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CHALFIELD MANOR HOUSE,
HOLT, WILTS.

From a Photograph by R. Wilkinson, Treubridge.

WILTSHIRE
NOTES AND
QUERIES. ✱

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Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

HISTORIC HOUSES.—No. I.

GREAT CHALFIELD MANOR HOUSE, HOLT.



F this very beautiful house but little remains beyond the north front, of which we give an illustration. It was built at the latter end of the reign of Henry the Sixth, by Thos. Tropenell, and formed then one of the most perfect and interesting examples of domestic Gothic architecture. Mr. T. L. Walker, in Pugin's *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, says that "since then nothing has been added to its beauties. The long range of offices to the right, and the barn, seem to have been built in Queen Elizabeth's time, and in the Guest Chamber a very elaborate fireplace was inserted, by which the hand of destruction first went to work, in cutting up into the oak-ribbed roof, to admit of the singular design of meretricious taste."

The Banqueting Hall was a room 40 feet by 20 feet, and 20 feet high, entered from the richly groined Porch. The Screen was similar to that at Haddon Hall. Unfortunately, this Hall has been cut up into rooms, and the screens and gallery destroyed. As will be seen by the illustration, the Guest Chamber behind the eastern oriel window has been pulled down, and the whole interior of what is left has been modernised to suit the requirements of a farmhouse. The house is surrounded by a moat. The two oriels are very beautiful, and give a dignified appearance to what is generally a reposeful design.

Great or East Chalfield is in the Hundred of Bradford, between

the towns of Bradford and Melksham, about four miles from each. The name is also written Chaldefeld, Chaufield, Chaudefeld, and Chaoile. The site is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans, but no remains exist of any original fortifications. The parish is mentioned in Domesday. In *temp.* Edward I, the manor was held as a whole knight's fee, by Sir William Rous, of the Earl of Salisbury, as part of the Honour of Trowbridge; and, by virtue of the manor, Rous and succeeding Lords of Chalfield were Constables of Trowbridge Castle.

Temp. Edward III, the manors of Chalfield and Trowbridge were held by Phillip Fitzwaryn, who granted a part to the Court of Edyngton. The next known patron of the living was "William Rous, armiger", Chamberlain to Henry VI in virtue of the manor of Imber; but it seems to be doubtful if he ever was the lawful possessor of the manor of Great Chalfield. The manor was for a number of years in the possession of the Percy family, and from them Thomas Tropenell recovered the larger portion, and afterwards the whole, sometime probably between 1419 and 1425. This Tropenell was also Lord of Imber.

The Tropenells were of very ancient origin, and are said to have lived within the shire before the advent of William the Conqueror. The Thos. Tropenell who obtained possession of the manor was no doubt the builder of the Manor House, or at any rate commenced its erection. He died in 1490, and lies buried, with his wife Agnes, under a very fine altar-tomb in Corsham Church.

At the latter end of the sixteenth century a daughter of Egidius Trapnell, "de Chawfield in com. Wilts", married John Young of Harnam, Wilts (*Visitation*, 1623); and, according to the same *Visitation*, the manor shortly afterwards passed into the family of Eyre, by the marriage of the eldest daughter and co-heiress of "Tho. Trapnell de Chaldfeild" with "John Eyre of Wedhampton in com. Wilts."

A large number of beautiful engravings of the House, with architectural details, are given in Pugin's *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, from which work most of the particulars above given are derived. Our engraving is from an excellent photograph by Mr. R. Wilkinson of Trowbridge, who has kindly given permission for its reproduction, and lent his negative for the purpose.

A LIST OF WILTSHIRE PATENTEES.

It was almost a point of honour with the writers of the good old-fashioned folio County Histories (alas! that we shall have no more of them) that little, if any, notice should be taken of the subjects of trade and manufactures. Much attention was lavished upon the descent of a manor, or the pedigree of an old family, to the exclusion of the history of the rise and progress of local trades, a subject which is now attracting more attention than was formerly the case. It is true that the valuable series of specifications of patents, extending from the year 1617 to the present day, was then practically inaccessible; but these are now all printed, and may be purchased separately for a small sum. Their local importance has not yet been adequately recognised, and this is partly due to the fact that they are Government publications, having the outward appearance of "blue-books". Had they been issued locally by the respective patentees, collectors would have looked after them, and second-hand booksellers would have marked them "rare". No country in the world possesses such a valuable epitome of industrial history as that comprised in the series of printed specifications of patents granted in Great Britain. The official indexes give facilities for tracing the history and progress of any particular branch of invention, but they do not contain a classification of the patents according to the locality in which they originated. This is a laborious task, seeing that over 14,000 patents were issued down to October 1852, when the Patent Law Amendment Act came into operation, and the number greatly increased. Although Wiltshire appears in the Patent Records as early as 1624, the actual number of patents granted to natives of that county down to 1852 is relatively small, amounting to about eighty. They relate mostly to the cloth trade, or to agriculture, and thus correspond very fairly to the principal occupations of the county.

In the following list the number is the consecutive official number in the indexes. Then follows the date of the patent, the name and residence of the patentee, and the "title" of the patent. The title is generally sufficient to give an idea of the nature and object of the invention, and it has not been thought desirable to encumber this article with any technical matters, as the printed

specifications may be readily consulted in many of the great public libraries. It is probable, however, that there is something to be said about the patentees themselves, some of whom may have achieved fame or notoriety in other directions. Any information of this kind will be welcome, as the compiler has no special knowledge of Wiltshire history.

No. 30. Dec. 16, 1624.—BENEDICT WEBB, Kingswood, clothier, "Makinge of oyle of rapeseed and other like seeds sowed, or to be sowed within England or Wales, for the use of clothinge, or for anie other use whatsoever; being an art and invention found out by the patentee, which hath byn found to be farre better for the use of clothinge than that which hath byn yearly brought out of the Lowe Countries, and as useful as the Spanish oyle yearly imported into this kingdome."

No. 410. Nov. 8, 1716.—THOMAS HOLLAND, Amesbury, clerk, "New-invented engine for raising a continual flux of water with two barrells, only in much greater quantity, with more ease and certainty, by locks and chain works, than by any other engine hitherto invented."

No. 570. May 13, 1740.—JOHN TULL, of Shalbourne, "A new sedan chair fixed upon a wheel carriage and springs, to be drawn by horses, and to carry one, two, or more persons one hundred miles a day with much more ease and safety than any carriage now in use." This is supposed to have been a kind of hansom cab, but the description is not very clear, and there is no drawing to the specification. The inventor was the son of Jethro Tull, the celebrated agricultural writer. See *Journ. Roy. Agric. Soc.*, March 1891, p. 37.

No. 578. July 18, 1741.—IGNATIUS COURAN, of the City of London, merchant; JOHN BARFORD, of the borough of Wilton, upholder; and WILLIAM MOODY, of Wilton, clothier, "A new invention of making of carpeting, commonly called in London 'French carpetting' or 'moccadoes', and in France 'moucades' or 'mouquets'."

No. 591. July 7, 1743.—RICHARD BROOKS, of Devizes, clothier, "A machine for the manufacturing of wool yarn and woollen cloths in several branches." A very large drawing is attached to this patent, and it has been supposed to represent a centrifugal drying machine, the invention of which is usually ascribed to the present century.

No. 714. April 9, 1757.—JOHN LADD, of Trowbridge, surveyor and dealer in timber, “Making on mechanical principles, waggons and other wheel carriages, which may be drawn with much less force than those now made use of.”

No. 858. August 26, 1766.—FRANCIS YERBURY, of Bradford, clothier, “Making thin superfine cloths for the summer season at home, and warmer climates abroad.”

No. 1030. January 18, 1773.—BENJAMIN COLLINS, of the City of New Sarum, “A new invented composition of snuff, called and known by the name of ‘cordial cephalick snuff’, and which he humbly conceives will be greatly conducive to the health of his Majesty’s subjects.”

No. 1261. June 29, 1780.—WILLIAM REDMAN, of Salisbury, tin-plate worker, “A new invention, called the ‘Salisbury portable kitchen’, for roasting, boiling, or baking any kind of provision in any room, or in the open air, without the assistance of a common fire-place, and which may be removed from place to place at pleasure.”

No. 1364. May 3, 1783.—EDWARD WHATMORE, of Marshwood House, in the county of Wilts, Esquire, “Machine to take and convey persons and goods from houses, and from the windows thereof, and other buildings, when on fire, and convey them to the ground with safety; and also to raise and convey firemen and other persons, goods, and materials from the ground to windows and the tops of the parapets of houses and other buildings, or to any part or parts of the fronts thereof, and to gather fruit from trees, and hoist or raise persons to cut and prune the same, without the help of ladders or scaffolds.”

No. 1434. May 19, 1784.—ROBERT LYDFORD, of New Sarum, cabinet-maker, “Box for wheel carriages, to go in the centre of the wheel to work on the axletree, which will go 500 miles without any additional quantity of oil and grease to be put or supplied thereto.”

No. 1698. August 27, 1789.—MOSES BOORN, of Barford, in the parish of Downton, “Machine or engine for sowing all sorts of corn or grain in drills or rows, which will sow or plant any number of drills or rows, from three to thirteen or upwards (according to the width of the machine), at any distance from each other, etc.”

No. 1707. Nov. 6, 1789.—JAMES TEMPLEMAN, of Salisbury, gunmaker, "Method of making locks to discharge double barrell guns and pistols by means of one trigger only, without the possibility of discharging both barrels at the same instant."

No. 1765. July 28, 1790.—WILLIAM REDMAN, of New Sarum, tin-plate worker, "Iron back adapted to all sorts of stoves and grates used in fireplaces in rooms, which by rarefying the air in the chimney accelerates and impels the ascension of the smoake, causes the fire in the stove or grate to burn free and clear, etc."

No. 1798. March 18, 1791.—BENJAMIN CHARLES COLLINS, of Salisbury, "A grate to be used in or out of a chimney, with an air flue or air flues in the cheeks and back, whereby the fuel burnt in it will have the effect of giving a brighter and stronger fire than is produced in chimney grates now in use." This invention was probably suggested by the previous patent.

No. 1868. April 18, 1792.—STEPHEN JENNER, of Burbage, Gentleman, "A new invented escape for horses, by means of which they can disengage themselves from their halters when entangled therein."

No. 2024. Nov. 22, 1794.—JOHN BANNISTER, of Devizes, hosier, "A mode of driving and working mills and all other machines and engines driven or worked with wheelwork."

No. 2320. June 18, 1799.—JOHN HAYES, of Wokingham, Gentleman, "Machines or instruments for the cultivation or tillage of all kinds of land."

No. 2329. July 16, 1799.—PAUL NEWMAN, of Melksham, clothier, "A method of figuring and ornamenting, by means of pressure, embossment, or otherwise, clothing or stuffs of woollen, linen, cotton, velvet, silk, or sattin."

No. 2357. Nov. 9, 1799.—WILLIAM LANDER, of Mere, brass founder, "Raising water by pumps, or other engines, by means of an apparatus for moving the piston rod."

RICHARD B. PROSSER.

(*To be continued.*)

SOME WILTSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

THE origin and the why and wherefore of these "old wives' fables", that came to my knowledge as a child, I must leave to those more learned in the folk-lore of the past.

That the tales I was told were firmly believed in by those who related them to me there can be no doubt, and that they had come down from mother to daughter for generations was also a fact. "My mother told me, and her mother told her," was the most frequent introduction to a tale of marvel, and sceptical indeed would they have been thought who doubted such trustworthy authority.

Of course, it is very easy to trace some of these quaint sayings to old religious origins; and some of the old words and sayings must be of ancient date. But, alas! few traces remain of the good old Saxon tongue, and English has been *polished* up by constant intercourse with foreign neighbours till it has almost lost its identity. Who knows what "eyen" means, and would you not be speedily corrected if you talked of "housen"?

Just a few old people in my native place are left who believe in the signs and omens I have hardly heard quoted since my childhood. To them it is "gospel truth". Witchcraft is even yet *not* a thing of the past, as I met last summer with an old man who had consulted the wise woman (witch) about some money that had been stolen from him. I saw this genuine specimen of a witch sitting on her doorstep, gazed upon by her neighbours, all hoping that "she 'ont witch I".

Then games! When did you see happier children than those to whom "I sent a Letter to my Love", "Hunt the Slipper", "Oranges and Lemons", "Round the Mulberry Bush", etc., were a joy for ever? Now the juveniles dance; games are "so common", and "so silly", and juvenile parties are a source of happiness only to those girls who have the finest frocks, and to those boys who get the most "grub".

It is difficult to know how best to arrange and classify these old-time superstitions; perhaps the simplest way will be to give them, as nearly as I can, alphabetically, under their appropriate headings.

Candle.—If it guttered, making a ridge of grease down the

side, it was called a winding-sheet, and a death was to be expected in the family. A tiny spark on one side denoted a letter to whoever was sitting opposite it. But a large spark, which made a channel down the side of the candle, meant thieves. "There's a thief in the candle, take 'im out."

Christmas.—If the Christmas pudding broke it was considered a very unfavourable omen. It meant the death of one of the heads of the household.

Clothes.—The clothes of the dead were never counted of much value: "they wore out so quick."

Chairs.—As a child I was very fond of taking possession of my mother's chair as soon as she had vacated it. I expect it was the most comfortable in the room. My dear old nurse used frequently to reprove me for it, not for a breach of manners, but "because if I sat down in anyone's chair directly they had risen from it, I should follow them to the grave as quickly". This prognostication used to awe me dreadfully, and, when I unthinkingly sat down in the chair, the thought of consequences recurring to me, I have been out of it quickly enough.

Coal.—If a piece of coal popped out of the fire, it was carefully noted and pushed on one side to be examined, when cool enough, to determine whether it resembled a coffin, purse, or cradle: death, life, or riches being the result of its nearness in shape to one of the three.

Cakes.—*Bride Cake*, a piece was always saved by the young folks to be put under the pillow to dream upon. *Katherine*, or as pronounced by the yokels, *Cattertn Cakes*, were cakes made on the feast of St. Katherine. I believe Frome, Somerset, is their original home, but it was always considered the proper thing to have one of these cakes at "Catterntide". *Symnel* were eaten at Mid-Lent. The confectioner's window of our small town, during Mid-Lent week, was always full of them, ranging in price from threepence to half-a-crown. The story of Simon and Nell's quarrel over the Christmas pudding is too well known to be repeated. *Easter Cakes*, thin biscuity cakes, with currants and notched edges, and very pale in colour. *Twelfth Cake*, a rich, ornamented sugar-cake; we used to have a bean, a piece of money, a ring, and thimble in it, and there was a packet of paper characters, which we drew from, like a pack of cards, each child

during the rest of the evening passing as the character it had been his or her luck to draw. Sometimes they were very funny. The king and queen, of course, ranked highest, and paired together as head of the games. *Lardy Cake*, a cake made on baking days, of dough, with plenty of fat, sugar, and currants. Eaten hot. *Cop-loaf*, a square box of paste, with an apple in the middle, notched round the edges, a cock's head made of paste on the top, with two currants for eyes. Only seen at Christmas. *Lease Cake*, at harvest; an old servant of my father's always brought us young ones a "figged lease cake", made from the new corn she had gleaned. I daresay we enjoyed it, but doubt if the children of the present day would appreciate old Nan's productions. *Seed*, or *Carraway Cake*, always used at funerals. A relic of Roman times probably. *Parliament Cake*, a thin kind of gingerbread. *Fairings*, a crisp thin gingerbread sold at the fair times. Something like those sold as ginger-snaps in London.

Cramp Bone.—This was carried in the pocket for luck, and as a help to ward off rheumatism.

Crows.—Luck depended on numbers. In my young days I was taught—

"One crow sorrow,
Two crows speed,
Three crows very good luck indeed."

Since, I have heard of other versions, such as—

"One crow sorrow,
Two crows mirth,
Three a wedding,
Four a birth."

All the good luck came to those who saw them first.

Crickets.—Lucky in a house. Unfortunate to kill them.

Confirmation.—When I was confirmed an old woman, of seventy odd, also presented herself to the bishop. She had been confirmed two or three times before, believing the bishop's blessing an infallible remedy for rheumatism, from which she suffered. It was her last chance; the vicar discovered her fraud.

Death.—Of course, dog-howling comes into the list. Another very ordinarily spoken of sign was, "that if a corpse did not stiffen, but the joints remained limp and bendable, another death

was sure to follow shortly. In the case of my grandmother, aged eighty-eight, who was neither stiff nor cold the day she was buried, many were the solemn head-shakes and foretellings of what would follow. When an old relative, who had seen more than the allotted years of man, died six months later, many were the "I told you so's" that went the round of the household. Another thing I have often wanted to know the why and wherefore of; it happened at the same old lady's death. I was standing at the foot of the bed, waiting for the end, which was slowly but surely approaching, when an old servant, who was in the room, came forward and drew me gently away. "They say, they don't die easy, missy, if you stand in front of them," she said.

A. L. CLARK.

(To be continued.)

ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S VISITATION OF SALISBURY IN 1634.

THIS important document so graphically illustrates the state of the Cathedral Church and Diocese at that stormy period, that we propose to give it *in extenso*; any abridgment would greatly diminish its interest and value.

The notes are in the original written on the margin of the documents, and are in the handwriting of William Dell, Secretary to Archbishop Laud, and may therefore be considered as the instructions of the Archbishop himself on the several points noticed.

I. ARTICLES to be inquired of in the Metropolitall Visitation of the most Reverend Father in God WILLIAM, by God's providence Lo. Archbishopp of Canterbury his Grace, Primate of all England and Metropolitane. In this present year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirty and four, concerning the Deane, Canons, and Prebendaryes of the cathedrall church of Sarum.

1. Inprimis, of what number of persons doth yo'r cathedrall church stand?

2. Item, whether haue you any auncient lawes, statutes, or ordinances in your church, whereby your church is governed, and who is accompted to be first author or founder of them, and whether haue they beene altered or chaunged att any tyme, and if yea, by whome and vpon what occasion?

3. Item, whether doth every member of your church att his first admission into the same sweare to obserue such statutes and ordinances of the church soe farr as they concerne himselfe and his vocation in the same church, and are not contrary to the lawes of this land, and are the same duely obserued?

4. Item, what other benefice or ecclesiasticall preferment hath the deane, archdeacons, prebendaryes, or other ecclesiasticall persons of this church besides their roomes and promotions already had in this church?

5. Item, how are the 42, 43, and 44 canons for the residency of the deane and prebendaryes as well in the said cathedrall church as vpon their benefice or benefices made in the convocation anno 1604, and confirmed by His Ma'ty vnder his great seale of England obserued?

6. Item, what tyme of residency is every residentiary in your church bound vnto, and whether the said residentiaries doe not vsually dispense among themselues one with another for their residencie some two, three, or more moneths in the yeare?

7. Item, whether be not all the residentiaries in the church many tymes absent, att one tyme soe that none is to be seene in the church there for diuerse weekes together, either to doe the service due to the church, or to keepe hospitality there?

8. Item, whether doe they att the time of their being there according to their statutes and laudable customes of their church keepe hospitality there?

9. Item, whether there be not a generall neglect among the said canons of coming to evening and morning prayer, Sundayes, holidayes, and other weeke dayes?

10. Item, whether the advowsons of benefices in the gift of your church be not passed by balls or sortitions to private residentiaries, and whether this be agreeable to the statutes of your church?

11. Item, whether those balls or sortitions yeild not occasions of selling those advowsons and of corrupt presentations to the

same, and whether diverse of them haue not been sold and corruptly presented vnto and by whome?

12. Item, whether this course take not away hope of preferment for them that take paines in preaching in or neer about your cathedrall church?

13. Item, what extraordinary leases haue passed vnder your chapter seale since you or any of you came to the place which you now hould in this church, and whether haue not diverse of the said leases byn passed without counterpart or constat, and whether haue there not byn within the tyme aforesaid, bond, covenant, and actes made among you in your chapter house or elsewhere, to graunt, make, or renew any lease or leases hereafter, or to ratifie any bond, graunt, or covenant to the same effect, contrary to the lawes and statutes of this land, and what leases or grauntes haue been thus made, and to whome?

14. Item, whether the residentiaries in the tyme of their absence from their cathedrall church doe lye on their temporall possessions in the country, and not vpon their benefices, and who be they that soe lye vpon their temporaltyes, and how long haue they soe done to your knowledge?

15. Item, whether in the tyme of their lying from the cathedrall church they doe preach vpon their benefices and keepe hospitality there, as by the lawes of the church & the kingdome, & by duty they are bound?

16. Item, whether sermons be duly had in your cathedrall church vpon the Lords day and holy dayes and how oft in the year haue you the Com'union mi'stred among you in the cathedrall church, and how often haue you sermons or lectures in the weeke in your cathedrall church aforesaid, and by whome, and what are the statutes of this church in this behalfe?

17. Item, whether be there any in your whole number who frequent not diuine service and the Sacraments of the Lord's Supper, or bee any way affected to the Romish religion?

18. Item, what is the number of those which are to attend to the quire or of other officers belonging to the church, and whether be those places supplied with persons fitt and sufficient for the same, and if not by whose default is it, and whether the quire be sufficiently furnished with able singers according to the foundation of this church?

19. Item, whether the choristers be well ordered and the number of them furnished, and who hath the charg of catechising and instructing of them in the principles of religion, and whether they are soe brought vpp?

20. Item, whether is there care had for the due repaying of the cathedrall church and chauncell and other isles, chappells, and edifices thereto belonging for stone, tymber, glasse, lead, and iron, and all other necessaryes thereto or any part thereof belonging, and if there be any default, by whome it is, and who ought to repair itt, and likewise whether the houses and edifices belonging to the bishop, deane, and prebendaryes of this church bee in good reparations?

21. Item, whether the officers of your church, namely, the stewards, treasurer, receauers, bowcers, accomptants, and such like, doe yearly make a true accompt and pay such moneys as are due to the church vpon their accompts, and whether any such person be now indebted to the church, who it is, and how much. And whether be (the?) deident of the church bee from tyme to tyme duely devided and paid to whome itt belongeth?

22. Item, whether there be any of your number that are detected or greivously suspected for any infamous crime, to the reproch of religion or the place where they now liue?

23. Item, whether any of the body of this church or any other belonging to this church bee knowne or vehemently suspected to haue bought for money or other reward the roome or place which he now holdeth among you, or any other his ecclesiasticall preferments or offices?

24. Item, whether the muniments and evidences of your church be safely kept and preserued from the knawing of ratts, mice, and other such like vermine, and be kept drye from the iniury of rayne and other such like offensiue weather, and whether they be soe fittly and orderly disposed in your muniment house or bee soe regist'ed in your bookes and ledgeors as that when need shalbe you may easily find out the same without much search?

25. Item, whether hath your church any stocke of money for all eminent and incident chances that may fall out, as for any suddaine service of the realme, His Ma'tyes coming or repaying thither, suites of law, losses by fire, inundations, or tempests, or whether doe you bear all such charges among yourselues, and

devide the whole revenewes of the church among you proportionably to every one according to your place?

26. Item, what new buildings are there within the precincts of yo'r church, and by whome and by whose licence or connivance were they soe built? what lay dwellers and inmates are there within the same precinct, and who they are? and what inclosures and incrochments are made by any in or vpon your church or churchyard, and by whome, and what or wherein are they?

27. Item, whether is your church and close made a com'on thoroughfare, and what posterne dores are there made to private houses, and by whome? and whether be the offices of your church sold or granted in reversion? and whether doe any of your church officers liue in the towne?

28. Item, what is the yearly allowance of your schoole-master and vsber of your free schoole (if you haue any), and whether is the same or any part thereof with-held from them or any of them, and by whome? and whether are they diligent in performing their duty, and is not the same schoole neglected or abused in any kind?

29. Item, if you know any other offence or crime com'itted by any of this church contrary to the statutes and laudable customes of the said church or canons and constitutions of the Church of England, wee require you by vertue of your oath to present it?

W. CANT.

II. ARTICLES to be inquired of in the Metropolitall Visitation of ye most Reverend Father in God, WILLIAM, by God's providence Archbishop of Canterbury his Grace, Primate of all England, and Metropolitane, in this present year of our Lord God 1634, concerning the Vicars Choralls, Priests, Vicars, Singing-men, Choristers, and the rest of ye Quire of the Cathedrall Church of Sarum.

1. Inprimis, what is the number and what are the names of all the vicars choralls, priests, vicars, singing men, choristers, or other inferiour ministers, by what name or title soever they be called, attending in and about the quire for service of the said church?

2. Item, whether is the full number of them kept according to the first foundation thereof, or whether there haue beene any other orders devised since the first foundation thereof for the ordering of the said quire, and by whome?

3. Item, whether there is any corporation of you, and by whome the same is procured, and how long hath it continued, and what alterations there haue been brought into the same, and by whome?

4. Item, what mannors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments or stocke of money or cattle doe belong vnto your corporation, and what is the yearly value thereof?

5. Item, what officers haue you for the receipt of your com'on yearly reuenue, and by what names are they called, and att what tyme of the year doe your rents or reuenues com'only come in, and how are the same devided amongst you?

6. Item, for how many yeares com'only doe you lett out such landes and hereditaments as doe belong vnto your corporation, and for what rents; and whether doe you lett them out according to the old rent thereof, and soe take a present fyne att the expiration thereof to be devided among you, and whether doe you take noe fynes att all, but increase the rent only as they become voyd?

7. Item, whether doe you and every of you according to your severall places and services attend in the quire for the service of God morning and evening as you ought to doe and as you are bound by the statutes of your church, and who be they among you that faile in this service, and what penalty or punishment is laid vpon them that make default herein, and by whome is that penalty or punishment inflicted?

8. Item, whether is there care had that men of skill and good voices be chosen into your quire, and that the voices be sorted every one in his place soe that there be not more of tenors therein, w'ch is an ordinary voice, then there be of baces and counter-tenours, which doe best furnish the quire; and whether haue you in your quire a fair and tuneable pair of organs and a skilfull organist to play thereon?

9. Item, whether haue you a skilfull master of your choristers, such a one as for his cun'ing is well able to instruct the children that are com'itted vnto his charge, and whether are they main-

teyned in their apparrell and other provision comely and seemely according to the wor'pp and dignitie of the church?

10. Item, whether be your vicars choralls, priests, and singing men, men of sound religion, and of honest life and conversation, suspected or defamed of noe foule cryme, as of adultery, fornication, swearing, and blaspheming the name of God, drunkennes, and such like?

11. Item, whether those that be in orders among you doe nott att such tymes as they are not imployed in the service of the church give themselues to their booke and reading of the Holy Scripture and other such godly writers which they are capeable to vnderstand, whereby they may be able to growe in knowledge and to teach both themselues and others of whome perhapps they haue cure or charg of soules; and what benefice haue every of them about the city or otherwise in any other place?

12. Item, if you knowe any other offence or crime com'itted by any of this church contrary to the statutes and laudable customes of ye said church or canons and constitutions of the Church of England, wee requir you by vertue of your oath to present it?

W. CANT.

III. THE ANSWERE of the LOCUM TENENS and CHAPTER of the Cathedrall Church of Sarum, whose names are vnderwritten, made to the Articles ministred vnto them in the metropolitall visitac'on of the most Reverend Father in God William, by God's providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, his Grace.

1. To the first, our cathedrall church doth consist of a bishop, a deane, a chaunter, a chauncellor, and a treasurer, three archdeacons, viz't, of Bercks, Sarum, and Wilts; of a subdeane, a subchaunter, and fortie-five prebendaries, of w'ch number there are now seaven in residence, besides the deane, w'ch seaven together with the deane, make vp the chapter of the canons residentiaries of our church.

2. To the second, wee have auntient lawes and statutes by which our church is in parte governed, and Bishop Osmond, founder of the greater parte of our meanes was author thereof,

and other statutes have ben added by succeeding bishops wth the consent of the deane and chapter, especially Bishop Roger Mortivall, and by these which have ben made by succeeding bishops and capitular ordinances our church is now more chiefly governed. And for further answeere herein wee refer ourselves to a booke conteyning the copie of our statutes p^rpared to be sent unto his grace.

3. To the third, wee and the rest of the members of our church are not in expresse words sworne to the observation of our statutes, but of our auntient and laudable customes, as in the formes of our oathes set downe in the said booke to be sent to his grace more at large appeareth, and touching the observac^on of our statutes and customes now in vse, wee refer ourselves to our subsequent answeres.

Consider of
the forme
of theyr oath.

4. To the fourth: Mr. Deane and most of vs of the chapter have besides our dignities and prebends, two benefices with cure, and Mr. Gyles Thornburgh is also subdeane of our church, and Mr. Edward Thornburgh archdeacon of Worcester, this being as wee humbly conceive a full answeere to this article concerning the p^rsons before-named, who are now only residentiaries in our church, for the rest of the members wee refer ourselues to their owne p^rticular answeres.

5. To the vth, touching the 42th Canon: Mr. Deane was continually resident vpon his deanery from the tyme of his admission till he was called away to his Ma^rties service; and touching the observac^on of the three canons mentioⁿed in this article, wee confesse wee have ben defective, but especially in preaching at those churches whence wee receive rents and profittes, as namely at Homington, Birtford, and Brembshawe, but for the tyme to come, wee are resolved in course by our selves or our sufficient deputies to p^rvide each of these places of monethly sermons, over and above such sermons as shalbe p^rached there by the vicars or curates; and wee doe also p^rsent that notwithstanding there was a statute made by the now Lord Bishop, and deane and chapter, that every p^ræbendary should preach in person in his owne turne in our cathedrall church, or by some other p^ræbendarie, or els by some other able p^racher to be named to the deane and chapter fourteene or fiteene dayes before the day, and by them to be approved, yet this good ordinance

I pray see
yt this be
ordered and
settled.

hath ben broken by many. And touching that in the 44th canon, whether wee doe amongst ourselves so sorte and proportion the tymes of o'r residence as that some of vs be alwaies personally resident, wee doe not so sort and proporc'on the tymes, neither can wee, as wee conceive well doe it, because wee doe not knowe the certeyne tymes of residence whereto wee are now bound.

As likewise
for ye time
of theyr
residency.

6. To the sixth: There have ben diu'rs statutes and ordinances concerning residence, the first by Bishop Roger Mortivall, by w'ch if any man were absent above twelve dayes in any one quarter, then for the rest of the dayes of his absence the profittes of his residence were to be rateably diminished, and this was confirmed in King Henry the viijth his visitac'on. But about 60 yeeres since a capitular decree was made, that a canon resident keeping forty dayes residence in each quarter should enioy his whole profittes. In Bishop Abbottes visitac'on there was an ordinance made for residence, concerning w'ch the bishop's register and our notary (who are both to be assumed, according to an auntient composic'on) doe not agree, the bishop's register inacting the decree to be for 160 dayes residence in every yeere, whereof 60 to be continuall, our notary inacting it but for 60 continued dayes in all. And touching the later p'te of the article, diu'rs of the chapter are few dayes absent, and wee doe not dispense one w'th another, but every man keepeth residence at his owne discretion and yet receaveth all profittes of residence, as if he were continually resident.

Let this be
rectified.

7. To the vijth: Sometymes all the residentiaries are absent from the church at prayer tyme, but seldome or never all absent from our houses there, neither all absent from the church many weekes together.

Not to be
suffered.

8. To the viijth article: Mr. Gyles Thornburgh, Do'r Osbern, Doctor Seward, and Mr. Edward Thornburgh answere that they doe spend in hospitality in the church, far more then they doe receive by the church one yere with another. Do'r Barnston, Do'r Henchman, chaunter, and Mr. Lee, treasurer, doe answere elsewhere severally to this article.

9. To the ninth: Mr. Gyles Thornburgh, Doctor Osbern, and Mr. Edward Thornburgh doe answere that there is noe such generall neglect, but say that they faile many tymes upon the

weeke dayes, but seldome or never on Sundayes and holy dayes. Doctor Seward for his parte answereth in these wordes, There is noe such generall neglect; I am often absent, but then only when either I am at my benefices to preach there, or when I am to preach in our cathedrall church, or when sicknes, or weaknes, or extreame foule weather, or some necessary busines doe hinder me. I dwell far from the church, my house is more remote then any other, the way in winter very fowle, my body weake, the weather many tymes so tempestious that I cannot goe safely, and yet I frequent the church more diligently then my p'decessors in my remembrance were wont to doe. Doctor Barnston, Doctor Henchman, and Mr. Lee, doe answere elsewhere severally to this article.

10. To the tenth: Wee have of late made advowsons one to another according to seniority, and wee doe not knowe any statute against it. But wee have a statute made in regall visitation that wee shall adopt benefices according to our seniority in residence.

Noe Advowson to be made to any particular man. If it may be ordered by lawe.

11. To the xjth: We feare that the assigning of advowsons to p'ticular men may give occasion of selling them, or of corrupt p'sentac'ons, but wee doe not knowe that any one hath sold such advowson vntill of late Mr. Edward Thornburgh did take, as some of vs knowe, and all verily beleeve, a bond for the payment of 70li. to himselfe for an advowson of a vicarage. (the church being full) graunted vnto him by the chapter, w'ch as he professeth he was informed by counsell was lawfull for him to doe, but since he hath cancelled the same in the sight of some of vs.

Vt ad decimum.

12. To the xijth: They that preach in our church for the prebendaries are intreated, and rewarded, or to be rewarded by them. And wee doe not conceave that they have any reason to expect p'ferm't from vs in recompence of s'rvice don for p'ticular p'sons, yet the course menco'ed in the article doth take away oportunity of p'ferring those who doe deserve well of the church in generall, and may be an occasion of p'ferring others lesse deserving.

13. To the xijth: Noe extraordinary lease hath ben let to our knowledge, saving some few of small things in and neere our close graunted by error as they were before by our p'decessors for 40 yeeres, w'ch as wee are now informed could not be let, but

I hope his Ma'ties L's will be obeyed for letting noe Lease but for 21 years.

for xxith yeeres or three lyves. Wee want but one of o'r counterparts for ought wee knowe, and that will shortly come in wee hope, and there are noe such bonds, couena'ts, or actes nowe lying on vs as are mentioned in this article.

14. To the xiiijth: Wee knowe none such.

15. To the xvth: Mr. Gyles Thornburgh and Mr. Edward Thornburgh doe answere that they doe pr'ache at their benefices, and that when they are there they doe releeve the poore, but keepe noe other hospitality there, because they reside and keepe continuall hospitality at the cathedrall church. Doctor Osbern to this article sayeth that his course hath ben to preach at his benefices when he is there, to keepe howse, and hospitality vpon one of them, and at th'other continually to releve the poore. Doctor Seward for his parte answereth in these words, I preach often at my benefices, but cannot keepe hospitality vpon them when I am there. I never stay long there at one tyme, vnlesse in the Lent. I have there noe servants nor household stufte or furnitures necessary for hospitality. But I doe according to my ability releve the poore besides and beyond the rates w'ch the overseers of the poore doe lay vpon me. Doctor Barnston, Doctor Henchman, and Mr. Lee doe answere elsewhere seu'ally to this article.

16. To the xvith: Every Lord's day and holy dayes wee have sermons, and com'unions vpon the great festivalls and vpon the first Sunday in every moneth ordinarily. As concerning lectures on the weeke dayes, w'ch by auntient statute were to be read every Wednesday and Fryday in terme tyme by the chauncellor of our church or his sufficient deputy, about thirty yeeres since they were by a Chapter Act changed into sermons vpon every holyday in the yeere, w'ch had none before.

17. To the xvijth: Wee refer ourselves to our answeres to the ixth article, but wee knowe none in our number affected to Romish religion.

18. To the xvijth: Wee have nowe in our church six vicars chorall, w'ch are to be in holy orders, seaven singing men, w'ch are not required to be in holy orders and six choristers of w'ch seaven singing-men, one is teacher of the choristers, and another organist. Wee have amongst the residentiaries these an'uall officers, a com'oner, two masters of the fabrick, a keeper of the

muniments, and a warden of the choristers, and of the vicars chorall, one is our subcom'oner and Mr. Treasurer hath a sub-treasurer.

And besides these wee have also a schoolemaster of our gram'er schoole for the teaching of our choristers the arte of gram'er, and a chapter clarck. Wee have attendant about our church fower altarists, two vergerers, one porter, one beedle, a clarck of the fabrick, two sextons, a glasier, a plumber, a mason, and a carpenter. The carpenter is not sufficient; the rest are competent. And for the quire there are some w'ch are not able singers.

Why is he kept then?
Get better in theyr roomes, etc.

19. To the xixth: All save Doctor Seward answereth that they conceive that the choristers have not ben well ordered and instructed in the arte of singing, but their teacher doth promise to looke better vnto them, and they have not ben catechised and instructed as they ought in the principles of religion, by the defaulte of the master of our gram'er schoole and of their teacher in singing. Doctor Seward for his p'te answereth in these words. The choristers are as well ordered as their poore meanes and maintenance will afford. I never knew them better; the number of them is furnished. One Gyles Tompkins hath the charge of instructing them in the art of singing, w'ch he protesteth he doth carefully and I beleewe he doth. He hath ben blamed lately for leaving them without a guide and teacher once or twice when he went to waite at the courte, but he promiseth he will doe noe more so, yet protesteth that they all saue two sing their parts perfectly, and neede noe teacher in his absence. Our schoolemaster of our free schoole I conceive is to instruct them in their catechisme, as in the latine tongue, yet Mr. Tompkins protesteth that he takes that care and paynes likewise.

Let Tomkins leaue a deputy, etc. And let the schoolmaster looke they be catechized.

20. To the xxth: Wee find noe fault in any of the p'ticulars mentioned in the article worthie p'sentment, saving the pavem'ts of the church and cloister are somewhat defective, and some other small defects there are in our church, w'ch out of the renewses of our fabrick are to be repaired.

Let it be done.

21. To the xxith: Wee doe not knowe that any of the receav'rs of the renewses of our church are faulty either in accompting or paying. But touching the devision of our dividend, wee refer ourselves to our answer made to the sixth article, only Mr.

Treasurer sayeth that he hath ben heretofore wronged in his dividit.

22. To the xxijth: There are none such in our number.

23. To the xxiiijth: Wee knowe none such.

24. To the xxiiiijth: The muniments and evidences of our church are kept and p'served in a secure place free from the danger of vermyne or offensive weather, and the greatest parte of them are registred in ledger bookes. But the originall evidences and instruments, though they were heretofore orderly disposed, are now many of them displaced, which wee doe purpose to reduce into such order as that they may be more easily found out.

Reduce yem,
etc.

25. To the xxvth: Wee have noe stock but about 40li. w'ch is to be in our com'un'rs hand for his supply till rents come in. And as touching the service of the Realme, thenterteynem't of his Ma'ty, suits of lawe and other extraordinary important occasions, Wee have provision by statute and constant custome, that every præbendary of our church is to be contributory therevnto according to the value of his præbend.

26. To the xxvith: There are within the compasse of our Churchyard, besides two auintient houses belonging to our vergers, three dwelling houses, and two small sheds, w'ch were built long since by the graunt of the chapter that then was, and of late some small additions have been graunted to their gardens or backsides out of the churchyard and these houses are inhabited by lay persons. Our churchyard is very large and spacious, and without our churchyard wee have a faire Close, wherein besides the Canons and vicars houses diu'rs lay persons inhabite such houses as were auintiently inhabited by Canons, vicars, Chauntry priests, and offic'rs of the Church, and some new buildings have ben from tyme to tyme there erected.

Thinke of a
course for ye
present
Remedying
of this. And
for ye freeing
of the
Churchyard
and Close
from Lay
Dwellers as
farr as may
be.

Be carefull
of this cart-
waye, etc.

27. To the xxvijth: There lyeth a footway through our churchyard and a horse and carte way through our close, w'ch carte way is not com'on to strangers but by our p'mission, or by the negligence of our offic'rs. Wee knowe not of any posterne doores into the church, but there are some in our close wall w'ch are verie auintient. Wee neither knowe nor thinck that any offices of our church are sold or graunted in reversion. The clark of our

fabrick, one of our singing men, and one of our sextons live in the city.

28. To the xxviiith: Our schoolemaster's allowance besides his howse and backsides is twenty marks a yeere duly paid vnto him for the teaching of six choristers, and the schoole is very much neglected. Order ye schoole.

29. To the xxixth: The body of our church is much pestered with diu'rs ranckes of moveable seates not many yeeres since erected, and too much roome is taken vp, and the convenience of hearing thereby taken from many, and the preacher many tymes troubled wth noise in opening and coming into the seates; and other fixed seats there are in the body of our church built and set vp too far out into the body of the church and into the isles, and some of them are higher then others and not vniforme; by all w^{ch} the bewty of the church is also much blemished. Wee p'sent further that the manuscript bookes of our church are not so well kept as they ought to be, and as wee intend they shalbe hereafter. And wee want some ornaments for the quire. And some of the bookes belonging to o'r librarie are wantinge. His Ma'ts com'and is for ye taking downe of all fixt seats within the Body of any Cathedrall. And such as are moueable are not to stand, but for ye use of Sermon tyme onely. Take speciall care for all these.

JOHN BARNSTONE, *locum tenens.*

HUMFREY HENCHMAN.

JOHN LEE.

GYLES THORNBURGH.

WILL^M OSBERN.

HENRY SEWARD.

EDWARD THORNBURGH.

(To be continued.)

IVY-CHURCH, CO. WILTS.

IVY-CHURCH, or the Iviad Priory, was founded by King Stephen for a prior and thirteen canons, to provide for the spiritual wants of the denizens of Clarendon Forest and of the royal household when at Clarendon Palace. Thomas à Becket lodged here, and rode over thence to Old Clarendon to attend the Council when the famous Constitutions of Clarendon were drawn up. In the Great Pestilence of 1348-9, of the whole fraternity of prior and thirteen canons only one escaped, and there exists a writ of Edward III appointing him Prior, as if he had been duly elected.

