

H. J. M.

124. PENNY FAMILY. (I. viii. 378.)—In the Heralds' Office it is recorded that a grant of arms was made to Thomas Penny, Doctor of Physic, London, in 1574. In the same office is a pedigree which shows that Dr. Thomas Penny was the son of John Penny or Penne of Cressingham (perhaps Gressingham, near Lancaster) in Lancashire. Thomas died *s.p.*, but had a brother Bryan living in Peterborough, who assumed the arms. Bryan had three sons; it is not mentioned that either the eldest or the youngest had issue; the second son Thomas, also of Peterborough, had issue 4 sons; then the pedigree stops. There is no one of the name in Peterborough now that I can discover. The coat in question is Erm. 2 greyhounds courant, per pale gu. and sa.

In the present day I find in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, four families of the name of Penny—not known to be very nearly related—who use this coat of arms, and have been using it for some generations past. I shall be glad to know if there is any known connection between Thomas Penny, Doctor of Physic, and the counties referred to?

Thomas Penny took his degree at Trinity College, Camb., in 1551; he was Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, 1559,—Fellow of Trinity, 1560,—offended Archbishop Parker by his latitudinarianism when preaching the Spital sermon in 1565,—and was deprived of his prebend for non-conformity in 1577, in consequence of a letter he wrote jointly with several leading non-conformists expressing sympathy with Thomas Cartwright and his doctrines. He was manifestly a non-conformist of some importance at the time. I find in the State Papers Domestic, under date 25th May, 1551, a memorandum that Bishop Hooper, of Gloucester, wrote to William Cecill, Secretary of State, "concerning pernicious doctrines set forth by one Thomas Penne, and enclosed a paper entitled 'articles of religion set forth and upheld by Thomas Penne, particularly as to the human nature of the Saviour.'" In the 1582 volume there is a reference to similar writings of John Penne and Mary his wife.

The above may, of course, be only a coincidence of name and date; but it may not be. Can any of your readers throw any

light on the matter? There is no record at Cambridge to shew where Thomas Penny was born. The pedigree at the Heralds' College was apparently supplied at the Visitation of the County of Northampton in 1618. The person who supplied it does not seem to have known much about his family; for he could not supply the name of Dr. Thomas Penny's mother. He may therefore have made a mistake about the county from which Thomas Penny came.

FRANK PENNY, Madras Chaplain, New Club, Cheltenham.

125. DISCOVERY OF COINS, LYME REGIS.—In April, 1786, a large sum of money was discovered under singular circumstances at Lyme Regis. The circumstances are given at length in G. Roberts' History of that place, and in the first edition of his work he describes the "large house" upon the site of which the money was found as being "immediately in front of Mr. Hallett's, the watchmaker," (ed. of 1823, p. 122), and in that of 1834, as situated "immediately to the right, in ascending Long Entry from the butter market" (p. 166.) A contemporary account of the find appeared in the *European Magazine*, ix. (1786), 374, and the details vary so much from those given by Roberts, that I venture to send a transcript of the paragraph.

"Salisbury, April 24. On Wednesday morning as George Kelway, a labourer, was filling an old saw pit, which had been dug among the ruins of a house at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, he discovered three small old chests, containing an immense quantity of gold and silver coin, to the amount, as it is said, of 2000*l.* and upwards, chiefly of the coinage of Charles I. and II. and is supposed to have been buried there at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's invasion, who landed at or near Lyme, in 1685.

The poor fellow, upon discovering this treasure, immediately loaded himself home with a part, and informing his landlord of the event, they both went and took another loading, but unfortunately having taken too much, one of their pockets burst on the way, and the secret being thereby discovered, all the neighbourhood flew to the spot, and such a scene of disorder and confusion arose, that they may be literally said to have rolled in money: hats, caps, pockets, and every vehicle that could be procured, overflowed with the golden harvest, and scarce a person was present who did not reap to the amount of 60*l.* or 70*l.* in value; even the gleanings were considerable. Kelway and his partner had secured about 140 pounds weight, but the next day Kelway having entrusted the major part of his treasure (secured in a strong chest) to the care of his landlord, whilst he went to a neighbouring town to purchase clothes, &c., an artful tinker found means to defraud the landlord of the whole; and poor Kelway on his return home found himself again reduced to

poverty. The tinker, whose name is Roe, was taken into custody the same day, and is now confined in Lyme gaol. Great part of the money has been regained and secured."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D., Salterton, Devon.

126. HUMPHREY FINNIMORE.—I have notes that Hugh Speed in 1657 demised lands in Old Cleeve, Somerset, to Humphrey Fynmore, and that Humphrey Fynmore, on 2 Nov. 1658, married Winifred Harcourt. Can any Somerset genealogist give me further information respecting Humphrey Fynmore? This Christian name occurs in the family of Fynmore of Reading. Humphrey Fynmore was churchwarden there in 1604. It was also a favourite Christian name with the Finnimores of Halberton near Tiverton. Humphry Phenimore was baptised there in 1629-30. Humphry Finnimore of Milton, Kent, a member of this family, died in 1843.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

127. SCRIM, SCHRIM, OR SKREANE, A BATH APOTHECARY.—The following curious anecdote is contained in a letter by Horace Mann (afterwards Sir Horace) when British Envoy at the Court of Florence (Vide *Mann and Manners* by Dr. Doran, 1876, I, 303):—

"1750. April 17th. We have now a Mr. Scrim here [Florence], the son of the great Apothecary of Bath, who is by much the finest and most delicate man here; he has the finest cloaths, always wears lace, has a fine equipage and gives great dinners. At one of these to many English, on every salver that was presented when people called for drink, there were two caraffes; one with Burgundy, with a printed lay bill [lable] pasted on it, was taken up by one of the company, who said aloud that it looked like a dose from an apothecary's shop, and he hoped it wasn't physick, which he accompanied by putting it to his nose. He afterwards protested that he did not do it on purpose, and indeed he was as much disconcerted as now Mr. Schrim (query Skreane?) appeared to be. It cured him ever after of giving Burgundy in caraffes.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D., Salterton, Devon.

128. THE WYNDHAMS AND MONASTIC PROPERTY.—The following couplet was current in the county 60 years ago:

"The Abbot went out, and then came in
Wyndham, Horner, Popham, and Thynne."

Can any one fix its date, or state what conventual estates fell to the lot of the Wyndham family?

If the Friary of Witham is intended, the date is after the Restoration, when (or soon after) the Wyndhams inherited the Witham estate from the Hoptons.

“Abbot” probably stands as a generic term for the conventual houses of all kinds.

The Pophams obtained Houndstreet as their share of the Glastonbury estates. The Thynnes and Horners obtained the greater part of their property from the attainted Abbey, and thereby were raised into the foremost ranks of landed gentry,—a place which they have never lost.

The Pophams were seated at Huntworth in North Petherton, and the Wyndhams at Orchard Wyndham, before the Dissolution.

The omission from the couplet of two families who were largely enriched with Monastic endowments at the Dissolution, viz., the Berkeleys of Bruton, and the Brydges family of Keynsham, is noticeable. They were leading families in the county for over two centuries.

H.

129. FROME CHARITY DEEDS.—The following Deeds from the originals in the possession of the Frome Charities, and relating to lands in the neighbourhood of that town, have kindly been placed at our disposal by the Rev. W. E. Daniel, Vicar of East Pennard.

I.—Release in Wanstrow, A.D. 1192.

Omnibus Xpi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Gybon capellanus salutem in dno Noveritis me remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imppm quietum clamasse Johanni Leche de Wondestre (1) et Edithe uxori ejus heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus meum et clameum quod habeo habui seu aliquomodo infuturum habere potero in toto illo clauso vocato Beauchampeslynke mersh cum omnibus suis pertinenciis scituato inter clausum Willelmi Gylden ex pte una et clausum quodam Edwardi de Clyuedon (2) ex pte altera in Wondestre predicto Ita qd nec ego predictus Johannes Gybon nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro aliquod jus seu clameum in predicto clauso cum omnibus suis pertinenciis decetero exigere seu vendicare poterimus sed ab omni actione simus exclusi imppm per presentes In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui Hiis testibus Edwardo Flory Johanne Flory Henrico Mountfort Johanne Adymot Edwardo Botyler et aliis Datum apud Wondestre die sabbati prox ante festum Nativitatis sci Johis Baptiste anno regni Regis Ricardi post conquestum tercio.

II.—Grant in Buckland Dinham, circa A.D. 1220.

Sciant presentes et futuri qd ego Rogerus de Augo dedi et concessi & hac carta confirmavi Ricardo* *toni pro homagio et svicio suo totam terram meam plenariam In Bokelande manerio Galfridi de Dynam preter tres ferlingos terre qs dedi Alicie sorori

(1) Wanstrow.

(2) The Clyvedons held property at Rodden also.

mee & preter unam vergatam tre quam due cognate mee tenent de me illi et heredibus suis Tenendam et habendam de me et hedibus meis libere et quiete In Boscis & campis in pratis et pasturis et in omnibus aliis ptinenciis ad eandem terram spectantibus. Ita libere & plene tenendam ut ego ipse eam liberius et melius umquam tenui. Reddendo inde annuatim mi et hedibus meis Ipse et heredes sui duodecim sol esterlingorum ad quatuor anni terminos scil ad Natal dni iij sol & ad pascha iij sol & ad festum sancti Johis Baptiste iij sol & ad festum sci Michaelis iij sol pro omni servicio seculari quod ad me vel ad hedes meos ptineat. salvo servicio Regalj quantum ptinet ad tantum libere terre in eadem villa. Pro hac autem donacione et concessione predca: Jam dictus Ricardus mi dedit In recognicionem quinque marcas argenti premanibus. Ego autem Rogerus et hedes mei pdco Ricardo et hedibus suis totam tram predcam cum omnibus ptinenciis suis contra oms homines et feminas warantizabimus acqetabimus et defendemus per pdcum svicium. et ut hec mea donacio et concessio rata sit et stabilis presentem cartam sigilli mei inpressione roboravi. Hijs testibus Willelmo de Punchedun Baldewyno fil Girolli Gileberte et Girollo fil ejus Henrico de Cultura et Johanne fil ejus Johanne de Sco Laudo Roberto Briton et multis aliis.

(*To be continued.*)

130. LLEWELLIN FAMILY OF WELLS.—A correspondent with signature of INA, and dating from Wells, contributed constantly to the 2nd and 3rd series of *Notes and Queries*, published in London, on subjects of local interest. At page 28, Vol. I., of 3rd series, he inserted a note and query on the family of "Llewelin." After giving some particulars of Martin Llewelin (Martin Lluelyn, poet, captain in the army of Charles I., physician to Charles II.) he asked for more, with the apparent desire to establish a connection between him and the Llewelins of Wells. Being absent from England at the date of this note and query, I did not see them till many years after their appearance. I then sent to *N. & Q.* such little additional information as INA seemed in want of, and I was able to afford. INA made no rejoinder; his address was not to be obtained at the office of *N. & Q.* Enquiry made in another direction gave me intelligence of his identity, but also of his death. Is there any one now at Wells, who, on account of the old connection of the family with the place, has followed up its history, or is inclined, like INA, to do so? It would be interesting to establish the connection, possibly the identity, of Martin Llewelin, brother of Henry, with the Martin living in London at the beginning of the 17th century, of whose nine children, all christened at St. Bartholomew's the less, Martin the poet, born in 1616, was the youngest. Among these children (besides Martin, born in 1606, who seems to have died

young, and Martin the poet, who was born in 1616,) the names of Maurice, William and Thomas occur, names common to the Llewellins of Wells; while among the children of Martin the poet, the names of Martin, Maurice and Mary occur, all names similarly known. K.

131. FIRE AT BLANDFORD, A.D. 1657.—The following entry is found in the register of the parish of Hannington, Wilts, and I do not think has appeared in print.

“Collected for y^e distressed y^t were burnt in S. Mary, Blandford and Brainstone in y^e county of Dorst y^e 6th day of October 1657. They having Letters pattente frō Oliv^r Cromwell then Protector by vertue of whose patent the s^d distressed whose howses were then and there burned we whose names are und^r written Collected the Sōme of Seaven Shillings and ffowre pence wh: by the same patent we were Comāded to register downe in this booke under our hands. Collected I say August the 29, 1658 y^e full some of 'o 7^s 4d.”

JAMES COLEMAN.

132. THE BEHEADING POSTURE.—Not long ago the Newspaper-reading public was greatly exercised in its mind by the question as to the posture assumed by Charles I. at his execution. I have before me, “AN ACCOUNT of what passed at the EXECUTION of the Late Duke of Monmouth, on *Wednesday*, the 15th of *July* 1685, on *Tower-Hill*.” This is a contemporary tract, published by authority immediately after the event; and after describing the prayers and exhortation of the Bishops and others attending him, it says of the victim, “Then he lay down, and soon after he raised himself upon his Elbow, and said to the Executioner, *Prethee let me feel the Ax*; he felt the *Edge*, and said: *I fear it is not sharp enough*.”

Executioner. It is sharp enough, and heavy enough.

Then he lay down again.”

This, I think, is conclusive as to the attitude assumed in the 17th century when a prisoner was beheaded.

H. NORRIS, South Petherton.

133. KING ARTHUR'S GRAVE. (I. viii. 362, II. x. 46, xi. 87.)—In the Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, Cornwall, Part vi., vol. I, (Forrabury and Minster) by Sir John Maclean, published by Nichols & Sons, 25, Parliament Street, London, 1873, at pages 583-584, under the head of Pre-Historic Remains, is an engraving of this ancient inscribed stone.

An illustration of this stone is also given in the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1870, page 39, and Maclean also gives references and footnotes.

C. D. HEATHCOTE.

134. BLACHESALLA—RACHEWORDE.—In Eyton's *Domesday Studies* (I. 100, II. 11-12,) he speaks of the estate of Blachesalla in Andersfield Hundred, and probably in Enmore parish, as obsolete. Collinson mentions Blackshill as representing Blachesale. There is still in Enmore parish an old farm-house called Blaxhold, which no doubt represents the ancient Blachesalla. Again (I. 123, II. 17) he speaks of Racheworde, in Cannington Hundred, as not now represented, though he suggests Radway (Fitz Pain). It is Rachevuorda in the Exon Domesday, and Collinson calls it in his index Rakesworth. Now there is an ancient moated farm-house called Rexworthy, which lies in Durleigh parish, just outside the present boundary of Cannington, though most of the farm is in that parish. As the adjoining old manor of Lechesurda has become Lexworthy, so no doubt Rachevuorda has been corrupted into Rexworthy. There is a local traditon that Rexworthy was a residence of John of Gaunt, that Judge Jeffreys lived or stayed at Lexworthy, and that Lady Jane Seymour was born at the beautiful old manor house of West Bower, which is adjacent to both, but I have never been able to verify these statements.

W. B. BROADMEAD.

135. FRANKE OR FRANKS.—I should be glad of any information about the numerous families of Franck, Frank, and Franks, which were scattered over the counties of Somerset and Dorset in the 17th century and later. There was an old family of the name at East Lynch in Timberscombe, a great many Franks at Porlock and its neighbourhood; others at Minehead, Isle Brewers, Sampford, Cudworth, Taunton, Cucklington, Stoke Trister, Chewton, Bristol, Winford, Hardington, Hemington, and West Harptree. In Dorset we find them at Winfrith Newborough, Wareham, Wimborne Minster, Over Moynes, Corfe Castle, Knowle Church, etc. They were also not unknown in the neighbouring county of Devon. Some of these various families were no doubt connected. They rarely rise above the class of yeomen. Some are called Frank *alias* Francklin, others Frank *alias* Yorke.

A. W. FRANKS, British Museum, W.C.

136. INSCRIBED STONE ON WINSFORD HILL. (I. viii. 364.)—As the discovery of an inscription on this stone has excited a good deal of interest, I ought perhaps to mention that a careful examination recently made has determined the legend to be

CARĀACI
EPVS

Professor Rhys (who was one of those present) reads this Carataci (n)epus = *Nepos* "the kinsman (or descendant) of Caratacus," or, as he is generally—though erroneously—named

Caractacus. At present I cannot say more on this matter, as a paper treating on the inscription at length has been contributed to the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and will, I am told, be published in the Proceedings for the current year.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

137. WELLS WILLS, ARRANGED IN PARISHES AND ANNOTATED. By F. W. Weaver, M.A. London: Kegan Paul, 1890. Demy 8vo. Pp. xii., 234. Price 10s. 6d.

Mr. Weaver has produced a volume of great value and interest to the student of pre-reformation Church life and customs, in his abstracts of the oldest extant Wills proved in the Consistory and other Courts at Wells, Somerset. His work is particularly satisfactory, as it includes the whole of the Wills comprised within the period (1528—1536) with which he deals, instead of being based upon an empirical selection, so that the enquirer may feel sure that no testament has been omitted for which it will be necessary to enter upon a renewed search.

The collection is interesting as indicating the direction taken by the piety of West Country yeomen and husbandmen, whose Wills form the majority of those proved in the local Ecclesiastical Courts, at the very verge of the religious changes enterprised in the reign of Henry VIII. Legacies to the mother church of Wells, and to the parish churches where the testators lived, are of course of general occurrence, but in addition the sums of money, or gifts in kind, bequeathed to the Lights kept within the churches, show the high esteem in which these aids to devotion were held by the simple countrymen of the West. For details of their services the student is referred to a valuable table prefixed to the volume, which contains the parishes in alphabetical order, with the particular Devotions held in their Churches.

Mr. Weaver's volume is annotated with marginal notes in explanation of obscure terms, where necessary, and is supplied with what is essential in such a publication — a good *Index Nominum* as well as an *Index Rerum*. The arrangement of the Wills, under the heads of the *Parishes* to which the testators belonged, is just what is required in a case like the present, where the local and historical value of the work takes precedence of the genealogical.

The County of Somerset is to be congratulated on acquiring so excellent an addition to its literature at so low a price. If the present volume meets with the ready sale it deserves, it may be hoped that the editor, who is so thoroughly qualified for its execution, will see his way to lay another volume before the public.

138. ABSTRACTS OF SOMERSETSHIRE WILLS, ETC., copied from the manuscript collections of the late Rev. Frederick Brown, M.A., F.S.A. Series 3 to 6, inclusive. Privately printed for F. A. Crisp, 1889-1890. Issued to subscribers only. Price £1 1s. od. each.

In an early number of *S. & D. N. & Q.* (I. iv. 192) attention was drawn to the first two series of this work, which has now, for the present at any rate, reached its conclusion with the issue of the VIth volume. It goes without saying that the completion of the series has put within reach of the Genealogist a most valuable collection of materials, gathered with patient assiduity by a past master of the history of Somerset families from the abundant stores in the records of the Prerogative Court. It will be unnecessary to add anything upon the value of Mr. Brown's work, which has now been placed in the hands of the subscribers, to what was printed in this magazine two years ago. These abstracts are of an entirely different order, and serve another purpose than those which compose Mr. Weaver's book, for the Wills are of a later date, and refer to families of some note in the County, and the interest is thus mainly genealogical. The series is also distinguished from *Wells Wills* by the higher price at which the volumes are offered to the subscribers, and the want of that careful arrangement which is conspicuous in Mr. Weaver's work. It is a little tantalizing to find abstracts of the same wills given more than once in these volumes, and to be called upon to leap from family to family, and from date to date, without apparent order,—and as the *Index Nominum* does not distinguish between Testators and the Legatees or Witnesses, much trouble is occasioned to the reader. But we must not quarrel with our bread and butter, and thanks are due to those who have been instrumental in placing these notes in the hands of students of Somerset genealogy. Δ.

139. SAINT RICHARD THE KING OF ENGLISHMEN and his territory, A.D. 700-720. Thos. Kerslake, Clevedon, Somerset, 1890. Demy 8vo, pp. 96.

Everything that Mr. Kerslake writes is worthy of attention, and not the least is this the case in regard to the latest production of his pen. In the pamphlet before us he deals acutely with the localization of a personage who has hitherto seemed so isolated from the stream of history, that he has been deemed to be a creature of the imagination,—S. Richard, King of Englishmen, commemorated on 7th Feb.,—whose kingdom he places in the neighbourhood of Exeter.

Mr. Kerslake dwells at some length on S. Richard, his title as king, his territory or kingdom, the Celtic frontier of the Teutonic colony, the Scotie or Hibernian immigration, Richard's metropolis, and his name,—and has many interesting observa-

tions upon the dedications of Churches and the indications they afford of the position of the ancient national or tribal settlements. We strongly recommend Mr. Kerslake's arguments to the consideration of our readers.

The pamphlet also contains "The Celt and the Teuton in Exeter," and "Paignton, Devon."

Δ.

140. SUTTON BINGHAM, BRYMPTON AND THE ANCIENT YEOVIL CHAPELRIES, by John Batten, F.S.A. (*Western Chronicle Historical Series*). Price 6d.

This is an unpretentious little book of only 52 pages, and yet we are bold to say that it contains more "History" than many a larger and more ambitious so-called "Parish History." Mr. Batten's work is thorough and based on original research; he is not content with serving up again 'Collinson' and 'Phelps,' but he goes at once to the fountain head, and gives us authentic extracts from Charters, Pipe Rolls and similar sources. Indeed no less than ten pages (36-45) are allotted to the documentary evidence relating to the Manor of Brympton; this is, as far as we are aware, the first serious attempt at a history of the D'Evercy family, from whom the village became known as Brympton D'Evercy, and who possessed the Manor for many generations. What we have said of Brympton applies equally to the history of the Manor of Sutton, originally called Sutton Canvel from the Calvels, and afterwards Sutton Bingham from the Bingham, who first became connected with the parish in the reign of Hen. III. But we hope that our readers will get this book for themselves (it can be obtained for sixpence), and they will agree with us that it is a valuable contribution towards the History of the County of Somerset, and may well serve as a pattern of the manner in which the documentary portion of the 'New County History' should be treated. We hope that Mr. Batten will be able to continue his present work and give us more books of this kind about the district in which he takes so great an interest.

Σ.

141. HISTORICAL NOTES ON CASTLE CARY. By the Rev. A. W. Grafton, Vicar of Castle Cary and Prebendary of Wells.

This is another pamphlet, smaller than the last, for it only contains 22 pages, but it is so well done, that we wish it were longer. After telling us that the town derives its name from the small stream which rises under the hill, where stood the Castle, whose foundations were discovered and laid bare in August last, on the occasion of the visit of the Somerset Archæological Society to Castle Cary, Mr. Grafton divides his Notes into the following nine sections:—

1. Cary as described in Domesday Book.
2. The Lovels and the Castle.
3. The St. Maurs and Cary Cloth.

4. The Zouches and the Parish Church.
5. Subsequent History of the Manor.
6. List of Vicars for Six Centuries.
7. Glimpses of Cary (1628—1688).
8. Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Dates.
9. Population from 1791 to 1881.

On the subject of the third section, the author suggests that the name of the St. Maur family may be connected with that of Cary in the combination "Caurimaury," a kind of coarse cloth mentioned in the fifth part of the "Vision of Piers Plowman." Skeat's Glossary to this poem adds that in the "Ploughman's Creed," written about 1394, it is said of the ploughman that "his cote was of a clout that 'cary' was y-called:" this opens up a very interesting question, on which perhaps some of our readers will have something to say.

We congratulate Mr. Grafton on these "Notes," and hope that they are only a first instalment.

Σ.

142. IN MEMORIAM. JAMES ARTHUR BENNETT.—We deeply regret to have to record the sudden death, at Bath, on December 5th, of the Rev. James Arthur Bennett, F.S.A., Rector of South Cadbury, Honorary Secretary of the Somersetshire Archæological and Record Societies, and one of the Committee in connection with *S. & D. N. & Q.*

Mr. Bennett was only fifty-five years of age, and his loss will be irreparable. No one has done more for the cause of Archæology in the County of Somerset than he has, having been (we believe) the originator of the Somerset Record Society, and its guiding spirit from its commencement. The first four volumes are a standing memorial to him, as is also the volume on the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, which he edited for the Historical MSS. Commission. He was the Author of many valuable Papers which have appeared in the Volumes of the Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society, and also of "Camelot," a lecture delivered in 1887, and afterwards printed for private circulation.

He will be greatly missed too in the counsels of the Committee which was elected on Nov. 8th at Taunton to consider the subject of a "New County History for Somerset," and nowhere more than at the Annual Summer Meeting of the Archæological Society, where his genial kindness and good nature always made the Meeting pleasant and enjoyable.

Alas! that these are now only a memory of the past! His body was laid to rest, on December 11th, in the beautiful churchyard of his beloved parish of South Cadbury, where he was born, and of which he was Rector for twenty-four years.

THE EDITORS.

143. MONUMENTAL AND OTHER INSCRIPTIONS IN SOUTH PETHERTON CHURCH.—It is almost needless to remark that, from the end of the 15th century to the middle of the 17th, many forces were in action which resulted in an utter change in the condition of society generally;—in that of the Commons in particular.

Long ere the close of the 16th century the great feudal lords had lost a large amount of their power and their influence, the monasteries had been dissolved, and big country estates—manors and sub-manors—were passing into the hands of successful merchants, (some of them cadets of noble families,) rich yeomen, speculative lawyers, and other wealthy members of the middle class. Succeeding these changes we have to notice those resulting from the Civil War;—changes which Macaulay has well described in the first chapter of his History.

A new set of landed proprietors had thus arisen, and amongst them we may recognise the founders of many of our present influential county families, concerning whose history and alliances in some cases but little is known, owing to the absence or incompleteness of the Parish Registers during a great part of Cromwell's time. Hence it is, that such articles as that commenced by Mr. Jewers (II. x. 73.) in the Midsummer part of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, derive their peculiar value.

Fortunately, moreover, about the same period, and after the Restoration, it was the fashion to adorn (?) our churches with mural monuments more or less ornate, bearing inscriptions more or less reliable as certificates of character, but at all events giving correct names and dates for the information of future generations.

How long these memorials may survive the tender mercies of our "restorers," who have not even yet reached perfection in their treatment of such relics, it is impossible to predict; but since, in many cases, they, and they alone, can supply a missing link in family history, it becomes obvious how important it is that they should be recorded in a permanent form, and this without delay.

I trust these considerations may suffice as an apology for my asking *S. & D. N. & Q.* to print, from time to time, the intramural inscriptions in the remote parish church of South Petherton. To these it is proposed to add a few very short particulars respecting the individuals commemorated,—*i.e.*, so far as they are known; and it may not be out of place here to express a hope that facilities may be afforded for a continuance of similar efforts in other quarters.

In the same chapel as that which encloses the ashes of the Daubenys (I. viii. 340.), we find, almost concealed by the organ, the much mutilated monument of the Comptons, described by Symonds on page 101 of his Diary, as "a large clownish monument—against the east wall, south yle."

All that now remains are two half-life-sized kneeling figures, male and female, on the opposite sides of a double lectern, garbed in early Jacobean costume, with an arch above and a tablet of blue stone below, containing, so far as can be made out, the following inscription :

if pietie wth zeale could have prolong'd thy life
 yu might's not now deare frende have left thy wife
 but death enui'd ye love betwixt you twene
 so soone his fatal stroake had else not beene
 heaven hath thy soule by death y against ye bliss
 enjoying yt no saint more happier is
 weh hath beene thy wedlocke [?]
 and longeth much to taste those joyes with [thee]

Henry Compton and Mary his wife.

The above is decipherable only with difficulty, the lettering having evidently been rudely, as well as incorrectly, painted over a former inscription, which seems never to have been cut, but simply lettered on the smooth stone ; the result being eminently unsatisfactory.

Henry Compton was buried on the 23rd of April, 1628. His wife's burial does not appear in the Register, but as the epitaph shows, she survived her husband.

Somewhere, probably in the immediate neighbourhood of the above, there was once a small oblong brass bearing the following words :—

HIC IACET CORPVS HENRICI FILII HENRICI
 COMPTON ARMIGERI DE WIGBERROW
 QVI OBIT TERCIO DIE NOVEMBRIS: 1603.
 EPITAPHIVM HENRICI COMPTON.
 INVENI PORTVM SPES ET FORTVNA VALETE
 NIL MIHI VOBISCV M LVDITE NUNC ALIOS.

This brass was found about twelve years ago in the neighbouring old manor house of Moore Hasseke, and is still in the possession of Mr. James England, the owner of that estate.

The "clownish" monument alluded to by Symonds contained also inscriptions to the memory of "The Lady Penelope Hele and Mrs. Elizabeth Harris," grand-daughters of Henry Compton, the elder, who both pre-deceased him. These were probably placed on the lower part of his own monument, which is defective for 6 or 8 feet above the floor.

The arms as given by Symonds are :

Sa. 3 helmets, 2 and 1, within a bordure, *arg.* (COMPTON); impaling *or.*, 2 crescents *sa.*; on a canton of the last, a crown *or.* (This must be HODGES. of Chinnock, the father of Mrs. Compton, whose correct arms, however, contained *three* crescents, but one being necessarily behind the canton, might possibly have escaped Symonds's notice.)

At present the shield over the monument contains only the arms of Compton, the crest having come to grief.

This memorial is almost certainly one of those of which the Diarist writing in September, 1644, records that

The monuments, organs, made eight years since, &c., were torne by Essex his horse a fortnight since.

This place was occupied by the Parliamentary forces also in May and again in July, 1645, and it certainly looks as if a fresh escutcheon, without the Hodges impalement had been set up after the date of Symonds's visit. Henry Compton was owner of the manor of Wigborough, (*Collinson*, Vol. III., pp. 110-111) having succeeded his father James Compton,* who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Brome, (*Visit. Somt.* 1573, pa. 17; 1623, pa. 29,) of Wigborough. Mary his wife was a daughter of Giles Hodges of Chinnock, as aforesaid. No sons surviving at the death of Henry Compton, his four daughters were joint heiresses of his estates. Of these

Mary became the 2nd wife of Henry Bonner, of Waterleston, 31st Oct., 1614.

Ann was married to James Bale, † (? of Seaborough) 7th Nov., 1625.

Sarah was married to Thomas Hawker, of Vagg, near Yeovil, 6th March, 1627-8.

Alice was married to her second cousin Emorb Johnson, of Bridge, in South Petherton (of whom hereafter). This gentleman appears to have eventually possessed Wigborough, whether by purchase of his wife's sisters' shares, or otherwise does not appear.

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

(*To be continued.*)

144. S. BIRINUS AND THE WEST-SAXON BISHOPRIC. (II. xi. 85, xii. 110, 111.)—W.B.W., in his support of the popular notion that Dorchester (Oxon) was the seat of the first Bishopric of the province of Wessex, has taken up a position which he may find some difficulty in defending: he says: "Theodore at the same time, A.D. 673, created for the West Saxons, (who were now left without a Bishop, as I take it,) the see of Winchester." The see of Winchester was not created in A.D. 673, and the West Saxons were not without a Bishop at that date, Hlothere (Eleutherius),

*The existing mansion at Wigborough was built by James Compton in 1585.
†See Weaver's Visitations of Somerset, p. III.

the nephew of Agilbert, was appointed Bishop in 670, and his rule continued for seven years, when he was succeeded by Hedda. W.B.W. continues "He did so because (as I infer from the English Chronicle, A.D. 661) Wulfhere of Mercia did at that time deprive the West Saxons of the 'district of the four towns' in which the Oxford Dorchester is situated, and annex it to Mercia."

There was a bishop at Winchester previous to 661, and Bede gives a different reason for the founding of the See; W.B.W. will find proofs in comparing Bede with the A.S.C. I can agree with him that if, in or about 673, Archbishop Theodore, in rearranging English Dioceses, assigned a Mercian jurisdiction to the Bishop of Dorchester, Dorchester was not in Dorset, which had no Bishop at that time, and had had none for ten years or more.

With regard to the extract from Capgrave's Chronicle, W.B.W. might have verified it in almost any public library, for *The Chronicles of England*, by John Capgrave, have been reprinted in the series *Rerum Britannicarum medii aevi scriptores*, and the passage will be found on page 99.

W.B.W. suggests that Bishop of Dorset, if it means anything, means Bishop of Sherborne, but there was no Bishop of Sherborne of the name of Byryn, the only Bishop of that name was Bishop of Dorchester; and he throws doubts upon the historical accuracy of Capgrave; that, however, is beside the point, which is the mention of Byryn as Bishop of Dorset, and the undesigned and unconscious evidence Capgrave thus gives of a tradition in King Edward IV. time in favour of the Dorset origin of the See of Wessex.

I am charged with believing, (a) that the Oxon Dorchester was in A.D. 635 a frontier town of Wessex, I have distinctly said "There appears to be no evidence that Dorchester (Oxon) was at this time within the Kingdom of Wessex." I have elsewhere allowed the possibility of its being so, but only for the sake of argument; I have never believed it. W.B.W. says that from 571 to 661 the Oxon Dorchester held a fairly central position in the Kingdom of Wessex; he will find authorities of a contrary opinion; and I am charged with saying (b) that the Dorset Dorchester at the same date occupied a central position in Wessex. My words were "The situation too was central" which is a very different thing. It is quite clear that *geographically* the position of Dorchester (Dorset) was not central, and could not be spoken of as such, for it is only 7 or 8 miles from the sea; nevertheless it was very central in the only sense in which a Bishop would be likely to regard the situation. It was a town from which a Bishop could influence the population of a very large tract of country, as one of the most important of the British roads ran through it from Cornwall on the one side, to a distant part of the

country on the other. The road was good for traffic before the Roman conquest, for along it the tin which the Britons smelted at the mines in Cornwall was carried in carts to the Isle of Wight (which was then an island only at high water), where it was sold to the Phœnician and Massilian Merchants. The Romans are said to have constructed the Ickniel street or Via Iceniana upon a portion of the road. Dorchester was thus situated upon one of the principal arteries of Commerce in the land, and in direct communication with distant parts: there were roads also to Sarum, the future centre of the Diocese, to Wareham and elsewhere; what better situation could a Bishop have chosen? Add to this that Dorchester was strongly fortified. I am reminded by my friend (Mr. Moule's) reference to the fact in the article which follows W.B.W.'s that Dorchester was the most strongly fortified town in Dorset, its walls were of enormous strength being not less than 30 or 40 feet in thickness from back to front. This would be another reason which would be likely to weigh with Birinus in the selection of a town for a Bishop's See: he would be absolutely safe there, he could give his whole attention to the spiritual work in which he was engaged, undisturbed by the fear (which might have distracted and discouraged him if the place of his settlement had been Dorchester, Oxon,) that the Mercians or other enemies by a sudden irruption might sweep all away, which would compel him, if he was not involved in the ruin, to commence again perhaps elsewhere.

W.B.W. thinks that Dorchester (Dorset) was not in Wessex at all at the time named, but in West Wales, and Mr. Moule thinks it difficult to feel sure that Dorchester was West Saxon; but the latter, in suggesting Bockley Dyke as the place where the West Saxons received a check, does with the help of the A.S. Chronicle suggest both the time and manner in which Dorset with Dorchester fell into the hand of the Gevissæ.

The Britons of Dorset were an exceedingly powerful and numerous race; Maiden Castle near Dorchester is sufficient evidence of this. Nowhere in England does an earthwork of the size and strength of Maiden Castle exist, and according to a competent judge this earthwork, which is more than a mile in circumference with ramparts from 60 to 90 feet in height, would occupy a hundred thousand men a considerable time to throw up.* If beaten at Bockley Dyke the Saxons could not advance without leaving on their flank or in their rear this powerful enemy who might close in behind them and cut off their communications. The only course the Saxons could take in the event of a serious reverse at Bockley Dyke, which Mr. Moule thinks probable, would be to seek allies and take their enemies in the rear where there were no defences; this might account for the appearance of Oswald on

* *Archæological Journal*, No. 88, 1865, p. 344.

the scene; it may account for his connection with Dorchester, and it certainly does afford a reason for the Conquest of Dorset. The Saxons had command of the sea, Cynegils' and Oswald's armies could easily be transported to the harbour of Wareham, which at this time, when "Corfe Castle stood out in the sea," was large and landlocked. The Saxons might have taken care that their landing should be at an unexpected moment, so as to ensure a feeble resistance there, but the Britons would hastily summon the tribesmen from all parts and block the way Cynegils would take—the road to Dorchester. The place of their assembly appears to have been Bindon, for there in A.D. 614, according to the Chronicle, the battle of Bindon was fought *which must have decided the fate of Dorset. After the battle the Britons, dispirited and disorganized by their defeat, would have offered less resistance at Dorchester, and this stronghold in Saxon hands, Dorset was at their mercy, and Bockley Dyke could be taken in the rear, where it was not fortified, and the way was open for further conquests in the West and elsewhere. Without definitely accepting this theory at present, it must be admitted that at first sight it is the most probable one that has yet been offered of the conquest of Dorset.

W.B.W. refers me to J. R. Green's "*Making of England.*" With all respect for the opinions of a scholar I venture to submit that when the facts are so few and so well known, there is little room for the exercise of scholarship, and that a man who is not a scholar but is acquainted with the facts, and has in addition a good knowledge of the locality and of local history, has as good a chance of solving a question of this kind, as a scholar who has not the latter qualifications. Besides, one cannot approach such questions in the critical and independent spirit in which they ought to be approached when fettered and perhaps prejudiced by the opinions of others.

W.B.W. thinks I will not deny that "from 673 to 1085 there was a Mercian Bishopric at the Oxon Dorchester," in other words that Dorchester (Oxon) was for that time in Mercian territory. I do not deny this, and would ask him further if he has a particle of evidence to show that it was not in Mercian territory 40 years before. If it was, the Dorchester (Oxon) theory collapses at once; if it was not, and was sometimes in Wessex, sometimes in Mercia, according to the varying fortunes of these countries, is it conceivable that Birinus would have placed the seat of his Bishopric in such a shuttlecock of a town? and can W.B.W., after reading Bede and the A.S. Chronicle, look at Dorchester (Oxon) on the map and say he believes that *that* is

*The earthworks at Bindon, though formidable, have a temporary character. They appear to have been constructed for the purpose of barring the road to Dorchester, and it is possible they were constructed at this time.

the Dorchester where Birinus settled and that it is situated just where he would have expected to find it?

W.B.W. had better give up that fraudulent little town which boasts such great things and when pressed for evidence has so little to offer. One wonders how it has contrived to keep up the imposture so long. The mistake appears to have arisen from confusing the Dorchester (Dorset) Bishopric for Wessex, which existed from *cir.* 634 to 660, with Dorchester (Oxon) Bishopric for Mercia.

W. MILES BARNES.

145. MANOR OF LITTON CHENEY, DORSET.—The Court Books of this Manor enable me to supplement the account given by Hutchins to some extent. The earliest book, which is in Latin and written in Court Hand, begins in 1571-2, when Ralph Hurding, gent., was Lord of the Manor. Mention is made of Edward Dyer, Esq., having been Lord a few years before. The records are carried on to 1607.

The second book begins in 1628. Henry Hurding is then Lord. Then, for one year, John Bampfield, Esq., Hugh Prust, and John Hurding, gent., appear. The year following, John Hurding, Esq. This book ends in 1642.

The third book begins in 1671, John Hurding, Esq., of Wootton Glanville, Lord of the Manor. In 1695 there is a change. Then appear John Turner, gent., and Dorothy, his wife, and Katherine Fulwood, widow. In 1697 Dorothy Turner, widow, Thomas Rose, M.D., and Katherine, his wife. In 1702-4 George Richards, Esq. A fourth book appears to consist of copies of old documents, inserted without regard to exact chronological order. This book seems to refer to a second Manor, or part of the original Manor. William Lord Mountjoy appears as Lord in 1584. In 1616 Sir John Ryves, Knt., who is followed by George Ryves, Esq.

The books are in the possession of Mr. Bagshawe and Mr. Thomas Fry, who inherited the Manor from their uncle, the Rev. Joseph Cox.

The accepted spelling of the name of the place seems to have been, as now, "Litton Cheney." Sometimes, however, we find "Lytton Cheney," "Litton Chayney," and a still further variation, "Lutton." It seems that the Court House was never occupied by the Lord of the Manor, but let; and the Courts appear to have been held by the tenant of the mansion. The tradition in the place is that the house was formerly inhabited by a detachment of Monks from Abbotsbury, who supplied the Monastery with fish from two large ponds which they had at the back, traces of which still remain. If so, these large pieces of water must have been a conspicuous object.

FREDERIC T. COLBY.

146. ANCIENT CHAPEL IN THE PARISH OF LUCCOMBE, SOMERSET.—In *Wells Wills* (a book which all who are interested in the parochial history of Somerset will do well to purchase) we find mention made of “the Chappell of our Blessyd Savyor of the p. of Luccombe,” and Mr. Weaver appends the following note:—“The site of this chapel is on the side of the high road between Porlock and Luccombe; some mounds are still visible.” Sir Thomas Acland, the owner of the adjacent property, recently was kind enough to allow me to examine these mounds. Excavations were made to a little below the original ground line outside the Chapel, and within the building to a point below the floor line as indicated by the remains of plaster on the walls. A chamfered sandstone plinth was exposed on the East and South sides, but on the West and North sides this plinth had been removed. The Chapel measured in the clear 30ft. in length, by 20ft. in width. At a distance of 6 feet from the inside of the Eastern wall a rise of 9 inches in the plaster on the walls appeared to mark the former position of the Chancel step. Against the Eastern wall were some flat stones set in very hard mortar and apparently in their original position, possibly indicating the place where the Altar had stood. At the lower end of the South wall were traces of a doorway and of an entrance step. A doorway was also traceable in the West wall, but none had ever existed in the North wall, as is the case in the neighbouring Chapel of West Lynch in Selworthy Parish. Some small portions of window jambs, window heads, etc., were discovered, and from an inspection of them and the rest of the ruins Mr. Samson, F.R.I.B.A., pronounced the building to have been of the Early English style.

A Chapel, probably of that date, still exists at Tivington, a hamlet of Selworthy, about a mile from Luccombe, and another similar building was until recently used as a cottage at Porlock Weir. Possibly this latter Chapel was “the Chappell of the Blessyd Savyor at Porloke,” to which more than one benefaction was bequeathed in the 16th century by pious souls of Porlock. The pretty Chapel already alluded to as existing at West Lynch in the parish of Selworthy, is evidently of later date, and also a fourth Chapel (at present disused) in the immediate neighbourhood. At a depth of some 18 inches beneath the soil, and amongst the dead roots of a tree, which had long ago apparently itself disappeared, was found a curious silver instrument, the use of which it is difficult to determine. Two knife blades were also dug up, but no trace of paving of any kind was discovered. The Chapel, it is said, had been for a long time used as a quarry, until the late Sir Thomas Acland gave orders that its remaining ruins should be respected. The dedication of the Chapel to the “Blessed Savyor” seems especially suitable, as the Parish Church in the valley below is dedicated to St. Mary. The Chapel seems to have been one of some sanctity. Mr. Weaver tells us in the

above-mentioned book that Margaret Dollyn or Dowlinge, of Luccombe, widow, by will, dated 7 July, 1533, bequeathed to the Chapel her "wedyngge ringe"; that Nicholas Tolman of the same parish, by will, dated Jan. 2, 1531, left to the Chapel ijd.; and that Thos. Coppe de Selworthe by will, dated 20 Nov., 1533, gave to it "one shepe." The ruins are situated on the side of Leigh Hill, in a singularly beautiful position and at the point from whence the ancient path, called the "Priest's Way," strikes up through the woods of the Horner Valley and over the moor to the tiny moorland Church of Stoke Pero. It is worthy of remark that on the Eastern side of the Selworthy Valley another ancient pathway, after ascending Grabhurst Hill from Dunster and traversing its ridge for some distance, descends directly to the Chapel of St. Leonard at Tivington, mentioned above. Any one looking at a map of the district will probably be inclined to think that these three places of worship were served, at one time at all events, by a Priest resident at Dunster, who, starting from there and riding across Grabhurst Hill, stopped first of all at the Chapel of St. Leonard, passed on from thence through Luccombe, and by its Parish Church to the Chapel of the Blessyd Savyor, and from thence wended his way over Leigh Hill to Stoke Pero.

F. HANCOCK.

P.S.—Since the above notes were written, an interesting letter has been received from the Rev. Dr. Cox (the learned Editor of *The Antiquary*), in which he states that the ruins of the Chapel were examined by him in 1864. "We carted away," he says, "many loads of soil. . . . from the site and left the foundations exposed all round." The site must have been much filled up since Dr. Cox's time. Perhaps, as he suggests, the ground—being waste ground—has occasionally been used as a depository for rubbish from the neighbouring fields. At the same time, by far the larger proportion of the material, which filled the interior of the ruin, consisted of fragments of old masonry. I think, too, that my excavations, in which I was assisted by Messrs. H. Harrod and Warden Page, must have gone to a lower point than Dr. Cox reached.—F.H.

147. ROBERT HANCOCK. — Robert Hancock, painter, engraver, and designer for Battersea, Bow, Worcester and Staffordshire potteries, is said to have died in Bristol, Oct., 1817, in his 87th year. Some of your readers might be able to tell me of his burial place, whether in Bristol, Frome, or their neighbourhoods. In spite of all the excellent work he did in his long life time, (lately brought before the public by Mr. Ballantyne's little book "Robert Hancock and his Works" privately printed at the Chiswick Press, 1885,) it is feared he died in very poor and humble circumstances, perhaps in some almshouse.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG, Seend, Melksham.

148. THE PARISH REGISTER OF MILBORNE PORT, SOMERSET.—*Continued*—(II. xii. 120.)—Passing from the ecclesiastical history of Milborne Port, as illustrated by the contents of the Parish Register, we meet with various memoranda which help to complete the secular annals of the town. The first of these is a copy, made in 1602 by William White, the Vicar, of Letters Patent from Nicholas Benet and Stephen Norton, Bailiffs* of the Borough of Milborne Port, under the common seal of the Borough, 10th Jan., 10 Hen. VI [1431-2], reciting a grant by King John, in the 15th year of his reign, to the Burgesses and Freemen of the same, whereby they and their successors were made quit of all tolls, soc,† sac, teol, theam, passages, pontages, stallages, piccages, granted by the king in all fairs, markets, and ports within and without the coasts of the realm of England,—and exhorting all men to hold John Cockewill, a freeman, and resident within the Borough, quit of the said exactions. The document is as follows:—

“Nou’it vniu’sitas v̄ra quod dñs Joh’es Rex quondam Rex Anglie Anno Regni sui quinto decimo p Magnā Cartā suā cōcessit Burgensibus et lib’is hominibus Burgi de Milborne porte in Coñ Som’set quod ipsi et Successores sui imppm̄ sint quieti de oñibus tolnetis, Soka, Saka, teolan, theam, Passagijs, Pontagijs, Stallagijs, Pichiagijs, et quibusdã alijs exactis p ipsú dn̄m Regē concessis, in singulis ferijs et m’catis seu portubus tam infra Coster’ maris quã extrā Regni sui Anglie, ac de alijs Libertatibus in eadē carta cōtent’ p inclitissimos Reges successores suos Reges Anglie hactenus confirmat’ et approbat’, Ideo nos Nich’us Benet et Steph’us Norton Balliui Burgi dn̄i Regis de Milborne porte p’dict’, vobis oñibus et singl’is rogamus et hortamur in Dño, quatenus Joh’em Cockewill liberú hominem et residentē infra Burgú p’dict’, quietú de oñibus exactis p’dcis lib’e et pacifice, ire permittatis, nō ei inferentes nec inferri permittentes (oc̄cōne p’missa seu aliquo p’missorū contā tenorē Carte p’dict’) dampnū, iniuriã sen grauamē. Dat’ apud Milborne porte p’dca sub Cōi Sigillo eiusdē Burgi decimo die Januarij Anno Regni Regis Henrici sexti post cōq̄m Angl’ decimo.” “1602 script’ p Guil: White ex original.”

* Collinson describes the Borough as being governed by the owners of nine Bailiwicks, who are the lords thereof, hold a Court Leet, and are assisted by two deputy bailiffs, two constables, an ale-taster, a searcher and sealer of leather, besides the parish officers.

† *Soka*.—Suit of Court due by the inhabitants of a Manor to the lord.

Saka.—Right of imposing fines and forfeitures.

Theam.—Rights over waifs and villains.

Passagia.—Dues payable on being transported over sea or river.

Pontagia.—Toll taken of those who pass over bridges.

Stallagia.—Payments for leave to erect stalls in a market.

Pichiagia.—Payments to the lord of the soil for breaking the ground to erect booths, &c.

The plague, or some infectious disease known by that name, is noted on two occasions as having made its appearance at Milborne Port. Thus, on page 1 we read

"I find that in ye year 1579 there dyed sev^l persons of this parish in ye plague.

Xtopher Aston ye son of Walter	August 11
Agnes Webber ye daughtr of Thomas	" 19
Clement Callow ye son of Richd	" 27
Catharine daughtr of Cath: Sampson	" 27
Cath: Sampson widow ye mother	" 29
Christian daughtr of John Rabbets	Septembr 10
John Sampson ye elder	} were buryd
John Sampson ye younger &	
Joan Hallett their Aunt		" 15

Again, under the year 1604, it is recorded by Mr. White, "We may now say (chaunging a few wordes) as it is wryttē in the 2 booke of Samuell 24 chapt. 15 verse, So the Lord sent a Pestilence in Milborne frō the vjth day of December 1604 euen to the 25th day of februarie and ther Died withⁱⁿ ye p^rscinct of ye Borough xvj persons whose names and dayes of their buriall next ensueth." P. 88.

Of the sixteen persons here alluded to it is stated that "Vrsela Woller the wife of John for lacke of helpe, drawne on a dray, was buried the xt^h day of Januarie, 1604-5," and "Tomisin Croket, for lacke of help to carrie her, drawne on a Dray, was buried the xxvth of februarie, 1604-5."

The bequests of sundry charitable legacies, for the benefit of the poor, are duly noted in the Register.

Wyllyam Hallet Bachlor by his last will gave to the poore folkes of this pische xl^s to be a stocke and to be ordered in that order as that stocke of x^{li}. w^{ch} Thomas Clench gave. thincrease thereof quarterlie to be distributed to the poor people for eu'. Wylliã Hallet was buried 2nd June, 1581. P. 36.

"Thomas Clench of Goatehill Bachler a yong mā worthie of euerlasting remembrance he did geue ten Poundes of good and lawfull Englishe money to this parishe thincrease whereof should continuallie remane to the poore people of the same." This entry is followed by an extract from his Will, proved P.C.C. He was buried in Mylborne Church, 5th June, 1584. P. 32.

"Margaret Kyng an old maid gaue all her goodes by will to the poore was buried the ii day of Aprill, 1591." P. 23.

Wyllyam Plucknett by his last Will gave xx^s to remain a stock for eu', in the same manner as Thomas Clench. He was buried in Milborne Church, 28th Jan., 1591-2. P. 37.