After the Dissolution it became the property of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, and was by them sold, about eighty or ninety years since, to the then Lord Radnor, together with the great tithes and manor of Alderbury, in order with the proceeds to redeem the land-tax on the rest of the Cathedral property. Aubrey, in his *Wiltshire Collections*, says: "Mary Countess of Pembroke much delighted in this place. Henry Earl of Pembroke had a lease of it from the Church of Sarum, as also his brother, Sir Philip Sydney, who wrote here much of the *Arcadia*. It is adjoining to Clarendon Park pale, a delicate row of elms, and a noble prospect of Salisbury, and over the country west and north."

Sir Thomas Elyot, in his *Bibliotheca*, about 1550, says that being with his father, Sir Richard Elyot, at Ivy-Church, he "beheld the bones of a dead man found deep in the ground where they digged stone, which being joined together was in length 13 ft. 10 in., whereof one of the teeth my father had, which was of the quantity of a great walnut." Perhaps this may in part be explained by what happened here ten or twelve years ago. Lord Radnor's keeper, in digging out a fox in a British encampment called the "Lynckets", about a mile from this, found the skeleton of a Saxon chief with the brass boss of his shield with silver studs on his breast, and the remains of sword, spear, and knife; and he was deemed to be a giant of a man, as they measured his arms against the keeper's, who was 6 ft. high, and found them 2 or 3 in. longer. But it turned out they measured his *legs* instead of his arms, and he was really of very ordinary stature.

About fifty or sixty years ago the buildings at Ivy-Church were



IVY-CHURCH, WILTS.

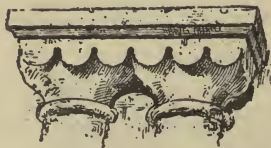
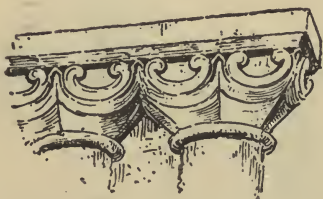
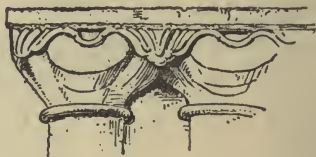
converted into a school, kept by Mr. Sopp. Professor Fawcett was educated there with sons of the neighbouring gentry. The buildings having become much dilapidated in 1888, the late Lord Radnor determined to pull them down—a decision greatly to be deplored. There were found considerable remains on the south, and the refectory on the north. The monks' cells probably originally connected the two, forming three sides of a quadrangle.



Ivy-Church. Building on Site of the Priory.

The refectory was a noble room, 40 ft. by 18 ft. The original, moulded timbers of the roof were found, and the whole of the east end was covered with a large fresco of the twelve Apostles.

Of the church, two Norman columns and part of the arches are still to be seen, and a doorway of later date. The bosses of the



FRAGMENTS OF IVY-CHURCH PRIORY.

roof were to be seen in the ceiling of the bedrooms built over the church. With the exception of the columns and doorway of the



Carved Figures at Ivy-Church.

church, the whole of this interesting building has been levelled to the ground.

D. R. WARRY.

WILTSHIRE WORTHIES.

I.—**Sir James Ley, Earl of Marlborough.**—At the end of his *Curious Discourses*, Hearne gives a List of Members of the Society of Antiquaries in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and his notice of Sir James Ley is as follows :

“Sixth son of Henry Ley of Teffont Evias in Wiltshire. After his removal from Brazen Nose College in Oxford, where he received his academic education, he became a student of the law in Lincoln’s Inn, and being called to the bench there in the 22nd year of Queen Elizabeth, was in her 44th year chosen Lent reader. In the following reign he was raised to sundry honours and employments ; in 1 James I he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-

law, and in the year following constituted Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. The 6th of James, being then a knight, he was made King's Attorney in the Court of Wardes and Livery in England. On the 20th July, 17th of James, he was created a baronet, and on the 29th of January in the following year he was constituted Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in England, and Counsellor of State, and eleven days after advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Ley of Ley, in the county of Devon. King Charles the First, on the 5th of February, in the first year of his reign, advanced him to the title of Earl of Marlborough, and soon after appointed him Lord President of the Council. Wood, in *Athenæ Oxon.*, says he was a person of great gravity, ability, and integrity, and the same in all conditions. He married three wives, first, Mary, daughter of John Petty, of Stoke Talmage, in the county of Oxford, Esq.; secondly, Mary, widow of Sir William Bower, Knt.; and lastly, Jane, daughter of John lord Boteler, and dying on the 14th day of March, in the year 1628, lies buried in the Parish Church of Westbury, *under the plane*, in the county of Wilts, under a magnificent monument erected to his memory by his eldest son Henry, who succeeded him in his titles and honours. Exclusive of several discourses printed in these volumes [the *Curious Discourses*] he was author of a collection of *Reports* of divers cases in law, tried in the time of King James, and in some part of the reign of King Charles the First, which were printed in the year 1659, fol.; of a treatise of *Wardes and Liveries*, printed in 1642, 8vo; and of some law tracts, which are likewise printed. He also collected, with an intention to publish, *The Annals of John Clynne, a Frier Minor of Kilkenny* (who lived in the time of King Edward the Third); *The Annals of the Priory of St. John the Evangelist of Kilkenny*; *The Annals of Multifernan, Rosse, and Clonmell*, etc., and some other of the historical writers of Ireland."

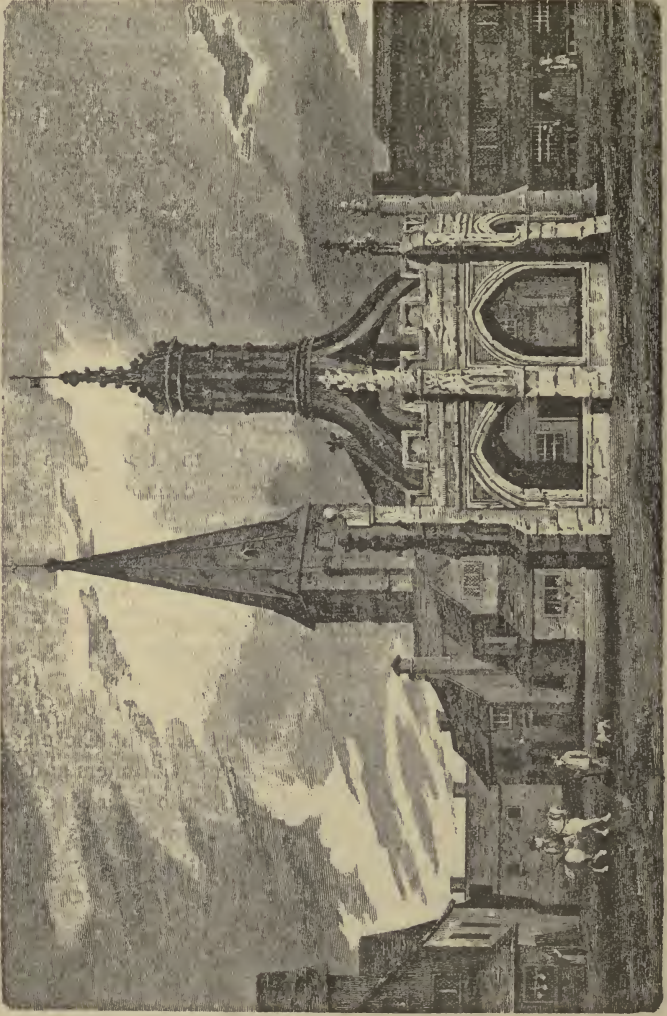
The Guild of Tailors, Salisbury.—The tailors of the city seem to have been vexed by the intrusion of "foreigners" in the seventeenth century. They appealed to the Dean and Chapter, ineffectually, for the expulsion of the intruders, and afterwards

petitioned the House of Lords on May 27th, 1641. The substance of the petition was as follows :—

May 27. Petitions of the Wardens and Commonalty of the guild or fraternity of tailors of the city of New Sarum. The fraternity or company were incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV, confirmed by Richard Beauchamp, then Bishop of Salisbury, and the then Dean and Chapter, and subsequently by their successors.

In pursuance of the powers thus given, the Company made rules for the government of its members, and, amongst others, that no one within the city and liberties of New Sarum should use the trade of a tailor unless admitted of the Company; but this rule was evaded by persons living within what is called the Close of the city—Eastharman and other places. Complaint was hereupon made to the Dean and Chapter, who made an order (5 Sept., 26 Eliz.) that no one except members of the Company should be admitted to exercise the trade of a tailor within the Close, nor even then without the consent of the Dean and Chapter for the time being. The Close and places thereunto adjoining are in reality within the liberties of the city, and taxed accordingly. In June 1639 his Majesty's command was sent to the Dean and Chapter by the Archbishop of Canterbury that all mechanics should be displaced from the Close and other consecrated places; notwithstanding, many persons engaged in trade, and amongst them tailors, strangers, and no members of the Company, have by connivance crept into the Close again, and there practise their trade, to the ruin of petitioners and their families, consisting of above 300 persons, who ever since their incorporation have paid 6*l.* yearly to the Crown, besides relieving aged and impotent persons dependent upon them: they pray that the Dean and Chapter may be called upon to answer, and for consideration and relief.

On July 8th, same year, an order was apparently issued for the attendance of William Bowles and others to give evidence in the cause; but beyond this no further reference appears in the Calendar of the Papers of the House of Lords, as given by the Hist. MSS. Commission.



MALMESBURY MARKET-CROSS, ABOUT 1812.

Malmesbury Market-Cross.—The annexed illustration is from an old engraving published very early in the present century. The Cross itself is an interesting object, and is a good example of these structures. It is of Perpendicular design of probably early 16th century. Leland in his *Itinerary* (temp. Hen. VIII) thus describes it: "There is a right fair and costly peace of workmanship in the market-place, made al of stone, and curiously vouted for poure market folkes to stand dry when rayne cummeth. There be 8 gret pillars, and 8 open arches; and the work is 8 square. One great pillar in the midle beareth up the voulte. The men of the toune made this peace of work *in hominum memoria.*" Britton (1814) says that one of the niches on the side filled with figures, is a representation of the Crucifixion. St. Lawrence and a mitred bishop occupy other niches. The Cross was repaired at the end of the last century by the Earl of Suffolk and Lady Northwick.

Prayers to Saints.—Old customs died hard in post-Reformation days. John Aubrey, writing in his *Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaisme*, 1686-87, records the following, which he says he received "from my old cosen Ambrose Brown, of Winterborne-Basset".

"Old Symon Brunsdon of Winterborne Basset, in Wilts: he had been parish-clarke there tpe. Mariæ Reginæ. The Tutelar Saint of that Church is Saint Katharine; he lived downe till the beginning of King James the first; when the Gad-flye had happened to sting his Oxen, or Cowes, and made them to run-away in that Champagne-Countrey, he would run after them, crying out, Praying, Good St. Katharine of Winterborne stay my oxen, Good St. Katharine of Winterborne stay my oxen, &c. This old Brunsdon was wont in the summer-time to leave his Oxen in the field, and goe to the church to pray to St. Katharine. By that time he came back to his oxen perhaps the Gadfly might drive them away, upon such an occasion he would cry out to St. Kath. as is already here sayd. We must not imagine, that he was the only man that did so heretofore; and the like Invocations were to other Saints and Martyrs. e.g. at St. Oswald's-Downe and Forde-downe, &c. thereabout the Shepherds prayd at night & at morning to St. Oswald (that was

martyred there) to preserve their Sheepe safe in the fold. St. Oswald was slayne by Penda on the great downe east of Marsfield in Glocestershire as you ride to Castlecombe from whence it is called St. Oswald's-downe: in these parts, nay as far as Auburne-chase (and perhaps a great deale further) when they pent the sheep in ye Fold, they did pray to God & St. Oswald to bring the sheep safe to ye Fold: and in the morning, they did pray to God & Saint Oswald, to bring their sheep safe from ye Fold. The country folk call St. Oswald Saint Twosole.

“In those dayes, when they went to bed, they did rake up their fire and make a ✠ in the Ashes, and pray to God and St. Sythe (St. Osythe) to deliver them from fire, and from water and from all misadventure.

“When the bread was putt into the Oven, they prayed to God & Saint Stephen, to send them a just Batch and an even.”

The Grievances of a Wilts Farmer, 1640.—In the Calendar of the House of Lords MSS. is recorded, under date 1640, the Petition of Osmund Gibbs, yeoman, for relief against John Farwell and others, by whose unjust practices he had been deprived of a copyhold at Westwood, in the county of Wilts, held by him under the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

In his Articles of grievances, Osmund Gibbs relates that John Farwell, a councillor-at-law and justice of the peace in the county of Somerset, having cast a greedy eye upon petitioner's copyhold, endeavoured to become owner thereof by most unconscionable practices. Pretending that he had a horse hanged, he caused petitioner to be arrested, and although there was no evidence against him and he was discharged, yet he again prosecuted him for it. He then presented him to the Dean and Chapter for committing waste and cutting down trees, and afterwards indicted him at the Assizes upon a false charge of stealing a tame buck, and he procured witnesses to swear that petitioner confessed having stolen it. He was found guilty and put to read for his life. Petitioner desired to read the Psalm of Mercy, but Farwell so incensed the judge against him, that there was not only a clear bar made to prevent promptings, but the judge turned him into one of the hardest verses to read, which by God's grace he was enabled to do, and so escaped hanging, but was burnt in the

hand. Farwell has since taken forcible possession of his copyhold, thrust out his children, and locked his wife in a room without food in order to starve her, and otherwise oppressed him.

Benjamin Webb, the Miser, of Devizes.—This noted miser is referred to in the *Memoirs* of Dr. Trusler as a wealthy relative of the Doctor's. Trusler says that being "left executor to his own son, a bachelor, who lived under the same roof with him, and who bequeathed to an aunt of mine £1,000, £500 to be paid six days after his funeral, he carried his love of money so far that he would not bury his son, but kept him six months above ground, supported in his coffin on a pair of tressels, standing in his hall, through which he passed ten times a day; where the body would have continued till the old man's death had not the parish threatened him with a prosecution." Dr. Trusler himself was, when first ordained, appointed curate of Enford, Wiltshire. The Doctor was a man of many parts, and his *Memoirs* are now very rare, as he destroyed all the copies he could meet with; some further information both as to Trusler and his relative Webb would no doubt be interesting to readers of *W. N. & Q.* Z.

Good Friday.—Many superstitions and customs are prevalent in the county about Good Friday, amongst others I have noted the following.

To wash clothes on Good Friday was considered an awful sin. I have heard an old woman repeat a story, told by her mother, of a young woman she knew who "went a-washing on a Good Friday. As she were about it, up comes a gentleman, and he asks the way somewhers, most pleasant like." While he stands talking, the woman chances to look at his feet, and discovers that he has a cloven foot; so she answers him very shortly, and refuses the money he offers her. Whereupon the gentleman, who, of course, is the Devil, walks away, and the woman, in a fright, puts aside her washing. A somewhat similar tale was told me by a servant, of a girl picking up sticks on that day, who unwisely listened to the voice of this same charmer, and taking his money, discovered too late that she had sold her soul to the Evil One.

The hot cross buns on Good Friday were cried about our

streets very early in the morning. Sometimes some of the boys and girls would bring a small hand-bell with them to ring. All announced their approach by the singing of the old song—

“One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns.”

I remember, as a child, watching for the arrival of our baker with the buns for breakfast; they came direct from the oven, well wrapped up in a blanket to keep them warm. I have seen the buns in the baskets of the children who came to the door selling them, wrapped in a clean *flannel petticoat*, to keep them as hot as they could. The buns baked on Good Friday were also in request amongst some of the elderly folk for medicinal purposes. A portion dried and grated and mixed with water was considered a certain cure for diarrhoea. In turning out an old chest of drawers some years ago, my mother found part of a bun which must have lain in its secret hiding-place over thirty years; the hand that had placed it there had long become dust, and faith in its healing powers was dead also.

A. L. CLARK.

Stanley Priory, near Chippenham.—It is worth noting that Stephen, Abbot of Stanley, drew up a documentary notification in 1228, setting forth the miserable condition of some of the Cistercian Abbeys in Ireland, which the Chapter General of the Order sought to remedy by affiliating at least two of them to each mother house in England. The Abbey of Holy Cross, which was formerly the daughter house in Magium, was placed under the subjection of Margam Abbey, Glamorganshire, and Margam was enjoined to reform her negligence towards the houses which were subject to her. The document was signed at the Abbey of Votum. The seal of the Abbot of Stanley has perished.

M. R. C.

Cuckoo Rhymes.—The following have been noted as current in Wiltshire:

“The cuckoo comes in April,
Stays the month of May,
Sings a song at Midsummer,
And then a goes away.”

But that is not the only version ; there is one of question and answer :

One enquires—

“Cuckoo, Cuckoo !
What do you do?”

Answer—

“In April, I open my bill ;
In May, I sing night and day ;
In June, I change my tune ;
In July, away I fly ;
In August go I must.”

Still another—

“In April, come he will ;
In flowery May he doth sing all day ;
In leafy June, he doth change his tune ;
In bright July, he doth begin to fly ;
In August, go he must.”

A more simple example of a cuckoo song was :

“Cuckoo, cherry tree,
Lay an egg for baby and me.”

L. D.

New Theory of Stonehenge.—In a recent number of *Black and White* Mr. A. P. Sinnett propounds a “new theory” of Stonehenge, which will, no doubt, be rather fascinating to many whose taste for the wonderful is fairly well developed, and has not been crushed by modern scepticism. Mr. Sinnett suggests that Stonehenge was built by the people of Atlantis. The fact that he cites Mr. Ignatius Donnelly as an authority on the subject of the continent of romance may not impress those who are familiar with *The Great Cryptogram*, but there have undoubtedly been discoveries, both archæological and geological, during recent years which should give pause to anyone who would laugh at the idea of a submerged Atlantic Continent once peopled by a highly civilised race. The problem of Stonehenge is so stupendously difficult that any serious attempt at a solution is worthy of notice. It is among the greatest archæological enigmas in the world.

Queries.

Chariton Syllaberis, Archbishop of Dirrachium.—Amongst the burials recorded in the register of the parish of St. Edmund, Sarum, is one which reads thus:

“Julie A° 1633.

1° Chariton Syllaberis Archbishop of Dirrachiu.”

What is known of this personage, and what brought him to Sarum? a city which, at that time, appears to have been an uncongenial resting-place for a prelate, whether English or foreign. The Rector of St. Edmund's was Peter Thacher, a notorious puritan, who was fortunate in being under the rule of Bishop Davenant.

This query has been submitted privately to two or three high authorities, but no solution has yet been given. D.

Missing Vestry Book of St. Edmund's, Sarum.—In the proper custody is a book (and an important and valuable record it is), which begins thus: “ST. EDMOND'S CHURCH. A new book for y^e vestry Januar: 21, 1630.” It is No. 3. Book No. 2, which is probably neither less important nor less valuable, is missing. Can anyone throw light upon its whereabouts? and ought not steps to be taken with a view to its being replaced with the other records of the parish? D.

Palmer of Bradford (?).—Amongst the MSS. of Lord Colchester, reported on by the Hist. MSS. Commission, in their Fourth Report, occurs the following entry: “1802, Mar. 4. Bradford, Wilts.—D. Nicklin writes that the Count De l'Aga has married a Miss Palmer (who is little better than an idiot) by fraud. Asks Abbot to prevent his naturalisation, if possible.”

The Abbot written to was Charles Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester, and at the time he seems to have been Secretary of State for Ireland. To what family did the Miss Palmer belong, and did she at the time reside in the neighbourhood of Bradford, whence the letter was written? K. P.

Sir Walter Smith, Knight, of Great Bedwin, was elected M.P. for that borough in October 1640, and continued to sit until "disabled" on February 5th, 1643-4, for joining the King at Oxford. He received knighthood at Theobalds, April 25th, 1616. His will, dated 2nd January 1643, was proved 19th May 1648, and he is said to be buried at Great Bedwin. In his petition to the Commissioners for compounding, at Goldsmith Hall, 4th November 1645, he "begs to be acquitted of delinquency, was forced by age and many infirmities to retire from London and his own house, where he lying sick, the King's forces became masters of those parts. A French captain was quartered in his house, and he forced to go to Oxford, where he lay under the hands of the physicians and chirurgeons, and was never present at any votes. Submitted voluntarily to the Earl of Essex in July 1644."

29th October 1646. Fine fixed at £1,085, "but if he settle £40 a year on Islington Rectory, then to be £685." 15th November 1647, Rectory settled and sequestration discharged.

I shall be obliged by further genealogical particulars respecting this M.P. He was perhaps the "Walter Smith of London, arm.", who matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, 29th November 1605, aged 19; B.A. 7th July 1608; and possibly the Walter Smith, "son and heir of Humphrey Smith of Charlton, Devon, esq., deceased", who entered the Middle Temple in 1608. (See Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.)

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

Richard Harding, M.P. for Great Bedwin in both Parliaments of 1640. He was the colleague of Sir Walter Smith, and disabled with him on February 5th, 1643-4, for sitting in the King's anti-Parliament at Oxford. He matriculated from St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 20th October 1609, aged 16, and was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1611, as "son of John Hardinge of the City of New Sarum, Wilts, gent." Is anything further known of him? In the New Writ ordered 9th January 1645-6, for the election of a successor to his seat at Bedwin, he is styled "Sir Richard Harding, Knight", but I find no trace of his knighthood.

W. D. PINK.

Colonel Hugh Rogers, M.P. for Calne, 1640-53.—He was an active officer in the Parliamentary service. As no allusion is made to him after the return of the "Rump" in 1659, it may be assumed that he was dead before that date. Any particulars of him will oblige. Hugh Rogers, eldest son of Sir Francis Rogers, of Cannington, Somerset, matriculated from Hart Hall, 13th October 1637, aged 15. He may possibly have been the M.P., although somewhat young for Parliamentary honours in 1640.

W. D. PINK.

Warminster Hang Fair.—There is a fair held on August 11th at Warminster, called Hang Fair; it is entirely a pleasure fair, and lasts but one day. It is said to be called by this name on account of the hanging, on Warminster Downs, on this day, in the year 1813, of two men, for the murder of a farmer and his housekeeper, an account of which is given in Daniell's *Hist. of Warminster*, p. 95. The story of the hanging was told me years ago by an old woman who saw the horrible sight when she was a girl. Did the fair originate in consequence of the crowds gathered together to see the hanging, or did it exist before?

The 11th of August is the morrow of the feast of St. Lawrence, to whom a chapel in the town is dedicated. Does not this suggest an earlier origin for the fair?

A. L. C.

Meeting of Parliament at Salisbury.—A Parliament was summoned to meet at Salisbury on the 20th of April 1384, and adjourned to the Thursday following, when it was opened by the King himself in the Great Hall of the episcopal palace, which had been hung and decorated for the occasion. I should be glad of any reference to the business done on this occasion. Has Parliament on any other occasion met at Salisbury?

W. BROWN.

William of Malmesbury.—The author of the *Gesta Pontificum* was a prolific writer. Has any list of his works been compiled? What was his connection with Glastonbury, which led to his writing the history of that Abbey?

D. M.

Bradford-on-Avon Parish Church.—Visiting this church many years since, at the time of its restoration, and whilst in the hands of the builder, I remember the late Canon Jones pointing out to me the singular arrangement of the sanctuary, which was some inches *below* the level of the church generally, instead of being raised as usual—the marks of the steps down into the sanctuary were clearly visible on the north wall. Residing far away from the old town, I should be glad to know if this arrangement has been retained in the restored church, or not. If I remember correctly, Canon Jones's theory was that it was a distinctive old English plan, and I believe he quoted some other instances. If these are in the county, I should be obliged with particulars. It must be a very unusual arrangement, for although I have visited a large number of churches in various parts of the country, I have never seen anything similar.

RAMBLER.

Old Sarum.—Hoare, in his *Modern Wiltshire*, mentions a chapel that existed in "some part of the fortress" of Old Sarum, which, he says, was "more ancient than the Cathedral of Osmund". The singular arrangement obtained of appointing annually two vicars from the Cathedral Chapter to minister in this chapel, which was dedicated to the B. V. M. The last appointment was on Michaelmas Day, 1424. Some further notes on this chapel, if obtainable, would be of much interest in relation to the history of the old city. If it was of earlier date than Osmund's church, it would carry us back, at any rate, to Saxon times. The dedication might imply a later date, but it must be remembered that many churches placed under the patronage of the B. V. M. bore earlier dedications, in many cases, to native saints. Are there any sources of information as to this chapel?

HISTORICUS.

The Rev. Thomas Holland, an Inventor.—In Amesbury Church there was a tombstone, inscribed: "Thomas Holland, who was for half a century minister of this parish, a small living, yet he never solicited a greater, nor improved to his own advantage his marvellous talents in applying the powers of nature to the useful purposes of life; the most curious and complete

engine which the world enjoys for raising water being invented by him. He died May 11th, 1730, aged 84." Is there any record of Mr. Holland's hydraulic invention?

Durrington Rectory.

C. S. RUDDLE.

[An extract from the Patent Records given on p. 4 of the present Part, will to some extent answer this query.—ED. *W. N. & Q.*]

“Richard de Casterton, Epi’ Sarum.”—During the recent restoration of the church at Wigtoft, Lincolnshire, a beautiful tomb was found in a recess under a window, which a hideous pew had before obscured.

The stone coffin was above ground, with the bones therein, the ledger or effigy gone, being probably found in the way of the wretched pew or its miserable owner. Alongside of this was a fine sepulchral slab in the floor, covering another stone coffin of smaller size, which evidently contained the bones of a female or young person. Both were in one of the two chantries, and within a few feet of the altar. I want to ascertain to whom they belonged, especially No. 1, for the legend tells us a good deal about No. 2.

From the richness of the canopied work, and elevation of the coffin, it is evident that No. 1 contained a person of consequence.

Colonel Holles notes, in *Australi Fenestra*—which I take to be this particular window, it being the eastern one of three on the southern side—“Or, 3 bendlets az., a label of four points gu. . . . Priez pur l’alme Richard de Casterton Epi’ Sarum.”

The Casterton family resided close by the church, and the name remains of Casterton House in one built about a century ago. And we know that a Sir Richard Casterton was returned by the Sheriff, in 1324, as one of the knights residing in Holland (Lincolnshire).

But who was the one described by Col. Holles as “Epi’ Sarum”? For it does not appear that Sarum ever had a Bishop or Suffragan Bishop of that name.

Holles’ MS. is so distinct in the words, and he was so generally accurate in his notes, otherwise I should have imagined he might have misread the word “Serviens” for “Sarum”, and that the

Richard de Casterton had been a tenant or in some way serviens to the Bishop of Lincoln; but, till the impossibility is proved, I prefer to believe in the text, and think that possibly this man may have died at his family seat immediately after he became, but *before he was enthroned* as, "Epi' Sarum". Can any reader throw light on the matter, or on the Casterton pedigree?

There are appearances in the masonry as if the interment had been anterior to the existing wall (*circa* 1350), and that the latter was skilfully built over the tomb.

Frampton Hall.

C. T. J. MOORE, F.S.A.

Farwell Family in Wilts.—CHRISTOPHER FARWELL, fifth son of Simon Farwell of Hill Bishop, co. Somerset, settled at New Sarum, and was Mayor of Poole in 1586. He married Helena, daughter of Matthew Haviland, Esq., and died in 1607, leaving three sons, Richard, Simon, and Christopher, and a daughter Susan, married to Nicholas Gounger.

Can any reader of *W. N. & Q.* give me any particulars about his three sons: whether they died young, married and left families, remained in Wilts, or migrated elsewhere? I have a strong suspicion that the third son, Christopher, settled at Brixham or Totnes, co. Devon, for a Christopher Farwell appears there *circa* 1600, who cannot be affiliated upon any of the branches of the parent stock in Devon or Somerset, although he and his descendants allied themselves with the leading county families around Totnes, and it is apparent that his connection with the local Farwells was recognised when he lived at Brixham or Totnes. He died in 1639, leaving a son Christopher, who sat as M.P. for Dartmouth in the Long Parliament.

The Salisbury records having been removed to London, no information can be gathered from thence, but the registers of parishes in the diocese, or MS. notes of antiquaries, can probably throw light upon the descendants of Christopher Farwell; and as I am endeavouring to collate a full pedigree of that ancient family I shall be very grateful for any particulars hereon.

17th Feb. 1893.

Frampton Hall, nr. Boston.

C. T. J. MOORE, F.S.A.

(Colonel and C.B.)

Salisbury Bell Foundry.—In 1859 the Rev. W. C. Lukis compiled a list of Bell Founders connected with the City of Salisbury. He says that the earliest notice of a bell having been cast in Salisbury is to be found in the parish accounts of S. Edmund's for the year 1443. The name of the founder seems to be wanting. The earliest bell-founder whose name he had met with was Henry Pynkere, who recast the fourth bell of the same church in 1465. Mr. Lukis's list is as follows:—

Henry Pynkere	1465—1495
John Wallis (?)	1495—1530
John Wallis	1580—1633
Richard Tucke	1624
John Danton	1624—1637
William Purdue	1596—1607
Roger Purdue	1611—1623
William Purdue	1641—1669
Roger Purdue	1650—1680
John Lett	1600—1629
John Lett	1640—1685
E. Lett	1711
Nathaniel Bolter	1654—1664
Jonathan Bolter	1656
Francis Foster	1655—1666
F. Fflower, or Flory	1654
R. Fflower, or Flory	1675
Clement Tosier	1679—1727
William Tosier	1721—1731
John Tosier	1724

Since the date of this list, so many churches have been restored, the bells of which must have been more closely examined than is ordinarily possible, that no doubt new names have turned up. If anyone possesses notes of these, with a record of the inscriptions, and will communicate them to *W. N. & Q.*, they will doubtless be of much interest to others beside myself.

Salisbury.

H. L.

John Goddard of Broadforth, Wimborne Minster.—Will proved, October 1564; children, John, Walter, Richard, Edmond,

Alice, and Jane ; brothers, Edmond and Richard. Any information respecting this family, but particularly as to the ancestry of John Goddard, and his connection, if any, with the Goddards of Poole, will be thankfully accepted. Please reply direct.

Oxford Union Club.

H. T. CRAYTON.

Ensign's Commission in Wiltshire Militia, temp. Chas. II.—

The following document was amongst some old papers I lately looked over. The commission seems to have been in the form in use at the time, filled up locally. Is anything known of the family of Wright in connection with Upton Scudamore? It is not mentioned in the Heralds' Visitation of 1623. H. J. W.

PHILIP EARLE of PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY Baron Herbert of Cardiffe and Shurland Lord Parr and Rosse of Kendall Lord Marmion and St. Quintin Lord ffitzhugh of the hono'ble Order of the Bath Knt and his Ma'ties Lieutenant of the County of Wiltes.

To WILLIAM WRIGHT of Upton Skidmore, Gent. greeting

WHEREAS the Kings most excellent Ma'tie according to an Act of Parliam't Intituled an Act for ordering the fforges in the severall counties of this Kingdom hath by comission under the great Seale of England nominated and appointed mee the said Earle his Lieutenant for and in the s'd County of Wiltes and for and in the Citties Burroughes Liberties corporated and privileged places and other places whatsoever within the said Countie or the limitts or precincts thereof AND whereas by the said Act of Parliament the respective Lieutenants of Counties Citties and places soe nominated by his Ma'tie have power and authority (amongst other things) from time to time to constitute Officers and give com'issions to such persons as they shall thinke fitt to be Colonells Majors Captaines and other com'ission Officers of Regiments Troupes and Companies as in and by the said Act of Parliament is enacted and declared IN PURSUANCE of the power and authority given to mee the said Earle by force and vertue of the said Act and Com'ission aforesaid I doe hereby constitute and appoint you the s'd Wm. Wright Ensigne of the Company of Foott in the Militia raised for his Ma'ties service within the County of Wiltes afores'd whereof Thomas Lambert is Major and

Captaine in the Regiment which Sr Edward Hungerford Knt. of the Bath commands as Colonell You are therefore to take into your charge and care the said Company as Ensigne thereof and duely to exercise the inferior Officers and souldiers of the same in Armes and also to use your best care and endeavour to keep them in good order and dissipline Comanding them to observe you as their Ensigne And you are from time to time to observe and followe such Orders and directions as you shall receive from his Ma'tie my selfe or the Deputy Lieutenants of the said County or any two or more of them And also you are to obey the Superior officers of the said Regiment in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you and of your duty to his Ma'tie GIVEN under my hands and seale the Six and Twentieth day of May in the Two and Thirtieth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the second by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King Defender of the ffaith &c Annoq' Domini j680.

PEMBROOKE.

Stonehenge.—In the course of a correspondence on this subject in *The Times*, during last autumn, Capt. Pasfield Oliver suggested the propriety of replacing the fallen trilithon, whose proper position is sufficiently well known. He points out that the pair of pillars with the lintel fell in 1797, and therefore, as the centenary of its downfall is fast approaching, it is “an appropriate season for drawing public attention to its prostrate condition, and the propriety of rehabilitating somewhat this noble specimen of primeval architecture.” This is a matter not to be lightly undertaken, and its expediency or not might be well discussed in the pages of *Wiltshire N. & Q.* We invite correspondence on the subject.

ED. *W. N. & Q.*

Miscellanea.

TO OUR READERS.

IN sending out the first number of WILTSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, we cannot but be aware of its many shortcomings, and feel we must bespeak the kindly indulgence of all interested in the subjects of which it treats. We thank all those who have kindly sent us material, and trust that the pages of WILTSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES may be found useful in elucidating the questions placed before us in this number, and also help to do the same for many such inquiries hereafter.

We trust that it will not be considered that the new magazine is to any extent supplanting any other already in the field. The *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine*, for instance, has done and is doing well the work of preserving and cultivating an interest in the antiquities of the county; but it cannot be expected that it should become the organ of discussions on troublesome points of genealogy, or an *olla podrida* of waifs and strays of custom and history, much of which would be out of place in the *Transactions* of a learned society.

The aim of the conductors of WILTSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES will be to make it a popular repertory of all that may be instructive to those interested in the olden times, and to effect this they appeal for help to those who can so well and efficiently afford it. Diocesan, municipal, and parochial records afford an almost unlimited field, from which much may be culled. We ask for notes of anything which is *old*, from the contents of a barrow to the memoranda in an old pocket-book, and, in the case of articles which are capable of illustration, for a photograph or a pen-and-ink sketch which can be exactly reproduced. Points of Family History little known, and Pedigrees of Families long settled in the County, Monumental Inscriptions, etc., will be much appreciated by genealogists generally, not only in this country, but by our cousins across the Atlantic.

We hope our readers will take a *personal* interest in WILTSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, and aid us in the several ways we

have specified; and, with their help, we are quite sure that the magazine will prove as useful as the best of its contemporaries in any part of the country.

EDITOR.

MR. ANDREW TUER, of the Leadenhall Press, Leadenhall Street, E.C., is collecting information with respect to old Horn Books, in view of an exhaustive work on the subject. No doubt some Wiltshire correspondents may be able to afford him help in his quest for material and examples.

THE publication of the *Calendars of Wills and Administrations at Blandford, Dorset*, has just been commenced in the *Index Library*, the quarterly publication of the British Record Society. This Calendar must prove of much interest to genealogists interested in the southern portions of Wiltshire, especially as much of the ground covered is now included in the diocese of Salisbury. The Records of the Consistory Courts of the Bishop of Bristol, Dorsetshire Division, 1681 to 1792, is the first series undertaken. This will be followed by those of the Archidiaconal Court of Dorset, 1568 to 1792; the Court of the Peculiar of Canford Magna, Poole; the Court of the Peculiar of Corfe Castle; the Court of the Royal Peculiar of Milton Abbas; the Court of the Peculiar of Sturminster Marshall; and the Court of the Peculiar of Wimborne Minster.

ANOTHER Calendar of inestimable value to the country generally, published in the same series, is that of the Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1383-1558, and now stored at Somerset House. As not only the name of the testator is given, but also his residence, his rank, the date of the Probate, and also a list of various places in which property devised is situate, it will at once be seen that this Calendar is of interest to many besides genealogists. The old spelling of place-names has judiciously been retained, and this will prove of assistance to the student of the etymology of place-names. Wiltshire names abound. This Calendar has been prepared by Mr. J. C. Challenor Smith of the Probate Registry, Somerset House, and is the result of many years' labour.



OLD ALMSHOUSE IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCHYARD, DEVIZES.

From a Photograph by C. W. Clarke, Devizes.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1893.

OLD ALMSHOUSE IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCHYARD, DEVIZES.



THIS old building is likely to be soon demolished it is desirable to preserve a view of its present appearance. Very little is known of the history of the building. Tanner, in his *Notitia*, says: "Here are two ancient hospitals in or near St. John's Churchyard, now under the government of the Mayor and Corporation, but perhaps formerly in the patronage of the King; one of them was founded for leprous persons before A.D. 1207." Dugdale quotes this in his *Monasticon*, but adds no further information.

The house now to be pulled down is traditionally said to be built of stones left over after the tower of the adjoining church was completed. That the same stone was used is clear; and the building even now is so strong that it seems a pity to destroy this bit of the old town, when perhaps a building more suited to present day requirements might have been built as an addition to the present accommodation on another site.

The Charity Commissioners, about 1834, reported on this charity, and they stated the Corporation had no documents in their possession relating to the Old Almshouse, beyond the books of account, and present and out of date leases. The oldest account book begins in 1580. They describe the house as an

“old stone building containing four apartments, two on the ground floor and two above. Each of the four apartments is occupied by a poor widow, two of them having been immemorially chosen from St. John’s, and the other two from St. Mary’s. There are two rooms under the four, which on one side are underground; these two rooms are let to the overseers of St. John’s, and are occupied by parish paupers. The four alms-widows occupy a small garden belonging to the almshouse.”

The four widows were appointed by the Warden on the recommendation of the respective churchwardens of the two parishes.

There are several Gifts which have been left at various times by benefactors for the benefit of the inmates. One William Boke left 4*d.* per week for their use. Robert Pierce, by his will, dated 3rd October 1641, gave to the Old Almshouse £10, the use thereof to be bestowed in wood. Mary Sellwood left by will £50, and Thos. Sutton £20, to the two almshouses of St. John and St. Mary.

At the time of the Commissioners’ Report the total income of the charity was £62 1*s.* 11*d.*

The Trust now is in the hands of the Devizes Municipal Charity Trustees.

The illustration is from a photograph recently taken by Mr. C. W. Clarke, of the Market Place, Devizes.

KNIGHTHOOD COMPOSITIONS for WILTSHIRE.

AMONG the many “lawful but extraordinary” measures which were had recourse to for raising money in the early part of the reign of Charles I, and immediately preceding the famous ship-money tax, was that of enforcing the payment of compositions from all persons who, having £40 per ann. in freehold lands, did not attend at the King’s coronation to receive the degree of knighthood.

It was a revival of an unrepealed law made in the reign of Edward II, entitled “Statutum de militibus”, by which anyone in possession of £20 a year in lands should be obliged, when summoned, to appear and to receive the order of knighthood.

£20 in the 14th century had, by process of time, become equivalent to £200 in the 17th century; and though both Edward VI and Elizabeth had made use of this expedient of raising money, they

had summoned those only who were possessed of £40 a year and upwards to receive knighthood or compound for their neglect, and Charles I imitated their example in granting the same indulgence.

The levying of this composition was entrusted to Commissioners, whose headquarters were in London, but persons resident at a distance from the metropolis were inclined to disregard the monitions of a body of Commissioners with whom they never came into personal contact. To stimulate their activity, commissions were issued unto all the counties of England, and instructions given not to accept of a less sum than would have been due by the person upon a tax of $3\frac{1}{2}$ subsidies.

The principal gentry of each county were appointed Commissioners, and the ordinary county machinery, such as the under sheriffs, escheators, etc., was put in motion, both to ascertain who possessed £40 per ann. in land, and to bring such persons before the Commissioners.

Nothing proves more plainly how ill-disposed the people were to the measures of the Commissioners than to observe that they loudly complained of an expedient founded on positive statute, and warrantèd by such recent precedents; furthermore, the law was pretended to be obsolete, though only one reign had intervened since the last execution of it.

The Commissioners who, on 28th Jan. 1630-1, in the first instance, were appointed, were the following:—

The Lord Keeper.

The Lord Treasurer.

The Lord President.

The Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The Great Chamberlain of England.

The Earl Marshal.

The Lord Steward of the Household.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Edward, Earl of Dorset.

William, Earl of Salisbury.

William, Earl of Exeter.

William, Earl of Northampton.

Mr. Secretary Dorchester.

Edward, Viscount Wimbledon.

Thomas, Viscount Wentworth.

It may be here mentioned that the Commissioners dealt solely with the commoners, the nobility being ordered to compound before the Lords of the Council.

The following Instructions and list of persons fined are taken from the returns made by the Commissioners for the County of Wilts, which are preserved in the Public Record Office, London, among the Special Commissions, of which a Calendar appears in the 38th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records, and are numbered 5698, 5702, 5703:—

INSTRUCTIONS to be observed in the Execution of the Commission touching Knighthood.

1. First, upon the receipt of this our Commission, you are to meet together and fix time and places for your further meetings.
2. To do your best endeavours to inform yourselves of the persons who, by the law and tenor of this Commission, ought to make agreement for their fines.
3. To this end you shall send for the under-sheriffs, escheator, and feodary of the county, and others fittest to give you true information, and you shall charge them to attend you and give their services.
4. Besides their information, you shall view the Subsidy Rolls and Book of Freeholders, Muster Rolls, and Book for the collection for the poor in the several parishes in the county.
5. In making your composition with any you shall not accept of any sum under £10, and shall raise it according to the abilities of the parties compounding, and in general the rule to be that he who is set at £3, or under, in land, may be continued at £10. But when the rate in the Subsidy Roll is above £3 in lands, the proportion to be at 3½ at the least, and where the rate in the Subsidy Book is £4 in goods, then the proportion to be a third part less than those who are set at lands.
6. In making out the composition you shall have respect to the issues already returned upon the party compounding, and for your information therein the sheriff shall attend you with schedule of those issues, and you shall let them know whom it concerneth that there is great reason thus to enlarge the rates, for much money is due already, and the rates required by the abler men falleth out to be much easier than those of mean quality.