Thomas Prankerd, by his will dated 10 Oct., 1609, gave xl^{li}. to the poor to remain a stock for ever. "I appoint my welbeloued kynsmē Robt Prankerd, Thomas Prankerd, John Prankerd

& William Prankerd, ioynt ou'seers and superuisours in trust for the said poore to ou'sec..the said stocke..the yeerelie profite&increase to distributerelie quarterlie among the said poore, the stocke still to remayne whole, And whẽ any of the ou'seers or supviso^{rs} happẽ to dy, thẽ I will that the surviuours or surviour of thẽ shall forthwith elect and choise some other of the name and kyne of the Prankerds to ou'see, rule, gouerne & dispose in the stead & place of him or thẽ so dyinge, this order of election to cõtynue so longe as there shalbee any of the name and kyne worth in habilitie ten poundes, and that the said stocke so geuẽ may cõtynue in remembrance in view of all mẽ I will that the same be engrauẽ In the stonne of the forepart of my said Tumbe at the setting vp of the same."

"Thomas Prankerd one of the ou'seers was buried the vj^t day of March 1610, & Charles Prankerd was chosen in his stead. The first xx^s increase of the said stocke was distubuted to the poore the 5 day of May, 1611, per me Guilielmũ White vicariũ, John Warman, Willm Raymond." P. 92.

A large High Tomb now in the churchyard records the burial of this Benefactor on 3rd Jan., 1609, at which date it is stated in the Register that "Thomas Prankerd, dying at Wincanton, a Batchler, was buried here."

"Silvester Hulet, gent., of London, by his will dated 9th April, 1611, and proved the last of April by Elizabeth Hulet, his relict, gave £10 each to the towns of Blandford forum, Sherborne, and the parishes of Purse Candle and Stalbridge, and the town of Milborne Port, "for bynding of apprentices of the poorest sorte of children vnto needful trades." P. 94.

SOME QUAIN T ENTRIES.

'Agnes Hyde, the wife of Richard, a verie perfect midwife,' bur. 24 Apl., 1590.

'Edward Speare, a yong mã & a conning gunne-maker,' bur. 20 Dec., 1587.

'Old John was buried the 6 day of Nov., 1542.'

'Luce, the daughter of Andrew Hacwood of London borne in Robert his house, wherefore he gawe his word that the said Luce should neu' charge nor trouble the pishe but that would discharge thẽ of her, was baptized the first day of October, 1597.'

'Thomas Hallet, kylling himselfe wth a knyffe was buried on Crackmuck hill, 17 May, 1573.'

'Robt. Wilkinges of Pitminstr travayling to London died at the Stare,' bur. 4 Feb., 1573-4.

'Richard Hyde a louer of Christ's Ghospell,' bur 29 May, 1594.

'Thomas Cornewall coñonlie called tom-begger,' bur. 16 Mch., 1587.

'Anne Snelling the daughter of Alice a wandering womã carried frõ tything to tything frõ Kyngston vpon Thames to Totnes in Cornewall,' bapt. 1, bur. 7 Mch, 1599-1600.

'John Poynting a souldier coming out of Ireland & was to be conveyhed frõ tything to tything to Castle Combe in the Countie of Wilts,' was bur. last of Jan., 1599-1600.

'Johan the wief of Wm. Sarisbury (eunuchi) dying in child-bed, was buried the 29th day of December, 1602.'

'Anne Craft, the daughtr of Vnnatural Craft,' bur. 7 July, 1609.

'ffrancys the Daughter of Marie Donicke & as she cõfesseth affremeth of Willm Long of Trowbridge in the Countie of Wiltes gent, was borne at Reynold Roes his house within the Borough of Milborne Port, was baptized the xxijth day of februarie, and as suerties to discharge this pish are bound of 20^{li} was to Reynold Roes his house.' 161—.

'Johã Ryoall an old mydwif,' bur. 27 May, 1614.

'Leah King an antient maid,' bur. 2 Feb., 1672-3.

'Thomas Pressy, aged about an hundred yeares,' bur. 18 Mch., 1687-8.

'Dorothy Salisbury, widow, aged one hundred and seven,' bur. 24 Sept., 1699.

Unusual Christian names are *Radigunde* Gennings bur. 28 Apl., 1540; *Europa*, dr. of Thos. Melmer, bapt. 9 Nov., 1578; *Kymborough* Lacie, bapt. 13 June, 1562; *Pertezah*, wife of Richard Gerard, bur. 21 Feb., 1688-9; *Hypolita*, dr. of John Homer, bapt. 18 Jan., 1668-9.

There are numerous entries relating to the families of Clench, Popley, Sampson, King, Prankerd, and Hyde.

SOME ENTRIES OF NOTABLES.

ASTON. Christopher, son of Walter Aston, bapt. 13 June, 1573.

Christopher Aston, the son of Walter, "dying in the plague," bur. 11 Aug., 1579.

BARD. Maximilian, son of Nathaniel Bard, Esq., bur. 20 Apl., 1702.

Nathaniel Bard, Esq., of Caversfield, Bucks, (son of Maximilian Bard of Hammersmith, citizen and girdler of London, and Lord of the manors of Caversfield, Bucks, and Pallenswick in Fulham, Middx.), married his cousin, the Hon. Persiana Bard, (daughter and heiress of Col. Sir Henry Bard, Fellow of King's Coll., Cantab., D.C.L., Knt., 22 Nov., 1643, Bart., 8 Oct., 1644, Baron Bard and Viscount Bellamont of Ireland, who died in a whirlwind in Persia, while an Ambassador there, 1660), and had issue William Bard, bapt., at Caversham 1692, *ob. s. p.*, and Sarah Frances, who married Henry Harcourt, Esq., of Pexdley in Albury.

Maximilian, buried here in 1702, is probably another son of Nathaniel and Persiana Bard. (See *Collect. Top. et Gen.*, iv. 59.)

BROADRIB. Elizabeth wife of John Broadrib, bur. 2 Dec., 1666.

CALDECOT. Edith and Elizabeth drs. of Mr. William Chaldecot, Esq., bapt. 12 Feb., 1642-3.

William, son of William Caldecot, Esq., bapt. 23 Feb., 1644-5.

Christopher, son of Wm. Caldicot, Esq., and Elizabeth, born 12 Aug., bapt. 24 Aug., 1647.

Wm. Chaldecot of Shaftesbury, 3rd son of Francis C. of East White-way, 1. of Purbeck, bapt. at Steple, 1 Feb., 1596, living 31 Oct., 1665, mar. Elizabeth dr. of Thos. Field, (she living 26 Mch., 1666). Hutchins, i. 591.

CARTERET. James, son of S^r Charles Carteret, bur. 10 Dec., 1695.

Sir Charles Carteret, M.P. for Milborne Port 1690-5, 1695-8, and 1698-1700, the 2nd baronet of that family, was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Queen Anne, and High Bailiff of the Island of Jersey. He married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Amias de Carteret, Esq., and dying without surviving issue, left his estates of St. Owen, La Trinitie, Sark, &c., to the Rt. Hon. John, Lord Carteret and Earl of Granville, the heir male of the family. (Arthur Collins' *History of the Noble Family of Carteret*, p. 35.)

He was buried in the North Aisle of Westminster Abbey, 8 June, 1715. Col. Chester adds that he was baptised at S. Margaret's, Westminster, 4 June, 1679, King Charles II and the Duke of Monmouth being his god-fathers. He had a son James, baptised at Isleworth, Middx, 15 June, 1694, but no issue survived at his death, and the title became extinct. (Chester's *Westminster Abbey Registers*, p. 283.) Col. Chester was thus not aware of the burial of this son, James, at Milborne Port, in infancy.

CLAVEL. Grace Clavel, bur. 21 Feb., 1544-5.

CLIFFORD. Children of Henrie Clifford, gentleman,—Anne, bapt. 11 Dec., 1581; Marie, bapt. on Sanct Stephen his day, 1582; William, bapt. 3 Jan., 1584, bur. 5 Aug., 1586; Elizabeth, bapt. 9 Oct., 1586; Henrie, bapt. 25 Aug., 1588; Thomas, bapt., 22 April, 1599; and Honor, bapt., 18 Sept., 1603.

Robert Plucknet mar. Elizabeth Clifford, 16 Jan., 1603-4.

“Elizabeth Clifford a Gentilwomã of worship daughter of S^r Willm̃ Carent of Tuĩre [Toomer in Henstridge] Knight widow of Henrie Clifford of Borescombe in the Countie of Wiltes while he lived Esquier and Justice of Peace in the same shier full of yeres A Louer of the Ghospell and of all the p^{fe}ss^{ts} thereof of lief faithfull to God honest in the sight of y^e world and charitable to all mē was buried the xvijth day of ffebruarie 1611.”

Children of Edward Clyfford, gent.,—Ursela, bapt. 14 June, 1614; Honor, bapt. 18 July, 1616; Mary, bapt. 17 Aug., 1618; John, bapt. 29 May, 1621, bur. 9 Aug., 1622; Elizabeth, bapt. 5 Mch, 1625-6; Añe, bur. 5 June, 1629; and Henry, bapt. 23 July, 1629.

Mary, dr. of Ursula Clifford and as she saith of Edward ffarwell, bapt. 12 June, 1635.

Beniamen Sely mar. Mary Clifford, both of this parish,
21 Jan., 1655-6.

Mrs. Katherine Clifford, bur. 22 May, 1629.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford, bur. 7 Jan., 1631-2.

Mr. Henry Clifford, bur. 29 Mch, 1634.

Henry Clifford of Boscomb, Wilts, Esq., whose Will is dated 17 July, 1577, married (by licence, Faculty Office, issued 6 Feb., 1547-8) Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Wm. Carent of Toomer, in Henstridge, Knt., and had issue Anthony Clifford, his son and heir, whose Will is dated 19 Apl., 22 Eliz. (1580), and who married Anne, 3rd dr. of Sir Peter Courteney, Knt., of Ugbrook, in Chudleigh, Devon, who died 12 Sept., 1580. (*Hoare's Wilts*, II. ii. 115).

Henry Clifford of Venn, in Milborne Port, who in 1579 married Katherine, dr. of Thomas Husee of Edmondsham, (*Hutchins*, iv. 313,) was probably a younger son of Henry Clifford and Elizabeth (Carent). His children appear above as baptised at Milborne Port.

CODEY. Samuell Codey a kinsman of Mr. Mavrice Carrant, was buried in the North Isle, 17 July, 1617.

CONOCKE. Thomas Conocke, parish clarke, mar. Angell Holway, 16 Aug., 1579. Thomas Coñock clerke of the parish, bur. 9 June, 1620.

CROKE. Charles, son of Charles Croke, gent., born 10 June, bapt. 1 July, 1649.

Charles Croke, (son of Sir John Croke, Knt., of Chilton, Bucks, one of the Justices of King's Bench, d. 17 Jas. I, by Rachel, d. and h. of Sir Wm. Webb of Payne's Place, Motcombe,) mar. Mary . . ., and had issue Catherine, his heiress, the wife of John Lisle of Moyle's Court, Esq. *Hutchins*, iii. 628.

DYER. Children of George Dyer, gent.—Henrie, bapt. 21, Jan., 1598-9; Elizabeth, bapt. 7 Feb., 1599-1600; Richard, bapt. 15 Oct., 1602, bur. 23 Dec., 1603; and Dorotheie, bapt. 21 Oct., 1604.

Wylliam Dyer, a stranger, bur. 17 Apl., 1616.

George Dyer of Bratton Seymour, 1623, married Dorothy, dr. of John Shirley of Staunton Harold, and had issue, William, son and heir, aged 36 in 1623, George aged 34, James aged 23, Henry aged 21, Elizabeth aged 20. (*Visit. of Somerset*.) This may be the same family, but the ages do not quite correspond.

FEILD. Thomas feelld mar. Mrs. Honnor Cleford, 2 Feb., 1630-1.

Children of Thomas ffield, gent.,—Honora, bapt. 22 Apl., 1632; Thomas, bapt. 6 Jan., 1643-4; Elizabeth (d^r of Mr. Thos. F. and Barbara), bapt. 13 May, 1646; An, born 13 May, 1648; Charles, born 17 Mch, 1651; Susanna, born 28 Mch, 1655, bur. 23 Feb., 1657-8; and Christopher, born 19 Feb., 1657-8.

Thomas ffield, bur. 6 May, 1637. Thomas Feild, gent., bur. 15 Nov., 1657. Mrs. Barbarah ffield, widow, bur. 13 Nov., 1698.

Children of Mr. Christopher ffield,—Elizabeth, bapt. 2 Mch, 1692-3; Paulett, bapt. 27 Feb., 1694-5; Christopher, bapt. 23 Apl., 1697, bur. 18 June, 1699; Anne, bapt. 23 May, 1699, bur. 17 Apl., 1702; Christopher, bapt. 1 Oct., 1701; Barbara, bapt. 14 Sept., 1703; Mary, bapt. 22 Jan., 1705-6; Anne, bapt. 2 Nov., 1708; and Esther, bapt. 4 Dec., 1711.

FITZJAMES. George Fytzjames, bapt. 10 Mch., 1550.

GOLLOP. Children of Andrew Gollop,—Thomas, bapt. 16 Mch., 1574; Eñ, bapt. 6 Oct., 1577; Andrew, bapt. 18 May, 1580; and Rachel, bapt. 3 Mch., 1582-3.

Andrew Gollop bur. 2 July, 1601.

Andrew Gollop, ("batchler") bur. 21 Jan., 1609-10.

John Plucknet mar. Anne Gollop at Netherburie, 4 Feb., 1587-8.

Wylliã Sampson mar. Maude Gollop, 5 July, 1584.

John Royll mar. Elizabeth Gollop, 13 July, 1601.

HANNAM. "Wylliã Hanam esquier a good house keper comfortable to all poore both with Counsell & necessaries, a loving land lord to his tenantes and a most frendlie gentilmã to this Borough and pishe, was buried at Pus Candle the xxjth day of May, 1576."

"James the sonne and heyre of the Right Worshipfull Mr. James Hannam Esquier was borne the xxijth and baptized at Holwall the xxvijth day of December afr the English account 1589."

"James Hannam Esquier who for his loue in defending this Borough against there adu'saries and helping thẽ to kepe there right, land, & liberties, deserued to be accompted the Patron and father of the Towne therefore me thinketh worthie to be registred in this booke, and gawe xl^s in corne the most deare and hard yere to the poore people of this pishe was buried worshipfullie at Holwall the xijth day of June 1597."

James Hannam (s. of William Hannam and Elizabeth his wife, dr. of Richard Dyer of Co. Somerset) married Mary, dr. and h. of Richard Watkins of Holwell, and had issue Dorothy, Mary, James, living 1623, William, Benjamin, Sylvester, and Elizabeth. Hutchins, iii. 231.

HASTINGS. "Sr ffrancys Hastings Knight dying at Holwall the xvjth day of September had his funerall solemnised at North Cadburie the xvth day of November, 1610."

In the tower of the Church of North Cadbury is a small brass with the following epitaph, accompanied with verses.

"The Epitaph of that worthy religious lady the ladye | Magdaleⁿ Hastings wife to Francis Hastings Knight who | depa'ted this vaine & transitory lief the 14th | of Iune. 1596. & contynued a constant | professor of God his holye | truth and gospell. | To her liues end."

Sir Francis Hastings possessed North Cadbury, and represented Somerset in Parliament, 1589, 1593, 1603, and 1610. He was an author and a benefactor to Emm. Coll., Cantab., to which Society he left the advowson of N. Cadbury. He married Magdalen, widow of Sir Geo. Vernon, Knt. He died 14 June, 1596. (Phelps' *Hist. of Somerset*, p. 394.) He presented to the living of N. Cadbury on 4 Feb., 1593.

HENVILLE. Mrs. Anne Henvile, brought from Sherborne, bur. here 6 Mch., 1672-3.

Mrs. Anne Henville, probably a member of the family of Henville of Looke, Abbotsbury, one of whom, Wm. Henville of Lydlinch, mar. Joyce Prankerd at Milborne P., 25 July, 1724, and another, Philip Henville, mar. Elizabeth Prankerd, 27 Apl., 1731.

HUSSEY. Joseph Hussey gent., mar. M^ris Ann Clyfford at Candle Purse 16 Jan., 1606. [The second 6 in the year is erased and 5 substituted.]

Children of Joseph Hussey, gent.,—Joseph, bapt. 9 Nov., 1606; Catharine, bapt. 24 Jan., 1609-10; and Anne, bapt. 20 Jan., 1610-1.

Joseph Hussey is evidently the 2nd son of Thomas Hussey of Shapwick and Tomson, Dorset, by Mary his wife, dr. of Thos. Basket. With him commences the pedigree of Husey of Stour Payne (Hutchins, i. 302), but whom he married was unknown to the compiler.

"He held a commission in the Royal Army during the great rebellion, and fell, as it would seem, in a skirmish with the forces of the Earl of Bedford between Sherborne and Yeovil, 13th September, 1642. In a quaint old description of this fight it is said, 'One Hussey, a captain, was slaine, clad in plush.' See 'Babell Hill.'" (Hutchins, iii. 163).

He was ancestor of the Husseys of Charlton Horethorne.

JERARD. Children of James Gerard, gent.,—Ralphe, bapt. 2 June, 1594; and Grace, bapt. 21 June, 1596.

William Jerrard mar. Agnes Adamps, 6 Feb., 1586.

Children of William Jerrard,—John, bapt. 4 June, 1587; Ursela, bapt. 25 Oct., 1589, bur. 1 Feb., 1597; Augustine, bapt. 11 June, 1592, bur. 7 Feb., 1597-8; Elizabeth, bapt. 19 Sept., 1594; Robert, bapt. 5 Dec., bur. 26 Dec., 1596; ffaith, bapt. 29 July, 1599; and Barbara, bapt. 25 Nov., 1609, bur. 30 Dec., 1610.

Robert Jerrard Esquire farm' of Kyngsburie, bur. at Sandford, 14 Sept., 1581.

Elizabeth Gerrard, widow, bur. 26 June, 1593. Agnes, wife of William Gerard, bur. 28 July, 1610.

Children of John Gerard, gent.,—Thomas, bapt. last of May, bur. 25 Sept., 1607; Marie, bapt. 9 Dec., bur. 10 Dec., 1608; James, bapt. 10 Jan., bur. 13 Jan., 1610-11; John, bapt. 19 Jan., 1611-2, dying at Map'ton, bur. here, 30 Jan., 1613-4; Dorotheie, bapt. at home, 20 Dec., bur. 20 Dec., 1612; and Elizabeth, bapt. 14 Mch., 1618-9.

John Jerred mar. Agnes Hunte, 13 Apl., 1618.

These Jerards belong to the family of that name, of Sandford Orcas, —not to the Gerards of Trent, derived from co. Lancaster.

Robert Jerard mar. Jone Pople at Sandford O., 28 Aug., 1559. He died 11 Sept., 1581. She was buried 21 Dec., 1594. For the Will of Johane Jerrard of Sampford Orgues, widow of Robert Jerrard, dated 14 Nov., 1594, pr. 3 Jan., 1594-5, (1 *Scott*) see Brown's *Somt. Wills*, i, 47, at which reference is also the Will of William Jerrard of Somerton, *Somt.*, 22 May, 1619, pr. 26 June following, (67 *Parker*), who bequeaths to John Jerrard of Milborne Porte £3 for his daughter, and mentions Edward King, his son-in-law, and Elizabeth King and Faith Jerrard, his daughters. A Pedigree of Jerard is in the *Somt. Visit* of 1623.

KELWAY. Julian Kelway, bur. 10 May, 1540. John Kelway, bur. 27 May 1642. William Plucknet mar. Johan Kelway at Pus Candle, 12 Sept., 1559. David Plucknet mar. Cecilia Kelway, 29 Nov., 1562.

Mew. George Meve, son of Peter, bapt. 30 May, 1556.

Margerie Mew, bur. 21 June, 1559. James Mew mar. Anne Durneford, 14 Nov., 1614.

Branches of the family of Mew were formerly resident at Stourton Caundle and Purse Caundle, Dorset. Pedigrees may be seen in Wilson's *History of S. Laurence Pountney*, p. 249, continued from the Visitation of Hants, 1686, in coll. of arms.

Peter Mew or Mews, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1672-1684, and Bishop of Winchester, 1684, till his death on 9th Nov., 1706, aged 87, was born at Purse Caundle, 25 March, 1618.

MILBORNE. Elizabeth Milborne, bapt. 4 Sept., 1549. Anne Milborne, bapt., 7 Jan., 1551. Mabell, d. of George Milborne, gent., bapt. 15 Jan. 1552; and Johan, 28 July, 1553. Thomas, 29 Aug., 1555, Josua, 11 June, 1557, and Martha 13 Mch, 1559, his other children.

George Milborne, gent., bur. at Trent, 11 Aug., 1556. Humfrey Milborne bur. 7 July, 1569.

George, bapt. 21 Sept., 1569; Richard, bapt. 28 Oct., 1571; and John, son and heir, buried 23 Oct., 1574; children of Gyles Milborne, gent.

For Will of George Milbourne of Milborne Port, dated 30 June, pr. 31 Oct., 1559, see Brown's *Somerset Wills*, i, 46; and for the Will of Gyles Milborne, dated Dec., 1574, pr. 1 July, 1575, see *ditto* ii, 24.

"The Milborne family dates from at least the time of Edw. III," and derives its name from this place.

See Pedigree of Milborne in Visitation of 1623, where it appears that Geo. M. married (2) Julian, dr. of Wm. Jerratt of Trent, and Giles M, his son and heir, married the daughter of Warr.

PLUCKNET. Thomas Plucknet, bapt. 11 Nov., 1536. Richard Hyde mar. Agnes Plucknet, 3 Aug., 1539. David P. bapt. 30 Mch., 1540. David P. mar. Cecilie Kelway, 29 Nov., 1562. William P. buried 1 Apl., 1541. Roger Sharpe mar. Margaret P., 4 June, 1553. John Stone mar. Johan P., 28 Aug., 1555. John P. of Horsington, bur. 12 Feb., 1559. Wm. P. mar. Johan Kelway, at Pus Candle, 11 Sept., 1559.

Children of William P., William, bapt. 27, bur. 30 Jan., 1560; John, bapt. 8 Feb., 1561; Elizabeth, bapt. 12 Apl., 1563; Ellin, bapt. 20 Sept., 1565; Marie, bapt. 18 Jan., 1568; Margaret, bapt. 16 Apl., 1570; William, bapt., 5 Oct., 1572; Samuel, bapt. 26 Mch., 1575; Robert, bapt. 22 Feb., 1578 ["vixit annos 93" added in later ink].

John P. mar. Anne Gollop at Netherburie, 4 Feb., 1587-8.

Children of John P., Marie, bapt. 22 Jan., 1588; William, bapt. 21 Sept., 1590; Elinor, bapt. 29 Nov., 1592; Hector, bapt. 22 Oct., 1598; Edeth, bapt. 15 Feb., 1600-1; Elizabeth, bapt. 10 Oct., 1602; Benjamin, bapt. 21 Oct., 1604; Dorothy, bapt. 21 June, 1607; John, bapt., 19 Mch., 1608.

Wm. P. bur. in Milborne Church 28 Jan., 1591; Robert Harris mar. Elinor P. 17 Oct., 1591; Thos. Wyther mar. Margaret P., 10 May, 1596; Wm. P. mar. Margerie Andros 16 Jan., 1597.

Children of Robert P., Thomas, bapt. 1 Apl., 1604; Robert, bapt. 15 Dec., 1605, bur. 3 July, 1607; George, bapt. 15 Jan., 1608-9; Elizabeth, bapt. 28 Jan., 1610-11; Hugh, bapt. 3 Apl., 1614; Samuell, bapt. 11 Feb., 1615-6; Katheryn, bapt. 20 Dec., 1618; Anne, bapt. 29 Aug., 1624; Honor, bapt. 16 Mch., 1627-8, bur. 3 Dec., 1630.

Johan P., widow, bur. 30 Mch., 1609. Elizabeth, wife of Robert P., bur. 11 Oct., 1667. Robert P., "an antient man," aged 88, bur. 3 Apl., 1670.

Rev. F. W. Weaver has supplied the following abstract of W. Plucknet's Will, from the *Serel Wills* now in the possession of the Somerset Arch. Soc., at Taunton.

"Wylam Plucknett of Mylborn Porte, 12 Mar., 1540. My sons, John, Rychard, Wylam, Thomas, and Davy. Jone, my dr. Alys Halet. Wm. Exull, my wyffys sonne. Jone Hyde, my wyffys sonne [daughter]. Richard Hyde. John Exull, my wyffes sonne. John Clerke. My dr. Margaret. Katheryng my wyf. Overseers, Wm. Meer of Shurburne, John Plucknett of Horsyngton. Witnesses, John Warman, Wm. Bysshope, Tho. Cammerlayne, John Glod, John Clark. Ryc. Frye and John Clyd, governors of the children."

SAMPSON. Wyllyam Sampson, farm^r, mar. Julian Eastmond, 24 Oct., 1558.

UDALL OR UVEDALE. Margaret Vdayll, bapt. 14 Apl., 1538.

Dorothy Udall, bapt. 3 May, 1540.

George Udaill, bur. 12 Feb., 1540.

William Vuedalle, bapt. 17 May, 1541.

James Udaill, bapt. 22 May, 1542.

William Vuedall, bur. 28 Jan., 1542.

Thomas Day mar. Alice Vuedayll, 26 Feb., 1550.

In 1558 Sir Wm. Uvedale, Knt., possessed the manor, and died in 1562, leaving a son, Sir Henry, who served Sheriff in 1565. He married Isabella, dr. of Anthony Erenelly [Erneley], and had issue (besides others) Sir Edmund, who married (1) Elizabeth —, from whom he was divorced, and (2) Joan Michel, niece to Sir John Popham, Knt., and died *s.p.*, 1621. (Phelps' *Hist. of Somerset*, i, 291.) The pedigree in Hutchins, iii, 144, makes Sir Wm. Uvedale die in 1542.

WATKYNs. "Rychard Watkyns esquier Justice of Peace in this shier, a lover of Christes Ghospell, a good Subiect to his Prince, a paynefull Justice in the comon wealth, a maker of concord where he hard of discentiō, beloued of all mē, a most frendlie gentilmā to vs of this pish, &c., was buried at Holwall the xxijth day of October 1589."

Richard Watkins (son of Humphry Watkins of Holwell) mar. Mary dr. of Robt. Coker of Mapowder, and had issue Mary, dr. and h., mar. James Hanham of Purse Candel. Hutchins, iv, 521.

WILLIAMS. Richard Clarke mar. Barbara Williams, gent., 23 Sept, 1611.

William Young mar. Philidelpia Williams, 1 Aug., 1618.

Margaret Williams gentwoman, bur. 16 Jan., 1615-6.

YNGES. Philip Ynges, gent., mar. Catherine Sampson on S. Michael's day, 1606.

* * * The Rev. John Ingle Dredge, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, near Bideford, has pointed out that another instance of the alphabetical arrangement of a Register under Christian Names occurs at Bradford, in the Deanery of Holsworthy, Devon, the first volume of which extends from 1558 to 1705. This plan seems to have been adopted when the original register was copied in 1605, and to have been continued till the book was complete.

The following memorandum was omitted from its proper place on page 148.

“Prince Fredericke Palatine of Rhine was espoused to Ladie Elizabeth on St. John’s day, Knight of the Garter 7 of februarie, married y^e 17 of februarie 1612, went out of England in May, 1613.”

C. H. MAYO.

149. DORSET SMUGGLERS.—The following note, relating to smuggling in Dorset, is taken from pp. 314-6 of Vol. i. of *Chronicles of Bow Street Police-Office*, by Percy Fitzgerald, F.S.A., 1888.

“In October, 1827, application was made to Sir Richard Birnie* for the assistance of one of his principal officers to apprehend some of a most desperate gang of smugglers, who had assailed and wounded several of the persons engaged in the Preventive Service on the coast of Dorchester. Captain Jackson, inspector on that station, and Lieutenant Sparks, who acts under him, had received instructions to seize upon the smugglers, and Sir Richard Birnie directed Bishop† to join on this hazardous occasion.

“The smugglers had, on the day the conflict took place, landed 120 tubs of spirits on the beach, when they heard the report of a pistol (the signal from the watch of the Preventive Service) amongst the cliffs. The smugglers were armed with swords, pistols, and instruments called ‘swingles,’ which are made like flails, and with which they can knock people’s brains out. Those instruments are a new invention as weapons of attack, and there is no possibility of guarding against them, on account of their capacity of flying round the body. The place where the spirits were landed is called Ringbourn, and is in the vicinity of St. Alban’s Head, and a troop of the Preventive Service speedily attended to the summons, and attacked the gang. There were between 70 and 80 of the smugglers, and no more than ten of the Preventive Service, so that the latter were, of course, overpowered. Several were wounded upon both sides, and it is believed that two of the smugglers were killed ‘upon the spot.’ The swingles were found, upon this occasion, to do great execution—heads and arms were broken with them, and we understand that all round the coast they are now in use. Some of the

*Police Magistrate at Bow Street.

†Daniel Bishop, a Bow Street Runner.

Preventive Service had taken particular notice of the ringleaders of the gang, and warrants were issued for their apprehension. The captain of the gang keeps a public-house called the 'Ship,' near Woolbridge, on the Weymouth Road, his name is Lucas. Captain Jackson, his assistant, and Bishop, went well armed, at two o'clock in the morning, to Thomas Lucas's house. Bishop knocked at the door gently, and the smuggler asked, in a gruff tone, 'Who is there?' 'It's only I, Mr. Lucas,' replied Bishop, 'Mrs. Smith's little girl—I want a little drop of brandy for mother, for she is bad in her bowels.' 'Very well, my dear,' cried Lucas, and opening the door, found himself in the formidable grasp of the police officer."

A.

150. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—*Continued.*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78, xii. 113.)

1591.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
185	Cardrowe, William	Searne	Henry, son	14 Aug. 1591
176	Cox, Peter	Hanworthie	Edith, relict	17 May, 1591
163	Dollinge, Robert	Corfe Castell, died in City of Sarum	Thomas and Robert, sons	25 Jan., 1590
195	Fradesham, Edward	Wimborne Minster	Agnes, relict	24 Nov., 1591
166	Grundey, Thomas	Poole	Johane, mother	15 Feb., 1590
162	Howard, Henry, Vis- count Howard de Bindon	Bindon	Thomas, lord Howard, Viscount "moderno" Howard de Bindon, bro- ther	16 Jan., 1590
171	More, Richard	Thorneford	Edith, relict	2 Apl. 1591
197	Taylor, Thomas	Burton Mill juxta Bindon	Lucy, relict	18 Dec., 1591
165	Wrighte, William	Buckland	Margaret, relict	12 Feb., 1590

1592.

16	Abington, John	Overcompton	Margerie, relict	8 May, 1592
6	Bythewood, Edward	Milton	Richard, brother	10 Feb., 1591
14	Chapman, John, cler.	Langton al's Longton longe Blan- ford	Richard, brother	29 Apl., 1592
9	Deane Nicholas	Lyme Regis	Agnes, relict	4 Mar., 1591
34	Dewye, Matthew	Maperton, parish of Almore	Mary, relict	10 Nov., 1592
6	Eggleton, Richard	Waymouth and Mel- combe Regis	John Wotton, creditor	4 Feb., 1591
22	Harris, Francis	Upwaye	Joane Devenyshe, sister	3 June, 1592
1	Harte, Nicholas	Lyme Regis	Elizabeth, relict	11 Jan., 1591
23	Hingston, Thomas	Waymouth and Mel- combe Regis	Justinian, son, with con- sent of Joan, relict	1 July, 1592

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
16	Kinge, Robert	EasteOrchard	Richard, brother	9 May, 1592
3	Merifeilde, Ralph	Busshoppes Caundoll	Chrispiane, relict	25 Jan., 1591
14	Moore, Richard	Stower Est- over	Agnes, relict	15 Apl., 1592
9	Newton, Edward	Lyme Regis	Alice, relict	21 Mar., 1591
31	Peysun, Robert	Anstie, parish of Holtowne	John Morton, gen., credi- tor	17 Oct., 1592
19	Spiller, John	Shaftesbury	Henry, son	3 June, 1592
29	Williams, Henry	Wareham	George, brother, during minority of John, Elia- nore, Jane, and Mary, children of deceased	16 Sep., 1592
35	Winterhey, Giles	Widcombe	Joyce, relict	24 Nov. 1592

1593.

46	Bartlett al's Han- cocke, Robert	Piddletowne	Alice, relict	9 Feb., 1592
56	Brine, Robert	Rodipoole	William, brother	26 May, 1593
19	Cheverell, Hugh, arm.	Chantmorell	Roger Spencer, next-of- kin, with consent of Aline, relict, and Chris- topher, son	24 Dec., 1593
50	Edmondess, William	Netherbury	Thomas and Henry, sons	31 Mar. 1592
50	Frye, Matthew	Langtonlonge Blandford	William, son	31 Mar. 1592
70	Garrett, Dorothy, widow.	Gillingham	Benjamin Phillipps, next- of-kin	19 Oct., 1593
45	Grene, William	Gillingham	Honor, relict	12 Feb., 1592
46	Hancocke, Robert	see Bartlett		
56	Mighell, William	Sutton Wal- dron	William and James, sons	9 May, 1593
50	Minterne, John	Newland, parish of Bat- combe	Margaret, relict	26 Mar., 1592
74	Newman, John	Pole	Ursula Markam al's New- man, relict	10 Nov., 1593
57	Northover, Walter	Yeepe	Margaret. relict	8 May, 1593
53	Wallys, Richard	Melbury Osmond	Thomazine, relict	3 Apl., 1593

1594.

87	Asheborne, John	Wareham	Emotte, relict	10 Feb., 1593
24	Bartlett al's Han- cocke, Robert	Piddletowne	Eme Bartlett al's Framp- ton al's Hancocke, late wife of John, deceased, son of Robert Bartlett al's Hancocke, of goods left unadministered by Alice, relict of deceased, during minority of Nath- aniel, Mary, Elizabeth, and Rebecca, children of John Bartlett (see Adm., Feb., 1592)	26 Apl., 1594

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
85	Bingham, Robert, arm.	Melcombe Bingham	William Albert, of Middle Temple, London, yeoman	11 Feb., 1593
119	Brewer al's Moore, George	Sherborne	Grace, relict	31 Dec., 1594
109	Downe, Henry	Warham	Thomas White, of Warham, butcher, during minority of Thomas Vryn, next-of-kin	19 Sep., 1594
115	Gosse, Richard	Alderholt	Joan, relict	9 Nov., 1594
94	Hancocke, Robert	see Bartlett		
89	Martyn, Nicholas	Gillingham	Suzanne, relict	2 Mar., 1593
119	Moore, George	see Brewer		
86	Norwood, Thomas	Lime	Joane, relict	20 Feb., 1593
109	Olde, Agnes, widow	Sherborne	Catherine Pyke al's Olde, daughter, wife of Nicholas Pyke, of Sherborne, Smyth	5 Sep., 1594
93	Roffe, Robert	StockeGalyard	Anne, relict	18 Apl., 1594
118	Roman, Nicholas, senior	Lidlinch	Margaret, relict	5 Dec., 1594
106	Sillye, al's Sillia, Jeratte	Poole	John Wallis, Jane Payne, and Ellen Spencer, children	31 July, 1594
96	Somerton, Jerome	Milborne St. Andrew	Agnes, relict	10 May, 1594
90	Sylliar, Peter	Poole	Jarette Sylliar, relict, and Margaret Sylliar al's Pye, wife of Nicholas Pye, daughter	19 Mar., 1593
105	Vowell, John	CerneAbbotts	Elizabeth, relict	23 July, 1594
107	Welshe, John, cler.	Askerswell, rector of	George, brother, during minority of Marmaduke and Hugh. sons of deceased, with consent of Gertrude, relict	3 Aug., 1594
1595.				
148	Allen, Giles	Stockwood	William Munden, next-of-kin	27 Oct., 1595
126	Coothe, Margaret	Sherborne	John, son	11 Feb., 1594
139	Fulford, John	Bomethorne, parish of Poole	Julian, relict	10 July, 1595
125	Harris, Francis	Upwaye	Anne al's Agnes Robins, sister	5 Feb., 1594
132	Jenys, Barnard	Ryme	Thomas, brother, during minority of Walter, Elizabeth, and Christiane, children of deceased, with consent of Barsabe, relict	10 May, 1595
140	Lock, Thomas	Waymouth, Melcombe Regis	Mary relict	4 July, 1595
152	Mesurer, Thomas	Poole	Parnelle Mesurer, widow, mother of Dionysius and Edith Mesurer, next-of-kin, during their minority	6 Dec., 1595

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
130	More, Hugh	Weste Chel-borough	Giles More, next-of-kin	12 Apl., 1595
126	Mullens, Henry	Westhall	Thomas, son	12 Feb., 1594
143	Peddle, Richard	Etmister	Robert, brother	20 Aug., 1595
149	Phillipps, Thomas	Corffe Mullen	Robert Meredith, of Corffe Mullen, creditor	11 Nov., 1595
140	Pope, Morgan	Fifott	Joane, relict	5 July, 1595
136	Sampson, William	Bemister	John, brother	5 June, 1595
123	Sansham, Robert	Symonds-borough	John, brother (cancelled)	27 Jan., 1594
126	Stryde, John	Thorneford	Bazille Collins al's Stryde, sister	15 Feb., 1594
134	Vavcourte al's Vorkworth, Nicholas	Blandford Forum	John Cleves of Blandford Forum, merchant. and Richard Deane of Sturminster Marshall, yeoman, during minority of Ephraim and Margaret, children of deceased	31 May, 1595

(To be Continued.)

GEO. S. FRY.

151. "THE BYSHOPS' LASTE GOODNIGHT."

Where popery and innovations doe begin
 There Treson by degrees comes in,
 If they had ruled still where had we ben
 God keepe us from prelates.

1. Come downe, Prelats, all arowe
 Your protestasion bringes you lowe
 Have not wee alwayes tolde you so
 You are so saucy, prelates
 Come downe, prelates.
2. Canterbury, your armes from the steeple high
 The stormes have caused lowe to lye
 You knowe not how soone your selfe may dye
 Prepare your selfe, Canterbury,
 Downe must Canterbury.
3. Yorke, when you were Lincolne of late
 You were in the Tower, yet still you will prate
 How dare you proteste againste the whole state
 You are to bolde, Yorke
 Come downe, proude Yorke.
4. Durham, how dare you be soe bolde
 To have the parlamente by you controlde
 Twere better you to the Scots had ben solde
 You are deceived, Durham
 Come downe, olde Durham.

5. Coventry and Lich, your popery is knowne
Twere better you had let the parlamente alone
But now it's to late to make your mone
 You are faste, Coventry
 Come downe, Coventry.
6. Norwich is your remonstrance come to this
We now see what your humilytye is
Were you removed from Exeter for this
 You are led away Norwich
 Come downe, Norwich.
7. Asaph, what a change is heere
You that even now was soe greate a peere
And now a prisoner this new yeare
 You must lye by it, Asaph
 In the Tower, Asaph.
8. Bath and Wells, where is now thy hope
Canste not thou get a pardon from the Pope
To passe away without a cope
 Where arte thou, Bath and Wells
 Downe must Bath and Wells.
9. Hereforde was never so promoted
Since out of Convocation he was routed
To hasten this projecte it was fouted
 To bringe thee downe, Hereforde
 Downe must Hereforde.
10. Oxforde, the Students will curse thy facte
For doinge of such an ungodlie acte
Thy wed it now is utterlye crackte
 You are not for Oxforde
 But to the Tower, Oxforde.
11. Ely thou haste alway to thy power
Left the Church naked in a storne and shower
Now for it thou muste to thy olde friend the Tower
 To the Tower must Ely
 Come away Ely.
12. Gloster, goe tell olde William now
That you are made perforce to bowe
Meerely drawne in, thou knowste, though not how
 You must away, Gloster
 To pryson, poore Gloster.
13. Peterborough, England knowes thee well
Where is thy candell, booke and bell
Thy pardons now will never sell
 There's no helpe, Peterborough
 Goe must Peterborough.

14. Llandaff, provide for St. David's day
 Lest the leeke and red heringe run away
 Are you resolved to goe or to stay?
 You are called for, Llandaff.
 Come in, Llandaff.

London, imprinted in the Yeare that ended
 When the prelat's protestasion against the Parlament was vended
 And they were sent to the Tower as the olde Yeare ended
 By a dozen together
 In frosty weather.

Bishops { Only canonicall prayers
 { For we desyre it
 { No afternoon sermons.

Citizens { Wee'l no Bishops.

Rushworth's Hist. Coll. Part 3, Vol. 1, date Dec. 1641.

On 30th Dec. 1641. It was ordered by the Lords in Parli-
 ament that the Lord Archbishop of York his grace, the Ld. Bishops
 of Durham, Norwich, Coventry and Lichfield, St. Asaph, Bath
 and Wells, Hereford, Ely, Oxford, Gloucester, Peterborough, and
 Llandaff, being charged of High Treason by the house of
 Commons, shall forthwith be committed to the Tower.

On 27th Dec. 1641 There was a great concourse of citizens
 at and about Westminster, crying out "No Bishops."

[This Ballad has been kindly sent to *S. & D. N. & Q.*
 by the Rev. S. O. Baker, Vicar of Muchelney, who found it among
 some old papers belonging to the parish of Drayton; it is
 written in a contemporary hand, and as far as we know has not
 appeared in print before.

We give below the names of the Bishops, taken from Bishop
 Stubbs' "*Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum.*"

CANTERBURY. William Laud.

YORK. John Williams, cons. 1621 Lincoln; trans. 1641 York.

DURHAM. Thomas Morton, cons. 1616; trans. 1632 Durham.

COVENTRY AND LICHFIELD. Robert Wright.

NORWICH. Joseph Hall, cons. 1627 Exeter; trans. 1641 Nor-

ST. ASAPH. John Owen. [wich.

BATH AND WELLS. William Piers.

HEREFORD. George Coke.

OXFORD. Robert Skinner, cons. 1637 Bristol; trans. 1641
 Oxford.

ELY. Matthew Wren.

GLOUCESTER. Godfrey Goodman, deprived 1640.

PETERBOROUGH. John Towers.

LLANDAFF. Morgan Owen.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

152. VERSES INSCRIBED IN BOOKS. (I. vii. 321, viii. 387, II. ix. 20, xi. 90. 91. 92.)—On a blank leaf near the end of a “Breeches” Bible, (printed in 1615,) used as a family bible for entering births and deaths, from 1701 to 1751, by two generations of the family Filliter of Morden and Wareham, Dorset, are the following lines, neatly written in antiquated handwriting, unintelligible until recently deciphered in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum:—

Wholosoever doth Avis ffillyter
 Heer booke steall hee shall gooe to
 Exetor Jell all though hee wear
 A felvet quot it (yet?) hee shall gapp (go up)
 In a lader and downe in a Roape.

This Avis ffillyter was born at Sturminster Marshall in 1597, and the Bible was probably, therefore, a birthday gift to her on coming of age in 1618, at which date, consequently, the verses would be penned.

N.B. Any information as to the occurrence of the name Filliter (which was often in old times variously spelt, and sometimes with Ph instead of F,) in any ancient parish registers in the County of Dorset, where the family seems to have lived since about the year 1500, will be gladly received by

EDWD. FILLITER, 3, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.

153. As rude a doggerel as perhaps any of the preceding was in use I believe at Blundell's School, Tiverton, some 15 years ago.

He who prigs what isn't his'n
 When he is caught is sent to pris'n.
 She who prigs what isn't her'n
 Shall on the treadmill take a turn.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

154. DORSET SESSIONS AND ASSIZES, 1614-1638. (I. v. 235, vii. 305, ix. 40.)—At the Assizes and General Gaol Delivery, held at Sherborne, on Thursday, 12th July, 3 Car. I (1627), before Sir John Walter, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir John Dinham, one of the Barons of the said Exchequer, a further order was made in regard to the House of Correction at Sherborne in the following terms:—

“ffor as much as this Co^{rt}e was informed upon petiçon frõ the grand jury for and on the behalfe of the whole Countie that wheras by an order formeriye made at the assises held for this Countye the 27th of July last, it was ordered that the house of Correction for this Countye should be wholly remoued unto Dorchester from Sherborne, That contrary unto the said order at the last Sessions held for this Countye at Sherborne it was ordered that the said house of Correction should not be kept

wholly at Dorchester but be divided part to Sherborne and part to Dorchester, w^{ch} is a far greater charge to the Countye then otherwise it would be if it were kept wholly at Dorchester, and is contrarie unto the said former order made in that behalfe. It is therefore ordered at this present assises That the said house of Correction shalbe remoued from the said Toune of Sherborne unto the Toune of Dorchester according to the said former order, there to remaine from the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist last past for one whole yeare upon approbacon as by the said former order of the 27th of July is appointed and that the said order be performed in all points according to the tennor and effect therof. p. Cuř.”

Δ.

155. “SCRIM, SCHRIM, SKREANE, A BATH APOTHECARY.” (II. xii. 127.)—The young man referred to by Sir Horace Mann was, without doubt, Mr. William Skrine, the only son of the wealthy and well-known Apothecary of Bath. Mr. Skrine, the elder, erected a monument to the memory of his first wife and members of her family in Bath Abbey. It is no longer to be found there; but stands recorded in Hargrave’s Monumental Inscriptions (an Additional MS. in Brit. Mus.) thus

“On a stone with a Coat of Arms.”

—
 “Honor, wife of Mr. William Skrine
 “Apothecary of this City and daughter
 “of Colonel John Hungerford by his wife
 “Elizabeth daughter of John Champneys Esq.
 “She died June 24. 1704.

Also her Father and Mother lye interred
 near this place.

—
 Mr. Skrine left a will [Plymouth 108] dated 4th Decr., 1725, from which it appears that he was twice married, and left a widow, Ann. The following are some items of his will:—

To my wife, Ann Skrine, lands in Widcombe and Lyncombe.

To my daughter Elizabeth, £3000.

Annuities of £20 each to my brothers Nathaniel and Henry.

To my nephew Thos. Pritchard all the goods now in my shopp, and all my physical medicines and druggs: and my house in the Market Place at Bath for 4 years at £80, to pay rent to my Ex^x.

Residue to my son William now under 21. My wife to be Ex^x and Guardian to my son and daughter.

Proved by Ann Skrine, Relict, May 11, 1726.

The surname of Mrs. Ann Skrine is unknown to me, but it may have been Pritchard, if the nephew, named in Mr. Skrine’s

Will, was on the wife's side. She died in 1758, intestate, and her son William administered to her estate. Mr. Peach, in his *Historic Houses of Bath*, tells us that Mr. Wm. Skrine, the son, sold Claverton Manor, which his father had purchased (1714), to Ralph Allen in 1758. This would be eight years after his sumptuous display in Florence, and immediately after his mother's death. His extravagance may have led to the sale. Not many incidents of his life are on record, but one thing stands to his credit, he presented the Rev. Richard Graves to the Rectory of Claverton in 1748.

FRANCIS J. POYNTON.

156. With reference to the Skrine mentioned by Dr. Brushfield in your December number, allow me to state that he was the son of a Bath apothecary. This gentleman, early in the last century, married a young widow named Savil, by whom he had the Mr. "Scrim" to whom Sir Horace Mann contemptuously refers. Mrs. Savil occupied the historic mansion, Hungerford House, near the West Gate, built by one of the Hungerfords in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1643, Sir Edward Hungerford garrisoned it for the king. In 1694, the house belonged to Lord Lexington, who, having at a later period to pay a legacy to Mrs. Savil, gave her the house in lieu thereof. After the "great Apothecary's" marriage with that lady, they continued until his death, to reside in the mansion, which, down to the close of the century, was called "Skrine's Lower House." In 1746 the Princess Caroline and the Princess of Hesse, daughters of George II, took up their residence in it, and lived there some two years. About 1790 the fine old house was let to one Hetling, a wine merchant, by whom it was used for his business purposes, and until recently was called Hetling House. Since the death of Hetling, sixty or more years ago, it has been used for all sorts of purposes; amongst others it was for some time the head-quarters of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, then it was used for an Odd Fellows' Lodge. Externally, through all its vicissitudes and mutations, the building retained a certain amount of dignity, whilst amidst all the neglect internally one of the rooms retains a good deal of its original stateliness; in one of the well-preserved panels there is a fairly executed Coat-of-arms, which local antiquaries always, but erroneously, described as the armorial bearings of the Hungerfords. They are really the arms of an old Somersetshire family named Clarke, one of whom occupied the mansion after the last of the Hungerfords.

There have been, and are still, many families of the name of Skrine, now pronounced Skreene, formerly Skryne, between whom no connection can be traced. Whether the "great Apothecary's" branch has been perpetuated through the son whom Sir Horace Mann derided I cannot say, but I am able confidently to affirm that,

although there may have been a relationship, the Warleigh Manor and Claverton Manor Squire is not a descendant.

The future preservation of this historic mansion is now assured by the fact that it has been acquired by the Rev. Canon Brooke for the Abbey Parish, judiciously repaired, and adapted as a *Church House*.

R. E. PEACH, Bath.

157. SUCCESSION OF NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS IN DORSET. LYME REGIS. (I. viii. 370, II. ix. 13, x. 51, xii. 118).—Rev. AMOS SHORT, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. On leaving College he became chaplain to Lady Clark of Suffolk, and in 1645 settled at Topsham, and was ordained by the Seventh Classical Presbytery at London, March 2, 1646. In 1650 he was presented to the Parish Church of Lyme Regis. On the Act of Uniformity coming into force Aug. 24, 1662, he was ejected from his living and cast off by his father, (a gentleman of good estate at Ashwater, Devon) for his nonconformity. He continued to exercise his ministry in Lyme, as opportunity offered, in private houses, for some years, but was almost always the subject of persecution, and was imprisoned successively in Exeter, Dorchester and Portsmouth. By an order in council dated 9th January, 1686-7, he was set at liberty, and died at Exeter July 18, 1697, aged 81.

Rev. MATTHEW GAY succeeded Mr. Short and continued in the pastorate 36 years.

Rev. JOHN WHITTY settled here in 1735. In 1745, the chapel having become too small for the congregation, a new chapel was commenced, which occupied the extraordinary period of nine years in erection. Mr. Whitty superintended the work himself, and his descendants assert that he made the pulpit, the front of the galleries, and all the mouldings with his own hands. He died 1765, and was buried in the parish churchyard. After his death four volumes of his sermons were published under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Whitty who, in destroying some papers, inadvertently destroyed the Church Records.

The next Pastor was Rev. — PEARSON who remained eight years, and was the first minister affected with Arianism.