7. With those who are in the Commission of the Peace you shall make no composition under £25.

8. You are to take note that all Baronets who were not knighted at our Coronation, all Knights who have received that order since that time, all who have lands or rents of £40 yearly value, though held in socage or of us by mean tenure, all who have but an estate of freehold for life only, are liable to this fine, we reserving to ourself the composition of all the nobility who are liable.

9. Any that refuse to come before you, you are to certify their names and places of habitation.

10. If any allege they have compounded, or make other excuses, they shall be discharged; but you are to certify their names and addresses for further consideration of their cases.

11. When any do compound with you, you shall fix a day for their payment, and make a certificate under the hands of two of you for their discharge.

12. The money being received, the collector to send same to our Receipt within ten days for the counties near, and within thirty days for the counties further off, and to be paid to Edward Carne, one of the Tellers.

13. You are to inform the Lords of the Counsell from time to time of your proceedings.

14. You are to inform those who appear before you that it is out of our grace and favour that we have renewed this Commission for the sake of our subjects whom it concerns.

No. 5703 appears to be a list of those who are not liable to the fine, having paid upon a former commission, but the document is very dirty and illegible in most places.

No. 5702. A Schedule of all such money as have been collected within the county of Wilts by Virtue of the Commission hereunto annexed for Composition for Knighthood, together with there (*sic*) names of those of whom it was received.

	£	s.	d.	
✓ Of Thomas Sadler of the Close, New Sarum, Esquire	12	0	0	✓ W 1622 1000000000000000000 No 1623
✓ Francis White of Langley, Gent.	10	0	0	
✓ John Mills of Ironbridge, Gent.	10	0	0	

N ^o	John Flower of Melksham	11 13 4
W 162	✓ Thos. Warenford of Sennington, Esquire	24 10 0
	- John Bowle of Burenouth, Gent.	21 0 0
A 10	✓ John Nicholas of Winterborne, Gent.	11 13 4
✓ 15	✓ Thomas Kent of Dettford, Gent.	10 0 0
✓ 15	✓ John Lowe of City of New Sarum, Esquire	25 0 0
✓ 15	✓ William York of Salthorpp, Gent.	11 13 4
✓ 15	- William Arundell of Hornesham, Esquire	17 10 0
✓ 15	✓ Isaac Lyte of Easton Percy, Gent.	10 0 0
	Sum	£175 0 0

172, *Edmund Street,*
Birmingham.

EDW. ALEX. FRY.

(To be continued.)

THE DIVINING ROD IN THE DISCOVERY OF WATER.

THE rod has been used in all ages, not only for the discovery of springs but for metals. John Aubrey mentions it in 1685. He says: "Mr. Nich. Mercator told me that water may be found by a divining-rod made of willowe; whiche he hath read somewhere; he thinks in Vitruvius." A local instance of the faculty which seems necessary to ensure success in such experiments is that of William Stokes, a resident of Newbury, but who has also been employed in the neighbouring parts of Wiltshire and Hampshire. Miss Marian Roalfe Cox contributed a notice of him and exhibited Stokes' divining-rod at the Folk-lore Congress, which was held in London in 1891. Under date Sept. 25, 1891, she writes:

"I have to-day had an interview with William Stokes at Aldermaston, and have seen him discover spring-water with his divining-rod. He held the hazel twig in both hands, with a thumb on either prong, the end pointing downwards (as shown in rough sketch, p. 56), and was seized with violent trembling when standing over the spring.

"William Stokes was born in Somersetshire, and is eighty-one years of age. He used to be a carpenter and wheelwright till he

discovered his power as a 'water-finder'. This happened some thirty years ago, when, at a wedding-party, some guest, being struck with the shape of Stokes's head, induced him to stand



15 in. high

holding a forked hazel-stick over a spot where his friends knew there was a spring. Stokes then took to practising with a divining-rod over ascertained springs, and afterwards experimented with successful results over unfamiliar ground. In the same way he learnt to discover the presence of coal, distinguishing between this and water, because the former runs in vein, while water comes up just at one spot. A forked stick from any tree which has stone-fruit will serve—*e.g.*, plum, cherry, white and black thorn. A green stick will bend of itself to touch his body when he is over a spring. Stokes uses a dry stick, since it indicates the presence of water with equal certainty, and he can keep one by him. The prongs can be free and spread, or secured with string, for convenience of carrying in the pocket.

“Surface-water does not affect him.

“Some can divine with a steel prong. Stokes cannot: neither is he successful when holding the stick in the manner that some diviners do.”

In 1883 Mr. W. G. Adey, Builder and Timber Merchant, West Mills, Newbury, gave the following testimony as to Stokes' power in this direction :

“William Stokes has been in my employ as a carpenter and wheelwright from the year 1865, in which year I built some stables and chaise-houses for the Rev. N. J. Ridley of East Woodhay, and Stokes was on the works as a carpenter; and, while it was in hand, Mr. Ridley wished the well that supplied the house to be opened and cleared out, but no one on the estate knew where it was, not having been opened for a number of years;

but Stokes, with his divining-rod, discovered the well (although a perfect stranger to the place), and it proved to be where he predicted, under the paving in the centre of the pathway.



“ Altogether, Stokes has been employed by me in that capacity as ‘water-finder’, or ‘prophet’, as he is called, in probably eighteen or twenty different places, and I cannot say that he has failed on

any one occasion ; and I must confess that no one made greater ridicule of his abilities in that direction than I did, but was quite converted and made a true believer by the following circumstance :

“In the year 1872 I was employed to build a mansion in this neighbourhood, and was naturally desirous to have the well as near to the scullery as possible, and directed my men to sink the well accordingly at the N.W. angle of the building ; but, after they had sunk the well a few feet, Stokes went up, unknown to me, and told my foreman that it was of no use going on with that well, as we should not get water, and told them where the spring was, viz., in the north-east corner, and that it was near the surface. My foreman asked me what he should do in the matter, and I told him not to pay any attention to such rubbish, and continue sinking the well. We did so, and, at a depth of nearly forty feet, there was not the slightest appearance of coming to water. My men then threw out a hole where Stokes indicated, about thirty or thirty-five feet from the well, and at a depth of only five feet from the surface came upon a spring, which kept the bricklayers and plasterers supplied all through the job, and has been used for the supply of the house till this day. On another occasion I deviated very slightly from the course of the spring as indicated by Stokes, and had to sink another well where he directed.

“I could give you a list of several wells sunk under his direction ; but I believe you have written to, and had replies from several of my employers. One bucket filled with spring-water, and another with rain-water, placed side by side, and he will tell you, when blindfolded, which is the spring-water and which rain-water. He is an abstainer, and a highly nervous, sensitive man, and I am now as great a believer in his powers as I was formerly a disbeliever. He is going in the country to-morrow, to advise in the sinking of a well on the hill, for a new house I am commencing.”

William Stokes is still living in Newbury, though very old and feeble.

We are indebted to the Editors of the *Folk-lore Congress Transactions* for the use of the information contained in their report, and also of the illustrations.

SOME WILTSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

(Continued from p. 10.)

Death.—Again, owls hooting near a dwelling was considered a *sure* sign of death. I have often been told, “How the owls hooted the night your father died!” A rush of mice through the walls of the house was another harbinger of evil; and, as a death in our family happened on three separate occasions after a stampede of these little animals, force was lent to the argument, and made it *surer*. I should mention that the deaths all occurred towards spring, when the mice-tribe are supposed to be very busy arranging domestic affairs.

When my mother died, we had a very favourite dog, a fox-terrier, who was greatly attached to her. All our persuasions would not induce him to enter her bedroom; his abject terror was so great that we gave up all attempts to coax him into the room. On the morning of her death, the dog was asleep before the kitchen fire; suddenly he jumped up with a cry, and, with his tail between his legs, retreated under a chair, nor could we, by any persuasion or tempting, get him to come out; there he lay all day, shivering with terror. After all was over, our servant, a raw specimen from the wilds of Wilts, who was the wonder and astonishment of all the London tradespeople, told me “she knew that missus would die directly the dog behaved so strange-like, as he saw the Angel of Death come into the house, and that fritted (frightened) him. Animals could see those things,” she said; and added a list of similar cases she had “see’d with her own eyes”.

A curious custom was brought to my notice when a relative died. The coffin had been carried out, and all had started for the cemetery. I went forward to shut the front door, but the nurse stopped me. “Don’t shut the door, Miss A., till the corpse is housed.” “Why?” I asked. But the only answer I got was, “Oh, you never should.”

Dead people’s clothes were said to wear out very quickly.

Ear.—If the right ear burned, someone was speaking well of us; if the left, we were being adversely criticised, and were told to cross the ear, to make the slanderer stammer.

A noise or singing in the ear meant news, and, to bring it good, you were to keep silent as long as the sound lasted.

Eye.—I have had my eyes anointed with fasting-spittle, when a child, for weak eyes.

Fire.—The fire burning on one side was the sign of a parting ; and a spark flying up the chimney meant hasty news.

If the fire would not light easily, or the wood burned out without kindling the coals, it was reckoned very good luck ; for

“ When wood refuse to kindle fire,
Something comes that we desire.”

A piece of black hanging from the bars of the grate denoted a stranger. The hands were clapped together in front of it ; at each touch of the palms, the clapper repeated the days of the week, beginning at Monday. At whichever day named the black fell off, on that day the stranger might be expected.

If a piece of coal popped out of the fire, it was carefully noted and placed on one side, to be examined when cool enough, to determine whether it forbode a coffin, cradle, or purse ; death, life, or riches being the result of its nearness of shape to one of these three things.

It was considered very unlucky for the kitchen or dining-room fire to be found alight in the morning.

Fairy Rings.—These were the dark rings caused by a peculiar kind of fungus growing on the short grass of the Downs.

Ghosts.—I was once told by a very old woman from Crocker-ton that Longleat House “were haunted”. The room was shut up and not used, she said, though no ghost was there then, for “they had the Passon, and he laid the ghost in the Rid Say (Red Sea).” On several occasions I have heard of ghosts being laid in the Red Sea, and should be glad to get at a reason for that special spot being so favoured.

A ghostly visitant to our neighbourhood was the “girt big black dog, all over bristly hair, blowing fire from his nostrils”, who walked along a certain road, on certain nights, at certain hours. The road was called “The Black Dog Hill”, and I believe a murder had been committed in the neighbourhood at some time. I knew a girl who declared she had seen this creature, and no reasoning would convince her to the contrary. That something frightened her very much there was no doubt.

Hair.—When young, our nurse acted as barber and cut our hair; she was most particular that it should all be burnt. It was considered very unlucky to throw the hair into the garden, in case a frog spat upon or walked over it; if he did so, it was supposed to make the hair come off very badly.

It was very unlucky to pull out the stray grey hairs, as “six came to the funeral”—meaning, I suppose, that you got grey all the quicker by worrying over it.

Hand.—If the left palm itched it was a sign you would pay away money; if the right, that you were to receive it. To relieve the itching,

“Rub against wood, it’s sure to come good,
Rub against brass, it’s sure to come to pass.”

Haunted.—On one of our roads, lying back from the highway, and near the entrance to a wood, was a pretty, low, thatched cottage. It was a lonely, romantic spot, and for some time the place had been talked about, and very strange things were reported as happening there; many visits of inspection were made to the little homestead, and the inhabitants were questioned and cross-questioned about the matter, but no light was thrown upon the subject; all remained shrouded in mystery. Amongst other visitors our maids might be numbered, and wonderful indeed were the tales they had to tell of how chairs moved out of their places, the crockery fell off the shelves and rolled about without breaking, the people were tossed out of their beds, etc.

Whether the enigma was ever solved I cannot say. The visitation was periodical, and lasted only a few hours. I suppose there was some truth mixed up with the imagination, because the family left the cottage when the disturbance commenced, and remained with pitying neighbours till peace was restored. Of course, a murder was given as the cause of the commotion, but, as the house was so conveniently near a well-preserved wood, I venture to think poaching was at the bottom of the matter, and the sights and sounds were merely tricks got up to throw the keepers and neighbours off the scent.

Humble Bee.—If one flew in at the window, it was hailed as the forerunner of a friendly visitor.

Key.—I have had the door-key put down my back to stop bleeding at the nose.

Knife.—A knife falling and sticking upright was said to be the advent of a stranger. If anyone gave you a knife or pair of scissors, you must give them some trifle, if only a pin, in exchange, or it would "cut your love".

Crossed knives were the sign of a quarrel.

Loaf.—A hole in the middle of a loaf signified a grave; for the loaf to break when it was being cut, meant a separation.

Mice.—A singing mouse foretold sickness.

Moon.—The horns up, a sign of fine weather; and the "old moon in the young moon's arms", much wet.

To see the new moon first through a window was unlucky; but however you viewed it, turn your money at once for a month's good luck. Sad for you should your purse contain no silver; so it would remain.

A schoolfellow of mine always took off her apron and turned it, curtseying three times to the moon, repeating at the same time a rhyme, which I have forgotten.

Morning.—Morning dreams sure to come true, if not told before midday. Whilst

"Friday dreamt and Saturday told,
Was sure to come true be it ever so old."

Night.— "Sing before breakfast,
Cry before night."

Nuts.—To find a cluster of five or seven was always our ambition, as all our wishes were likely to be fulfilled.

A double nut was always considered fortunate; and I have one now in my possession which was carried in an old lady's pocket for years: it is well polished by the constant friction. It was picked in Norridge Wood, near Warminster, and given her, when a young woman, by her sweetheart; but luck did not follow that giving: the grave parted the lovers, though the nut still lies unbroken.

Onions.—My mother never allowed a cut onion in the house; the part unused was always thrown away. I have heard her say they "bred sickness".

Pins.—If you saw one on the floor or in the street, never pass it by, for

“See a pin, and let it lie,
You’ll live to want before you die;
But see a pin, and pick it up,
You’ll neither want bit nor sup.”

A. L. CLARK.

(*To be continued.*)

MERE CHURCH.

THE illustration is taken from the view in *Beauties of England and Wales* (1814). The writer describes the town at that period as follows:—

“The houses of the town are both indifferently built and ill-arranged. In the centre stands a small cross, or market-house. The church, however, is the only building here worthy of notice; and this is a spacious edifice, with a handsome square tower attached to the west end. In this church was formerly a chantry, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in which John, Lord Stourton, by his testament, dated August 8, 1484, ordered his body to be buried. . . . The town and parish of Mere, according to the Parliamentary returns of 1811, contain 457 houses, and a population of 2,211 persons.”

The house shown in the view to the south of the church is known as the Chantry House. The old Vicarage is that a little to the south-west of the tower. The hill to the north is called Castle Hill. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The church-tower is said to have been built by the same architect as that at St. Peter’s, Marlborough, which it somewhat resembles.

Murray’s Handbook (Wilts., Somerset, and Dorset), pp. 168, 169, gives the following particulars of Mere:—

“The church is one of the best in South Wilts., of various dates, chiefly of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It has a stately tower with lofty pinnacles, and within a richly-carved oaken ceiling, good rood-screen, stalls, and parclose. The clerestory is continued in the chancel. It is chiefly Perp., but the south chapel and other parts are transitional from Dec. The chapel contains an altar-tomb and two brasses; one, a large and fine one, to the founder, John Bettesthorne, died 1393, is remark-

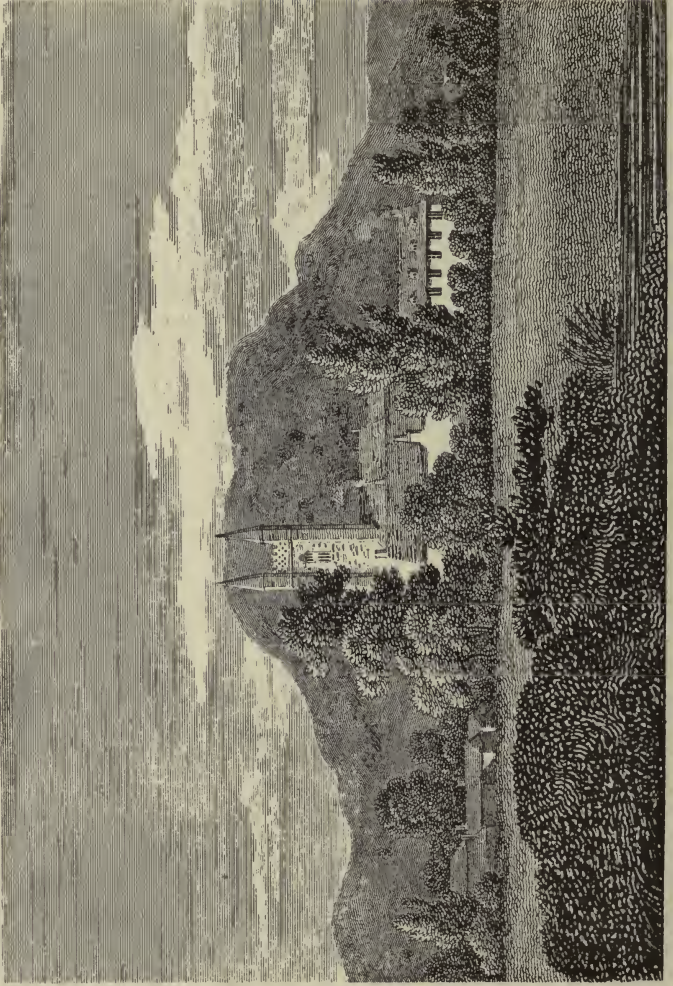
able for commemorating the dominical letter of the year; the other, imperfect, is probably for his son-in-law, Sir John Berkeley, died 1427.

“To the south of the churchyard is a mediæval house, known as the Chantry House. On entering by the original entrance on the north side, the doors opening from the hall to the kitchen and buttery may be seen on the left hand. The ancient Market House was pulled down, and in 1866 a clock-tower erected on its site at the expense of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, to which duchy Mere belongs.

“To the north-west is the mound of the Castle, which was built 1253 by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to whom Mere had been granted by his brother, Hen. III. One mile south is Woodlands, the remains of the fifteenth-century mansion of the Dodingtons. (Now a farmhouse.—W. E. K. S.) The hall has two square-headed windows, and a porch with a chamber over it. Adjoining the hall on the north is the oldest and most interesting portion of the house, consisting of a building of two storeys of the fourteenth century. The upper portion, now used as a cheese-room, was the chapel. The piscina remains, and on the north side is a good Decorated square-headed window with flowing tracery. At the west end is a large Jacobean fireplace, and a ceiling of this date. The whole has been sadly modernised and spoilt.”

The Bettesthorpe Chapel in Mere Church, mentioned above, has just been restored under the direction of Mr. Charles E. Ponting, F.S.A., of Lockeridge, Marlborough, and at the expense of the late Miss Chafyn-Grove. It may be interesting to record the work carried out in this restoration. The following is from Mr. Ponting's report:—

“The chapel dates from the last quarter of the fourteenth century, and was doubtless built by John Bettesthorpe, who founded the chantry, and who died in 1398. His brass, in almost perfect condition, is in the pavement of the chapel facing the altar. The chapel is divided from the chancel by two magnificent oak screens of the late fifteenth century date, and a similar screen separates it from the south aisle. Up to the time of the restoration, a roof constructed of deal, overlaid with slate, and built within the last fifty years, covered the chapel, the gable wall at the east end had been cut down, and its cross abolished. In restor-



MERE CHURCH AND CHANTRY HOUSE, ABOUT 1814

ing the chapel to something like its former dignity the deal roof has been supplanted by one of oak, as originally, and lead has taken the place of the slates. The east gable, with its cross, has been reinstated, and, for the purpose of preserving the building, the ground outside, which hid the base of the wall from view, has been lowered, and a surface-gutter formed to carry off the water. The necessity of continuing this latter work around the entire church has now been recognised, and it is being undertaken by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Inside, the walls of the chapel have been cleaned off and replastered, and the whole of the wrought stonework very carefully cleaned with brushes, so as to avoid removing the ancient tool-marks. The paving of the sanctuary has been re-laid and the steps re-formed, reusing all the ancient tiles and inscribed stones; and the floor of the remainder of the chapel has been repaired where defective, but the ancient slope, from north to south, of the west part of the floor has been retained. The new roof forms the most important feature of the restoration. There is tracery in the spandrels of the trusses, with bosses at the intersections, the old grotesque carvings having been retained as corbels. The trusses at the east end, cut through by the window, are carved, with figures of angels supporting the roof-timbers over."

Mr. Troyte-Chafyn-Grove has inserted an old glass escutcheon in the south-east window of the chapel. The reopening took place on Ascension Day last.

A LIST OF WILTSHIRE PATENTEES.

(Continued from p. 6.)

No. 2539. Sept. 15, 1801.—THOMAS JOTHAM, of Bradford, clothier, "Raising the nap on piece goods, and dressing or dubbing cloth."

No. 2717. June 28, 1803.—JOSEPH EVERETT, of Salisbury, clothier, "A new fabric to be called 'Salisbury Angola Mole-skin'."

No. 2766. May 30, 1804.—SAMUEL GODWIN, of Avoncliffe, near Bradford, clothier, "Machines for carding, scribbling, dressing, and brushing wool and woollen cloth."

No. 2894. November 19, 1805.—GEORGE WYKE, of Winsley, Esquire, "Machinery for working pumps." This man seems to have subsequently removed to Bath, where he took out three other patents.

No. 2971. October 2, 1806.—WILLIAM COOKE, of Chute House, Gentleman, "Waggon and other carriages having more than two wheels."

No. 4924. March 20, 1824.—JAMES ROGERS, of Marlborough, surveyor, "Instrument for determining the cubic contents of standing timber."

No. 4937. April 14, 1824.—HENRY POTTER BURT, of Devizes, ironmonger, "Cranks for bell-hanging." A person of the same name, residing in the Blackfriars Road, London, and describing himself as a civil engineer, obtained a patent in 1850 for window-blinds.

No. 4987. July 7, 1824.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Weaving woollen cloth."

No. 5038. November 20, 1824.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Dressing woollen cloth."

No. 5220. July 16, 1825.—THOMAS MUSSELWHITE, of Devizes, saddle and harness maker, "Horse collars."

No. 5266. October 13, 1825.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Weaving woollen cloth."

No. 5303. December 3, 1825.—EZEKIEL EDMONDS, of Bradford, clothier, "Scribbling and carding wool and other fibres."

No. 5504. June 8, 1827.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Preparing wire cards, and dressing cloth."

No. 5566. November 22, 1827.—WILLIAM JOHN DOWDING, of Poulshot, clothier, "Carding-engines for wool."

No. 5598. January 2, 1828.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Cloth-dressing machinery."

No. 5600. January 9, 1828.—JAMES ANDREW HUNT GRUBBE, of Stanton St. Bernard, clerk, "Hollow walls warmed internally for the ripening of fruit."

No. 5679. August 5, 1828.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Manufacture of woollen cloth."

No. 5706. September 18, 1828.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL,

of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Machinery for dressing woollen cloth."

No. 5773. March 2, 1829.—GEORGE HADEN, of Trowbridge, engineer, "Cloth-dressing machinery."

No. 5795. May 26, 1829.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Cloth-dressing machinery."

No. 5812. July 8, 1829.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Cloth-dressing machinery."

No. 5897. February 6, 1830.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, clothier, "Machinery for manufacturing woollen cloth."

No. 6460. August 13, 1833.—JOHN DYER, of Trowbridge, engineer, "Fulling, thickening, felting, and cleansing woollen cloth and other fabrics."

No. 6561. February 24, 1834.—GEORGE HADEN, of Trowbridge, engineer, "Machinery for the manufacture of woollen cloth."

No. 6675. September 6, 1834.—HENRY SHRAPNEL, of Salisbury, Major-General Royal Artillery, "Fire-arms and ammunition." General Shrapnel was the inventor of the well-known shell called by his name, which was much employed during the Peninsular War and also at Waterloo. The family seem to have lived at Midway House, Lower Westwood, near Bradford, the name of "Mr. Zechariah Shrapnell" appearing on Andrews and Dury's map of 1773 in connection with Midway House. General Shrapnel died March 18, 1842, and was buried in the family vault in the chancel of Bradford Church. See *Gent. Mag.*, 3rd Ser., xviii, 95, for an obituary notice. His son, Henry Needham Scrope, presented a petition to the House of Commons in 1869, praying for some further reward in respect of his father's invention. The petition was printed as a pamphlet at Salisbury, where the petitioner was then living.

No. 7198. October 4, 1836.—JOHN LEDYARD PHILLIPS, of Melksham, manufacturer, "Manufacture of woollen cloths."

No. 7385. June 6, 1837.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, Gentleman, "Certain improvements applicable to stone masonry."

No. 7617. April 21, 1838.—EDWARD COOPER, of Staverton, clothier, "Making soap."

No. 7827. October 8, 1838.—GEORGE HADEN, of Trowbridge, engineer, "Soap for use in felting woollen cloth, and for other purposes."

No. 7927. January 9, 1839.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, "Weaving woollen and other cloths."

No. 8265. November 7, 1839.—EDMUND MOODY, of Maiden Bradley, yeoman, "Machine for pulping turnips and other roots for feeding cattle."

No. 8348. January 21, 1840.—WILLIAM STONE, of Winsley, Gentleman, "Manufacture of wine." "Stone's British Wine" is well known, but I am unable to say whether this patent formed the foundation of what is, I believe, a large concern.

No. 8409. March 3, 1840.—JOSEPH CLISILD DANIELL, of Limpley Stoke, "Preparing weft for weaving woollen cloth"

No. 8553. June 24, 1840.—WILLIAM WOOD, of Wilton, carpet manufacturer, "Carpet looms."

No. 8650. October 1, 1840.—WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey, Esquire, "Electro-magnetic engines."

No. 8806. January 21, 1841.—WILLIAM HILL DARKER, senior, and WILLIAM HILL DARKER, junior, both of Lambeth, Surrey, engineers, and WILLIAM WOOD, of Wilton, carpet manufacturer, "Looms."

No. 8837. February 8, 1841.—ELISHA OLDHAM, of Cricklade, railroad contractor, "Railway turn-tables."

No. 8842. February 8, 1841.—WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey, Esquire, "Photography."

No. 8860. March 2, 1841.—GEORGE ENGLAND, of Westbury, clothier, "Weaving woollen and other fabrics, twisting, spooling, and warping woollen yarns, and manufacturing woollen doeskins."

No. 9065. September 4, 1841.—WILLIAM HILL DARKER, senior, WILLIAM HILL DARKER, junior, both of Lambeth, engineers, and WILLIAM WOOD, of Wilton, carpet manufacturer, "Looms."

No. 9167. December 9, 1841.—WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey, Esquire, "Coating and gilding metals, and colouring metallic surfaces."

No. 9259. February 15, 1842.—GEORGE HADEN, of Trowbridge, engineer, "Warming and ventilating buildings."

No. 9329. April 26, 1842.—WILLIAM WOOD, of Wilton, carpet manufacturer, "Weaving carpets, and other figured fabrics." I believe that this and *No. 9065* constitute the first attempts to weave carpets by power. Wood took out several patents for the manufacture of carpets, besides those included in this list. He seems to have moved about a good deal, his patents being dated from London, Over Darwen, and Pontefract.

No. 9528. November 25, 1842.—WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey, Esquire, "Gilding and silvering metals."

No. 9632. February 11, 1843.—THOMAS WOLFERSTAN, of Salisbury, ironfounder, "Axle trees and axle boxes."

No. 9753. June 1, 1843.—WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey, Esquire, "Photography."

No. 10,172. April 30, 1844.—WILLIAM COLBORNE CAMBRIDGE, of Market Lavington, agricultural implement maker, "Clod-crusher, thrashing machinery, and horse-power." Cambridge received a medal for his clod-crusher at the Exhibition of 1862. The jurors state in their report that all the manufacturers adopted his principle of construction on the expiration of the patent.

No. 10,239. July 3, 1844.—GUY CARLETON COFFIN, of Landford, Lieutenant-Colonel, "Obtaining motive power by the vibration of a heavy pendulum."

No. 10,539. March 3, 1845.—WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey, Esquire, "Obtaining motive power, and improvements in atmospheric railways."

No. 11,475. December 7, 1846.—WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey, Esquire, "Obtaining and applying motive power."

No. 11,983. December 1, 1847.—THOMAS CHANDLER, of Stockton, yeoman, "Liquid manure drill." This was spoken very well of by Mr. Philip Pusey, M.P., who drew up the report on agricultural implements at the Exhibition of 1851.

RICHARD B. PROSSER.

(*To be continued.*)

ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S VISITATION OF SALISBURY

IN 1634.—(Continued from p. 23.)

IV. The severall and particular ANSWER of HUMFREY HENCHMAN, Chaunco'r, Prebendarie and Canon Residentiarie of the Cathedrall Church of Sarum, vnto certayne of the Articles inquired of in the Metropolitall Visitation of the most Reuerend Father in God, William, by God's providence L. Archb'p of Canterbury his Grace, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, in the yeare 1634, concerning the Deane, Canons, and Prebendaries of the Cathedrall Church of Sarum, which Articles were not aunswered vnto by him in the joynt aunswer of the Chapter.

Hospitality would be well recommended to ye whole body in generall.

8. In answer to the eighth article: I present that hospitality is not kept by any of the canons residentiary, according to the auncient laudable customes of o'r church (except by Dr. Barnston), but Mr. Lee, the treasurer, Mr. Gyles Thornburgh, and Dr. Osberne, are most defective herein.

This is a great neglect, and I fynd many particulars fall upon Dr. Seward.

9. To the nineth: I present that there is a great neglect in most of o'r canons of comming to morning and evening prayer, but cheifly in Dr. Seward, who hath vsed to come to prayers on the week dayes scarcely once in a week, though he was at home and in health, many times also he was absent on holy dayes, and sometimes on the Lord's dayes, but since Whitsonday last he hath not been so negligent.

15. To the fiueteenth: When I goe to my benefice I keepe hospitality there according to my meanes, and I releiue the poore weekly throughout the yeare, and whiles I reside there, I vse to preach vpon each Lord's day.

I thinke the fabrick was repayed before yt; and the coape money may returne to the proper use and supply them in tyme, etc.

29. There are no coapes in o'r church, most of them were sould away about 66 yeares since, and the rest turned into pulpit clothes and cushions, neither haue any been provided since. There was an auncient ordinnance that every dignitary, archdeacon, and præbendary should at theyr installation pay a summe of mony according to theyr seuerall tax, which was for the maine-tenance of coapes, but about the yeare 1562, there was a decree made by the bishop, deane, and chapter, that this coape mony should be conuerted to the fabrique reuenue, and so it hath con-

tinued euer since, although the style of the tax doth still runne *pro capâ*.

There is great defect of ornam'ts about the altar.

Let yt be lookt to.

I present also, that whereas there was an auncient custome, that the sub-commoner should keep a roll, in which he did sett downe the names of prebendaries that were present at diuine seruice in each day, and the canons-residen' had distributions and diuidend allowed them according to that roll, this custome is now altogether omitted, and the sub-commoner brings in the names of all the canons residentiaries in his roll for full distributions, though some of them seldome appeare in the church.

Vide Dr. Barnston's answer, etc.

I present moreouer that the canons residentiarie, and all other the dignitaries and præbendaries of the church, doe not weare theyr square capps according to the 74th canon and the auncient customes of this church.

Let it be done.

Lastly, I present that there is a great scandall and reproach raysed agaynst o'r church, in the city and the parts neare adioyning, because Dr. Seward hath procured a separation of a kinswoman of his from her husband, one George Churchouse, vpon pretence that he vsed her cruelly; yett the man is commonly reputed a very gentle and meeke man, and shee is reported to haue behaued herself in such manner towards him, as might mooue him to some violent courses. Since this separation, Dr. Seward hath cast him into prison vpon an action of account, and hath deteyned him there now 13 moneths, and in the meane time he hath caused his kinswoman to pursue her husband in the Ecclesiasticall Court, for not giuing her alimonie, according to the sentence of separation, and he remaynes excommunicate at that her suit: whereas his whole reuenue is little more then 30*l.* by the yeare, and all that hath been spent in the prison for his necessary sustenance there; and in all this time of his miserie his wife hath beene intertayned by him in Dr. Seward's house, and maintayned by him after a costly manner. And although the deane and chapter did giue warning vnto Dr. Seward, that he should not suffer one Will'm Shackle to come in his howse whiles his kinswoman remayned there, because of some rumours that were spread abroad, yett hath the Dr. ordinarily receiued him into his howse, and suffers him to come frequently, almost daily thither.

Vide Dr. Barnston, his answer.

V. Dr. BARNSTON'S additional answer.

These are to bee added to my p'ticular answer:—

There is a peece of land in Meere, in Wiltshire, called Meer-garden, w'ch certainly belongs vnto ye deane and chapter (wee haue good deeds for it and other evidences), w'ch Deane Gorden demised as his peculiar, and the deane and chapter confirmed it by error (as may bee supposed). Deane Bolle (now my L. of Rochester) would needs continew it, though the deane and chapter opposed, for the right and title of ye land yealdinge vnto ye pr'sent lease, w'ch their pr'decess'rs had confirmed. Our pr'sent deane was never mooved in it.

The lands and meanes of ye children-quiristers are now in a course, and haue beene these 40 yeares (and p'haps more) w'ch I thinke not agreeable to their foundac'on, and they cohabit not as they should, and as longe agoe they did, but not of late. These 2 things I speake of, in discharge of my conscience, and for the pr'servac'on of titles of inheritance; and the rather because I thinke that if they bee not now rectified they will ever goe wronge.

It'm, Mr. Thornburgh the elder holds an hospitall, as maister thereof, neere Wilton. The revennewes he takes to himselfe, alloweing the poore but very litle.

The corall vicars haue a hall, where they have in my tyme taken their com'ons together, w'ch now they haue left altogether.

JOHN BARNSTON.

Endorsed:—

1. To speake with Mr. Deane about this lease. And ye chorist'rs.
2. To call Thornburgh to an accompt about this hospitall.
3. The vicars choralls, &c.

VI. Dr. BARNSTON to Sir NATHANIEL BRENT, Vicar-General.

Right worthy and w'rshipfull Sir; very gladly would I have beene your hoste, and intended to haue written to you to that purpase, but I am pr'vented. Had you advised w'th your lady, before you p'mised, I had beene as like as another man. Now, my hope is that you will be pleased to take a meale or two w'th me, for his sake that is gone, my Reverend good L. and your father-in-law.

I am bould here to acquainte you wth some things amongst many, before hand, concernge our church: supposinge thei may require some more consideration, then the shortnes of youre staye in this place, & the multitude of your occasions can afford you tyme to dispose of: hopeinge yt yf I erre by such anticipation, you will p'done me, and suppress it; since (God knowes) it is out of my good meaninge to the churche & to the service of God. So desyreinge you to remember my service to your good lady, I humbly take my leaue. Close, the 6th of May 1634.

Yours to be commanded,

JOHN BARNSTONE.

Endorsed:—

Fro' Dr. Barnston, Saru'.

In this l'r (he saith) he acquainted you wth some things before hand, The paper or note of w^{ch} things is not founde, &c.

They were such things as are p'sented by others.¹

Addressed

To the right w^rship'full S^r Nathaneel
Brent Vicar Generall to the Lord
Archbishop's Grace.

VII. "A REMEMBRANCE for the Church of Sarum in very many and necessary particulars."

Right Worshipfull, may it please y^u to take notice of some defects in the Church of Sarum, for remedy whereof wee have wayted for a visitation.

Our booke of auncient statutes is nether punctually obserued nor indeede acknowledged by most of vs to bee of any power. Answere wilbee made, wee are sworne to customes as well as statutes. And customes wee make or breake according to our ease or profit.

The commons and distributions to bee diuided yearely amongst the canon residents, (as it appeares both by statutes, and the foote of our yearely accounts), are due only to such as keepe hospitallity in their canonicall houses, and tender their diligent and p'sonall presence at church seruice at canonicall howers. Hospitallitye (when wee list to reside, for by custome wee reside as wee list) is

¹ Sir N. Brent's handwriting.

kept by some plentifully, by some domestically onely ; by some very scandalously as will appeare vpon inquiry. For our personall and canonick presence at seruice, except some one or two, it is very much and scandalously neglected. Of 760 canonick howers per ann., they are not 60 in the church ; of those 60, not 30 at second lesson ; of those 30, not 10 at the confession, no not at communions. For this, though wee have expresse statute agaynst it, and pænaltye, yett wee plead custome, and challenge and receyve co'ons. According to this neglect, our quyre and church seruice is vtterly destitute and naked of all cathedrall ornaments, I might say robbed, for about 40 yeares agone, they were solde and fowly. And beesydes the prouision to this purpose ordayned by our founders in their donations to the treasury and treasurer's place, is not exactly nor concionably disposd off, as wee suppose, to the originall meaning. But herein wee clayme custome.

By constitution, none but prebends shold preach on Sundayes in our church, none but in surplesse and hood, w'ch are now seen scarce once a quarter. Wee haue an Act with pænaltye and made in generall chapter by the byshop, dean, and all the prebends, That every prebend'ry shall ether preach himselve or substitute none but a prebend'ry, vnlesse the case bee extraordinary and sudden, the person eminent, and both case and person bee made knowne too, and approoued by the dean and maior parte of the chapter for a fortnight beefore. But herein the residents are most eminently faultye.

The seates in the naue of the church, graunted not long since to the maior and corporation for their conuenience to heare sermons, are now lately forsaken by a greater parte of the company, who are of the faction age'st the church, and now the seates doe rather pester then adorne the assembly. Dr. Barnston can well enforme vpon what conditions these seates were erected, and how they are broken, and the church seruice abused by sufferance of lectures at vnseasonable houres.

Our schooles for grammar and musick are not stricktly kept according to foundation, for wante of punctuall statutes and pænalties.

There are certayne articles agreed vpon beefore the L'd Byshop, beetwixt the chapter and vicars choraul for the encrease of the stipends of the lay vicars out of leases beelongs to the

vicars corporation. A necessary worke, and already beegann to bee putt in execution. But it is threaten'd already, and not vnlykely hereafter to be quarrell'd, vnlesse it bee confirm'd and established by y'r authoritye.

The chauncellour of o'r church shold read two diuinitye lectures euery weeke by foundation of his place. This is now turned lately to sermons vpon holydayes, w'ch might better bee spared, and returned to diuinitye lectures agayne, then so meanelly performed then now of late they haue been.

The fabrick and the accountes of it, the choristers prouision and instruction, the singing men and their absence, the library and well placing of the bookes, the poore and prouision for them, for all these wee haue good actes, but want diligence.

Y'u may please to take notice that in most parishes in Wiltshire, Dorcetsyre, and the westerne partes, there is still a puritane and an honest man chosen churchwardens together. The puritane alwayes crosses the other in repayres and adorning the church, as also in the presentments of vnconformityes, and in the issue putts some trick or other vpon the honest man, to putt him to sue for his charges hee hath been at for the church. Y'u shall find it at this instant in the parish of Beaminster in Dorsettsyre between Crabb and Ellery. The suit now depending.

Endorsed:—

I would haue you tender me an Answere w'th aduise what is fitt to be done in each particular; but ye seates to be remoued: iniunctions must bee made.

VIII. The answere of me RICHARD CHAUNDLER, p'bendarie of the p'bend of Lime and Halstock, founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum, made to the Articles ministred to the p'bendaries of that church by the most reu'end Father in God, Will'm, by God's prouidence Lord Archbp. of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan.

To the articles aforesaid: I cannot p'sent, for that I was admitted and installed into my p'bend butt fewe dayes before the visitac'on, and ministringe of the said articles, and so had noe occasion to enquire and looke into, the matters whereof pr'sentm't is required to be made: I am none of the residen-

tiaries of the church nor yett well acquainted wth my owne p^bend. Only to the 3 & 4th ar^les I confesse that besides this my smale p^bend, I am beneficied wth the rectorie of Wilton, in Wiltsh^r, neare Salisbury, where I liue, and keepe hospitallity; and shalbe ready in my turne to preache in the cathedrall church, and to p^forme what soeuer elce belongeth vnto me as a member of that church, beinge sworne when I was installed to obserue the laudable and lawfull auntient customes thereof, so farre forthe as they concerne me and my said p^bend or to this effecte.

RIC. CHAUNDLER.

Endorsed:—

Saru' ye Church, Mr. Chanderler's answer.

IX. The answers of FRANCIS MATKIN, ROB'T BOWER and EDWARD GOUGH, Prebendaries of Saru', May 21^o 1634^o.

Wee whose names ar vnderwritten have advisedly and deliberately perused the articles to be inquired of in the Metropolitanall visitac'on of the most Reverend Father in God, William, by God's providence Lord Archbishopp of Canterbury his Grace, Primate of all England and Metropolitan. In this pr'sent year of our Lord God one thousand sixe hundred thyrtie and fower, concerning the deane, canons, and prebendaries of the cathedrall church of Saru'.

I, Francis Matkyn, p^rbendary of Warminster, answer to the third article that at my first admission into the same I did sweare to observe such statutes and ordinances of the church, so far forth as they concerne myself and my voca'on in the same church, and ar not contrary to the lawes of this land.

To the fowerth article: I answer that I am possessed of the vicaridge of Andover, and of the rectory of Esthropp, in the diocesse of Winton, besyds my p^motion already had in this church.

To the 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 articles, I can say nothing.

FRANCIS MAKTYN,
Prebendary of Warminster.

I, ROBERT BOWER, prebendarie of the prebend called maior pars Altaris, aunswere to the third article that at my first admission

into the same, I did sweare to obserue such statutes and ordinances of the church, so farr forth as they concerne myself and my vocation in the same, and are not contrary to the lawes of this land.

To the fourth article: I aunswere that I am not possessed of any other ecclesiasticall living besides my p'motion aboue sayd.

To the 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 articles, I can say nothing.

ROBERT BOWER,

Præbendary of Maior pars Altaris.

I, EDWARD GOUGH, pr'bendary of the pr'bend of Yatesbury, doe answere to the third article that at my first admissio' into the same pr'bend, I did swere to obserue such statutes and ordinances of the church, soe far forth as they concerne myselfe and my vocatio' in the same church, and ar not contrary to the laws of this land.

To the fourth article: I answer that I am possessed of the rectory of Cheuerill magna, in the diocesse of Saru', besids my promotio' alreddy in this church.

To the 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 articles, I can answere nothing.

EDWS. GOUGHE,

Pr'bendary of the pr'bend of Yatesbury.

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- X. Answer of HUMPHREY GWYNN: is prebendary of Forthington [Fordington] and Writhlington and holds besides the parsonage of Esthendred [East Hendred], Berks.
- XI. Answer of THOMAS MASON: is prebendary of Alton Pancras, and holds besides the rectories of Wayhill [Weyhill] and North Waltham in the diocese of Winton.
- XII. Answer of JOHN RYVES, prebendary of Gillingham Major: was duly sworn on admission: is rector of Tarrant Gunville, Dorset, in the diocese of Bristol.
- XIII. Answer of MATHEW NICHOLAS, Doctor of Laws, and prebendary of Gillingham Minor: was duly sworn on admission, as he believes, holds the parsonage of West Deane, Wilts.

XIV. The answer of EDWARD DAVENANT, Dr. in Divinity.

1. To the 1st: I answer that I doe not know certainly the number.

2. To the 2d: I beleeve that there ar ancient lawes and statutes, but what they ar I never heard.

3. To the 3d: At my first admission I have sworne canonically obedience, and to observe the laudable customes of the church, but as for statutes, I remember not any mention of them in the oathe.

4. To the 4th: I answer that besides the prebend of Chesenbury and Chute, I have for ecclesiastical preferments the archdeaconry of Berkshire & for benefices the parsonage of Polleshott, in Wiltshire, and the vicaridge of Gillingham, in Dorsetshire.

20. To the 20th: I beleeve that there is care had for the due repairing of the cathedrall church, & edifices thereto belonging.

To the rest of the articles given in charge, I, being onely a prebend at large, & not resident among them who have the immediate care and government of the church, am able to say nothing.

EDWARD DAVENANT,

Prebendary of Chesenbury & Chute.

XV. The Presentment and answer of Mr. SIMON HOLDIPPE, prebendary of Yetminster secunda, JOHN HARWARDE, prebendary of Strotten [Stratton?], Mr. HENRY GOOD, prebendary of Yetminster prima, Mr. JOHN COOTH, prebendary of Grimston and Yetminster; Mr. JAMES WHITE prebendary of Husborn [?] & Burbadge [Burbage], and Mr. JOHN TOWNSON, prebendary of Highworth.

They were duly sworn. Mr. Cooth is parson of Shepton Mallet, and of Corton Dinham, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; & prebendary of Easton in Gordano, in the cathedral of Wells. James White is parson of Boscombe, in the diocese of Sarum. Henry Good is parson of Fisherton Anger, and vicar of Wilford [? Welford], in the same diocese. Simon Holdippe is parson of Ash and Deane, united; and John Harwarde is vicar of Wanborne [? Wanborough], Wilts.

The rest of the articles they cannot answer.

XVI. The answer of CHARLES ROBSON, prebendary of Stratford, and NICHOLAS ANDREWES, prebendary of Ilfracombe.

To the 3d, they say that they were sworn to observe the customs of the church, and know knowing imposed contrary to the law. To the 16th: Sermons are constantly performed on Sundays and holidays. The holy sacrament administered once a month: on week days they have no lectures or sermons. To the 18th: The officers whom they know belonging to the church, they conceive sufficient, but know not what the statute requires. To the 19th: They know not the number of the choristers, but conceive them to be under the charge and tuition of Mr. Gyles Tomkins, their master. To the 20th: As far as they know all things are sufficient and well; to the rest they have nothing to say.

(To be continued.)

GILBERT WHITE'S WILTSHIRE FRIENDS.

THE centenary of Gilbert White of Selborne occurring in June 1893, may perhaps be admitted as a reason for the insertion of a note of his association with some members of one of the oldest of the Wiltshire families.

Smart Poore by his wife Elizabeth left two sons, Edward Poore of North Tidworth, who died in 1787, and George Poore of Devizes, commonly known as "Counselor Poore". This Mr. George Poore married a daughter of . . . Philips of Devizes, and had issue Edward Poore of Tidworth, who resided for the most part abroad, and died at Rome in 1803; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane. Elizabeth was married to W. Dyke of Syrencot, in the parish of Figheldean, Esq., who on inheriting the property of his maternal uncle, Edward Poore (the younger) of Tidworth, assumed the name of Dyke-Poore.

This group of worthies were among the most intimate friends of the Rev. Henry White, the brother of Gilbert White, and the great naturalist himself met them frequently when on visits at Fyfield Rectory, Hants, where his brother held the living twenty-six years. The Rev. Henry White, indeed, for a considerable time acted as curate at N. Tidworth, and almost invariably spent

part of the Sunday at Mr. Poore's, where he constantly met the Counsellor; Gilbert White, on some occasions, being of the party.

We have this information from some very interesting diaries kept by the Rector of Fyfield, now in the possession of the Rev. F. G. Holbrooke, Rector of Kimpton, from which the following description of a Wiltshire seat is extracted:

"1783, May 16. Rode with E. W. jr., C. H. W. and dined at Syrens Cot, quite a single track over ye wide Down, shady pleasant riding though the hottest day this year, much water remaining in long bottom of ye Land Springs from the back of Chidbury Hill. Mrs. W. could not go, went to bed ill of a cold. Two of ye little Pigs killed by ye Sows lying on them, 1 last night, 1 to-day. Downs look more bare and brown than ever remembered, many farmers think they must return to foddering with hay. Some in ye Avon Bourn have actually begun, Mr. Dyke says. Polygala Bloom looks bright among ye brown grass. Barley said to advance from 30 shillings to 36 shillings at Warminster Market. The most magnificent Horse Chestnut tree ever seen is now growing in Mr. Dyke's garden in vast vigour and Strength, and seems not to have attained to its full size; its bloom is destroyed and leaves injured by the late frost. He moved the fence of his garden to take this tree in from ye meadow adjoining. Beech trees scorched totally brown as in Decr. in ye plantations at S. Tidworth, at ye N.W. corner."

Another day's outing resulted in this interesting record:

"1781, February 20th. Expedition to ye Duke of Queensbury's and Stonehenge. *Metaque fervidis vix avitata rotis*. Thus ye ancient Druids, etc. House at Amesbury much altered by ye present Duke; the approach now on the side next the turnpike. Pictures likewise differently placed, and some taken away. Lady Forbes and Lady Clarendon possess the other half of this grand collection of portraits by Vandyke and Lely which were formerly all to be seen together at Cornbury Lodge, Oxfordshire."

"February 22nd. Paper covering at ye Duke of Queensbury's new Kitchen and cart house: very light, beautiful and elegant, but, qu. whether durable and how expensive."

Penton Mewsey, Andover,

R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, F.S.A.

May 1893.

GREAT CHALFIELD CHURCH.

IN continuation of the notice of "Great Chalfield Manor House" in Part I, page 1, we now give an illustration of the west



front of the church adjoining, which bears evident signs of an even greater antiquity than the Manor House. The church is dedicated to All Saints'. We quote again from Mr. Walker, who, in Pugin's *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, gives so many beautiful engravings of the different parts of the church, and also

contributes the best account of the history of the rectory, as well as of the manor. He says :—"In 1308 a chapel existed here, to which 'Walterus de Chaldefeld' presented 'Wms. de Cumbe', the wall of which still remains, forming the body of the present church—the west window having been an insertion, and the bell turret an addition of later date. The porch, also, which is peculiar and of elegant design, seems to have been added, together with the present west doorway, about the time of Henry VII. Thos. Tropenell, who built the manor house, erected a beautiful chantry chapel to the south, and enclosed it with a rich stone screen, of excellent workmanship, adorned with the arms of the family, showing the descent from the Percys, to the time of erection. A chancel must have existed eastwards of the present church, which has been rebuilt, and in 1775, added to southwards, to the extent of the chantry chapel, when an arch was cut through the east wall of this chapel, by which the cornice of the ornamental oak ceiling was injured. The floor of the church was raised 1 foot 8 inches in 1765, and the whole church white-limed and painted. By the former, the base of the stone screening which had before been removed to its present position, namely, under the arch between the church and the chancel, was buried, the screen itself was much injured, and some elegant fresco paintings on the walls of the chantry chapel were covered, portions of which now are visible, and although the present (1836) worthy rector, the Rev. Richard Warner, is most anxious to have these renovated, they are so completely destroyed by this barbarous practice, that they must only remain as proof of the magnificence of past ages. Mr. Warner has done much towards restoring other portions of the church, particularly the west window, and has enriched the other windows with stained glass."

The illustration is from a pen and ink drawing by Mr. Albert Starling, lent by Mr. Wm. C. Dotesio, of Bradford.

WILTSHIRE WORTHIES.

II.—**Humphrey Henchman**, who was Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury at the time of Archbishop Laud's Visitation, and assisted largely to draw up the replies to the Archbishop's queries,

is noticed as follows in the *Magna Britannia*, with addition (1731), vi, 179:—

“Humphrey Henchman, Doctor of Div., was a son of Thos. Henchman of Cripplegate, London, skinner, and being educated in Clare Hall, Cambridge, became Fellow of that House. His merit made way for his preferment, which being known, he was promoted in the Church of Salisbury to the Chantorship in 1622, and Prebend of South Grantham first, and then of Teynton. He was a great sufferer in the times of confusion, and, therefore, being forced to conceal himself, we find little of him, but that after the Battle of Worcester he was very instrumental in forwarding His Majesty King Charles II's escape into France, when he came in disguise to Salisbury, insomuch that the King ever after valued him for his prudent management as well as loyalty. After that King's restoration, upon Dr. Duppa's removal to Winchester, he was nominated to the See of Salisbury, where having sat about three years, he was translated to London, upon the removal of Dr. Gilbert Sheldon to Canterbury, and then he was made Lord Almoner. He died in Oct. 1675, and gave £767 to S. Paul's.”

Ivy-Church.—The name of this Religious House cannot be referred to Ivy, as the other name, “Ivied Priory”, given by Mr. Warry appears to suggest. The locality of Ivy-Church, in all probability, takes its name from St. Iwig, who is described as “*alumnus Sancti Cuthberti*”, a pupil of St. Cuthbert (*Capgrave*, p. 201). The Hyde Register, just published by the Hants Record Society (Brit. Mus., Stowe MS. 906), in its narrative of the Resting-places of English Saints, states “Thonne resteth Sancte Iwig and Sancta Eadgyth on Wiltune”; that is, “Then rest St. Iwig and St. Eadgyth at Wilton.” Ivy-Church is very near Wilton. It may be reasonably assumed that the body of St. Iwig, resting at Wilton, attracted local attention, and was the cause of a church being dedicated to him in the immediate neighbourhood. Further, it may even be that the reliquiæ of the Saint, of whom nothing is known in Wilton history, were translated to the church which bore his name.

W. DE G. BIRCH.

New Theory of Stonehenge.—With reference to the note on this subject in our last, Mr. Walter T. Blacket writes to call attention to the fact that this is no “new theory”, but was broached in a work by Mr. W. S. Blacket published some years since, entitled *Researches into the Lost Histories of America*. A chapter in this book is devoted to the structural remains of Western Europe, and it is endeavoured to show that “the mysterious stones, earthworks, cyclopean erections, and sculptures, which have created so much discussion among antiquaries, but which have never received any satisfactory elucidation, are the works of those Atlantides and Oceanides, whom Plato and others bring into Europe at the outbreak of real history.” The conclusion drawn from his arguments is that “the Apalacian Indians, with their priests and medicine men, must have been the builders of Stonehenge. That grand and marvellous erection, therefore, attests the truthfulness of Plato when he brings into Western Europe a great conquering people from beyond the Pillars of Hercules.” A projected paper of this author, tracing the movements of the Atlantides on this side of the Atlantic, would no doubt be of much interest.

Corton and Wanborough, Wilts.—Deeds referring to these two places are included amongst the manuscripts belonging to St. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford. In the *Fourth Report* of the Historical MSS. Commission they are described as follows:—

“The manor of *Corton*, with the advowson of the free chapel, in the parish of Hilmarton, was sold to Bishop Waynesfete by Thomas Danvers in 1482, for 200 marks. The deeds relating to it amount to 104, reaching from 1220 to 1556, and include some from the families of Bradenstoke and Hungerford. The chapel was suppressed in 1548, 2 Edward VI, and the revenues seized by the Crown, a pension of 60s. being assigned to the last incumbent, William Standyshe.

“*Wanborough*.—Here in 1270 a chapel (dedicated to St. Katherine) was erected by Emelina de Lacy, Countess of Ulster, and widow of Stephen Longspee, and endowed for the maintenance of two chaplains. The original deed is wanting, but there is a copy, made in the fourteenth century, and it is recited at length

in confirmations by Roger la Souzche and Ela his wife, and Maurice Fitz-Maurice and Emelina Longspee his wife (the Countess Emelina's two daughters), and by the Bishop of Salisbury, in 1274. There is also a confirmation by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. The chapel was granted to Bishop Wayneflete by Francis, Viscount Lovell, as patron, in 1483. One hundred and eleven deeds, from 1233 to 1519, including five by Stephen Longspee, twelve by the Countess, and five by her daughter Emelina. The seals are in many instances remarkable for their beauty. Those of Stephen Longspee have in some instances the 'Long Sword'. Those of his wife are of two types: one, the 'secretum', a lion rampant, with a tree as a crest; the other, the 'sigillum', a full-length female figure, with the 'Long Sword', and three leopards' faces on either side. Her daughter Emeline uses a seal of more elaborate and varied design, retaining one female figure, and adding the motto:

'Folest ki me brisera,
Force li a ki la lettre va.'

There is a remarkably fine and large seal of John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, attached to a deed of 1329, the ornamentation of the obverse of which seems almost unique. The shield of arms (chequy) having deer and trees on either side, while below is a pond with two swans; the counter-seal bears a knight armed *cap-a-pie*, with sword drawn, and horse caparisoned with the same. A short inventory, made in 1484, of the books, plate, vestments, etc., belonging to the chapel, records that in a small gilded chest, filled with the relics of divers saints, were preserved, in particular, 'Zona sanctæ Katherinæ et ampulla de oleo ejus.'

Romano-British Urns found at Pewsey.—An interesting archæological discovery has recently been made near Pewsey. Some workmen digging for stones in a field came across parts of three Romano-British urns about 18 inches under the ground. These the tenant of the farm carefully preserved, and asked Mr. B. H. Cunnington, Hon. co-Curator of the Wiltshire Archæological Society's Museum at Devizes, to come and see them and the place where they were found. On visiting the spot, and making further excavations, Mr. Cunnington came across an urn buried

in the kiln in which it was most probably burnt. The pieces have since been put together, and are fairly perfect. The largest of the urns stands $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and is 54 inches round in greatest diameter. The lining of the kiln-burnt clay was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and measured about 36 inches diameter, and 30 inches deep. A great variety of broken pottery, some hand-made, and some made in a potter's wheel, were found; in fact, parts of nearly twenty urns, but such small fragments that it is impossible to put them together. The urns have for the present



been deposited in the Wiltshire Archæological Society's Museum at Devizes, and it is hoped they will find a permanent resting-place there. Further explorations will probably be made after harvest. As we understand Mr. Cunnington intends to read a paper on the subject at the Wiltshire Archæological Society's Annual Meeting at Warminster, next month, we refrain from giving any further particulars.

Queries.

Sarsen and Sarson.—There is naturally a great deal in the *Wilts Archæological Magazine* about these stones, so familiar to dwellers on or near the Plain. Two derivations seem to have respectable authority:—(1) Aubrey's, who says they are called by the people *Sarsdens* or *Sarsdon* stones, and connects them with *Sersden*, a village, as he says, two or three miles from Andover, by which he means the present *Sarson*, a tithing of Amport. *Sarsden* in Oxfordshire is apparently a variant of the same place-name (Aubrey in *W. A. M.*, iv, 333). (2) One apparently as old as the seventeenth century, connecting the name with *Saracen*, in the sense of heathen, outlandish; see esp. Prof. T. Rupert Jones' able paper, "History of the Sarsens", *W. A. M.*, xxiii, pp. 128 foll. In regard to the first, Canon Jackson went over to *Sarson*, and could not find any trace of the stones. Is it not, however, possible

to make further inquiries in the neighbourhood? The stones are often seen as foundations, as well as walls, and as guards at road corners, rubbing-stones for cattle; when broken up they are used for pitching as well as walling.

JOHN SARUM.

Kinwardstone.—This, the largest hundred in Wilts, seems to have taken its name from a block of sarsen stone, which remained *in situ* till about 1835-40, when it was destroyed, partly by accident, partly on purpose. It stood by the south side of the Roman causeway, a little west of Conholt Park, in the angle formed by the turn of Dummer Lane southwards to Chute. A similar block lies almost opposite, on the other side of the road, worn into a shape something like Assyrian sculpture. Is "Kinward" a man's name, or is "Kine-ward", like "Hayward" (originally), a name of employment? If so, was he an officer known to the Anglo-Saxon constitution of the hundred or manor court. There is a manor called *Chinwardestune* in Somerset; see Eyton's *Dorset Domesday*, p. 77. The first part of the name is no doubt the same, but the second is of course *-tun*, not *-stan*.

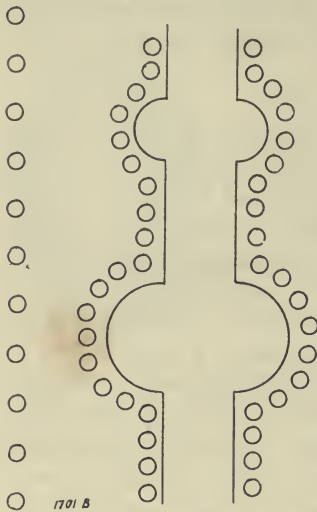
J. S.

The Burgesses of Marlborough.—The *Magna Britannia* says that "here was anciently an odd custom used at the admission of a Freeman into the Corporation, which we cannot omit, though 'tis now (1731) laid aside, viz., every person, at the taking up of his freedom, gave the Mayor a couple of greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull, to which the arms of the Town seem plainly to refer, being blazoned thus:—Party, per saltere *gules* and *azure*, on the first quarter *gules* a bull *argent*, on the second, *azure*, a capon or cock *argent*, the third as the second, and on the base *gules* are three greyhounds currant *argent*, between two roses *gules*." What was the origin of these gifts, which must have been rather costly in ancient times? The donation was afterwards, I believe, commuted for the sum of five pounds.

HISTORICUS.

Yew Grove at West Cholderton.—At West Cholderton, Wilts, is a "Yew Grove" of about four acres. Through it runs an ancient boundary dyke N.E. by S.W., of which the continuations are lost in arable land and in the garden of Cholderton House, which was

built in 1690. The yews are planted, for the most part, in rows,



○ like the columns of a church, which has nave and aisles.
 ○ There are two circles in the main avenue, as shown in plan. The avenue is nearly
 ○ 250 yards long. The church of St. Nicholas Choldreton
 ○ (Cholderton) was given to the monks of St. Neots
 ○ (Huntingdonshire), about 1175. Had they a house
 ○ here; and may the "Yew Grove" have been their cloister
 ○ garth? Some of the trees are over 70 feet high. There
 ○ is, I am told, a somewhat similar avenue of yews at a

Farm between Wantage and Newbury, where was a religious house. In the grove at Cholderton is the base of a Norman column, of the common pattern, with "horns" at the corners. At the destruction of Amesbury Abbey a Cholderton man bought much carved stone.

L. S. D.

The Great Bedwin Encaustic Tiles.—The beauty of the tiles in the church at Great Bedwin is well known, but is it so well known that a manufactory for these once existed in the place? Bloxam, in his *Gothic Architecture*, mentions the fact of the discovery of a kiln, apparently about fifty years since. Other kilns have been found at Great Malvern and St. Mary Witton, near Droitwich. The tiles from Great Bedwin are described as of the most elegant designs. Has any record been published of the finding of this kiln, and of any tiles or fragments gathered on the spot?

RAMBLER.

"Reading for life" (p. 34).—Was this ever a very frequent form of trial; and under what circumstances was it used? At the reference given above, the prisoner was found guilty of what he said was a false charge, stealing a tame buck, and then was

put to "read for his life". I take it that had he not been able to read the passage selected for him, he would have been executed. As he passed the ordeal, he was merely branded. Perhaps some legal reader of *W. N. & Q.* can give particulars of this curious procedure. K. P.

Image found at Warminster, 1791.—The following communication, with the drawing, appears in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1791. No explanation seems to have been forthcoming:—

"Annexed you have a rough sketch of a figure found a few



1791 A

days since in pulling down part of a very old building in this town, that has always been known by the name of, and supposed to have been a nunnery. It is as large as the original, and appears to be made of earth, has a very high varnish, is very black and light, and has lost the legs, and a small part of the bonnet on the left side. It seems (from two holes under each arm) to have been suspended by a string, and may probably have been worn by the owner. If you favour it with a place in your magazine, in all probability some of your correspondents may discover what it is meant to represent."

Is the relic still in existence, and where was the nunnery referred to situate? Perhaps some reader of the present day can throw some light on the "find".

A. L. C.

Population of Wiltshire at the time of the Domesday Survey.

—This is given as 10,749, twice the population of Worcestershire, which was 4,916 only. Mr. Sharon Turner, in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, considers these figures as representing so many families, and takes five as the general average of persons in a family, thus bringing up the total population of Wiltshire to 53,745. What grounds had Mr. Turner for his assumption of the family as the unit in the Domesday survey? Fifty-three thousand means a very large rural population for those days.

RUPERT.

Trowbridge Bells.—What truth is there in Bodman's account of the origin of ringing a bell morning and evening at Trowbridge? His statement is as follows:—"The ringing of Trowbridge bell happened once at the very juncture of time when a traveller had lost his way between Trowbridge and Hilperton, who immediately set up his staff on the spot where he was when the sound reached his ears, and by which means he found his way to the town; and went, when it was day, and found the staff, and purchased the piece of land, and gave it to the use of ringing the bells for ever. Now sane persons may be disposed to object to this because it is not a written record. So the Deist rejects all revelation, because there are some things which are beyond his beclouded reason; but though men do not live for ever to declare facts as witnesses to the action itself, yet the Israelites could be satisfied from positive demonstration, that there were twelve stones in Gilgal, and that there was a Red Sea, and a great number of demonstrative evidences to prove what was written of these things. And so I say here, there is a piece of land called 'bell land', at the eastern border of the parish, and it is exact in form like a bell. Now, I have taken considerable pains to prove the thing to be a fact, which, I trust, will at once satisfy the candid, and prevent the caviller from racking his brain to find out a specious objection to the tradition respecting bell land, and ringing the bell at four in the morning and eight at night during the winter half year."

A. B.

Richard Reynolds (or Raynold), Sheriff of London.—Richard Reynolds (or Raynold), son of John Reynolds, mercer, London, took up his freedom by patrimony in 1504, was Warden of the Mercers' Company in 1521, and again in 1531, and Master in 1534. He was also Sheriff of the City in 1532, and died about 1543, being buried at St. Pancras, Soper Lane.

On February 24th, 1534, he received the following grant of arms from the Heralds' College. Arms : Ermine, a fesse dancetté between three leopards' faces *or*. Crest : A cock *argent*, armed *or*, combed, wattled, winged, and tailed *gules*.

I have recently discovered that an old silver seal in the possession of my family, which has been settled in Wiltshire (originally in the neighbourhood of Luckington) for about two centuries, bears the coat-of-arms above described ; and it would therefore appear that the family is descended from the London sheriff.

I should be extremely obliged to any reader of *W. N. & Q.* who could give me information respecting this Richard Reynolds or his descendants, especially for such as would enable me to trace the connection. Also I should be glad to know of any other family of Reynolds using these armorial bearings.

Swindon, Wilts.

HERBERT W. REYNOLDS.

Rev. Hugh Stephens, Sarum.—Among the Towneley MSS. at Burnley is a MS. described as beautifully executed in the handwriting of the present century. It is entitled "Lusus Sarisburienses, sive Epigrammatum elegantissimorum delectus ex omnibus tum veteribus tum recentioribus poetis apud Græcos et Latinos accurate decerptus". The author appears to have been living in 1814. Was he beneficed in the city? Z.

Henry Sherfield, of Lincoln's Inn.—What was the connection of this individual with Salisbury? His name appears among the Carew MSS., at Crowcombe Court, Somerset, as defendant in a case in the Star Chamber, 6th Feb. 1632—the King's Attorney *v.* Henry Sherfield. The cause of the action was the destruction of a window of The Creation in the parish church of St. Edmund's at New Sarum. The sentence was imprisonment in the Fleet, a fine of £500 to the King, and an acknowledgment of the offence to the Bishop and other persons to be called by him. Z.

Replies.

Salisbury Bell Foundry.—I cannot add to the list of founders as given by “H. L.” in your last number, but it may be of interest to note that a bell supposed to have been cast at Salisbury by one of the Purdues is still in existence so far away as Greenock, Scotland. A writer in the *Scottish Antiquary* (April 1893) thus describes it: “The bell which for about two hundred years hung in the belfry of the original Parish Church of Greenock was, about sixty years ago, removed when the church was condemned as unfit for occupancy as a place of worship, and suspended in the spire of the new West Parish Church, in which it still serves as a chime. Its dimensions are 18 inches in length, 12 inches in circumference at the apex, and 4 feet 6 inches at the mouth. It has a sharp, clear sound, but its tongue is now silent, the chime being produced by the back stroke of the hammer attached to the large bell which is rung for public worship. The old bell bears the following inscription: FOR THE CHVRCH OF GRINOK, the date 1677, and the letters R. P. Between these two letters are figures or emblems representing three small bells placed in triangular form * * *, apparently the motto, crest, or trade-mark of the maker—and further down the mediæval words: VIVOS VOCO MORTUOS PLANGO FULGURA FRANGO. It has been suggested that the letters R. P. are the initials of *Richard* or *Robert Purdue*, famous bell-founders in Wiltshire. The word CHVRCH employed instead of KIRK would seem to indicate that the bell had been cast in England, not in Scotland, as the latter country appears not to have had in it, at that period, any person capable of casting a bell.” The date given on the bell would point to the Roger Purdue of Mr. Lukis’s list, who flourished 1650-1680, as the founder. Z.

The Rev. Thomas Holland (p. 41).—The official Patent Records give no details of Holland’s machine, as it was not then the practice to require a description of the inventions for which patents were granted. I am, however, able to answer Mr. Ruddle’s query from another source. It appears from Desaguliers’ *Course of Experi-*

mental Philosophy, vol. ii, pp. 431, 521, 525 (3rd ed., 1763) that Mr. Holland erected one of his engines at Lord Dilney's, at Wanstead, and another at Wilton, for the Earl of Pembroke. It consisted of a set of pumps of peculiar construction, worked by a water-wheel, and was intended to throw a jet of water for a fountain. Desaguliers gives drawings of the machine and discusses its merits and defects at very considerable length. It was ingenious but complicated, and is of no particular interest now, the chief characteristic being the production of a continuous jet, without an elevated cistern or reservoir. The same result would now be accomplished in a different way. "Mr. Holland", says Desaguliers, "being modest to a fault, was often cheated of the profits as well as the honour of his invention; for he was certainly the first who contrived to make a jet without a reservoir. But I will do his memory justice in respect to what came to my knowledge. A certain person, who wanted to be chosen representative for the town of Salisbury, undertook to supply that town with water, to gain his election by the merit and expense of that performance, and accordingly got Mr. Holland to put up one of his engines, which performed very well, but was himself so careless of his engineer as to let him be arrested for the work of the machine. Besides, he gave himself out as the author and contriver of the engine, calling it *his* water-engine. He made his late Majesty, and all the gentlemen and ladies that came with the King from Hanover, believe this performance to be his, and talked himself into the place of being Surveyor to the Board of Works. A late Right Honourable person, living near Mr. Holland, told me this and bade me make no secret of it. Afterwards this gentleman prevailed with his Majesty to let him erect one of these engines at Herrnhausen, which now performs very well, having for power the force of a whole river. But Mr. Holland had neither the credit of this machine nor any of the profit of it, though his Majesty paid three times as much as was agreed for. Mr. B—— took away Mr. Holland's smith and foreman, which is one John Cleeve (if not dead, still at Herrnhausen), and by this man the engine was put up, though he now and then, wanting his master, found considerable difficulties" (pp. 526-7). It ought not to be difficult to identify this Mr. B. who attempted to bribe the electors of Salisbury by supplying them with water. In all probability he failed,

as the electors of those days would require something stronger than cold water.

75, *Dartmouth Park Road,*
London, N.W.

RICHARD B. PROSSER.

William of Malmesbury (p. 40).—Perhaps the following may be of interest to your correspondent D. M. While precentor and librarian of his abbey the author of *Gesta Pontificum* wrote in addition *De Gestis Regum*, translated into English by Rev. J. Sharpe, *vide* Bohn's Series; *Historia Novella*, dedicated to Robert Earl of Gloucester; *Life of S. Wulstan*, and *Antiquities of Glastonbury*. May not the latter have been written from material in his own library, and from information furnished by sojourners at the abbey, without his being connected therewith?

Devizes.

F. C.

William of Malmesbury does not seem to have been officially connected with Glastonbury, but, having acquired popularity as a careful and accurate historian, he was employed by various houses to write on historical matters pertaining to their establishments. He was probably engaged in this way by the monastery of Glastonbury, and compiled the work which was entitled *Willelmi Malmesbiriensis de Antiquitate Glastoniensis Ecclesiæ Liber*; the only copy of which, now in existence, is one transcribed in the twelfth century, now in the possession of Trinity College, Cambridge. Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, writing of this work, says: "Malmesbury appears here to have been trammelled by his task. He had a certain quantity of materials placed in his hands, in order that he might elevate as much as possible the dignity of Glastonbury, and his critical scepticism seems frequently struggling against the servile performance of his task. . . . Yet he has as usual made the most of his materials, and given many curious particulars of manners and customs."

Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., of the British Museum, some years since compiled a list of William of Malmesbury's works, which appeared in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Literature, vol. x, New Series.

HISTORICUS.

St. Mary's, Old Sarum (p.41).—A church with this dedication can be traced back to very early times. A grant of Ethelburga,

queen of King Ina (*circa* 720), gave "to God, and the nuns serving God in the Church of St. Mary, in Sarisbyrig, the lands of Beddington, and other appendages", etc. Another grant, by Editha, relict of King Edward, also gave "to the support of the canons of St. Mary's Church in Sarum, the lands of Sceorstan in Wiltshire". Leland (*Itin.*, iii, 59) speaks of the "chapelle of our Lady yet standing and maintenid", but as if it was a part of the old Cathedral, of which he says "wherof now no token is" but this chapel. Leland wrote a hundred years after the date (1424) given by Sir R. C. Hoare as that of the last appointment of vicars to the chapel of St. Mary. C.

Sunken Chancels (Bradford-on-Avon, p. 41).—"Rambler" will find at least one other example in the county of this peculiar arrangement. The chancel at Avebury Church was so formed. One authority states that it is of Saxon origin. B. D.

Chariton Syllaberis, Archbishop of Dirrachium (p. 38).—May not this individual have been an Archbishop of the Greek Church? Dyrrechium, or Dyrrachium, now Durazzo, is a seaport in the province of Albania, on the Adriatic. It was anciently the most powerful maritime town of Illyria. I have no list of the hierarchy of the Holy Orthodox Church to refer to, but this suggestion may help D. As to the reason for his visit to Salisbury I can offer no solution, unless it was that his mind had been influenced by the prevailing unrest in religious matters in Europe at the time, and that he sought advice in England. C. J. C.

Notes on Books.

HAMPSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES.—Vol. VI of this work, dealing with the antiquities of the neighbouring county, has been sent us. As it appears in volume form only, the articles are of greater length than those usually found in similar publications, and the names of many of the authors are guarantee of sound knowledge of, and accuracy in, the subjects treated. The Hampshire Field Club's excursions are fully reported, and the account of their visit to Silchester is especially interesting. The Rev.

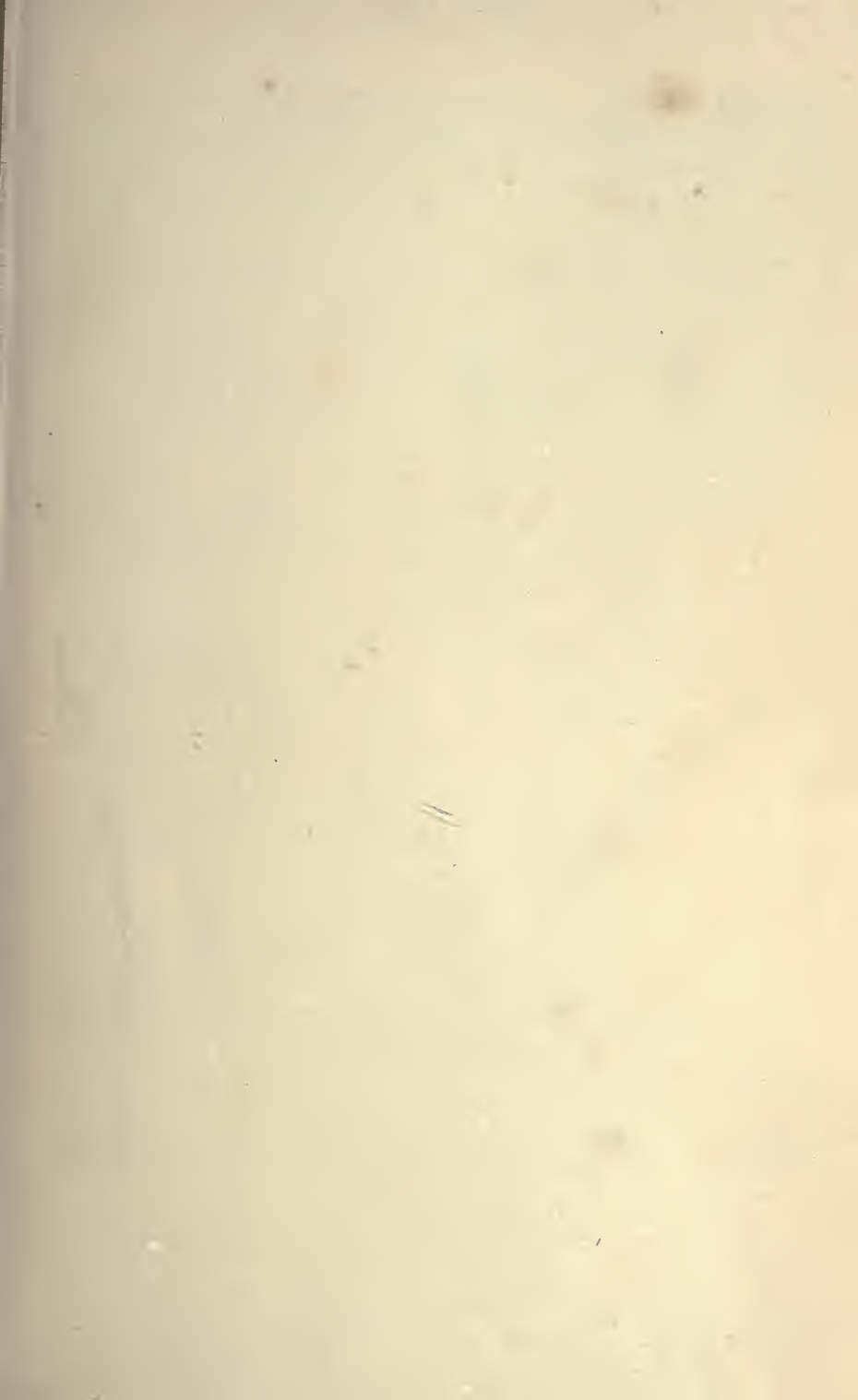
R. H. Clutterbuck's papers on Wherwell Abbey and Knight's Enham are full of research, and many original documents are given in full. Churchwardens' Accounts are a never-failing source of interest—but that attaching to those of the parish of St. John Baptist, Winchester, given in this volume, is much enhanced by the remarks of the eighteenth century transcriber, the original records not being now in existence. This is an article well worth reading, as many facts and customs are mentioned which we do not remember to have met with in any other Churchwardens' Accounts. Canon Jacob and Mr. T. W. Shore are also contributors to the volume.

THE new quarterly *Illustrated Archæologist* contains an article, with illustrations, of the Saxon doorway in Somerford-Keynes Church. A drawing is also given of a sculptured stone of Saxon date, but of strong Scandinavian character, preserved within the church. The Roman-figure built into the south wall of Tockenham Church is also illustrated.

Miscellanea.

THE Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society meet this year at Warminster, under the presidency of General Pitt-Rivers. The date fixed is the 26th, 27th, and 28th of July, and it will only need fine weather to make a visit to a neighbourhood abounding in interest thoroughly enjoyable.

REGULATIONS have recently been framed by a special syndicate at Cambridge, for the establishment of scholarships under the will of the late John Stewart of Rannoch. For these, natives of the counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester are to have a preference. The bequest will yield an income of about £500; and it is proposed that there shall be eighteen scholarships in all, of the value of £25 each, tenable for three years. The subjects to be taken are Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and sacred music.





HOB-NOB AND GIANT, SALISBURY.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1893.

A LIST OF WILTSHIRE PATENTEES.

(Continued from p. 69.)



THE following contains the remainder of the Wiltshire patentees down to October 1852, when the Patent Law Amendment Act came into operation.

No. 12,447. January 30, 1849.—ALEXANDER WILKINS, brewer, and WILLIAM STACEY, engineer, of Bradford, "Heating and boiling liquids."

No. 12,467. February 10, 1849.—JOHN GIBLETT, of Trowbridge, Gentleman, "Making woollen cloth."

No. 12,713. July 18, 1849.—ROWLAND BROTHERHOOD, of Chippenham, railway contractor, "Covering for railway trucks and canal boats."

No. 12,906. December 19, 1849.—WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey, Esquire, and THOMAS AUGUSTINE MALONE, of Regent Street, London, photographer, "Photography."

No. 12,989. March 7, 1850.—JOHN FOWLER, jun., of Melksham, engineer, "Improvements in draining land." Fowler was a native of Melksham, where he was born, July 11, 1826. He invented the drain-plough, which obtained honourable mention at the Exhibition of 1851. The *Jurors' Report* states: "But for

the American reapers Mr. Fowler's drainage plough would have formed the most remarkable feature in the agricultural department." He was also the inventor of the steam plough, and he received a medal for his machinery for steam cultivation shown at the Exhibition of 1862. He established large works at Leeds. His death, which was the result of an accident whilst riding, took place at Ackworth, Dec. 4, 1864. For a notice of his various inventions, see *Dictionary of National Biography*.

No. 13,182. July 17, 1850.—EZEKIEL EDMONDS the younger, of Bradford, cloth manufacturer, "Woollen fabrics."

No. 13,285. October 17, 1850.—JOHN FOWLER, jun., of Melksham, engineer, "Steam engines, forcing and raising fluids, irrigating and draining land, and machinery for cutting wood for drain-pipes and other uses." See note under No. 12,989.

No. 13,664. June 12, 1851.—WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey, "Photography."

No 13,721. August 14, 1851.—STEPHEN MOULTON, of Bradford, india-rubber manufacturer, "Preparing gutta-percha and india-rubber."

No. 14,230. July 20, 1852.—EMERY RIDER, of Bradford, manufacturer, "Treating india-rubber and gutta-percha."

William Henry Fox Talbot, whose name appears very frequently in the above list, was a man of singularly high scientific attainments. If it were possible to confer the title of inventor of photography, as now practised, upon any one individual, it would certainly be given to Talbot. He was not only eminent in this particular branch of science, but he wrote many papers relating to other physical subjects, for a list of which see the Royal Society's *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*. He was the son of William Davenport Talbot, by Lady Elizabeth Fox-Strangeways, eldest daughter of the Earl of Ilchester, and was born in February 1800. He was M.P. for Chippenham during the first two years of the reformed Parliament. He died at Lacock Abbey, September 17, 1877. See *The Photographic News*, September and October 1877, pp. 459, 462, 471, 474, 507. The Appendix to the English edition of Tissandier's *History of Photography*, 1878, contains a succinct account by Talbot himself of the various steps of his

discoveries. There is a portrait of him in *The Photographic News* for March 11, 1881.

It will be observed that a large number of patents relate to the woollen cloth trade, and are taken out by persons described as "clothiers", a term which is, I think, going rapidly out of use in that sense, if not indeed entirely obsolete. The "clothiers" in the current edition of the *Post Office Directory* seem to be persons who sell ready-made clothes, whilst the "clothiers" in the original sense of the word are called "Woollen manufacturers".

The following shows the local distribution of the patentees throughout the county:—

Amesbury 1	Market Lavington 1
Avoncliffe, near Bradford 1	Marlborough 1
Barford 1	Melksham 4
Bradford 7	Mere 1
Burbage 1	Poulshot 1
Chippenham 1	Salisbury 9
Chute 1	Shalbourne 1
Cricklade 1	Stanton St. Bernard 1
Devizes 4	Staverton 1
Dinton 1	Stockton 1
Kingswood 1	Trowbridge 7
Lacock 9	Westbury 1
Landford 1	Wilton 5
Limpley Stoke 13	Winsley 2
Maiden Bradley 1	—
	Total, 80

Dinton appears in the above list as the parish in which "Marshwood House" (see No. 1364) is situate. The patent contains no particulars as to the precise locality of the house, which seems to have been well known at one time. *The Gentleman's Magazine* (lvii, 640) contains a notice of the death at Tadcaster, on the 25th of June 1787, of Edward Whatmore, Esq., "of Marshwood House, Wilts," and announcements of the death of his widow and marriage of two daughters appear in subsequent volumes. Kingswood is not now in the county, having been added to Gloucestershire about sixty years ago. In the patent No. 2320 (see p. 6, *ante*) the patentee is described as of "Wokingham in the county of Wilts", but that is probably a clerical error, as the only place of that name that I can

find is in Berkshire. I have therefore omitted it from the summary.