Rev. JOHN REED HARRIS succeeded Mr. Pearson in 1775. He was a decided Arian, and during his ministry the church passed through twenty-three troublous years. Early in 1798 his pastorate terminated, and he settled at Ilminster, where he died January 23, 1800.

Rev. JAMES WHEATON settled 1798; was ordained May 1, 1800; and continued here until his death March 1, 1818.

Rev. JOHN GLEED succeeded; 1818 to 1828. After settling for a short time at Seaton he emigrated to Canada, and afterwards became the pastor of a prosperous church in the United States.

Rev. EBENEZER SMITH came from Martock, 1828, and removed to Milborne Port, 1838.

Rev. G. JONES, of Homerton College, settled March 24, 1839, was ordained Aug. 28 in the same year, and removed to Portsmouth, 1844.

Rev. F. RICE settled Oct. 1844, and died of brain fever Nov. 18, the same year.

Rev. — JAMES, 1844 to 1846.

Rev. F. Newman, April 1847, to Nov. 1852.

Rev. B. Hudson, from Spring Hill College, Feb. 3, 1853.—obliged to resign on account of ill-health in the same year.

Rev. SAMUEL KNELL, Nov. 18, 1853.

JOSEPH OGLE.

158. BRANKSEA CASTLE.—The following, from the *Commons' Journals*, under date of 31 May, 1645, may be worth inserting in *S. & D. N. & Q.*

“Whereas Brunksea Castle, in the Co. of Dorsett, being of special Concernment for the preservation of the Town and Garrison of Poole in these Times of Danger, is much decayed and needs present Reparations; and the Soldiers there much behind of their Pay. It is Ordained by the Lords and Commons, assembled in Parliament, That the Commissioners for the Excise do give Order unto their Sub-Commissioners in the said County of Dorsett and Garrison of Poole, to pay unto Henry Harding, Captain of the said Castle of Brunksea, out of the Moiety of the Excise which shall be collected in that County and Town of Poole, and reserved to the State by an Ordinance of the 12th of April last, the sum of Three hundred Pounds for the Repairing of the said Castle, and for Payment of his Men. Whose Receipt with this Order shall be to them and every of them a sufficient Discharge.”

W. D. PINK.

159. WOMEN-WITCHES.—[From the London Magazine and Monthly Chronologer, March, 1736.]

Wednesday, 24. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for repealing the statute made in 1st of K. James I. entitled an “Act against Conjuraton, Witchcraft, and dealing with evil and wicked Spirits.”

The odd notions which prevailed upon this head, when the Act now repealed had its full operation, may partly appear by the following extract from a book published in 1627, by Rich. Barnard, Minister of Batcombe, in Somersetshire, entitled “A Guide to Grand Jurymen about the trial of Witches.”

There are more women witches (says he) than men, and it may be for these reasons—

I. Satan is setting upon these rather than on men, since his unhappie onset and prevailing with Eve.

II. Their more credulous nature, and apt to be misled and deceived.

III. For that they are commonly more impatient and more superstitious, and being displeas'd more malicious and so more apt to bitter cursings and far more revengeful according to their power than men, and so herein more fit instruments of the Divell.

IV. They are more tongue-ripe, and less able to hide what they know from others. and therefore in this respect are more ready to be teachers of Witch-craft to others, and to leave it to children, servants, or to some others, than men.

V. And lastly, because when they think they can command, they are more proud in their rule, and more busy in setting such on work whom they may command, than men, and therefore the Divell laboureth most to make them Witches; because they upon every light displeasure will set him on work, which is that which he desireth.—See instances in Bodin in his *Dæmonomania*, and the Confession of Mother Demdike, a Lancashire Witch—for he will ask and press to be commanded; and if he be called upon and not set to work, it may cost the party his or her life, so displeas'd is he if he be not set to work, which women will be ready enough to do.”

W. J. ANDREW, Batcombe.

[The full title of this book is to be found at page 10 of the “Writings of Richard Bernard,” by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

“A guide to grand Jury men, divided into two Bookes: In the First, is the Authors best advice to them what to doe, before they bring in a Billa vera in cases of Witchcraft, with a Christian Direction to such as are too much given upon every crosse to thinke themselves bewitched. In the Second, is a Treatise touching Witches good and bad, how they may be knowne, evicted, condemned, with many particulars tending thereunto. By Rich. Bernard.

Prov. xvii, 15: ‘He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just; even they both are abomination to the Lord.’ ‘Thou shalt therefore inquire and make search, and aske diligently, whether it bee truth, and the thing certain.’ Deut. xiii, 14.

London: Printed by *Felix Kingston* for *Ed. Blackmore*, and are to be sold at his shop at the great South dore of *Pauls*. 1627.”

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

160. HARD WINTERS AND WILD-FOWL.—Hard winters drive many kinds of water birds to southern shores and rivers, as every one knows. They come to escape from greater cold in the north, as every one supposes. Yet does not the last winter bring a difficulty down on this theory? We had arctic cold in the south.

Rare water birds, such as hoopers and bitterns, duly appeared, and were duly shot, near Weymouth. But the zones were transposed for the time. The more north the more mild was the air. What made the hoopers leave their native, temperate Iceland for strange, arctic Dorset?

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

161. STURMINSTER MARSHALL. (II. x. 43.)—The following notes are taken from the Court Rolls of this parish, formerly in the possession of the late Sir W. W. Yea.

Liberty of } The Court Leet and Law day there held
Sturminster } for Sir William Walter Yea, Baronet,
Marshall. } The Rev. William Rush Hallet Churchill, clerk,
John Trenchard Pickard, Esquire, and other
Lords of the said liberty, 14th Nov., 1837....before George
Filliter, gent., steward there.

Bailiff: Henry Legg, appointed.

Constables: John Bull, appa. John Pike, app^d.

Tithing Man: William Chaffey, app^d.

Hayward: Henry Cox, exca.

Then follow the names of the Jury, who were 12 in number, besides John Reeves, their foreman.

“We Present that the ancient and accustomed day of making up the fences against the wheat field is the Eve of old St. Martin, but in pursuance of a late agreement we present that the same be done, and the folds carried out therefrom, by All Hallows Eve.

We Present that it is and hath been a custom time immemorial to pay 1½d. yearly for every cow that is milked within the Parish of Sturminster Marshall, in lieu of the tithe milk of such cow and no more.

We Present that Mead Gate be hung up, and the fences about the meadow be sufficiently made up by the 12th day of Feb., and so kept until the 11th day of August next, on pain of 20/- on each person offending.

We Present that Picked Hurst Mead be rid by the 9th of July next, on pain of 20/- on each person neglecting.

We Present that Round Hurst Ends Lands, Medway, and Tut Mead be rid by the 4th day of July next, on pain of 20/-.... neglecting.

We Present that the Barley fields be sufficiently fenced, and the folds carried out therefrom, by the 5th day of April next, on pain of 20/- on each person offending.

We Present that the Barley and other fields having Corn in them be not broke with sheep or other cattle till the Corn is rid therefrom, on pain of 20/- on each person offending.

We Present that Jacob's drove hedge be sufficiently made up by the owners thereof before Nov. 1st next, on pain of 20/-.... neglecting.

Also we Present that no person do encroach on another's lands or common.

We Present that no stone colt above the age of one year be put into the common, on pain of 20/- . . .offending.

We Present that all Pigs within the Liberty be ringed within six days next ensuing, on pain of 4d. for each pig on the owner thereof.

We Present that no person do put any ridged ball horse into any of the Commons, unless side fettered, on pain of 20/-offending.

We Present that no person do put any mangy or glandered horse or other infected cattle into any of the Commons, on pain of 20/-offending.

We Present that the fences against the Commons and fields, except the wheat field, be sufficiently made up by 1st Dec. next,20/-neglecting.

We Present that it hath been a custom time immemorial within the Parish of Sturminster Marshall to pay the proprietor of the tithes of the said parish, or his under-tenant for the time being, 6d. for every bull calf weaned within the said parish at the time of weaning such bull calf, and no more, and 6d. for every cow calf weaned within the said parish at the time of weaning such cow calf, and no more, until such cow calf comes to the pail to be milked.

We Present that it is and hath been a custom time immemorial within the Parish of Sturminster Marshall, to pay the proprietor of the tithes of the said parish, or his tenant for the time being, 1/- for every colt foaled within the parish at the time of foaling, and no more," &c., &c.

Signed by John Reeves and others.

In Court Rolls, under date 1807, the jury made the following presentment:—"Also we Present that Thomas Pinder did in 1806 depasture a mare and colt in Shapwick Marsh, whereas he ought to have depastured a mare or gelding only there."

In reference to the Article in II. x. 43, the following additions or corrections may be made.

GREENSTREET FIELD is said on good authority to be so called from the Roman Road which ran through it from Badbury to Dorchester. Hutchins, in his Introduction, p. vi (3rd Edit.), calls it *Great-street* field, but this is a mistake.

THE OPEN ARABLE FIELDS were not usually left fallow the third year but were seeded down with the barley the second year, and so remained till the ley ground was ploughed for wheat.

BUTIS. In the Moor-Court Court Rolls of 1710, are entries:

2 qrs. 13 lugs In Greenstreet Field, a Butt 3/-.

1 a. 0 r. 22 p. In Grazy Furlong, a Butt 5/11.

In an indenture, dated 1725, is mentioned "one piece of meadow called a Butt lying in foremead."

SHAPWICK MARSH.—From a loose memorandum it would appear that the Marsh was thrown open for cattle, first, on June 11, secondly, on August 11.

THE GORGES MANOR was sold in 1588 by Arthur Gorges and his brother Edward to John Lacye, citizen and clothworker, of London, for £750, and was asserted to be of the clear yearly value of £17 16s. The Yea family acquired it by marriage. Sir W. W. Yea's farm is styled in the Court Rolls of 1806 "formerly Gorges and Ettericks."

J. CROSS, Sturminster Marshall.

162. SERVINGTON FAMILY, (I. ii. 70, iii. 128, 129).—Two references to members of this family occur in the Decanal Visitations of West Harnham, Wilts, in the years 1480 and 1485, respectively, contained in the volume entitled "*Miscellanca et Statuta quoad Sarum.*" On the 18th May, in the former year, the Dean's Commissary visited the Chapel of Harnham annexed to Coombe Bissett, and one Nicholas Servington is named in reference to a report which had arisen to the prejudice of another person. The following quotation speaks for itself, and is interesting as an example of the use of Canonical Compurgation, so generally employed in Ecclesiastical Courts in former days. Nicholas Servington himself does not occur in the pedigree of the family as given in Hutchins, iii, 422.

"Johanna Yong' uxor Williemi Yong' diffamata per quendam Thomam Zaunder de West Harnham crimine Incontinentie cum quodam Nicholao Servington commisse, Vocato dicto Thoma Zawnder et presente eodem nichilque contr adicente, obtulit se purgationi canonicè super crimine sibi sic impotatum : quam judex admisit ad eandem ffactaque proclamatione publica nemineque contradicente perclusoque termino ad dicendum in postmeridiem eandem Johannam per Juramentum suum canonicè vna cum compurgatoribus suis Juiliana Yong', Editha May al's Dyer, Nicholaa Gylys, et Cristina Warner, in forma juris iuratis, admisit et sue pristinae bone fame restituit."

On the 20th March, 1485, a Visitation was again held at West Harnham, when "Magister Galfridus Elies prebendarius prebende ibidem comparuit per Dominam Katerinam Servyngton firmariam ibidem que soluit procuraciones, viz. vijs. vjd." (p. 48). This seems to be the lady who is mentioned in the pedigree as the wife of David Servington, and a tenant of land at Damerham, Wilts, in 1488. She was not holding under the Prebendary as farmer in 1480, as in that year Richard Cole was acting in this capacity.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

163. WILLIAM KETHE, RECTOR OF CHILD OKEFORD SUPERIOR, 1561.—The following particulars, relating to this noteworthy Dorset Incumbent, have been communicated by the Rev. Canon Sir Talbot Baker:—

In the works of John Knox, collected and edited by David Laing, Edinburgh, Bannatyne Club, 1855, Vol. iv, p. 572, it is stated that William Kethe is usually supposed to have been a

native of Scotland, and his name evidently denotes Scottish extraction. He and his wife arrived at Geneva in November, 1556. Whether he held any preferment in England before his exile has not been ascertained. It is said he assisted in the translation of the Geneva Bible, first printed in 1560. In the "Brief Discourse of the Troubles at Frankfort" we find that, after the death of Queen Mary, Kethe was sent on a mission to the English Churches in different parts of Germany and Helvetia for effecting a reconciliation. As an author, his name is connected with a popular ballad against Popery, "Tye thy mare, Tom boye," and another "Of misrules contending." "William Kethe his Seeing Glasse, sent to the Nobles and Gentlemen in England" is a prose tract, probably printed at Geneva about 1557. He has some verses as an address to the reader, subjoined to Goodman on Obedience, 1558. The only other printed work, with which his name is connected, is "A Sermon at Blanford Forum in the Countie of Dorset, on Wensday the 17 of Januarie last past, at the Sessioun holden there, &c., by William Kethe, Minister and Preacher of God's Word," 1571, printed at London by John Daye. 12mo. It is dated at Child Ockford, 29th January, 1570-1, and dedicated to Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, who was his patron.

According to "A Brief Discours off the troubles begonne at Franckford in Germany, Anno Domini 1554 &c., MDLXXV." reprinted, page for page, London, John Petherham, 1846,—

Pp. xxvi and liii Kethe was at Frankfort, Dec. 3, 1554, and August 27, 1555, and left shortly August 31, 1555.

P. clxxxv. He was at Geneva in 1557. Sent to Arrow, Basel, Strassburg, Worms, Frankfort, &c., Dec. 15, 1557.

P. clxxxviii. Letter dated 15 off December [1558] signed Miles Coverdale, John Putain, William Whittingham, &c. Answer sent by Kethe is dated Frankfort, January 3, 1559.

P. cxc. "Nowe when as W. Kethe was returned to Geneva with answer from the congregations and companies that were dispersed in sundry places of Germany and Helvetia, the congregation prepared themselves to depart, saviinge certaine whiche remained behinde the reste, to witt, to finishe the bible, and the psalmes bothe in meeter and prose, whiche were already begoon."

P. cxv. The Erle off Warwick at his beinge at Newhauen, had not a minister there left, but Maister Kethe alone.*—When the Erle off Warwick was sent to subdue the Popish rebels in the north partes, the preachers off the Queens Maiesties Army were Kethe, Temes, and Standon, &c. This rebellion was in 1569.

In the Scottish Psalter, Printed at Edinburgh By Robert Lekprevik, M.D. LXV., the Hundredth Psalm is thus given.

Psalme C. VV. Ke.

*P. He exhortheth all to serve the Lord, who
hathe chosen vs, & pre-
served vs, and to entre into his assemblies
to praise his Name.*

* This was in 1563.

- All people that on earth do dwell
Sing to the Lord with chereful voyce :
Him serue with feare, his praise fourth tel :
Come ye before him and reioyce.
3. The Lord, ye Knowe, is God in dede :
VWithout our aide, he did vs make :
VVe are his folke : he doth vs fede,
And for his shepe he doth vs take.
4. Oh, enter then his gates with praise :
Approche with ioye his courtes vnto ;
Praise, laude, and blesse his Name alwayes,
For it is semely so to do.
5. For why ? the Lord our God is good :
His mercy is for euer sure :
His trueth at all tymes firmly stodee,
And shall from age to age indure.

Information is sought as to the exact place and date of Kethe's death. The Register of Burials of Child Okeford only goes back to Oct. 20th, 1652. The earliest Register of Baptisms and Burials of the Archdeaconry of Dorset dates from 1732—the previous one having presumably been burnt in the Great Fire at Blandford in 1731. Nor does Kethe's name appear among the Probates of Wills of the Diocese of Bristol, in which Dorset was in his time included.

164. EPITAPH BY HANNAH MORE.—This production of the Muse of our Somerset Poetess has not, so far as I know, been printed, although another one to the memory of an earlier member of the same family is included in the collected edition of her works, published in 1830. The Epitaph is to be found on the north wall of the chancel of Claybrooke Church, co. Leicester.

E. H. BATES, Great Claybrooke.

In Memory of Anna and Emma, tenderly beloved daughters of Thomas and Anne Dixey of Claybrooke Hall, Who delighted in the service of their God and Saviour, And were anxious to point out to others the Paths of true Religion.

Anna died 3rd Oct., 1801, aged 20.

Emma died 28th April, 1805, aged 22.

Sweet Pair ! From life, love, friendship, snatch'd away,
When your fair dawn announc'd so bright a day !
Where now the hopes your blooming virtues raised !
Friends to the friendless poor ! Where now are fled
The tongue that taught them, and the hand that fed ?
Yet not untimely snatch'd, that Power which saw
His promise was your trust, His word your law ;

Whose eye the future as the present sees,
 For service unperformed, your meed decrees,
 Cut off from life its sorrows, sins, and cares,
 Its toil abridges, and its sufferings spares,
 In mercy views the deed design'd as done,
 And gives the prize before the race is run.—HANNAH MORE.

165. WITHAM FRIARY.—In the Letters relating to the suppression of the Monasteries, edited for the Camden Society by T. Wright, there is a letter of Dr. Layton's, dated from Bristol, concerning the Commissioners' visit to Glastonbury and Maiden Bradley. It mentions also Bruton Priory and the cell at Farley. The reader expects an account of Witham, the only other monastery thereabouts. And these words occur: "Within the Charter Howse hath professide and done althynges accordyng as I shall declare yow at large to morwe erly" (p. 59). I would suggest that the MS. has been misread and that the passage must run: "Witham the Charter House," &c. The writer would seem to imply that the Carthusians there were more amenable than their London brethren, perhaps more like Prior Horde of Hinton, whose "conscience would not suffer him willingly to give over" his house, but who "was contented to obey" (Gasquet ii. 300). Witham was surrendered, says Burnet (*Records* 1, Book 3.3.) on Feb. 15, 1539, by the prior and 12 monks. Have any details of the surrender been preserved? If so, have they appeared in print? Thirteen brethren was, I believe, the complement according to the foundation.

W. E. DANIEL.

[In Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi. 3., the following Pension List is given:

		<i>Witham.</i>		£	s.	d.
John Mychell Prior..	33	6	8
John Wele	6	13	4
John Dove	6	13	4
John Smythe	6	13	4
Tho. Segeforde	6	13	4
John Clyffe	6	13	4
John Lawson	6	13	4
Nyc. Lychefylde (Impotent)	8	0	0
John Mychelson	6	13	4
Rich Woodnett	8	0	0
John Mylett	6	13	4
Alnett Hales	6	13	4
Thrustone Hyckemans* (late Proctor)..				8	0	0
Hugh Bytt	2	0	0
John Swansco	2	0	0

* Ob. 6 Dec., 1575. (Gasquet, II. 486.)

From Willis's "*Mitred Abbies*," II. 201, we learn that

John Michel last Prior with 12 Monks surrendered 15 Mar., 1539, and had a pension of £33 6s. 4d., which he still enjoyed in 1553, and that John Clyffe (£6 13s. 4d.) and John Swynneshowe (£2) were still living at that time.

In Canon Dixon's History, II. 116 (note), it is stated that Witham surrendered to Dr. Petre on Mar. 5, 1539.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET].

166. PRANKETS *alias* ST. PANCRAS.—In the parish of Old Cleeve, Somerset, about three-quarters of a mile from Cleeve Abbey, and on the road to Roadwater, is a collection of half-a-dozen cottages, known locally as *Prankets*, but called in the last census *Pancras*. One of these cottages, lying immediately below and on the left of the road, presents traces of ecclesiastical architecture, consisting of an Early English doorway and window—the latter blocked up. The dimensions are: Length 34ft., breadth 14ft., (exterior measurement). There is nothing within to denote that the building was once of a religious nature, but tradition unhesitatingly asserts that it was "a chapel where a priest lived." I have not access to the documents at Wells which may throw some light on the matter, and shall be obliged if any reader who has, will assist me with information. There can be little doubt that the building *was* a chapel, in all probability served by a monk of Cleeve. St. Pancras is the dedicatory saint of Bagborough, but, so far as I know, of no other Church in West Somerset.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

167. THE GENESIS OF THE UNITED STATES, a narrative of the movement in England, 1605-1616, which resulted in the Plantation of North America by Englishmen, disclosing the contest between England and Spain for the possession of the soil now occupied by the United States of America; set forth through a series of Historical MSS., now first printed. By Alexander Brown, Member of Virginia Hist. Society, F.R. Hist. S.E., &c. With 100 Portraits, Maps and Plans. In two Vols. London: W. Heinemann, 1890. Pp. xxxviii, 1157. Price £3 13s. 6d. net.

If our readers desire to possess a work of permanent historical value, finely printed and copiously illustrated, replete with documents not hitherto printed or practically inaccessible, relating to the early history of the settlement of North America, they cannot do better than purchase Mr. Brown's *Genesis of the United States*, which we have much pleasure in introducing to their notice. Mr. Brown has been for many years known to our Dorset Editor as a student of infinite pains, a patient investigator, and a thorough master of his subject, both generally and in

detail. The *raison d'être* and method of his work are sufficiently indicated by the title, and in the two handsome volumes before us is contained all the contemporary evidence now available for this period, together with an Introduction, Notes, and Memoranda, and a Biographical Index of the names of about 1450 persons mentioned in the history. Some 93 of the documents here printed, are new material, specially procured from the Spanish Archives at Simancas.

We need add nothing more than to say that this work is an indispensable addition to the library of every person interested in American History, whether as a student or a general reader.

Δ.

168. ASHMORE, CO. DORSET. A HISTORY OF THE PARISH, with Index to the Registers 1651 to 1820. By E. W. WATSON, M.A., of the Society of St. Andrew, Salisbury. 1890. John Bellows, Gloucester. Sq. 8°, pp. xv, 136, + [1]. With map in case, and Barber Pedigree. Price 6s.

This work, which is the latest addition to the Dorset *Bibliotheca*, will occupy a permanent position in the ranks of the topographical literature of the county. Ashmore is a parish adjoining the boundary of Wiltshire, about 5 miles from Shaftesbury, and within the confines of Cranborne Chase, and in the course of eleven chapters Mr. Watson has told the tale of the history of its Lords, and the Manor and Yardlands, together with an account of the Church and Rectors. Chapters II and III, dealing with the land system, which continued with but little alteration from Domesday till the enclosure of the parish in 1856, are of much interest, and the Index to the Registers is a feature worthy of imitation by the future historians of other parishes. In the account of the Rectors many particulars have been gathered of the family of Clarke alias Kelway, members of which occur at Todber, Hazlebury Bryan, Mappowder, Long Burton, and Nether Compton, as well as at Ashmore, and a carefully prepared tabular pedigree of the Barber family is also given.

Can readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* explain the mysterious *Gappergennies*? In a lonely place in Ashmore, near Folly Hanging Gate, where a barrow was formerly situated "till within living memory strange sounds were made by creatures in the air called Gappergennies," otherwise Gabbygammies. When the barrow was levelled, about 50 years ago, and the bones it contained *buried in the churchyard*, these strange sounds ceased. It may be noted that Halliwell mentions *Gennies* as a Devonshire word for turkeys, and *Ganner*, as a form of gander, is used in various dialects.

We conclude this brief notice by strongly recommending this volume to our Subscribers.

Δ.

[Gappergennies are evidently "Gabriel Hounds," or "Bean Geese," see *N. & Q.* Vol. v. pp. 534, 596.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

169. ARMORIALS OF THE SALTER FAMILY, by S. James A. Salter, F.R.S.

Explanation of the Plate.

- Fig. 1. Original Coat. *cir.* A.D. 1300.
 Fig. 2. Newport—Salop and Essex branch. *cir.* A.D. 1426.
 Fig. 3. Richard Salter, third son of Thomas Salter of Oswestry. A.D. 1434.
 Fig. 4. Sir Thomas Salter, gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII, May 2, 1513. Also the Suffolk branch.
 Fig. 5. Arms of Richard Salter (also his brothers) of Newport Salop, who went into Essex *cir.* 1525 as Chief Officer of Bishop Nix, of Norwich. 1st and 4th quarters. Salter of Newport: 2nd and 3rd the Shrievalty Arms of his uncle, Chief Justice Salter, Sheriff of Salop in 1521.
 Fig. 6. Second son of Robert Salter, Whitchurch, Dorset. *cir.* A.D. 1550.
 Fig. 7. Northamptonshire and Warwickshire branch. *cir.* A.D. 1560.
 Fig. 8. Third son of Robert Salter, Whitchurch, Dorset. Sir Nicholas Salter, A.D. 1616.
 Fig. 9. Sir William Salter, Knight Carver to King Charles I. A.D. 1628.

The Armorial Bearings of the Salter Family (of Dorset and Somerset from Salop) are worth considering, as being an exceptionally good example of what is known in Heraldry as "Differencing;" that is, a modification, by change or addition, of some previously existing Coat of Arms.

These heraldic Differences are of two kinds,— those which are simply for cadency of birth, and are worn by their bearers only temporarily and during the life of the father; and those which are permanent, belonging to a family branch and passing to the descendants of that branch. The former have been not infrequently confounded with the latter through ignorance; but they are essentially distinct.

It is to the latter form of Differencing, the modification of the original Arms of the House for branches that have set up new Houses for themselves, that I am alluding in this communication.

Differenced Coats of Arms are frequently to be met with; but their histories,—the persons, circumstances and times with which they were originally associated,—can be traced in comparatively few. It is the knowledge of these particulars as regards the Salter Armorials which confers on them an exceptional interest.

The Salter family bore arms before the name was evolved in its final and present shape. It is a trade-name, or one derived from a vocation. The Salters were the manufacturers of Salt, produced by the evaporation of the water of brine springs,¹ and the particular family of Salters, to which I here refer, owned and occupied the brine-spring country of South Cheshire and North Shropshire, extending from Nantwich to Oswestry.

It may be interesting to record here the steps by which the name was evolved from the vocation, and the sources whence the particulars have been obtained.

John de le Sel. A.D. 1211. Records of Shrewsbury Abbey.

John de Selfac². A.D. 1240. A Fœdary of the Barony of Clun.

Thomas Salte³. A.D. 1250-72. Leiger Book of Shrewsbury Abbey.

Thomas le Saltere. A.D. 1244. Charter.

Isolda de Saltere. A.D. 1305. Charter.

William the Saltere. A.D. 1341. Charter.

Thomas le Salter. A.D. 1392. Charter.

Thomas Salter. May 7, 1393. A Court of Record of Oswestry.

These were the successive changes which ended in the simple name as now used; the most general of the variant forms from 1244 to 1392 having been Le Saltere.

How early the family became 'armiger' I am unable to say; but there is cogent evidence to show that they were so in the reign of Edward I., and the date may be given presumably as not later than 1300. The original arms of the house were ten golden billets, arranged 4, 3, 2 and 1, on a red field: and a very eminent Herald has suggested that the billets of wood referred to the fuel used in the salt production.

As regards the early date when the Salters first bore arms I may mention, without going into an extended argument, that there appears in the Dunstable Roll, (A.D. 1308) a coat of arms in which the escutcheon is charged with ten golden billets, 4, 3, 2 and 1, and differenced with a canton ermine (*Harleian M.S.* 6589.) This coat is assigned to John de S., the rest of the name being illegible; but it appears in the highest degree probable that it was John de Selfac, the son or grandson of him who is named (1240) in the Fœdary of the Barony of Clun. This would give the original, undifferenced coat a date prior to 1308.

From the wealth and territorial possessions of the family they were quite in the position to bear coat-armour at that time.

¹ The first attempt to dig solid salt from the earth was made in 1670. Previous to that date all salt was obtained by evaporating brine-spring water; or water from the sea.

² "John de Selfac" = John of the Saltworks.

³ "Salte" must be, in a sense, adjectival: thus Thomas Salte = Salty Thomas.

Though the Salters are first heard of as residing in North Shropshire, some of them came into Dorsetshire⁴ at an early date, and thence a branch went into Somersetshire: the pages of this publication may therefore be fairly utilized for an exposition of their Armorial.

The earliest record of these Salters dates from Oswestry, Salop. They there occupied an important position, and held large territorial possessions extending to Nantwich in Cheshire. For some unexplained reason, about 1475 they appear to have realized their property, divided it and dispersed, setting up large houses and taking the position of country gentlefolks in several counties. The head of the House went to Whitchurch near Lyme, in Dorset; afterwards to Iver, Bucks. Others went to Essex, Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Bucks, London; and many dispersed through Shropshire. The origin of these several branches of the family is stated at the head of the pedigrees in the Heraldic Visitations of the respective counties, where they were in each case recognized as "gentle," and their arms tricked and blazoned.⁵ In four instances members of the family became High Sheriffs. Judge Salter, of Salter's Hall, Newport, Salop, was Sheriff of that county in 1521; Martin Salter, of Bishop's Hall, Battisford, Suffolk, was Sheriff 1655; Nicholas Salter, of Richkings Park, Bucks, in 1686; and Christopher Salter of Stoke Pogis, Bucks, was Sheriff of the county in 1812. This latter was the last of the head of the House. He married in 1818, and went to Paris, where he died without children.

As to pedigrees, there are very many in the Heraldic Visitations. These are mostly in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, the College of Arms, Queen's College, Oxford, the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and Caius College, Cambridge. They are all the original MSS., or duplicates. In Lipscombe's *History of Bucks* there is a fair, but imperfect pedigree and account of the Dorset-Bucks Salters.

In describing the armorials and explaining briefly their relation to the parent coat, and how they arose, it will be most convenient to take them seriatim,—as they are placed in the accompanying plate, and as they occurred chronologically.

The blazon of the parent coat is Gules, 10 billets, 4, 3, 2 and 1 or. It is associated with the earliest pedigrees, but without definite date, as already explained. Plate: fig. 1.

Authorities. Blazon of Arms of the "House of Salter" with pedigree in Grant of Arms to Sir Thomas Salter, 1513. Achieve-

⁴ See Hutchins's *History of Dorset*.

⁵ The name is not uncommon in Norfolk, where it dates as early as 1400. This family is supposed to have come from Oswestry, and bears the same arms; but the Visitation books are silent on the point.

ment of Arms on the tomb of Sir Edward Salter⁶ in Iver Church Bucks. Heraldic Visitation of Bucks in Harleian MS. 1533. Additional MS. (B.M.) 19522.

The earliest instance of a differenced Salter coat, of which there is certain evidence, occurred about 1425; or at least belongs to the branch of the family which left Oswestry at that time and set up a House at Newport, Salop. Though I have no doubt that the coat tricked in the Dunstable Roll belonged to John de Selfac, I have not adopted it as the primary difference, the proof not being absolute.

For the coat of the Newport branch the blazon is Gules, 10 billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1 or, a bordure engrailed azure charged with 8 bezants. Plate: fig. 2. These arms also appear in Essex, where they were taken about 1525 by Richard Salter⁷, Chief Officer to Bishop Nix, of Norwich.

Authorities. Heraldic V. of Salop in College of Arms. Blakeway's "Sheriffs of Shropshire." Monument in Willinghamale Dow Church, Essex, to Sir John Salter⁸; also on Portrait of the same in Merchant Tailors' Hall, London.

The next differenced Coat in point of time is that of Richard, third son of Thomas Salter of Oswestry, and is dated 12 Henry VI., A.D. 1434. Its blazon is—Gules 10 billets, 4, 3, 2 and 1 or; a label of 3 pendants of the last. Plate: fig. 3. That this label is not a temporary difference for cadency is proved by the fact that Richard Salter was the third son of his father: in such a case it would be a mullet. Moreover the Coat appears as a quartering in the Arms of Scriven, of Frodsley, where a temporary difference would have no place. The quartering was taken to Scriven by Mary Ann, daughter and heir of this Richard Salter.

Authority. Heraldic V. in Harl. MS. 1396.

6 Sir Edward Salter, of Richkings Park, Iver, co. Bucks, was the eldest son of William S. of the same place, who was the eldest son of Robert S., who went from Salop to Dorset, and was the head of the House for his time. Sir E. S. was page to Queen Elizabeth, Barrister-at-Law, Grays Inn, a Chancery Judge, Knight Carver to King James I. and Knight Carver to Prince Charles. Knighted 1621. He died 1646, "neare an hundred yeare old," and is buried within Iver Church.

7 Richard Salter was the great-great grandson of John S. who set up the branch house at Newport, and nephew of Chief Justice John Salter. His descendants multiplied greatly in Essex and some settled in Suffolk. Martin Salter, of Bishop's Hall, Battisford, High Sheriff of the latter county in 1655, was great grandson of Richard Salter.

8 Sir John Salter, of Willinghamale Dow, Essex, was descended from the before-named Richard Salter. He was a very prosperous Merchant of London. He was Alderman of Cornhill, 1730; Master of the Merchant Tailors' Company, 1731-2; Sheriff of London, 1734-5; Lord Mayor of London, 1739-40; for many years an East India Director. He was Knighted by King George II, Oct. 31, 1735. On the staircase of Merchant Tailors' Hall hangs a splendid full length portrait of Sir J. S.

The third differenced Coat was granted by the special authority of Garter and Norrey (Thomas Wriothesley and John Young) on the 2nd of May, 1513, to Sir Thomas Salter⁹, of Suffolk from Oswestry, gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII. The Grant, which is a singular and interesting document, is in the possession of the College of Arms. It sets forth the relationship of the grantee to the "House of Salter," and the necessity of his having a differenced Coat: it gives the blazon of the parent coat and then adds two differences, a label and a bordure charged with roundles. The blazon is this:—Gules, 10 billets, 4, 3, 2 and 1, or: a bordure engrailed argent charged with 8 hurts and 8 torteaux alternate: a label of three pendants across the escutcheon debruising the four upper billets of the third. Plate: fig. 4.

The label is not for cadency of birth, but a difference charge: it is so set out in the Grant, and it was confirmed at the Heraldic Visitation of Suffolk a century afterwards.

Authorities. MS. of Grant. Heraldic Visitation of Suffolk. Both in the College of Arms.

The next differenced coat is very remarkable, indeed unique as far as my experience goes. It has been produced by quartering the arms of the Newport Salters with the official arms of one of them. The third in descent from John Salter, who set up the Newport branch about 1425, was John Salter,¹⁰ an eminent lawyer, who was Chief Justice of North Wales. In 1521 he was High Sheriff of Shropshire, and, as sometimes was the case, had assigned to him a special armorial seal of his shrievalty. The blazon of these arms is—Argent, three pheons sable. Subsequently some members of the family quartered these with the family coat, already blazoned, First and fourth the family coat: second and third the sheriff's coat. Plate: fig. 5. This was confirmed at the next Visitation. The quartered coat was taken to Essex by Richard Salter, Nephew of the Judge, where it was also confirmed. In both Shropshire and Essex the quartered

⁹ Sir Thomas Salter was the eldest son of Richard, second son of Robert S. of Oswestry, and Nephew of Robert Salter who went to Dorset. He was a great favourite with K. Hy. VIII, whom he accompanied to the Battle of the Spurs, and from whom he received large gifts of Estate (Hy. VIII. State Papers—Domestic). He had an only daughter, Katherine, who married Sir Thomas Hamner, of Hamner, and who took her husband much wealth.

¹⁰ Chief Justice John Salter resided in a mansion, called "Salter's Hall," Newport, Salop. He had an only child, Joan. She married first Thomas Chetwynd, of Chetwynd, by whom she had no child; and secondly Sir William Sneyd of co. Stafford. In an armorial point of view it is remarkable that their children quartered their grand-father's official coat, and not the Salter family coat.

In Newport Church is an Altar Tomb of alabaster, surmounted by the recumbent figures of the Chief Justice and his Lady. A drawing of the tomb as it existed in 1792, is preserved in the British Museum:—Add. MS. 21236.

coat was however not long retained: that of the family branch being alone used.

Authorities. Heraldic Vs. of Shropshire, 1584 and 1623, in Harleian MSS. 1396 and 1672. Blakeway's Sheriffs of Shropshire. Heraldic V. of Essex in College of Arms.

The¹¹ second son of the Dorset-Bucks branch bore the arms thus differenced: Gules, 10 billets, 4, 3, 2 and 1, or; a bordure engrailed argent charged with 8 hurts. Plate: fig. 6. This may be dated about 1550; it is figured in Glover's "Ordinary" which was written in 1575. Through the commercial and professional success, and wide dispersion of this branch of the family this coat has been used in several counties and in London.

Authorities. Cotton MS., Tiberius D. 10. Harleian MS. 1476. Ancient Bronze Seal in possession of the family. Wax Seals on Deeds in possession of the author.

The Salters of cos. Warwick and Northampton were one branch, and start with Nicholas Salter, of Coventry from Oswestry, as the head of the pedigrees. The blazon of their differenced coats is Gules, 10 billets, 4, 3, 2 and 1, or; a bordure engrailed argent charged with 8 hurts and 8 torteaux alternate. Plate: fig. 7. The date of this differenced coat may be given approximately at 1560.

Authorities. Heraldic Visitations in Harleian MSS. 1094 and 1184.

The third¹² son, or the descendants of the third son of

11 George Salter, the second son of Robert S. from Salop, native of Whitchurch, Dorset, left no mark behind him; but his posterity did. His eldest son, George, was a London merchant, a financier of large enterprises and extensive landed possessions. He owned Denham Manor and Court in Bucks, and farms both in Somerset and Dorset. He had large money dealings with King James I, to whom on one occasion he advanced £19,600, equal, at present value, to nearly a quarter of a million; in exchange for which he received properties (confiscated estates that had fallen into royal hands) in 20 counties and in London. The deeds relating to this transaction are still in the Record Office. George Salter of Hedgely and Chalfont, Bucks, grandson of the last, was a prominent Quaker; he was the neighbour and intimate friend of the literary Quaker, Thomas Ellwood, Milton's secretary and amanuensis. The two friends were sent to Aylesbury Jail in 1665 for attending Quakers' meetings in George Salter's house. During several years he passed much time in the Fleet Prison for refusing to pay Tithes. After the death of George S. the Quaker family settled at Puddimore, near Yeovil, where they lived for four generations. In 1684 James Salter, then only 15 years of age, was sent to Ilchester Jail for attending Quaker's Meeting at Milverton. In 1711, and again in 1719, the last named was made Trustee for several endowments of the Quakers in Somersetshire.

12 Robert, the third son of Robert Salter, who migrated from Salop to Dorset, was the father of Sir Nicholas Salter, a London merchant of great wealth and importance. Sir N. S. farmed the customs during the whole of K. James the first's reign and paid enormous sums to the King. He also controlled the Excise and held a monopoly of French wines, for which he paid annually from £16,000 to £21,000 (James I., State Papers—Domestic). In 1618 he received a Charter of Free-warren of Bradpole, Dorset. His only child, Ann, married

Robert Salter of Whitchurch from Oswestry, had for a differenced coat—gules, 10 billets, 4, 3, 2 and 1 argent; a bordure engrailed of the last. Plate: fig. 8. It is difficult to assign the date of this coat, as I have been unable to discover its use till it was borne by Sir Nicholas Salter (Knighted 1616), grandson of the said third son.

Authorities. Quartered with the Arms of Bowyer in College of Arms. Oriental Armorial China, executed prior to 1620, in the possession of the author.

The last differenced coat to be described is that of Sir William Salter¹³ of Iver, eldest son of Sir Edward Salter, the then head of the House. As such he was entitled to bear the simple coat without modification, except for cadency of birth during his father's life. Sir William Salter bore—gules 10 billets or; a label across the escutcheon of 5 pendants argent. Plate: fig. 9. This may possibly have been for cadency, but the length of the label and the number of pendants were contrary to the usage of the time. Cadency labels were coupé at the ends and of three pendants. Labels of five points have been supposed to indicate the survival of the grandfather: but this would not here apply, as Sir William Salter's grandfather died in 1606, and he used this coat in 1631. The date of Sir William's Knighthood, 1628, may be assumed as that of this coat.

Authority. Impalement of escutcheon on Mural Monument to his wife, Lady Mary Salter, in Iver Church, Bucks.

The CRESTS of some of the branches of the family were changed as well as the coats differenced.

The original Crest was A Pheasant's head and neck coupé gules, charged on the neck with 10 billets, 1, 2, 3 and 4, or. It is a very unusual crest, and to prevent a mistake, the Herald at the 1575 Visitation wrote against the drawing of it "A phessants hed." This crest was used by the Head of the House from first to last, and by the Suffolk branch.

Sir Henry Bowyer, Kt., whose eldest son William, having protected the fugitive Charles II., was created a Baronet at the Restoration.

Robert Salter, who in 1642 bequeathed the "Salter Charities" to the Almsmen of Bridport, Whitchurch and Charmouth, was the son of Jesemye S., the youngest brother of Sir Nicholas.

13 Sir William Salter lost his first wife young, and he placed (1631) on the North wall of the chancel, within the altar rails, of Iver Church, a remarkable monument to her memory. It was executed by Nicholas Stone, sculptor to Charles the first; and has attracted much attention. It is of Jacobean character with a large central figure of Lady Mary Salter, rising from her tomb, beautifully sculptured in statuary marble. (*Gentleman's Mag.* Vol. I. 88.)

The William Salter, Barrister-at-Law, whose friendly controversy with Pennington on Quakerdom was published in 1660, was Sir W's eldest son by his second wife. Nicholas S., High Sheriff of Bucks, 1686, was the next younger brother.

The Newport—Salop and Essex branch. A cock's head and neck coupé azure; combed, wattled and beaked gules; charged on the neck with 4 billets, 1, 2 and 1, or.

The second son and his descendants of Robert Salter of Whitchurch, an eagle's head and neck coupé gules, billeted or.

The Northamptonshire and Warwickshire branches, a cock's head and neck coupé gules; combed, wattled, beaked and billeted or.

The third son and his descendants of Robert Salter of Whitchurch, cock's head and neck coupé gules; combed, wattled and beaked or; on the neck 3 billets, 1 and 2, argent.

170. DEAN PLUMPTRE.—Besides his published volumes of poems the Dean has left behind him many fugitive pieces. I send three sets of verses, written, in 1887 for the Queen's Jubilee, in 1888 on the Bi-Centenary of A.D. 1688, and in 1889 on the occasion of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lady Arthur Hervey keeping their Golden Wedding Day. Our pages seem a fitting repository in which to preserve such interesting mementos of a Dean of Wells who, during his tenure of office, so thoroughly identified himself with Somerset history.

JAMES COLEMAN.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM—A.D. 1887.

(ADAPTED FOR THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.)

Seed sown through fifty years,
Sown or in smiles or tears,
Grant her to reap.
Her heritage of fame,
Her pure and stainless name,
Her people free from shame,
Guard Thou and keep!

O'er lands and waters wide,
Through changing time and tide,
Hear when we call:
Where'er our English tongue
To wind and wave hath rung,
Still be our anthem sung;
God save us all!

JUBILEE HYMN.

For all Thy countless bounties,
Through varied chance and change;
For old familiar blessings,
For mercies new and strange;
For laws that widen slowly,
For ordered life and free,
We thank Thee, Lord, and welcome
Our year of Jubilee.

For peace with all her triumphs,
Peace welcomed after war;
For prosperous years that brought us
Rich gifts from near and far;
For days of darker outlook
That tried the nation's nerve;
For all alike we thank Thee;
Thou gav'st; Thou canst preserve.

For queenly wisdom sought for
In prayer of early days;
For guidance pure and noble
That won the wide world's praise;
For children taught to follow
Their father's footsteps true;
For afterglow of brightness,
We now our praise renew.

For onward march of knowledge
That grows from more to more;
For words of noblest wisdom
From poet's golden lore;
For these we praise Thee, Father,
Oh, make us Sons of Light,
Against the hosts of darkness,
With these, for Thee, to fight!

The fifty years behind us
 Have told their wondrous tale;
 The fifty years before us
 Lie yet within the veil;
 Grant, Lord, that all our future
 May work out good begun;
 That, in the tasks that wait us,
 The goal at last be won.

Through all Thy saints and servants
 Send forth Thy Light and Truth;
 Renew our nation's greatness,
 As 'twere an eagle's youth;
 So, with full hearts of gladness,
 We lift our souls to Thee,
 And keep in hope and courage
 Our year of Jubilee. *Amen.*

THE BI-CENTENARY OF A.D. 1688.

A HYMN FOR A.D. 1888.

Thine arm, O Lord, was mighty
 To guard and keep Thy fold,
 In those dark days of conflict,
 That tried our sires of old:
 The hosts of ancient error
 Were armed against our land,
 Men's hearts with fear were failing,
 No helper seemed at hand.

The way was long and weary,
 The longed-for goal was far,
 The skies were dark and stormy
 Without or moon or star;
 But through that night of sorrow,
 The pilgrims kept their way,
 And soon the gleam of sunrise
 Turned darkness into day.

For lo! in that fierce warfare,
 The seven Confessors* rose,
 And, clad in Truth's bright armour,
 They faced her leaguered foes;
 And with them rose the nation,
 When that brave deed was done,
 And in the strength of weakness,
 Their victory was won.

Not theirs, perchance, the wisdom
 That looks behind, before,
 The thoughts of men who welcome
 Stern truths of storied lore;

Theirs but to do and suffer,
 And bear their cross alone,
 That we, who follow after,
 May reap where they have sown.

Two hundred years divide us
 From that old tale of strife,
 And scarce we hear the echoes
 Of that resounding life;
 Yet in the plenteous harvest
 We gather far and wide,
 The sower meets the reaper,
 The saints are by our side.

Grant, Lord, to all Thy servants,
 Who come from East and West,†
 That they, Thy Truth defending,
 In blessing may be blest;
 Fulfil the hopes and yearnings
 Of those who fought that day,
 Who, still beneath the altar,
 In patient waiting pray.

Send forth Thy bravest warriors
 To speed o'er land and sea,
 And as they sound the trumpet,
 Let sin and falsehood flee;
 On England's Church and Nation
 Pour blessings from above,
 And crown their faithful labours
 With Peace and Truth and Love.

Amen.

* The Seven Bishops in the Tower.

† The Lambeth Conference of 1888.

THE BISHOP'S GOLDEN WEDDING—A.D. 1889 (JULY 30).

Fifty summers bright and glowing, fifty winters keen and cold,
 Bringing each its joys and sorrows, each its treasures new and old;
 These ye now retrace in silence, as the shadows lengthen fast,
 And the silver now is golden, and the best days are the last.

Then were hopes that have not failed you, love's great law not unfulfilled;
 Then were pleasant ways of wisdom, warmth of heart years have not chilled,
 In your souls abiding ever, as from some serener clime,
 Echoes, neither faint nor distant, of the everlasting chime.

Nor is now life's force abated, age has left undimmed your sight,
 And the vision opens wider, and at eventide is light;
 Now ye reap the golden harvest, all to full completeness grown,
 And we own God's law accomplished, for ye reap as ye have sown.

Boys have grown to stainless manhood, strong for no ignoble strife ;
 Daughters passed from girlhood's brightness on to woman's wider life ;
 Children's children gather round you, and their infant lips attest
 That the crowning joy of goodness is in blessing to be blest.

And the flock of Christ rejoices that their Shepherd still is theirs,
 Watching, feeding, guiding ever, sharing all their hopes and cares ;
 And they thank their Lord and Master, Christ, great Shepherd of the sheep
 And they pray that He will ever His true servant bless and keep.

Yes, the silver now is golden, and the skies are clear above,
 And the good wine flows unfailling, wine of joy and hope and love,
 Shadows, neither faint nor distant, of a nobler wedding feast,
 Where the King shall crown His chosen, and the Bridegroom be the Priest.

171. S. BIRINUS AND THE WEST-SAXON BISHOPRIC. (II. xi. 85, xii. 110, 111, xiii. 144.)—The *exact* date of the foundation of the see of Winchester is not material to the argument, which I put forward in *S. & D. N. & Q.*, II. xii. 110, though the fact of the transfer of the Bishop's stool from Dorchester to Winchester *about the year 670* is. Whether the transfer was ten years earlier or 6 years later does not affect the strength of the argument, and it is a pity that Mr. Barnes did not see this. The period from 660 to 673 is one of confusion in West-Saxon ecclesiastical affairs, as indeed one would expect, and in ignoring the episcopate of Wini I was simply doing what his own Archbishop had done before me. Theodore, in his *Decreta*, specially alludes to Bishop Hædde, as the man who transferred the Bishop's stool to Winchester ; he says : "Hædda superstite, qui ecclesiam Ventanam tam insigniter nobilitavit, auctoritate summi pontificis Agathonis transferendo corpus beatissimi Birini Occidentalium Saxonum apostoli a villa Dorcæcestrensi, ubi reconditum erat, *una cum sede* in Ventanam civitatem, cuius etiam labore ac studio, apostolicoque mandato, ex tunc primo confirmata est in ipsa civitate sedes episcopalis dignitatis." It follows therefore that the Archbishop of Canterbury of the time regarded the see of Winchester as coming into existence in 676, in consequence of the arrangements made, as I hold, at the council of Hertford in 673, cf. Baeda, *H.E.*, iv. 5, "Vt plures episcopi, crescente numero fidelium, auferentur." Nor is it hard to imagine reasons why the change, resolved on in 673, was not made till Hlothhere's death in 676 ; and that Hlothhere's Bishop's stool was at Dorchester I see no reason to doubt. I grant that I ought not to have written "the West-Saxons (who were now left without a Bishop)," though this is perfectly true of the larger part of the time between 660 and 670 ; I should have written : "the West-Saxons (who had now lost the town, in which their Bishop's stool was originally set)."

But these points were introduced by me to show why Dorchester ceased to be the seat of the West-Saxon Bishopric. If we assume that Dorchester is the Oxon town, the reason for the

transfer to Winchester is clear; the loss of the district of the four towns about 661, and the re-arrangement by Theodore in 673, account for it. But if we assume that Dorchester is the Dorset town, what reason can be given for the transfer?

Now the real point of importance is this: What was the map of Wessex in 635? The Dorset Dorchester was at that date either a frontier town of Wessex or not in Wessex at all; in either case therefore it was not central in any sense of the word. The Oxon town on the contrary was, I believe, fairly central in Wessex at this time, and really well chosen, if S. Birinus hoped to fulfil later his original plan of converting Mercia. Is my view of the map of Wessex in 635 wrong? It has the support of, I suppose, the highest authority on the subject, viz., that of J. R. Green. Mr. Barnes says "he will find authorities of a contrary opinion." Let us have these authorities then. This question of the shape of Wessex in 635 is the very point of all others which needs Mr. Barnes's attention. Mr. Barnes asks me if I have a particle of evidence to show that the Oxon Dorchester was not in Mercian territory 40 years before 673; he might as reasonably have asked me if I had any evidence against its being in Northumbrian territory at that date! Oxfordshire is situated in what was by the original conquest a part of Wessex; it is for those who assert that it had passed out of West-Saxon control by 635, to prove that assertion.