Limpley Stoke comes first with 13, but that is entirely owing to the inventive activity of one person—Joseph Clisild Daniell, who, I think, must have been well known in the neighbourhood of Bradford. He took out nineteen patents in all, two dated from Frome in 1810 and 1819, and four dated from “Twerton Mills, near Bath”, in 1834, 1841, 1842, and 1845, respectively. These are, of course, not included in my list. In 1843 Daniell printed *An Address to the Agriculturists of the United Kingdom*, 8vo, 40 pp., in which he sets forth the advantages of his patent manure and cattle-food, patented respectively in 1841 and 1842. The pamphlet is of some interest as containing an account of his various experiments, but one can hardly think that his food could have been very nourishing, as it was composed mainly of ligneous fibre. It is dated “Winsley near Bradford, December 9, 1842”, though he is described in the patents as of “Twerton Mills, near Bath”. Lacock and Salisbury come next with nine each. In the former case the position is also due to one man, William Henry Fox Talbot, whose remarkable labours ought certainly to have received a more enduring and accessible record than a few scattered notices in periodicals.

Perhaps it is worth while contrasting the number of patents granted in each year:—

1624 ... 1	1799 ... 2	1838 ... 2
1716 ... 1	1801 ... 1	1839 ... 2
1740 ... 1	1803 ... 1	1840 ... 4
1741 ... 1	1804 ... 1	1841 ... 6
1743 ... 1	1805 ... 1	1842 ... 3
1757 ... 1	1806 ... 1	1843 ... 2
1766 ... 1	1824 ... 4	1844 ... 2
1773 ... 1	1825 ... 3	1845 ... 1
1780 ... 1	1827 ... 2	1846 ... 1
1783 ... 1	1828 ... 4	1847 ... 1
1784 ... 1	1829 ... 3	1849 ... 4
1789 ... 2	1830 ... 1	1850 ... 3
1790 ... 1	1833 ... 1	1851 ... 2
1791 ... 1	1834 ... 2	1852 ... 1
1792 ... 1	1836 ... 1	—
1794 ... 1	1837 ... 1	Total, 80

The entire cessation of patents in the county between 1806 and 1824 is remarkable.

Since the first portion of this paper was printed I have found in Britton's *Beauties of Wiltshire* (i, 137) a vague reference to a patent, which can be no other than that granted to Ignatius Couran and others, No. 578 (see p. 4, *ante*). Britton says that it was of great importance to the Wilton carpet trade, and that it was infringed in a most unscrupulous way by the Kidderminster manufacturers. Although that town seems to have been somewhat indebted to Wilton, the account of the matter given by the Rev. J. R. Burton, in his *History of Kidderminster*, does not quite bear out Britton's statement.

The following appears in *The Christian Observer*, for August 1802, p. 545 :

"Considerable alarm has been created in the county of Wilts, by the spirit of lawless violence which has manifested itself among the workmen in the woollen manufactories, in consequence of the introduction of a new machine for finishing the cloth, which supersedes, in a great measure, the necessity of manual labour. No fewer than eleven manufactories are said to have been destroyed by fire, and various other excesses have been committed. The appearance of the military, however, and the apprehension of some of the incendiaries, have put a stop for the present to these daring and dangerous proceedings."

It relates in all probability to Thomas Jotham's patent, mentioned on p. 65 ; but perhaps some of your readers will be able to supply trustworthy information on the point.

RICHARD B. PROSSER.

SOME WILTSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

(Continued from p. 62.)

Priest.—If the priest made a mistake in reading the Church Service on Sunday, it was the popular idea that one of his congregation, or at the least a parishioner, would die during the ensuing week.

Physic.—Some of the physic of childhood which I remember was horehound tea mixed with honey, for a cough. Goose grease rubbed into chest considered very efficacious for a cold on chest.

Rue tea, though for what ailment given I cannot remember. Linseed tea, a decoction of linseed, liquorice root, raisins, and sugar candy, was another remedy for coughs. Mutton fat chopped fine and boiled in milk, to promote perspiration, given for bad cold. Treacle posset was another remedy, and is believed in at the present time. Mint julep was given for flatulence. A "brewing o' chamomiles" was a promoter of appetite, if taken fasting. Dandelion-root tea was considered a great blood purifier. Tallow-candle, rubbed on the bridge of the nose, loosened a cold in the head. Carraways for medicinal purposes grew in every garden. Indeed, I might multiply these popular remedies *ad infinitum*.

Parsley.—Said to go to a very warm place and back before it sprouted.

Robins.—It was considered both cruel and unlucky to keep them in confinement; and I remember hearing of the death of a caged robin, which was the forerunner of endless troubles to the people who had confined it, though done out of charity, for the bird was half dead when found.

Rags.— "Mend your rags on your back,
You'll have money by the sack."

Shoulder-knots.—An infant's shoulder-knots, or ribbons, should not be tied into a bow till after it is christened.

Stairs.—A woman, after her baby was born, must go *up*-stairs before she went down. Baby, too, must mount before he descended, or he would not get on in life. In one case where there were no stairs to go up, the nurse of a friend of mine put a small box in front of a chair to make a step, which she begged the lady to walk up. When my eldest child was born the nurse carried him *up*-stairs the first time she took him out of the room. "For luck", she said, "will give the little fellow a chance, bless him!" But when the youngest juvenile came, his advent was a most prosaic affair; the London nurse was above these "old wives' fables".

To pass anyone on the stairs was unlucky. To fall upstairs, good luck; the sign of a wedding.

Sleep.—Hours of sleep: "Six for a man, seven for a woman, eight for a fool."

Another adage I learnt was—

“Early to bed, early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.”

Again—

“Pleasant dreams, sweet repose,
Shut the door on the doctor’s nose.”

Or—

“Pleasant dreams and sweet repose,
All the bed and all the clothes.”

Stockings.—It was considered lucky to put any clothes on inside out, stockings particularly ; to alter them was to change the luck. For the stocking to slip down over the shoe was a sign your sweetheart was thinking of you.

Supper.—It is tempting ill-fortune to leave the supper on the table all night ; friends of mine in Wiltshire, even in these over-enlightened days, are most particular to have the table cleared ; but I never heard them explain why they do so. Has it anything to do with the legends of the fairies ?

Teeth.—When, as children, a tooth fell or was pulled out, nurse used to put it into the fire with a pinch of salt, saying—

“Burn, burn, blue tooth ;
Pray God give me
Another new tooth.”

To show a child its face in the glass, within its first year, would make it cut its teeth on the cross.

Unlucky things.—To spill salt was unlucky ; take a pinch and throw it over your left shoulder to avert the ill-luck.

“Sing before breakfast,
You’ll cry before night.”

To go under a ladder, bad luck ; you must spit on the ground if you do, to change your misfortune.

To break a looking-glass meant seven years’ unhappiness.

You should never cut the hair or nails of children till they have turned their first year.

It was considered very unlucky to return to fetch anything you had forgotten on going out—especially to go upstairs after it. Many a time, when I have done so, the servant has said, “Oh !

let me go up instead, miss, or you'll sure to have bad luck while you're out."

Unfortunate to begin anything on a Friday. My mother never would engage a servant, or begin anything on a Friday.

Weather Signs.—Three white frosts, then rain.

To see the distant landscape very clearly—rain.

For the dew to hang about a long time meant rain.

Dog or cat eating grass, a sign of rain.

Cows to be frisky—wind.

Sun to draw water, or a halo round it—rain.

When the furniture creaked and cracked it was counted a rain-sign.

For the cat to wash over her left ear was another ; or if the frogs croaked much in the evenings. My cousin always went fishing on cloudy nights, as the fish bite so much better before rain.

"A red sky at night, the shepherd's delight ;

Red sky in the morning, the shepherd's warning."

If the red reflects over the sky at sunset, instead of keeping to the western horizon—rain.

"Mackerel-sky, more wet than dry."

"Mackerel scales and mares' tails

Make lordly ships to carry low sails."

Here is another version of "a red sky at night" :

"An evening red and a morning grey

Are sure signs of a fine day ; but

An evening grey and morning red,

Put on your hat or you'll wet your head."

"A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight,

A rainbow in the morning is the shepherd's warning."

"When the wind is in the east

It 's neither good for man nor beast."

"The wind in the south,

In the rain's mouth."

"Wind in the west

Is the wind at its best."

“Rain, rain, go away,
Come again next washing day.”

A Wiltshire version of—

“Rain, rain, go away,
Come again another day.”

The meaning, I suppose, would be that soft water is preferred for washing; this the rain supplies, and then fine weather is wanted to dry the clothes.

Swallows flying low, a sign of rain. And if the clouds came up against the sun, it boded a storm.

But the weather signs amongst the country folk are almost endless.

Warts.—I remember when I was quite small, seven or eight, my brother was much troubled with warts on his hands; so he was taken to an old lady, a Miss Yockney, who was to charm these warts away. I made fun of my brother's misfortune, and she told me if I laughed the same mischance might overtake me. A few days after I had a wart on my index finger, and a very long time it stayed there—for a punishment, I was told. This good body was famed for wart charming and other doctoring.

Windows.—The windows were always opened to let the New Year in, and someone must come in by the front door before anyone left the house, or it boded ill to the family.

Wedding Folk-lore.—It was unlucky to see the bridegroom till you met at church the wedding morning. The bride should never try on her wedding-gown, bonnet, or veil. I was not allowed to have mine fitted, or to put a stitch in it, nor was I permitted to take any of my half-worn clothes away with me; they were given away.

“To change your name, but not your letter,
Is for the worse, and not the better.”

“Three times bridesmaid, never bride.”

Bride should never keep her flowers; they are given to her dearest friend.

A bride's foot on coming home should not touch the threshold of her new dwelling; the husband must lift the wife over the doorstep.

My grandmother used to say that all a woman can claim when she was married was her wedding-ring and back comb; but the Rev. Thos. Hugo, a great antiquarian authority, when he officiated at my wedding, bade me take care of my "marriage lines", as they were all I could legally say was my own.

No doubt these old sayings are familiar to many, but their value would be enhanced by their being verified by others who know them perhaps under a slightly different wording. I am sure, too, they could be largely increased in number if any readers living in the outlying districts of Wilts would only take the trouble to collect some of these "superstitions with a meaning".

I hope to add to the list shortly, but as the wording of my notes is uncertain, I refrain from quoting till I have verified them.

A. L. CLARK.

KNIGHTHOOD COMPOSITIONS FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 54.)

No. 5698. A schedule of all such money as have been collected within the county of Wilts, by virtue of the Commission hereunto annexed for Composition for Knighthood, together with there (*sic*) names of those of whom it was received.

+ Robert Keynton of Westbury	.	.	£17	10	0
+ Thomas Bennett of Norton Bavant	.	.	28	0	0
+ Michael Drewe of the Devizes	.	.	10	10	0
+ Christopher Gardiner of Tynhedder	.	.	16	6	8
✓ V.P. ✓ William Turnor of Highway	.	.	17	10	0
+ Robert Hoode of Urchfont	.	.	10	0	0
× Thomas Goddard of Swindon	.	.	21	0	0
+ Henry Phillipps of Swanboro'.	.	.	10	0	0
+ John Trusloe of Beckhampton	.	.	14	0	0
+ Richard Mouse of Badberry	.	.	10	0	0
✓ J.P. ✓ Jeremy Gough of Beaneacre	.	.	10	0	0
Thomas Goddard of Marston	.	.	10	0	0
+ John Lord of Chisleton	.	.	10	0	0
+ Hugh Walters of Charleton	.	.	10	0	0
✓ V.P. ✓ Edward Longe of Mounton	.	.	28	0	0
✓ V.P. ✓ William Wallis of Trowbridge	.	.	28	0	0

v p.	Richard Awberry of Easton Percy	£10 0 0
x	William Clarke of Bringworth	10 0 0
v p	John Yerbery of Atworth	14 0 0
x	John Weston of Coate	23 6 8
	Edward Bainewards of Hillmerton	16 6 8
NORBORNE	John <u>Norhowne</u> of Studley	28 0 0
	Robert Hardinge, <i>als.</i> North, of Badberry	10 0 0
	Henry Collett of Badberry	10 0 0
	Thomas Hawkins of Chippenham	10 0 0
	Charles Aland of Langleyberry	10 0 0
	William Kinge of Mounton Fareley	32 6 8
	Zachary Power of Rudlowe	10 0 0
	John Duckett of Hartham	28 0 0
	Richard Dike of Turley	30 6 8
	Richard Goulston of Alderberry	10 0 0
	Bartholomew Tookey of New Sarum	10 10 0
	Thomas Sadler of Purton	10 0 0
	John Sadler of Overton	14 0 0
	John Webb of Winterbourne Dauntsey	10 0 0
	Robert Banes of New Sarum	12 10 0
	John Booth of ye Close, New Sarum	10 0 0
✓	Geo. Markes of Steeple Ashton	11 13 4
	Henry Martin of Steeple Ashton	11 13 4
	John Harris of Steeple Ashton	11 13 4
	John Markes of Steeple Ashton	11 13 4
	Edward Poore of Durrington	17 10 0
	Alexander Thistlethwaite of Winterstoe	28 0 0
	Richard South of New Sarum	10 0 0
	William Goddard of Tollard	14 0 0
	Robert Chivers of New Sarum	10 0 0
	Thomas Frye of Charlton	10 0 0
	William Grove of Gerrardston	14 0 0
	Thomas Clarke of Harkeston	11 13 4
✓	Richard Staples of Boram	10 0 0
	Tristram Light of Hampworth	10 0 0
	Edmond Hungerford of Chisberry	16 6 8
	Edward Mills of Chelston	10 0 0
	Gabriel Hutt of New Sarum	16 6 8
	Henry Reely (?) of Upton Lovell	10 0 0
	Henry Byley of New Sarum	10 0 0
	John Dove of New Sarum	11 13 4
	Edward Perrey of Hindon	10 0 0
✓	Sefton Jones of Westberry	24 10 0
	William Munioy of Budeston	17 10 0

MOUNTAIN

John Gifford of Mounton Deverell . . . . .	. £10 0 0
Augustin Mervin of Knowell Episcopi . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Andrew Duke of Bulford . . . . .	. 10 0 0
John Duke of Lake . . . . .	. 11 0 0
Thomas Bagley of Chisenberry . . . . .	. 11 13 4
Edmond Bath of Netherhaven . . . . .	. 11 13 4
John Sutton of Netherhaven . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Anthony Trottmann of West Amesbery . . . . .	. 10 0 0
William Windover of New Sarum . . . . .	. 11 13 4
John Penney of Stoke Herdon . . . . .	. 11 13 4
William Beach of Brixton Deuerell . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Jarvas Sharpe of Wilton . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Henry Goods (?) of Broad Chalke . . . . .	. 14 0 0
George Mervin of Knoell Episcopi . . . . .	. 10 0 0
John Stanex of New Sarum . . . . .	. 10 0 0
James Abott of New Sarum . . . . .	. 10 0 0
William Mathewe of Combe Bissett . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Jeremy Barnaby of Chitterne . . . . .	. 10 0 0
William Lucas of Fovant . . . . .	. 16 6 8
Robert Hillman of Upton Lovell . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Thomas Gyne of Alton Parva . . . . .	. 10 0 0
+ Robert Wansborough of Shruton . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Robert Gosborough of Shruton . . . . .	. 11 13 4
William Snowe of Winterborne-Stoake . . . . .	. 10 0 0
John Paradise of Chittway . . . . .	. 14 0 0
Edward Stratton of Bremble . . . . .	. 17 0 0
Robert Nicholas of All Cannings . . . . .	. 25 13 4
William Gore of Clapcott . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Richard Browne of Caulne . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Edward Snell of Christian Maulford . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Thomas Chafin of Milford . . . . .	. 17 10 0
John Batt of New Sarum . . . . .	. 10 0 0
William Sharpe of Wilton . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Anthony Davis of Avon . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Thomas Hide of Milton . . . . .	. 11 13 4
William Smith of Wotton Rivers . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Henry Blackborough of Tynhead . . . . .	. 17 10 0
Arthur Poore of West Harman . . . . .	. 10 0 0
John Bainster of Bramshawe . . . . .	. 10 0 0
William Davis of Woodford Parva . . . . .	. 11 13 4
Hercules Sturton of Langford Parva . . . . .	. 14 0 0
John Pancherton of Allington . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Henry Miles of Maddington . . . . .	. 10 0 0
Thomas Harris of Orcheston St. George . . . . .	. 10 0 0

William Barnes of Semley	£10 0 0
Thomas Tucker of Shrewton	10 0 0
William Smith of Shrewton	10 0 0
John Lowe of Caulne	10 0 0
Robert Hascoate of Semley	10 0 0
Edward Woode of Tollard Royal	14 0 0
✓ Edmond Day of Wilsford	10 0 0
John Hunt of Ham	14 0 0
Richard Kent of Bescome	10 0 0
John Foell of Tisbury	10 0 0
George Beach of New Sarum	10 0 0
Thomas Hancocke, sen., of New Sarum	11 13 4
John Hitchcock of Preshutt	10 0 0
Lawrence Hide of Heale	17 10 0
Thomas Woodcocke of Dydman	3 ^l 10 0
Henry Hide of Purton	17 10 0
Henry Sherefelds of New Sarum	35 0 0
Richard Sherfeild of Winterbourne Dauntsey	10 0 0
George Miller of Sheperedge Parva	14 0 0
Edward Martin of Uphaven	17 10 0
Edward Reade of Corsham	35 0 0
Edward Gilmore of Ridge	10 0 0
Thomas Smith of Foxeley	23 6 8
John Phipps of Sheperidge Parva	14 0 0
(BAYLIFFE) ✕ Henry Baiely of Chippenham, Esquire	25 0 0
John Walron of Little Hinton	10 0 0
✓ Edward Barrett of Tytherton Lucas	14 0 0
Nicholas St. John of Malbrough	14 0 0
John Cheney of Alton	10 0 0
✓ Richard Franklyn of Woodborough	10 0 0
✓ Geo. Provender of Alington	14 0 0
John Baiely of Lye and Wooley	10 0 0
William Fisher of Lydham Weeke	14 0 0
	£1,876 10 0

So the whole sum wherewith the Lord Gorges is now charged is one thousand eight hundred three score and sixteen pounds ten shillings this 23rd May 1631.

Signature of Theobald Gorges.
Henry (?) Hyde.

EDW. ALEX. FRY.

172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

✕ Henry Baylyffe, Esq of Monkton Chippenham who married, Ann Dantons.
Born 1563. Student Trinity College, of Lincoln, Counsellor at Law, BAILIFF of
Chippenham 1630 Died 1643/4. Buried at Chippenham February 28th 1643/4.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S VISITATION OF SALISBURY

IN 1634.—(*Continued from p. 79.*)

XVII. More particular & further answeares of JOHN LEE to the 3, 5, 8, 9, 15, 21, & 29 Articles of his Grace of Canterburie's Visitation of the Deane & Canons of the Cathedrall Church of Sar' in the yeare 1634.

To the 3 article J make this more particular & further answeare: That jn veteri registro we haue an ancient statute, wherein it is ordayn'd to this effect. That tam clerici quam laici Sar' diocesios (beinge tenants of the canons, & jnhabitinge in their prebends) who were become so vnmindfull & carelesse of the privileges & liberties of their church & statutes & customes of Osmund, founder of the prebends (w'ch had byn longe tyme inviolably kept) as to be drawne, & come, & appeare, & answeare in any other courte, then that of their owne lorde (or prebendarie), should for ye p'nicious example therby gyuen to others, incurre ye Maior Excom'unicat'n themselues. And that Nulla omnino exigentia vel in dono, vel assisa, vel aliqua alia consuetudine, ab epo' vel a quolibet alio fieri in prebendis eor'. Sed o'nes libertates, & o'nes dignitates plenarie et pacifice haberent, quas pr'dictus Osmundus habuit, cum eas in suo haberet dominio. Si quis autem hanc constitutionem p'uertere vel annihilare attentaverit, o'nem maledictionem omnium supradicto'r Epor' se noverit incursum & jn vltimo examine a consortio justii judicis, et æterni Dei alienum.

Afterward jn ye same register booke it is thus ordayned. Si jn aliqua pr'benda fuerint aliqua enormia seu notoria, et p' negligentiam vel jmpotentiam canonici seu p'curatoris ejus duraverint, inemendata, Dominus decanus seu alius ab eo missus visitationem faciet errataq; corriget, &c.

Now although J am neither jmpotent, nor negligent (in such sort as J conceaue is meant), nor absent, as diuerse of my predecessours (being no residentiaries, but either forrainers, or lyvinge in remote places) haue byn. Yet, (through ye concealem't of statute, or fraudulent suggestion of preced't (though injurious) custome, or through ye avarice of ye deane's register intendinge

his owne gaynes, as J suppose) my jurisdic't'n in my prebend of Calne hath byn invaded by ye deanes, & exercised in their triennial visitations for my tyme (1) for these 10 yeeres & vpwards. And (to ye best of my remembrance) J haue byn jnhibited about ye beginninge of Lent & visited about Michelmas, or neare half a yeare after.

Consyder of
ye rightes of
his prebend,
etc.

And further, though ye treasurer hath his consistorie in our Lady church where my Ld. BBp. & Mr. Deane haue theirs, and J haue (as I am informed, & as it seemes playne by statute to my vnderstandinge) episcopal or at least sufficient power of jurisdic't'n in my pr'bend of Calne (as J haue in ye corps of my dignitie, w'thout contradict'n or question), yet, for these 10 yeares of my treasurership, J haue byn depriued of all causes of jnstance (as suites about pewes & seates, &c.), & of all graunts of licencies for marryages (w'ch are ye matters of greatest p'fit in my court) w'ch haue byn all tryed & determined in Mr. Deane's court, whence all such licences haue byn hytherto graunted for my tyme; though they were graunted by my pr'decessours surrogate w'thout denyal or impedim't, as I am informed.

So that my fees for p' bats of wills & other fewe & poore p'quisites of my court are not suffic't to feed my followers & gyue to ye poore in such beseeming sort as J would and think J ought. So that, were it not for conscience of my duty & reformation of disorders, J would not vndertake ye iorneyes & ye paynes for the fees. Heerin J see no other refuge but humble suite to his grace, to settle such a statutable & just course, as may limitte, or rather (as J hope) enlarge myne & my successours power in this respect; and ye rather, for that J am informed of 3 pr'bendaries at large, who vpon attempt of ye like vsurpat'n in their jurisdictions, (beinge informed of their right) haue not betrayed, but defended it, & doe peaceably enjoy it. Though J suffer ye more wronge (as J take it) by ye power w'ch ye deane thinks he hath over a resident, w'ch in my jurisdic't'n, J am confident he hath not.

Where are
those three?

2ly, The syluer flagons, chalices & plates ordayn'd for com' unions & by statute com'itted to ye treasurer's charge & custody & kept by him (from ye beginninge) in ye stronge & sure place of our vestery about 8 or 9 yeares since (& neu'r before for ought J fynde or heare) were by consent of ye then deane &

Let this be
well ex-
amined.

chapter & in disgrace of ye treasurer, taken from thence & haue byn eu'r since kept in ye private houses of our com'iners & J know not whether applyed to their private vses, till they are to be vsed at com'unions.

To ye 5 article, w'ch referreth to ye 42 canon, & enquireth how ye ancient & laudable customes of our church enjoyed in ye sayd canon, are obserued. J answeare & complayne, that for these 8 yeares past or more, one ancient & laudable custome of ye two vergerers waytinge on ye treasurer to church & home againe, hath byn violently infringed, & as it seemes to mee, willfully suppressed, w'ch (for ought J eu'r heard) was never before any way hyndered, or so much as questioned. But by occasion of this controu'sie (w'ch J neu'r before heard was eu'r moved) vzt. [whether a junior canon obtayninge a dignitie ought to haue pr'cedence (in goinge, sittinge, or capitular subscribinge) before other single residentiaries his brethren, who were no dignitaries of our church] hath byn 8 yeares & vpwards & is yet suppressed, w'ch pr'cedence of a junior dignitarie before his seniours in residence, havinge no dignitie in this church both ground of statute, all our act-books, constant custome, & knowne exp'ience testifie to be ye dignitaries right. But the controu'sie about it (w'ch occasioned ye jnhibitinge of ye ancient custome of ye vergerers sayd waytinge) was thus carried.

For about half a yeare after J was treasurer, J neglected my right of precedence & chalenged it not, till J was admonished by my Ld. Byshop, that J wronged my place, yt I should look into my right & assume it. Wherupon J fayrely & mildly [asked] Mr. Deane (Bowl's) & ye chapters judgm't of ye point. Mr. Deane (beinge goinge from Sar') deferred his judgm't till his next returne (w'ch vsed to be very longe), Dr. Osborne & Dr. Seward plainly & earnestly denyed my right, w'th whome (ye next morninge J treated particularly & privatly againe. But they p'sisted & told me J must evict it, yf J would haue it. Therupon J-p'voaked to my Ld. Byshop ye jmediat visitour of ye deane & chapter, who, vpon a double convention & hearinge (w'th 6 weeks distance between to search our books for our seueral rights) the case seemed cleere to his Lp. & he decreed on my syde. But our chapter clarke was wrought to keep ye decree vnregistred. At Mr. Deane Bowl's returne, I was conuented & willed to submitte my cause

This would be well settled, and ye dignitaryes restored to theyr right, etc.

Yet I maruell how ye statut should appoynt but one verger for ye deane, etc.

of precedence to ye chapters judgm't & threatned to be putt out of ye chapter, yf J did it not. J replied, yt chapter were parties, & so no competent judges in their owne cause; & yt ye cause was allready judged by ye right judge & yt J should wrong my self & him yf J did retract it, w'ch J would not. Therupon (against all reasion, right, or former presid') J was com'anded to forbear ye chapter, till it pleased them to admitt me againe. J legally appealed to my Ld. Byshop, who cited them to answeare me in his consistorie. To w'ch they thought they were not bound, and therefore appealed to Sir Henry Martin, judge of ye Arches, where they tyred me, terme by terme, about 2 yeares, in my Ld. Byshops cause (wherin they pr'sum'de on my jgnor'ce, and kept me from com'inge to my owne suite for precedence. And all this was only at my owne charges. Jn ye end, J had sent'ce ag't them (but w'th taxation of costs w'ch J vrged not) yt they were rightly cited & had ill appealed.

Heere, before J could come to my owne cause of precedence, J was fayne to vrge on for sentence about my expulsion, w'ch (as it seem'd) was feared would passe on my syde. For J was sollicitated by my owne counsel & ye judg himself (at Mr. Deanes request as J conceaued, to lett fall my further suite in yt court & accept of an amicable compositi'n offered by Mr. Deane in ye chapters name, from whome he had such a commission. J yeelded, Mr. Deane sealed & deliue'd articles to this effect, that J (who had one sentence on my syde, & was wrongfully expelled) should come into ye next chapter & (for their credit by whome J was wronged) submitt my cause of preced'ce to ye deane and chapter's judgm't & they should pr'sently therupon determine my cause of preced'ce & doe mee right. J wholly & originally submitted to their judgment (& therby voyded all further refuge to ye Arches other cause). But to ye submission J added this clause, [Though, J think, in matters meerly concerninge my dignitie, J am only subject to my Ld. Byshop]. This my submission they registred, and then cavelled, yt my addition made it no submiss'n, w'ch because J would not leaue out, but leaue some note of my right vpon record, they would not p'ceed to judgm't either for mee (least they should therby accuse themselues of their former injurie) or ag't me, w'ch yf they had so judged, jt seemes they suspected, yt J would (as in deed J meant) appeale fro' their judgm't & easely overthrowe

it. I expected about 2 yeares & then (being no wayes righted) J sued Mr. Deane for breach of his articles, & Dr. Osberne (our then commoner) vpon an action of account. For accountinge all ye great charges of the form' suites (followed by Mr. Deane) to be borne vpon ye com'on purse, so yt J (who had sent'ce on my syde) must beare my part of euerie one of their charges & all my owne too, w'ch were excluded out of his account, though J had sent'ce ag't them. J made (to my great trouble & charge) ready to be heard w'thin a fortnight. J was earnestly solicited by some of themselues & others whome J much respected) to stoppe further scandal & accord & accept of a recompence, w'ch should be made. J yeilded to take what should be offered, w'ch was but 5*li*. for almost 5 yeares suites, charges, & vnjust vexations. And yet that was payd out of ye com'on purse. So yt J payd to my self my share of it.

All w'ch J relate to shewe (in part) how ye ancient statutes of pr'ced'ce & of ye power of pr'bendaries in their jurisdictions (namely & especially of myne in my pr'bend of Calne) hath byn obserued, & how vnjustly J haue byn vexed: & to shew ye manner of pr'ceedinge to this other ensuinge grieuance, and apparent wronge, wherof J also complayne.

Since first J was residentiarie of this church, J neu'r had ye free view of our books (but once by com'iss'n about my pr'ced'ce, for 3 dayes, and yt at a deare purchase; for, when none of our proctours heere durst appeare for me ag't ye deane & chapter), J was fayne to fetch a proctour from London (Mr. Dethick by name), who vpon viewe of our books (in 3 dayes), cleared my pr'ced'ce & made it vndenyable eu'r since; though J enjoyd no peaceable possess'n therof for diu'se yeares after; till my accord w'th ye deane & chapter, by remission of my two suites ag't Mr. Deane (Bowle) & Dr. Osberne, & of all my charges (in some 5 yeares vnjust vexations) supported by and on my owne purse: jn recompense wherof J had part of 5 pounds.

J could neu'r yet obtayne ye annual-office to be custos muni-mentor', nor any other but only one, & but once over ye coristers, w'ch office in our church hath neither wages nor other recompence like other offices. So yt J am kept in jgnor'ce of ye records & priveleges yt belonge to my dignitie & may most stead me; neither doe J know whether be any such yt make for. Yet is it

well knowne (and J haue not heard yt it was eu'r denyed) yt J & ye form' treasurers only haue ye gyft of our two vergerers places, & doe (& eu'r did) paye them all their wages out of our owne purses.

And for their office & service, J haue byn informed by two ancient women (aboue 80 yeares old a peece, as J remember), both of p'fect memory & good reputat'n, yt when ye treasurer was present, vpon all Sundayes & holy dayes (sauē only ye festival dayes, when all ye officers did waite on ye canon resid't yt did execute) the two vergerers did fetch ye treasurer fro' his house (or other lodginge), & waite before him to the cathedrall church & home agayne. This myself & others heard one of them (a little before her death) affirme to haue byn so since BBp Jewel's tyme, & yt shee sawe it when she lyued in ye belfrey (in ye church yard) & when she was ye BBp's servant; and could depose it, yf she were put to it. The other (a fewē dayes before hir death), affirmed ye like vpon her death-bedde, & merueiled yt any should deny it. This many heard. Further, there are witnesses yet lyvinge, who can depose they haue known this vse & custome, some aboue 50, other aboue 60 yeares. And William Barfoot (ye junior vergerer) told me (when J was first treasurer) that Dr. Hyde (y'n ye oldest & a very old resid't) & ye master, whome he served, & vnder whose service, & (as J think) by whose meanes he obtayned his office, about two dayes before his death, inform'd him that it was his duty to waite on ye treasurer in ye fores'd manner.

All this being made known, yet ye deane & chapter, in jndignat'n (as J take it) either yt J being a junior, would not be subject vnto them, but followed them in their appeale, & p'sequuted my wronge; or for yt J was restored (by ye judg of ye Arches) to ye chapter, whence J was vnjustly expulsed (so yt J verely thinke ye acts they did w'thout me, till my restitut'n were voyd). But they seeing me thus restored ag't their mynde, whome they would haue longer disgraced (for publick notice was taken of it), they forbad ye vergerers to fetch me to church, or to waite on me in open sight, as they formerly did; but only to attend me w'thin ye church doore, & thence to bringe me to my seate, & thither (only) agayne when J came back. J charged them (whome J verely thought, & doe think, vpon ye form'

grounds, are in duty bound to doe me yt service) to attend as they did form'ly.

Heere J was secretly informed yt Barfoot, ye junior vergerer (who knew his duty, w'ch Dr. Hyde had told him, & hee had volu'tarily reuealed vnto me) advised ye deane & chapter to forbid, & bynd ye vergerers by a chapter act, as therupon they did, yt yy should no longer waite as they had, & as J required; yt so he (who lou'd his owne ease, & delighted, as it seemes, to be ye jnstrum't of my disgrace), might haue ye better colour for his neglect, or rather contempt, w'ch he quickly after discovered, when he told me to my face yt he would neu'r waite on me more in yt mann', except J badde him to dinn'r for his labour; w'ch J took to be too much sawcinesse & pride in a serv't, to turne his master's curtesie into duty, and make that a matter of necessitie, w'ch J doubt not to proue was ever arbitrarie, & that no man can shew ye contrary; except when ye vergerers did weare ye treasurer's liveries, & were his domesticall servants.

Heereupon J w'thheld their wages. My Ld. Byshop's septennial visitat'n came. They complayned for wages, J for attendance. His Lp. badde them tell ye deane & chapter yt hee willed them to waite on me, as they had done at first, bef'r our controu'sies began, till they were determined: & willed therupon to pay them their wages. Barfoot (about a fortnight after, as my Ld. told mee) returned answere, yt he durst not obey his Lp. (who now visited ye deane & chapter), for a chapter act, w'ch forbad him so to waite, & w'ch ye deane & chapter would not alter; wherup'n J still w'thheld their wages. Dr. Osberne & Dr. Seward both (as J remember, & doubt not to proue by ye notes of our acts & accounts, being com'iners, payd them out of my com'ons, & so encouraged them to stand out in contempt & disobedience, both to their patron, the treasurer, & to ye Ld. Byshop, their visitour. But when my suites ag't Mr. Deane & Dr. Osberne were ready to be heard, w'ch (vpon jntreaty), & a p'mise of a pr'sent capitular act for my pr'cedence, w'ch was made), J remitted, w'th all ye charges of ab't 5 yeares suites, & troubles, for 5 pounds; little dreaminge of any future opposit'n ab't ye vergerers attendance, but taking it for graunted as a privelege, & an appurtenance of my dignitie & pr'cedence, J specified not, w'ch yf J had expressed, and required as a condition of surceasinge my suites, &

remittinge my charges, at such a tyme of advantage & likelihood to evict, as J had, J pr'sume, would neu'r haue byn denyed as now it is, because it was not expressed. Thus fyndinge ye strength of some open & (as J conceaue) some secret opposit'n no wayes as yet remitted, but rather ye vergerers attendance on me (for some 3 yeares last past) more restrayned then euer in ye memory of man, or (as many are confident) since ye vergerers' very first foundation, for (to avoyd my attendance) they haue byn now a longe tyme com'anded to be in ye quire at ye very beginninge of ye confess'n ; and, though I bad them call me while ye bell was tollinge, & yf J went not w'th them, let them goe to ye beginninge, yet they may not or will not doe soe. They must be at ye very beginninge, though they haue ye least service of all others to doe there when they come. And ye quiristers & singinge-men, meane tyme (euen till this visitation), haue byn suffered to come late, or to be absent. And ye prime quirister to ryde, & stay away w'th Mr. Edward Thornbrough (vpon his occasions) & as his serv't, & yet goe vnpunished, w'ch shewes how equally J am respected.

Moreou'r, jt is now come to this effect, through some private & secret com'and as J conceaue (for there is no chapter act yt J know or can fynd for it), or else through ye vergerers (especially Barfoots) owne contempt, or confidence of assistance to be borne out, yt he waites no more on mee now (either w'thout church or w'thin), nor shewes mee (from whome he hath his lyuelihood) any more respect, then he doth ye junior canon resid't. Nay, when J haue byn goinge towards ye quire, as he hath come into ye church right ag't me, & hath come in open view of me againe, hard by ye quire doore, yet he hath gone in & sate him downe, & not vouchsafed to bringe mee to my seate. He comes as late to ye church as he lyst, & when he lyst is absent, & neuer that J remember, but once acquainted mee w'th his jmpedi'nt, or w'th any cause of it, nor hath byn questioned (or, for ought [J] know), eu'r reproued for it. Thus he forbeares ye respect & ye service, w'ch not only my self, but my Ld. Byshop in his visitat'n required of him. Ye p'formance wherof is ye direct condition of holdinge his place, expressed in my predecessour's donation of ye same. Barksdale (his feolow) who was vsually wont, in a very fewe weeks to drink out his wages, & runne so in debt yt he could not stay

& be quiet from trouble about it, & writes yt his sight is now decayed: hee desired my leaue to depart, to follow a suite for 500*li.*, to w'ch hee & a neere kinsman of his since told me he had cleare right, & hoped verely would be evicted, yf it were followed. J know not whether it be or not. But he lyueth w'th a wealthy brother of his gratis, as J am informed, & doubt not but truly. I haue suffered him to be absent about 3 yeares, & to supply his place by a very poore old townsman, for 20*s.* a yeare out of his wages; because, yf J should vrge for his owne presence & service (such is now ye power of my place, & of his fauourers, yt J should not prevaile, as J verely suppose. And therefore I rest quitt, & vncertayne whether he be dead or lyvinge.

But that by w'ch I haue byn most discouraged to proceed in p'sequut'n of my right is, yt I conceaue my Ld. Byshop to be now (by continuance of opposition & contrarie p'suasion) more inclined to ye aduerse part, ag't whome J first sett (or was sett) into suite, by his wishinge me to desist, & by his joyninge w'th ye aduerse part in this argument, vz't., That it was ag't Mr. Deanes & his Lps. honour yt J should haue two vergerers & each of them but one. As yf my founder might not do what he lyst w'th his owne, w'thout particular respect to their honour. Heere J had made my final period; saue yt J thought fitt (for succession's & truth's sake) to intreate a comission of his Lordship, to examine some witnesses yet lyvinge, about ye custome of ye vergerers attendance, ad p'petua' rei memoria': not thinking of any superiour visitat'n, nor meaninge to p'ceed any further in this matter. When J earnestly intreated, and vrged, yt ye grant of a comiss'n was a part of justice, w'ch was no where denyed, it was granted. J p'posed two comissioners, who J thought would be readely admitted; but ye 3d beinge ye man J chiefly desired & relyed on, was not lik'd nor admitted by his Lp. The other two (in ye morninge they came) were intercepted, & p'suaded (J think by some of my brethren, or their jnstruments) & so were not pleased to sitt on my comiss'n (because Mr. Deane was not at home), but were content to sitt (w'th my witnesses) at my meate, & that fauour & pleas'r only they did me.

J humbly craue pardon for this my exceedinge tedious complaint of ye continuance & multiplicat'n of ab't 8 yeares grieuances concerninge ye vsurpat'n of my jurisdiction, my capitular

expuls'n, suite ab't p'ced'ce, & denyal of ye vergerers attend'ce ag't original statute, & (as J take it) p'petual custome. To ye defence wherof J am expresly sworne. And w'ch J thought J had form'ly so far forth defended, as my oath required. So yt my grievances ab't them had dyed w'thout hope of redresse, had not ye articles of this visitat'n, bound me by oath to complayne of them, as breaches (in my opinion) of statute & custome.

J haue deliue'd all this vpon my oath; & my humble petit'n is, yt my reprovers (yf J have any) may be beleevd on theirs & not otherwise. J looke to heare of all my owne fauts, but of none wyereby J haue deserued these hard courses. Except it [be] for yt J haue (now in my later end) accepted of a dignitie (to help bringe me out of debt) from God's [grace] & p'uid'ce & therby p'cedence of those, whose eyes (as it seemes) haue evil, because God hath byn good. Or for yt J haue taken single com'ons ever since, & beleevd Dr. Seward's deceitfull oath, yt double com'ons were not due to a dignitarie, but were taken away by a regal visitat'n: as they were in deed for a month, or a very short tyme (in ye absence of ye dignitarie) vpon false suggest'n; but vpon true, were restored agayne, accordinge to statute, after he came home. J say no more but this to all my jnjuries, That ye contin[u]ance of such courses (yf God shall eu'r enable me to doe any good) are likely to bringe losse to ye church & gayne to others.

To ye 8 article, concerninge hospitalitie in our tymes of resid'ce in ye close. I thinke Mr. Deane was (in his tyme) & Dr. Hinchman is laudable therein for freq't & fayre entertaynem't. But none aboute Dr. Barnston, as well for ye poorer as ye richer sort. But Dr. Osberne (tho' an able & single man) is lesse freq't & more sparing therin (saue now in this visitat'n), and seemes to mee & others, to come & keep resid'ce in our church, as in a grange. Mr. Gyles Thornbrough's hospitalitie J neither see nor know, but think he is hospitall, beneficial & liberall to ye poorer sort of his allyance & kindred. Dr. Seward's hospitalitie J doe not blame. Mr. Edward Thornbrough, J feare, spends to much for his ease, w'th too little discret'n. Myselfe for hospitalitie w'ch is called charitatiua or pietatis (w'ch ye canon lawe, as it seemes to mee, especially requires), J shame not to p'fesse J am free, accordinge to my abilitie. But for hospitalitas servitutis (ye contra-diuisiue

part), J know not how far J am bound by that. When J doe, J shall endeavour to conforme vnto it. J confesse J haue byn lesse freq't of late, then heertofore in my entertaynem't, because ye burninge of my parsnage house (& goods) & buylding another very fayre & (to mee) very deare house in ye place, w'th some chargeable suites & buyinge of books, haue made my expenses so farre exceed all my reuenewes, yt havige two children, J haue not yet layd vp one shillinge for them, but am in debt, and haue another (longe vninhabited) parsnage house to buyld, w'ch my pr'decess'r (Dr. White) let so run to ruyne, yt it is fallen downe in my tyme, because neither ye Farmer, nor any other jnhabitant dwelt in it.

To ye 9 art. For morninge & eueninge prayer, Mr. Deane in his tyme (beinge free from busines) was, Dr. Hinchman is (stil) freq't. Dr. Osberne not very neglig't, nor Mr. Gyles Thornbrough very dilig't. My self haue byn over-neglig't but ye more for ye ill example, & often absence of others, yt ye fault might be ye more conspicuous, more notice taken, & more complaint, & so ye sooner amendment. Mr. Edw'd Thornbrough hath beyn also neglig't, & hath byn obserued (by some) to haue byn more neglig't since, then before this visitat'n. Dr. Seward more diligent then eu'r before, but the most neglig't of all in former tyme, especially as longe as he hath workmen at home. And not seldom (on Sundayes & holy dayes) to keep fro' church, when he is in health in his house.

J like not the answer, but it is high tyme it were amended.

To ye 15 art. J think all of vs doe preach at our benefices, when we are there, but yt all of vs (except Dr. Barnstone) are there too seldome. J haue byn so of later tyme, since my house was buyldinge because when J came, J was fayne to lye at an jnne. Now my house is vpon ye point of finishinge, J will amend that fault, God assistinge. Meane tyme J mayntayne a Master of Art at one benefice, & a Bachelour of Devinitie at ye other, w'ch is hard by. Both sedulous preachers. The poore at my better benefice J vsually relieue w'th moneyes ou'r & aboute my com'on rates. My lesser & neighbour benefice (beside my owne house) hath but two farme houses (only) & no poore in ye parish, saue only a late-come whore, who hath layd her bastard there. For whome we are now takinge, & setling a course by ye help of justice.

To ye 21 art. J answ'r yt J (for my part) haue byn heirtofore vnjustly, & vnconscionably curtol'd in my divid't, when Mr. Deane Bowle followed ye fores'd suites ag't me at greate charges, w'ch all went out of ye common purse, & were so accounted, as euerie one was eased by my bearinge a part in their charges, ag't myself who had no penny allowance for my owne charges, though J gayned ye cause & had sentence.

To ye 29 art. 1°. J averre (by ye oath & faith J haue pledg'd to ye church) yt Dr. Sew[ar]d, not longe after my entrance into residence and my canonical house, did vndertake for Mrs. Tooker (my pr'decessour's wydowe) yt she should well, & sufficiently repayre all ye ruines of my house, and of ye wall, to witt, yt goes betweene & devides his limits & myne. Wherby, vpon earnest intreatie, J gaue a release for dilapidations. After 12 months triflinge & delayinge when (by often speakeinge, once writinge & earnest expostulation) J gotte but 19 or 20s. or thereabouts bestowed on reparations, & J could gett neither him nor hir to goe any further, J began a suite ag't Dr. Seward, & brought it to comission, where he denyed his vndertakinge. J know what he gott, but lost about 60 pounds by it. For about so much ye veive of ye dilapidations came to.

2°. There hath byn a hard construction, & a very ill & freq't report (how truly J know not) of ye same Dr. Seward's hard dealinge in gettinge ye goods & meanes of his neere kinswoman's husband into his hands, & then castinge him out of his house, & separatinge him from cohabitation with his wyfe (by sentence) pursuinge him to excommunicat'n & castinge him into prison, & keepinge him there in distresse & danger of death through want & sicknes. He hath also incurred great discredit for havinge or sufferinge vndue resort (to his kinswoman), entertaynem't, meriment, & very late watchinge, after ye separation; as also for his own resortinge w'th her to ye like meetinges in other places, & for stayinge very longe & late at night, yf not all night in them.

Vide Dr.
Barnston &
Dr. Hench-
man.

3°. Dr. Osberne jn ye tyme of our difference & suite ab't pr'ced'ce did very licentiously & rustically reproache me in very base & opprobrious termes, before ye deane & chapter, sundry tymes, & not only passed vnpunished (vpon my complaint) but was never reprov'd for it, as a fault, for ought J haue heard.

It were well
that Mr.
Thornb. were
seriously
admonisht.

4°. J vnderstand (by such as J beleue say true) yt Mr. Edward Thornbrough doth too often fall into such violent passions as very much trouble & terrifie his house ; so yt J hold it requisite (for his body, soul, & credit) yt he be admonished to study more, & w'th more effect & fruit, & to be more quiet, & eate & drinke lesse, therby to make more free from idle temptations, & angry passions.

5°. For all my tyme J haue thought our government too remisse in punishinge negligences, & other offences, especially intemperate drinkers, who (in their moyst humours) somtymes gyue shamefull offenses.

His Ma'ts
order to be
sent downe
& strictly
observed,
etc. For
St. Paul's
Church.

6°. Men both of ye better & meaner sort, mechanicks, youths, & prentises do ordinarily & most vnreverently walk in our church in ye tyme of devine service, & w'thin hearinge of ye same, w'th their hattes on their heads. J haue seene them from my seate (& not seldome) so walkinge or standinge still, & lookinge in vpon vs when we haue byn on our knees at ye Letany and ye com'andm'ts. J earnestly & humbly desire some effectuall course may [be] taken for redresse. As also for ye ordinarie trudginge vp & downe of youths, & clamours of children, to ye greate disturbance of ye preachers in their sermons. The vergerers & other officers haue had a charge to look to this ; but to little or no purpose. Dr. Barston, Dr. Hinchman, & myself haue byn fayne to ryse, & goe out of our seates to see & stay ye disorders. But J never (to my vttermost remembrance) sawe Barfoot ye vergerer (who sits in my sight) to ryse at ye greatest noyse.

By mee, JOHN LEE.

With John Lee's lengthy, and as he says somewhat "tedious complaint", this interesting document ends. It exhibits all through the grave results arising from a lapse of proper authority, and the bickerings and jealousies and actions are by no means creditable to the dignitaries and officials of the time. No doubt, in this respect, it does but afford a view of the state of the Church at large at that period.

It may be well to mention that this State Paper is among the Records of the House of Lords, and is one of those cleared out of a cellar of the House on the river level, and calendared by Mr. Monro and Mr. Thoms in the year 1873.

WILTSHIRE WORTHIES.

III.—**Oliver of Malmsbury**, otherwise Elmer or Eselmer, was born within the precincts of the monastery of that place, of which he became a member, as soon as he was qualified by age and education. After his studies in humanity, he applied himself to mathematics and judicial astrology; of the proficiency in the latter he is said to have given proof by his judgment upon a comet, which appearing suddenly, he thus saluted it in Latin, *Venesti*, etc., in English “Art thou come? Thou art an evil to be lamented by many mothers, threatening England with utter destruction”; nor did he miss the truth therein, though he lived not to see the accomplishment of his prediction; for soon after William the Norman entered England with his victorious sword, depriving many of their lives, more of their lands, and all for a time of their laws and liberties. But though he thus clearly foresaw the fate of others, he could not foresee his own; for taking a fancy that like *Dædalus* he could fly, he made himself wings, and having raised himself upon one of the highest towers in Malmsbury, he took a flight from thence, and flew, as it is said, a furlong, and then falling, broke both his thighs, and soon after died, anno 1060, five years before the coming of William the Conqueror. He is said to have written some books of astrology, geometry, and other parts of the mathematics.”—Grose’s *Antiquities* and Camden’s *Britannia*.

IV.—**Sir Richard Blackmore**, a physician of some eminence, and a voluminous writer, was a native of Corsham. At the age of thirteen he became a pupil at Westminster School; and in 1668 entered at Edmund Hall, in Oxford, where he resided about twelve years, and took the degree of M.A. At an early period of his life he was necessitated to teach in a school for his livelihood; but this employment was only of short duration. He next travelled; and directing his attention to the study of medicine, was admitted doctor of physic at Padua. On his return to London he continued the same pursuit, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1687. Having early evinced a strong attachment to the principles which brought about the Revolution in 1688, he

was nominated by King William one of his physicians in ordinary, and was honoured with the dignity of knighthood in 1697. On the King's death, he was present at the opening of the body, and delivered his opinion on his majesty's disease. When Queen Anne ascended the throne he retained his situation as one of the royal physicians for some time, but at length resigned. Sir Richard died in October 1729, at an advanced age, leaving behind him a vast number of productions both in prose and verse, which had constituted the amusement of his leisure hours. These were published at various periods, but all subsequent to the year 1695, when, contrary to the usual practice of poets, he ushered into the world a heroic poem, in ten books, intituled *Prince Arthur*. This was followed by another heroic poem, called *King Arthur*, in twelve books. The success of these works excited the jealousy and envy of some contemporary bards, who exerted all the powers of their genius to ridicule and traduce the author. These attacks Sir Richard answered with great calmness; and, instead of diminishing, increased his ardour for poetry. *Creation, a Philosophical Poem*, was esteemed the best of all his works, and was highly applauded by Addison and Dennis; and of which Johnson remarks that "not only the greater parts are properly consecutive, but the didactic and illustrative paragraphs are so happily mingled, that labour is relieved by pleasure, and the attention is led on through a long succession of varied excellencies to the original position, the fundamental principle of wisdom and virtue."—*Works of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.*; Chalmers' *General Biographical Dictionary*; quoted in *Beauties of England and Wales*, Wiltshire, p. 508.

Garland Custom at Newnton.—This custom and its origin is thus related in the *Remains of Gentilisme and Judaisme* of John Aubrey. Are there any traces of its survival at the present day?

The Custome at Newnton on Trinity-Sunday.—King Athelstan having obtained a victory over the Danes by the assistance of ye Inhabitants of this place, riding to recreate himselfe, found a woman bayting of cowe upon the waye called the Fosseyway (w'ch is a famous way and runnes through this parish, and goes from Cornwall to Scotland). This woman sate on a stoole, with the

cowe fastened by a rope to the legge of the stoole. The manner of it occasioned the king to ask why she did so? She answered the king, that they had no common belonging to the towne. The Queen being then in his company, by their consents it was granted, that the towne should have so much ground in common next adjoining to this way as the woman would ride round upon a bare-ridged horse; she undertakes it, and for ascertaining the ground, the king appointed S'r Walter, a knight that wayted on him, to follow the woman or goe with her; which being donne, and made known to the monks at Malmesbury (they to show their liberality upon the extent of the Kings charity) gave a piece of ground parcell of their Inheritance and adjoining to the churchyard, to build a house upon, for the Hayward to live in, to look after the Beasts that fed upon this common. And for to perpetuate the memory of it, appointed the following Prayers to be sayd upon every Trinity-Sunday, in that house, with the Ceremony ensuing; and because a Monke of that time, out of his devotion, gave a Bell to be rung here at this house before prayers began, his name was inserted in the Petitions for that guift.

The Ceremonies.—The Parishioners being come to the Dore of the Haywards house, the Dore was struck thrice, in honour of the holy Trinity, then they entred; the Bell was rung; after which, silence being, their Prayers aforesayd. Then was a Garland of Flowers made upon a hoop brought forth by a Mayd of the Towne upon her Neck; and a young man, a Batchelour, of another parish, first saluted her three times (the Kiss of Peace) in honour of the holy Trinity, in respect of God the Father. Then she putts the garland upon his neck and kisses him 3 times in honour of ye Trinity, particularly God the Sonne. Then he putts the Garland on her neck again and kisses her 3 times, and particularly in honour of God the holy ghost. Then he takes the garland from her neck again, and by the custome must give her a penny at least, which (as fancy leades) is now exceeded, as *2s. 6d., &c.*

The method of giving this Garland is from house to house annually, till it comes round.

In this Evening every Com'oner sends his supper up to this house, which is called the *Tele-house*, and having before layd-in

there, equally a stock of mault, which was brewed in ye house, they suppe together, and what was left was given to the Poor.

The Forme of Prayer.—"Peace goodmen peace; this is the house of charitie, and house of peace; Christ Jhesus be with us this day & evermore. Amen.

"You shall pray for the good prosperity of our soveraigne lord King Hen. 8 and his Royall Issue (of late dayes K. Ch. 2d, Queen Katherine, Duke of Yorke, & the rest of ye Royall progenie), with all the nobility of this Land, that Almighty God would give them such grace wisdom & discretion, that they may doe all things to the glory of God, the kings honour & the good of ye kingdome.

"You shall pray to God that moved the hearts of King Athelstan, and Dame Mawd his good queen, to give this ground to our forefathers & to us, and to all them that shall come after us, in Fee for ever.

"You shall pray to God for the sowle of S'r Walter, the good black knight, that moved his heart to our forefayers and us this ground both to tread and tite, and to them that shall after us, in Fee for ever.

"You shall pray to God for the sowle of Abbot *Loringe* that moved his heart to give us this ground to build this house upon, to our forefathers and to us and to them that shall come after us, in Fee for ever.

"You shall pray to God for the sowle of *Dan* [?] *Alured*, the black Monke, that moved his heart to give the Bell to this house.

"For the sowles of these Benefactors whom the Lord hath moved their hearts to bestow these benefitts upon us, let us now and ever pray, Pater noster, &c."

In the late warres this Howse was burned down by ye soldiers; and the Custome of Supping is yet discontinued, togeyer with brewing that quantity of drinke. The rest of the ceremonies are yet continued on the Toft, and on the old dore of the Howse, which yet remains, which they doe then carry thither; and a small quantity of drinke, of 6 or 8 gallons, is yet drunke after the Garland is given.

M'd'm. About 1660 one was killed, striving to take away the Garland; and the killer was tryed for his life at Salisbury.

This towne did belong to Malmesbury Abbey, and was given by . . . v. the Legier booke.

Lieutenant's Commission in the Wilts Militia, temp. Geo. III.—HENRY, EARL OF PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY, Lord Herbert of Cardiff, Baron of Shurland, etc. TO EDWARD WHATMORE, Gentleman, Greeting. BY VIRTUE, and in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed relating to the Militia in that part of Great Britain called England, I, the said Earl, have constituted, appointed, and given Commission, and by these presents do constitute, appoint, and give Commission to you, the said Edward Whatmore, to be a Lieutenant of the Militia fforces raised or to be raised for and within the said County of Wilts (your name having been by me certified to the King's Majesty, and his Majesty not having signified his disapprobation of you within fourteen days after such Certificate so laid before his said Majesty). And you are hereby required to train and discipline the persons to be armed and arrayed by virtue of the said Act, and in all things to conform yourself to the duty of a Lieutenant of the Militia fforces raised and to be raised within and for the said County of Wilts according to the rules, orders, and directions of the said Act of Parliament.

Given under my hand and seal, the second day of August, in the twenty-seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

PEMBROKE AND MONTG'Y, ETC. (L. S.)

Endorsed—"E. W., Marshwood House, Wiltshire."

The Lieutenant was the eldest son of Edward Whatmore of Marshwood, mentioned on p. 5.

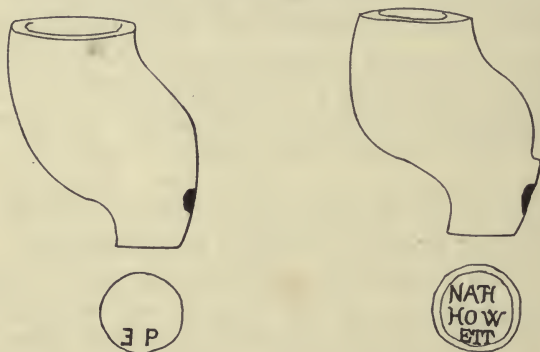
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

The Ritual Use of Rood-lofts.—The actual use of these lofts for the reading of the Gospels is not very frequently recorded, but the fact of that in Salisbury Cathedral having an echo led Aubrey to record it in his *Natural History* (1685). He remarks that "when the Gospels or chapters are read over the choire dore

of Our Lady Church in Salisbury there is a quick and strong monosyllabic echo, which comes presently on the reader's voice ; but when the prayers are read in the choir, there is no echo at all. This reading place is fifteen or sixteen foot above the level of the pavement ; and the echo does more especially make its returns from Our Ladies Chappell." Z.

Early Tobacco-Pipes.—As many of your readers, no doubt, indulge in the "fragrant weed", they would be interested in those pipes in which the early smokers enjoyed it. I have just come again, after thirty years, to reside in Wiltshire, and recently walking round my garden, was delighted to find the bowl of a pipe which had interested me on the previous occasion of my living



here. I had quite a collection of them in those days, but my partiality for the weed had not developed itself sufficiently to make me value them, and so they were lost sight of. Many of them, I remember, bore on their bases a gauntleted hand, and this was sometimes the right hand and sometimes the left. If my memory serves me rightly, the left hand was the scarcest. Others bore the initials of the makers in heart-shaped device. The pipes referred to were found in and about Salisbury.

I give a sketch, roughly, of two bowls recently found here with their bases, and perhaps some of your readers may have others which they can tell about and chronicle. The initials are presumably **EP** ; and the name, Nathaniel Howett.

Westbury, Wilts.

H. T. J.

Notes of a Journey through Wiltshire in 1751.—Some interesting extracts from the diary of a Montgomeryshire gentleman, one Capt. William Owen of Glansevern, are published in *Bye-Gones* (Oswestry) this year. From these pages we have extracted—so far as relates to Wiltshire—the writer's account of a journey he took, when leaving his ship at Spithead, to his house in Wales. His affairs were not very prosperous, and he was obliged to walk a great part of the way. On the 9th of December 1751, he left Southampton. He says: "The day being fine, frosty weather, I put my portmanteau into the Salisbury waggon, and at three in the afternoon set off on foot with two gentlemen of the neighbourhood in company. At half-past five arrived at Romsey, being eight miles from Southampton, where I stayed the night. The 10th, being still frosty weather, set out on foot at ten o'clock, and dined at the village of White Parish, being eight miles from Romsey. Arrived at five o'clock at Salisbury, being eight miles further. Stayed there the next day, and went to the play of *Hamlet*. The 12th, having put my portmanteau into the Warminster waggon for Bristol, set off at ten o'clock. At eleven, passed by the town of Wilton, where the Earl of Pembroke has a fine seat. A gentleman overtook and kept me company as far as the village of Stapleford, and at one I arrived at the village of Langford, and dined at 'The Bell', the only public-house therein, where nothing but the civility of the hostess could atone for the poorness of the entertainment and accommodation. At three departed thence, and continuing my course up the Vale, leaving the river on my left, after passing Deptford, Froberton, East and West Codford, Nook, and divers other villages, arrived at five at the poor borough [but no market] town of Heytsbury, being about sixteen miles from Sarum. I lodged at 'The Angel', where it happened to be club night, into which I was admitted, and met with only one or two decent, rational beings.

"The 13th, in the morning walked from Heytsbury to Warminster, and stayed there the remainder of the day. One Jacob Dunn, that kept the Packhorse Inn, gave me a little dog, of the Dutch-mastiff breed, which I took with me into Wales, and left with my mother. After her death in August 1754, it accompanied my niece, Molly Owen, to her father's at Tanycoed, where she kept it for her grandmother's sake. When I returned into the

country after an absence of ten years, this dog was grown decrepit, grey, and blind with old age. Upon my entering the house it ran with the utmost fury and open-mouthed at me, as I thought to seize me by one of my legs, but upon coming up to me, stopping, suddenly jumped up and fawned upon me, and it was with difficulty I could prevent its following me wherever I went.

“The 14th, hired the carrier’s hackney, and set out at half-past eight in the morning from Warminster. At half-past eleven passed through the market town of Beggington, dined at ‘The White Hart’ at Philip’s Norton, treated the carriers with flip at the sign of ‘The Ship’, and at six arrived at Keynsham, being about 24 post miles from Warminster.”

And here we must leave our traveller, who arrived home on the 24th, after a perilous passage across the Channel in an old open boat.

Queries.

Trowbridge Castle.—This fortress was such an important stronghold for many years that it seems strange that it should have been so entirely obliterated that many inhabitants of the town know of it only by tradition. Is there any record of its demolition, and has the site been accurately ascertained? M.

Old Oak Chests.—The Editor will be glad to receive descriptions of any oak chests at present existing in the county, whether in use in churches, or in private hands. Sketches of the chests, or any portion of the carving, would be of value, and shall be reproduced, if of sufficient interest, in the pages of *W. N. & Q.*

George Jaques.—George Jaques was a medical man residing at Somerton, Somerset, *circa* 1695-1704, and subsequently at Calne, Wilts. He was probably a native of Wiltshire. Wanted, his parentage and the date of his birth. His wife (probably widow), Jane or Joan, died 1755. What was her maiden name?

C. H. M.

Charles Gibbes practised as a surgeon in Devizes, and died there 17th May 1820, aged 75. His wife Mary (*née* Carpenter) died 29th May 1819, aged 68.

Did he practise at Salisbury previously to settling at Devizes? When and where was he married? His eldest child was baptised at Devizes, 10th June 1780. C. H. M.

Hour-Glasses in Churches.—The existence of a half-hour glass in the church at Compton Bassett is mentioned by Mr. Andrews, in his *Curiosities of the Church*, p. 108. It is at the end of a short iron bar ornamented with fleur-de-lys, and fastened to the pulpit. Instances of half-hour glasses seem to be rare. Are there any others in Wiltshire? Mr. Andrews says that "it is stated by one writer that, where the smaller glasses were used, the congregations were satisfied with sermons half the usual length." RUPERT.

Whorwelsdown.—From what was this name derived, which gives its name to a hundred in the county, and where was it situated? Do any traces of the place still remain? F. W. L.

Machinery Disturbances at Melksham.—Some years ago there appeared in a Melksham Directory an account of the disturbances that occurred in that town, in consequence of the introduction of machinery in the cloth-mills. I have been unsuccessful in my endeavours to obtain a copy of same, and should be obliged if some one could furnish a few particulars on the subject in the pages of *W. N. & Q.* F. W. L.

Rev. Philip Pinckney.—This well-known Nonconformist divine matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 27th February 1600-1, aged 17; was B.A. from Magdalen Hall, 17th April 1605; M.A., 16th April 1608; being then in orders and vicar of Dinton with Teffont Magna, Wilts, "from whence he was driven by the King's forces." Appointed rector of Stanway, Essex, about 1645, by the Westminster Assembly, but returned to Dinton in that year, where he remained until his death in 1661. (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.)

In addition to daughters he had two sons: (1) John Pinck-

ney, who matriculated from Magdalen Hall, 18th February 1635-6, aged 16; was B.A., 27th October 1640; rector of Fugglestone St. Peter and Bemerton, Wilts, 1658, and vicar of Longstock, Hants, 1659. He seems to have succeeded his father in the vicarage of Dinton in 1661, from which he was ejected in the following year for nonconformity. Died in May 1680. (2) Bartholomew Pinckney, who matriculated from Magdalen Hall, 25th July 1655; B.A. from Magdalen College, 6th July 1658.

I desire to learn the parentage of Philip Pinckney, and his precise connection with the Pinckney family whose pedigree is recorded in the *Visitation of Wiltshire*, 1623.

I shall also be obliged to any correspondent who can help me to connect the various branches of the Pinckneys of Wiltshire who in the seventeenth century were located at Rushall, Milston, and Durrington.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

An old Salisbury Pageant.—I should be glad if any of your readers could throw more light upon the Giant, and what is called locally the Hob-Nob, and accompanying paraphernalia, which are carried in procession on great occasions at Salisbury. I remember four such occasions, viz., the Peace Festival after the Russian War, the Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and lastly, the recent Marriage of the Duke of York and the Princess May. The figures are accompanied by morris-dancers. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, or rather, Messrs. Benson and Hatcher, in *Old and New Sarum* (p. 524), enlighten one very little upon the subject, except to say that "It was a pageant of the Company of Tailors, and that the Giant, instead of being Saint Christopher, as is popularly supposed, cannot be so, as the guild was dedicated to St. John." Why not St. Christopher? Can anybody give the date of the present figures of the Giant and Hob-Nob?

They can be seen in repose in the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum at Salisbury, and are well worth a visit.

A photograph of them as carried in procession was taken lately.¹

H. T. J.

Westbury, Wilts, Aug. 24, 1893.

¹ Witcomb and Son, Salisbury, who have given permission for its reproduction in these pages.

These mumming figures are of sufficient interest to justify the reproduction of the photograph referred to by our correspondent above. Some reader may be able to answer the query as to the date of the figures. The authorities of the Salisbury Museum apparently consider that the Giant is intended for a representation of St. Christopher, and give sufficient reasons for the attribution; but why this saint was held in such special reverence by the Salisbury Guild of Tailors is not clear. The following account of these objects is given by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., in *The Antiquary* for September, in a well-written account of the Salisbury Museum. He says:

“Certainly the first objects to attract attention, if only on account of their bulk, are the ‘Giant’ and ‘Hob-Nob’. The former is, indeed, a terrible-looking individual, with copper-coloured face, gray whiskers and moustaches, and cocked hat. On high festive occasions—as the recent marriage of the Duke of York—he is carried round the town with great pomp and show, preceded by a huge wooden sword, and followed by an equally large object called the ‘mace’. Probably in old times it specially figured in the Midsummer watch on the eve of St. John the Baptist, there being indications in many of our civic records that the use of figures of giants on these occasions was widespread. The ‘Hob-Nob’ is variously described as a hobby-horse and a dragon. It seems, however, to be the hobby-horse which was almost inseparable from the morris-dance, for it exactly accords to Strutt’s description—‘a compound figure; the resemblance of the head and tail of a horse, with a light wooden frame for the body, was attached to the person who was to perform the double character, covered with trappings reaching to the ground, so as to conceal the feet of the actor, and prevent its being seen that the supposed horse had none. Thus equipped he was to prance about, imitating the curvetings and motions of a horse.’ As morris-dancers usually accompanied all pageants and processions, we must certainly regard the Hob-Nob as subsidiary to the Giant. Both were formerly the property of the Company of the Tailors, and, with the wand of the Company (which is surmounted with an ‘Agnus Dei’, the emblem of their patron, St. John the Baptist), were placed in the Museum by the few remaining members about a quarter of a century ago. From the circumstances that on

some stained glass from their Hall, now in the Museum, is depicted St. Christopher; that a large figure of the saint was painted on the walls of their chapel in St. Thomas's Church; that they maintained his light in another church; and that they possessed a colossal effigy of him, it is conjectured in the catalogue that the Giant is a degenerated St. Christopher, shorn of its religious significance." EDITOR.

Replies.

Reading for Life (pp. 34, 88).—*Benefit of the Clergy* held for so long a time a prominent and recognised position in criminal trials, having been abolished only in the present century, that it might have been supposed that little explanation could be needed of the phrase which has arrested the attention of your correspondent. The following sketch, however, may be useful to your readers.

A clerk in Orders, on indictment before the secular judge, could claim his *privilegium clericale*, or exemption from punishment by the civil power, in cases of felony where the life or limb of the accused was in danger, treason only excepted.

In early times this exemption could only be claimed if the accused appeared in court in his clerical habit and tonsure, but in process of time the sole proof required of the offender's status was his ability to read, and thus the privilege became extended to others besides *clerks*, strictly so called. The bishop, at every gaol delivery, was required to send his Commissary to the Court. If the prisoner claimed his *clergy*, the Psalter was handed to him, and he was required to read, and the judge inquired of the Commissary, *Legit ut clericus?* The Commissary replied, *Legit*, or *Non legit*, as the case might be. If the latter, sentence was pronounced; if the former, the man was delivered to the Ordinary, to purge himself of the offence of which he was charged.

By 4 Hen. VII, c. 13, it was enacted that every person, not in Holy Orders, who had obtained his *clergy*, should be branded "on the brawn of the left thumb", and a person so branded was not to be admitted to the privilege a second time. By 18 Eliz.,

c. 7, the offender, who had received benefit of the clergy, was no longer to be delivered to the Ordinary, but set at liberty. By 5 Anne, c. 6, the ceremony of reading was abolished, and the privilege itself taken away by 7 and 8 Geo. IV, c. 28, § 6.

C. H. MAYO.

Without offering any legal origin for this mode of punishment, perhaps I may remind your correspondent that it has been immortalised by Sir Walter Scott in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, wherein the Lady of Branksome sends a knight to the Monk of Melrose with the injunction :

“ What he gives thee, see thou keep ;
Stay not thou for food or sleep ;
Be it scroll, or be it book,
Into it, knight, thou must not look.”

The knight replies :

“ . . . Safer by none may thy errand be done,
Than, noble dame, by me ;
Letter nor line know I never a one,
Wer't my neck-verse at Hairibee.”

Sir Walter Scott adds in a note : “ Hairibee, the place on Carlisle wall where the moss-troopers, if caught, were hung.” The neck-verse was the first verse of Psalm xli. If a criminal claimed on the scaffold “ benefit of his clergy”, a priest instantly presented him with a Psalter, and he read his neck-verse. The power of reading it entitled him to his life, which was spared, but he was banished the kingdom. See Palgrave's *Merchant and Friar*.

Devizes.

F. C.

Population of Wiltshire at the Time of the Domesday Survey (p. 90).—The figures as given by Mr. Turner are no doubt fairly correct, for, as pointed out in *Domesday for Wiltshire*, by the Rev. W. H. Jones, the inhabitants of towns were almost wholly unaccounted for, and no notice whatever taken of the inmates of monasteries, the number of clergy omitted must have very much exceeded those enumerated ; also in the case of small holdings no subordinate occupiers or labourers are entered. The object of the Record, as stated by the above-named gentleman, was simply to obtain the amount due, in money or service, from a borough to the king, and where this was commuted for a given

payment, as in the case of Wilton, there was no need to register the number of burgesses and other inhabitants.

Devizes.

F. C.

Meeting of Parliament at Salisbury (p. 40).—The Parliament referred to was held on “the Friday next after the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist”, *i.e.*, 29th April, not on the 20th, as stated. In this Parliament the last half of the fifteenth granted to the King conditionally in the preceding Parliament at Westminster, 26th October 1383 (which fifteenth was payable by two moieties, one at the Octaves of St. Hilary, and the other at the Feast of Pentecost, if the war continued), was regranted without any condition, together with a fresh grant of half another fifteenth.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

In addition to the Parliament of 1384, mentioned by your correspondent at the above reference, we find that one of the earliest references to Old Sarum is to the convening of a Parliament there by King Edgar in 968. The main object of that meeting was apparently to arrange for the protection of the northern borders of the kingdom, in Northumberland, against the incursions of the Danes.

RUPERT.

Henry Sherfield of Lincoln's Inn (p. 91).—He was M.P. for Southampton in the Parliament of 1621-22, being at the time of his election Recorder of that Borough. In the four following Parliaments of 1624, 1625, 1626, and 1628-29, he sat for Salisbury. I know nothing of his parentage, but his wife was Rebecca, the widow of Henry Long of Whaddon, who died in 1612. Not improbably he was of Hampshire origin, as we find that a “Roger Sherfield, son of Roger Sherfield of Walham, Hants, gent.,” matriculated from Exeter College, Oxford, in 1622.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

Wiltshire Patentees. No. 1868 (p. 6).—STEPHEN JENNER was the son of the Rev. Henry Jenner, M.A., Vicar of Gt. Bedwin, eldest brother of Dr. Edward Jenner of Berkeley, the vaccinator. Stephen Jenner married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gale of Burbage, was a lieutenant in a West India regiment, and was shipwrecked on Portland beach, 19th November 1795.

HARDRIC MORPHYN.



DISTANT VIEW OF STONEHENGE.
(From a Painting by Edgar Barciay.)

Sarsen and Sarson (p. 86).—It is suggested by the Bishop of Salisbury in your last number that “further inquiries in the neighbourhood” of “the present *Sarson*, a tithing of Amport”, might elucidate the derivation of the name.

I fear, however, this will not be so. It is not a little remarkable that *Sarson* should have given the name to one of the tithings in the out-hundred of Andover, more properly styled “Sarson and Little Tidworth”; but that it cannot possibly have lent its name to these stones will be made plain by reference to a work that Wiltshire may well be proud of, Rev. A. Smith’s *British and Roman Antiquities of N. Wilts*, p. 127.

There are some Sarsen stones in the valley of the Anton, but no considerable number. They are in most cases now only fragments, and have been turned to account in various ways as guards at corners and otherwise.

The story of the fate of one of the Sarsen stones of the valley will be found in the diaries of Henry White, rector of Fyfield. See *Hants Notes and Queries*, vol. vi, your readers may find it suggestive.

“1781, March 13. Rode to Sopers Bottom and Redenham, saw ye large stone, and bespoke Siberian barley for seed of Mr. Baily Appleshaw.

“1781, 20 March. 2 carprs. and 2 men, No. 17, and 5 nags, went to Sopers Bottom to bring home ye enormous Druidical stone, but ye rope of Mr. Robinson’s engine so very much decayed that it broke 3 times, and all were obliged to return, *re infecta*.

“21st. Team brought home ye great stone and went to plough for John Smith p. m. Borrowed Nash of Sarson’s rope, and by putting it double took ye stone up safe and brt it safe to ye grove without injuring ye waggon in the least, tho’ supposed to weigh near 4 tons. Gave Farmer Fuller 3s. for it.

“April 12th. Druidical Column or Kist Vaen erected in ye grove very successfully p. m. will make an excellent gnomon for a meridian line when settled firm.”

Just outside Fyfield Rectory one large and several smaller masses of Sarsen stone stand melancholy witnesses of this unhappy exploit, and afford all the illustration of the origin and derivation of their place and name that we can give.

R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, F.S.A.

Kinwardstone (p. 87).—May I suggest another derivation for this name, and also perhaps a reason for the erection of the stone named at the above reference? In Camden's *Britannia* the name of the Hundred is spelt in three different ways: Kinwardeston (nearly the present form), Kinwaston, and Kinwarston. From the same source we learn that, about A.D. 800, the prince or earl of the county was named Werstan, or Wickstan, and that he achieved a notable victory with the aid of his Wiltshire men over Ethelmund, the earl in Worcestershire. Gt. Bedwyn, in this Hundred, was the capital of the Princes of Wiltshire. Werstan therefore lived here. Then, Mr. Gomme tells us in his *Local Institutions* that the oldest aspect of the Hundred is military, that it is probable that the colonists in this country arranged themselves in hundreds of warriors, representing a hundred families; and he mentions as an interesting fact that very many of "the names of the modern Hundreds are not repeated in the names of the townships. If the hundred", he says, "is derived from the old personal organization, this is exactly what we might expect. The names of the ancient personal hundreds would be derived from some tribal or clan chief, who led the ancient families making up the hundreds; and the names of the territorial hundreds so far meet this view as to be to a great extent independent names of territory at the present day."

My suggestion, therefore, is that Werstan gave his name to the Hundred in which he lived, and that the prefix *Kin* is the Saxon *cyning*, king, or *cyne*, royal, denoting his princely rank. And as to the stone, what more natural than that it should have been erected to commemorate the victory of Werstan over the Worcestershire foe—for it must have been a battle of some consequence to have remained on record from such ancient times.

Z.

Warminster "Hang" Fair (p. 40).—This title is undoubtedly a modern affix to what must have existed long before 1813; indeed, it is very probable the "hanging" was fixed for the Fair-day to give the dreadful lesson a wider application; for it is only of late that we have escaped from the gross and demoralizing error that the more public we made these exhibitions of justice the further and deeper the lesson went.

I think that A. L. C. is quite right in his conjecture that the fair is connected with the Eve of St. Lawrence, and has its origin in a religious service, and that it has nothing to do with the vulgar holiday of a hanging. I find, after much inquiry, that fairs are of two kinds, those whose origin is lost in a most remote antiquity, and those which exist by special charter. These are of much later date. The former can be traced, more or less distinctly, to a religious origin, and have about them the flavour of a superstition which gives them in the vulgar mind something, even now, of a sacred character.

But I may state my general reasons for giving to the old unchartered fairs a religious origin. All fairs are simply the gathering together of the people for some common object. In the far-off past, before the dawn of civilization and the creation of *individual* possession, with its instincts of accumulation and protection, the only common object that brought people together was that instinct of religion or superstition which no age or race has been without. Before trade or commerce existed, the fair was the expression of this pure instinct of religion. All the most ancient fairs—those which have about them the weird memories of a long, long past—are the records (the only ones existing) of that time when the primitive inhabitants of this island were sun-worshippers, and hailed their departing (as in the early autumn) god with festival and fire. Such are Tan (Celtic for "fire") Hill in Wilts, and that of St. Anne (Tan) de Palue in Brittany, held on the same day, August 6.

But when men began to have something to buy or sell they availed themselves of these gatherings, and so upon the religious object was fastened the commercial one. At Warminster this seems never to have occurred. But on the Eve of St. Lawrence in Catholic and Pre-reformation times there might very probably have been seen a long procession from St. Lawrence's Church to the Downs, where Christian services were celebrated, and the fair was held, little thinking that they were treading where their British forefathers trod before them to kindle the sun god's fire on the height of the Downs. All this is going on to this day in Brittany, and the mingling of the Christian rites with Sabaism I have myself seen.

Then in the name "fair" we have additional proof of their

religious origin. The name is admitted to be derived from the Latin *Feriv*, or holiday, and the *Stativæ Feriæ* of Rome are exactly what our Fairs originally were before the commercial element attached itself to them. The *Feriæ Stativæ* were held on days duly appointed and marked in the Calendar, and the *Feriv* were kept, says Smith, as our Sundays, and the people visited the temples of the gods and offered sacrifices; in short, they were a religious holiday. We have further proof in that the German name for fair is *die Messe*, the same as that for "the Mass", and the country-wake or "fair" is *Kirch-messe*, the meeting held at the church.

In the process of time the commercial swamped the religious; and, as manufactures increased and trades multiplied, still these gatherings furnished the opportunity for barter and sale. Upon this arose that other aspect of the question. Fairs became a source of profit and revenue, and royal grants were made establishing *new* fairs, and authorising the levying of tolls on the old ones.

And so things have come down to this day—in the *holiday* fair, as at Warminster, you have the religious side expressed by the *feriæ* or holiday of Rome with religious observance *omitted*, whilst at Stowe Green in Lincolnshire you have the holiday and the commercial both expressed. At this fair, held at the summer solstice, it is said that, at the close of last century, 30,000 people would gather and camp out on that common—no town or houses near—and carry on their amusements and their trade for more than a week, and *now* long lines of horses for sale are tied to stakes along the sides of the roads leading to the old circle on the brow of the hill, still surrounded with its aged thorns and *bank*.

I think A. L. C. was therefore quite right in his conjecture as to the real origin of Hang Fair.

W. H. E. M.

Morning and Evening Bells at Trowbridge (p. 90).—A very similar instance of a gift of land to keep up the ringing of a bell morning and evening is recorded in Raven's *Church Bells of Suffolk*:—"At Bury the Curfew bell saved the life of John Perfay, draper, who was not forgetful of the incident, as appears in his will, dated 1509: 'I wole that my close which ys holdyn by copy off my lord Abbot of Bury Seynt Edward. I gyve toward ye ryngers charge off the gret belle in Seynt Mary Church,

callyd corfew belle.' The original of this bequest is thus related by Mr. Gage Rokewode (*Hist. of Hengrave*, p. 11): 'John Perfey, tenant of the Manor of Fornham All Saints, is said to have lost his way in returning from the Court to Bury, and to have recovered himself from a perilous situation by accident, by hearing the striking of the clock or bell at S. Mary's, Bury. This circumstance, if we are to believe a tale not uncommon, led to his devising certain pieces of land, which took the name of Bell meadow, parcel of the manor of Fornham All Saints, to the Churchwardens of S. Mary's, in order that the bell might be tolled in summer regularly at four o'clock in the morning and nine in the evening, and in winter at six in the morning and eight at night.'"

Here we have a bequest of land under almost the same circumstances and for the same purpose as at Trowbridge. But it would go to prove that the gift in the latter case was not the *origin* of the bell-ringing custom, as Bodman suggests, but that it was intended to perpetuate the ringing of the bell at stated times morning and evening, commonly called the curfew bell, which had come down from very early days.

F. A. S.

Notes on Books.

A HISTORY OF MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE DURING FIFTY YEARS, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE PRESENT TIME. By A. G. BRADLEY, A. C. CHAMPNEYS, and J. W. BAINES. London: John Murray. Price 7s. 6d.

THIS little history has been written by Marlburians thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the school, and the story of its rise and progress is sketched by kindly hands. Marlborough being one of the newer foundations of public schools, has no very ancient history; but still there is an old-world flavour in the details here given of such characters as Peviar, the gate serjeant and general detective to the establishment, the Miller of "Treacle Bolly", or "Monkey" Davis, a poacher of renown; and of the days when "fly-the-garter" was boisterously indulged in within the court, and marbles and peg-top were in fashion.

The history proper of the school is prefixed by a well-written historical notice of the neighbourhood by Mr. A. C. Champneys. Mr. A. G. Bradley follows with the story of the foundation of the school in 1843, when two hundred boys met together for the first time on a fine August day, in dire confusion; and he carries the history through the successive reigns of Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Cotton, and the present Dean of Westminster, as Head Masters. Mr. A. C. Champneys continues the tale, and Mr. Baines is mainly responsible for the graphic chapters on the games and pastimes of the school.

Marlborough, for the first ten years of its existence, had innumerable difficulties to overcome. To a large extent it was an experiment, and its promoters, unfortunately, were men with no experience of scholastic undertakings, but they possessed, as Mr. Bradley points out, what stood them in good stead—a keen enthusiasm for their project, and sound business capacity. The first Head Master, Dr. Wilkinson, did much to fix the status of the school; but it was his successor, Dr. Cotton, who, after the early financial troubles, remodelled it and perfected the organisation which has resulted in the popular Marlborough of to-day.

We cannot even glance at all the vicissitudes to which the school has been subject, but they are well and, we should judge, faithfully told.

One great source of trouble to the masters of the early period was the sporting proclivities of the boys, who in an open school had so many opportunities of indulging their tastes in this direction; and it took many years to tame them, and to eradicate the spirit of insubordination which occasionally broke out in open revolt.

The volume is plentifully illustrated. Some of the subjects are drawn by old Marlburians; others are reproductions from photographs.

The collaboration is well done; and while the arrangement of the book entails some overlapping of details, yet the whole is so readable that the interest is kept up to the end. As a part of the history of Wiltshire of the past half century, this story of Marlborough College should be in the hands of all interested in the doings of the county.