If the Dorset Dorchester was in Wessex in 635, does Mr. Barnes deny that it was a frontier town? Where does he put the western boundary of Wessex at that time?

As to Capgrave's phrase "Bishop of Dorset," it tells its own tale. What man, with any conception of the shape of Wessex in 635, would call the West-Saxon Bishop "Bishop of Dorset"? Further, the phrase "Bishop of Dorset" no more proves the existence of a tradition about Dorchester being the place of a Dorset see, than such an expression as "Bishop of Somerset" would prove the existence of a tradition about Somerton being the place of a Somerset see.

As to Mr. Barnes's remarks about Bindon, is he sure that the *Beandune* or *Beamdune* of the Chronicle (A.D. 614) is Bindon? To use his own rather ambiguous expression, he will find authorities of a contrary opinion.

W.B.W.

172. This interesting question appears to turn upon the respective situations, politically speaking, of the two claimants for the honour of having been the episcopal seat of Birinus in A.D. 635. At that time was Dorchester (Oxon) in Mercia or in Wessex, and was Dorchester (Dorset) in Wessex or in West Wales?

The latest published researches into the history of the Saxon Bishoprics are, I believe, those of the learned editors of *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*, (A. W. Haddan and W. Stubbs,) who confess their inability to find any conclusive evidence as to when Dorchester (Oxon) ceased to belong to Wessex and when Winchester became the only seat of a Wessex Bishop.

The case of Dorchester (Dorset) appears to present an equally insoluble problem, and even Mr. Barnes can only suggest a possible turning of the Britons' flank by sea as a means of bringing the town within the West Saxon borders in 635.

William of Malmesbury in his *Gesta Pontificum* writes of the position of Dorchester with no uncertain pen, and in this respect throws more light on the subject than the A.S. Chronicle or Bede; "Reges igitur ambo dederunt prædicatori suo ad sedem episcopalem Dorcestam, tunc urbem modo villam, quam tempore illo reges habebant Westsaxonum, sed sequenti pontifices Mertiorum. Denique ad nostram ætatem duravit ibi episcopalis Mertiorum sedes, nunc vero est apud civitatem Lincoliam." *Lib. II. §75.*

If Malmesbury, writing *circa* 1100, obtained his information from reliable sources, there would seem to be an end of the matter, but the advocates of the "Dorset" theory will perhaps throw doubt upon the accuracy of the author or his authorities; in that event I would suggest that he is entitled to, at least, as much respect as Capgrave, whether as regards date of writing or correctness of research.

Robert of Gloucester tells us that Birinus was Bishop of "Dorchester beside Oxford" (*line* 4964). A further point against our Dorchester appears to be the selection of Sherborne as a West-Saxon see in 705. We learn from Bede that Birinus built a church or churches in Dorchester, and Malmesbury corroborates this by saying that the town was the possessor of splendid ecclesiastical buildings. Why, then, was the "hamlet" of Sherborne chosen as the site of the new see when Dorchester, if in Dorset, was presumably more fitted to support the episcopal dignity? The situation of Sherborne was doubtless convenient to the people of the West, but it is only seventeen miles N.W. of the county town.

Again, the dedication of the Oxfordshire church to S. Birinus surely affords some grounds for believing (*pace* Mr. Barnes) that the Bishop was intimately associated with the locality, this church being, I believe, the only one in his immense diocese which is so dedicated. No doubt the dedication took place after the Bishop's death and canonization, the existing church having been built during the later Saxon or perhaps Norman period. Otherwise, one is tempted to ask why the Mercians of the day should have chosen as the patron of their church a saint who never had any connection with their city, and who had been a Bishop of their hereditary foes, the West Saxons.

A modern author, whose name and the title of whose book I cannot now recall, says that Dorchester (Oxon) was chosen on account of its proximity to the Mercian frontier, in order that the Wessex apostle might help to spread Christianity among the neighbouring people who were at that time without a Bishop. This may suggest another line of enquiry. I agree with Mr. Barnes in believing that the probabilities are in favour of Wareham being the landing place of Birinus, and I also agree that anyone, looking at the map and at the constantly shifting boundaries of Wessex and Mercia, would *not* expect to find the Bishop's seat placed in Oxfordshire on the Northern bank of the Thames; these, however, are only pious opinions, which the facts, as gathered from the early writers, unfortunately appear to outweigh.

Although in no way concerned to defend "that fraudulent little town" from the charge of assuming a distinction which is said to belong to another county, I venture to think that the accusation is, for the moment at all events, "not proven."

HENRY SYMONDS.

173. BEGGARS BUSH.—Beggars Bush, Beggars Huish, Beggars Well are common Field Names in the County of Somerset, and perhaps in other counties.

Bishop Clifford [*Somerset Arch. Soc. Proc.*, xxi. ii. 9 (note 12)] writes thus: "Dunster is Dawns-tor—the beacon-tor. In connection with the Dawns or beacons, camps were established where the troops might assemble. These were termed Dawns-boroughs—a name not unfrequently corrupted to Danesborough.

The name of Beggars bush or Beggars huish, which is not uncommonly to be found in the neighbourhood of such places, is a corruption of Becker's bush and Becker's huish—the hostelry or the dwelling of the becker—the men who had charge of the beacons."

On the other hand Mr. Holmes in his *History of Wookey*, p. 129, tells us that he once found Beggarly Way spelt in the Court Rolls *Baggerewey*: and he says "I think there can be no doubt that Beggarly is modern form of Badgerlea."

There is one great objection to accepting this theory. Speaking of the word 'Badger,' Professor Skeat says "the animal had three familiar names, viz., the *brock*, the *gray*, and the *bawson*, but does not seem to have been generally called the *badger*." The last, he also tells us, is a sort of nickname, the true sense of M.E. *badger* or *bager* being a 'dealer in corn.'

There is a place called Beggars Bush in the parish of Bruton; it now consists mainly of allotments, and is situated on the road leading from Greenscombe Farm in the parish of Milton-Clevedon to Bruton; but unfortunately it does not help one to an elucidation of the meaning of the name, for in a somewhat

remarkable manner it satisfies both conditions; for "it lyith," as Leland would say, "at the very Rootes" of Creech Hill, a well-known Beacon Height, and moreover there is not far off a still flourishing colony of Badgers, whose 'runs' I have often noticed up the banks and through the hedges. Perhaps others may be able to give instances of similar field-names, and say if they occur in the neighbourhood of a Beacon. There is a hamlet called Beggarn Huish in the parish of Nettlecombe.

I sent the foregoing Note to Professor Earle, and he has most kindly allowed me to give his reply:

"I suspect that *Beggar's Bush* is not corrupt for Badger, or anything else, but is a name which dates from about the 13th century, and is in good preservation. The history of the word 'Beggar' cannot be traced further back than to the 13th century, according to Dr. Murray in the *New English Dictionary*. In that century the form was *Beggare*. Now we have in *Codex Diplomaticus* 587 a grant of land which purports to be of the tenth century, but which certainly is not older than the 12th or 13th, if so old. In the boundaries of the land this occurs: 'de Boylelane usque Beggaresthorne; de Beggaresthorne usque Sokedene.' Now Beggar's Thorn is very nigh Beggar's Bush. Against Mr. Holmes's suggestion of *badger* is the difference of the *g*-sound (an important consideration), besides the want of any evidence that *badger* has long been a popular word."

F. W. WEAVER.

174. WILLIAM KETHE. (II. xiii. 163.)—William Kethe (or Keathe) would appear from his Will, which was proved at the P.C.C., to have died between January and June, 1594, and it seems very probable that he was buried in the churchyard of Childe Okeford. The following is an abstract of the Will, which is registered 46 Dixy, and is dated 24 January, 1593-4.

G. S. FRY.

"William Keathe of Childe Ockforde, Dorset, minister.—To be buried in churchyard of Childe Ockforde on the southwthe parte of the Church. All the plate I had of my mother, viz., a goblett, six silver spoones, and a silver salte, to my cosens Wilmott Osmond, Michaell Oxenber, Osmonde Oxenber, Perteisey and Gellian, their sisters. To Robert Cotteforde, Martyr uppon the Romaynes; to Samuel Cotteforde, Fox against Osorius; to Mr. Warde, Malorat uppon the Newe Testament; to David, my wife's son, my greate Bible in Lattin and Frenche, my small Bible in Frenche, Calvyns Opuscule and Virett's enstructions, both greate volumes in French. To Richard Cotteforde, Luther uppon certen Psalmes. To Mr. Hollawaye, Fulke against Hoskins and two others in one book. To Thomas Chafye, Hemingius Worke de Methodis and his Enchiridion Theologium in one volume. Residue to Elizabeth Keathe, my wife, whom I make sole

executrix. Sir George Trenchard, Knight, Mr. John Williams, Esq., Thomas Coker, gent., George Pope, gent., John Barnarde, John Cotteforde, Thomas Long, and Robert Scott, overseers. To Sir George, my best Caliver furnished. To Mr. John Williams, Beza in Englishe with French. To Mr. George Pope, Calvins Institutions in Englishe. To Thomas Long, my pew-tronell. To John Cotteforde, Dearing's Lectures uppon the Hebrues. To John Barnarde, Luther uppon the Galathians. To Robert Scott, Mr. Travers to the Councill. Witnesses, Thomas Longe and Richard Warde. Proved at London, 6 June, 1594, by Elizabeth Keathe, relict."

175. DR. WILLIAM MUSGRAVE. (I. i. 41, iii. 131, 132.)—William Musgrave, M.D., F.R.S., scholar, antiquary and physician, was the third son of Richard Musgrave of Nettlecombe, and was born on Nov. 4, 1655, as testified by his epitaph. Although Collinson (*Somerset*, III. 37) is incorrect as to the year of his birth, he may be right in stating that he was born at Charlton-Musgrove. In his edition of Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, Dr. Bliss affirms he was the "son of [Charlton] Musgrave" (IV. 556); making the singular mistake of citing the name of the place as that of his father.

His biography is given at length in Dr. Munk's *Roll of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians* (1861) I. 446-8, and with much additional material in the edit. of 1878, (I. 486-90); many of the particulars having been furnished him by the Rev. Dr. George Oliver, of Exeter. The latter had included Dr. Musgrave in his "Biography of Exonians" that had appeared from time to time in one of the Exeter newspapers, and which contains some items of information not supplied by Dr. Munk.

I do not purpose to write a memoir, but rather to give some additional information respecting him, and partly in correction of some of the statements made by his biographers.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society at an unusually early age—before he was thirty years old—and was appointed one of the Secretaries on Nov. 30th, 1684, a post held by him for exactly one year. (*Vide* Weld's *Hist. of the Royal Society*, II, 561; Dr. Munk's statement that he retired in December, 1684, is clearly an error). During that period he edited the 11th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*. At the termination of his Secretaryship the Council "Ordered, that . . . Mr. Musgrave, who had held the office of second Secretary from 1684 to 1685, [be presented] with a piece of plate of 60 oz., with the thanks of the Society, and their arms upon it." (Weld, *Op. cit.*, I. 305.)

He practised as a physician in Exeter from 1691, until his death on Dec. 16, 1721. His remains were interred in the Churchyard of St. Leonard's in the suburbs of Exeter. About 50 years afterwards, the Rev. George Moore, the rector of the parish,

appended the following note to the entry in the Register of Burials:—

“William Musgrave, M.D., was a very eminent Physician, and chose a grave in the Churchyard of St. Leonard’s because he was of the opinion that the burial of dead in cities was unwholesome for the living—an example worthy of imitation.” (*Hist. of the Parish of St. Leonard*, by Robert Dymond, F.S.A. (1873). 29-30).

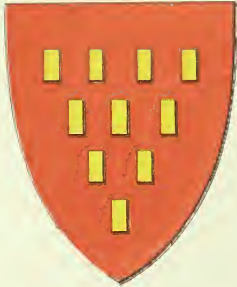
That Dr. Musgrave held this opinion is very probable, but the worthy rector was apparently unaware of the fact that the Dr.’s wife, Philippa (daughter of Will. Speke, Esq., of Jordans, Somerset), had been interred in the same place on Nov. 21, 1715.

The altar tomb erected to their joint memories must have been a very handsome one, the sides of it being adorned with sculpture (Dr. Munk, *Op. cit.*, I. 488). It was dismantled some years ago, the sculptured portions being preserved by being inserted in the wall of the vestry, while the flat slab containing the memorial inscription is still preserved in the churchyard. It is split across, as recorded by your correspondent, but does not lie in the pathway. The present rector, the Rev. J. F. Sheldon, has very kindly had the surface of the slab cleaned, so as to be enabled to collate it with the one recorded in Dr. Munk’s work. The original runs thus:—

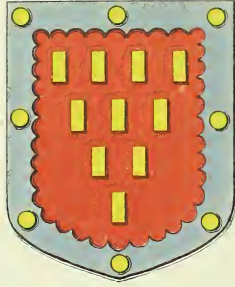
“Depositum
Willielmi Musgrave Med: Doct:
Richardi Musgrave de Nettlecombe
in comitatu Somerset: filii natu tertii
nuper e Novo Collegio Oxon:
e Regia Societate; Coll: Regali
Medicorum Londinensi
Practici Exoniensis non infelicis
Natus est 4^{to} Novs A.D. 1655. Obit 1721
Hic jacet etiam uxor ejus
Philippa, Willielmi Speke de
Jordan prope White Lackington filia:
Quæ obit Nov. 14. 1715, ætatis suæ 55.”

This agrees with Dr. Munk’s transcript, except in one important item. It does not contain the date of death. The record is simply “Obit 1721”; this is expanded by Dr. Munk into “Obit Dec. 23, 1721.” That this must be an error is further proved by the entry in the register of the day of death being Dec. 16. The rector informs me that there is an additional entry to the effect that the affidavit of the funeral was made a week later, viz., Dec. 23.

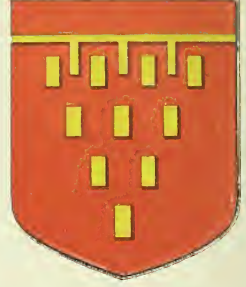
His son, William, also practised as a physician in Exeter, but did not survive his father many years. The following entry of his death is taken from the Burial Registrar of the same parish:—



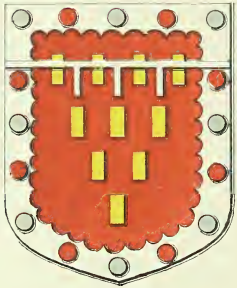
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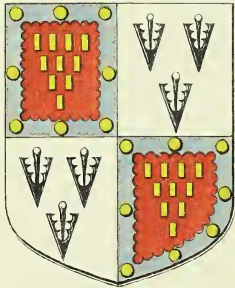
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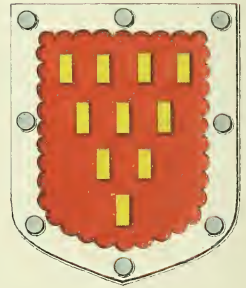
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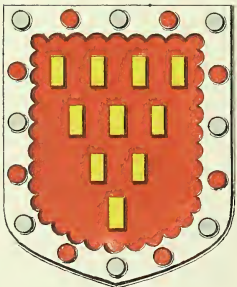
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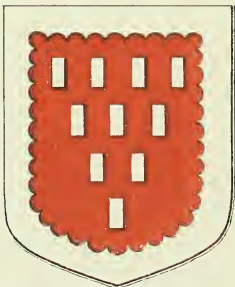
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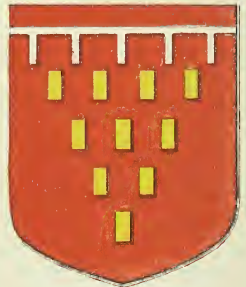
6.



7.



8.



9.

"1724. Nov. 28. William Musgrave, M.B., of St. Laurence, Exeter." (R. Dymond, *Op. cit.*, 30.)

According to Dr. Oliver, the grandson of the first-named "Samuel Musgrave, M.D., was a man of ability, a good Hellenist, and a passionate admirer of Euripides, but lamentably deficient in discretion. In 1766 he was elected a Physician of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, but resigned the situation two years later. He died insolvent on the 3rd of July, 1782; and his library was sold in the following year." (*Biog. of Exonians.*)

"Mrs. Musgrave of Allhallows," who died on Dec. 13, 1755, is also entered in the St. Leonard's Register.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D., Salterton, Devon.

176. DOMESDAY RETURN FOR DORCHESTER.—Feeling sure that there are students of Domesday among the correspondents of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, I venture to ask about certain points which puzzle me in the return for 'Dorecestre.' I have read all that Eyton says on that return; and I know, of course, that it includes not only Dorchester, but the royal demesnes at Fordington, Sutton Poyntz, Gillingham, and Frome St. Quintin. Now the "CLX acrae prati" seem to be accounted for by the great stretch of Fordington Meadows along the Frome, above and below Dorchester. And the "XII molini" may perhaps be made up between Dorchester, 1, Fordington, 3, Sutton, 2 or 3, Frome, 1 (?), Gillingham, 4 (?). But then come two items which look as if they were (as we have supposed the meadow to be) each in one spot. These are, "Pastura ii leuua longa et una leuua lata," and "Silva iiii leuua longa et una lata." Now the first is, to my thinking, difficult to fit in at Fordington, considering the length. This is 3 miles according to Eyton. Yet, if these leagues of pasture were elsewhere, are we to suppose the Fordington pasture (a great, although hardly 3 mile long, down) to be ignored? And, again, if this pasture was at Fordington, was there no pasture at Sutton, Frome, or Gillingham? But the six mile long wood—where was that? at Gillingham? And, if so, was there no wood at the other demesnes? In all humility I would submit that Eyton's remark, (*Domesday Studies. Dorset*, p. 90) "the area of the three existent parishes of Dorchester is about 1411 acres," is quite irrelevant. For hundreds of years after Domesday time the Dorchester parishes were strictly urban, viz., encircled by the Roman wall. They contained 100 acres or so, all told, as indeed Eyton says in the next sentence. Frome Whitfield was annexed to Trinity, Dorchester, less than 300 years ago.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

177. MIGRATION OF BIRDS.—No book which I have ever read seriously takes up the mystery of bird-migration, as far as I remember. Of course, there is no difficulty as regards birds of

great flying power, as geese, ducks, or notably, swallows. But about the Gallinaceæ? A bustard appears every now and then, as only a year or two ago in Dorset. These birds must come over sea. Last year a bird, which seems to have been a 'grey-hen,' killed itself against the lantern of Portland lighthouse. Now I never saw what I believe is the heavy flight of the bustard. But I have watched black-game fly hundreds of times. It seems to me inconceivable that a black-cock or grey-hen could fly three miles at a stretch. Yet this grey-hen at Portland would seem to have traversed that wide part of the Channel. Is there any explanation of such abnormal efforts?

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

178. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—*Continued.*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78, xii. 113, xiii. 150).

1596.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
179	Barnes, William	Whitechurch	Richard Kynell, of Blandford Forum, creditor	16 Oct., 1596
170	Bisshoppe, al's Veake, Robert	Waymouth & Melcombe Regis	Philip, brother, with consent of Alice, mother	28 June, 1596
169	Budden, John	Canford	John, son	19 June, 1596
164	Chapman, John, cler.	Langton al's Longton long Blandford	Christopher, nephew, (letters of 29 April, 1592, renounced)	11 May, 1596
175	Elsdon, Mary, junr.	Lyme Regis	Christopher Gowe of Tiverton, Devon, gen., during minority of John, Joane and Jane Elsdon, brother and sisters of deceased	of 7 Aug., 1596
157	Goulde, John	Catstocke	Elizabeth, relict	11 Feb., 1595
159	Hanne, George	Stoureton Caundell	Anne, relict	5 Mar., 1595
160	Humberstone, Cecily	Walterstone, parish of Piddle Towne	William, brother, of Grayes Inn, co. Midd., gen.	18 Mar., 1595
160	Lovett, Robert	Gillingham	Margerie, relict	6 Feb., 1595
166	Pitt, John	Waymouth & Melcombe Regis	Joane, relict	22 May, 1596
190	Reeke, Thomas	Crambourne	Agnes, relict	1 Dec., 1596
162	Roberts, William	Shapwicke	Honor, relict	19 Apl., 1596
156	Sansham, Robert, merchant	Symonds-borough	John, brother	27 Jan., 1595
167	Skerne, John	Turners Piddle	Margaret, relict	26 May, 1596
158	Stride, Margaret	Sherbourne	Anne Frye al's Sister	Bawler, 23 Feb., 1595
170	Veake, Robert	See Bisshoppe		
184	Younge, William	Portland	Alice, relict	16 Nov., 1596

1597.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
204	Allen al's Bigge, Giles	Stockwoodd	Thomas Munden, next of kin	6 Apl., 1597
213	Banks, Robert	Whitchurch	Joane, relict	27 June, 1597
193	Barrett, Richard	Lyme Regis	Agnes, relict	5 Feb., 1596
233	Benfeld, John	Whitchurch, parish of Milton	Brigitt, relict	3 Dec., 1597
204	Bigge, Giles	See Allen		
206	Cheverell, Hugh	Chaunt Morrell	Christopher Darby of Askerswell, yeoman, creditor (admn of Decr 1593 to Roger Spencer cancelled)	7 May, 1597
205	Cole, Jervas	Sherborne	Joane, relict	8 Apl., 1597
210	Foster, John, cler.	Rector of Punctknowl	Joane, relict	17 June, 1597
197	Henvill, Nicholas	Fordington	Agnes, relict	3 Feb., 1596
225	Hiett, Phillip	Lyme Regis	Margaret, relict	28 Oct., 1597
201	Jones, Nicholas	Weymouth & Melcombe Regis	John de Waighter, of parish of St. Mary, Woolchurch Hawe, City of London, foreign merchant, creditor, with Jane de Waighter, his wife, during minority of Jasper and Susan, children of deceased (cancelled May, 1598)	6 Apl., 1597
206	Knapp, John	Lichett Minister	John, father	9 May, 1597
225	Lymbry, Stephen	Charmouthe	Thomazine, relict	28 Oct., 1597
209	Marten, Nicholas	Lyme Regis	Walter Cunington of Spaldewick, co. Hunts, yeoman, with consent of Thomas, brother of deceased	6 June, 1597
206	Squibe, Henry	Whitchurch	Henry, father	7 May, 1597
192	Strangewaies, Giles, senr	Melbury Sampford	Frances, relict	30 Jan., 1596
223	Trenchard, George	Litchett Martrevers	Henry, son	12 Oct., 1597
208	Veale, Richard	Thorneford	Richard, father	13 May, 1597
193	Wadham, Ann	Pilleston	Robert Powlett of Fawley, co. Southampton, arm., brother, during minority of Nicholas, son of deceased	7 Feb., 1596
193	Wadham, Thomas	Pilleston	Robert Powlett of Fawley, co. Southampton, arm., uncle of Nicholas Wadham, son of deceased	7 Feb., 1596
1598.				
246	Bartlett, John	Stockland	Margaret, relict	16 May, 1598
253	Bond, Isabella, widow	Newton Buckland	Anne Whetstone al's Bond, daughter	1 June, 1598

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
257	Bond, William and Richard, children and heirs of John Bond	Holnest	Anne Whetstone al's Bond, aunt	21 July, 1598
266	Bryne, Robert	Radipull	John, brother, Anne Surrell al's Bryne, Ann Bishoppe al's Bryne, and Emme Magner al's Bryne, sisters	4 Nov., 1598
266	Gerarde, Thomas	Wareham	Joyce (male) Froste, creditor, during minority of Thomas, John, Joane, Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth Gerarde, children, with consent of Robert Gerarde, brother of deceased, and John Gerarde, uncle on mother's side ("ex matre") of children (fresh admn. granted 11 Feb., 1609)	11 Nov., 1598
268	Gilbert, Edward, arm.	Clifton Ma-bancke	Dame Elizabeth Molyns, daughter (of goods not administered by Alice Gilbert)	22 Nov., 1598
243	Harbin, William	Bradford	Alice, relict	24 Mar., 1597
237	Hebbes, Elizabeth	Milton	Joane Gardener, sister (cancelled)	27 Jan., 1597
249	Hebbes, Isabella, widow	Liscombe	Catherine Adyn, Joane Gardener, and Joane Jorden, sisters (previous administration renounced)	23 May, 1598
251	Jones, Nicholas	Waiemouth & Melcombe Regis	Joane Alexander al's Jones relict (letters granted 6 Apl., 1597, cancelled)	24 May, 1598
249	Keiche, William	Lyme Regis	Jane, relict	17 May, 1598
266	Molledge, John	Corff Castle	Agnes, relict	20 Nov., 1598
249	Peverell, William	Gillingham	Mary, relict	27 May, 1598
247	Plaiet, Robert	Lie	Robert Wallis of Punc-knoll, during minority of Robert, Katherine, John and Dorothy Browne, next of kin	16 May, 1598
242	Riche, John	St. Giles, Wimborne	Mark, relict	10 Mar., 1597
235	Snooke, John	EastLulworth	Elizabeth, relict	20 Jan., 1597
255	Squibbe, Richard	Wimborne Minster	William, father, during minority of Edith, daughter of deceased	7 July, 1598
1599.				
4	Barge, Peter	Melborne Osmonde	William Sillie al's Barge, son	3 Feb., 1598
2	Beard, Agnes	Poole	John, brother	24 Jan., 1598
18	Edwards al's Robins, Walter	Hasselbeare Pluncknett	Dionysius Peake al's Edwards al's Robins, son	30 June, 1599

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
12	Follet, John	Lime Regis	(blank) relict	16 May, 1599
2	Greene, Alice, widow	Poole	Joane Berrynton al's Greene, Katherine Rogers al's Greene, widow, and Cecilie Parris al's Greene, daughters	22 Jan., 1598
29	Hardy, Thomas	Frampton	John Browne, arm., of Frampton (cancelled, fresh administration 7 June, 1600)	14 Nov., 1599
16	Keate, Robert	Shaftesburie	James, son	14 June, 1599
7	Munden, Thomas	Charmister	Joane, relict	7 Feb., 1598
24	Poole, William	Poole	Margaret, relict	28 Sep., 1599
18	Robins, Walter	See Edwards		
15	Sechvile, Robert	Wimborne Minster	Philip Barnes, creditor, Argentine relict renounc- ing	20 May, 1599
7	Shorte, John	TarantHinton	Cicilie, relict	14 Feb., 1598
15	Strongman, John	Winfrith	Agnes, relict	25 May, 1599
10	Welsted, Richard	Wimborne Minster	Maude Welsted al's Hay- ward, mother	24 Apl., 1599

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

179. MONUMENTAL AND OTHER INSCRIPTIONS IN SOUTH PETHERTON CHURCH. (*Continued from II. xiii. 143*).—Against the South wall of the Chancel, immediately beneath a perpendicular window filled with modern stained glass, stands what was, until the year 1861, the ledger of an altar tomb erected close to the same spot. It bears the following inscription under an elaborately ornate escutcheon.

In Mnemosyne
Prenobilis Thomæ Hele Armigeri
Primogeniti Dni Thomæ Hele e
Fleet in agro Devon Baronetti
Qui vixit annos XXXV. Demum
XIII Nov. Aeræ Christianæ
MDCLXV Decubuit et
Occubuit.

There is a stanza of four lines in Latin verse at the foot of the stone, but this is entirely concealed by the chancel floor, in which it is embedded.

Above the inscription are these arms.

A bend fusilly ermine, with a label of three points, for cadency, (HELE), impaling a bend between six martlets, (LUTTRELL). *Crest*, an eagle rising.

Thomas Hele was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Hele of Fleet Damerel, a strong supporter of K. Charles I., who made him a Baronet, and a distinguished member of a very ancient family, which, according to Burke (*Extinct Baronetcies*) "was one of the most eminent, the most widely spread, and the most affluent,

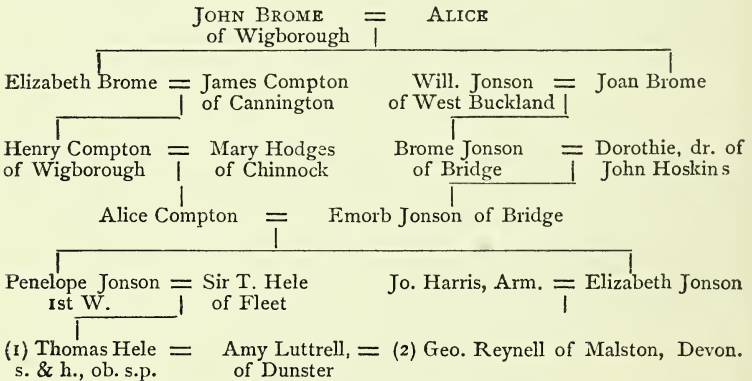
which even that quarter of England (*Devon*) could boast of." He adds that his ancestors are presumed to have been settled at Hele, in the parish of Bradninch, long before the Conquest.

It is this Sir T. Hele whom the poet Herrick thus addresses in his "*Hesperides*."

TO HIS HONORED FRIEND SIR THOMAS HEALE.

Stand by the magick of my powerfull rhymes,
'Gainst all the indignation of the times;
Age shall not wrong thee, or one jot abate
Of thy both great and everlasting fate:
While others perish, here's thy life decreed,
Because begot of my immortal seed.

Our Thomas Hele's mother was the Lady Penelope Hele, who has been previously noted as one of Henry Compton's grand-daughters. (II. xiii. 143.) Her descent may be given thus :



The Lady Penelope Hele died in giving birth to the above-named Thomas Hele, and was buried in South Petherton, Sept. 7th, 1630. She must have been a lady of considerable wealth, for amongst the Chancery "Miscellaneous Inquisitions post mortem" we find the following,

"At Ilminster, Somerset, Sept., 22, 7 Charles, before Will. Coxe, gent., on the death of Penelope, Lady Hele, late wife of Thomas Hele, Baronet.

She was seised, in her own right, as of fee, to her and her heirs, in the manor of Bridge in South Petherton, of 2 cottages, 50 acres of land, 40 of pasture, 20 of meadow, 12 of more, &c., in Bridge, belonging to the same Manor, and of a moiety of one cottage, &c., in Over Stratton, moiety of the Manor or Farm of Lyng, alias Lyde, and Manor of Wigbeare, alias Wigborough, lands in Compton D'urville, Dolish Wake, Sevenhampton alias Seavington Denny's, moiety of Manor of Yvelton, lands in Somerton, Ivelchester, Woollavington in Somerset, and Sherborne, in Dorset, and being so seized, married Thomas Hele, Baronet, who became also seised thereof. They had issue Thomas Hele.

Penelope Hele died at Wigborough, September 7, 6 Charles—Thomas Hele her son aged 7—Thomas Hele, Baronet, survives—Bridge held of the Earl of Hertford—Land in South Petherton of Thomas Lord Arundell of Wardour.—Messuage in Compton Durville of Sir Francis Popham, as of the Manor of Middle Lambrook.”

Sir Thomas Hele married, secondly, Elizabeth daughter of —Curson, Esq., of Oxon, leaving by her two sons, Samuel and Henry; the former was heir to his father, and the latter became heir, by will, to his brother Thomas, but both in succession enjoyed the title, neither however having any children. Henry died in 1677, when the Wigborough and Bridge estates seem to have passed out of the family; for early in the 18th century we find them owned by one Gundry, a member of an old Petherton family having Dorsetshire connections. The former manor remained in the possession of some of his descendants until about twenty years ago, when it was sold to the present owner.

Over the mantle piece in the large drawing room at Wigborough House are still to be seen the arms of HELE, impaling 1st and 4th COMPTON, 2nd TRIVETT, 3rd STORKE.

For these alliances, see Weaver's "*Visitation of Somerset*," 1573, pa. 17.

Wigborough was a small Domesday manor, registered "*Winchinberia*" (*Eyton*) and held of the king in chief by service of keeping the door of the royal bedchamber so late as John Brome's trial, in the reign of Elizabeth. (Collinson, III. pa. 111.) It was granted, at the Conquest, to John "Ostiarus," whose sergeanty was that of Usher to the King's Court, in which capacity he had six estates in Somerset, of which Mr. Eyton says "their site and other circumstances suggest that John's functions were apropos to royal visitations of North Petherton, South Petherton, or Somerton: or it may be of Cannington, which were held as "*Terræ Regis*" in the reign of Edward the Confessor." (*Domesday Studies*, Somerset." I. 68.)

Wigborough continued in the possession of the said John's descendants until 37 Henry VIII., (1535,) when it was sold by John Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarine, 1st Earl of Bath, to one Selwood, who in the year following resold it to John Brome, Henry Compton's father-in-law. (Collinson, III. pa. 111.)

For an account of the descent of this manor, through various branches of "John's" family, to the last named nobleman, see Collinson, III. 110, and Savage's "*History of Taunton*," p. 70.

The entries in the Registers of South Petherton concerning the Compton family and their connections are as follows:—

BAPTISMS.

- 1574/5, Jan. 19. Johannes filius Gulielmi Northover.
 1575, Sept. 28. Elizabetha filia Gulielmi Bonner.
 1576, Junij 10. ffranciscus f. Gulielmi Northover, genⁱ.
 1578, Sept. 10. Maria f. Bromei Jonson, genⁱ.

- 1579, Sept. 27. Elizabetha f. Bromei Jonson, gen.
 1581, Nov. 12. Katherina f. Magistri Jonson.
 1583, Dec. 29. Margareta f. Mri Bromei Jonson.
 1585/6, ffeb. 2. Emorb filius et hæres Bromei Jonson, geni.
 1587/8, Jan. 8. Henricus filius Henrici Compton.
 1591/2, Marcij 20. Maria filia Henrici Compton.
 1595/6, ultima ffeb. Thomas f. Thomæ Compton.
 1596, Apr. 25. Jacobus filius Henrici Compton.
 1599, Julij 20. Sara Compton filia Mri Henrici.
 1600, Julij 13. Judith filia Mri Thomæ Compton.
 1602, Dec. 12. Anna f. Thomæ Compton, gen.
 1606, Junij 15. Johannes f. et hæres Jacobi Northover, generosi.
 1607, Dec. 27. ffranciscus f. Jacobi Northover, geni.
 1610, Apr. 25. Sara filia Thomæ Hodges, geni.
 1612, Maij 10. Penellope filia Emorb Johnson, gen.
 1613, Martij 28. Elizabetha filia Emorb Johnson, gen.
 1615, Dec. 24. Henricus f. Henrici Bonner, gener.
 1621, Oct. 9. Maria filia Henrici Bonner, gen.
 1623, Nov. 30. Elizabetha filia Henrici Bonner, geni.
 1628, Apr. 23. Henricus filius Jacobi Bale, geni.
 1629, Apr. 19. Anna f. Jacobi Bale, geni.
 1630, Sept. 7. Thomas f. Thomæ Heale, miles et Baro (*sic.*)
 ——— Nov. 11. Thomas f. Jacobi Bale, gener.
 1632, Maij 22. Egidius f. Jacobi Bale, gener.
 1635, Sept. 22. Johannes f. Jacobi et Annae Bale, gen.
 1662, Oct. 21. Carolus f. Egidij et Elizab. Bale, gener.
 1670, Oct. 17. Georgius f. Georgij Reynell, armigeri.

MARRIAGES.

- 1577, Junij 11. Henricus Androwes, als ffrye, Aliciam Compton
 in ux. d.
 1581, Aprilis 9. Thomas Cogaine, Elizabetham Compton, in
 ux. d.
 1610/1, ffeb. 27. Emorb Johnson, gen., et Alicia Compton, m.c.
 1614, Oct. 31. *Henricus Bonner, gen., et Maria Compton, m.c.
 1620/1, ffeb. 8. Ricardus Clark et Anna Bonner, m.c.
 1625, Nov. 7. Jacobus Bale, generosus, et Anna Compton,
 gener., m. c.
 1627/8, Martij 6. Thomas Hawker, gen., et Sara Compton, m.c.†
 1629, Nov. 20. Thomas Heile, Miles et Baro, et Penelope
 Johnson, m. c.

* This was the Henry Bonner, of Waterleston, who celebrated the civil marriages recorded by Mr. Jewers in Articles II. x. 73, and xi. 89, and of whose identity he expresses himself as uncertain.

† It was Frances, a daughter by this marriage, who became the wife of Benjamin Collins, the Nonconformist Minister, of whose memorial Brass, in the Church of Norton-sub-Hamdon, mention is made in I. vii. 330. (*Vide* also II. x. 73, pa. 78).

- 1630, Sept. 30. Joh^{es} Harris, Armiger, et Elizabetha Johnsonne, m. c.
 1646, Feb. 23. Henricus Saunders, gen., et Sarah Hawker, m. c.

BURIALS.

- 1579, Junij 5. Elizabetha uxor Jacobi Compton, gen.
 1582, Apr. 30. Gulielmus Northover, generosus.
 1582, Oct. 7. Gulielmus f. Aliciæ Northover, viduæ.
 1583, Maij 5. Maria f. Bromei Jonson, gen.
 1586, Maij 10. Bromeus Jonson, generosus.
 1587/8, Jan 14. Henricus f. Henrici Compton.
 1602, Dec. 16. Anna ux. Thomæ Compton, gen.
 1603, Oct. 1. Anna f. Thomæ Compton, gen.
 1603, Nov. 3. Henricus f. et hæres Henrici Compton, generosi.
 1613/4, Martij 17. Barbara Compton.
 1615, Apr. 23. ffraunces f. Aliciæ Johnson, viduæ.
 1628, Apr. 23. Henricus Compton, armiger.
 1630, Sept. 7. Penelope uxor Thomæ Heale, miles et baro (*sic*).
 1632, Nov. 29. Henricus Harris.
 1643/4, Jan. 26. Henricus f. Jacobi Bale, gener.
 1665, Dec. 6. Thomas Heale, armiger.

(The entries in our Registers were probably irregular during the Civil War, and are altogether absent from Sept. 25, 1653, until April 1, 1661.)

(*To be continued.*)

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

180. CERNE ABBEY AND MARGARET OF ANJOU.—Hutchins, in his *History of Dorset*, (3rd Ed., iv. 29,) says “There is a tradition at Cerne that Queen Margaret, [wife of Henry VI,] before the unfortunate battle of Tewksbury which terminated the hope of her family, was entertained and held a council at the abbey. This seems not improbable from her connection with [Cardinal] Morton and from her being landed on that coast, but I have not found this circumstance noticed by any historian.”

The accounts of the Queen’s movements are somewhat conflicting; some chroniclers saying that on landing she “took sanctuary at Beaulieu,” others that from Weymouth “she rode to Exeter,” but the Cerne tradition is quite borne out by a passage in a contemporary history of the “final recovery of the two kingdoms from Hen. VI,” published by the Camden Society. The chronicler narrates that the Queen, with her son Edward, Prince of Wales, crossed from Honfleur to England on the 13th April (Easter Eve), 1471, and after being seventeen days at sea landed at Weymouth, from whence she went to “an Abbey near by, called Cerne, and all the lords and the remenaunt of the fellowship with them. Thither came unto them Edmond called Duke of Somerset, Thomas Courtney called the

Earl of Devonshire, and welcomed them into England." It was either on landing at Weymouth or on her arrival at Cerne that the Queen heard of the disastrous defeat of the Earl of Warwick at Barnet, the news of which overwhelmed her with grief; but encouraged by her faithful adherents she resolved on one last attempt to recover the throne, and active measures were taken to collect and rally her forces. Emissaries were sent to different parts of the West to mislead the King as to their route—"out-riders" as they are called—being despatched in different directions, some to Shaftesbury, Glastonbury and Wells, others to Yeovil and Bruton, whilst she and the Prince crossed the country with a few attendants to Bath and Gloucester, the fatal battle being fought at Tewksbury on May 4th.

Cardinal Morton was amongst the Queen's adherents who received her at Weymouth, and nothing is more probable than that he induced her Majesty to resort to Cerne, which, as Hutchins says, he knew well, for he received his early education at the Abbey.

Queen Margaret was not the only Royal Consort who was entertained at Cerne Abbey. From an entry in the household book of Queen Philippa, the wife of Edward III., (Chapter House Records) we learn that she rested a day or two there on her return from a visit she paid to the city of Exeter in August, 1349, for the entry charges a payment of 3s. 4d. at Cranborne on Sept. 3rd to John de Chestre, a messenger, for carrying a letter of the Queen "from the Abbey of Cerne" to the King at London.

J.B.

181. CUSTODY OF THE STOUR AND FROME.—Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is one (No. 29,250) relating to property both in Dorset and Somerset and worthy of notice, therefore, in our *N. & Q.* It is a charter of Sir Guy de Bryene or Bryan, Kt., K.G., dated 8 Ric. II., and was no doubt a conveyance to Trustees for the purpose of a settlement made four years after, as noticed in Hutchins' *Dorset*, 3rd Ed., I, 449. The particular point upon which I wish to elicit information is the meaning of the custody of the rivers Stoure and Frome—"custodia ripariorum de Stoure et Frome." Is anything more known of it—and was it an office or a franchise as the word fishery in the after part of the deed would imply, or a compound of both—and can its existence be traced down to modern times? Such right and franchise must have been acquired, I apprehend, by Grant from the Crown, and could only extend to the tidal waters of the rivers, although such limits are not specified in the charter.

By it Guy de Briene, Kt., granted to Robert Fitzpayn, Kt., William Plussh, clerk, John de Erle and Richard Micheldevere his manors of Wroxhall and Raïnsham, Maperton and Wyrde-

forde Belet, *with the custody of the rivers of Stoure and Frome*, and also a rent of 20 marks issuing out of the manor of Childefrome, in the county of Dorset, during the life of John Lydeford and Cristina his wife, together with the revenue of the said manor when it shall fall in. To hold the said manors *with the custody of the said fishery* (prædicte piscarie) to the said Robert, William, &c., their heirs and assigns. Also he granted to them, their heirs and assigns, his manor of Kingsdone and the reversion of the manor of Somerton Erle after the death of Richard Brice, and the reversion of all Lands which Richard Micheldevere held for his life in Somerton Randolph. Warrant of Title. Witnesses, John Chydyok, Stephen Derby, Will^m Bonneville, John Meriet, John Bechampe of Lillesdon, Kts., John Maltravers, John Glanvyle, John Bret, John Fauconer, Will^m Carente, Nicholas Poulet, Rich^d Brice, and others. Dated at Rañsham, 20th day of October, 8 Ric. II. Seal, circular bearing three piles in point sab.—Supporters, two wyverns. Legend “[Sigillum] Guidonis de Bryene.”

J.B.

182. LLEWELLIN FAMILY OF WELLS. (II. xii. 130)—Your correspondent “K.” seeks to open the question of the above family, and refers to communications in *Notes & Queries*, 2nd and 3rd series. Unfortunately I have not the volumes at hand to refer to, and at the risk of repeating what has appeared there I offer the following, being all that has so far come under my notice of this family.

In the church of S. Cuthbert, Wells, is a large canopied altar tomb, with the kneeling effigy of a gentleman; over the canopy are these arms: *Arg. a lion ramp. sa. armed gu. crowned or.* Crest. *On a mount vert a Cornish chough sa. beak and legs gu.* With an inscription stating that it is in memory of Henry Luellin, gent., who died 26 July, 1614. This was originally in the chapel on the north of the chancel, but has been removed to under the tower.

The Parish Register does not commence till 1608, after which date we find the following:—

1609, June 6, Agnes fflwellin, buried.

1614, July 26, Mr. Henry Llewelling, buried.

1616, Oct. 10, Thomas Llewellin, gent., buried.

1628, July 24, Mrs. Llewellin, buried.

A. J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

183. THE SHAFTESBURY BEZANT.—Motcomb, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Shaftesbury, is noted for containing the wells from which the inhabitants of Shaftesbury are supplied with water. Great numbers of the inhabitants get their living by carrying water, for which they have 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2d. the horse load.

On this account there is a particular custom yearly observed according to an agreement dated 1662, between the Lord of the Manor of Gillingham and Mayor and Burgesses of Shaftesbury. The Mayor is obliged the Monday before Holy Thursday to dress up a prize *bezant*, or *bizant*, somewhat like a May Garland in form, with gold and peacock's feathers, and carry it to Enmore Green, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the town in Motcomb, as an acknowledgement for the water, together with a raw calf's head, a pair of gloves, a gallon of beer or ale, and 2 penny loaves of white wheaten bread, which the Steward carries away for his own use.

The ceremony being over, the bizant is restored to the Mayor and brought back by one of his officers with great solemnity. This bizant is generally so richly adorned with plate and jewels, borrowed from the neighbouring gentry, as to be worth not less than £1,500.

Signed C.D. From the *Mirror*, May 28, 1831.

Is this custom still kept up?

J. J. FOSTER.

[The following references to this custom are taken from *Shastonian Records*, 1889, p. 32. In a bill amongst the Shaftesbury town documents, settled on April 10th, 1656, it is recorded, "It. To the balie of Gillingham for our accustomed liberty to fetch water in Motcomb 1 payr of gloues att ye p^rse of 6s., and a calues head 8d., in beere 1s., and bread 2d." In the Corporation Minute Book, under date of 22nd June, 1708, it is "Ordered that Mr. Whetcombe's bills for prize bezant and lace for Serjants hatts be paid by Co^mon Warden forthwith. Ordered likewise that Robt. Deans bill p Gloves att the prize bezant be pa forthwith. Ordered likewise that 2s. p watching ye bezant be pa. Ordered likewise that the shoes for the Lord & holland for the Lady be paid for by the Co^mon Warden." Again in a bill, 9th May, 1742, occurs a charge for "1 ouz Belladine Silk, o. 2. o., 1 p^r mens best 4th Knit worsta hose f. y^e Lord, o. 4. o., 2 p^r best white Lamb Glo: f. La & Lady, o. 2. 8., 3 p^r mens topt Norway doe Gloves at 22^d, o. 5. 6., and 1 p^r mens topt and laced Gls. f. y^e Steward Gilling^m 6. o."

The Lord and the Lady here mentioned were "important figures in these processions. They were handsomely dressed and decorated with ribbons, and, if claimed, the privilege of representing them was considered to belong to the last married couple within the borough."

The cost of the Bezant itself varied from £2 12s. 9d. in 1703, to £4 4s. 11d. in 1706, but as it was often adorned with loans of plate and jewellery to a considerable value, the necessity of a special watchman to guard it was obvious.

It is a matter of regret that this picturesque custom is no longer maintained. For further particulars reference should be made to *Shastonian Records*.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

184. SIR CHARLES CARTERET. (I. vii. 306, II. xiii. 148.)—The identity of Sir Charles Carteret, father of the infant—if he was an infant—buried in 1695, with the second baronet of that name, is open to doubt. A man born in 1679 might, of course, be a father in 1695, but it is exceedingly improbable. Anyhow, it is clear that he would not be old enough for Parliamentary honours in 1690. That Col. Chester has correctly given the date of the baronet's baptism is confirmed by the marriage license to his father and mother, which is dated 25 April, 1676, the lady being then in her 13th year. (*West. Abbey Reg.* p. 289.) The M.P. for Milborne Port 1690-1700 is in all three returns styled "knight" only—a further proof of his non-identity with the "baronet." Moreover, the latter did not inherit that dignity before 1693, so that if he were the M.P., his first return in 1690 should have been as "Charles Carteret, Esq." From these premises it is impossible to resist the conclusion that there were *two* contemporary Sir Charles Carterets—the one a knight the other the baronet. Who the knight was I have failed to discover. *Le Neve* has no mention of him. Collins, in his *History of the Carteret Family*, is equally silent. Perhaps some correspondent of *S. & D. N. & Q.* may be more successful in clearing this point. It may be strongly suspected that it was Sir Charles, the knight, and not the baronet, who was the father of James Carteret buried in 1695.

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

185. MINEHEAD WEDDING CUSTOM.—Happening the other day to pass Minehead Church while a wedding was going on, I noticed a group of small boys gathered round the churchyard gate and playing with a couple of ropes, which were decorated with sprigs of laurel and fir. In some curiosity I awaited the result. When the wedding party came out of church the ropes were stretched tight across the gate, but when the bridegroom had paid a toll the first rope was lowered and the party passed out over it. The second barrier they seemed to regard as an unjust attempt at exaction, for the bride left her husband's arm and skipped nimbly round the end of the rope, and the bridegroom attempted to follow, but without success. In the end he was persuaded to pay the tax.

The clerk told me that this was a very old custom of the place. He knew of no other church where it was practised.

Is the custom to be found elsewhere? What is its origin and meaning?

E.B.

186. SUTCLIFFE.—Can any one give me information concerning Matthew Sutcliffe, LL.D., who was installed Archdeacon of Taunton on 30 Jan., 158⁶/₇, and held the Prebend of Buckland-

Dynham, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, in 1592? He was afterwards Dean of Exeter and founded the College of Controversy at Chelsea, near London. Chalmers in his Biographical Dictionary gives a sketch of him, so also do Lysons and Strype. Information from other sources would be most acceptable. In order to save time I should be glad to receive communications addressed as below.

MRS. J. ROSE TROUP, Rockbeare House, near Exeter.

187. DORSET SMUGGLERS. (II. xiii. 149).—The following inscription on a grave-stone in the Churchyard of Kinson, near Wimborne, may interest some readers.

To the memory of
Robert Trotman

late of Rowd, in the County of Wilts who was barbarously murdered on the shore near Poole the 24 March 1765.

A little Tea one leaf I did not steal
For Guiltless Bloodshed I to God appeal.
Put Tea in one scale human Blood in t'other,
And think what 'tis to slay, thy harmless Brother.

G. E. DRUITT.

188. RICHARDS, OF DORSET AND DEVON.—In the third edition, vol. ii., page 499, of Hutchins' *Dorset*, appears a pedigree of Richards. The first given is John Richards of Abbotsbury, who is stated to have made his will 29 October, 1682, to have died 1684, and to have had by his wife Mary, daughter of Henry Garland of Chapel Marsh, seven sons and one daughter. Of the sons, Henry Richards obtained a grant of Arms 8 Sept., 1703, and is given as of Hammersmith, Middlesex. Nicholas Richards was Rector of Middle Chinnock. John Richards of Warmwell, buried there 1721, had by his wife, Alice Holmes, two sons, and one daughter who married Churchill Rose of Abbots Wootton. George Richards of Long Bredy, buried there 1724, had by his wife, Ann Parkes, a son also George. William Richards died at Smyrna, 21 July, 1679. James Richards of West Knighton and of the City of London, merchant, had by his wife, Mary, daughter of Daniel Arden of Dorchester, a son George, a daughter Mary, and a daughter Ann, who married 14 April, 1741, John Floyer of Upway. This James Richards in his Will proved 7 Feb., 1718-19, (P.C.C. Browning 34) names his cousin, John Richards of London, Merchant, and George Richards of Silverton, Devon, gentleman, the sons of Henry Richards of Silverton by his wife, Dorothy Pease. John Richards' Will was proved 11 April, 1729, P.C.C. George Richards was buried at Silverton, 11 Sept., 1727.