MR. S. J. ELYARD is proposing to publish a selection of his sketches of Old Manor Houses in Wiltshire. The volume will contain twenty-six views, and will be produced in a handsome manner. The prospectus contains a specimen plate, which well exhibits Mr. Elyard's capabilities as a draughtsman.

WILTSHIRE subjects are to the fore in several of the antiquarian publications. We mention on another page the excellent article in *The Antiquary* for September, by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., on the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum: it has several illustrations. Mr. Edgar Barclay, from whose article on Stonehenge in *The Illustrated Archaeologist* we have borrowed an excellent illustration (see p. 137), has also a lengthy paper on the same subject in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*. In this paper Mr. Barclay sets forth his views of the astronomical symbolism of the ancient temple, and illustrates his points with several diagrams, which go far to prove them.

A GOVERNMENT RETURN has recently been issued, being a "Digest of the Endowed Charities in the County of Wilts, the particulars of which are recorded in the Books of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, but are not recorded in the General Digest of Endowed Charities in that county, 1867-9." A large number of entries relate, of course, to money left for charitable purposes since the date of the last return, but a noticeable feature is the large number of Trusts in connection with Nonconformist bodies, many of which one would have thought should have appeared in previous returns.



MARSHWOOD HOUSE.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1893.

MARSHWOOD HOUSE, DINTON.



MARSHWOOD HOUSE, a plain stone building fronting to the south, is situate about a quarter of a mile north of Dinton, and on the left side of the road leading to Wiley. It is separated from Dinton by a highly-elevated sand ridge, and lies in the hollow of the valley formed by this ridge and the hills beyond. The valley runs east to west, having the spire of Salisbury Cathedral visible through its eastern end.

The wood or coppice whence the place takes its name was, *temp.* Edw. VI, mentioned with others, viz. : Okeley, containing 5 acres; Nether Marshwood, 28 acres; Smallcolt, 9; and Over Marshwood, 28, all of which were included in the grant by Edw. VI to the first Earl of Pembroke. Oakley and Smallcolt are still existing, but one of the Marshwoods has been cut down. Some property known as Marshwood was dealt with in the Crown grant to Henry, Earl of Pembroke, in 1783.

A woodman's cottage appears to have formerly stood on part of the site of the present house, and was pulled down by a Mr. Gwynne, who then built a small residence which forms the middle

portion of the existing building. Edward Whatmore¹ purchased the property from Mr. Gwynne, and built the two wings, which project a little forward, and are higher than the older work. He removed to this place from Salisbury before 1776. A tradition is still current that he, being a Yorkshireman, introduced the noted Ribstone pippin into the neighbourhood. He died on the 25th June 1787, having by his will, dated at York, the 3rd of May previously, allowed his wife Elizabeth the choice of living at Marshwood or at his house in Queen Street, Salisbury; she chose the latter, and removed there in the following year. Marshwood shortly afterwards passed by purchase to Mrs. Wyndham, who erected the porch in front and resided here while the present Dinton House was being built. Mr. David Darling, farm-bailiff to the present Mr. Wyndham, is now the occupier. The house is not marked on Andrews and Dury's map of 1773, but is on the Ordnance Map of 1811.

On one of the lead water-pipes draining the roof at Marshwood are the following initials :—

E. W. June 1777.

F. G. 1781.

C. W. /82.

R. H. 1782.

On another lead pipe :—E. W. .87.

The notices of the Whatmore family given below are taken from the *Salisbury Journal*.

Monday, May 21, 1781.—"On Tuesday were married at Dinton Church, by the Rev. John Elderton, Mr. Frederick Gibson of London to Miss Ann Whatmore, second daughter of Edward Whatmore of Marshwood, Esquire. As soon as the ceremony was over they set off for London."

Monday, April 2, 1787.—"Lately was married at Spofforth, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Mr. Charles Whatmore, second son of Edward Whatmore, Esquire, of Marshwood House in this county, to Miss Parker of Wetherby, an agreeable young lady with a good fortune."

¹ See pages 99 and 127. For most of the particulars of Marshwood the writer has been indebted to Mr. H. J. F. Swayne, J.P., of the Island, Wilton, and for the information as to Mr. Gwynne's ownership to the present tenant.

Monday, July 2, 1787.—"On Monday last died, at Tadcaster in Yorkshire, Edward Whatmore, Esquire, of Marshwood, near this city."

Monday, August 6, 1787.—"The late Mr. Whatmore of Marshwood left five guineas to the town of Wilton, and the same sum to the parish of Dinton, to be given to the poor in bread at the rate of one guinea a Sunday."

Monday, October 8, 1787.—In List of Certificates issued under new Game Act, "Whatmore Edward, Marshwood."

Monday, June 18, 1792.—"On Saturday, 9th inst., was married Thomas Lucas Wheeler, Esquire, Captain in the late 100th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Whatmore of this city. We are sorry to add that Mr. Wheeler is since dead of a frenzy fever."

Monday, January 14, 1793.—"On Monday last was married, at St. Edmund's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Samber, Mr. Thring of this city to Mrs. Wheeler, widow of the late Captain Wheeler of Piccadilly, London, with a fortune of more than £10,000."

Monday, March 20, 1797.—"On Wednesday last died in this city Mrs. Whatmore, relict of Edward Whatmore, Esquire, late of Marshwood House in this county."

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

SOME WILTSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

(Continued from p. 106.)

Nose Itching.—Kissed, cursed, or vexed. We so firmly believed in this, that I remember often going to my mother to kiss me and break the spell.

White Marks on Nails.—Called "gifts".

"On the thumb, sure to come ;
On the finger, sure to linger."

Or, going through the list of fingers, the old rhyme has it thus :

"A friend, a foe, a letter to write,
And a journey to go."

Breakages.—If you break one thing, you will be sure to break three; and I have seen the maids take an old medicine-bottle

or pickle-jar and break it after they have smashed anything, to change the luck. If a new servant is given to smashing the crockery, let her buy a new article to break the spell. I have found this superstition very general. [My Kentish maid had a sister training under her, and she was very unlucky at breaking. Her Birmingham mother was heard to say: "Let her buy another cup out of her next money, to break the bad luck."]

Lawrency.—*Lazy.* Heard of an old Bishopstrowe body: "She's lawrency."

Elbow Grease.—Not so much polishing-paste wanted, but a little more elbow grease (rubbing).

Trouble.—"Ah, she hain't had the 'black ox' tread on her foot yet!"

Looking ill.—"Laws, missy, you looks like a mealy tater!" meaning, I had no colour. And I used to be told I was as "thin as a lath", or "as thin as a whipping-post".

Christmas.—The children began coming round carol-singing a month before Christmas, and long before Christmas morning one was heartily tired of "Hark, the Herald Angels sing!" for it had been repeated in so many keys that it was a puzzle to say at last which was the right tune. They generally ended up with—

"God bless the maister of the house,
Likewise the mistress too,
And all the little children
That go by two and two.
Please to gee us a penny apiece,
It's all we do desire.
We wish you a Merry Kersmass,
And a joyful New Year."

The last really primitive carol-singing I heard was eighteen years ago, in a small Wiltshire town. Sometime about one o'clock in the morning we were aroused by hearing distant strains of music, which presently approached nearer, and finally broke still and clear in front of the house. Spite of cold, curiosity turned us out of bed. On drawing aside the window-curtains we saw about twelve men and women, old men and maidens, young men (not children: they had been earlier in the evening), with lanterns, fiddles, bass viols, and *voices*. They sang "Christians, awake", and we did awake. When they had sung their carols, they all

shouted at the top of their voices, "Good marnin', Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and all the Miss and Master Joneses, we wish you a Merry Kersmass and a Happy New Year." In the morning, as we sat at breakfast, two of their number appeared with a collecting-book.

I never remember seeing the Mummings but once, and then I was so young that their quaint dresses and noisy ways frightened me.

All decorations remained up till Candlemas, when they were taken down and burnt. I remember the cook setting fire to the kitchen chimney with them; it was one of the old-fashioned, wide ones, and made a great blaze, but no one seemed to trouble about it. The Christmas pudding-making was always a great event; everyone in the house had to take a turn at the pudding-stick for luck. A sixpence, a ring, and a thimble, were dropped into the basin, and according to which you got on Christmas Day, so your fortune would be—wealth, matrimony, or single-blessedness.

Fortune told by Grass.—We used to pick the little side bits off, saying, "Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, gentleman, apothecary, thief." Then, taking a fresh piece, we proceeded in the same manner, altering the words to "Coach, carriage, wheelbarrow." Then, again, we changed the words to "Silk, satin, cotton, rags," to determine the wedding attire.

Counting the plum stones, or cherry stones, on your plate was another way of fortune-telling. We counted, "This year, next year, sometime, or now, never," and so determined what our luck in the matrimonial market was to be. Some of the maids used to tell fortunes in the tea-cups, but I was never clever enough to learn the way. Gipsies selling cheap jewellery, baskets, or brooms, used often to come to the door when I was a child, and offer to tell our fortunes if we would cross their palms with a piece of silver. An apple pared without breaking the skin was waved three times round the head, the peel thrown over the left-shoulder, and the letter it formed in falling was the initial letter of your true lover's name.

Tyneings.—I was once told, when I asked my way to a place, to go "over the clumpers and atheart the tyneings". *Clumpers* are the clods on the newly ploughed land; *tyneings* are the tithe lands rented out by the parish to the cottagers.

Ruddlemen.—I used often to see these people, both men and women, ruddled from head to foot; they used to come to the town with a string of donkeys, laden with sacks of ruddle. The cottagers bought it to brighten their red brick floors with, and the farmers to mark the sheep.

I was told a story of a ruddleman and woman, living somewhere in the neighbourhood of Chippenham, who went to the parson to get "spliced". In the middle of the ceremony the man exclaimed, "Hold 'ard, passon!" Then turning to the woman, he asked, "I say, Sal, will'st feed the donkeys?" "Ay," says she. "Then go ahead, passon, I'll 'a her." In Mr. Hardy's book, *The Return of the Native*, he gives a very interesting account of this almost extinct class.

Sneezing.—For the cat to sneeze, meant a cold all through the house. We always said "God bless you!" to each other when we sneezed, and on going to bed. To sneeze was, "Once a wish, twice a kiss, three times money," or—some said—"a cold."

A. L. CLARK.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT has collected some additional folklore, which he thinks may be of sufficient interest to supplement that already published.

Bat flying against the window was looked upon as a sure sign that a death would take place in the house.

Beds.—Never turn a bed on a Friday or Sunday, as bad luck would be sure to follow.

Cramp Bones.—When at school I have seen boys fasten these bones in the laces of their boots and wear them for luck.

Death.—Mice eating holes in the tablecloth was considered a sure sign of death. Dogs scratching holes in the earth were looked upon by country folk as digging graves, and it was confidently expected that a death would surely follow in the locality. So great was the belief in this omen, that I have heard of persons who would follow a dog and fill up the holes it had made.

"*Lease*" *Cake*, p. 9.—Should not this be "leaze" cake? Country people talk of going "leazing" or gleaning after the new corn has been carried into the barns.

Death Watch.—No mention is made in your list of this superstition, which is very strong with Wiltshire folk, as foreboding

death in the family. In Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. iii, p. 225, reference is made to this omen, which seems to be common all over the country. Dean Swift has furnished us with an account of it, and also a charm to avert the omen, which is as follows:—

“ A wood worm

That lies in old wood, like a hare in her form,
 With teeth or with claws it will bite, or will scratch,
 And chambermaids christen this worm a death-watch,
 Because, like a watch, it always cries click :
 Then woe be to those in the house who are sick,
 For as sure as a gun they will give up the ghost,
 If the maggot cries click, when it scratches the post.
 But a kettle of scalding hot water injected,
 Infallibly cures the timber affected ;
 The omen is broken, the danger is over,
 The maggot will die, and the sick will recover.”

Mid-Lent Custom.—A custom common in some parts of Wiltshire, notably at Trowbridge, was to make “furmety”, or “frumenty”, which was partaken of on the fourth Sunday in Lent. This day is often spoken of as Mothering Sunday, and it was usual for young persons, more especially domestic servants, living away from home, to obtain the day's leave in order to visit their parents, when the furmety was partaken of. It was made from whole wheat and currants, boiled in milk and sweetened. This custom is also referred to in Brand's *Popular Antiquities* as being commonly observed in other parts of England. The writer knew of persons who annually made this preparation on “Furmety Sunday”. The prescription seems to have been in the possession of the confectioners and persons who attended fairs. The latter generally sold it in the streets, charging 1*d.* per cup, or 2*d.* if the cup was dipped to the bottom of the vessel containing the furmety, as thereby the purchaser would obtain an extra quantity of currants.

Child's Nails.—It was said to be unlucky to cut a child's nails during its first year, and would make it grow up to be a thief. I have known mothers who firmly believed this, and who always shortened their children's nails by biting them off until they had completed the first year of their age.

Ghosts.—Amongst people who believed in ghosts it was held to be necessary to obtain the services of twelve parsons to charm them away. In connection with this belief I have heard related an instance where twelve divines of the Church (one of them being the poet Crabbe) were actually engaged at this purpose about eighty years ago. At this period it was commonly believed that Wyke House, near Trowbridge, was troubled with ghosts. An old inhabitant of Trowbridge, some few years since, told the following story, which was published in a local paper:—"That the house was troublesome none doubted, and personal experience of the visitation was enjoyed by John Feltham, who kept company with one of the female servants. One night—it matters little the season of the year, or the hour—John and his sweetheart were in the porch of the old house, doubtless enjoying that sweet intercourse which is common on such occasions. Our informant could not say if their love-making aroused the ire of the ghost, but certain it is that doors opened and shut, footsteps were heard, and the rustling of silks—that 'sad, uncertain rustling', as Poe calls it—heralded the approach of a shadowy being who glided by the trembling pair. At length things got too hot to be borne; the occupants of the mansion felt that to secure their peace it was necessary the phantom should have notice to quit and take up his abode elsewhere. With some difficulty, twelve orthodox divines of the Church were assembled, and at midnight the incantations were commenced. In the presence of the trembling, awe-stricken party the ghost was raised, but then came the question, What was to be done with him? We are given to understand that on occasions of that kind the spirit to be laid has to make choice of a place wherein to rest; twice is he asked where he will go; if no reply is given, he has to pass into the Red Sea. The Wyke House spirit, however, gave little trouble, but intimated that he should like to get into a certain chest that was at some distance, which was accordingly sent for. . . . The box arrived at the front door, the ghost went out, relieved the messengers of their burthen, brought it into the room, and quietly got in and was fixed there. What became of the box our informant knew not, but ever since the house has been quiet. Such were the stories that were told and believed in Trowbridge eighty years ago."

Midsummer-Night Customs.—A curious custom, related to me by one who had participated in it, was carried out by village maidens in order to ascertain their future husband. It was to sow rape seed in the garden on Midsummer Night. The spot where the seed was sown was encircled three times by the maiden saying :

“ Rape seed I set, rape seed I sow,
He who will my true love be
Come after me and mow.”

At the end of the third time, the “future husband” was expected to come with a scythe over his right shoulder. The result in the case of my informant was a failure, through her fears that the expected swain might not reach her expectations. Doubtless this is the same custom referred to in the poem of “The Cottage Girl”—

“ Lo ! shuddering at the solemn deed,
She scatters round the magic seed,
And *thrice repeats*, ‘ The seed I sow,
My true-love’s scythe the crop shall mow.’
Strait, as her frame fresh horrors freeze,
Her true-love with his scythe she sees.”

Another custom of a similar sort was to spread an under garment (shift) inside outwards over a gooseberry bush in the garden, and as the clock struck the midnight hour the future husband was expected to come and turn the garment the proper way.

Another custom observed in some parts of Wiltshire was that quoted from Grose, in Brand’s *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i, p. 333, as follows : “ Any unmarried woman fasting on Midsummer Eve, and at midnight laying a clean cloth, with bread, cheese, and ale, and sitting down as if going to eat, the street door being left open, the person whom she is afterwards to marry will come into the room and drink to her by bowing ; and after filling the glass will leave it on the table, and, making another bow, retire.”

Martins and Swallows building their nests under the eaves of a dwelling-house was favourably looked upon, as it was believed that riches would follow.

Onions.—I have heard the contrary to the statement on p. 61,

viz., that a cut onion prevented sickness, and I have known persons to slice onions and place them about a room to neutralise the effects of the smell of fresh paint.

Warts.—I have been told by a Wiltshire lady that a cure for warts was to steal a piece of meat from a butcher's shop, then take it home and bury it, and as the meat decayed, so would the wart die away.

Weather Proverb.—

“ Rain at seven, shine at eleven.

Between twelve and two will show you what the day will do.”

E. J.

THE HYDE FAMILY AND TROWBRIDGE.

FROM its ultimate connection with royalty, much interest attaches to this family, and many stories, romantic to a degree, have been told concerning it. A writer in *The Trowbridge Chronicle*, some years since, brought together a number of these, from which we quote the following:—

From “General Evening Post”, March 29, 1787.

“During the troubles in the reign of Charles I, a country girl, came to London in search of a place as servant maid, but not succeeding, she applied herself to carrying out beer from a brew-house, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer, observing a well-looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a while married her; but he died while she was yet a young woman and left her a large fortune. The business of the brewing was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a gentleman of skill in law, to settle her husband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon), finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of the marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.”

This story is alluded to by Miss Strickland in her *Queens of England*, and she there says, it was related by Henry, Duke of York, who died in 1809, the last descendant of James II; but

when the actual facts of Lord Clarendon's life are taken and compared with it, they do not tally. They are as follows:—Henry Hyde of Purton and Dinton, Wilts, whose ancestors came from Norbury, in Cheshire, married, on the 3rd April 1595, in Trowbridge Church, Mary Langford. The Langfords were an old Trowbridge family, for we find two of them in 1544 purchasing the Castle Mills. In the conveyance they are described as “gentlemen”. Before making any comment on the foregoing, says the writer in the Trowbridge paper, we will give our readers what has also appeared in print, viz., a letter in *The Monthly Magazine*, August 1814, vol. xxxviii, No. 258:—

“*To the Editor of The Monthly Magazine.*—Sir,—I frequently amuse myself with reviewing the valuable mass of literary information contained in your magazine, to which I have been a subscriber ever since its first publication, and which contributes greatly to the enjoyment of my retirement from the busy scenes of active life. On looking over some of your old numbers, namely, December 1807, vol. xxiv, page 436, I observed an account of the pedigree of our Queen Anne, as being the daughter of a poor Welsh girl. This differs from the following account which I found amongst my father's papers, and which I consider as a curious literary *morceau*, having, as I believe, never before been published:—

“Memorandum, March 26, 1732. About 150 years ago lived in Trowbridge, Wilts, a clothier whose name was Langford, two of whose descendants, within one hundred years after, came to possess the crown of these kingdoms in his own right.

“‘He was a man of good substance, and having no sons, he married one of his daughters to a Mr. Hyde, a gentleman in the south part of Wiltshire (Clarendon Park, near Sarum, which gave the title to his son), by whom she had a son (who was, as is reported, born in a house at Trowbridge, where Mr. Houlton lives), which child was afterwards the celebrated Earl of Clarendon, one of whose daughters was married to the Duke of York, afterwards King James II, and was the mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.’ This account I lately had from Mr. Robert Houlton, who possesses and lives in the house where it is said the Earl of Clarendon was born, which house, with some others in Trowbridge, were bought of Mr. Hyde, the father of the Earl of

Clarendon, in 1641, by Mr. Houlton's ancestors.—J. W., June 3, 1814.”

The following describes how Lord Clarendon's daughter was married :—

“His daughter, Anne Hyde, was selected one of the Maids of Honour to the sister of King Charles the Second. While at Court, the Duke of York formed an attachment with this Anne Hyde, and after some time was privately married. This very much distressed her father, the Earl of Clarendon and Lord High Chancellor of England. The King was made acquainted with it by his brother, the Duke of York, who stated the affection and engagement that had long been between them ; that they had long been contracted, and that, in fact, she was privately his wife, and therefore, with all imaginable importunity, he begged his Majesty's leave and permission upon his knees that he might publicly marry her in such a manner as his Majesty thought necessary. The King was much troubled, but more particularly with the Duke's determination that if he did not give his consent to their marriage he would leave the kingdom and live in a foreign land. His Majesty was much perplexed. He knew the Earl, her father, would be much grieved, and he feared he would not give his consent. He, however, sent some friends to make it known to him, and afterwards the King had an interview with her father, who so far prevailed with him to keep him quiet and prevent him from using harsh measures with his daughter. After some time, the King and the Duke of York succeeded with the other members of the royal family, who gave in their adhesion to the marriage, and when the Earl's consent was received they were publicly married, and she was received by the King's family as the Duchess of York. She was mother to Mary (who was called after Mary Langford, her grandmother) and Anne, who was called after herself. The Duchess of York died before her husband, afterwards James II, came to the throne.

“The two daughters, Mary and Anne, were married, and came to the throne of England. Mary married William, Prince of Orange, who conquered James II, his wife's father, who would not reign King in his wife's right ; she was, therefore, Queen in her own right as well as her husband's. Anne was called to the throne after this ; she went by the appellation of Good Queen Anne.

“Thus we have traced from Mary Langford of Trowbridge the pedigree of the two Queens of England. She was their great-grandmother, and mother of one of the most remarkable men of his day, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England.”

In the will of Henry Hyde, the Earl's father, he speaks of the “great house at Trowbridge, and lands and tenements at Studley, Hilperton, and elsewhere, which he had of Mary Langford his wife.”

The “great house” is most probably the present County-Court Office, or, at all events, a house that stood on its site. We think the present building is not of sufficient age to have been the residence of Henry Hyde.

The Houlton family, who lived here, purchased the manor of Farley Hungerford in 1702, and in 1730 they acquired the Castle. We believe that they found that building dismantled, and that they removed a great deal of oak panelling and placed it in their Trowbridge residence, where it still remains. Anyone who examines the panels in the upstairs room in Mr. Spackman's offices will find they were not made for that apartment.

But to return to the story of its being the birthplace of Lord Clarendon. We think it is proved beyond a doubt that he was born at Dinton. And then, again, the tradition of the country girl being his wife, that is disposed of by the fact that his wife was Miss Aylesbury, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Master of Bequests.

It has been suggested that the pretty tub-woman became Lady Aylesbury, and was therefore grandmother, not mother, to the Duchess of York. The present Earl of Clarendon is only a remote descendant of Edward Hyde, first Earl of Clarendon.

The title of that nobleman failed on the death of Henry Hyde, Earl of Rochester and Clarendon.

His daughter Jane married William, third Earl of Essex, and their daughter Charlotte married Thomas Villiers, second son of William, second son of the Earl of Jersey, who on the 21st of May 1756 was created Baron, and on the 8th of June 1776, Earl of Clarendon, and from whom the present Lord Clarendon is descended.

CHILDREN'S GAMES.

THE spirit of inquiry having taken possession of even children's games as affording an insight into primitive ideas, and possibly customs, must be my excuse for recording here some of those current in my time in this county.

When I glance back over my own childish days, and compare the past enjoyments of myself and my little companions with that of the childhood passing before me in the present, I am very strongly tempted to say ours was much the more happy, certainly much the most contented time. To my thinking, the perpetual cry of the children for something fresh—"Oh, Auntie dear, what shall I do? I have nothing to play with"—speaks of a repletion that is most unsatisfactory. Time was when one doll delighted a child for months, nay years; now dozens of elegantly dressed *poupées* only excite an appetite for more, not one of which gives pleasure beyond a few days. Toys and books, such as forty years ago were never dreamed of, are now accepted as matters of course, even by the tiniest mites. Books! Why, the baby books are works of art. Fancy the coloured pictures in my *Butterflies' Ball and Grasshoppers' Feast*, or *Goody Two Shoes*, placed beside my juvenile's *Cherries and Roses*, or *Round the Fireside*!

Then the parties! but in that direction I think the benefit lay on our side too. Five o'clock was the general hour, and a substantial tea was spread ready for us—cakes of various kinds, sweets, and hot toast; but then you must consider that in those days cake and jam were a treat, not a daily *necessity*, as in the present. A little golden-haired niece of mine came to the tea-table one afternoon with the astonished exclamation, "What! no tate! no dam!" As to the chattering and laughing among the little people—well, if it was not the perfection of manners, it was of enjoyment. Sometimes, not often, a Christmas tree was added to the pleasures in store, one gift and a little bag of sweets being considered sufficient for each child, the paucity of presents being made up in candles. Immediately tea was over an adjournment was made to the largest room in the house for games. I have known the spare bedroom turned out for the occasion, and once the huge kitchen was put into requisition, and very pretty it looked, with its many bright pots and pans shining out of festoons

of holly, ivy, and mistletoe. Then came the games, when fun grew fast and furious. There was *Thread the Needle*, when two of the tallest persons present took hands, and holding them up high made an archway to represent the eye of the needle, whilst the rest stood one behind the other, holding skirts, to form the thread. Merrily they danced through the big eye, till suddenly the arms descended and claimed someone as prey, and so broke the thread. The one caught was set aside, to be later on fined with a forfeit, the line joined up again, and the game continued till all were caught, or the players were tired.

Another favourite game was the *Menagerie, or Wild Beast Show*, in which all the company seated themselves round the room with the exception of two; one of these was sent from the room, the other acted the part of showman. After the children had each chosen the name of the animal they preferred (it was whispered to the showman, not said aloud), the player outside was called in, and requested to point out a lion, tiger, or some other animal. He would walk round the circle of children, and presently touch one whom he thought likely to have taken the name of the beast mentioned; if right, they changed places, he taking a name, the other going out of the room; but should the guess be wrong, he was hustled out of the room with waving handkerchiefs and hisses.

"*Here we go round the mulberry bush, on a cold and frosty morning.*" A ring was formed, hands joined, and the children danced round, singing:

"Here we go round the mulberry bush, the mulberry bush,
the mulberry bush,
Here we go round the mulberry bush, on a cold and frosty
morning."

Then, unlocking hands, they in dumb-show pretended to wash their faces, singing, "This is the way we wash our face," imitating the washing of the face, hands, clothes, etc. Then came a representation of the going to school, tears being in the ascendant, the coming home being altogether as joyful.

"*Hot boiled beans and bacon,—ladies and gentlemen, come to supper,*" was another very favourite game. One or two children went out of the room whilst some article, agreed upon beforehand,

was hidden. They were then invited with the above tempting offer to enter and search for the thing hidden. Did they chance to go near the spot, they were told they were warm, hot, or burning, according to their nearness to the object sought, or, if they were the opposite side of the room, cold, freezing. Whoever found the article, took the turn to hide it.

It is many a year since I saw "*Queen Anne*" played, though once upon a time we used to get great fun out of it. A queen was chosen and set in the middle of a circle; a ball or handkerchief was given to one child, who in the course of the game contrived to pass it to another, literally keeping the ball rolling. The children danced round their queen, singing:

"Queen Anne, Queen Anne, she sits in the sun,
As fair as a lily, as white as a nun;
She sends you three letters that you may read one."

The queen replies:

"If I read one, I must read all—so,
Pray, Miss —— (here a child is named), deliver the ball."

If the guess was correct, and the child named had the ball hidden, she changed places with the queen.

Hide-and-seek required plenty of space, and was only played when the hostess was specially good-natured, and the whole house was put at the disposal of the young folks, the hiding-places in a room being soon exhausted.

An old game, called "*The Rule of Contrary*", has been brought to my mind lately. In real life contrariness is very trying, but as a game it caused a good deal of laughter, especially when the forfeits were cried. The way we played it was like this: You took a handkerchief, or antimacassar, and held it by the four corners; it could also be held in the middle of the sides if you had players enough. Then one said, "Here we go round the rule of contrary" (all going round slowly in a circle). "When I say 'Hold fast!' (said sharply), leave go; when I say 'Leave go!' hold fast." Of course some made mistakes, and left go when they should not, and they were then given a forfeit.

"*The Horned Lady*" was a game that always provoked mirth. We sat in a circle, and were all supplied with paper of which to

make the horns. The first child began by turning to her neighbour, saying, "Good morning, lady or gentleman, I, a lady without a horn, come to ask you how you do"; then the next took it up, and said, "I, a lady, come from that no-horned lady," etc. A mistake in the repeating obliged you to stick a paper horn in the hair; then you turned to your next neighbour, saying, "I, a one-horned lady, come to you, a no-horned lady, to tell you," etc. This was continued till some of the children had a dozen horns in their hair, and their appearance was very funny.

Deaf and Dumb Motions was a game that kept the juveniles well on the move. One child went out of the room, and then the other children chose a trade and pretended to work at it. When all were busy, the player outside was called in and had to name the different trades represented in dumb-show.

"*What is my thought like?*" reminds one in little of the thought-reading of to-day. Two or three, as the case might be, were sent into another room; those remaining fixed upon something for them to do: such as take up the poker, move a book from one table to another, etc. The mistakes made were great fun to the onlookers.

Fox and Geese, *Hen and Chicken*, and *Here we come gathering nuts in May*, are all played pretty much alike, and are too well known to need description.

Scandal may not be so familiar. The players sat in a row; the first whispered a supposed secret—anything they liked to make up; the second again whispered it to the third, and so on, till by the time it got to the end of the line very little of the original sentence remained.

The Family Coach was another favourite. Each person playing personated some part of the coach—the wheel, the door, the window, coachman, etc.; others took the part of the passengers—Aunt Maria, Aunt Maria's little dog, papa, children, hamper, etc. Someone clever at reciting a story was chosen to relate the story of the journey of the coach, all the adventures and accidents that befell coach, horses, and people, and as each part was named, the child bearing it rose, turned round, and sat down again. Should he neglect to do so, he had a forfeit. If the narrator said "Family Coach", all got up and changed places; those not doing so were forfeited.

I have been told by a gentleman from Somersetshire that when he played it the narrator also tried to secure a seat, and the one left without one continued the narrative. With us it was not so; the one who told the history and vicissitudes of the coach and its passengers merely related the story. A. L. C.

WILTSHIRE WORTHIES.

V.—Dr. Raleigh, eldest son of Sir Carew Raleigh, and grandson of the great Sir Walter Raleigh, was a native of Downton. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took the several degrees in arts, and entered into holy orders. The Earl of Pembroke named him his chaplain, and presented him to the Rectory of Chedsey in Somersetshire. After this, preferments crowded in upon him, and he became successively a minor prebendary in the church of Wells, rector of Street, chaplain to King Charles I, and Dean of Wells, having previously obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity. When the rebellion broke out, he was ejected from all his livings, and compelled to fly to secure his life; but, being taken prisoner at Bridgewater, he was confined for some years at Banwell. At length, however, he was removed to his own house at Wells, and placed under the custody of a shoemaker, who used him with the utmost cruelty, and in the end stabbed him because he refused to show him a letter he had written to his wife. Some of the sermons and other treatises of this divine were published by Dr. Patrick in 1679, under the title of *Reliquiæ Raleighanæ*.—*Beauties of England and Wales*, Wiltshire, p. 215.

VI.—Stephen Duck, a rural poet, attracted notice in the early part of the last century as the author of some rhyming compositions. He was born at Charlton, in the Pewsey Vale, and was employed as a thresher by Mr. Daniel of St. Margaret's, near Marlborough. His talent for rhyming procured him the patronage of Queen Caroline, who first gave him an annuity, then procured him the place of a Yeoman of the Guard, and finally had him educated for the Church, and gave him the rectory of Byfleet, in Surrey. This station he filled with credit, but at length became

deranged, and died in 1756. To commemorate the rise of this man, Lord Viscount Palmerston, in 1734, by deed gave a small piece of land in Rushall to be applied to the benefit of the threshers of Charlton. A field for which it was exchanged in 1804 is still called Duck's Acre, and the rent of it is paid for a dinner, which is annually given on the first of June to the threshers of that parish.—Waylen's *History of Marlborough*.

Old Magazine Extracts.—WILTSHIRE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, in *The Town and County Magazine* (London, printed for A. Hamilton, junr., near St. John's Gate) for 1779:—

Jan. 13. *m.* Mr. Henderson, Comedian of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, to Miss Jane Figgins of Chippenham, Wilts.

Feb. *d.* The Rev. Mr. John Ray, Rector of West Dean in Wilts.

Mar. 1. *d.* The Rev. and Worshipful Richard Brickenden, D.D., Archdeacon of Wilts.

Mar. 9. *m.* The Hon. Barth. Bouverie, third brother to the Earl of Radnor, to Miss Arundell, daughter of John Everard Arundell, Esq., of Berwick St. John, in the County of Wilts.

April 12. *d.* Arnold Nesbitt, Esq., Member of Parliament for Cricklade, in Wilts.

May. *m.* John Hawkins, Esq., eldest son of Sir Cæsar Hawkins of Kelston, in Somersetshire, Bart., to Miss Colbourne, daughter of Joseph Colbourne, Esq., of Hardenhuith, near Chippenham, Wilts.

Aug. 7. *d.* John Cooper, Esq., in Pall Mall, Member for Downton, in Wilts.

Aug. 13. *m.* William Bowles, Esq., of Heale, in Wiltshire, to Miss Dinah Frankland, daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., of New Bond Street.

Aug. *d.* The Rev. Mr. Humphrey Henschman, Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Barford St. Martin and Great Chive-rell, Wilts.

Oct. *m.* Thomas Gore, Esq., of Ashlyns Hall, Herts, to Miss Thorpe of Salisbury.

- Oct. 23. *m.* The Rev. Mr. Brereton, Rector of Alton, Wilts, to Miss Longland, of Kirby Street, Hatton Garden.
- Nov. *d.* Thomas Duncombe, Esq., at his seat at Helmsley, in Yorkshire. Lately elected Member for Downton, in Wilts, and High Sheriff of the County of York.

RAINALD W. K. GODDARD.

Langford Family.—Capt. Thos. R. Langford some years since communicated to a local paper the following sketch of this family:—"From authentic records it appears that this family was seated in the county of Wilts at an early period. In the roll of Edward III we find 'Le Sire de Langford, Port d'Argent et Gulles Pales de l'ecu, chef d'azure, un Leopard passant d'or.' Several manors and estates, formerly their property in the county, still bear the names appended, viz., Steeple Langford, Little Langford, etc., etc. About the year 1580 there were three brothers of the name—Edward, John, and Robert Edward. The eldest lived at Trowbridge, had issue Mary; she married Henry Hyde, M.P. for Dinton, Wilts, 1592. By him, amongst other children, she became mother to Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor; and through the marriage of his daughter Anne with James, Duke of York, great-grandmother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England. The chief property thus passed into the family of Hyde. Of the two brothers of Edward Langford of Trowbridge, Robert, who is described as of Studleigh, near Calne, Wilts, migrated into Somersetshire, and bought an estate at Hallatrow, in 1620. John Langford, the other brother, retired to a small paternal property, near Ross, in Herefordshire. Edward Langford, the eldest son of the above, in 1715 joined the forces raised in support of James III, commonly called the First Pretender, and was at the battle of Prestonpans. After the ruin of the Stuart cause he was compelled to seek safety in flight, and retired to Penzance in Cornwall, and purchased the estate of Trungle; had issue a daughter, Constance, married to Samuel Pellew, who had amongst their issue Edward, Lord Exmouth. Monuments of several of the family are in Farley Church, near Trowbridge."

A Wiltshire Parish Council.—The Charity Commissioners, in their Report, about 1830, mention that in the parish of Winterslow there is some land in the parish called the Poor Folk's grounds, the rent of which is annually applied for their benefit. How it was acquired is not certain, nor are there any writings relating to it. It is supposed to have been given to the poor as a compensation for their surrender of a right of commonage in other parts of the parish many years previous to the enclosure of Winterslow, which took place about 1767. "We could not obtain an exact account of the precise bounds of the ground, but it is well known, and measures about 15 acres. One part of it is at present occupied by Thomas Bell, at a rent of £7 a year, and another part by J. N. Curtis, at a rent of £16 11s.

"All the poor in the parish meet together and settle this business. They derive from the land about half-a-crown apiece. It is managed for them by a person appointed by themselves, to whom they give 2s. a year for collecting the rents, which are honestly divided. Curtis's land was let by auction, and the rent of £16 11s. is the utmost value."

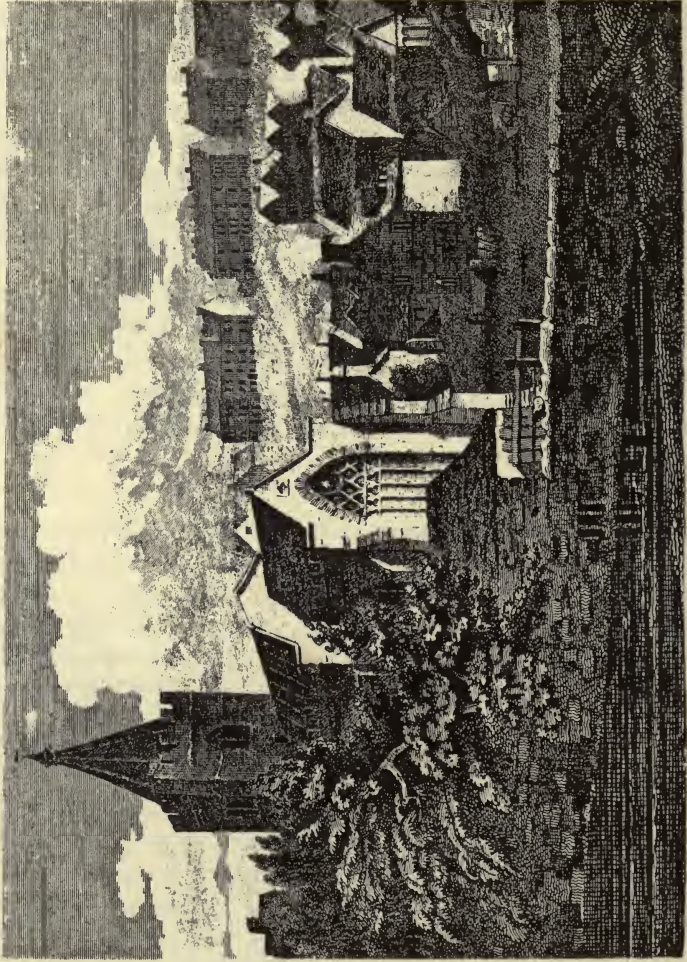
An old Medical Remedy.—The following is written in an old Memorandum Book of the early part of the last century :—

For the Gout, Rheumatism, or any other Defluction.—Take polipody of the oak, Hermodactyls, China root, sarsaparilla, of each four ounces, Guaicum six ounces, Bruise these and infuse them 24 hours in 9 pints of Water and 3 pints of White Wine, in a pot close cover'd, having stood infusing 24 hours on a moderate fire; then let them boil gently to the consumption of a fourth part, and strain for use.

The same ingredients will serve again to make two more Decoctions, pouring on them each time 6 Pints of Water and 2 of White Wine, boiling and straining the liquor as before.

Drink for 3 Days as much of this as reasonable as you can, the more so as not to be offended at it, the sooner will be the Cure effected; while you drink of it abstain from Broths, Salads, Sauces, Fruits, Fish, Milk or anything made with it.

N.B. You may eat of any sort of well roasted meat which is right easy of digestion and not salted.



VIEW OF BRADFORD ABOUT 1813.

On every fourth Day take a gentle purge, and while you take the Decoction forbear all other liquors.

If you follow these directions exactly, you'l not fail of a Cure in either Gout or Rheumatism or a Sciatica ; Be sure you neglect not purging, otherwise you'l be apt to break out into Boils.

This medicine greatly purifies the Blood and only works by urine, and is an alterative only, and can be of no ill consequence to the Patient.

N.B. This has at once taking cur'd the most inveterate Gout.

Observe : Not to put in the wine as menc'oned in the first paragraph, but filter the Decoction and then put in the Wine and give it two or three gentle boils.

Old View of Bradford.—The accompanying illustration, from the *Beauties of England and Wales*, we reproduce as showing that, in the early years of the century, the Saxon church of St. Laurence was a prominent object, and the wonder is that it was not earlier recognised as an ecclesiastical building worth investigation. No doubt some of the adjoining buildings, and much of the ivy mentioned by Canon Jones as obscuring the structure, were accretions since the view was taken ; and of course at that time there was not such a keen zest for antiquarian pursuits as has happily prevailed for the last half of the century. There is little else of interest in the engraving, which is a very poor one.

Actor's Ruse at Salisbury.—The following anecdote occurs in *The Eccentricities of John Edwin, Comedian*, a work of the last century :—“When that prodigy of musical excellence, Charles Inledon, was at Salisbury, a singular manœuvre was practised by one of the dramatic squad, who had frequently performed in the town, but had never been successful on his benefit night. He watched in the church porch until the rector had nearly ceased to badger Satan for that day. He then began to cover the tombstones in the cemetery with his bills. Excited by the oddity of the measure, many made inquiries into the cause. ‘I cannot get the living to come to my benefit’, replied the discomfited actor, ‘so I am trying what influence I have with the dead.’”

Queries.

Wiltshire Book-Plates.—I have the following Wilts book-plates, whose owners I should like to identify :—

1. *Azure*, a fess wavy between three lions passant *or*. Crest : Out of a mural crown *azure*, a lion's head *or*. Reverend Herbert Hawes, Rolleston Street, Salisbury. Date, end of last or beginning of this century.

2. 1 and 4, HERBERT, quartering *gules*, semy of cross crosslets, a saltire *argent*, a crescent for difference. 2 and 3, per fess *argent* and *azure*, a fess *gules*, cotised of the first ; a chief *ermine*, in base a lion passant *or*, KENT. Crest : A lion's head erased *or*, gorged *azure*. Supporters : Dexter, an angel ; sinister, a panther rampant, semy of hurts, breathing fire and ducally gorged. Mottos : "Pro patria" and "Quo Fata vocant". John Kent, Esq., of Winterslow, in the county of Wilts. Engraved by W. Tringham. Probable date, 1740-60.