Can any correspondent give the link between the families of John Richards of Abbotsbury, Dorset, (in the grant of Arms to his son Henry described as one of the Proctors Exercent in the

Ecclesiastical Courts of Exeter) and Henry Richards of Silverton, Devon. This Henry Richards was buried at Silverton, 14 Sept., 1703, and was one of the children of James Richards, also of Silverton, by his wife, Wilmot Digon?

REGINALD STEWART BODDINGTON,
15, Markham Square, Chelsea, S.W.

189. OUR LADY OF ADDISCOMBE.—On the south side of Adcombe, in the parish of Over Stowey, at the entrance of Seven Wells Combe on the Quantocks, are the ruins of a chapel, standing in a meadow sloping to the stream.

The interior measures 42 feet by 20, with rubble walls some two feet thick, but of these the west wall is alone perfect, the others being nearly level with the ground. It terminates in a gable, containing the setting of a pointed-arched window, of which the worked stone remains only on the inside. Beneath it is the rubble setting of a pointed-arched door, of which all the worked stone has been removed.

As far as can be gathered from the shape of the arches and other indications, it is, like Kilve Priory in the neighbourhood, late 13th century work.

The history of this chapel has entirely passed away from local tradition, but I find in Weaver's *Wells Wills* that in 1535 one Johane Broke de Overstowey leaves to 'ō lady of Addiscome j shepe,' and in 1534 Eliz. Pole de Stokegursy to 'ō lady of Addescombe my best bedes,' so it was flourishing at that time. Can anyone give me any further information on the subject?

W. B. BROADMEAD.

190. JAMES DUGDALE. WILLIAM RAY.—Wanted, Parentage of James Dugdale, Vicar of Evercreech, ob. 1660. He matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Jan. 16, 1610, aged 18, "Somersett. Filius ministri verbi Dei." What connection, if any, with the Garter's family? According to the M.I. at Evercreech the Arms are identical.

Parentage of William Ray, instituted to Rectory of Limington 1700, where he was buried: and succeeded by his son. Where was his will proved, and to what University and College did he and his son William belong, and what degrees did they take?

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG, Seend, Melksham.

[The will of James Dugdale is given in "Somerset Wills," 4th Series, 48.]

191. ELIZABETH NEWELL CROWCHER.—Wanted, Any information concerning Elizabeth Newell Crowcher, widow, who administers her husband's effects 5 Dec., 1778; he, James Crowcher, was son of Joseph Crowcher of London, and was

buried at Chideock, Nov. 10, 1778, æt. 45; any information also concerning his connection with Chideock would also be most acceptable.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG, Seend, Melksham.

192. THOMAS LOVELL.—Who was the father of Thomas Lovell of Axbridge, Gentleman, whose will [51 Fane] was proved 1 Feb., 1691-2? Was he related to Mr. James Lovell of Batcombe who married Nov., 1654, Mrs. Elizabeth Brome of Forton in Ilminster?

W. J. C. MOENS, Tweed, Lymington.

193. SIR JOHN TRENCHARD.—Did Sir John Trenchard, who married Philippa, daughter of Sir George Speake at White Lackington, 1682, have a son George, 1686?

E. T., New York.

194. HOD HILL, DORSET.—Would any reader kindly give his views of the derivation of the above name? In very early times the family of Hodder held lands, &c., in the immediate neighbourhood, and my impression is that they took their surname from the place. Information would be acceptable.

R. E. HODDER.

195. COLBOURNE FAMILY.—Any notes of this family would be most acceptable, as in the reign of Queen Elizabeth they were a family of some note at Moreton Morrell, co. Warwick, and in the last century I find them at Shipston-upon-Stour, co. Worcester, and related to the Colbournes of Sturminster Newton. I have all notices of them in Hutchins's *Dorset*.

RICHARD SAVAGE, Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon.

196. LYONS FAMILY OF SOMERSET.—A family of Lyons, seated in Ireland since the 16th century, is stated, traditionally, to have come from Somerset. Can anyone give any information as to this, and especially as to whether the tradition refers to Lyons of Ashton Lyons (near Bristol), or to Lyons of Lyons Court, in the parish of Whitchurch, Somerset?

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

197. RICHARD POUNSETT.—In the year 1707, when Wincanton suffered from a calamitous fire, one Richard Pounsett made a claim on the fund, subscribed for the relief of sufferers, for £100 or more. He was prosecuted and convicted. Can anyone inform me where the conviction was registered, and if it could be obtained. I see that in 1720 a Thomas Pounsett was buried in North Cadbury Churchyard.

GEORGE SWEETMAN, Wincanton.

198. **BLAGROVE OF TAUNTON.**—Is anything known of a family of Blagrove, formerly of Taunton? Richard Manning Blagrove was landlord of “The Shakespeare Inn” there and married — Moss. He was born in 1775, and was father of a rather celebrated Violinist, Henry Gamble Blagrove. I want to know who was father of Richard Manning Blagrove, and any further details of his ancestors. Was there any connection with the Berkshire family? Anthony Blagrove, of this latter branch, is described of Blackwell, [*i.e.* Backwell], co. Som. He died 1778.

E. A. FRY, King’s Norton.

199. **EDMOND ARCHER, D.D., ARCHDEACON OF WELLS.** —“Last week died at his House in Wells, the Rev. Dr. Archer, Archdeacon of Wells, and Canon Residentiary of that church; a gentleman of distinguished Merit, approv’d Integrity, and every way qualified for the Discharge of the high Trust that was repos’d in him. He had his first education in Merchant-Tailors’ School, and was elected thence to a Fellowship in St. John’s College, in Oxford, where he took the Degree of M.A. in 1699. About this time he was taken notice of by Dr. Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in whose Diocese he had been for some time Resident, and collated by him to a Prebend in his Cathedral. In the Reign of Queen Ann he was more than once returned by the Clergy of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, one of their Proctors, and always gave due attendance at the House of Convocation, and assisted at most of the Debates. He was once prevail’d upon to preach before that Learned Body on the 30th January, and prevail’d upon to make his sermon publick. In 1705 he commenc’d B. and in 1711 D.D. At this time he had, by his modest Behaviour, the diligent care he took of his little Flock in his country Cure, his assiduous application to the Business transacted in the Convocation, his excellent method in composing, and his easy and familiar manner of Preaching, and above all, his firm and steady adhering to the Principles of the Church of England, as by Law establish’d, effectually recommended himself to the Favour of his very worthy Diocesan, Dr. Hooper; and was soon after preferr’d by him to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. His conduct in this station was such as gave entire satisfaction to that exquisitely judicious and nice-discerning Prelate, and rais’d in him the highest esteem for the Archdeacon; and at length engaged him, in 1726, to promote him to the Archdeaconry of Wells. A little after this advancement it pleased God to take the good Bishop to himself: but the loss of his Patron did not effect the least change in Dr. Archer; he still *held his integrity*, approving himself to the World a true son of the Church, and a zealous Defender of its Liturgy, a common Father to the Clergy under his inspection, and a strenuous assertor of their Privileges;

a *Lover of Hospitality*, a Promoter of Charity, and a hearty well-wisher to the good of his country."

(*Sherborne Mercury* No. 139, Oct. 16, 1739.)

Edmond Archer, son of Robert Archer of London, born in the parish of S. Mary at Hill, London, 13 Aug., 1673, admitted to Merchant Taylors School, 11 Sept., 1684, matriculated at Oxford, 1 July, 1691, aged 17, elected scholar of S. John's, Oxford, 1691, Fellow, 1694-1713, B.A. 7 May, 1695, M.A. 1 Apl., 1699, B.D. 26 Apl., 1705, D.D. 16 May 1711, Preb. of Wells (Combe 9th) 22 Apl., 1699 till 1713,* Rector of Creech S. Michael, 12 Aug., 1702, till 1704, Rector of Asholt 23 Apl., 1706, for one year, R. of N. Petherton 30 June, 1715, Archdeacon of Taunton 25 July, 1712, and of Wells 7 Dec., 1726, died 1739. He is the reputed author of *Add. MSS.* 30,279 and 30,280, from which Mr. Weaver has edited the valuable "*Somerset Incumbents.*" The foregoing Memoir adds much to our knowledge of a worthy man, of whom the Rev. T. S. Holmes writes in the preface of Mr. Weaver's book, "All I know about the man whom I regard as the Author of the Hugo MSS., is as follows: "Edmund Archer, S.T.P., Archdeacon of Taunton, 1712, and Archdeacon of Wells, 1726; died 1739." (See Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, Robinson's *Register of Merchant Taylors School*, Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents*, Le Neve's *Fasti* (Hardy).)

C. H. MAYO.

200. A QUANTOCK HILLS GHOST STORY.—Miss Williams of Over Stowey was returning home from Watchet late in the evening, and near. . . . her pony fell and hurt his knees so badly that she was obliged to walk. After proceeding some distance, finding it was growing dark, and being still 7 or 8 miles from home, she engaged a young countryman at Putsam to accompany her. It soon became very dark, and as they were passing through a thick wood and the ground was very wet, and she felt very tired, she again mounted her pony. They had not gone far thus, when she found her pony become suddenly very restive, trembling exceedingly and trying to push sideways through the hedge as if to avoid something. Every effort to make him go on was useless. After a little while, a *crashing sound* was heard, lasting only a second or two (a kind of *clatter* like the trucks in Bristol loaded with iron rods). After a few minutes the noise was repeated, still more loudly. The pony was now so ungovernable that Miss W. was obliged to ask the man to hold him by the head. On being asked what the noise was the man seemed much frightened, and said he had never heard any thing like it. The noise was repeated a third time, and with such an *overwhelming crash*, that Miss W.

*Le Neve calls this Prebendary Edmund Arches, evidently a mistake for Archer.

felt unable to bear it, and stopped her ears. The man was perfectly overpowered with alarm, and sunk on the earth in an agony of fear. Miss W. then observed *something black* approaching which passed *close to her*, having the appearance of a *hearse* drawn by four horses, but no one with them and not the slightest sound. On Miss W. asking the man what he had seen, he described exactly the same. After this they neither heard nor saw anything, and the pony went on freely, indeed seemed to *hurry* homewards. In about half a mile they came to the public house, called the "Castle of Comfort" where several men were sitting outside the house smoking. Miss W. asked if they had seen anything pass. They said they had not, though they had been sitting there more than an hour, and that there was no other way through the wood. They reached Over Stowey about 11, and the young man declared nothing should induce him to pass through that wood again at night, so he remained till morning. The story soon got wind, and some of the older people of the neighbourhood "wondered how Miss W. could venture to pass through that wood at night" it was so noted for extraordinary noises, &c., ever since a dreadful murder of a woman by her husband, who was hung on a gibbet near the spot. This happened about 10 or 12 years since.

The above is the copy of a MS. to which there is no date; nor do I remember the handwriting so as to recollect who wrote it out, but judging from the time I have had it, Miss W.'s adventure must have occurred about 1850. There are places on the map called "Walford's Gibbet," near, or in "Skerage Wood," not very far from Danesborough Camp; possibly that is the Gibbet and Wood referred to. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to afford more accurate information.

The Somersetshire Hills are not unassociated with such stories. There is one in connection with Cutcombe Hill, also about a hearse, and a headless dog; perhaps some one will relate it, so as to help preserve these stories and traditions.

C.H.Sp.P.

201. GEORGE BASMESNIL, RECTOR OF GLANVILLES WOOTTON, DORSET.—On the fly-leaf of a copy of small 12^{mo} book of prayers, which has lost its title, but which from "The Epistle Dedicatory" appears to have been written by P. Du-Moulin, and which bears the Imprimatur of "C. Alston, R.P.D. Hen. Episc. Lond. à Sacris Domesticis," July 5, 1677,—the following note is written:—"1678. Elizabeth Marsh ex dono Georgei Basmesnil Rector de Glanvills Wootton Aprill 26^o."

In Hutchins, iii, 750, the name of this Rector of Glanvilles Wootton is given as "George Dival Rosunsvill, a native of France, instituted 1675," on the presentation of Sir John Morton.

Does not the entry in this little prayer book, which is probably in the handwriting of the donor, supply a correction to the statement in Hutchins?

This prayer book was dedicated to Rt. Hon. Elizabeth, Countess of Burlington and Corck, sole daughter and heiress of Rt. Hon. Henry, E. of Cumberland.

Δ.

202. COURT ROLL OF SHAFTESBURY ABBEY.—*Continued.*—
(I. vii. 295, II. ix. 32, xi. 102.)

SHASTONIA.

Curia feodorum baronie tenta ib'm xxx^o die Januarij Anno xxxij^o rrs H. vj^{ui}.

CO'IS SECT'.—Ad hunc diem Joh'es Mercer fac' sect' sua' co'iem et h'et diem ad sect' sua' hic it'um de nouo faciend' ab hac die in tres septimanas.

DISTR'. M'IE. ijd.—Adhuc sicut al' Bedell' in m'ia quia non h'et Joh'em Holcombe (ijd. pl. b.) ad r' Walt'o Style in pl'ito tñs.

REM. LOQUEL.—Ad hunc diem loquela int' Thomam Baker quer' et Rob'tum Rydowte (p. lic) defend' in pl'ito deb'i rem. vsq' p'x' p'ce pc'.

Et loquela int' p'fat' Thomam q' et eund'm Rob'tum (p lic') defend' in pl'ito deb'i rem' vsq' p'x' p'ce p'cm unde lex, &c., in Cur' ijd. p'ced'.

ATTACH.—Pr' est Bedell' qd att' Joh'em Godard (adh' att') de Hanley ad r' Thome Baker et Emmot' vx' eius executric' test'i nup' Joh'is Randal' in pl'ito deb'i.

ATTACH.—Et attach' Nich'm Nurs (adh' att') de Henton ad r' Joh'i Buryman in pl'ito tñs.

Joh'es Vynyng q' v'sus Nich'm Mulleward in pl'ito deb'i qui quid'm Nich'us non dum sum' est Ideo sum' ip'm erga p'x'.
(Above this is the following line in small letters

p W' Stone qd id' Joh'es ei debet xiiijs. viijd. p lact' viij vacc' sibi tradit' c'to die et a^o p vacc' xxijd. qui di in pprs pson' qd ei deb' vs. vjd. & de resid' e' ad leg' se iij ma.)

SUM.—Joh'es Wynnyng'h'm Cl'icus q' v'sus Thomam Tailleur (p' lic') de Caundell in pl'ito deb'i qui no' du' sum' est i'o sum', &c.

ATTACH.—Nich'us Nurs p' Willm Stone att' sum' q' v'sus Joh'em Buryman de Henton in pl'ito tñs qui no' du' att' est. I'o, &c. (Above this in smaller letters

Lex qd non transgressi'e asport' diu's' focal' d'ci Nich'i diu's' die' & a^o xxxj H. vi^{ti} ad d' d'ci Nich'i de iiijs. vd. vlt jd. q' cogn' se iij^{ta}.)

FI. FA.—Adhuc sicut al' fi. fa. xjs. vjd. (cesset) cu' damp' viijd. de bon' et cat' Joh'is Laueranns ad opus Joh'is Knyght q'

id'm Joh'es Knyght v'sus dict' Joh'em Laueranns recup'auit vt p' in cur' vj^{ta} p'ced'.

Et Fi. Fa (adh' fi. fa.) viijs. ijd. cu' dampnis viijd. de bon' et cattall' Will'i Higon ad op^{us} Rob'ti Shephurd q' id'm Rob'us v'sus dict' Will'm recup'auit p'ut patet in Cur' p'x' p'cedent'.

PX. LEX.—Rob'us Shevenh'm de Henton po. se ad lege' se iij^a manu v'sus Thomam Petour in pl'ito deb'i de eo qa ip'e ei nō debet nec iniuste deti' xxd. p' falcat' bl'orum et p' lign' a p'fat' Thoma empt' raco'e pp'ositur' sue sibi vendit' c't' die et a^o ad dampn' d'ti Thome de xijd. ult' xxd. q' id'm Rob'us cogn' esse debit' p' falc' et p' lign' ab eo empt' &c., et p' iniust' detent' eorund'm id'm Rob'tus rem' in m'ia un' fiet ex^o si p's quer', &c., cu' damp'. (On the first line of this, in small letters

Ceset de lege ideo ip'e in m'ia & ps q' recupet iijs. iiijd. cu' damp' viijd.)

M^{IE}. xiiij.—Joh'es Child (iijd.) de Tyssebury in m'ia p' lic' concordandi cu' Agnet' vx'e et execut'c' test'i nup' Vincent' Smyth in pl'ito deb'i. Thomas Benet (ijd.) in m'ia p' lic' concordand' cum Joh'ne Payn in pl'ito tñs. Ad hunc diem Joh'nes Fleccher (iiijd.) de Kulmyngton in m'ia tam p' defalt' q'm p' licenc' conc' cū Will'o Bailly in pl'ito deb'i. Idem Joh'nes (iiijd.) in m'ia tam p' suis defalt' q'm p' licenc' conc' cū Will'o Baylly in pl'ito tñs.

AFFERAT'.—Joh'es Mercer.

S'm p'quis' hui^{us} Cur' xvd.

SHASTONIA.

Curia ffeodorum baronie tent' ib'm Vicesimo die ffebruar' Anno xxxij^o rrs Henrici Sexti.

CO'IS SECT'.—Ad hunc diem Joh'es Mercer (f. s. & h.) fac' sect' suam coi'em qui h'et diem ad sect' p'dict' hic it'um de nono faciend' ab hac die in tres septim'.

SUM'.—Joh'es Mychell (non ps) et Joh'na ux' eius q' versus Joh'em Welet in pl'ito deb'i qui non dum sum' est, Ideo &c.

ATTACH' POST SUM'.—Henricus Nywe q' versus Joh'nem Vynyng (sum' est et att'.) in pl'ito deb'i qui sum' est Ideo attach' ip'm, &c.

SUM'.—Joh'es Potecary q' versus Joh'em Turner (non du' s' est ideo, &c.) de ffonntmell in pl'ito deb'i qui non sum' est Ideo, &c.

DISTR'. M^{IE}. jd.—Adhuc sicut al' Bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Joh'nem Holcombe (pl' b. jd.) ad r' Walt'o Style in pl'ito tñs. Et distr' ip'm meli's, &c.

ATTACH'.—Adhuc pr' est bedello qd attach' Joh'em Godard (adh. att'.) de Hanleigh Thome Baker et Emmote Vx' eius executrici test'i nup' Joh'is Randalf in pl'ito deb'i.

Et att' Nich'm Nurs de Henton ad r' Joh'i Buryman in pl'ito tñs. (Above this a line of small writing

Lex qd non tñsgressie cepit j gallm & xj pulc̃m ad die lune px post fm Inuenc' sce cruc' a^o xxxij^o H. vj^{ta} inf' iur' Cur' ad d' sua de xiiij. n_e ad alique' de se ija man' hui_s.)

P'XM' LEX.—Nich'us Milleward po. se ad lege' se iij^a manu versus Joh'em Vynnyng (p'iniust' q' sua de xd.) in pl'ito deb'i de eo qd ip'e ei non debet nec iniuste detinet ixs. ijd. p' lact' viij vacc sibi t'dit' cert' die et a^o p' vacc' xxd. ad dampn' dict' Joh'is de xvjd. vltra vs. vjd. q' id'm Nich'us cog'n esse debit' p' lacte dict' vacc' ab eo empt.', &c.

M'IE iijd.—Ex^o.—Rob'tus shevenh^m de Henton (ijd.) in m'ia quia defec' de leg' sua quam vad' v'sus Thomam Petour in pl'ito deb'i vnde considerat' est p' cur qd p'fat Thom' recup'et de p'fat' Rob'to iijs. iiijd. cum dampnis viijd. p' falcat' bl'orum p' dict' Thomam eid' Rob'to fact' p' lign' a p'fat' Thoma empt' rac^oe pp'oitur' sue sibi vendit' c't' die et anno ad damp' p'dict' detent' vnde fiet ex^o si p'fat' Thomas hoc ret' et p' iniust' detent' id' Rob'us rem' in m'ia.

FI. FA.—Adhuc fieri fac' viiis. ijd. cu' damp' viijd. de bonis et cattall' Will'i Higon ad opus Rob'ti Shephurd quos id'm Rob'us v'sus dict' Will'm recupe'uit vt p' in cur' scda p'cedent'.

M'IE. vjd.—Ad hanc Cur' Rob'us Ridowt (iiijd.) in m'ia p' licenc' concordandi cum Thoma Baker in pl'ito deb'i in duabus querel'.

Thomas Taillour (ijd.) de Caundell in m'ia p' licenc' concordand' cum Joh'e Wynnyngh^m Clic' in pl'ito debi.

P'XM' LEX.—Joh'es Buryman de Henton po. se ad legem se iij^cia manu v'sus Nich'm Nurs (non p') in pl'ito tñs de eo qd non ip'e tñsgressie asportauit diu'sa focal' eiusd' Nich'i diu'sis diebus in anno xxxij rrs H vj^{ti} apud Henton p'dict' infra iurisdictionem hui's cur' ad dampna dict' Nich'i de iijjs. vd. vlt^a jd. quem p'dict' Joh'es cogn' in plena cur' p' t'nsgressionem p'dict'.

SUM.—Rob'us Shephurd q' v'sus Joh'em Dowdyng in pl'ito deb'i qui non dum sum' est Ideo sum' ip'm ergn px'.

203. THE PENNY POST IN DORSET.—“A Penny-Post is established between Dorchester and Cerne Abbas, by which the regular delivery of letters, &c., daily, is ensured at those places, and in the intermediate villages of Charminster, Godmanstone, and Nether Cerne. Mr. Robert Bennett is appointed receiver at Cerne, and Mr. William Atkins at Charminster.” (*Sherborne Journal*, 9 Feb., 1827.) Δ.

204. A DORSET ANECDOTE.—“Mr. Bridge, a gentleman very fond of field sports, resident near Dorchester, met with a serious loss a few weeks since. On his leaving home for Church, he was followed by a lad who had care of his dogs, who said the meal was exhausted, and that the dogs would be starved. He requested, therefore, to know what was to be done. “Hang the dogs!” exclaimed Mr. Bridge, in an angry tone, vexed at the abrupt and unseasonable manner in which he was addressed. The lad made no reply, and returned to the house full sorrow and

surprise. The angry exclamation of his master was mistaken for a peremptory order; the poor lad, with an aching heart, lost not a moment to carry it into execution: and Mr. Bridge, on his return home from church, had the misfortune of finding his five brace of greyhounds, and a leash of the best Spaniels in Dorsetshire, hanging dead in the stables." (*Sherborne Journal*, 14 Oct., 1819.) Δ.

205. ALTAR-PIECE AT DOWLISHWAKE.—"A well executed altar-piece was recently erected in the parish Church of Dowliswake, near Ilminster, the gift of Charles Park, Esq. The subject is taken from Luke xxiii. 50, 52, and 53. It was painted by a self-taught artist, Mr. Barrett, master of the free-school, Ilminster, and formerly master of a similar situation in Margaret's buildings, Bath." (*Dorchester, Sherborne, and Taunton Journal*, 8 Feb., 1821.) Σ.

206. MAYOR OF BRIDGWATER.—The following from the *Commons' Journals* seems worth printing in *S. & D. N. & Q.*

'Die Jovis. 2 Maii, 1650.

A letter from Bridgwater from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the said Corporation of the 26th April, 1650, was this day read.

'Resolved. That the Parliament doth approve of what the Aldermen and Common Council of Bridgwater have done in displacing the late Mayor, and others, from their places of Trust, upon their refusal to take and subscribe the engagement.

'Resolved. That this House doth approve of, and confirm the Election of Mr. George Badon to be Mayor of the Town of Bridgwater.

'Ordered by the Parliament. That a Letter of Thanks and Encouragement be written to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Bridgwater.

"Sir Thomas Wroth is to prepare the Letter. And Mr. Speaker is ordered to sign the same.'

W. D. PINK.

207. CHAPEL OF ST. ELIZABETH.—In 1538, Edmund Palmer, of Trull, left benefactions to the churches of Pitminster, Corff, Orchard, Kingston, Angersleigh, Buckland, Bradford, Hill Bishops, Ash Priors, Heathfield, and Hillfarrence; he also bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the Chapel of St. Elizabeth. Collinson (III. 285) says that there were chapels at Poundisford and Trenderle in the parish of Pitminster. Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* identify this chapel; it is the only dedication to St. Elizabeth that I have come upon in the County. It is probably in Somerset, but it may be in North Devon, near Yarcombe; as a similar sum is left to "the tything of Yarcombe named Reade layn."

F. W. WEAVER.

208. SIR WILLIAM PORTMAN, BART, M.P. for Taunton, in the Long Parliament.—The precise time of his decease—which is wanting or given inaccurately in most accounts of the Portman family—may be gathered from the following extract from the *Commons Journals*: Sept. 16, 1645.—Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do grant his Warrant for the Carrying of the Body of Sir Wm. Portman, deceased, to Orchard Portman near Taunton in Somersetshire; Mr. John Browne and Sir Robert Pye, Members of this House, undertaking that it shall be their Care, that nothing prejudicial to the State shall be carried hence, under Pretence of conveying the Body of the said Sir William Portman.”

Sir William's Will was not proved before 17 Oct., 1648.

W. D. PINK.

209. SIR JOHN HIPPESELY, Knt.—He was third son of William Hipplesley of Marston, Somerset, and married Catherine, dau. of Sir Roger Norton of Hants. Was M.P. for Petersfield, from 1621 till 1628, and for Cocker mouth in Cumberland in the Long Parliament, from 1641 till the forced Dissolution in April, 1653. He was very active upon the Parliament side, being one of the Commissioners appointed by the House to treat with the King in 1646. He received Knighthood at York on the 14 April, 1617. What is the date of his death? He appears at one time to have had a grant of a portion of the Hampton Court estate, for on 31 Dec., 1652, the Long Parliament awarded him £1250 “in recompense and full satisfaction of all his claims, demands and interest in Bushy Park alias the South Park, part of the Honour of Hampton Court, co. Middlesex, which he claimed for life under Letters Patent 8 Oct., 4 Car. I.” Further particulars of him will oblige.

W. D. PINK.

NOTICE OF BOOK.

210. THE WRITINGS OF RICHARD BERNARD.—A BIBLIOGRAPHY. By John Ingle Dredge, Vicar of Buckland Brewer. pp. 25, Horncastle, 1890.

This is the first of a series of pamphlets called “*Lincolnshire Bibliographies*,” and treats of the works of Richard Bernard, a native of Epworth in Lincolnshire, where he was baptized 31 (*sic*) April, 1568, and successively Vicar of Worksop, Notts, and Rector of Batcombe, Somerset. He died in March, 1641-2. His first book, bearing the date 1598, was “Terence in English,” the rest are various Theological Treatises of the usual Puritan type. Mr. Ingle Dredge has been very diligent in collecting the materials forming this Bibliography.

Σ.

211. THE BETTISCOMBE SKULL.—The superstition attaching to the above skull has from time to time excited considerable interest amongst folk-lorists and others, and has drawn forth various comments in the press and otherwise from those who have had the opportunity of investigating its supposed origin. I thought that a detailed account of this—to me—very interesting subject might be acceptable to the readers of the *S. & D. N. & Q.*, as it would seem that both counties are concerned in the superstition. First, I may say that, as far as I know, I was the first person who put the matter forward in the press as an interesting bit of folklore, and this no doubt has contributed materially to the subsequent diffusion and discussion of the theory. My information was mainly derived from a Dorset lady, who in her younger days has often visited and stayed at the old Manor House at Bettiscombe, and who had learnt and treasured up the legend as she had first heard it, before time and publicity had lent a somewhat heightened and conjectural aspect to the tradition. My communication was on this wise.

About twenty years ago I sent to the pages of *Notes and Queries* (4th series, x. 183) the following somewhat general account of the superstition, treating it simply as a matter of folk-lore, and not even stating where the skull was kept:—

“At a farm-house in Dorsetshire at the present time is carefully preserved a human skull, which has been there for a period long antecedent to the present tenancy. The peculiar superstition attaching to it is, that if it be brought out of the house, the house itself would rock to its foundations, whilst the person by whom such an act of desecration was committed would certainly die within the year. It is strangely suggestive of the power of this superstition that through many changes of tenancy and furniture the skull still holds its accustomed place ‘unmoved and unremoved.’”

Upon this the late Dr. Goodford, formerly Provost of Eton, wrote (p. 436) enquiring whether I had not made a mistake as to the county, and stating that there was a similar superstition attaching to a house at Chilton Cantelo, in the adjoining county of Somerset. I replied to this (p. 509) by giving the following additional particulars:—

“The farm-house (formerly, I believe, an old Manor House), now called Bettiscombe House, in which the skull remained, or still remains, for aught I know to the contrary, lies in the parish of Bettiscombe, about six miles from Bridport in Dorsetshire. I cannot ascertain the time when this ‘ghostly tenant’ took up its abode in the place, but it is tolerably certain it was some considerable time ago. It has, I understand, been pronounced to be that of a negro, and the legend runs that it belonged to a faithful black servant of an early possessor of the property,—a Pinney,—who having resided abroad some years, brought home this

memento of his humble follower. It is reported that a member of the above family, in recent years, has visited the house, but was unable to give any clue that might assist in clearing up the identity of the skull”

The subject was again brought forward in 1883, when I gathered from the *Bridport News*, that a correspondent in the *Oracle* had alluded to the superstition existing with respect to the skull at Chilton Cantelo, and the Editor had also referred to the similar one attaching to Bettiscombe in terms no doubt taken from my earlier contributions to *Notes and Queries*. In the same year also the subject was mentioned in the *Daily News*, for a correspondent in the *Dorset County Chronicle* for February of that year made enquiries relating to the skull at Chilton Cantelo, which drew a reply from Mr. A. J. Goodford (a son, I believe, of my former fellow-correspondent) stating that the skull there was believed to have been that of a Mr. Theophilus Browne,—a member of a Warwickshire family—whose headless remains were found underneath a tombstone in the church when that edifice was rebuilt in 1865.

So much for the Somersetshire skull; and now for its Dorset rival.

In 1884 was issued the second series of *Haunted Homes*, by Dr. F. A. Ingram, and in this volume appeared the following long and interesting account of the Bettiscombe skull:—

“There is a certain old farmstead known as Bettiscombe, or Bettiscombe House, in a parish of the same name, about six miles from Bridport, in Dorsetshire. This ancient dwelling, which is still inhabited, is celebrated from the so-called “Screaming Skull” that it contains. There are various versions of the cause and consequences of the malign influence exercised by this relic of humanity. Mr. William Andrews, in his essay on *Skull Superstitions*, states that the peculiar superstition attaching to the Bettiscombe Skull is that “if it be brought out of the house, the house itself would rock to its foundations, while the perpetrator of such an act of desecration would certainly die within the year. Various changes of tenancy and furniture have been made in the old homestead,” says Mr. Andrews, “but the skull stills hold its place. It is not known when the ‘ghastly tenant’ first took up its abode in the place, but it has been there for a considerable period.”

“The skull has been stated to be that of a negro; and the legend was that it belonged to a faithful black servant of an early possessor of the property—a Pinney, who having lived abroad for sometime, brought home this memento of his humble follower.”

The tradition related by Mr. Andrews, however, is far too simple and conventional to satisfy the cravings of the hunter after hauntings; his premises are not tragic enough to account for such fearsome results; it is therefore comforting to learn that local

legends impart a more gruesome aspect to the affair. It is needless to enter too closely into an investigation of the origin of the story; for most readers the following interesting account of a visit paid to the "screaming skull" will supply all that can be desired on the subject. In the August of 1883, Dr. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum, his daughter and a friend, whilst staying at Charmouth, about seven or eight miles from Bettiscombe, hearing reports about the skull and its strange performance, determined to pay it a visit. The result of their expedition is told by Miss Garnett:—"One fine afternoon a party of three adventurous spirits started off, hoping to discover the skull and investigate its history. This much we knew, that the skull would only scream when it was buried, and so we hoped to get leave to inter it in the churchyard. The village of Bettiscombe was at length reached, and we found our way to the old farmhouse, which stood at the end of the village by itself. It had evidently been a manor-house, and a very handsome one too. We were admitted into a fine paved hall and attempted to break the ice by asking for milk; we then endeavoured to draw the good woman of the house into conversation by admiring the place and asking in a guarded manner respecting the famous skull. On this subject she was most reserved; she had only lately taken the farm-house, and had been obliged to take possession of the skull also; but she did not wish us to suppose that she knew much about it; it was a veritable "skeleton in the closet" to her. After exercising great diplomacy we persuaded her to allow us a sight of it. We tramped up the fine old stair-case till we reached the top of the house, when opening a cupboard door, she showed us a steep winding stair-case leading to the roof, and from one of the steps the skull sat grinning at us. We took it in our hand and examined it carefully; it was very old and weather-beaten, and certainly human. The lower jaw was missing, the forehead very low and badly proportioned. One of our party, who was a medical student, examined it long and gravely, and then after telling the good woman that he was a doctor, pronounced it to be, in his opinion, the skull of a negro. After this oracular utterance she resolved to make a clean breast of all she knew, which, however, did not amount to much. The skull, we were informed, was that of a negro servant, who had lived in the service of a Roman Catholic priest; some difference arose between them, but whether the priest murdered the servant in order to conceal some crimes known to the negro; or whether the negro in a fit of passion killed his master, did not clearly appear. However, the negro had declared before his death that his spirit would not rest unless his body was taken to his native land and buried there. This was not done, he being buried in the churchyard at Bettiscombe. Then the haunting began; fearful screams proceeded from the grave; the doors and windows of the house rattled and

creaked ; strange sounds were heard all over the house ; in short there was no rest for the inmates until the body was dug up. At different periods attempts were made to bury the body, but similar disturbances always recurred. In process of time the skeleton disappeared all save the skull which we now saw before us. We were naturally extremely anxious to bury the skull and remain in the house that night to see what would happen ; but this request was indignantly refused, and we were promptly shown off the premises. Therefore the reputation of the "Screaming Skull" of Bettiscombe House remains unimpaired."

Upon this account in Dr. Ingram's book I should like to make a few observations. I will pass over the fact that Mr. Andrews has apparently without any acknowledgement or reference brought bodily into his "Essay on Skull Superstitions" the account I had contributed some years before to *Notes and Queries*. I may however mention that this was the first time I had ever heard that it had been called a "screaming skull," or that it was supposed to "scream only when it was buried."

It is stated that "the old farm-house stood at the end of the village by itself." I know the district pretty well myself, but I have as yet failed to discover that there was any *village* at Bettiscombe at all ! But however this is immaterial. It is also the first time that I had heard that the owner of the skull (certainly said to have been that of a negro) had been the servant of a Roman Catholic priest, and that there had been any idea of foul play in the matter ; or that there had been any skeleton other than the head ever kept in the house.

This version certainly, as Dr. Ingram says, "imports a more gruesome aspect to the affair," but I am afraid I must give in my adhesion to the "far too simple and conventional" tradition related by Mr. Andrews, as having been derived from occupants of the farm, considerably older in point of time than the tenant of whom Miss Garnett speaks. There is one part, however, of her interesting story to which I can give my fullest credence, and that is, that when the party from Charmouth expressed their anxiety "to bury the skull and to remain in the house that night to see what would happen, their request was indignantly refused, and they were promptly shewn off the premises !"

I will now give, with the permission of Mr. Editor, an account of a visit I myself paid to Bettiscombe House, bound much upon the same errand as the above party, and somewhere about the same period, or probably a little later. I happened to be in the neighbourhood, and not having at that time seen the abiding-place of the "famous skull," about which I had written some years previously, I determined to make an effort to do so, and lest I should by my visit invoke the spell of any "malign influence," I took with me the rector of the parish and a neighbouring clergyman who happened to be with him at the time.

Thus accompanied and protected, I arrived at the Manor House (situated in the Vale of Marshwood—that vale as to which Hutchins quaintly observed, upwards of a century ago, “few gentry ever resided in this tract”—and nestling at the foot of a picturesque “combe” not far from Dorset’s highest point, the famous Pilsdon Pen), evidently an early Georgian restoration of a much earlier building, as the oak beams in the hall—of considerable age—abundantly testified. The house boasted of a handsome oak staircase, but if I remember rightly, the painted panelling was apparently of no older date than such restoration. Up this staircase we were courteously conducted, and on arriving at a small door on the top landing opening on to the attic stairs a candle was lighted, and we prepared to make the ascent to the darker regions above where the skull was supposed to dwell. To my surprise I found on the door being opened, “from one of the steps the skull sat grinning at us,” as related by Miss Garnett.* On enquiry I learnt that the skull had been placed there in order to save going up to the attic, where it formerly rested, which, owing to the ruinous condition of the timbers, was a journey of no inconsiderable danger. However, the present situation not being at all in character with the *genius loci*, and the “good woman of the house” being besides somewhat fearful of its being carried off by one of the dogs from where it stood, I had little difficulty in obtaining her permission to reinstate the skull in its former place. So, taking it in my hands, I carefully picked my way by the aid of the lighted candle, followed by my companions, over the crazy and broken floor to where, on a niche by the side of the huge chimney breast, lay a brick—the old shrine of the skull—upon which I reverently placed it; and there I had the satisfaction of seeing it on more than one visit in subsequent years. Upon one of these subsequent visits I, with others, made a careful examination of the skull; and though none of *us* were doctors, we came to the respectful conclusion that it was *not* that of a negro, but rather that of a woman, being small, but by no means of a bad shape, ethnologically speaking, and affording no trace of that “facial angle” which marks the full-blooded negro. The forehead certainly was low, but not receding. The upper half of the *cranium* only was preserved, the lower jaw being missing; its length was seven and a half inches, and in depth to roof of mouth five inches (full). From a phrenological point of view the “bumps” at the base were highly developed. If I remember rightly, there were no teeth left in the jaw when I saw it. So much for the skull itself. Its surroundings were certainly of a character to add to the mystery of its existence there. The dark attic extended over the entire extent of the house—the floor in a

* It is from this fact, as will be seen, that I date my visit as being rather later in time than hers.

very unsound and unsafe condition—and evidently from its appearance had long been the home of bats, owls, and other “fearful fowl,” for which easy access was afforded by the many openings in the ancient, massive, and dilapidated stone-tiled roof, to say nothing of a nest of young birds I myself discovered close to the skull’s resting-place. Close to the chimney-breast above mentioned is a rectangular hole or shaft in the floor, of about 3ft. by 4ft. 6in., and of considerable depth, extending to the bottom of the floor below, where the back of a bedroom cupboard touches. At first I thought that this cupboard was an old-fashioned “powder-closet,” but after careful examination I was inclined to think that it might have had some connection with the aforesaid shaft, which may well have been intended for and used as a “priest’s hole” or hiding-place in the earlier and more troublous times that might have fallen upon Bettiscombe, as upon so many other places in the West of England. This conjecture is borne out by the fact that one end of the vast attic is divided off by a lath-and-plaster partition, in which was inserted a small doorway, constituting a chamber of about 15ft. by 12ft. immediately under the tiles, containing a small round brick fire-place, with two window apertures at the end, which were stopped up. This would have formed a secure retreat from any sudden surprise, when if danger became more imminent by a threatened search of the house it might be averted by a timely resort to the “hole.” Of course, it may have had other uses, but a better place of concealment or confinement can hardly have been imagined.

From time to time I have heard other rumours as to the ownership of the skull, one amongst them, that it belonged to a young lady who had died or had been made away with, after a long period of confinement in the house. To this story, if the skull be that of a woman, which I believe it is, the existence of this partitioned-off chamber lends a certain amount of corroboration; but of the negro variant as related by Miss Garnett I do not remember ever to have heard.

Whatever may be its origin, the superstition is still—I will not say believed in—but sufficiently established, to afford protection to the skull around which it clings; an amusing instance of which I can relate. A former tenant of the farm once, in incredulity or in anger, threw the skull into a duck pond opposite the house. A few mornings afterwards he was observed stealthily raking out the pond until he had fished up the skull, when it was returned to its old place in the house. It was said that Farmer G. had had a bad time of it during the interval and had been much disturbed by all kinds of noises! Whether these noises were caused by any other agency than that of the bats, owls, &c., before mentioned, operating upon a conscience rendered unusually susceptible by such a terrible “act of desecration,” this deponent knoweth not. Suffice it to say that there the skull rests “in its

accustomed place,"—there, in the words of Macaulay—

“To witness if I lie.”

And there may it long remain to attract and awe those visitors and lovers of folk-lore whose reverent feelings may lead them to make a pious pilgrimage to its shrine—not, let us hope, to the annoyance of the “good woman of the house,” who must find it hard sometimes to retain her good-nature under the many inquisitive and often irreverent remarks of her visitors.

I have recently endeavoured to turn these pilgrimages to some practical account; and on my last visit to Bettiscombe before leaving Dorset, I procured a “Visitors’ Book,” on the fly-leaf of which I wrote the account of the history of the skull and its superstition as I had first heard it, and as it appeared in *Notes and Queries* some twenty years ago.

I further suggested to the goodwife of the occupant of the farm (who was the churchwarden of a parish which had little but the offerings of a very limited agricultural class to support its church) that a “box” should be kept in the hall for the purpose of obtaining contributions for the much needed repairs on the church from such visitors as might be willing to make some slight return for the kindness with which they are invariably received and shewn over the house. After laying the “foundation coin” of this new charity I turned my back on the old house, feeling assured that its “ghostly tenant” would no longer pine for burial, when by staying above ground it might afford the means of benefitting that church in whose soil it ought now to be resting.

Fiji, June, 1891.

J. S. UDAL.

P.S.—In the *Bridport News* of Sept., 1890, appeared some verses on “The Skull at Bettiscombe,” from a Lyme Regis correspondent, which afford evidence that the writer was aware of the suggested negro origin of the skull, and of the story that it had at one time been thrown into the water. They were however, though not devoid of literary merit, written in rather too jocular and flippant a vein for me to include them in the more serious literature on the subject.

I might be allowed to add that I have recently come across a very interesting parallel to this superstition amongst the South Sea Islanders, which I discovered in perusing a recent Blue Book on the affairs of the British New Guinea (1889) an account of which I sent last year to *Notes and Queries* (7th S. x. 461), and which, so far as is now material, is as follows:

“When the protectorate was declared over British New Guinea by the late Sir Peter Scratchley, in October, 1885, on his arrival at the village of Miopa he found the skulls of seven Chinamen, who had been killed some years before, hanging on a platform in the centre of the village. Sir Peter desired that these skulls should be taken down and buried. After considerable hesi-

tation the chief assented, and in the presence of two thousand natives the skulls were taken down by the native teachers and buried on the spot. Not one of the natives would touch them, for it was a most earnest belief amongst them that anyone touching the skulls for the purpose of removing them would be immediately attacked by sickness, if not by death. It should be added that the natives of New Guinea are as much skull-hunters as the North American Indians are scalp-hunters, and often cannibals to boot, though in some parts the practice is looked upon with abhorrence."

212. CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS (II. xii. 108.)—Explanations are asked by Σ for certain *non soluta* in Bishop Hobhouse's admirable book.

I should translate "Pro Taratantaryatione unius ligni pro pistrino" p. 194. "(Item cost) of a stick (of timber) for hopper (including the clapper) for the (horse) mill." Only one of the meanings given in Wright's Vocab. is noticed by Σ, but on p. 615 he will find "*Taratantara est instrumentum quo farina colatur. Et instrumentum cujus percussione granum defluit inter molas molendini, anee a clacke.*"

In Promp. Parv. he will find "Clappe, or clacke of a mylle, *Taratantara*. Hopur of a mylle, or a tramale, *Taratantara*." (See also P.P., p. 55.)

In Palsgrave, Hopper of a myll, *tremye*.

Cotgrave, "Tremie de moulin, *a mill hopper.*"

Sherwood-Cotgrave, "The Hopper of a Mill. *Huche, tremie, tremuye, ou tremblante de moulin, mesure d'un moulin, trameul.*"

Thus *Taratantara* is identified clearly with both the *clapper*, and *hopper* or *tramel* of a mill, and with French *trémie*. What this last is, cannot be better described than in the words of Littré's first definition of the word. "Trémie. sorte de grande auge, à ouverture carrée, large par le haut, étroite par le bas, dans laquelle on met le blé, qui tombe de là entre les meules pour être réduit en farine."

It will not fail to be noticed that not only the word *taratantara* (with its equivalents in English or French) implies that hopping, shaking, trembling motion by which a constant stream of the corn is kept pouring into the mill (whence Hopper), but also the clatter, or *Taratantara* noise produced, as everybody knows, by the mill clapper. One of our commonest vernacular similes is "The tongue o'her go'th like a *mill clapper.*"

The entry may be taken as payment for material for that part of the mill into which the corn is shot, and from which it passes to the stones.

Pistrinum (whence *pro pistrino*) is a mill driven by horse power, and at Tintinhull, see pp. 191, 194, there were both a bakehouse (*pistrina*) and a horse grist-mill (*pistrinum*).

for takyng off and settyng on a cenne of ye vestments, p. 117. Possibly this is the same as *seny* or *ceny* (see *Promp. Parv.*, pp. 66, 453) a sign, badge, emblem, or ornament in needlework. French *signe*. Old Fr. *seing*.

Shudde, shyde, schryde, p. 239.

Chyde, p. 88, *shyde*, p. 151, *strake schyd*, pp. 150, 151.

Shrydyng ye trees, p. 141.

These words, so nearly like in sound, are very different in meaning. A shide is a long beam. "*for hewing of ij shydes*," p. 141, cannot mean "*shroud-wood for fuel*," in that case there would not be the number *ij*; nor would *hewing* be used; nor in p. 150 would there be a separate item for the haulage of one, or in p. 151 "*for fyllyng ye sayd shyde*." The cost of carriage proves *it* to be a heavy article.

A *strake schyd* of a saw pit referred to in pp. 150-1 is the longitudinal beam fixed on posts, or laid at each side of the pit, across which the transum and pit-roller rest, to bear up the log to be sawn. It must be remembered that a *saw pit* is, as often as not, entirely above ground, formed of a staging of posts carrying two horizontal beams, which latter are still called side-strakes.

To *shryde* or *shroud*, on the other hand, is to trim or lop the branches of trees, like the elms of Somerset and the poplars of parts of France, and has no connection with *shyde*.

In p. 155, we find a *beme* of iron referred to, this is evidently something quite different from a wooden shide; from the weight of iron, probably a strong tie rod with some ornamental work on it.

"*Rood light called Dawell light*," p. 232. This could not be the alms-light or soul-light, as it was evidently burnt in front of the Rood. It was most likely the dole, dool or doel-light, *i.e.*, the mourning or sorrow-light. The word still survives in *doleful* Lat. *dolium*, *dolor*. French *deuil*. "Fulle moche doole and moone I made." Chaucer. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4317; also *Court of Love*, l. 1098. "There watz much derne doel driuen in the sale," Sir Gawayne, l. 559. "For dyne of doel, of lurez lesse," E. Allit. *Poems*, Pearl, l. 349; also l. 642. See also Pricke of Conscience, l. 5382. "And gret doel to make," P. Plowman B text. v. l. 386. "And here drede and here doel," Will of Palerme, Werwolf, l. 1909. *Promp. Parv.* has "Dole *dolor*." I have seen the word spelt *dowel* somewhere, but cannot find the passage. The above quotations are enough to show what *dawell* in connection with Rood must mean. There were evidently so many "gatherings" that this light paid for by a collection on Epiphany Eve could not be specially an alms-light.

Since the above was written Mr. Weaver informs me he has found an entry for the "Hagoney light," which I submit completely establishes the meaning of "dawell light."*

Coppsys, p. 145. A copse is still a well-known article, but it is not that described by Σ. The copse of a bodkin is a D shaped iron, having the straight bar formed by a loose pin passing through holes in the ends of the bent part. This pin passes through a hole (or notch) at, or near the centre of the bodkin as may be required, while the bow clips the wood and forms a hinged attachment for the foot chain, which draws the implement, and thus the copse having to bear all the strain of the draft is an important item. A similar copse, always so called, is found at the end of the breech band of every set of cart harness, when fitted with the ordinary breeching chains. The copses referred to in pp. 145, 150, are the common hinged iron fastening, which drops over a staple and is secured by a padlock. The *hapse*, p. 145, is the latch, which only kept the gate fast, while the *copse* permitted it to be locked with the *horse locke*, entered just above.

It. pro le wyll yng of the walete, p. 195. Wallet is still the ordinary term for underwood, brushwood, brambles, &c. (See W.S. Word Book, p. 816.) If *le wyll yng* is so written it may stand for *levelling*, i.e., cutting down the wallet, but I suggest that *wyll yng* may possibly read *wythyng* and *le*, the then common article *the*, as seen on the same page below. "*It pro factura le cylyng.*" If I am right, then the entry would be "It. for the tying (or binding) of the wallet." Or, perhaps *wyll yng* is the same as *wyllyng* in pp. 86, 88. If so, *le wyll yng* would mean "the felling," but this word would be inappropriate, and *wythyng* is the more probable.

for hewyng a clavey to Churchhouse, p. 144. This entry itself proves that *clavey* did not mean mantel-piece, or shelf: one of the many mistakes of Halliwell. A mantel-piece would not need hewing. A clavel or clavey is the beam over the opening of a large old-fashioned fire place. In many old houses this was a very strong and important beam, as the opening was wide and the weight of one side of the great chimney rested upon it. Except in its first four letters the word has no more to do with *clavis* than *cat* has with cathedral. The word is not only still in use, but is quite common. See West Som. Word Book.

Tack is a shelf, and clavel-tack or clavy-tack is a mantel-shelf. p. 85. "*It. y payde to Hurneman vor ij takys....vd.*" means *Two shelves*.

Schothyng p. 124, *schotyng* pp. 129, 142, a *schote* p. 132, by no means *casting* or a *cast*. This is the regular west country word for *welding* or a *weld*, and is smith's not founder's work—besides on

* [1509. Item of Dowell money..... vijs. jd.
See N. & Q., 3rd S. I. 149, 199.

p. 158 we find the true word used “for castyng of a peysse” *i.e.* weight (of lead). Besides the articles “shut” in p. 142 could not be made of cast iron.

Pump is always written in these accts. *plumpe* pp. 136, 140, 142, &c., showing that our present dialectal form is anything but a modern corruption, See W. Som. Word Book.

panna p. 86 is a tub, not a banner; the latter would scarcely need binding with iron. In the inventory p. 119 are *iiij pannys i.e.* 4 Tubs and “*a botum for a panne*,” *i.e.* a tub bottom. Besides we find *banner* itself mentioned twice on p. 88.

Brandyre p. 119. *bronde-yryn* p. 145 are not andirons or as we say “Vire-dogs,” but *branding-irons*, for burning the names upon wooden utensils.

To rydy p. 115 does not mean *riding*—this is proved by the use of the prep. *for*, instead of *to* in pp. 124, 141, 162.

To rydy is the old and present form of the intransitive infinitive mood—(a peculiarity almost unique in modern language): as well as the frequentative form noticed on p. 241.

Wymmynge p. 98 for winnowing, is another form still preserved in the modern speech of Somerset.

Muse p. 94 for moss, also shows the present pronunciation to be founded on ancient usage. See *Mews* W.S.W. Book.

Yntende p. 138 is not to superintend or oversee. The Churchwardens could not make such a charge. The payment is for *tending* or waiting upon the plumber. A labourer working with with a mason, plumber or other tradesman, still “tends” him.

Yncull, i.e., inkle, p. 155. The old word for tape, hence the very common simile applied to working in close quarters, “so thick as inkle weavers.”

“*for makyng of hawse ye pytte*,” p. 150. This means payment of half the cost of making the saw-pit. It is still a common arrangement with sawyers, when making a new pit, that one half of the labour shall be paid for by the employer.

peyse of a haffe, p. 166. I suggest that *hasse, i.e., ss* instead of *ff*, may be the reading, and that as the entry concerns the kitchen door, the above means “piece of an ash” (tree). This is borne out by the number of entries for timber, under various names.

xxx. zeme of brdyys, &c., pp. 100, 239. The *seam* was, and still is a horse’s load. It is a weight rather than a measure, hence *sumpters* were the pack horses as distinguished from hacks or chargers. A “pack” is still technically 240lbs. The *quarter* of corn was once 4 bushells or 240lbs. weight. See W.S.W. Book.

Peysse p. 158. This was the common noun and verb from Fr. *peser*. “John Sketche, setsayne (citizen) and taylor, of the Cyte of Exeter, come. . . . and ther complayned upon Willam Spicer, taylor, for wthholding of a potell pot of pewter *paysing* *iiij^{ti}*.”

English Gilds, E.F.T.S., p. 322.

"*tynnyng (tending) of the light.*" p. 240. I submit that this means lighting or kindling, comp. *tinder* and *tinder-box*. To teen a candle, is still a common phrase; candle *teening* is found in the Exmoor Scolding, &c.

"ther of hi *tende* here light alle in the place.

What was that oure Louerd Crist the light fram heuene sende & that fold that stod aboute here taperes there of *tende.*"

Robert of Gloucester. Life of St. Dunstan, ll. 16-17-18.

"Wyth a charme he maky fyr: and a candlee he *attendeth.*"

Sir Ferumbras, l. 2413.

"Come while the log is *teending.*"

Herrick. Hesperides.

"Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,

That might ne cure their wounds; so only did they *tine.*"

Spencer. Faerie Queene. B.II. c. xi. l. 21.

Any number of quotations might be given.

'*Pokysy*' p. 114. This I think must be the pax. The final y is either redundant or a diminutive, remove it and we have *pokys*. The writer intended perhaps to write *paxys*, as is done later p. 165. This is, of course, only a suggestion, incapable of proof from the materials in hand.

"*For scowryg of the grete semys*" p. 90. This is probably the same as *cenne* p. 117. In the Pr. Parv. p. 453 is a note pointing to another instance of *semy* being written for *seny*. The entry then would be 'for scouring of the great *signa.*' These might either be badges or ornaments upon vestments, or more probably the great *simulacra* or statues of Saints, &c.

F. T. ELWORTHY.

213. DORSET MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (II. x. 61, xii. 121.)—Harleian, Lansdowne and other collections relating to the County of Dorset.

A book in fol. for the greatest part written and tricked by Jacob Chaloner (see note at end)	Harl. 1427
Extracts from the Exeter Domesday Book of Dorsetshire	Lans. 320
An original grant of Ed. VI. of the third part of several manors in Dorsetshire and Hampshire to John (Russell) Earl of Bedford, also the wardship of Henry Trenchard (<i>Lat.</i>)	Vesp. F. xiii.
Survey of Dorset.	Lans. 169, f. 85
Sir Ed ^m Uvedale's list of the Hundreds, Liberties, Burrowes, Manors, Townships, and Tythings in Dorset.	Harl. 3324
Examinations, &c., taken before Francis Ashley, Esq., (Justice of the Peace for the County) in the years 1614-1635	Harl. 6715

- Copy of the Privy Councils Instructions unto the Justices for the levying of the charge upon the County for the setting forth and manning of one ship of 500 Tuns for the fleet, 1636 .. Harl. 6843
- Abbotsbury.* Extenta manerii, 30 Ed. I. .. Harl. 6166
- Briefs for fires there, 4 and 29 Geo. III. .. B. iv. 12, xxix. 1
- Baglake.* See Longbredie.
- Manerium de Barne et Morecomblake percella possessionum Henrici nuper Ducis Suff., ratyd 5 die Julii, 1558 Harl. 608
- Blandford Forum.* Charter granted by K. Jas. I. to *Canford* (Magna). Brief for a fire there, 31 Geo. II. Harl. 292
- Cannon.* See Whitchurch. A. iv. 6
- Chardstock.* Copy of lease of 99 years from the Bp. of Sarum of the manor of, to Ralph Henlowe, dat. 8th Nov. an. 1 Ed. VI., with some other papers relating to Court Baron held there Harl. 99
- Petition of the Inhabitants of the manor of, against Rob. Henley, Esq., who had taken a lease of lands therein of the Bp. of Sarum, the landlord, over their heads .. Harl. 366
- The scope of a Bill in Chancery of Potter and Kennyet plaintiffs, against Sir Simonds D'Ewes defendant, with the scope of his Demurrer thereof. It relates to tenements in Chardstock Harl. 589
- Coxden.* The answer of Will. Knowles Clerk, Deft., to the Bill of Complaint of Sir Simonds D'Ewes about felling his trees within the Barton or Manor of Harl. 597
- Cranebourne.* Manerium, percella possessionum nuper monasterii de Tewkesbury in Com. Gloucestr. ratyd 25 die Octobris, 1558, for Robert Freeke, gent. Harl. 608
- A blank warrant for repairing the porch of the Queen's Lodge in Cranborne Chase, Feb. 19, 1586 Lans. 47
- Dorchester.* Thomas Hethenese hath certain lands and tenements lying in the towne of, &c., late John Trenchard's.. .. Harl. 433
- Gyllyngham.* Diverse terre et ten. in Bushoppiston et Homyngham in Com. Wiltes percella possessionum nuper Fraternitas Jhesu in, rated 2 die Junii, 1557, for Thomas Seynt Barbe .. Harl. 607
- Henton.* Percella possessionum nuper monasterii de Shafton, rat. 21 die Julii, 1557. for Water Bridgeman Harl. 607

- Holwayle.* Rectoria rated ult. die Maii, 1557, for the Lady Mountjoye and my Lord Mountjoy her son Harl. 606
- Iwerne Courtney.* Percella terr. Cantariarum infra Decanatum de Shaston rated 27 die Oct., 1557, for John Hoorde Harl. 607
- Kingston.* Percella possessionum nuper monasterii de Shirborne rated 22 die Junii, 1558, for Hen. Goldeney Harl. 608
- Longbriedie and Baglake.* Percella possessionum nuper monasterii de Cerne rated 17 die Novembris, 1557, for John Skott Harl. 607
- Lyme Regis.* Concerning the L^d Pawlets composition made 24 May, 1647, and his consent therein to settle £200 p. an. inheritance upon the Burgesses of Harl. 368
- A remembrance concerning a sute that the Mayour, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of Lyme Regis have to her Majesty, A.D. 1586, for her benevolence towards the repairing their works damaged by sea Harl. 368
- Maplarton.* Percella possess. nuper monast. de Shafton Harl. 667.f.140
- Mayden Newton.* Maner. percella possessionum nuper monasterii de Cerne rated 6 die Julii, 1557, for John Horde Harl. 607
- Melcombe Regis.* See Weymouth.
- Reasons why the inhabitants of Melcomb should contribute towards the maintenance of the parson of Radipol Vesp. F. ix.
- Copy of a letter of Attorney of John Paulet or Powlet, Lord of Basinge, concerning the Manors of Melcomb, Milverton, and Ottecombe, Anno 35 Hen VI., with a drawing of the family Seal Lans. 225.
- Mylton.* Manerium de Mylton percella possessionum nuper Monas. de Cerne rated 6 die Julii, 1557, for Richard Dowse, Esquyer .. Harl. 607. 43 b.
- Rollendone.* Warrant or Commission touching the Manor of, late Sir John Gilforde, granted to Sir Ed. Stanley Harl. 433.
- Poole.* Sir Ed. Coke's opinion, when Attorney General, concerning the Corporation of Poole's prescriptive right to the admeasurement of corn, coals, and such like things in that port .. Lans. 142
- Portland.* Remembrances for Ld. Burghley as to certain petitions of Sir Walter Raleigh relating to Portland Castle, 1587 Lans. 52

- Docquet of the confirmation of a warrant made by K. Chas II. to the inhabitants of the Island of Portland, that for every tun of stone raised, there shd. be paid 12d. Threepence to be accounted for to the King, ninepence to be retained for the use of the inhabitants. Anthony Earle of Shaftesbury and Maurice Asheley, Esq., to be receivers of the 9d. aforesaid for the inhabitants. Signed and Sealed Dec. 7th, 1708. Harl. 2263
- Purbeck.* Queen Eliz. patent to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, for the Isle of Purbeck, anno regni 27^o Lans. 170
- Pytteney and Werne.* Commission to the Tenaunts, &c., of the Lordships of, to accept Waltier Vaghan as owner of the same Harl. 433
- Shaftesbury.* John Forde Yoman of the Corowne hath the moytie of alle rents, &c., of the towne and hundred of Shaftesbury, late Sir William Berkley's Harl. 433
- Sherborne.* A short discourse of Sherborne Castle and Mannor wrongfully, as it shd. seem, wrested from the See of Sarum Harl. 852
The Curse belonging to Sherburn Castle Lans. 1235
- Charta R. Edwardi III. Willielmo de Monte-Acuto Comiti de Sarum et Catharinæ uxori ejus, de Castro de Sherborne : et de multis aliis maneriis in Anglia Jul. B. xii.
191 b-200
- Inspeximus Regis Henrici . . Chartæ Ed. III. de Castro de Shyrburn aliisque possessionibus Will. de Monte-Acute comiti Sarum, et Catharinæ uxori ejus concessæ *Fragmentum* Jul. B. xii. m.c.
- Memorandum of £8,000 granted by Privy Seal 23 Dec., 1609, to Lawrence Kennys, out of Sir Walter Raleigh's Manor of Sherborn and of an annuity of £400 per annum granted to Sir Walter's widow Lans. 142,
f. 290-291
- Toller Porcorum.* Terr. temporal, nuper dimiss. cum Rectoria de Toller-Porcorum percella possessionum nuper Monasterii de Abberbury rated 20 die Maie, 1557, for Deodate Stafferton Harl. 606
- Weymouth and Melcomb Regis.* An account of the Charter of, Vesp. F. ix.
A copy of the letters patents granted to the town of Lans. 172

<i>Whitchurch Cannon.</i> Docquet of a grant unto John Henley, Esq., of one Faire to be holden yearly upon the Downs or Hills called Lamberts Castle and Hawkchurch Downe, in the Parishes of Whitchurch Cannon, and Hawkchurch, sealed Feb. 9th, 1708-9	Harl. 2263
<i>Wimborne Minster.</i> Notes taken in Wimborne Minster Church	Harl. 2129. 80-79 b (inserted)

Inscriptions in Wymbrame-Minster in com. Dorset Harl. 6072

The copy of a petition (in French) to the Ld. Chancellor on the part of William de Middleton, Parson of Ham Preston, concerning the tithes of his parish between himself and the Dean of Wymburne Minster, with the indorsement (in Latin) appointing a day for hearing the petition at Westminster, in 15 days after the Holy Trinity in the 38th year of the reign of Ed. III. Lans. 446.

To Maister William Beverly the Deanery of Wymbourne Harl. 433.

To Mr. Will. Beverley Dean of the King's Chappelle the Deanery of Wymbourne Mynster .. Harl. 433.

The contents of Harl. 1427-1429, are as follows :

1. Names of Justices of Peace, A.D. 1601.
2. List of Sheriffs of the County from 1 Hen. II. to 17 Jac. I.
3. Pedigrees and arms of the Gentry of the county of Dorset, whereof the first is dated 1616, the rest without date.

Arms in the churches of Shirborne, St. Giles up Wimborne, Shapwicke, St. Andrews Melborne, Charminster, East Lolforde, in our Lady Church of Bridport, Frampton, Stynsford, Bere Regis, Canford, Piddletown, Samford Orcas, Wimborne, Charmer? Wareham, Bemister (Beaminster), Caster, Spechbery (Spettisbury) and Charlton; and in the houses of Sir Henry Ashele's, Mr. Husse at Shapwicke, Mr. Trenchard's at Wolveton, Mr. Hodges' at Pillesdon, Mr. Percey's at Shaytesburye, Mr. Morgan's at South Mapperton, Chidyoke house, Mr. Wadham's, Mr. Lewston's, Mr. Cheverell's at Chauntmorell, Mr. Gray's at Kingston-Marwarde, Mr. Percey's house at Manston. The arms of Coker, Curant, and Turgis, empaling those of some other families.

The account of the granting the Arms of Simonds (Symonds) of Dorsetshire "taken out of Mr. Rice his Bookes of Suffolk" is given as follows, "The Symonds were seated at Exeter in Dorsetshire and in Somersetshire, and in the 29th of Queen Elizabeth was granted to William, Thomas and Richard

Symonds by Robert Cooke, Clarenticaulx, this coat of arms" (then follows drawing and description). "In the same booke I find that the Symonds had a more antient coat of their owne to w^{ch} the author wondered they did not rather adhere then this later one but where the old coat was, is not expressed there. The sole daughter and heir of Richard Symonds of Croxdon in Dorsetshire married Paul D'Ewes, son of Gerrard D'Ewes in Suffolk, which family of the D'Eweses came out of Flanders where they were auintiently for a long time seated and were of great account."

In Harl. 1428 (Plut. LVIII. c.) The arms of Sir Anthony Ashley are given, he is described as Knight and Baronet, the arms are associated with those of Talbott, Knolls, Hamelyn, Plecy, and Malmaynie families.

W. MILES BARNES.

214. DR. PETER CARLSLEY, CANON OF WELLS.—The following letter is very characteristic of the spirit of the time in which it was written. It is a letter from John Clerk, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Thomas Cromwell; and reports a preacher who accidentally prayed for Queen Catherine, instead of Queen Anne. What dangerous times must those have been to live in, when a Bishop deemed it his duty to stop the service, and publicly admonish a man who, from his age, may well have been the senior Canon in residence, because the latter had made an innocent *lapsus linguæ*!

On March 5, 1520, Peter Carselegh, S.T.P., was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Wells to the Vicarage of Winscombe*; he resigned in 1532, and was succeeded by John Carselegh. The will of Peter Carsleigh, clerk, Canon of Exeter, was proved in 1535 (31 Hogen). It would seem that he was Canon of Exeter and Wells, and that he did not long survive the Bishop's admonition. The letter will be found in the "State Papers" (Henry VIII.), vol. I., p. 427.

F. W. WEAVER.

“BISHOP CLERK TO CRUMWELL.

Right honorabyll and my syngler good Master, in my moost harty maner I commend me unto yow, with lyke thankes for your manyfold goodnes towardis me; praying yow off contynuanee off the same, as I may deserff it unto yow, with my prayr, for I can not otherwise.

So it is, this same Sunday, ther preachyd heer, in the Cathedral Church of Wellys, oon Doctor Carsley, Chanon and Resydenciary of the same Church; and when he cam to the byddyng off the beadis, after a very honorabyll mention maad of the Kynges Highnes, he sayd these wordis, "that, accordyng to our most bownden dewty, we shold pray for His Grace, and for the Lady Katheryn the Quene, and also, by expresse name, for my Lady Elisabeth Pryncest, ther Dowghter.

* See *Somerset Incumbents*, p. 216.

Immediatly I opynly shewyd hym off his error, and reprovyd hym for the same. The trewth was, that he staggaryd a season, and wold in no wyse be a known, that he hadd spokyn off the Lady Katheryn any word; butt, at the last, assuryd theroff by me, and other, that he had spokyn it, he opynly, by for all the audience, knowleged his error and fawt, and semyd to be very sory therfor; saying, "I call God to record. that I thowght not off the Lady Katheryn. I ment only Queen Anne, for I know no moo Queenys, but hyrr."

The manne is reaportyd to be a good man; he is not moche under the age off 80; ther was no man there, butt he myght well perceiff that the word scapyd hym unwars, ex lapsu lingue. Not-whitstandyng, I thought it my dewtye to advertyse yow theroff, and, by my fidelite to God, and to the Kyng, so have I, off the hole and playn trowthe. And thus, Master Secretary, iff ther be any thyng, wher in I canne shew yow any pleasur or service, testor Deum, ther shalbe no man moor ready therunto then I. Thus the Almyghty God preserff yow.

From Wellys, the 21 day off February [1534-5].

Your Beadman,

(Signed) Jo. Eps Bat. & Wellëss:"

215. PARISH REGISTER OF BURSTOCK, DORSET.—Among the Broadwindsor Registers is preserved a part of the Register of another parish, consisting of eleven parchment pages, together with a single page of a different size, which turn out to belong to the neighbouring parish of Burstock. The eleven pages are continuous and fairly complete, though in the same wretched state as the earlier Registers of Broadwindsor. They contain Baptisms 1587—1648, the beginning being missing; Marriages 1560—1636, probably complete from the first; Burials 1603—1643. The single page, which is only written on one side and seems to have been a fly-leaf, contains Baptisms for 1648—1653.

Hutchins is able to give no account of the Vicars of Burstock between 1534 and 1661, and these Registers happily supply the gap to some extent.

Till 1615 they are written in one very good hand, which must have written up the Marriages, if not some of the Baptisms, from a lost record. The writer does not give his name, unless he be Stephen Ley, clerk, whose marriage with Jone Elford, 10 May, 1596, is given. There is no death of a Vicar entered, nor any member of the Ley family mentioned.

At the beginning of 1615 David Blayney became Vicar. His hand begins after 27 Feb., 1614-5, and he signs his name at the bottom of the pages. His writing continues till the end of 1630 O.S. He was not buried at Burstock, and the only entry concerning his family is the burial of Grace, his daughter, 19 Feb., 1630-1.

After him there is an anonymous Vicar till the middle of 1633, when the writing of William Milles appears, who signs his name at the bottom of the pages till the end. The single sheet continuing till 1653 is also in his writing. In Broadwindsor Register, 8 April, 1635, appears the marriage of William Mils, Vicar of Burstock, with Rebecca Mynthorn. By an entry of 1569 the Minterne family appears to have resided at Netherhay, in Broadwindsor parish. The only entry of his family is the Baptism, 23 Aug., 1640, of 'William a son more of this name of William and Rebecca Milles,' by which it appears that he had already had at least one son of the name. He continued as Vicar under the Commonwealth, and probably died soon after the Restoration, as Henry Parsons was instituted to the Vicarage 17 Aug., 1661.

This little Register does not contain much that is interesting. The chief resident families were the same as those of Broadwindsor—Pinney, Gollop, Studley, Mantell, Hutchens, Baker. The entry in 1611 of the burial of 'George Watkyngs, of Temple in the parishe of Broadwinsore, an absolute popish recusant, buried the xxvijth day of September without the ceremonies of our church,' is in this, and not the Broadwindsor, Register. In 1642 was buried Alice, wife of William Tyllie, clerke. This may be the widow of William Tilley, the predecessor of Thomas Fuller at Broadwindsor, who was buried there 5 Aug., 1634, or else the wife of a son of his.

Quite half the burials are from Pilsdon, which perhaps at that time had no burial ground. In one case David Blayney has carefully recorded the circumstances: "1621 Joan Hull of Pilsdon buried November the fifth day by Mr. Burnell parson of Pilsdon who came with his clerke Humfrey Dymet his own surplice and communion booke for the burial of the forsaid Joan Hull of Pilsdon beinge required thereunto."

These Pilsdon entries may have led Mr. Pulman in his *Book of the Axe* to his conjecture that the Register belonged to that parish.

E. W. WATSON.

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

III. Grant in Buckland, circa A.D. 1280.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Auicia relicta Thome Marascalli in recta & legitima viduetate mea: dedi concessi & hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Johi Pertrich et Clemencie uxori sue pro serviciis suis unam acram tre arrabilis in campo occidentali de Bochland apud Kars (?) Wellelolr que jacet inter tram persone et tram Roberti de Watelegh* cujus capud orientale extendit se vsus le Suthmore et totam terram quam habui ex pte occidentali

*=Whatley.

domus mee inter tram dci Johis & domum meam. ita tamen qd ego et heredes mei habere possimus eisiamentum ad domum meam tegendam sine dampno dci Johis et heredum suorum Habend et tenendam totam pdcam terram et pdcam acram cum omnibus ptinenciis pdcis Johi and Clemencie uxori sue et eor. heredibus vel cui assignare voluerint de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis libere et quiete bene et in pace jure hereditare in omnibus cum omni libertate inppetuum Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et hedibus meis vel assignatis Ipsi Johes et hedes sui vel assignati & Clemencia uxor ejus unam Rosam in festo Nativit sci Johis Baptiste pro omnibus sviciis ex-actionibus et demandis sclaribus sive consuetudinibus Pro hac autem mea donacione et concessione dederunt mihi pdci Johs & Clemencia uxor ejus viginti solidos argenti pre manibus Hanc autem terram et tenementum cum ptinenc ego Auicia et heredes mei vel assignati dictis Johi et Clemencie uxori sue & hedibus eor vel assignatis contra oms homines et feminas mortales warantizabimus acquietabimus et inppetuum defendemus Ut autem hec mea donacio concessio warantizacio et psentis carte mee confirmacio firma et stabilis in posterum et ppetuum perseveret: huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thome Franceis Thome Scissore Johe Scissore Johne de Beaunoy Johne Fullone de Lullyngton et aliis.

IV. Grant in Buckland (?) circa A.D. 1280.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Auicia quondam uxor Thome le Marescal in mea pura et legitima viduetate dedi & concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Pertrich et Clemencie uxori sue duas acras & dimid terre arabilis quarum in campo orientali una acra et dimidia jacet apud la holedich prox ex parte boriali terre Johannis le briton & una dimidia acra jacet apud bikele prox ex parte australi terre pdci Johis Pertrich et una dimidia acra jacet apd la berge in campo occidentali prox ex pte orientali terre Thome Moriz Habend & tenend dictis Johanni et Clemencie uxori sue et eorum heredibus vel eor assignatis de me et hered meis vel quibuscque dare vendere legare vel assignare voluerint libere et quiete pacifice et integre jure hereditare inppetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis ipsi et eorum heredes vel eorum assignati tria grana piperis ad festum sci Michaelis pro omnibus serviciis sectis et secularibus demandis pro hac autem mea donacione concessione et hujus carte mee confirmacione dedit mihi dcs Johannes quadraginta solidos argenti premanibus. Ego vero dicta Auicia & heredes mei predcis Johi et Clemencie uxori sue & eor heredibus vel eor assignatis predcas duas acras et dimidiam terre cum pertinenciis suis contra omnes mortales warantizare acquietare et defendere tenemur inppetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio concessio & psentis carte confirmacio rata sit et stabilis inppetuum hanc psentem cartam

meam sigilli mei inpressione roboravi Hiis Testibus Johanne le britton Thoma le bolur Johanne Fullon de Orchardle Johanne clerico Ricardo de Copenham Henrico Pertrich Thoma Moriz et aliis.

V. Indenture—Buckland, *circa* A.D. 1300.

Omnibus Xpi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris [*sic*] Johannes dcs Mareshallus salutem in dno. Noveritis me dedisse pro me et her meis Johanni dco Pertrihe de Boclund et her suis totam illam partem meam terre arabilis quam habui de la Clyue cum pertin que jacet juxta terram dci Johis Pertrihe in pte orientali una cum tercia parte unius swathe prati in la souertmore que jacet in parte boriali juxta pratum Johis de Molendino Habendam et tenendam totam predcam terram et pratum cum ptin suis pdco Johi Pertrihe & her suis vel assignatis Libere quiete bene & in pace hereditare inperpetuum Pro hac autem donacione concessione et psentis scpti confirmacione: dedit mi dcs Johes Pertrihe quandam acram terre arabilis que jacet in la Waterslade inter terram Henr Pudding a parte occidentali et tram Reginaldi le Hopere ex pte orientali: cujus capud aquilanare vertitur super terram meam; Et ego Johes Marschallus & heredes mei vel assignati mei totam pdcam ptem tre cum omnibus ptinenciis suis pdco Johi Pertrihe & her suis vel assignatis suis warentizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus contra omnes mortales: quamdiu Idem Johes Pertriche & her sui vl assignati prenominatam acram terre cum suis ptin mi et her meis vel assignatis meis warentizare poterunt. In cujus rei testimonium hiis scriptis ad modum cyrographi inter nos indentatis sigilla nra alternatim sunt apposita: Hiis testibus Thoma Moriz: Willelmo clerico: Johe le Tayllour: Johe le Brutter: Ricardo de Coppeham: Thoma de Montibus et aliis.

VI. Grant in Elm, *circa* A.D. 1282.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus de Bosco dedi concessi et hac psenti carta mea confirmavi: Johanni Pertrich et Clemencie uxi sue duas acras tre arabilis jacentes in campo de Elme juxta terram Benedicti de Bosco ex pte australi quarum capud orientale extendit super pratum ejusdem Benedicti et capud occidentale super terram Roberti de Bosco: Habendas & tenend pdcis Johi & Clemencie uxi sue et hered suis vl suis assignatis de me et hered meis vl meis assignatis libere: quiete pacifice et Integre jure hereditare Inppetuum vl cuicunq; seu quibuscq; dare vendere vl assignare voluerint: Reddendo inde annuatim mi & hered meis vl meis assignatis pdci Johes et Clemencia ux ejus & hered sui vl sui assignati sex grana piperis ad festum sci Michis pro omnibus sviciis et sectis Curiarum et hundr: & etiam pro regali svicio videlicet scutagio quando curit et omnibus aliis sviciis & rebs quibuscq; que de pdca tra quocunq; mo exigi vl exiri poterint. Pro hac autem mea donacione concessione et

presentis carte mee confirmatione dedit mihi pdcs Johes quatuor marcas argenti premanibus. Et ego vero dcs Ricardus & heredes mei vel mei assignati totam pdcam terram cum suis ptinenciis & cum libero Ingressu et exitu dictis Johi et Clemencie uxori sue & hered suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes gentes mortales warantizare acquietare et per pdcm svicium defendere tenemur Inppetuum : Et ut hec mea donacio concessio et psentis carte mee confirmacio rata et stabilis permaneat inppetuum hanc psentem cartam meam sigilli mei Inpressione Roboravi Hiis testibus Thoma Franceys : Gafrido Samuel : Benedco de Bosco : Thoma le Tayllur de Boclond : Johanne clico : de eadem : Ricardo de Copenham : Thoma Moriz : et aliis.

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

1600.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
38	Barnard, John	Sherborne	Catherine Hitchcock al's Barnard, sister	15 Feb., 1599
46	Derby, Nicholas	"Sturthill"	Catherine, relict	23 Apl., 1600
66	Goddard, Walter	Brodford Bryan	Thomas Bower, cler., "clico ecclie" p'ish Pentridge	27 Nov., 1600
47	Haine, Morgan	"Frier Warddon"	Thomas Haine, kinsman	3 May, 1600
38	Hardy, Thomas	Frampton	Thomazine Stegg al's Hardy, daughter (adm. granted in Nov., 1599, renounced)	8 Feb., 1599
52	Hardy, Thomas	Melcombe Regis	John Browne, "nepoti" (adm. granted 8 Feb., renounced)	7 June, 1600
51	Harvie, Thomas	Lime Regis	John and George, brothers, with Margaret Harvie al's Gamage, sister	7 June, 1600
55	Jones, Robert	Shaftesbury	Edith, relict	31 July, 1600
51	Mayhow, John	Sturminster	Thomas Haverland, son	2 June, 1600
51	Paine, Christopher	Upwey	Joane, relict	5 June, 1600
57	Phillippe, Abraham	Gillingham	Thomas, brother	11 Aug., 1600
69	Towchinge, Robert	Wootton Phitzpaine	Alice, relict	13 Dec., 1600
69	Towchinge, Zachariah	Lyme Regis	William Collins, uterine brother	13 Dec., 1600
43	Webb, Thomas	Chesselbourne	Robert, father, Elizabeth, relict, renouncing	29 Mar., 1599
45	Westwood, Will- iam, cler.,	Wimborne Minster	Jonah, son, Joane West- wood al's Erbury, relict, John and William, sons, Catherine Bewkers and AgnesCrouche, daughters, renouncing	23 Apl., 1600
62	Wilshiere, Thomas	"Easterfleete"	Agnes Wilshiere al's Graye, sister	21 Oct., 1600

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
55	Zouch, Francis	St. James, Shaston	William, Allan, and Ann Zouch, children	10 July, 1600
1601.				
90	Carey, Richard	Melcombe Regis parish of Radipole	Elizabeth, relict	7 July, 1601
79	Coker, Thomas	Dorchester	Thomas, son	1 Apl., 1601
94	Collett, John	Blandford Forum	Jonas Westwood, of Blandford forum, cordwayner, Joane Collett al's Westwood, daughter and administratrix, not having fully administered	18 Sep., 1601
102	Hall, Edward	Wimborne Minster	Thomas Wythe and Anne Wythe al's Hall	1 Dec., 1601
90	Hickes, Edward	Hurshaye, par. Burstocke	Elizabeth, relict	31 July, 1601
95	Hye, William	Dorchester	Anne Holledaye al's Hye, daughter	17 Oct., 1601
100	Jesoppe, John	East Chick-erell	Elizabeth, relict	16 Nov., 1601
87	Jubber, William	Cranford	Hellene, relict	30 June, 1601
79	Kelke, Thomas	Lyme Regis	Joane, relict	1 Apl., 1601
90	Keymer, Clement	Blandford Forum	Christopher Gawler, vicar of Sturminster Newton Castle, during minority of Christopher and William Keymer, children of deceased	7 July, 1601
94	Moreton, Thomas	Sturminster Marshall	Andrew Moreton, next-of-kin, during minority of Thomas & Mary, children of deceased	29 Sep., 1601
85	Moxage al's Tanner, Simon	Lyme Regis	Richard Tanner, son	31 May, 1601
85	Sansham, Robert	Symonds-burrough	Brigitte Vowler al's Sansham, sister; John Sansham, brother, not administering	31 May, 1601
86	Scott, Walter	Dorchester	Grace, daughter	13 June, 1601
85	Tanner, Simon	See Moxage		
70	Wiseman, John	Milton Abbye	Nicholas Humfrye, next-of-kin	2 Jan., 1600
1602.				
131	Davye, Richard	Lyme Regis	Elizabeth, relict	13 Sep., 1602
134	Dovell al's Hill, Francis	Waymouth	Conondo Prowse, next-of-kin	16 Oct., 1602
134	Foster, John	Puncknell	Richard Cribbe, of Punknell; Elizabeth, relict, not having fully administered	20 Oct., 1602
139	Gould, John	Bloxeworth	Joane, relict	3 Dec., 1602
137	Guppie, Agnes	Corscombe	Giles Dawe, and Etheldrede Dawe al's Guppie, daughter	26 Nov., 1602
139	Hebbes, Thomas	Corton al's Craston	William, son	8 Dec., 1602

Folio.	Name of Deceased	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
134	Hill, Francis	See Dovell		
117	King, John	Hampreston	Nicholas Humfrye, gen., of Wimborne Minster, creditor	3 May, 1602
139	Moreton, John	Wareham	James Harrison, creditor; Margery, relict, renounc- ing	4 Dec., 1602
128	Reynolds, Lancelot	Melcombe Regis in par. of Radypole	Mary, relict	23 July, 1602
104	Smyth, George	Culliton Rowe parish of Stratton	Alice, relict, and Joyce Rigge al's Harker al's Smyth, daughter	14 Jan., 1601
128	Stephens, William	Sherborne	Anne, relict	31 July, 1602
133	Tullage, Robert	Ceren Abbis	Joane, relict	2 Oct., 1602
1603.				
167	Belbyn, Robert	Sturminster Newton	Joane, relict	17 Sep., 1603
149	Biles, Roger	ChildeOkeford	Matilda, relict	18 Feb., 1602
179	Compton, William	"co. Dorset"	Warburg Hobby, sister	31 Dec., 1603
149	Darse, John	Clifton	Jonathan Penny, creditor	2 Mar., 1602
167	Dennys, John	Poole	Alice, relict	19 Sep., 1603
155	Ford al's Symes, John	West Milton	Alice, relict, with Christo- pher and John, sons	27 May, 1603
147	Melnoth, John	Helton	Joane, relict	8 Feb., 1602
179	Reason, Emanuel	Brianspuddle	Agnes, relict	3 Dec., 1603
152	Rose, Elenor	Gillingham	Peter Rose, brother	22 Apl., 1603
155	Symes, John	See Ford		
179	Turner, Giles	Corfe Castell	Alice, relict	9 Dec., 1603
147	Waye, Hugh	Brappole	William, brother	7 Feb., 1602
1604.				
185	Appleby, William	Halstock	William, son	30 Jan., 1603
190	Asheley, Thomas	Sherborne	Robert Lambert, creditor	16 Feb., 1603
202	Bartlett William	Bemister	John, brother	21 May, 1604
225	Breholte, Robert	Lyme Regis	Emline, relict	26 Nov., 1604
225	Coker, Thomas, senior	Dorchester	William Lee and Margaret Lee al's Coker, relict of Thomas Coker, junr., son of deceased	9 Nov., 1604
189	Cuffe, John	Sherborne	Jane, relict	14 Feb., 1603
225	Exoll, Stephen	Sherborne	Edward, son	20 Nov., 1604
225	Henbery, William	East Orehelt	John, son	9 Nov., 1604
229	Lea, John	Lyme Regis	Phillip, brother	15 Dec., 1604
200	Lock, William	Buckland	Christiane, relict	1 May, 1604
202	Olliver, Robert	Develishe	Robert, junr., son	14 May, 1604
225	Stone, William	Evershott	William, junr., brother	28 Nov., 1604
202	Swetnam, Edward	Sherborne	Laurence and John Swet- nam, and Jane Scryven al's Swetnam, brothers and sister of deceased	18 May, 1604
187	West, William	Sturminster Marshall	Anne Willis al's West, daughter	1 Feb., 1603

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

218. ANCIENT DORSET DEEDS.—The Addenda to Vol. iv of the 3rd Ed. of Hutchins' Hist. of Dorset (p. 533), contain abstracts of four ancient deeds from the muniments of Mr. Helyar at Coker Court, relating to lands at Knighton and elsewhere in the parish of Beerhacket. To these may be added an earlier document now in Mr. Helyar's possession, dated 18 Edw. I., whereby John de Stykelane, son and heir of Robert de Stykelane, released to Geoffry de Pupelpenne and Thomas, his son, and the heirs of Thomas, all his right in the lands which he inherited by the death of his father in the viles of Beere and Knyghtetone. A circular seal of green wax is attached to this deed, on which is a shield bearing—three dexter hands in fesse uplifted, couped at the wrist, with a crescent in chief, for a difference. Of the legend only "S. Wellelm." is legible. NOTE: Three dexter hands were the arms of "Malmayn."

In connexion with the foregoing deeds, you may perhaps think it worth while to record the following list of documents which appeared some few years ago in a Catalogue of Mr. Golding, Bookseller, Colchester. They are evidently genuine, and as I have reason to believe, were obtained from a Dorsetshire source. The information relating to the manor of Leweston and the family of that name, is a valuable addition to the scanty materials we possess respecting them.

Power of Attorney, by Thos. Gilden, Gent., and Philip Leweston, appointing William Combe and John Brenn, attornies for them, respecting the manor of Leweston, held by Wm. Leweston and his wife Margaret. Dated Leweston 9th Oct., 23 Henry VI.

Grant by John Leweston and his wife Radiga, of lands in Leweston, to Edward and John Master, dated 27 Henry VIII.

Indenture between John de Leweston and Radigund his wife, with Christopher Master, of lands called Foster Close, part of the Manor of Leweston.—Signature of John Leweston.—Dated at Leweston 4 Feb., 20 Henry VIII.

Charter by Walter of Leweston to Bartholomew Canynge, parson of Lillington, of rights and privileges thereto belonging. Dated Sunday after feast of S. Ambrose, 3 Edw. III.

Charter of John, son and heir of Roger de Plumbe, confirming to Stephen Baret lands in Plumber, Lydelinch, Rushton, &c. Dated 18 Edward III., 1344, with part of seal of red wax.

Indenture betwixt Thomas Dounton and Edmund Leweston, relating to ii acres of Mede in Mershe, in the hundred of Shireborne, and also payment in kind: iiil. in money,—iiii oxen, at xij^s.—iiii coves at vi^s. viij^d.—xl. shepe at xii^d. &c.—Dated at Leweston xiiij day January xiith. yere of King Harry the viith.

Charter by Henry Willes, parson of the Church of Peyntyngton, and Robert Meteyard to John De la Bere of Manor in Leweston, Lillington, &c. Dated Vigil of St. James, Apostle, 8 Henry IV.

Assignment of Lands at Mersh, in Sherborne, by Wm. Willughby and Wm. Lang, of Caundell, to Alice Downton. Dated, Caundell, 1 Aug., 8 Henry VII., with seal of black wax.

Transfer of Lands from John and Walter Fauke to John de Whiteleigh and Alice, his wife, in Stakyforde. Dated at Yatemenster, Wednesday after the Feast of the Epiphany, 13 Edward III., with seal of red wax.

Release of Lands by Robert Kenham to John de Whiteleigh and Alice his wife, in Stakyforde. Dated at Yatemenster, Tuesday after the Feast of Nativity, 15 Edward III., with seal of red wax.

Demise by John Leweston and William Snoke, of Caundell Bishop, for Lands in Caundell Mershe, 11th December, 37 Henry VIII.

Concord made between Henry Haddon, and his wife Alice, with John de Aluyngton and Thos. de Marleberge, relative to messuage, mill and lands, in the Manor of Caundlehaddone, in the parishes of Caundlehaddone, Staplebrigg, and Weston Abbas. Dated at Westminster, 7 Edward III., 1333.

Charter by Edmund, son and heir of Thomas Downton of Lyllyngton, to Edmund Leweston, of pastures and other lands in Mersh and Caundell Bishop. Dated 1st April, 6 Henry VIII.

Release of the Manors of Hornygesham and Leweston, by John Attow to Reginald Marshall, parson of the Church of Frenetton. [Frampton?] Dated Tuesday after the Feast of St. Dionysius, 25 Edward III. Part of seal.

Release of Claim and Title to Interest in the Prebend of Yetminster, by Thomas Taunton, of Leighe, to William Stroude, of Chenoll, co. Dorset, 22nd Oct., 3 Elizabeth.

Indenture between Wm. Milleborne and John Lane and his wife Phœbe, for Demise of Lands which are fully described in Knighton and places adjacent. Witness; John Fauntleroy, Bartholomew Downton, John Weston, Roger Cappe, and others, dated at Knighton, Monday, before the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 26 Edw. II., with seal of green wax.

Grant by John Whitelie, to William Atte Mede and Emma his wife, of Lands in Knighton and Yatminster, formerly held by Isabell, wife of John Franklyn. Witness: John Pupelpenne, Edmund Gulden, Edmund Godeton, and others, dated Yatminster, Sunday After the Feast of S. Bartholomew, 16 Edward III.

Confirmation by John Milborn to Andrew Newark and Joan his wife of Lands and Messuages in Cylgoye, in Knighton, co. Dorset. Dated at Knighton Sunday in Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 27 Henry VI., with Seal.

Appointment by Thos. Downton and John Downton of Thos. Gelow to act as an Attorney for them. The Lands are in Mersh. Dated at Leweston, 16th Jan., 14 Henry VII., with part of Seal.

219. BEGGARS BUSH. (II. xiv. 173.)—There is in the Tithing of Chadenwyche in the parish of Mere, Wilts, a “Beggar’s Bushes.” The locality so called is the boundary between the Down and arable land adjoining the old turnpike road from Mere to Salisbury at the bottom of Chadenwyche Hill, so not in a neighbourhood where by any possibility a Beacon could have been placed; neither is it a locality peculiarly favourable for a colony of badgers. Occasionally even now a badger is met with on the Downs, but it is a rare occurrence; no doubt in days gone by they were more plentiful, but I should say that then they generally frequented the more woody districts.

I have always been under the impression that this place was so called from being a favourite haunt of gypsies, as there is a large space of waste ground there well suited for their camp. “Beggar’s Bush Lane” is the name of the road on the western side of Long Ashton Park (Sir Greville Smyth’s) which runs from the Clifton Suspension Bridge towards Failand and Wraxhall: this is on high ground, but whether any Beacon ever existed there I do not know.

THOS. H. BAKER.

220. MIGRATION OF BIRDS. (II. xiv. 177.)—The mysterious impulse inducing the migration of birds has never been solved, and probably never will be. Among many suggestions one of them attributes it to the climatic changes which succeeded the warm temperature of the Miocene and early Pliocene period to that of the Glacial, affecting both animals and plants, driving those southward which were not exterminated or were sufficiently hardy to resist the cold. Unlike animals, birds return to their building haunts which are usually at or near their most northerly limits. In proportion as the cold increased so far their southern range would be extended, and the distances between their winter and breeding quarters proportionably increased. Observations lead to the supposition, that the migration line follows certain main-routes by different longitudinals, those which touch the Mediterranean diverge taking different directions, one by the west coast of Italy and Sicily, another by Corsica and Sardinia, a third following the south coast of France, the route by the Gulf of Finland to Holland passes the western coast of France and Spain; all terminate in Africa. There is every reason to believe that the young birds travel by a different route to that of the old ones; they must therefore be guided by instinct, having had no previous experience. It is difficult to conceive how any bird can find its way over trackless distances, and during the dark hours of the night. The reports of the migration of birds as observed at Light-houses and Light-ships show clearly that the spring lines of migration are the same as those in the autumn, but of course in the opposite direction. A great migratory wave

moves to and from the nesting quarters of the birds, the coldest limits of their migration. Besides this and independent of it there is a continual stream of immigration, week by week and month by month, to our eastern shores, mainly composed of those common and well-known species which annually come to us in the winter. Birds do not travel willingly with the wind, but prefer to fly against it or partly so during migration, the prevailing direction being from east to west, or from south of east to north of west, as has been already shown by the Light-house returns.

Now with regard to the endurance of birds on their migratory flights, referred to by your correspondent, such as that of the Bustard, and the Grey-hen, little or nothing can be said, as we are ignorant of the supporting power of the air to bodies in their passage through it, and of its horizontal resistance to the wings of birds, or how the energy lost by resistance is renewed. It is possible birds instinctively attain to an elevation where the stratum of air is most favourable for progress, requiring the minimum of expenditure of muscular power and fatiguing effort.

July 21, 1891.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

221. CURATES OF EAST AND WEST STOWER.—The following list of Curates of East and West Stower from the end of the 16th to that of the 18th centuries, copied from the end of one of the Registers of the former chapelry, has been furnished by the Rev. A. A. Woollcombe, who has continued it to the present day. These places, which are chapelries within the parish of Gillingham, seem to have long possessed a resident curate.

The original list is written in one hand, apparently that of William Young, to 1730: then one name was added in 1779; with this exception the remaining names in the list have been gathered from an examination of the Registers.

Curates of East Stower and West.

Walter Barber, 158[7]	Francis Swan, 1703, July
Antony Huddy, 15[94]. Buried at East St., Jan 7, 1615	Richard Blackmore, 1713
John Farrant, 1617	Benjamin Coker, 1722
Antony Ellary, 1627	Richard Clarke, 1724
David Comage, 1633	Robert Carey, 1729
Peter Blanchard, 1635. Buried at East St., Nov. 25, 1658	Lewis Villette, 1729. A Frenchman.
— Banister, 1658.	William Young, 1730, Dec.
Hananiah Giffard, 1667	Richard Clark, 1740
Christopher Dewey, 1669. Buried in the chancel of East St., 1698.	Davys Colmer, 1751
Thomas Watts, 1699.	John Freke, 1752
Henry Osborne, 1701	John Bristed, 1765
	John Bird, 1766.
	Thomas Grove, 1767
	Hugh Grove, 1773

Curates of East Stower and West.—*Continued.*

John Clothier, 1776	George Pattison, 1868
Jno. Everett, 1779	Sidney Coleridge Smith, 1878
William Richards, 1795	James Deane, 1882
Thos. Spencer Phelps, 1799	Thomas John Woodall, 1884
Walter Whitaker, 1800	Walter Greswell, 1884
Benjamin Franklin Couch, 1835	Henry Briggs, 1885
John Laws, 1838	Musgrave Foord Hilton, 1885
William Lloyd Collett, 1843	Arthur Augustus Woollcombe,
John Simeon Barrow, 1849	1887
William Mills, 1851	

222. MONASTERIUM—MINSTER.—Canon Jones (*Life of St. Aldhelm*, p. 12) says that “the word monastery for some centuries after the time of which we are writing frequently meant only a church with three or four priests attached to it.” Dr. Freeman has shewn (*Norman Cong.*, ii. 694) how good writers have nevertheless been misled by this word into speaking of the monks of Waltham as founded by Harold, though his foundation of secular canons was only displaced for regulars by Henry II. He quotes a letter of the Emperor Frederick calling the Roman Basilica “*Monasterium Sancti Petri*.” Doubtless this use of *monasterium*, and its English equivalent *minster*, will account for many names of places, where we have no record of a monastic foundation, e.g., Axminster, Kidderminster, Warminster, Minster Lovell.

In the Domesday of Somerset we meet with the following place-names:—Beiminstre, Ileminstre, Pipeminstre, Pennarminstre; to which we may add Worminster, formerly attached to Dinder, now in North Wootton parish. Are we to assume that the name implies, not a monastic house, but a collegiate church, served by several priests, as Dr. Jones seems to suggest? Or was the word applied to any church of solid fabric or larger form than its neighbours? Under the year 1020 the *Abingdon Chronicle* describes how Cnut went to Assandun with Archbishop Wulfstan of York, Earl Thurkyl, and many Bishops “and gehalgodan thæt mynster æt Assandune.” Dr. Freeman (i. 427) makes a point of this as being only for a single priest, quoting the *Canterbury Chronicle*, “and gief hit (the minster) his anum preoste thas nama was Stigand,” i.e., gave the minster to his (its) one priest whose name was Stigand, afterwards the Archbishop. May we take this as justifying the conclusion that *minster* does not imply more than one priest? The answer is of importance in helping us to estimate the condition of the various districts where the place-name occurs. Not only would that particular place have but one priest for its ministrations instead of a college, but the neighbours round must have been less well provided either in point of fabric or in the position of their priest, to have caused the term to be affixed distinctively.

W. E. DANIEL.

223. DOSITHEUS WYER. (I. viii. 371).—At page 266 of the first volume of this Magazine the Rev. W. E. Daniel enquired if anything were known of the above-named ejected minister, beyond the particulars there recorded.

In the month of June last I had the opportunity of looking over the Register of Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, through the kindness of the Vicar of that parish, when the name of Dositheus Wyer caught my eye.

William Smith, "minister and preacher of God's word," was buried there, 6 January, 1634-5, and Wyer seems to have succeeded him, signing the Burial Register as Minister at the end of February, 1635-6, and the Marriage Register in 1634, and onwards to the end of 1642, when (in 1643), his place was taken by Henry Aston.

Among the Baptisms occur those of "Edward, the sonne of Dositheus Wyer minister by Margaret his wife," 4 January, 1635-6, and "Nicholas the sonne of Dositheus Wyer," 1 May, 1639, and he signs this section of the Register for the last time in April, 1643. The foregoing entries do not make it clear whether he was Incumbent or Curate.

C. H. MAYO.

224. PEN PITS.—Whatever views antiquaries may hold as to the origin and history of these curious pits, there can be no doubt that the naturalist may visit and re-visit them—ever finding something new. On "Accession Day" the bloom of the abundant *Mimulus Luteus*, which seems here to be firmly established, was a sight in itself. The pits, too, seemed fairly alive with dragon flies, and a multitude of lepidoptera, including *Venilia Macularia*, *Tanagra Atrata*, *Argynnis Euphrosyne*, *Hesperia Sylvanus*, and many other species.

W. MACMILLAN, Castle Cary.

225. DR. WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, (I. i. 41, iii. 131, 132, II. xiv. 175.) is stated in Kirby's "*Winchester Scholars*" to have been of Nettlecombe, to have entered the College in 1669, æt. 10; afterwards a Scholar of New College, L.L.B., and Fellow of his College from 1677-1691.

A.S.

226. AUTHOR OF 'SEATON BEACH.'—In the Life of Archbishop Tait (Vol. I., p. 46) I have just read the following:—

"In the summer vacation of 1833, when his undergraduate days were drawing to a close, Tait was one of a reading party who spent some weeks at Seaton in Devonshire, under the Tutorship of Mr. Johnson, afterwards Dean of Wells. The party attracted the notice of a dissenting minister there, who was also a local poet, and who introduced a picture of the group into a poem, which he soon afterwards published, under the title of "Seaton Beach."

The following lines occur in the poem :—

“ And if Lavater rightly has defined,
From sign external, features of the mind,
He whom near yonder cliff we see recline
A mitred prelate may hereafter shine;
That youth, who seems exploring Nature's Laws,
An ermined judge may win deserved applause.”

The youth who was to become a “mitred prelate” was Archibald Tait, and the future “ermined judge” was Roundell Palmer, who, revisiting Seaton as Lord Chancellor of England just fifty years afterwards, was entertained by the Corporation of Exeter, and mentioned in his speech that Archbishop Tait, in writing to congratulate him on receiving the Great Seal, had reminded him of the Seaton poet's prophecy. Lord Selborne added that the poet had apparently been forgotten in his own country, for that he had in vain inquired after him and his book a few days before.”

Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* supply the name of this local poet, and say where a copy of “Seaton Beach” can be found?

C. W. PENNY, Wellington College, Wokingham.

227. WINCHESTER SCHOOL-LISTS, 1653 TO 1734.—I am trying to get a complete set of the School-Lists, or “Long Rolls,” as they are called, of Winchester College, for transcription and publication. I have now got a complete set from 1734 to 1835, and have got one as early as 1653, but between that date and 1734 I have still to get the Lists for the following 31 years before I can go to work with the earliest period, viz., 1654 to 1667 both inclusive, 1669, 1671, 1684, 1686-87, 1703, 1705, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1718-19, 1722-23, 1726, 1729, and 1733.

So many Somerset and Dorset families send, and have always sent their sons to Winchester, that I think very possibly some of these annual Lists may be in existence in these counties, or that I may hear where they may be found.

I am engaged more especially in tracing the records of the Commoners whose names appear on the Lists, for the Registers of Commoners prior to 1836, when Dr. Moberly commenced his Register, which I have just edited, have disappeared, and at present I can learn nothing of them.

July 23, 1891.

C. W. HOLGATE, The Palace, Salisbury.

228. FRYLAND IN PIDDLTRENTHIDE.—In Hutchins, and also in Boswell's Civil Divisions of Dorset, reference is made to a farm called Fryland, in the parish of Piddletrenthide. Can anyone give the origin of this name Fryland? Was the farm ever held by a branch of the family of Fry, or is the name a variation of “freeland”? This latter would appear to be borne out by the will of John Cole, yeoman, of Pudletrenthed, dated 20

January, 1561, and proved 29 January, 1561-2, at the P.C.C. (2 Streat). In this Will the testator refers to the "terme of years which I have in my farm called the free lands and Kyng Grove lyeing and being in Pudletrenthed." Later on in the will the farm is called "frelande."

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

229. DORSETSHIRE FEASTS.—Can any of your correspondents tell me when were the "Dorsetshire Feasts," which were at one time, I believe, annually held in London, first held, and when were they given up? I have several copies of pamphlets or sermons (which may be seen in my collection of Dorset books now on loan at the County Museum at Dorchester) preached upon these occasions by more or less eminent divines, towards the end of the seventeenth century. These "feasts" would seem to have been annual gatherings of Dorset gentry in the Metropolis, when stewards were appointed, followed by much preaching and entertainment. I can find no reference to the custom in Hutchins. No doubt other counties held similar gatherings; and the account I observe in the papers of a meeting of Devonians held recently in London, was no doubt but a revival of an old custom. I shall be glad of any information upon the subject; and in the meantime would ask, why should we not follow the example of Devonshire, and meet once a year in London, as of old, "in praise o' Dorset"?

June, 1891.

J. S. UDAL, Fiji.

[The custom is mentioned in Hutchins, I, 234, (3d. edit.) but little if any light is thrown upon it beyond what may be gathered from Dr. Wake's sermon in 1690.]

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

230. SAM. FRY, OF DORSETSHIRE.—I have lately been reading *The Diary of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S.*, and came upon the following entry for November 19th, 1683 (Vol. 2, p. 420):—"Abroad at Alderman Sykes's, went to see a man (one Sam. Fry, of Dorsetshire) eat brimstone, lead, bees-wax, sealing-wax, pitch, rosin, blazing hot: he dropped brimstone in a blaze upon his tongue; and so wax, and made thereon the impression of a seal, which I have; and (which I went the most to see) he walked upon a red-hot bar of iron, which I fancied to be somewhat like the way of ordeal, much in use among the Saxons, to try persons' innocency by, who possibly might come off victors, though never so culpable, if they had money enough to purchase such a secret from the monks." This exhibition took place at Leeds, where Thoresby resided. Is anything more known of Sam. Fry?

C. W. PENNY, Wellington College.

231. BIRINUS AND THE WESSEX BISHOPRIC. (II. xi. 85, xii. 110, 111, xiii. 144, xiv. 171, 172.)—I certainly had no wish to evade the point of W.B.W.'s argument; the notes on the Dorchester (Dorset) origin of the see of Wessex were not originally intended for publication, they were published that they might receive free criticism which could not be obtained for them privately, all arguments therefore in favour of the theory or in opposition to it will be acceptable; if the theory cannot stand criticism it had better be demolished.

It will make matters clearer if the argument is restated in outline. The first Bishops of Wessex were as follows:—

<i>Bishop of Wessex</i>	..	<i>Consecrated</i>	..	<i>died or retired.</i>
Birinus ..	..	A.D. 635	..	A.D. 650
Agilbert ..	..	650	..	660
Wini ..	..	660	..	663
No Bishop in Wessex from		663	.. to	670
Eleutherius }	..	670	..	676
Hlothere }				
Haedda ..	..	676	..	703

It does not appear to be questioned that the seat of Birinus and Agilbert's see was at Dorchester, and that Wini was stationed at Winchester. Bede gives a reason for Wini's appointment and Agilbert's departure (lib. III cap. 7). Agilbert did not know the Saxon language and the King did not understand French; the King grew tired of the foreigner, and dividing his kingdom into two provinces gave Winchester as the centre of the second see to Wini, a Saxon Bishop. Agilbert, in dudgeon because he was not consulted, retired to his own country.

W.B.W. says that in ignoring Wini's episcopate he has only done what Wini's own archbishop had done before him. Deus dedit was archbishop of Canterbury when Wini was at Winchester, and there is no evidence that he ignored Wini's Episcopate. Bede did not ignore it for he somewhat ostentatiously marks him as 3rd Bishop of Wessex and Eleutherius as 4th (lib. IV. cap. 12). If there had been any irregularity in Wini's appointment or reason for which it should be ignored it must have been known to Bede, who received his information concerning the see of Wessex from an ecclesiastic who was familiar with its history.

Neither Agilbert nor Wini ruled as Eleutherius (Hlothere) did by synodical authority, and Wini had the same right to be bishop at Winchester as Agilbert at Dorchester.

W.B.W. asks what reason could be given for the transfer of the see from Dorchester (Dorset) to Winchester—the reason being that by that time Winchester had become the capital of Wessex, and suitable provision for the reception of a bishop had been made there by the building and endowment of the minster.

After Wini there was no Bishop in the kingdom for 6 or 7 years. The King, not being able to find a prelate willing to

undertake the charge, invited Agilbert to return; Agilbert was then Bishop of Paris amongst his own people, and refused, but he recommended to the King his nephew, Eleutherius, who was accordingly consecrated by Theodore; notwithstanding the difficulty of finding bishops the King never gave up the idea which was ultimately carried out of dividing his kingdom into two dioceses, for if the charter* relating to Sherborne is genuine, the King, within a few months of Eleutherius' consecration, was endowing a see at Sherborne, tho' no Bishop was appointed to it before Aldhelm. Eleutherius was therefore, as Bede significantly mentions, Bishop of the undivided see.

W.B.W. thinks that Eleutherius was Bishop at Dorchester. If this was the case and this Bishop of Wessex was in Wessex at all, the Dorchester must have been Dorchester (Dorset), for the other Dorchester, according to W.B.W.'s showing, was in Mercia, a hostile country.

Eleutherius was followed by Haedda; in the *Chronicle* under date 703 it is stated: "This year Bishop Hedda died, and he held the Bishopric at Winchester 27 years." On turning back 27 years to 676 we read "This year.....Hedda succeeded to the Bishopric" (*Monumenta Historica Britannica*). This seems to be sufficient evidence that Hedda was Bishop of Winchester for the whole of his episcopate: though it would not be surprising if the see was known under its old title, Dorchester, for some years after the actual transfer of the See from the town. "Bosa Aetla.... de secundo breviter intimandum quod in episcopatum Dorciccaestræ fuerit ordinatus" (Bede, lib. IV, c. 23), or Theodore may have required that some ecclesiastical formality should be complied with before *he* would recognise it. Caution should be exercised in basing conclusions on Theodore's ecclesiastical acts; his motives should be taken into account; judged by his deeds Theodore appears to have received instructions from Rome to unite the English Church under one head, and to attach it to the see of Rome. There can be little doubt as to the validity of S. Chad's ordination, neither he nor any one else appears to have questioned it before Theodore expressed doubt as to its validity; he had been ordained by Wini (the only canonically ordained Bishop then in Britain), assisted by two British Bishops. The British Church rejected the pretensions of the See of Rome to

* In nomine domini nostri Jhesu Christi ego Cenuualch regnante Deo rex hanc libertatem et potestatem sedi pontificali Schireburnensis æcclesiæ per privilegii cationem coram senioribus et testibus idoneis.....sit libera, quia Deis singulari hæreditas est, et pontificalis officii sedis.....Scripta est autem hæc cartula hujus privilegii, consentiente et confirmante Laurentio archiepiscopo simul rege Mercionum Wifherio cæteris patricia potestate præditis corroborantibus et subscribentibus anno dominicæ incarnationis D.C. LXXI. (No. 26, "*Cartularium Saxonicum*," by Walter de Gray Birch.)

No notice is taken of this charter by Earle in "Land Charters and Saxon Documents."

supremacy and did not observe Easter after the Roman custom. Theodore would therefore be likely to express doubt as to the validity of an ordination in which British Bishops took part. For a similar reason the transfer of the See from Dorchester to Winchester, though accomplished years before, might not have been recognized by Theodore until the change was approved by his newly constituted Synod.

(*To be continued.*)

W. MILES BARNES.

232. MONUMENTS IN SOUTH PETHERTON CHURCH. (*Continued from II. xiv. 179.*)—There are two or three modern stained glass windows in the chancel to persons whose names would afford no interest to the genealogist, but in the North Transept (which was possibly once devoted to the Chantry founded by Henry Daubeney, Earl of Bridgwater*), on the east wall above the squint, we find the “playner though handsomer monument” of Symonds†, containing the following inscription,

Memoriæ æternæ Jacobi Ayshe Generosi, qui cum ad 28 pie vixisset annu' in Domino placide ob. Maij 5, 1626.

Dormit in hoc tumulo corpus sed Spiritus alte

Scandit et ad cœlum gratia pandit iter :

Non dedit in nostris vicinia nostra diebus

Doctrina similem, vel pietate virum.

Integra vita fuit pia mors mens dedita Christo :

Est pia grata deo mors quia vita fuit.

Elizabetha Ayshe uxor eius amantissima conjugalibus Amoris [posuit] monumentum.

Beneath the arched moulding which acts as a frame to this memorial are still to be seen the following arms as given not quite correctly by Symonds.

“Quarterly, 1. *Arg.*, Two chevrons, *sa.* [Ayshe.]

2. *Vert.*, A lion rampant, *arg.* ?

3. *Gu.*, A cross *ermine.* ?

4. *Arg.*, A fess *sa.* in chief two mullets of the last. ?

Impaling, *Arg.*, Two bars, *gu.* between 3 martlets (or doves) 2 in chief and 1 in base, *sa.*” [Martin of Athelhampton, with a difference.]

Immediately above this monument, on a small square slab within a carved stone frame, are the above quarterings, without the impalement. This is not mentioned by Symonds.

The above James Ayshe was the son of William Ayshe (by Mary, daughter of — Ford, of Devon), who was the son of James Esse alſ Ashe (by Ann, daughter of John Walrond, of Bovey, Devon, *Vis. Somerset, 1623*). The latter was the first of this family who resided in South Petherton (in 1573), to which place he appears to have come at his marriage with the daughter of Walrond, who held lands here. From his eldest son, John, descended the Ashes of Freshford, now represented by the Ashes

* Weaver's “*Somerset Incumbents*,” pa. 418.

† “*Diary*,” pa. 101.

of Langley Burrell in Wilts, and through a female branch, by Lord Heytesbury.*

James Ayshe married Elizabeth Martin, of Exeter, as appears by an inscription on the monument about to be described.

On the west wall of the same chapel there is a stately mural erection of stone and foreign marble 16 × 8 feet, containing three life-sized kneeling figures of two ladies with a gentleman between them, in Jacobæan costume. The female figure on the left, when facing the effigies, is veiled as a widow, the man is cloaked and booted, the figure on the right being mantled and hooded. All are holding devotional books. Behind them are the figures of two boys, each in his own niche, clad in white; the one on the left holds a lily in the right hand and an anchor in the left. Over his head is a shield bearing the Ayshe arms, with this inscription "James Ayshe aged 4 years. March y^e 17th, 1659. Over the head of the other appear the Sandys arms (*or*, a fess dancetté between 3 crosses crosslet fitchées *gu.*) also "John Sandys aged 4 years Feby. y^e 12, 1659." This figure wears a black scarf over the left shoulder, and holds a green palm branch in the right hand.

At the top of this monument, in the centre, are these arms beneath a Cockatrice *gules*, armed and beaked *or*, as crest;

Quarterly of 6,

1. *AYSHE*, with a mullet for cadency.
2. *Vert*, a lion rampant, *arg.*
3. *Gules*, a cross, *ermine*.
4. *Arg.*, a fess, *sa*, 2 mullets in chief of the *last*.
5. *Arg.*, 2 bars, *gules*, between 3 doves (or martlets) *sa*, 2 in chief, 1 in base.
- †6. *Sa.*, on a chevron, *gules*, 3 leopards' heads *or*. (WESTON.)

On the left and right are smaller shields bearing respectively

AYSHE (with a mullet) impaling *MARTIN* as above, and *SANDYS* (with a crescent) impaling *AYSHE*.

Underneath each large figure is a separate panel bearing an inscription which 60 or 70 years ago was re-lettered (but incorrectly) in gold: they are here given *as they appear at present*.

Below the first figure to the left,

Hic jacet Elizabetha Ayshe uxor Jacobi Ayshe
 Filia Johannis Martin in agro Devon
 Viri non minus annoso stemmate
 Quam factis heroicis insigniti,
 Optatos Mariti cineres interhumata
 Quæ uiuens non torum deseruit,
 Nec moriens sepulchrum
 Nec erat in infimicos amor fidei
 Conjugalis impar.

* Burke, *Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*.

† N.B.—This tincture is false, the shield should be *Arg.*

Ab adulatione tam aliena, ut actus quilibet.
 Nuda veritate, et castra nitebat,
 Charitati nullus erat Horizon visibilis,
 Rivulos cujus hic & ille sinuantes
 Vel zona egestatis frigida stagnare non petuit.
 Pietatem tacebo, Hoc dicam,
 Virtutes terra detimere
 Cælum pensare correupivit.

Objt Majj 21: A:D: 1677:

Anno Ætatis 75. Anno Viduitatis 51.

This was Elizabeth, wife of the foregoing James Ayshe who died in 1656.

Beneath the centre figure we read,

Gulielmus Ayshe, hujus armiger
 Vir pius sine schismate, fortis sine fastu,
 Suavis sine lenocinio, sine supercilio grauis,
 Diuitiarum negligens, voluptatum spernax
 Librorum heluo, pauperu leuamen, divitum decus
 Humani generis, uel efferati, deliciæ,
 Contracti amoris, nimii reus.
 Præcoce maturitate & febre oppressus
 Mortalitatum exiit Aug: 14: A:D: 1657, ætat. 37.
 Viduam reliquit se dignam Annam Cornelij
 Weston de Heatsain* in agro devon gen: unicam
 prolem tenessam ternam Elizam Jacobu' Maria'.
 Et ingens apud omnes omnium ordinum dogmatumq:
 Sic demum unice concordēs desiderium sui.

This William Ayshe was a Royalist officer and was fined on 10 July, 1646, £300 at 1/6th or £200 at 1/10th, under the Exeter Articles, vid. "*Royalist Composition Papers.*"

Beneath the right hand (female) figure we find

Hannah the wife of William Sandys, Gent: died the 20th day of August, Ano Dni 1658.

Ætatis suæ 33.

Here underlye neare one another
 A Vertuous sister, pious Brother.
 Braue AYSHE the glory of His time
 Too good to liue died in his Prime,
 And left his sister HANNAH here,
 Who did bewayle him one whole yeare,
 Then follow'd, finding in this nation,
 None fitter for her imitation:
 Her HUSBAND, MOTHER, and her SONE
 Justly her hasty death bemoane,
 Whilst those blest soules happye aboue
 Like Saintes and Angels sing in loue.

This was Hannah, sister of the abovenamed William Ayshe the Royalist, and wife of the gentleman to whose memory (on a small brass tablet bordered with weeping cherubs and 17th

* Heathayne, the family seat. Anna Weston's mother was Mary, daughter of Maximilian Mohun of Fleet co. Dorset. (Rogers "*Memorials of the West,*" pa. 227.)

century musical instruments, and close to the large monument,) we read the beautifully engraved memento following, underneath the Sandys arms and crest (*A griffin segreant*).

Let no man grieve for our departed friend,
 Who being conscious of 's approaching end,
 Scorn'd to lament; but with a willing heart,
 From all unconstant earthly joyes did part;
 And well he might, for certaine none could be,
 Better accomplish'd for eternity.
 His life was spotlesse, and his death was brave,
 Full of example from his birth to's grave,
 Trusting to him alone that could him save.
 His gracious King, and Laws he did obey,
 And out of Conscience justly Taxes pay.
 Rebellion he did openly abhor,
 Though guilded wth the name of Civil War.
 Rome's Impositions & Scotch Covenant,
 He did dislike, & therefore was no Saint:
 But Prayers of our Church he more admir'd
 Than theirs, that madly think themselves Inspir'd.
 Seldome or never from his word he swerv'd,
 Paid what was due, & gave what was deserv'd
 Humble to's Betters, to his Equals Civil,
 And 'gainst Inferiors he design'd no Evil.
 No man more freely of his small Estate,
 Reliev'd more needy persons at his gate.
 But some will say that he was passionate,
 And would to quickly love and hate;
 Others, he would too plainly tell
 His mind, and that some tooke not well;
 It is confess'd, they both are in the Right,
 He neither was a fool, nor Hipocrite.
 What then in him was good, let's imitate,
 And what was otherwise abhor, & hate.
 Farwell best Husband, Father, Master, Friend,
 By thee my joyes began, & wth thee now shall end.

GULIELMUS SANDYS, GEN.

Obijt vicesimo Primo die Julij 1679.

Ætatis suæ 57.

(*To be continued.*)

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

233. BACON FAMILY.—1. Is there any Assessment Record of property in the Parish of Pawlett, near Otterhampton, Somersetshire, between 1663 and 1694, giving the name of John Bacon, third son of William Bacon, of Maunsell, North Petherton? If so, what is the latest date on which the said John Bacon was assessed in Somerset?

2. Are there any Jury Lists, or other Lists, of that date, which might give his name?

3. Can any search be suggested that would show the same man on Assessment Lists, or other Lists, in the parish of *Southwark*, London, where it is believed that he removed between the above dates, and became a Tanner?

4. Is there any record of any Bacons in the County of Somerset prior to 1600?

5. What was the Crest of the Bacons of Maunsell and Langford Budville?

N.B.—It is known that the above John Bacon's father, William Bacon, left him by Will (proved 1663) a property in Pawlett, part of which was called "Henclose," out of which he had to pay an annuity to his mother Joane (née Grobham) for her life. Also that in 1678 he was party to an indenture between his brother William and William's son and heir and others, called "Recovery suffered in Hilary Term 1678 of the Manor of Otterhampton, Romsey, and other lands in Somerset."

It is said that he became a Tanner in Southwark.

It is known that this Tanner was buried at S. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, Oct. 14, 1694; and his Will was proved Nov. 1694.

BETA.

234. SIR JOHN TRENCHARD. (II. xiv. 193.)—The Right Hon. Sir John Trenchard, of Bloxworth House, Dorset, Knt., *temp.* William and Mary, one of their Majesties principal Secretaries of State, who married Philippa, daughter of George Speke, Esq., of White Lackington, had a son George Trenchard, Esq., M.P. for Poole in the reigns of Queen Anne and of the two first Georges. He wedded Mary, only child and heiress of his first cousin Thomas Trenchard, of Wolveton House, Esq., one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Dorset, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Henry Henning, of Poxwell House, Dorset, Esq., M.P. for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis *temp.* Charles II. (*Hutchins*, iii. 325-29.)

G.S.H.

235. TRADITIONAL SONGS OF ENGLISH PEASANTRY.—Although I am aware of the difficulty of obtaining, in these days of musical education, any of the traditional songs of the English peasantry, I venture to ask if any of your readers, who may have the words and tunes of any Dorsetshire or Somersetshire songs, would be so kind as to communicate with me. Versions of fairly well-known songs, slightly differing from the form in which they have been printed by collectors, are sometimes known as belonging to special districts. These are of great interest and value, though of course such as have never been printed are of more importance. I am particularly anxious to have the *tune* of the Somerset song, "*The Harnet and the Beetle.*"

J. A. FULLER MAITLAND, F.S.A.

236. DORSET M.Ps.—HENRY IDEN, M.P., Shaftesbury, 1563/67.

RICHARD INKPEN, M.P., BRIDPORT, 1563/67.

Any information as to these will be acceptable.

GILES GRENE, M.P. for Corfe Castle in the Long Parliament.—I shall be obliged by some account of his parentage and family. He represented Weymouth in 1621, 1625 and 1626, and Corfe Castle, 1628-9 and 1640, till secluded in Dec., 1648. He was one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty in 1645. He was buried at St. Benet Fink, London, Jan. 5, 1655/6. A John Grene of Enfield, Clerk to the New River Company, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Middleton, Bart., and granddaughter of the famous Sir Hugh Middleton. Her eldest son was named Giles Grene, which is suggestive of Kinship with the M.P.

W. D. PINK.

237. SIR RALPH SYDENHAM, KNT.—I shall be obliged if some correspondent, having access to Somerset Books of Reference, will give me a few particulars of this Knight other than is to be found in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*. He was the third son of Sir John Sydenham of Brimpton, Knt., who died in 1625. To the Long Parliament he was returned by the Borough of Bossiney in Cornwall and seems to have been popular in that constituency, inasmuch as upon all three elections between October and March, 1640/41, consequent upon double returns, he was sent to Westminster, although each time with a different colleague. He received knighthood in Scotland, 17 July, 1617, and was one of the members of the Long Parliament who followed the King to Oxford, for which he was disabled at Westminster, Sept. 29, 1642. He was doubtless the "Sir Ralph Sydenham of Youlston, Devon," who compounded for his Royalism in the Fine of £500. After the Restoration he was made Master of the Charterhouse, and is said to have died in 1671, when—if knighted so far back as 1617—he must have been very aged. According to Burke he married the widow of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., and left issue one son.

W. D. PINK.

238. GEORGE HENNAGE, ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON.—In the various lists of Archdeacons of Taunton, compiled from the Episcopal Registers, no mention is made of George Hennage, and no name is given between Thomas Cranmer, who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533, and John Redmayne, who was Archdeacon in 1547.

In the State Papers (Henry viii) Vol. I., p. 629, will be found a Declaration of the Clergy of Canterbury and York, that in their opinion the King's marriage with Anne of Cleves was void. It is dated at Westminster, 9 July, 1540, and is signed (*inter alios*) by

Geo. Hennage, Archid^a Taunton,
Polydorus Vergilius, Archid^a Wellēn.

Walter Cretyng, Archid^a Bathon, per procuratorem.

Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, give any further particulars of this Archdeacon of Taunton?

F. W. WEAVER.

239. THE OOSER.—With the present Number, which concludes the Second Volume of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, our readers are presented with an illustration (see Frontispiece) of the Dorset "OOSER," taken from what is possibly the only example now in existence, or at any rate from one of the very few which may still survive in the County.

An Ooser is defined by the late Rev. W. Barnes, in his *Glossary of the Dorset Dialect*, 1886, p. 85, as "Ooser, oose, or wu'se. A Mask as with grim jaws, put on with a cow's skin to frighten folk. 'Wurse,' in Layamon's Brut, is a name of the arch-fiend."

The object itself is a wooden mask, of large size, with features grotesquely human, long flowing locks of hair on either side of the head, a beard, and a pair of bullock's horns, projecting right and left of the forehead. The mask or ooser is cut from a solid block, excepting the lower jaw, which is movable, and connected with the upper by a pair of leathern hinges. A string attached to this movable jaw, passes through a hole in the upper jaw, and is then allowed to fall within the cavity. The Ooser is so formed that a man's head may be placed within it, and thus carry or support it, while he is in motion. No provision, however, is made for his seeing through the eyes of the mask, which are not pierced. By pulling the string, the lower jaw is drawn up and closed against the upper, and when the string is slackened it descends.

It may plausibly be conjectured that the Ooser was in use at village revels, and at similar times of rustic entertainment, and it reminds us of the animal heads worn by 14th century mummers, as illustrated at p. 160 of Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes* (1838). The horns, however, are not fixed vertically on the top of the head, as there represented.

The custom of personating animals is very ancient, and is described by Du Cange, (*s.v.* Cervula) as "Ludi profani, apud Ethnicos et Paganos: solebant quippe ii Kalendis Januarii belluarum, et vetularum assumptis formis huc et illuc discursare, et petulantius sese gerere: quod a Christianis non modo proscriptum, sed et ab iis postmodum inductum constat, ut ea die ad calcandam Gentilium consuetudinem privatæ fierent Litanix et jejunaretur";—and he refers to 10th Canon of the 4th Council of Toledo (A.D. 671). Bishop Faustinus (*Sermone in Kal. Jan.*) thus describes the custom: "Quis enim sapiens credere poterit inveniri aliquos sanæ mentis, qui cervulum facientes, in ferarum se velint habitu commutari? Alii vestiuntur pellibus pecudum, alii assument capita bestiarum, gaudentes et exultantes, si taliter se in ferinas species transformaverint, ut homines non esse videantur."

Coming nearer home we find the same custom of personating the brute creation condemned (according to Kemble) in the Pœnitentiale of Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury (cap. xxvii):

“ Si quis in Kalendas Januarii in cervulo aut vetula vadit, id est, in ferarum habitus se communicant, et vestiuntur pellibus pecudum, *et assumunt capita bestiarum*; qui vero taliter in ferinas species se transformant, etc., quia hoc daemonicum est.” (Quoted by Kemble, *The Saxons in England*, 1876, vol. i., p. 525.)

The Ooser, figured in the accompanying Illustration, belongs to Mr. Thos. Cave, of Holt Farm, Melbury Osmond, Dorset, in whose family it has been preserved time out of mind. No recollection of its ever being made use of is retained, but the present owner remembers its being kept in an old malt-house in the village of Melbury Osmond, where it was an object of terror to children who ventured to intrude upon the premises. Mr. Cave, we understand, is willing to dispose of this mask to a lover of objects of local antiquarian interest.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

240. THE USE OF “ALIAS.”—In old documents, down even to the 17th century, it is common to find two surnames linked by an “alias.” This is not peculiar to persons of either sex. What is the meaning of this usage, and what is its origin?

As examples of the fact I will give two well-known cases. In the preface to Coke upon Littleton, Coke mentions Littleton as “alias Westcott.” This last was his paternal name, exchanged by him for his mother’s at her instance. So Oliver Cromwell’s paternal great-grandfather, Richard Williams, adopted the name of Cromwell from his mother. In these two cases the name distinguished by an “alias” was the paternal name, and in both cases the assumption of the name was associated with an inheritance of land. I came across an instance the other day, which I unfortunately omitted to note at the time, I believe in Fosbrooke’s Gloucestershire, clearly shewing that the name introduced by “alias” was the maternal name. This I suspect to have been the rule. In Mr. A. Clark’s Register of the University of Oxford, vol. ii., pt. iv., index iv., subsection D, will be found a collection of these double names. It is to be observed that none of them belong to persons of social distinction.

The practice of adding the maternal name, though not preceded by an “alias,” is familiar to all acquainted with the customs of France and Spain. A Spaniard named Iago Hernandez y Carrera would be called by his paternal surname of Hernandez. Carrera would be the maternal name. This use among the Latin nations furnishes a suggestion as to the origin of the “alias” in England.

The maxim of the Civil Law, at least where persons who were not full Roman citizens were concerned, was “Partus sequitur ventrem.” This I conjecture to have been the origin of the practice among the Latin nations of adding the maternal name. “Entre gens roturiers et de poté le fruit ensuit la condition du

ventre." (Coutume de Meaux, art. 5.) Similarly, "Servi nascuntur ex ancillis nostris." (Just. Inst. I. iii. 3).

This principle was carried a step further in the Etablissements de Saint Louis, by which (ch. 130 & 18) the right of succession to a fief was granted to the issue of a roturier and a noble woman. Such issue, however, though free, was not noble. "Ils sont francs hommes de poesté, c'est à dire, roturiers libres." (Philippe de Beaumanoir." See further as to the French customs, "Recherchessur la noblesse maternelle," par Anatole de Barthélemy in the Bibliothèque de l'école des Chartes," tome ii., Paris, 1861).

The ancient principle of the English Common Law was the direct contrary of that of the Civil Law. This is insisted upon by Fortescue "De Laudibus," &c., ch. 42 (ed. 1616). "Leges ciuiles sancunt quod partus semper sequitur ventrem, vt si mulier seruilis conditionis nubat viro conditionis liberæ, proles eorum seruus erit; et e conuerso, seruus maritatus liberæ non nisi liberos gignit. Sed lex Angliæ nunquam matris sed semper patris conditionem imitari partum iudicat. Vt ex libera, eciam ex natua, non nisi liberum liber generet, et non nisi seruum in matrimonio procreare potest seruus." So the "Leges Henrici Primi," lxxvii., §. ciii. "Semper a patre non a matre generationis ordo textitur." Also Fleta (i. 3. 2): "genitus fuerit partus a libero, liceat a natua, partus erit liber." And "Le Myrrou des Justices" of the same period: "Ceux auxi sont serfs que sont engendres de serfs et nees de frankes en matrimony" (p. 167). Lastly, Littleton, §. 187. "Item si un villein prent frank feme a feme et ad issue entre eux, l'issues serront villeines. Messi niefie prent franke home a sa baron lour issues serra franke." In the later editions of Littleton this is followed by a note insisting on the difference in this respect between the Common and the Civil Law.

All the above quotations relate to children born in matrimony. But in the case of children born out of wedlock a struggle of principle took place between the two laws. The Romanizing jurists of Bracton's age applied the maxim of the Civil Law to bastards. Among those born *serui* Bracton mentions children born "ex natua soluta, quamvis ex patre libero." (I. 6. §4). Fleta and Britton both maintain the same doctrine. "Le Myrrou des Justices" (p. 167) says: "Et ceux sont serfs que sont engendres de frank home et de serf et nees hors de matrimony." From this book I may take occasion to quote, as bearing upon this point, the curious passage, "Ascuns devenient franks par le mere Saint Piere, come est de ceux serfs que sont ordeines de Evesque." (ibid.)

But the combined tendency of the Common Law, of the King's Courts and of the Church, which, in these questions, so largely influenced their decisions, proved too strong for Bracton and his fellow Civilians. By the fifteenth century the law was established as expressed by Littleton, §. 188. "Item nul bastard

poit estre villein, si non que il voile say conuster estre villeine en court de record ; car il est en ley quasi nullius filius, pur ceo que il ne poit enheriter a nulluy." Coke's note on this passage shews how recently the victory of the Common Law had been achieved. "Some hold that the bastard of a niefse shall be a villeine ; (Bract. lib. i. fo. 5 a., Fleta lib. i. cap. 3, Britton fol. 78), and others hold that if a villeine hath a bastard by a woman and after marieth the woman, that this bastard is a villeine, 39 E. iii. 34., 43 E. iii. 34 Britton. But the law is contrary in both cases ; for in both cases the issue by the Common Law is a bastard and consequently nullius filius, as Littleton here saith."

The term "mulier"—"le mulere" in Littleton—used in the phrase mentioned by Coke, "a son mulier," or "a daughter mulier," signifies "lawful issue"; because he is begotten ex muliere and not e concubina (Cowel s.v.) From the attempt of the Bishops to conform the Common to the Canon Law by the introduction of the principle of legitimation by subsequent marriage (20 H. iii., c. 9), it may be inferred that in the Middle Ages legitimate by the side of illegitimate issue were not infrequently seen. Where the mother was a villeine, the "son mulier," or eldest legitimate son, would be free. (Littleton §. 187 sup. cit.) But the illegitimate elder children, if such there were, would not, at any rate in the time of Bracton and his school. In any case, the younger as "mulieratus" would be heir to the land. Littleton § 399. As Bracton says: "Si mulier (*i.e.*, wife) serva copulata sit libero quod partus habebit hereditatem." (IV. fo. 298). It was with reference to this preferential right to the succession that the term was invented by the lawyers, and the fact of its invention confirms the inference to which the conduct of the Bishops gave rise.

My view then is that the use of "alias" in England, like the addition of the maternal name in France, is connected with the succession to real estate. It is obvious that the English and French analogies are not quite on all fours, nor do I introduce the French case except as suggesting the direction in which to look for a solution. As in France the succession to fiefs was claimed through mothers, where the mother was noble, and the mother's name was commonly borne in addition to that of the father, so in England, the mother's name was added with an "alias" to denote that the bearer of it was "mulieratus" or "mulier," in cases where an illegitimate family by the same parents existed, and thus to designate the heir to the real estate, and perhaps, in Bracton's time, to indicate that members of the family so distinguished were free. This would be more likely to occur in the lower ranks of society, and it is there that the practice appears to have obtained. It would be continued long after its meaning had been forgotten, as is the case abroad at the present day.

I take occasion to note a curious example of the use of the term "mulier." In Br. Cal. III. i. 1284. 3, will be found an

abstract of the deposition of the Chancellor of the Duke of Buckingham (Edward Stafford) upon the Duke's trial for high treason in 1521. The witness gave evidence that "he heard the Duke say he had a writing sealed with the King's Broad Seal, confessing the Act of Parliament by which it was enacted that the Duke of Somerset, one of the King's ancestors, was made 'mulier' or legitimate." The saying of the Duke of Buckingham referred, of course, to John Beaufort, eldest natural son of John of Gaunt by Katherine Swynford. John Beaufort's children were legitimated by Act of Parliament and his daughter Margaret became Countess of Richmond, and so grandmother to Henry VIII. The point of the Duke of Buckingham's statement was, no doubt, that in the confirmation of the Act of Parliament by Henry IV., the words "excepta dignitate regali" were expressly inserted; a fact, whatever its legal validity, of which Henry VII. and Henry VIII. were probably acutely cognisant.

I. S. LEADAM, Reform Club, Pall Mall.

241. SECOND SIEGE OF SHERBORNE CASTLE.—The military events of the Civil War in the Western Counties have from time to time been so fully chronicled and made known, that any additional information of importance can hardly be looked for. There are, however, some incidents relating to the second siege of Sherborne Castle by General Fairfax in 1645, that deserve to be noticed. The Castle was held by Sir Lewis Dyve, who had been made Commander-in-Chief of Dorsetshire, and *Hutchins' History of Dorset* (vol. iv.) contains an account of the siege taken from Spragge's 'Anglia Reviva': and a letter just published from the Duke of Portland's MSS., giving some further interesting details by an eye witness, may with propriety be repeated in these pages. Omitting some irrelevant matter, it is as follows:

[*Historical Manuscripts Commission, 13th Report, Appendix, Part 1, p. 242.*]

(John Rushworth) to William Lenthall.

"1645, August 9, Sherborne.—I have little newes to adde since my former, for the Clubbmen are quiett since their being well beat att Hambleton Hill. The armie still continues before Shereborne Castle: it proves a difficult peece of worke, we are undermineinge as fast as may bee, and makeing galleries; by the time the amunicion come to us—which came yesterday by sea to Poole—wee shall bee in a good readiness to fill the myne for springe.

Wee are very close under theire walls, and make good our ground, notwithstandinge theire many sallyes and throweinge of stoanes on our heads. The greatest hurte they doe us is by two keepers of parkes* they have in the garrison, who in long

* Not improbably the parks of Sherborne and Melbury.

fouling peeces, take ayme throughe the loope holes in the wall,—for the most parte att commanders—Captaine Horsey, a valiant honest gentlemen was shott dead by one of them, likewise Captaine-Lieutenant Fleminge to Colonel Rainsboroughe whoe is alsoe dead, and both buryed with honour in Sherborne Church: Captaine Horsey, in the tombe there, where his ancestours were formerlie buried. Majour Doane, Captaine Crosse, and Captaine Creamer, all of them of that regiment likewise shott, but we hope not mortall, most valiant men as any in the armie. Some of them were hurte in beatinge the enemie from a new batterie they were makeinge. Our peeces can doe noe good on the wall, it being twelve foote thicke, but when the great cannon comes, its conceived it will breake downe theire towers, and doe us great service. It is on the way from Poole. The mony is at Weymouth, and while the armee is mustered and paide—which will not bee till Wednesday att soonest, if wee had noe other worke to doe—wee must stay till that bee done and till our recruits of foote come upp, which wee heare are within two dayes marche, and then if wee cannot carry the castle wee must leave a partie to doe it and marche into Devonshire with the armie, for the sommer spends and wee have much worke to doe * * * *

Postcript.—Since the writeinge hereof, newes is come our recruits are this night within seven miles and our gunns and shott nine miles off. I come now from the work. Wee are within tenn yardes and lesse of the castle wall. Our demy cannon are just now planted of a new battery, when the shott comes and the whole cannon, we shall drive them to a narrow compasse. Wee have dismounted all theire old ordnance: beaten them from all the four towers. Theire greate play is throwinge downe of stoanes. I make no doubt with God's blessinge, wee shall have them every man. * * * "

Spragge, and Hutchins, following him, give a copy of a letter of Sir Lewis Dyve to Fairfax, offering, towards the end of the siege, a conditional surrender of the castle, but neither of those writers notices a previous one of this heroic commander without which no account of the siege would be complete. It is couched in these manly terms:—

“Sr. I have received your second summons this daye for the surrenderinge this Castle of Sherborne unto your hands for the use of the Kingdome. I shall endeavour to purchase a better opinion with you, before I leave it then to deliver it upp upon such easie termes: I keepe it for his Maiestie my Sovereigne unto whom this Kingdome belonges, and by the blessinge of the Almighty am resolved to give him such an accompt thereof as becomes a Man of honor to doe, who is Sr

Your humble servant,

Sherborne Castle, Augst 6^o 1645.

Lewis Dyve.”

Directed "For Sr Thomas Fairfax, Generall of the Parliament Armye.

These present."

(*Sloane MSS., Br. Mus., 1519 fo. 60*).

This distinguished Royalist was a Bedfordshire man by birth ; but he became intimately connected with the Western Counties by the second marriage of his mother, Beatrice Dyve. She was the daughter of Charles Walcot, Esq., a Shropshire gentleman, and surviving her first husband, Sir John Dyve, was married for her second to John, Earl of Bristol, and George Lord Digby, afterwards second Earl of Bristol, was their son. Sir Lewis was therefore stepson of the one and half-brother of the other. In 1624 he married, at Abbotsbury, Howard, daughter of Sir John Strangways of Melbury, and widow of Edward Rogers of Bryanston, by whom he had three sons, and a daughter married to George Hussey of Marnhull. Sir Lewis and his father-in-law were both taken prisoners at Sherborne and imprisoned in the Tower, but Sir Lewis was afterwards removed to the King's Bench prison from which he dexterously escaped. He died in 1669, and was buried at Combehay, near Bath—a property he had purchased—and in the church there is an inscription on a brass plate to his memory, a copy of which will be found in *Collinson's Hist. Somt.* iii, p. 336. His eldest son, born at Melbury, married his cousin Grace, daughter of Col. Giles Strangways. In the Print Room at the British Museum there is an undated engraved portrait of Sir Lewis—round, full-face, with flowing hair—in the dress of a civilian, said to be "engraved from a Picture in the possession of Lewis George Dive, Esq." and underneath is a facsimile of his autograph, apparently taken from the letter in the Sloane MSS. There is a portrait of his wife, as a child, led by her mother, in a picture at Melbury, where is also a full length one of his granddaughter, Charlotte, Lady Sundon, who was married to Mr. Robert Clayton, afterwards created Lord Sundon.

J.B.

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

January to March, 1605.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
236	Adams, Juliana, widow	Birtporte	John and Walter, sons	1 Feb., 1604
235	Kingsburie, Phillip	Cheselborne	Andrew, brother	8 Feb., 1604
236	Lambert al's Lamborn, Robert	Croscombe	Sithe, relict	25 Feb., 1604

*April to December, 1605.

21	Barton, John	Bruncksby	Thomas Goddard, arm., creditor (of goods not administered by John Gwise in May, 1590)	13 Nov., 1605
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Folio.	Name of Deceased	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
10	Jollyffe, Richard	West Pulham	William Sterr and Rebecca Ster, al's Jollyffe, daughter	15 June, 1605
14	Major, Semar	Searne Abbats	Letice, relict	1 Aug., 1605
7	Martyn, William	Sherborne	Mary, relict	18 May, 1605
13	Roberts, John	Blandford Forum	Matilda, relict	29 July, 1605
8	Shindler, George	Chardstocke	Alice, relict	14 June, 1605
10	Young, Affrodotius	Haslebeare Bryan	Thomas, son	21 June, 1605

1606.

28	Andrewes, John	Bidcombe	Alice, relict	4 Feb., 1605
29	Barton, John	Bruncksley	William Sandes, Knight, creditor (of goods not administered by John Guise and Thomas Goddard, May, 1590, and Nov., 1605)	18 Feb., 1605
39	Estman, al's Estmond, al's Tichborn, Barbara	Lodge	Nicholas Estmond al's Estman, husband	26 May, 1606
57	Evered, Margery	Badcombe	William, son	30 Nov., 1606
43	Horne, Thomas	Sherborne	Christopher, brother	14 June, 1606
27	Kellett, John, cler., late vicar of	Almer	Joane, relict	25 June, 1606
44	Laurence, Augustin	Sherford, par. of Morden	Mary, relict	18 June, 1606
50	Rawe, John	Bettiscombe	Joane, relict	14 Aug., 1606
29	Reignolds, Lance-lot	Waymouth & Melcombe Regis, par. of Radipole	Roger Kete, creditor (of goods not administered by Mary, relict, July, 1602)	14 Feb., 1605
59	Rutter, Thomas	Bear Rege	Elizabeth relict	3 Dec., 1606
27	Savadge, Peter	Fordington	Mary, relict	22 Jan., 1605
44	Talbott, William	Armitage	Robert, brother	29 June, 1606
39	Tichborne, Barbara	See Estman		

1607.

63	Cleaves, John	Blandford Forum	Agnes, relict	15 Jan., 1606
80	Darby, Henry	Affpuddle	Joane, relict	24 Sep., 1607
67	Derbye, Nicholas	Sturthill	Christopher, son	11 Feb., 1606
72	Fantleroy, William	Chettle	Mary, relict	25 Mar., 1606
67	Jesop, William, junr,	East Chick-erell	Thomas Jesop, arm., Doctor in Medicine, next of kin, during minority of John Jesop, nephew of deceased	3 Feb., 1606
82	Rogers, John	Pole	Thomas Sowthe, husband of Lower Sowthe, al's Rogers, daughter	15 June, 1607

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
78	Sansham, Robert	Simondsborough	Lionel Browne and Joane Browne, al's Sansham, his wife, and Joane, Mary, William, Nicholas, and Thornazine Sansham, next of kin (John Sansham and Brigitte Vowler al's Sansham not having fully administered; grant of May, 1601)	30 May, 1607
97	Windowe, John	Shapwicke	Catherine, relict	7 Nov., 1607
1608.				
101	Barne, Thomas	Lyme Regis	Catherine, relict	6 Jan., 1607
118	Coles, Anne	West Stower	Richard, brother	2 June, 1608
129	Gill, John	Radipole	Sara, relict	30 Sep., 1608
124	Henman, William	Netherbury	Anne Slocomb, al's Henman, daughter	23 July, 1608
123	Hord, Christopher	Waterstow, parish of Puddleton	Christopher, son	18 July, 1608
140	Jesop, Gertrude	East Chick-erell	Thomas Jesop, Doctor in Medicine, next of kin, during minority of John Jesop, son	10 Dec., 1608
129	Maye, John	Sherborne	Michael, brother	17 Sep., 1608
1609.				
161	Borcombe, William	Wotton	Alice, relict	7 June, 1609
169	Cave, Thomas	Stoke Wake	Sarah, relict	7 Aug., 1609
156	Clarke, James	Gillingham	John Clarke, nephew	21 May, 1609
146	Dirdo, Daniel	Gyllingham	Grace, relict	6 Feb., 1608
181	Floyer, Anthony	Whitechurch	Anne, relict	18 Dec., 1609
167	Frampton, William	Mooreton	Elizabeth, relict	10 July, 1609
171	Harrison, Elizabeth, wid.	Bradford	William, son	30 Sep., 1609
166	Hayward, John	Wole, parish of Combe Keyns	Joane, relict	15 July, 1609
161	Jeanes, Bernard	Stalbridge	Elizabeth, relict	1 June, 1609
162	Lowman, Richard	Puddlehinton	William, John and Christopher, brothers	1 June, 1609
180	Measurer, Dionisius	Poole	Petronelle Lambert, al's Measurer, mother	14 Dec., 1609
143	Smith, al's Wilbore, William	Weeke Rege	Edith, relict	15 Jan., 1608
164	Turberville, Troilus	Moredon	Anne, relict	8 July, 1609
152	Voules, John, sen.	Lidlinch	Nicholas, brother, during minority of John, Leonard, Edith, and Mellior, children of deceased.	12 Apr., 1609
143	Wilbore, al's Smith, William	See Smith		
150	Whing, al's Wing, Richard	Verwood	Anne, relict	24 Mar., 1608

1610.				
Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
183	Bocke, Edward	Dorchester	Margeret, relict	9 Jan., 1609
186	Dawe, George	Charmington parish of Catstocke	Anne, relict	9 Feb., 1609
223	Deane, William	Lime Rege	Mary, relict	24 Dec., 1610
213	Fookes, Arthur, arm.	Simondesborough	Joane, relict	16 Oct., 1610
193	Frenche, John	Halstock	Juliane, relict	29 Apr., 1610
187	Gerrard, Thomas	Wareham	Thomas, son (see former grant, Nov., 1598, to Joyce Frost)	12 Feb., 1609
199	Hardey, Edward	Welcombe Matravers	Joane, relict, and Christopher, son	5 June, 1610
185	Harris, al's Vincent, Alice	Chardstocke	John, husband	7 Feb., 1609
213	Hotkins, al's Reade, James	Westleigh, parish of Halstock	Edward, son, ——— relict renouncing	20 Oct., 1610
208	Maior, William	Melcombe Regis	Robert, brother	10 Aug., 1610
223	Mogg, Walter	Dorchester	Alice, relict	10 Dec., 1610
190	Moone, Anthony	Lyme Regis	Morgan, brother	1 Mar., 1609
213	Reade, al's Hotkins, James	See Hotkins		
187	Saunders, William	Lye	Elizabeth, relict	9 Feb., 1609
192	Tiderleigh, Robert, arm.	Tiderleigh, parish of Chardstocke	Robert, son, ——— relict renouncing	24 Apr., 1610
182	Tremayne, Sampson	Chidioc	Oliver, son, Juliana, relict renouncing	12 Jan., 1609
185	Vincent, al's Harris, Alice	See Harris		
200	Vye, Henry	Warmewell	Emme, relict	25 June, 1610
214	Winterhay, Robert	Witcombe	Alice, relict	6 Oct., 1610

(To be continued).

GEO. S. FRY.

243. S. BIRINUS AND THE WESSEX BISHOPRIC.—*Continued.* (II. xi. 85, xii. 110, 111, xiii. 144, xiv. 171, 172, xv. 231.)—In adding the Saxon conquest of Dorset, W.B.W. has suggested a wide field for discussion; it is, however, a very important point and one which is intimately connected with the subject. In the Maps of England which accompany Dr. Green's book, *The Making of England*, the frontier line of the West Saxon kingdom at the dates under discussion is drawn down through Dorset, with Dorchester on the frontier of Wessex. That Dr. Green did not believe in his own maps, so far as Dorset is concerned, is certain from a passage in the preface to his book, and with certain limitations he offers no suggestion as to the time when Dorset came under Saxon rule. Now it is exceedingly unlikely that the frontier of Wessex would be where it is represented in these maps, or that Dorchester was ever a frontier town of Wessex.

Dorchester, Dorset, is said by Richard of Cirencester to have been the metropolis of the Durotriges in the division of Britain called Britannia Prima. This kingdom, at the time of the West Saxon invasion of it, appears to have embraced the whole of Dorset at least, and it was fortified on the north by the Bockley Dyke—the excavations there showing conclusively that Bockley Dyke was a British work, thrown up after the Roman occupation, and for the protection of Britons who inhabited Dorset.

The settlement in England of the West Saxons as well as of the Mercians, dates from the 5th century; the first known Saxon invasion of Dorset took place as early as A.D. 520 (*Saxon Chron.*), at which date Wiltshire appears to have been the head quarters of the West Saxons. Bockley Dyke barred their advance into Dorset. A sanguinary engagement took place there, and the Saxons sustained a crushing defeat. They must have held their own in Wiltshire, for the Britons invaded this portion of the West Saxon kingdom (*Saxon Chron.*) in 551, when the great battle of Sarum was fought, in which the Britons in their turn were decisively beaten. Wiltshire then was a portion of the West Saxon kingdom. Gloucestershire, according to Mr. Daniel Haigh's* reading of the Chronicle, was added to Wessex in 577; according to the same authority, in 568 Somersetshire fell under West Saxon power by the battle of Wipandune, which he identifies with Wembdon. If Mr. Haigh and those who agree with him are right, the country surrounding Dorset came under the dominion of the West Saxons as early as 577 or soon after, and the Britons of these parts were shut in and isolated. Now this being the case, it is not likely that the battle which placed Dorset in the power of the Saxons would have been later than 614, when the battle of Beandune was fought, and it is likely that the final struggle between the Saxons and the British tribe which had inflicted such a decisive defeat upon them would have importance enough to be recorded in history,—for if the defeat of the Saxons was worthy of record in the Saxon Chronicle, much more would be their victory over the same enemy. The earliest MS. of the Chronicle gives Beandune, not Beamdune, and Bindon is a more natural rendering of it than Bampton, which appears to be the alternative. If W.B.W. believes Bampton is intended, does he believe the Bampton was the Bampton in Oxfordshire or the Bampton in Devonshire? If the former, what are the grounds for the preference?

On the defeat of the Britons at Bindon and the fall of Dorchester, the frontier would naturally pass from one side of the kingdom of the Durotriges to the other, or rather to the limits of the Saxon Conquest in the West, which in all probability were considerably beyond.

I cannot understand how W.B.W.'s quotation from the 9th Canon of the Synod of Hertford applies. It runs in full as

* "The Saxon Sagas," by Daniel Haigh.

follows:—"Capitulum in commune tractatum est ut plures episcopi crescente numero fidelium augmentur, sed de hac re ad præsens siluimus." (Bede, lib. iv., c. 5.) Is it not probable that the members of the Synod, in adopting the canon, had in their minds such cases as that of the Bishop of Mercia, who was also Bishop of the Middle Angles? The canon was not to take effect at once, probably because, as Bede says elsewhere, (lib. iii., c. 21) "paucitas sacerdotum cogebat unum antistitem duobus populis præfici"; at any rate it can hardly mean that there should be two Bishops in Mercia and none in Wessex, as there would have been, if W.B.W. is right regarding Dorchester (Oxon).

I am afraid I have already filled the space to which the Editor has limited me. Mr. Symonds must therefore excuse me if I give short replies to his questions. I had met with the passages he quotes from William of Malmesbury and Robert of Gloucester, before adopting the Dorchester (Dorset) theory. I should think, with Mr. Symonds, that the former was entitled to quite as much respect as Capgrave as a historian, and that one would be quite as likely to give an accurate account of an event which happened hundreds of years before his time as the other, but few people would care to trust either of them without corroborative evidence from writers who lived nearer the time of which the record is made. Possibly Malmesbury is speaking of Dorchester (Oxon)—probably he knew of no other, for by that time Dorchester (Dorset) had become insignificant—and assumed that this was the Dorchester mentioned by Bede, but the splendid ecclesiastical buildings mentioned by him certainly could not have been the churches built by Birinus.

The dedication of the Oxfordshire church to S. Birinus can be accounted for in various ways; it may have been built when the West Saxons had the ascendancy; or it may have been so dedicated because the Mercians owed their Christianity indirectly and in some degree to the West Saxons, for they were converted by S. Chad, who received ordination from a West Saxon Bishop.

I see no difficulty in the fact that Sherborne was preferred to Dorchester for the second See of Wessex, for the Saxons had extended their conquests westwards, and Sherborne was, for that reason, more convenient, and the removal of the seat of a missionary See could not have been a very serious difficulty in those days. Wherever a monastery existed, there were all the buildings required for a Bishop's establishment, and his requirements otherwise were not large.

Neither of your correspondents has accounted for the fact that the only direct evidence as to the settlement of Birinus at Dorchester is contained in Bede, and that the Dorchester (Dorset) theory agrees with it, whilst the Dorchester (Oxon) does not.

W. MILES BARNES.

244. If any one who is interested in this subject will turn to Canon Bright's *Early English Church History* (1878) pp. 148-9, he will be convinced (I venture to think) that the see of St. Birinus was situated at Dorchester, Oxon. One sentence may be quoted,

"Cwichelm, the son of Kynegils.....was baptized [by Birinus] at Dorchester in 636.....His name is perpetuated in 'Cwichelm's hlæw,' or 'hill,' now Cuckhamsley, a height crowned by trees at the summit of the Berkshire range, which we may see from the Wantage road, beyond the turn to Cumnor."

OXON.

245. MONASTERIUM—MINSTER—MONTIER. (II. xv. 222.)—Very likely this term was used vaguely; but nevertheless I am inclined to think that it generally carried with it the idea of a collegiate body, however modest. When Mr. Freeman in Vol. I. of his *Norman Conquest* said that the minster at Assandun was 'for a single priest,' it cannot be overlooked in a critical view of the passage, that he had a rhetorical aim and that he was exhibiting Cnut's minster as eclipsed by William's Abbey of Battle. Under such conditions, an author is always liable to have his attention more engaged by the contrast he is drawing than by the text he is applying. For certainly I cannot see it in the text—'and gief hit [the minster] his anum preoste þæs nama was Stigand.' For 'his anum preoste' does not mean 'his (or its) one priest,' but simply 'he gave it to a priest of his, whose name was Stigand.' This might be said of any, even the largest monastery, when given to an Abbot, or to a chief ruler with whatever title. Oxford, October 9, 1891.

J. EARLE.

246. AUTHOR OF "SEATON BEACH." (II. xv. 226.)—By the courtesy of one of your readers, hitherto unknown to me, I am enabled myself to answer the query I sent you about the author of this poem. F. Mitchell, Esq., of Chard, on reading my request for information, was good enough to offer me a sight not only of "*Seaton Beach*," but also of "*Shute Park*," another poem by the same author; and with them he sent me four newspaper cuttings relating to Lord Selborne's speech at Exeter in 1882.

It appears that the poem "*Seaton Beach*" was written in 1833 by the Rev. J. B. Smith, formerly Unitarian Minister at Colyton, during the autumn when Mr. G. H. S. Johnson (subsequently Dean of Wells) took a party of Oxonians to read during the long vacation at Seaton. The poem was shown in MS. to one of the Pupils, and in this way the names of the whole party were secured as subscribers, and are so entered at the end of the book, which was published by subscription in 1835. The names are: Mr. G. H. S. Johnson, Queen's College, Oxford, Tutor to the party; T. E. Abraham, Balliol; J. Burden (should be Burdon), University; T.

Burrows, Queen's; E. Sampson, Balliol; H. S. Templer, Exeter; A. H. Hall, Balliol; E. Tate (should be A. C. Tait), Balliol, late Archbishop of Canterbury; and Roundell Palmer, Trinity, now Lord Selborne.

The book is a small thin octavo volume, bound in dull green paper boards and lettered on the side: "Seaton Beach, a Poem by the Rev. J. B. Smith. Price 6s. 6d. boards." It was published by Longman, but printed by W. Roberts, Exeter, 1835. In the advertisement sheet at the end I find by the same author: "*The Solitary Sea-Gull, a Poem*. Price 1s."; and "Ready for Publication, *The Fall of the Southdown Cliffs, a Descriptive Poem*. Price 2s. 6d." It seems doubtful whether the latter poem was ever published.

Seaton Beach is a poem of 113 pages containing on an average 18 or 20 lines in each page; so that it is rather more than 2,000 lines long. *Shute Park* (2nd ed., W. Skinner, Colyton, 1841) was written in honour of and dedicated to the owner of that "beautiful domain," Sir William Templer Pole, Bt., who had been an influential subscriber to *Seaton Beach*.

"Illustrious patron of my first essay
Deign to attend—accept the votive lay,
Which paints in simple strains, inspir'd by truth,
Scenes, which thy eye admir'd in early youth."

A correspondent, who signed himself B.H., wrote to a local paper in Oct., 1882, as follows:—"Mr. Smith became resident at Colyton as Minister of the small Unitarian congregation of George's Meeting in 1830, and remained between three and four years, suffering many privations from the scantiness of his income. Various reasons for his dismissal were freely expressed at the time, and he was generally considered an ill-used man. He describes himself at Seaton as:—

'Driven to thy shores by Persecution's hand,
A pensive wand'rer on thy sea-beat strand.'

Possibly his opinions were not sufficiently pronounced as an aggressive Unitarian to meet the requirements of the patron of the living. Many passages in his poems refer to the unkindness he had experienced, and during the two or three years which intervened between his expulsion and his death, which took place in the spring of 1837, his extreme privations were alleviated by few, if any, besides members of the Church of England. Unfortunately his great sensitiveness prevented him from allowing the extent of his poverty to be known, and it was rumoured at the time that he actually died of starvation while sitting in his arm-chair. His age, when death relieved him of his troubles, would be about 40. The poems published by him during his residence at Seaton were "*The Solitary Sea-Gull*" (1834); "*Seaton Beach*" (1835); and "*Shute Park*" (1836). A fourth production, "*The Fall of the Southdown Cliffs*," was advertised shortly before his

death as ready for publication, but I am not aware that it ever saw the light."

Beyond the interest which is due to the Rev. J. B. Smith's prophecy of the future eminence of Archbishop Tait and Lord Selborne, I am afraid there is not much merit in the two poems I have just read. Here and there are fine touches and the couplets are always neatly turned; but as a whole the ideas are commonplace and the diction decidedly prosaic.

C. W. PENNY, Wellington College, Berks.

[A copy of "Seaton Beach" is in the possession of Miss Payne, 2, Westerhall Villas, Weymouth.]

247. GILES GRENE, M.P. for Corfe Castle in the Long Parliament. (II. xv. 236.)—Since forwarding my query respecting the parentage of this M.P., I have obtained an abstract of the Will of John Grene of Enfield, which conclusively proves the connection of this testator with the Grene's of Corfe Castle. As the same may be of some slight assistance in elucidating the pedigree of the Dorset Grene's, I venture to forward it to *S. & D. N. & Q.*

"1702, Jan. 27. John Green of London, Esq. To my son Robert Grene £1000 to be paid 13 April, 1705, (about which time he will be out of his apprenticeship) to enable him to set up his trade. To my son, Strangeways Grene, £1000. To my wife Johanna Grene, her heirs & assigns for ever, three 36th parts of the Company's moiety & one 36th part of the King's moiety of the New River Waterworks., cutt a streame. To Mary Green, my daughter-in-law, £300 per annum, and £60 per annum to my said wife in accordance with an Indenture dated 12 Oct., 1699. Susanna Lockwood of Gayton, co. Northants, mother to Mary Lockwood now Mary Grene, the wife of my son John Grene. My daughter Katherine & her husband Atkins. To my wife, Johanna Grene, a 36th part or share in the New River water purchased of Sir Hugh Middleton, bart., and also an estate at Foxhall, co. Surrey, which my nephew, Giles Grene, holds in trust for my son and daughter Atkins, and certain lands at Enfield, co. Middlesex, secured by mortgage of John Dodd. Land at Corfe in the Isle of Purbeck, co. Dorset, to my sons John, Robert, and Strangeways Grene. My son-in-law Mr. William Luce of London, linen draper, and my friend Mr Thomas Gilbert of London, scrivener, overseers. Wife Johanna, sole executrix. Witnesses, Phebe Bechons, servant to the within named John Grene. Tho. Gilbert scr, Edw. Gilbert, Tho. Reason his servants. Proved 10 May, 1705, by Executrix (P.C.C. 156 Gee.)

The "wife Johanna" named in the Will was Testator's second wife. His first marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Myddelton, Bart., and grand-daughter of the famous Sir Hugh. The shares in the New River Company, bequeathed

to his widow, were obviously derived from his first wife. With the exception of his daughter Catherine Atkins, all his children named in the Will were by his second wife. His other issue by his first marriage were two sons, Giles and William, and a daughter Elizabeth, all of whom possibly had deceased before the date of the Will. But there was at least one grand-daughter, Jane Grene, daughter of William, who is not named in her grandfather's Will.

The following Marriage Licenses refer to members of the same family :—

“1660, Oct. 3. George Witham of London, esq., Widower, about 60, & Elizabeth Greene, widow, relict of Giles Greene late Mottcombe, co. Dorset, esq., deceased,—at St Olaves, Hart Street, London.

“1668, Mar. 27, James Crosse of the town of Southampton, Merchant, Bachelor, 29, & Elizabeth Greene, spinster, 18, daughter of Richard Greene of Motcombe, co. Dorset, gent., who consents :—at Motcombe aforesaid or Knowhill, co. Wilts.” (Mar. Lic., Fac. Off., London.)

The first of these Licenses would seem to refer to the widow of Giles Grene, M.P.

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

248. BACON FAMILY. (II. xv. 233.)—The following answers to two of BETA'S questions are derived from a pedigree drawn up by the late George Bacon Sweeting of King's Lynn, Norfolk.

4. William Bacon of Twyhouse in the parish of Otterhampton, co. Somerset, married Mary, daughter of James Ap Morgan, of Farrington, co. Somerset, and had issue William Bacon of Maunsell, born 1597, (died 12 June, 1663,) who married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of John Grobham.

William Bacon of Twyhouse is supposed to have migrated from Hessel in Suffolk, prior to the birth of his son.

5. Arms of Bacon.

Argent, a fesse between three round buckles gules. Crest, a greyhound's head, erased sable, in the mouth of a stag's foot or.

Subsequently the College allowed the family to bear the Crest of the Bacons of Hessel, in Suffolk, viz., a Talbot's head sable, erased gules, with a stag's foot in mouth or.

N.B.—There was a John Bacon, son of William Bacon and Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Edward Dudson, of Cumnor and Whitesley, co. Berks, and *grandson* of William Bacon and Joan Grobham, who “removed to London and was lost to the family.” Can this be John Bacon the Tanner? He left an infant son, born 1737, “Citizen of London, impoverished but should have inherited Maunsell, etc.”

John Bacon, who married Emmin and had a daughter Emmin, 1685, was third son of William Bacon and Joan Grobham. There is no further account of him.

ANNA FRY, Baglake, Litton Cheney, Dorchester.



See Page 289.

THE DORSET OOSER.

249. In reply to this query I send an extract from Lock's MS. and unpublished Survey of Somerset, in my possession: "Heatherton Park in Bradford formerly belonged to the Heal family, and a daughter of Sir John Heal having married Sir Edward Hungerford, he stands charged for it in the Usurpation, and in the reign of Charles II sold it to John Bacon, who died in 1679, aged 41, when it came to Thomas Gunston."

RICHARD EASTON.

250. BAMFYLDE FAMILY.—The name of this Family, connected with Somersetshire as well as Devon, has been spelt in a variety of ways. Which is the most authentic? and what is the origin of the name? I find Baunfeld, Baumfeld, Baumfild, Bamfild, Bampfild, Bampfylde, Bamfield, Bamfielde, Bampfield. There is a still more remarkable variation, Barnfield. Referring to the Visitation of Shropshire, i. p. 34, we find that the Bampfylde arms were confirmed, 18 May, 1604, to Robert Bamfield or Barnfield, of Edgmond, co. Salop, a kinsman of Sir Amyas "Barnfeld," of Poultemore, co. Devon.

There is also a good deal of variation in the arms of the family. The correct arms appear to be: "Or, on a bend gules three mullets argent." But in the Visitation of Devon, 1564, p. 111, we find the field given as "Paly of six, argent and vert," and on old glass in Bampfylde House, Exeter, we find the field "vert" simply.

There is a remarkable resemblance to the Pudsey arms "Vert, a chevron between three mullets, or." Walter Bamfield (d. 1478) married Grace, daughter of Sir Ralph Pudsey. Does that match account for the arms?

There was a family of Barnfield, of St. Giles, Great Torrington, and afterwards of Membury, Langtree, and Ashbury, N. Devon, who appear to have claimed descent from the Poltimore family, but on the monument to Abraham Barnfield at Langtree the arms given are "Sable, six ears of wheat or," and John Barnfield of Buckland Brewer, whom I presume to have been his father, was disclaimed by the Heralds at the Visitation of 1620.

FREDERIC T. COLBY.

[Four instances of the form *Banfield* occur in the list of Farmers in Kelly's Directory for Somerset, 1889, all in the West of the County.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

251. BEATING THE BOUNDS IN DORSET.—"The historic function of walking the boundaries of the Borough of Bridport by the Mayor and Corporation and the principal inhabitants was the occasion of an amusing *contretemps*. In the course of the perambulation the city fathers came to a large millpond which marked the boundary of the town. It was necessary to the due

performance of the ceremony that the pond should be crossed, and the Mayor, the Borough Surveyor, and another embarked on a large raft, on which they were to be towed across. They had not long been afloat when the raft was submerged by their weight, and the trio were standing up to their knees in water. When half way over, to make matters worse, the rope became entangled, and amid the laughter of the townspeople, the Mayor toppled over into the pond, and his two fellow-citizens were also precipitated into the water. They quickly regained the raft, but were as quickly thrown again into the muddy pool. The Mayor promptly described the boundary by swimming ashore, and his example was followed by one of his companions, but the borough Surveyor remained alone on the raft, and was eventually towed to land completely drenched." *The Bath Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 24, 1891.

In what other places in Dorset is the custom of Beating the Bounds still continued?

E.R.D.

252. EDMOND ARCHER, D.D., ARCHDEACON OF WELLS. (II. xiv. 199.)—To the Rev. C. H. Mayo's full and very acceptable biographical notice of Dr. Archer, it may be added that he was the compiler of the "Account of the Religious Houses in the Diocese of Bath and Wells," printed in Hearne's edition of Hemingford's *Historia*, II. pp. 586-642. Dr. Archer should have had a niche in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

WM. GEORGE.

253. MANOR OF EVANS COURT, WIMBORNE MINSTER.—By Indenture of 20 Aug., 22 Chas. II, 1670, Roger Newborough of Barkley, co. Somerset, Esq., grants to John Prowse of Axebridge, co. Somerset, Esq., his Manor of Evans Court with the rights, members, &c., in consideration of a marriage shortly to take place between John Prowse and Anne, eldest daughter of said Roger Newborough. Evans Court Manor is described as lying in the several parishes of Wimborne, Horton, and Shapwick. The original Indenture was examined in 1706 and it was "supposed to be kept in the chest of the Church at Wimborne."

Hutchins, III. p. 230, states that a Manor, once called Evans, makes a part of the Manor of the Deanery to which it anciently belonged, and on the dissolution of this foundation, 1 Edw. VI, was granted to the Duke of Somerset.

A fine of this Manor from Roger Newborough to John Gaysford, Easter Term, 23 Car., is recorded in the following terms.

Dors' *ff.* Hugh Talbott gen' pet' u'sus Joh'em Gaysford gen' et Steph'um Palmer gen' man' de Evans Court cu' p'tin' ac 34 mes' 82 gar' 14 ac' t're 74 ac' p'ti 150 ac' jump' & br' & coiam past' p' oibs au'ijs cu' p'tin in Wimborne Minster Sturmin-

ster Newton Castle Warham Stoborough Shaston Blandford
forum Horton Stalbridge Shapwick and Caulton. Rog'us
Newborough ar' vo'e cxxxi.

Is anything further known of the devolution of this Manor?
J.C.

254. VRINAKULL.—In the Croscombe Churchwardens' Account of 1500-1, a Vrinakull is enumerated among other gifts to the Wardens. No plausible interpretation of this word occurred to the Editor of Vol. IV. of Somerset Record Society, in which the accounts were published (p. 25). In July last the reviewer of the Volume in the *Athenæum* suggested 'Vernacle.' This was the popular name for the Medals stamped with the face of Our Blessed Lord in remembrance of the Legend of S. Veronica. In support of his view the reviewer quotes Chaucer's description of the Pardoner. "A vernacle had he sowed upon his cap"; also Sir Thomas More who calls "the vernacle, the express image of His Blessed Visage," and the Mediæval Hymn "Salve sancta facies nostri Redemptoris."

The spelling Vrinakull constitutes no difficulty, the transposition of 'r' being exceedingly common in Somerset words, notably in Croscombe itself, spelt indifferently Corscombe.

H.

[See Fosbroke's *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, pp. 393, 805.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

255. ST. ERASMUS (I. ii. 76)—The late Mr. Scarth at the above reference speaks of 'Saynt Erasing' occurring in the Will of Edmund Leversage (proved 28 July, 1547). I have carefully examined this Will at the Wells District Probate Registry, and find the words "my body to be buryed before Saynt Erasmø autler." The copyist* mistook mø, (a contraction for *mus*,) for *ing*.

F. W. WEAVER.

256. ST. ELMO. (I. iii. 147.)—In "*Emblems of Saints*," by F. C. Husenbeth, London, 1850, pp. 47, 114, St. Erasmus and St. Elmo are given as distinct persons. The latter is identified with St. Peter Gonzales, and his date is given as 1246: but in certain "Hagiologies" these Saints are said to be identical. Will any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* clear up this point? St. Erasmus had altars or shrines in the churches of St. Thomas the Martyr, Bristol; Cheddar, Dulverton, Minehead, Nettlecombe, St. Cuthbert, Wells; Wrington, and in Wells Cathedral: of St. Elmo I find no trace in Somerset.

F. W. WEAVER.

* I believe that Mr. Scarth employed a copyist in this instance.

257. OLD CUSTOM AT WELLS CATHEDRAL.—Nearly seventy years ago, when I was a very small boy, I accompanied a riding party to Wells. One of our number was a young clergyman. We attended the morning service in the Cathedral, and after leaving the choir and when inspecting the nave, the choristers, who had just left their stalls and were still in their surplices, emerged from their vestry and surrounded our clerical friend who happened to be wearing spurs, and demanded a fine for his doing so in the Cathedral in violation of the Statutes of the Church. The demand, which was made with the utmost good humour, was of course responded to in the same spirit.

Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* explain the circumstance; and is such custom still in force?
Langford, R.S.O., East Somerset. C.J.S.

258. CANNON'S "MEMOIRS OF HISTORY OF SOMERSET."—I have some Extracts relating to West Lydford, said to be taken from pages 27, 70, and 528 of a MS. called "*Cannon's Memoirs of History of Somerset*," written apparently in the early part of the last century. It would be interesting to know whether the MS. is still in existence, and in whose possession it is.

J.B.

259. TURNER'S PUDDLE CHURCH.—The following is a copy of the Faculty for the removal of the aisle of the Church of Turner's Puddle, Dorset in 1759, in the possession of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh-Frampton, of Moreton, which he has kindly allowed me to transcribe for *S. & D. N. & Q.* According to Hutchins (I. 212) the church was partly blown down in 1758, and rebuilt in 1759, when the little aisle of the Willoughbys was not re-erected. Henry Fisher, M.A., was Rector from 1725 to 1773.

"CHARLES ALLIX Esquire Master of Arts Official lawfully constituted of the Reverend and worshipfull THOMAS GREENE Doctor in Divinity Dean of the Cathedral Church of Sarum To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING WHEREAS it hath been represented unto us on the part and behalf of Henry Wiltshire and Joseph Alner Churchwardens of the Parish of Turner's Puddle in the county of Dorset and peculiar Jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum and of the Parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish That the parish church of Turner's Puddle aforesaid by length of time and by the Violence of Tempests is in great decay and become ruinous, and that the Parishioners of the said Parish are not able to bear the expence of re-building or repairing the same effectually in its pristine form, and that there is a certain Isle situate on the North side of and adjoining to the said Church being the entire property of James Frampton of Moreton in the said county of Dorset Esquire which is entirely useless and unoccupied, and that the said James Frampton

Esquire the Proprietor of the said Isle hath bountifully offered and consented that the said Isle should be taken down and the Materials thereof applied for the effectual repairing of the said Parish Church by means whereof the Churchwardens aforesaid will be enabled to repair the said Church and render the same fit and commodious for the Inhabitants of the said Parish to attend Divine service therein (which Consent as aforesaid the said James Frampton Esquire have by Letter under his hand signified unto the worshipful the Dean abovesaid) And therefore hath prayed Our Licence and faculty for taking down the said Isle and for applying the materials thereof for the said repairs. KNOW YE That for the reasons before set forth and for diverse good causes and considerations us thereunto moving We the Official aforesaid have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Henry Wiltshire and Joseph Alner the Churchwardens of the Parish Church of Turner's Puddle aforesaid by and with consent of the said James Frampton Esquire to take down and remove the said Isle being situate as aforesaid on the North side of the said Church and to apply the materials thereof as before set forth and to repair and reedify the said Church in the manner and form as is set forth and expressed in the several plans hereunto annexed A view having been taken of the Premises and the truth thereof Certified by the Reverend Henry Fisher Clerk Master of Arts our Lawful Surrogate. IN WITNESS whereof We have caused the seal of our Office to be affixed to these Presents DATED at Sarum the Eighth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty-nine.

HEN. HEARST Registr."

Annexed is a plan of the Church, shewing Chancel, Nave, South Porch, and North Aisle, the latter partly overlapping both the Nave and Chancel. The N. aisle is connected with the Nave by a wide opening, apparently closed by a screen, and into the chancel by a door-way. It is marked "This is the old Isle now useless and intended to be taken down by Mr. Frampton." Against the opening into the Nave "This is to be wall'd up, as in the other plan." At the side of the plan is written "Sr, according to yr direction I've viewed ye Prem's And This is a True Plan of ye Ground Plot of ye Building In ye state It now is (i.e.) of ye whole C^h & Isle of Turners Puddle. Witness my hand.

Hen. Fisher, Rector."

On this plan a chancel screen is shewn. The North Wall of the Nave is not parallel with the South wall, the Nave appearing to be wider at its Western than at its Eastern end. The old aisle measures 20ft. long by 11 broad, externally, and 16 by 9 internally. The screen between the Nave and Aisle is 9ft. long and of 9 compartments. The Chancel screen occupies 4ft. on

the North side of the passage to the Chancel, and 2½ft. on South side, and is composed of 4 and 2 compartments, respectively.

In the 2nd plan the Isle is removed and the openings into the Nave and Chancel walled up and a North door to the Nave (opposite the Porch, and immediately adjoining the W. end of Aisle), has also disappeared. The chancel screen has also vanished. A two-light window is inserted in the new portion of the North wall of the Nave, near the Chancel arch, and immediately opposite that already existing in the South wall, and the rest of the North wall is drawn as parallel to the South.

This 2nd plan is described "This is plan of Toners Piddle Church as now designed." "Sr, This is a True Plan of ye Building as It is intended to be. Witness my Hand. Hen. Fisher, Rector."

In neither of these plans is there any trace of the tower which now stands at the West end of the Nave.

The seal of the Official is appended to the document.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

260. A SANCTUS BELL STILL EXISTING IN TWO WELSH CHURCHES.—In October last I was present at the re-opening (after judicious restoration) of the little 14th century church of Welsh St. Donat's, near Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire. I noticed over the Eastern side of the chancel arch, just under the angle of the roof, the ancient Sanctus bell *in situ*. I am told that in the neighbouring church of St. Nicholas there is a similar bell in the like position.

Mr. Parker says that these bells were usually placed *outside* the chancel roof, and in his *Glossary of Architecture* (4th edition), on pa. 55 of the letterpress volume, he gives a woodcut of an elegant turret, still carrying the Sanctus bell, at Long Compton in Warwickshire.

The impression on the minds of well-informed persons in the neighbourhood of Welsh St. Donat's is, that the Sanctus bell was invariably fixed *inside* the roof. I noticed also another peculiarity, viz., that the old entrance to the rood loft was *north* of the chancel arch, and I was told that such is almost always the case in that district. Is not this unusual in the counties of Somerset and Dorset? Perhaps also some of your clerical readers would kindly tell me of any evidence that may still exist of the old Sanctus bell in any churches within their knowledge.

We have in South Petherton an arch-shaped depression, with, I believe, a moulded architrave, immediately under the chancel roof and over the choir arch; the tower being central.

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

261. DORSET SMUGGLERS. (II. xiii. 149, xiv. 187.)—"A curious circumstance took place in the neighbourhood of Lyme. A smuggler was carrying a pair of tubs at his back, and, turning

a corner, came in full view of the receiver of seized liquors. After a moment's hesitation, his wit suggested the following method of escape. Although he knew the receiver, the receiver knew nothing of him. He made up to the receiver with his kegs, and, laying them down before him, said he was uncommonly glad to have met him, as he had undertaken the hardest job he had ever attempted in his life. "Sir, measter, the exciseman, axed me to take these tubs to you, and gied me 2s. for the job; but, d— him! if I had know'd they'd been so heavy, and would ha' cut my shoulder so (here the fellow writhed most piteously) I'd seed un to the d—l afore I'd ha' touched o'em."—"Well, but, my good man," said the receiver, "what can I do with them,—I want to proceed on my journey. I hope you will carry them to my house, which is but a quarter of a mile further."—"I'd be glad to oblige ye, measter, but my shoulder be so a-cut that I can't do no such thing."—"Come, come, my good fellow," said the receiver, "try what you can do, and here's 2s. more; and when you have brought 'em, my wife will give you a cup of drink into the bargain."—"Well," quoth the man, "I'll try what I can do," and, putting the silver into his pocket, and the liquor upon his back, the receiver rode off, and the smuggler proceeded on his way, which we may naturally suppose was in any direction rather than that of the receiver's house." (*The London Jester*, London: Printed for G. Smeeton, 74, Tooley Street. N.D. p. 7.)
A.

262. SETTLERS IN NEW ENGLAND FROM SOMERSET AND DORSET.—The "Note Book kept by Thomas Lechford, Esq., Lawyer, in Boston, Massachusetts Bay, from June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641," and printed in 1885 at the University Press, Cambridge, U.S.A., contains incidentally numerous links, connecting the Early Settlers in New England with persons and places in the mother country.

The allusions to Somerset and Dorset are here placed on record, having been taken from a review which appeared in "*The Nation*," published at New York, 4th March, 1886.

Ralph Sprague of Charlestown, N.E., sometime of Fordington, co. Dorset, and wife Joan, daughter of Richard Warren of said Fordington, make William Derby of Dorchester, co. Dorset, their attorney.

Ralph Sprague of Charlestown, N.E., and wife Joan, appoint John Holland of Tinnckleton, co. Dorset, to receive of John and Elizabeth Cox of Bowlington a legacy from Richard Warren to said Joan and her six children.

Osmond Douch of Bridport, co. Dorset, had wife Grace and son Robert. He was afterwards of Gloucester, in N.E.

Richard Betscombe of Hingham in N.E., late of Bridport, co. Dorset, in behalf of daughters Mary and Martha, appoints

his brothers Andrew, Robert, and Christopher, to receive two legacies given said daughters by Philip Strong of the Devizes, co. Wilts.

Elizabeth and Mary Woolcott, daughters of John Woolcott of Glaston, co. Somerset, and late of Watertown, in N.E., appoint their uncles, Richard Vayle, and Christopher Atkins of said Glaston, attorneys. [Note in margin, Write to Henry Woolcott of Windsor in N.E., and Edmund Woolcott of Axbridge, co. Somerset.]

David Offley of Boston and wife Elizabeth appoint Edward and Henry Woolcott, Richard Payne, and Christopher Atkins, attorneys, to sell their lands in Glaston.

Thomas Purches of Pagiscott in N.E. makes Daniel Adams, roper and citizen of Bristol, his attorney.

William Cole, late of Sutton in Chew-magna, co. Somerset, and Elizabeth his wife, a daughter of Francis Doughty of the city of Bristol, make brother John Cole, of Farrington, co. Somerset, their attorney.

Edward Bridges was second son of E. Bridges, late of Raynham, co. Somerset, Esquire.

Nathaniel Patten was late of Crewkerne, co. Somerset.

John Bartoll of Marblehead, N.E., was son of John Bartoll of Crewkerne, co. Somerset.

△.

263. MIGRATION OF BIRDS. (II. xiv. 177, xv. 220.)—At the beginning of November, 1878, I was at sea about 8 miles from the French Riviera and saw a wren alight on the vessel in which I was. We had come from Gibraltar through the Gulf of Lyons and had had very stormy weather in the Gulf.

H.F., Lytchett Minster.

264. VERSES INSCRIBED IN BOOKS. (I. vii. 321, viii. 387, II. ix. 20, xi. 90, 91, 92, xiii. 152, 153.)—

“ Robert Talbot, his book hand and pen,
God save King George and all his men.
30. June 1793.” (Dorset.)

“ Dinah Miller her book
God give her grace therein to look
And when the bell for her doth tool
Lord Jesus Christ to save her soul.
1801.” (Dorset.)

“ is my name
England is my nation,
..... is my dwelling place
And Christ is my salvation.”
(Oxfordshire.)

H.F., Lytchett Minster.

265. THE FORCES OF DORSET, 1598.—In Harleian MS., 3324, page 58, may be read, “The copie of a certificat of the forces of Dorsetsheire viewed by Sr Edmund Vuedall Knight and by him Delievered at Greenewich toe the Lords of her Ma^{ties} most honorable pryvie Counsell wth other Noates heerafter followinge. The 14 of Meye 1598.”

The forces of the County are arranged under five Divisions, as follows.

SCHASBURY DEVISION. Sr Mathew Arrondell, Corronell. Rich. Phillips, Cristofer Antill, Edmund Hollys, Captaines of the Selected (or Trained) Bands, 300 men, and Tho. Morton, Rob. Swaine, Edw. Hooper, Captaines of the Troope Bands, 566 men. This Division also contains 141 pyoners, with Joseph Broadstock, Captain, 96 carters, with William Constantyne, Carriage Master.

BLANDFORD DEVISION. Sr Richard Rogers, Corronell, Rich. Rogers, George Lovell, Robert Coker, Captaines of Selected Bands, 300 men. John Ryves, Capt. of Troope Bands, 092 men. Pyoners, 123, William Rogers, Captaine; Carters, 106, John Turburville, Carriage Master; Lavnces, 43, George Morton, Captaine.

DORCHESTER DEVISION. Sir George Trencharde, Corronell, Gyles Symonds, John Payne, Robt. Samwaies, Captaines of Selected Bands, 300 men. Robert Miller, George Hull, Captaines of Troope Bands, 602 men. Pyoners, 115, Xpofer Horde, Captaine.

SHURBURNE DEVISION. Sr Ralphe Horssye, Corronell, William Lovell, Rich. Colyer, Will. Filloll, Captaines of Selected Bands, 300 men; [no Captain of] Troope Bands, 586 men. Carters, 62. Lavnces, 44, Thomas Husey, Captaine.

BURDPORT DEVISION. Mr. John Browne, Corronell, Robert Larder, John Penny, Rob. Browne, Captaines of Selected Bands, 300 men. [No Captain of] Troope Bands, 239 men. Carters, 20.

“The number of the severall sortes of Armes wthin the 5 Divisions.

S^{um} total of men in the Devisions.

In the Trayned Bands	1500	} 3585	} men
In the Troope Bands	2085		
Lavnces		0087	
Pyoners	0379	} 0706	
Carters	0284		
Artificers	0043		

The number of men well armed wth pykes Musquetts and Callyver, 1987.

Armed only wth pykes, Bowes and Bills, 1598.

Lavnces, 87. The whole number armed wth all sortes of armes. 3672.

The forces of the Ilands and Marine Townes wthin the Countye sett right against the devision in w^{ch} they Lye.

In Poole, Men armed 106, John Bremble, Capte. In the Ile of Purbeck, men armed 367, John Vuedall, John Clavell, Bruen Williams, Capts. In Weymouth and Melcū regis, men armed, 187, Thos. Barffoot, Rob. Whyte, Capts.

In the Ile of Poortland, men armed 49.

In Lyme, men armed 126, George Summers, Capte.

Well armed, 541. Armed wth pykes, Bowes and Bills, 294. The whole number armed 835.

The whole Number of footmen well armed in the 5 Devisions, Marine Towns, and Ilands, 2528. Armed with pykes, Bows and Bills, 1892. Lavnces, 87. The whole Number armed, 4507.

S^{m̃} total of every sorte of armes wthin the 5 Devisions, Marrine Townes, and Ilands as followeth.

Corsletts furnished	0605	} men 5213	
Musquetts	1020		
Callyvers	0903		
Only pykes	0464		
Bowes	0498		
Bills	0930		
Lavnces			0087
Pyoners	0379		} 0706
Artificers	0043		
Carters	0284		

Nagges toe Mounte shott on	0253
Carriages	0142
Powder	2200
Match	0600

Δ.

266. MERE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—The following copy of the Church Accounts of this parish in Wilts for the year 1556, the first year of the earliest existing Account Book, has been forwarded by our Correspondent, Mr. T. H. Baker, Mere Down, and will be found of interest to our readers.

Σ.

Mere 1556 The Acco^{m̃}pte of Robert Bysshopp and Robert Lambert Churchwardeyns of the paryshe of Mere in the Countye of Wilteshr. ffrom the Tuysday in the Easter weke. the Seconde and Thyrde yeres of the Reig^{ñ}es of oure so^uaig^{ñ}e lorde and lady Phillip and Marye. By the grace of god. Kynge and Quene of England, Spayne, ffrance etc. Et An^o. Dni: 1556: (vntill the

Tuysday in the Easter weke in the thyrde and iiiijth yeres of the Reignes of the same Kynge Phillip and Quene Marye. Et An^o. Dni 1557: That is to saye for one hole yere. As ffoloweth.

	£	s.	d.
Receipts. In p̃mis the sayd Churchwardeyns do yelde Accõmpte of the p̃fytte of the Church			
Ale thies yere. (Above all Chargis) ..	xij	o	vj
Itm Receuyd of Richard Gutes wyfe for a Seate for here in the bodye of the Church. to holde the same durying here lyfe. Accordynge to the old usage of the parishe. ..			vj
Itm of Thomas Gutes wyfe for a seate in lyke man'			vj
Itm of Thomas Walshes wyfe for a seate ..			iiij
Itm of fflorence Clement for a Seate in the Church sometye Richard Hilmans. for terme of here lyfe			vj
Itm Receuyd of Edithe Brabante whiche she gave to the Church of devocyon. to be prayed for ..			xij
Itm of Julyan Cowherd for a Seate late Danyells wyfes			iiij
Itm of Woulstane ffoster for a Seate for his wyfe in the Church. whiche late was Johanne Sadlers			vj
S̃m. of the Receiptes xijli. iijs. ijd.			
Whereof payed by the sayd Church wardeyns for xj Sackes of lyme. to Repayr the Cov'nyge of the Church. after the Rate of vjd. for ev' Sacke	v		vj
Itm to Hugh Barstable the helyer. for ix dayes wourke and a haulf. After xd. by the daye wtoute mete & drynke.			viij
Itm to the Bellefounder for mendyng of the Belles	v		
Itm for woode and Candelles for the same ..			x
Itm for the mendyng of the Organs. with xxijd. for a Staple and for glewe for the same. ..			viij vj
Itm payed to Walter Alford. for the amendyng of the Gudgyns of the Belles			viij
Itm for Sowderynge of the leaddes apou the Towre and apou the South syde of the Church. And for mendyng of the same.			v j
Itm for sowdrynge of the ledde of the southe Ile			viij
Itm for mendyng of a belle Clypper			iiij
Itm payed to Thõms Luke the Smyth for dyvers Iron wourke about the Repacon of the Church ..			ij
Itm for Trussyng of the great belle, And for leyng of iij brasses. which the Gudgyns resteth apou			vj viij
Itm payed for iiijer belle Ropes			xij viij

	£	s.	d.
Itm for Nayles and Clapses for the belles ..			viiij
Itm payed to Robert Cowherd. for the Redemynge of certeyn sylver Spones of the Churche stocke. which he had in gage. by the delyvery of the Churchwardeyns for xls. of money borowed of hym to thuse of the Churche			xl
Itm payed for the lampe Taper. and the Trendell..			iiij vj
Itm for iiiijer lode of Stones (with the Cariage) for the Reparacon of the Churche walles ..			iiij viiiij
Itm for a bawdrick for the belles			ij viiiij
Itm payed to Henry Hopkyns, and Thomas Rogers for the newe Repayryng of the Churche walles..			xiiij iiiij
Itm for the wages of a laborer. and for the Cariage of Earthe. for the Repacon of the sayd Churche walles			v iiiij
Itm payed to Sanger. for dyggyng of iiiijer pottes of Earthe			iiiiij
Itm for too lode of Stones wth the Cariage for the newe makynge of the Crosse yn the Churchyard			iiiiij
Itm for the Base Stone and the Stemme for the same Crosse			ij
Itm to the masons. for theire labor. for the newe makynge of the same Crosse, in the Churchyard			xviiij vj
Itm for makynge of iiiijer pynnes for the Sepulchre			iiiiij
Itm payed for a Buckell for a Bawderick ..			ij
Itm to Jerarde for blowynge of the byllowes of the Organs for the hole yere nowe endyd ..			viiij
Itm to Robte Peareman for the pascall Taper and for too other Tapers for the Aulter			ix
Itm for wasshynge of the Churche Clothes for this yere			ij
Itm for mendynge of a Surplesse			viiij
Itm for mendynge of the Stremer and of the sylke banner. Ageynst the p'cessyon weke. this yere			xvj
Itm payed for a newe Bawderick for one of the Belles			ij iiiij
Itm for viij sakes of lyme to Repayre the Churche walles			iiiiij iiiij
S ^m of the payments viiiijli. xijs. vd.			
And so Remayneth in Stock Clere to the use of the Churche			lxxj ix
Itm there Remayneth in the handes of the sayd Church wardeyns of the Churche goodes. xj sylver spones whereof one is broken. And a great Crocke conteyning by estymacon vj galons. with dyvers other implements and necessaryes con- cernynge the Churche. All whiche be lefte in the custodye of the sayd Robert Bysshop and Robte Lambertt, now Church			

wardeyns, for that they bothe (by the Request and Consent of the hole parishe) do Contynewe and Remayne Church wardeyns, for the next yere folowyng. To this Intente that all others of the sayd parish shall always hereafter do the lyke.

And thereapon hyt is Concluded, Ordered and Agreed, At this day by the whole parisheners of the sayd paryshe of Mere That whosoever of the sayd parisheners shall happen at eny tyme or tymes hereafter to be elected and Chosen Church wardeyn or wardeyns of the sayde paryshe, by suche nombre of the parisheners as shall happen to be psente and assemblyd at the makinge of the Accoimpte for the Church goods. Or by the more pte off them That every of the sayd parisheners so electyd and chosen Church wardeyn from tyme to tyme. Shall immediatly after suche eleccon Receve and take upon hym the charge and doynge of the same. And shall so contynewe in the execucon and doynge of the same by the space of too hole yeres, nexte after he shall be so electyd and chosen. And that every of the sayd parisheners Refusyng or denyng to observe or p'forme this order shall fforfeytte and paye to the use of the Church for every tyme so Refusyng or denyng the same—Thyrtene shillynges and ffoure pence of lawfull englisse money. To be payed at the nexte Church accoimpte. next after suche Refusall made. And this order to be truelye observed and kepte continually.

267. WILLIAM SWANTON OF WINCANTON, SOMERSET.—On 18 Dec., 1645, "he came up with Sir T. Fairfax's pass to compound, but Katherine, his wife, certifies that on his journey to town he fell sick at Morley Green, near Staines. Appearance suspended till he recover his health."

"2 Jan., 1647. He begs to compound for delinquency. Was a Captain in the King's party, but quitted his commission two years ago. Begs a license to stay in town to prosecute his composition. No order." (*Calendar of Committee for Compounding*. Vol. II, 1057.)

A William Swanton was afterwards Recorder of Salisbury and M.P. for that City, 1673 to 1678. Were the Recorder and the Somersetshire Captain identical?

W. D. PINK.

[1646, Sept. 16, Thomas, son of Mr. Wm. and Katharine Swanton, bapt.—Bruton Register.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

268. ISHAM FAMILY OF SOMERSET (I. iv. 169, v. 200).—I have met with a few references to Ishams, most probably of the Somerset family, in "*Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*," by Henry Foley, S. J., Burns and Oates, 1880. Vol. I, pp. 109, 122, 139. A Jesuits' College is discovered in Clerkenwell, a woman named Margaret Isham is found, and there is a

warrant, dated 27 March, 1628, to receive her and others into custody, upon the issue of which she is arrested. According to the "*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1628-9*, p. 409, a return of the names of recusants resident in London is made 16 Dec., 1628, amongst them is Margaret Isham. Vol. IV, p. 365. There is a memoir of Father Alexander (or John) Briant (or Brian), a native of Somerset, sent to Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1574, aged 17 years. On 1 Dec., 1581, he was martyred. "The Rev. Christopher Issam, a priest who saw the martyrs on their way, always declared that they had a smile on their faces."

Names of the Alumni. Vol. VI. p. 196. "No. 247. Isham [Isamus], Francis, diocese of Bath and Wells, aged 18. Admitted and took the oath with the last." (7 May, 1595.) "Francis Isham, called Eisam in the Douay Diary, went to Rheims from the seminary of Eu, and received minor orders, February 24, 1592. He was another of the troublesome scholars removed from the college." p. 519. Dr. Haydock (or Hadock) in 1605 leaves "ten giulios to Mr. Isam."

P. 715. Close search for Catholics in London in August, 1584. Amongst others "Mrs. Isham, her mother."

Pp. 567, 8. The Pilgrim Book of the English College at Rome, commencing 30 Dec., 1580.

1594. Francis Isham, Bath, July 1. Eight days.

Christopher Isham, Winchester, September 29. Twenty days.

1596. William Isham, Bath, October 22. Five days.

At present I am unable to connect the Somerset and Northants families satisfactorily. That they were the same, I doubt not. Possibly they were all Roman Catholics, and therefore dangerous connections to have.

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

269. THOMAS HANHAM, M.P. for Minehead in the Long Parliament.—His name is not included in the Official Returns, but he was elected between July and Sept., 1642, in the place of Alexander Luttrell, deceased. He was disabled in 1644 for joining the King at Oxford and for being present in the Parliament there. On the 1st Nov., 1645, he begs to compound by his younger son, as proxy, for going to Oxford, "being induced on pretence of making a happy peace and continued there but ten days." He was ultimately fined £968. In his petition he is described as "Thomas Hanham, late M.P. of Caundle, Dorset," and is said to be "aged 70." The Hanhams of Caundle were an elder branch of the family now, I believe, extinct. Can some correspondent kindly supply genealogical particulars of this M.P.?

W. D. PINK.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

270. THE PRYMER.—Edited by Henry Littlehales. Part I—Text. Royal 8vo, pp. 119, London, Longmans, 1891, price 5s.

This Book has been printed from a MS. (G. 24) in St. John's College, Cambridge. It is a copy of the Prayer-Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages, and is in English, dating about 1400 A.D.

Contents.

The Calendar.	|	The Litany.
A table for finding Easter.	|	Office for the Dead.
Hours of the B.V.M.	|	The Psalms of Commendation.
The Seven Penitential Psalms.	|	The Psalms of the Passion.
The Fifteen Gradual Psalms.	|	Certain Prayers interspersed.

In the present volume the aim has been to reproduce the original MS. as closely as possible, and the result is highly satisfactory; we shall look with interest for Part II, which will contain the Introduction and Notes, but we are warned in the Preface that, "it will not, in all probability, be ready for some few years."

Σ.

271. LIFE OF FRANCIS HIGGINSON, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, pp. 158, New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., price 75 cents.

This is the seventh volume of a series called, "MAKERS OF AMERICA," other volumes give the lives of several men, who have been famous in the New World, as Christopher Columbus (1436-1506), John Winthrop (1588-1640) the first Governor of the Massachusetts Colony, Robert Morris (1734-1806) Superintendent of Finance under the Continental Congress, to name the first three.

Francis Higginson (1587-1630), the subject of this Memoir, is described as a Puritan divine, Author of "New England's Plantation," and first Minister in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He took his B.A. degree at Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1609-10, and his M.A. in 1613, and two years later became curate to his father of the parish of Claybrooke in the county of Leicester. He set sail with his children May 1, 1629, from the Isle of Wight, bidding farewell to the old country in these words, "We do not go to New-England as separatists from the Church of England; though we cannot but separate from the corruptions in it: but we go to practise the positive part of Church Reformation, and propagate the gospel in America."

They arrived at Salem harbour on June 24, and Mr. Higginson's Journal of the voyage is still extant; an interesting account is given of it in the sixth chapter; but his life in the New World did not last long, for he died of a hectic fever on August 6, 1630. We append Cotton Mather's quaint epitaph,

“ EPITAPHIUM.

Jacet sub hoc Tumulo, Mortuus

FRANCISCUS HIGGINSONUS :

Jaceret et ipsa Virtus, si mori posset,

ABI VIATOR

Et sis hujus ordinis FRANCISCANUS.”

This little book has evidently been a labour of love to its Author, and if it is a fair sample of the rest of the volumes, we can without hesitation say that the series called “MAKERS OF AMERICA” is a very interesting and valuable one.

Σ.

272. “THE STRIFE OF THE ROSES AND THE DAYS OF THE TUDORS IN THE WEST,” by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A. Exeter, J. G. Commin, 1890. Pp. 213, 8vo. cloth, 12/6, with 29 illustrations.

Mr. Rogers is already well-known to our readers from his previous work, “*Memorials of the West*,” which was reviewed in *S. & D. N. & Q.* (I. i. 49).

The present volume has one great advantage over its predecessor, in that it is furnished with an Index, which, however, we could wish were a little fuller.

The titles of the seven Essays which form the book are as follows:—

1. “Our Steward of Household” (Robert Ld. Willoughby de Broke, K.G.)
2. Extinct for the White Rose (William, Lord Bonville, K.G.)
3. Under the Hoof of the White Boar (Henry Stafford, 2nd D. of Buckingham, K.G.)
4. Unhorsed at Bosworth (John, Lord Cheney, K.G.)
5. “With the Silver Hand” (Stafford of Suthwyke—Archbishop and Earl.)
6. “They did cast him” (Sir Thomas Arundell, K.G.)
7. Of the Imperial Line (Theodoro Paleologus).

It is impossible in the space at our disposal to speak of this book as it deserves; we must content ourselves with saying that Mr. Rogers has the rare art of writing in an interesting, and at the same time learned manner, of matters, which some people call the ‘Dry Bones’ of Antiquity; we cordially commend this, his latest book, to the notice of our readers, and must in conclusion give a word of hearty praise to the very beautiful illustrations which adorn the work.

Σ.



Notes & Queries

FOR

SOMERSET AND DORSET

EDITED BY

HUGH NORRIS,

(*South Petherton, Local Secretary for Somerset to the Society of Antiquaries of London, etc.,*)

AND

CHARLES HERBERT MAIYO, M.A.

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

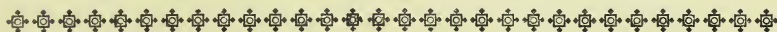
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Nothing’s so hard, but *search* will find it out.”

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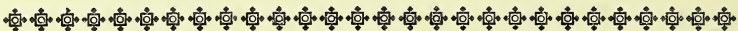
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N.B.—Cloth Reading cases for *S. & D. N. & Q.*, to hold four numbers, may be obtained, post free, upon sending a Postal Order for 1s. to the Somerset Editor.



Notes, Queries, or Replies, have been received from W. D. Pink, W. M. Barnes, F. J. Poynton, Gilbert Smith, Arthur Mee, H. A. Helyar, D. Jones, J. E. Farrant (Boston, U.S.A.), E. C. Penny, D.D., I. Ll. Warden Page, B. Gray, W.B.W., &c.

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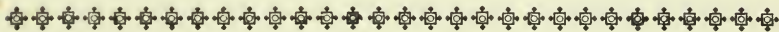
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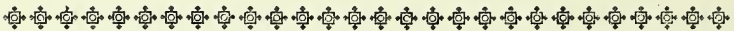
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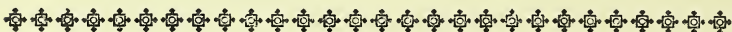
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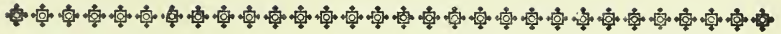
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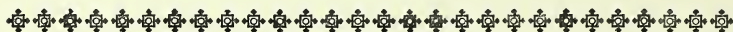
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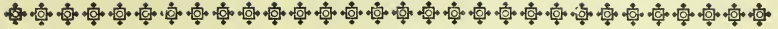
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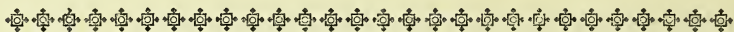
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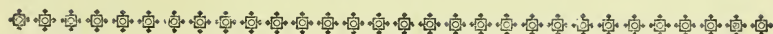
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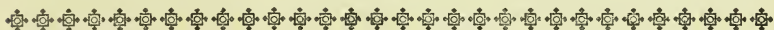
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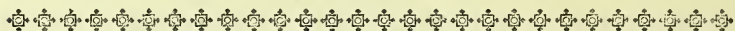
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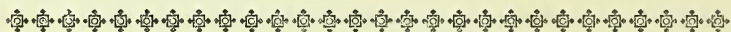
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