3. *Sable*, three mascles *or*. Crest : A horse statant. Jeffery Whitaker, Bratton, Wilts. Probable date, 1750-80. A Jeffery Whitaker of Tinhead is mentioned in *Wilts Vis.*, 1623, and this name occurs *sub* Whitaker of Westbury, in *Dorset Vis.*, 1623.

4. *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, ducally gorged and lined. Crest : A lion rampant *argent*. Motto : "Ducit amor patriæ." Edward Phillips, Melksham. Engraved by Ezekiel of Exeter. Probable date, end of last or beginning of this century.

5. A book-label. John Butt, Surgeon, Warminster.

All Wiltshire book-plates will be most gratefully received by me.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

Tyse. — Crumwell. — Aston. — Johnson. — Information required concerning the following :—

Elias Tyse, Curate of Seend in 1615, afterwards (1620) Rector of Biddeston ; probably the son of John Tyes, Vicar of Rowde, who in his will, proved at Chippenham in 1629, leaves all his books to his son Elias, and legacies to the six children of the said Elias.

Relationship of Elizabeth Crumwell of Potterne to "Judge" Nicholas, who in his will, proved 1668, calls her cousin.

What connection with Devizes had Simon Aston (will proved 1638), who is buried and has a monument in St. Mary's Church of that town? He was a grocer, and his pedigree is entered in *Vis. of London*, 1634.

What connection with Devizes had Henry Johnson, clerk (admon. granted 1681), who formerly had a monument in the above church, which is to be found in Dingley's *History from Marble*? Of what family was he?

Seend, Melksham.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

Cathedral of Old Sarum.—What was the dedicatory name of the Cathedral of Old Sarum?

MARSHWOOD DINTON.

Bribery at Elections.—One of the earliest instances on record was in the palmy days of "Good Queen Bess", when the House, "finding that a simple fellow, one Thomas Long, had been returned for the borough of Westbury, they inquired of him how the electors came to choose him; and he being very candid, informed them very readily that he had given the Mayor of Westbury, Mr. Anthony Yarland, and a Mr. Watts, four pounds for his place in Parliament. The House were highly indignant at the Mayor's baseness, and summoned him to the Bar of the House, and fined the Corporation twenty pounds." Mr. Long, however, retained his seat. Was this Thomas Long one of the sons of Walter Long of Wraxall, or the second son of Anthony Long of Ashley, youngest son of Sir Henry Long of Draycot Cerne?

M. P.

The Manor of Trowbridge.—Can any reader of *W. N. & Q.* explain the following:—The entry in *Doomsday Book* supposed to refer to Trowbridge reads thus: "Brictric holds Straburg", etc. This Britric (or Brithric, as it is sometimes written) was a Saxon Thane, who was sent by Edward the Confessor as an ambassador to Baldwin, Count of Flanders, whose daughter Matilda is said to have fallen in love with him. Brictric did not, however, reciprocate her passion, and, in consequence, her love was changed to hatred. Matilda afterwards married William, Duke of Normandy, and is supposed to have urged him on in his projected conquest

of England, in order to be avenged upon Brictric. After the Conquest, at the instigation of Matilda, William is said to have deprived Brictric of his lands (which were bestowed on a Norman favourite named Humphrey de Bohun), and caused him to be immured in a fortress. Other historians attribute the foregoing incident to the Earl of Gloucester (see Cassell's *History of England*, vol. i, p. 81). Now did Brictric hold the Earldom of Gloucester? And, if the foregoing story is correct, how came he to be again in possession of these lands at the time of the Doomsday Survey, which took place about fourteen years after the Norman Conquest? It seems doubtful whether the story is correct, as in the year 1100, Edward of Salisbury was Lord of the Manor of Trowbridge; and at his death his daughter Matilda took a portion of her father's property, which included Trowbridge (but not the Lordship of the Manor), to her husband, Humphrey de Bohun.

E. J.

Unknown Parish Register.—I have an octavo parchment-covered memorandum book, containing entries of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths for the years 1735 to 1738. There is no statement as to the parish of which it is a record, and scarcely any clue. There is a memorandum at end, in which a Castle Street is mentioned, and it may therefore refer to a parish in Salisbury. It would apparently not belong to a village, as in many instances the marriages were those of persons both of whom came from different places, not the parish where the marriage was celebrated.

I give below a transcript for the months of June and July 1737, which may enable some reader to favour me with the name of the parish, which I should be glad to trace for family reasons.

Christnings, June 1737.

Thos. of Roger & Sarah Morgan	-	-	-	-	1
Francis of Francis & Letice Forster	-	-	-	-	2
Richard of John & Eliz. Atkins	-	-	-	-	9
Ann of Mr. William & Eliz. Hulberd	-	-	-	-	17

Wedings, June.

John Hibbert to Martha Haskins	-	-	-	-	5
Tho. Kendall to Amy Rawlins	-	-	-	-	10
Wm. Clay to Eliz. Brownjohn	-	-	-	-	11

Funeralls, June.

Rachell wife of John Francis	-	-	-	-	2
Christopher of John Moody	-	-	-	-	4
John Sellwood	-	-	-	-	6
Margaret Jeboult	-	-	-	-	7

July 1737, Christnings.

Ann of Richd. & Elianor Saunders	-	-	-	10
Ann of Ann & Thoms. Robinson	-	-	-	24

July 1737, Weddings.

None.

July, Funeralls, 1737.

Philip of John & Margaret Jnnis	-	-	-	9
Hestor Green	-	-	-	17
Ann of Thos. & Ann Saunders	-	-	-	24
Elia. of Edmd. & Ruth Chubb	-	-	-	24
Mr. John Westly	-	-	-	30

Other names occurring are Clements, Minty, Binnix, Bouchier, Dore, Damon, Davenport, Scandevour, Corff, Walter Long, and Wansborough. Perhaps these are sufficient to afford the needed clue for identification. Should it be considered desirable, I shall be glad to send you a transcript of the whole for publication.

H. J. W.

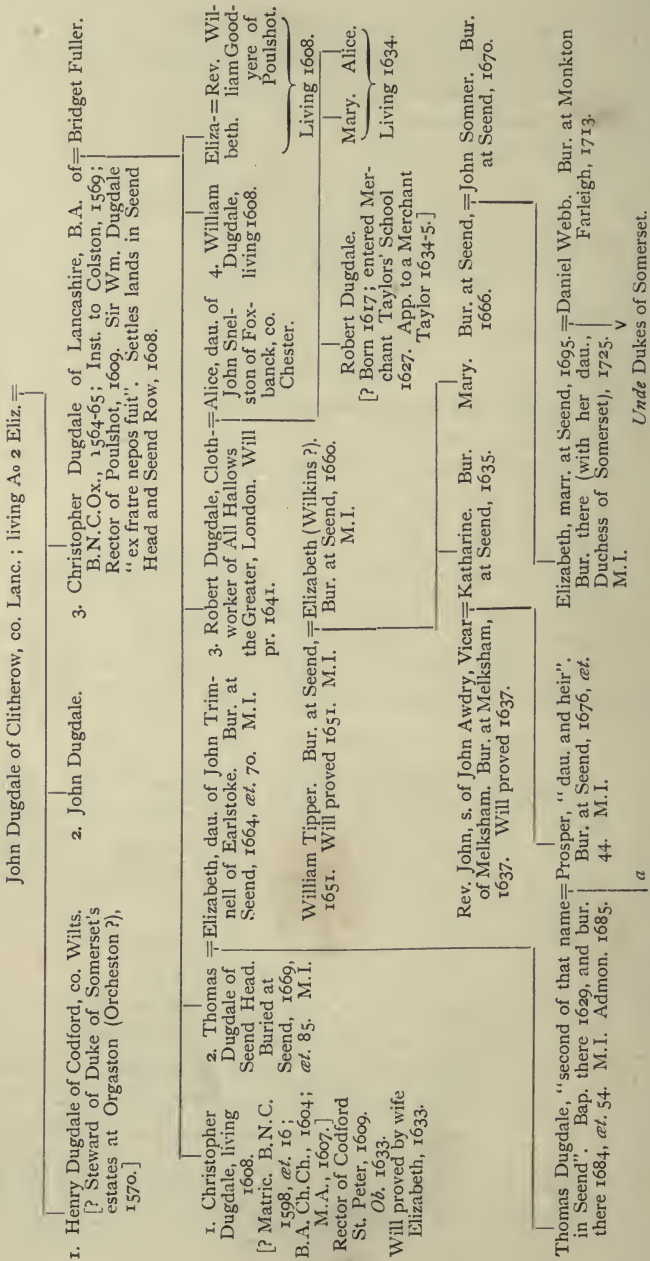
Epitaph to Bishop Jewell.—Camden, in his “Discourse on Epitaphs”, contained in Hearne’s *Curious Discourses*, says that George Buchanan, the poet, composed the following to the memory of “that worthy prelate and champion of our Church, John Jewell, Bishop of Sarisbury” :—

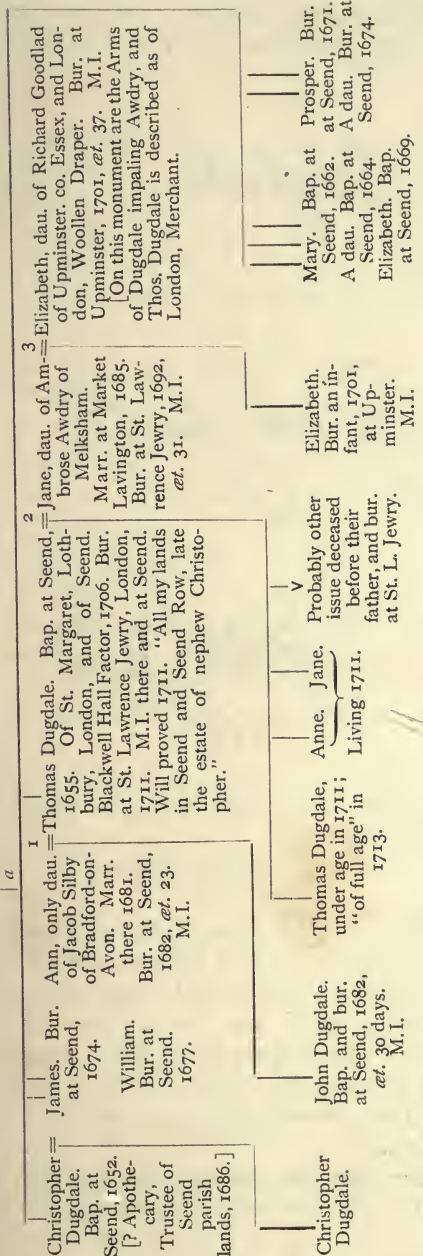
“Juelle, mater quem tulit Devonia,
 Nutrixque fovit erudita Oxonia ;
 Quam Maria ferro et igne patria expulit,
 Virtus reduxit, Præsulem fecit parens
 Elizabetha docta doctarum artium,
 Pulvis pusillus te sepulchri hic contegit.
 Quam parva tellus nomen ingens occulit ?”

Do these lines occur on the Bishop’s tomb in Salisbury Cathedral, or on some other memorial? C. P.

DUGDALE OF WILTS.

[*Vis. of London*, 1633-35; *Miscell. Gen. and Her.*, 2nd Ser., ii, pp. 128, 168; *Genealogist*, iii and iv; *N. S.*, iii.]





1640.—The bond to the Admon. of Elizabeth Dugdale of Codford St. Peter's, widow, is signed by her daughter Thomasine Dugdale, and Christopher Dugdale of Woodhay, Clerk.

1706.—Christopher Dugdale of Broad Blunsden bequeaths his lands at Seend, etc., to his mother Mary, now wife of William Husey, with reversion to his step-brother John Husey, second son of the said William Husey. (Who were these Huseys?)

What connexion, if any, was the unfortunate James Dugdale, Vicar of Everreech, co. Som., who was of Magdalen Hall, Oxon., matriculating in 1610, *æt.* 18, "Somerset, filius ministri verbi Dei?"
Who was Ann Dugdale (and her first husband), widow, married to John Poole, gen., at White Waltham, co. Berks, in 1627?
Any information concerning the above Dugdales will be gratefully received by me. What was the

future of the last Thomas Dugdale, and who was "Thomas Dugdale, Antiquarian", who published *Curiosities of Great Britain, etc.*, about 1833?

1662.

1676.

1684.

These signatures have been traced from those in Seend Churchwardens' Book, by Mr. E. Kite.

Seend, Melksham.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

Primitive Cave-Dwellings.—The late Rev. H. M. Scarth, in his account of "Ancient Dwellings", in *Roman Britain*, mentions the underground chambers existing in Kent and Essex, which were used as store chambers for grain, and also as places of refuge in time of danger. He says, "These caves have vertical entrances, and are excavated in the chalk. They are found also in Wiltshire, and are believed to be the dwellings of an early race previous to the coming of Cæsar."

Where are the Wiltshire examples situate, and has any description been published?

RUPERT.

Replies.

An Old Salisbury Pageant (p. 132).—In Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes of the People of England*, edited by Hone, 1838, p. xliii, may be found some curious particulars as to the giants. Apparently, from what is there stated, the giant would have no particular relation to the Guild of Tailors; but the fact of the guild being dedicated to St. John the Baptist would have, as it appears to have been upon the eve of that festival that the giants were carried in procession. Why? H. T. J.

Giants seem to have been used in connection with morris-dancers and hobby-horses, in merry-makings, in various parts of the country. According to Hone, *Harl. MS.* 1368 contains an ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Chester, for the "setting of the watch" on the eve of the festival of St. John the Baptist in 1564. In this document it was directed that there should be annually, according to ancient custom, a pageant consisting of four giants, with animals, hobby-horses, and other figures. The Mayor of Chester, in 1599, apparently did not consider that the giant represented any saint of the calendar, for he caused the giants in the Midsummer Show "to be broken, and not to goe the devil in his feathers", and he provided a man in complete armour to go in their stead. The giant was probably borne in procession at Salisbury on St. John's Eve, when the Guild of Tailors would be holding their annual procession, as the guild was under the protection of St. John. But, as will be seen from the other instances of similar giants, there would be no particular necessity to endeavour to find a resemblance either to St. John or to St. Christopher in this gigantic figure; it was merely one of the usual accessories on festive occasions. R. M. A.

The *Archæological Journal* for March 1852 (pp. 103-6) gives an interesting paper of the year 1611 relating to the procession of the Company of Tailors to and from church on Sundays. "The paper under consideration", says the journal, "relates how the Mayor on Sunday, the 23rd of June, suddenly and peremptorily forbade the procession of the Company to be attended by the

morris-dancers and drummers, who are said to have accompanied them according to ancient custom; how the Wardens of the Company argued against this determination, and how they were imprisoned till they found sureties to answer the charges at the next Quarter Sessions." The Mayor at that time was Bartholomew Tokye.

A. W. WHATMORE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Warminster Hang-Fair (pp. 40, 139).—In 37 and 38 Hen. III (1252-3), William Maudut had a grant of a fair at "Wermister", and in 25 and 26 Hen. VI (1446-7), Henry Grene, "Armiger", had a grant of a fair at "Warmister". Perhaps the second grant was merely a confirmation of the first. In these we may have the original of that which exists at the present time. If the fair had any earlier existence, probably the charter of Hen. III would reveal the fact. The charter rolls are preserved at the Public Record Office.

A. W. WHATMORE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Hour-Glasses in Churches (p. 131).—In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the parish of Mere, Wiltshire, are the following entries :—

In the accounts for the year ending Easter mundaie, the xvth of Aprill 1639 :—"ffor an Houreglasse for the Church xij*d*."

The next year's accounts have :—"paied for an halfe houre glasse 00 : 01 : 00."

From this it appears that the parishioners considered a sermon of an hour's duration too long.

THOS. H. BAKER.

Mere Down-Mere, Wilts.

Rev. Hugh Stephens, Sarum (p. 91).—Rev. Hugh Stephens was the Vicar of Alderbury, a parish three miles distant from Salisbury. There was no house for the clergyman in Alderbury, and so Mr. H. Stephens resided in Salisbury. Whether this Mr. H. Stephens was the writer of the MS. in the Townley Collection I am unable to say. He died in the year 1843.

I was curate of Alderbury with Pitton and Farley in 1845, and lived for two years and a quarter in the rooms in Ivy Church House, the windows of which are represented on p. 27 of the first number of *Wiltshire Notes & Queries*.

Mr. Hugh Stephens was a man of irrepressible humour. The name of the clerk of the parish was George Prewett ; he was also the leader of the singers in the gallery in church.

I was told that on one Sunday Mr. Stephens was surprised that at the proper time for singing the choir in the gallery was silent. But on looking up he discovered that George Prewett was not there. Forgetting where he was, he at once exclaimed :

“ I see how it is :

‘ The singing gallery without Prewett
Is like plum-pudding without suet.’ ”

*Winterborne Dauntsey, near
Salisbury, Oct. 1893.*

A. B. BURNETT.

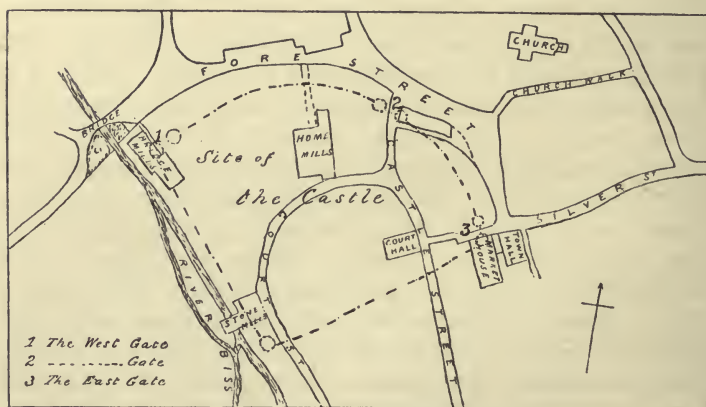
Trowbridge Castle (p. 130).—In reply to M., the site of the castle is traced by the late Canon Jones by the aid of the moat, which, he says, writing in 1875, extended from a point a little below what is now called “ The Stone Factory”, including within it the water wheel, which tradition still points out as standing on the site of the original Castle Mill. The moat “ then extended in an easterly and slightly curved direction, across what were called, within the memory of persons now living, the ‘ Court Hollows’, and skirted at this point ‘ Little Hill’, where, in Bodman’s time (1814), the ‘ ditch and ramparts were still visible’. Thence it was carried, as it seems, across what is now Castle Street—then by the corner of a house now occupied by Mr. Sylvester, until it entered Fore Street (the portion of it, that is, which is now called the ‘ Market Place’) at the south-west corner of Silver Street by a house now occupied by Mrs. Stancomb. It then followed the line of Fore Street right down to ‘ Wicker Hill’, where, in the middle of the last century, the depth of water was from twelve feet or upwards. Bodman tells us that many persons in his time could remember the water three or four feet deep at that place, and adds that the circumstance of a strong fence of wicker-work having been placed for security against the sides of the moat at this point, was the origin of the name ‘ Wicker Hill’. The moat seems to have joined the river again at a point a little to the south of the present bridge. As the line of the castle walls followed that of the moat, a tolerable idea may be formed of the size of the stronghold of the Bohun family, and its capability of

resisting the efforts of an invading force." The river formed the moat on one side, extending from the Town Bridge to Cradle Bridge.

The demolition of the castle must have been gradual ; there is no record of its destruction, but, as early as the time of Henry VIII, Leland, who visited the town, says : " It is now clene doun. There was in it a 7 gret toures whereof peaces of 2 yet stande." Bodman, writing in 1814, also records that he had known men who remembered seeing fragments of four of the towers standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century. No doubt, as in innumerable similar instances, the remains formed a quarry for the inhabitants of the town as long as they lasted, and hence now scarcely a stone remains in its original position to point out the site of this early castle.

C. H. R.

Trowbridge Castle was situated at the top of Castle Street, on the rising ground upon which the Court Hall now stands, including also within its site the "Home Mills" (Messrs. Salter and Co.), "Bridge Mills" (Messrs. Webb), and "Stone Mills" (Messrs. Walker).



Probable Site of Trowbridge Castle.

As all traces of the castle walls have disappeared, it would be difficult now to identify their position with any degree of accuracy, but from fragments that have been exposed from time to time through excavations, and from the records of historians, we may, however, ascertain the course of the ramparts approximately.

Commencing at Messrs. Webb's factory, near the bridge (see accompanying plan), the castle walls appear to have been carried in a more or less easterly direction to where the Market House stands. It will be observed that Fore Street, the main thoroughfare of the town, follows very closely the same line to this point. From here the wall was continued westward to a spot near the river, thence parallel with that stream to the starting point.

There is no documentary evidence to show when or by whom the castle was destroyed. It appears to have been standing in the fourteenth century; and John of Gaunt, who owned it as part of the Duchy of Lancaster from 1361 to 1399, is traditionally said to have strengthened it. Leland, who visited the town about the year 1540, speaks of the castle as being then in ruins,¹ so that we may fix the fifteenth century as the probable date of its demolition.

The great stirring event of the fifteenth century was the "Wars of the Roses". If Trowbridge Castle had been destroyed during that contest, history no doubt would have recorded the fact. The probability is that it was dismantled, or it would not have been in such a complete ruin as Leland describes it.

Calne and Marlborough Castles have also disappeared in the same mysterious manner as Trowbridge, and if anything could be brought forward relating to the destruction of one of them, it might elucidate the point with reference to the others.

Portions of four of the towers of Trowbridge Castle were standing in 1670, and as late as 1814 a part of the southern wall and moat was visible.

For further information respecting the subject see *Wilts Arch. Magazine*, vol. xv, 208-234. F. W. L.

Machinery Disturbances in Wiltshire (p. 131).—The extract from the *Christian Observer*, mentioned on p. 101, doubtless relates to the introduction of new machinery for finishing the cloth, and I think it highly probable that it was the machinery patented by Thomas Jotham in September 1801 (p. 65) that led to the lawlessness which manifested itself throughout almost every centre of the woollen cloth industry in the county, includ-

¹ He says: "The castle stooede on the south side of the toune. It is now clene down. There was in it a 7 gret toures, whereof peaces of 2 yet stande,"

ing the town of Melksham mentioned in the query of "F. W. L." on p. 131. This new machinery superseded a large amount of hand labour, and caused a great outcry and much dissatisfaction amongst the class of artisans called "shearmen", whose duties were to shear the face of the cloth and render it smooth, a tedious work requiring much bodily exertion. A clothier named Nash had erected the newly-invented machinery at his mills at Trowbridge and Lyttleton. The shearmen, thinking that their employment would be taken away, sought to destroy the machinery by setting fire to the factories, which they did, both at Trowbridge and Lyttleton. In connection with these events, a youth belonging to Trowbridge, named Thomas Helliker, was arrested, and at the Wilts Spring Assizes in 1803 was condemned to death and hung at Salisbury on the 2nd March in the same year. This youth was condemned mainly upon the evidence of the watchman at the Lyttleton Mill, who noticed amongst the band of shearmen who came to set fire to his employer's mill a man with projecting front teeth. He picked out this youth as being the man from this similarity, notwithstanding that Helliker earnestly protested his innocence; but, rather than reveal the name of the guilty party, he suffered the death penalty himself. He was looked upon as a martyr, and after the execution his body was brought to Trowbridge and buried with great ceremony, a large procession of clothworkers taking part in the *cortège*. He received the full rites of the Church, being buried by Dr. Beresford, the then rector of Trowbridge. A tomb was afterwards erected by the clothworkers of York, Wilts, and Somerset over his grave in Trowbridge churchyard. In 1876 the clothworkers of Trowbridge, "to perpetuate the remembrance of such an heroic act of self-sacrifice," caused the tomb to be restored. E. J.

"F. W. L." asks for information about the Melksham riots.

The Rev. E. Lowry Barnwell wrote a short account of them in the Melksham *Post Office Directory*, and gave me a number of the *Weekly Essays* for May 1739, which contains the "Trials of the riotous Weavers", continued from a former number.

I have also part of a number of *Old Common Sense, or the Englishman's Journal*, for 9th December 1738, containing a full account of the rioting in Melksham on the previous Monday,

Tuesday, and Wednesday. There was very nearly a disturbance on the Friday at Trowbridge.

S. GROSE.

Melksham, 20th November.

Henry Sherfield, of Lincoln's Inn (pp. 91, 136).—I thank Mr. Pink for the information he gives of Henry Sherfield, but he must have had some more intimate connection with the city of Salisbury than merely the honour of representing it in Parliament. I suppose he was a resident in St. Edmund's parish, or he would scarcely have been in a position to distinguish himself as an iconoclast by the destruction of the painted window in the church of that parish, an action which brought him such expensive results. His name appears, too, I see, in Mr. E. A. Fry's valuable list of "Knighthood Compositions for Wiltshire" (*supra*, p. 109), where "Henry Sherefields of New Sarum" was mulcted in the sum of £35, one of the largest fines in the whole county. According to the same list, there was also living at the same time a Richard Sherfield, of Winterborne Dauntsey. There is no pedigree of the family in the Visitation of 1623. Z.

The query of "Z." as to this individual's connection with Salisbury has led to our attention being called to an account of the trial in which Sherfield figured as defendant, for the destruction of the painted window in St. Edmund's Church, written by the late Mr. Horman-Fisher, and which was published in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association for 1859. The abstract of the paper is of so much interest that we give it *in extenso*.

ED. W. N. & Q.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE STAR CHAMBER AGAINST THE
RECORDER OF SALISBURY IN 1632.

"During our researches into the antiquities of Salisbury, it may not be uninteresting to be informed of the circumstances under which the ancient painted window, containing a description of the Creation—which was on the south side of the parish church of St. Edmund, in this city—was, in October 1629, destroyed by Mr. Henry Sherfield, the Recorder of Salisbury, and a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. We find that, at that period, great objection was taken to the window from the exceedingly grotesque allegorical character of the colouring; which was

regarded as an improper and untrue representation or story of the Creation, and that it tended to promote idolatry and superstition.

“It is remarkable that when Dr. John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury in 1567, in pursuance of a commission issued for the purpose, took down all the windows which were considered to be idolatrous, in the several churches at Salisbury, and in place thereof had clear glass put in, he, however, allowed this ancient window to remain. On the 16th of January 1629, a vestry meeting was held in that parish, at which the Rev. Peter Thatcher, the vicar; the two churchwardens, and five justices of the peace, including Mr. Sherfield; besides other inhabitants, were present; when it was agreed, on a resolution moved by Mr. Sherfield, that he might take down the coloured glass, provided he repaired the window, at his own expense, with new plain glass; in which all concurred, except two, who expressed a desire to obtain the sanction of the bishop. It having come to the knowledge of the bishop of the diocese (Dr. John Davenant) that such an order in vestry had been made, he sent for Mr. John Limminge, one of the churchwardens of the parish, and informed him that he prohibited the parishioners from carrying out the order, and desired him not to allow the window to be taken down. Yet, in the following October, Mr. Sherfield, being instigated by a strong feeling on the subject, determined to destroy the window himself; and went, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, to the sexton's, who being from home, he desired the sexton's wife to let him into the church; which having done, he sent her away; and, having shut himself in the church alone, got upon the side of a pew, more than four feet from the ground, where he stood and broke the window in several places with a pike staff. In doing of which the staff gave way, and he fell into the seat, and was so much hurt that he was obliged to lay there some time before he could get up and send for a horse to take him home; and he was confined to his house for a month by the injury he received from the fall.

“For this offence proceedings by information were taken by the Attorney-General against the Recorder in the Court of Star Chamber; and therein we have Mr. Sherfield's description of the window, which, from its quaintness, may be amusing to refer to.

He stated that the window, and the painting therein, was not a true representation of the Creation ; for that it contained divers forms of little old men in blue and red coats, and naked in the heads, feet, and hands, for the picture of God the Father ; and that in one place he was set forth with a pair of compasses in his hands, laying them upon the sun and moon ; and the painter had set Him forth creating the birds on the third day, and had placed the picture of beasts and man and woman on the fifth day—the man a naked man, and the woman naked in some part, as much as from the knees upwards, rising out of the man ; and the seventh day he had therein represented the like image of God sitting down, taking His rest. Whereas he conceived that this was false ; for there is but one God, and the window represented seven Gods ; and the sun and moon were not made on the third day, but on the fourth day ; nor were the trees and herbs made on the fourth day, but on the third day ; nor were the fowls made on the third day, but on the fifth day ; and man was not created on the fifth, but on the sixth day ; nor did the Lord God so create woman, as rising out of man, but He took a rib of the man when he was in a deep sleep, and thereof made He the woman. In all which the workman was mistaken. In regard of which falsifications he deemed it was not a true representation of the Creation, but rather an abuse of the true and lively Word of God ; which to pull down could not, as he conceived, be any offence in him—at least in such manner as in the information was pretended. It being so false a representation, and so profane a setting forth of the image of God the Father, seven times ; and he being a parishioner, and troubled therewith in conscience by the space of twenty years—for he could not go into the church but he must see it, sitting right opposite to it—he was much grieved at it, and had long wished that it were removed ; and yet, in respect of himself, laboured still to disaffect ; but seeing the dishonour done to God thereby, by some ignorant persons, as he was informed by the pastor of the parish, and fearing that others might offend in idolatry, he, by order of the vestry, did take down some little quarries of the window. And it was done by him without any disturbance ; and he did it only in such places of the glass as the representation of the Deity, so falsified, was. He did it not to arrogate to himself authority, but as being bound to do

what he did to preserve a good conscience. It was not done riotously, nor by combination with any others. He never deserved, nor would deserve, such a bitter charge, as, through the malice of his enemies, was laid upon him by the information.

“This proceeding against Mr. Sherfield occasioned an extraordinary feeling of excitement, not only in Salisbury, but throughout the country, from the strong opinions which were formed by the public on the subject. And on the trial, which took place in the Court of Star Chamber, on the 6th and 8th days of February 1632, the interest taken was so great that the court was crowded by persons from all parts; and there was an unusually full attendance of privy councillors on the occasion, for no less than twenty-two members presided on the hearing; of whom four declined to pass any sentence, but each of the remaining eighteen separately delivered judgment.

“Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, strongly condemned the conduct of the Recorder, and looked upon the breaking of the window as like to the acts of Puritans and Brownists; denounced his disobedience and contempt of the Church, having thereby touched upon the royal power, and encroached upon the hierarchy of the bishops, who have their authority from the king. He moved Mr. Sherfield should be removed from his office of Recorder, that he make a public acknowledgment of his fault in the church, and pay a fine of £1,000 to the king.

“Sir Robert Heath, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, declined to bind him to good behaviour, as he was a gentleman of good reputation in the county; but would have him make acknowledgment of his fault to the bishop, and pay a fine of five hundred marks.

“Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, dilated on the subject of idolatry; found fault with Mr. Sherfield for not having complained of the window to the bishop; praised him for his laudable conduct, saying that, ‘to my knowledge he hath done good in that city (Salisbury) since I went that circuit, so that there is neither beggar nor drunkard to be seen there’; and, as it was the first offence known to have been committed by him, agreed to his making submission to the bishop, and fined £500.

“Mr. Secretary Cooke enlarged upon the subject of images;

looked upon the Recorder's act as done out of zeal, but contended that private men were not to make batteries of glass windows in churches at their pleasure, upon pretence of reformation. He advised an acknowledgment of his fault to the bishop as a sufficient atonement for his offence.

"The Bishop of London gave a lengthy judgment, entering upon the question of imagery, the grievousness of idolatry, tracing its origin, progress, etc. ; and ended by agreeing with the Lord Chancellor as to the measure of punishment.

"The Earl of Dorset thought it would be a lawful work to remove all pictures and images out of the church, as vanities and teachers of lies. He however censured Mr. Sherfield for the manner in which he had proceeded, and thought acknowledgment of his fault to the bishop a sufficient punishment.

"The Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal, agreed with the Earl of Dorset.

"Dr. Neale, Archbishop of York, severely censured the Recorder, and agreed, as to his punishment, with the Chancellor.

"Lord Coventry, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, condemned Romish superstition, but upheld the authority of the government by the reverend fathers of the Church, the bishops. He adjudged the Recorder to make acknowledgment of his fault, and to repair the broken window in a decent manner.

"The four privy councillors who declined to pass any sentence were the Earl Holland, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlain ; the Lord Newburgh, and Sir Robert Naunton. The votes of the remaining members of the Privy Council were thus given. Nine—namely, the Lord Cottington, Chancellor of the Exchequer ; Mr. Secretary Windibanke, Sir Henry Vane, the Bishop of London, the Lord Wentworth, the Viscount Falkland, the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Arundel, and the Archbishop of York—agreed to a fine of £1,000 ; that Mr. Sherfield should be deprived of his recordership, be bound to good behaviour, and make a public acknowledgment of his fault. And nine—namely, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Mr. Secretary Cooke, Sir Thomas Jarmyn, Sir Thomas Edmonds, the Viscount Wimbleton, the Earl of Dorset, the Earl of Manchester, Lord Privy Seal ; and the Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper

of the Great Seal—agreed that he should not be discharged from his places, nor bound to good behaviour, but should make acknowledgment of his offence to the bishop before such persons as he might think fit. Four of these members did not set any fine. Four set a fine of five hundred marks, and one a fine of £500; which fine of £500 was taken for the king, because, according to the rules and orders of the Court of Star Chamber, where there was a difference of fines, the king was to have the middle fine.”

Whorwellsdown Hundred (p. 131).—There is no such place; it is the name of a Hundred. There is a Wherwell Wood in Wilts, and a Wherwell Abbey in Hants. In *Domesday* it is spelled “Wrdereseteselle”, and in *Hundred Rolls*, “Wervollsdon”. Canon Jackson suggests Orwolde as a derivation, a name found in Wilts; but there is nothing to connect the Hundred with that name.

S. GROSE.

Miscellanea.

COUNTY RECORD OFFICES.—The Public Record Office Act of 1837 sufficiently dealt with the national records of this country which are now properly cared for in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane by the skilled staff of officials who have charge of them, while much has been done for record students of late years in the way of printing calendars and abstracts, and facilitating search, and now any question respecting the innumerable documents in the charge of the Master of the Rolls and the Deputy Keeper is out a matter of administrative detail. But the Act of 1837 wholly ignored records in the country, and they are still practically in the same position as they were fifty or sixty years ago. Their unsatisfactory condition, whether we look at parish registers, or probate records, and many others, is a matter of notoriety. They are very inaccessible, and often exposed to grave risk of fire, etc.

What is more urgently needed is an Act of Parliament which shall deal exhaustively and thoroughly with the question. To

remove any of our provincial records to London would be undesirable and rightly unpopular, so that practically the only course open is the foundation of local record offices throughout the country. Fortunately, in the existing County Council and Custos Rotulorum, the machinery is practically ready to hand. The powers of the Custos Rotulorum only require to be somewhat enlarged to allow him to take charge of other records besides those he now has care of. Admittedly, it is time that steps were taken to deal adequately with the matter, and, as a suggestion, a bill dealing therewith has been drafted. Its object and purport will be best gathered from a brief synopsis of its clauses.

By this draft bill the following provisions are made :—

- Sec. 1. The Local Government Board is directed to inspect local record offices, and to report upon their condition, whether fireproof, etc.
- Sec. 2. The Local Government Board, in case of doubt, to define what documents may be included in the term "records".
- Sec. 4. Enables record offices to receive historical manuscripts for safe custody.
- Sec. 5. Directs every County Council to provide suitable fireproof record repository, to be styled the "County Record Office".
- Sec. 6, 7. Permits counties or boroughs to form joint record offices, with joint committees of management.
- Sec. 8-10. Contains local provisions relating to Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, etc.
- Sec. 12, 13. Defines the powers of the Custos Rotulorum and record committee, and provides for a deputy Custos, etc. ; in boroughs, the Town Clerk to be the "keeper of the records".
- Sec. 14, 15. Provisions as to reports, and preparation of calendars and indexes.
- Sec. 16-25. Provides for transfer (with consent of Bishop) of parish registers, diocesan records, bishop's transcripts, etc., also of nonconformist registers, borough records (with consent of boroughs), also manor rolls, etc.
- Sec. 26. Local record offices under the Act to be "legal" custody.

- Sec. 27. Deals with borough record offices, placing them on the same footing as county record offices.
- Sec. 28. Provisions as to fees and saving of vested interests.
- Sec. 29. Provisions as to current records since 1837.
- Sec. 30, 31. Provision for official seal of record offices.
- Sec. 33. Penalties.
- Sec. 34. Interpretation clause.

This draft bill is an enabling one, allowing the county councils to take under their charge, in addition to those they now hold, all classes of records, except such as are preserved in the Public Record Office. On no county council would it be compulsory to adopt such an Act, but for those which chose to do so, there would be the necessary machinery ready. And it may be noted that in the case of counties already possessing adequate fireproof accommodation, the additional outlay would be very small.

Further, due regard in this draft is had to any vested interests of present custodians.

The proposal for the Local Government Board to inspect record offices seems requisite, not only to insure them being fire-proof and otherwise suitable, but also, by means of an annual report, to bring the various local offices in touch with each other.

We need only point out one class of records, viz., parish registers, to show the desirability of such a bill as this passing through Parliament. The condition and custody of these records is well known to be most unsatisfactory; though, owing it may be to the increasing interest taken in them, matters are perhaps not so bad as once they were. Proposals for removing them to London have often been made, and some years ago a bill with that object was introduced into the House of Commons. Such a scheme may reasonably be objected to, and county record offices appear to afford the only suitable alternative.

The bill herein sketched out may have exceptions taken to the various provisions therein contained, but it forms at least a tangible proposal for dealing with our local records, and if therefrom such an enquiry results as shall place all our provincial records throughout England on the same satisfactory basis as is the case with the national records at Rolls House, then its object will be attained.

Note.—Records, such as this draft bill deals with, in Scotland and Ireland are already deposited in the Record Offices at Edin-

burgh and Dublin. Such an arrangement may be suitable enough in those countries, but any similar centralization in London of the records of England and Wales would be wholly impracticable. Their number is too vast. But Scotch and Irish experience is useful, as indicating that no difficulty need arise in removing local records, wills, parish registers, and the like, to a suitable central repository. Such an office is evidently appreciated, for the Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, some years ago sought for and obtained leave to deposit their muniments in the Dublin Record Office.

Further, it must be remembered, that some ten or twelve thousand more administrative bodies, in the shape of parish and district councils, will ere long be created, and the question of properly and systematically dealing with our provincial records daily becomes more urgent and needful. With so many places of deposit, and so many custodians, it can only be said that at present our records are neither safely housed, nor accessible to those who have to consult them.

124, *Chancery Lane.*

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

Notes on Books.

HAMPSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES, Vol. VII. Winchester: *Observer* Office. Price 3s. 6d.—This new volume is not one whit behind its predecessors, and vol. vii may be said to be even more interesting than vol. vi, noticed in June last. The Gilbert White Centenary affords the Rev. A. H. Clutterbuck the opportunity of contributing a long article on "The Whites of Selborne, Fyfield, and Abbott's Ann", including copious extracts from the diary of the Rev. Henry White, Rector of Fyfield, and a brother of Gilbert White. The picture of country life a hundred years ago here presented, is most fascinating. Household expenses, and domestic matters generally, appear side by side with remarks on current events of importance and the gossip of the neighbourhood. We should like to quote entries, but the difficulty would be to know when and where to stop. Mr. Clutterbuck's running commentary and classification is a great aid to a proper understanding of the diary. Mr. W. H. Jacob has a number of remarks on ancient

customs, and extracts from the Municipal and other Records of Winchester, a source of interest and instruction which we wish our readers would avail themselves of. The doings of the Hampshire Field Club are fully reported, and their visits to Selborne, Osborne, and Silchester were productive of many capital papers which were well worth printing. Hampshire and Wiltshire are so closely connected in many ways, that we are sure our readers will be glad to have their attention called to this volume.

CANON CHURCH will publish by subscription, *Chapters in the Early History of the Church of Wells* (A.D. 1136-1333), drawn from unpublished documents in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The documents from which these chapters have been drawn throw some fresh light upon the history of the Cathedral Church between the episcopates of Bishop Robert and Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury.

Among the points brought out are the following:—(1) Bishop Robert. Foundation of Chapter constitution. First building of present church. First charter of free-trade to the city. (2) The record of the episcopate of Reginald de Bohun, which had been almost passed over by previous writers. (3) The career of Bishop Savaric, and his policy in bringing the monasteries of the diocese in subordination to the See. (4) The episcopate of Bishop Jocelyn. His work in the earlier fabric and constitution of the Church. (5) The controversy and final settlement between Bath and Wells, concerning the election of the bishop, and the title of the bishop. (6) The growth of the fabric, and of the autonomy of the Dean and Chapter in the home rule of the Church between 1242 and 1333.

These chapters will also be illustrated with several facsimiles of seals, a representation in colours of a twelfth-century crozier, and plans and drawings of the cathedral church at various stages of its history. The whole will be fully indexed.

The work will be printed as a limited edition of 500 copies, in a demy 8vo volume, and the price to subscribers, whose names should be sent to Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce, 44, Fore Street, Taunton, will be 12s. 6d., post free.

Canon Church is such an authority on all that appertains to the neighbouring Cathedral of Wells, that we are sure our readers will be glad to have their attention called to the work.



WESTBURY WHITE HORSE.

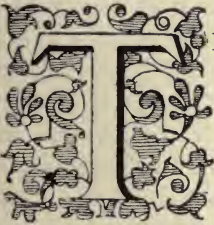
From a Photograph by Mr. R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1894.

THE WHITE HORSE OF WESTBURY.



THE Westbury White Horse will be familiar to those readers of *Wiltshire Notes & Queries* who have had occasion to use the Great Western Railway, which passes through the outskirts of that town.

The present horse is of comparatively modern construction, although it undoubtedly marks the site of one of the Saxon horses which were prevalent throughout the Kingdom of Wessex, but which in their original state may now be confined to that at Uffington in Berkshire, of which Mr. Thomas Hughes has so ably and pleasantly written in his *Scouring of the White Horse*. It is a curious fact that all the white horses are in Wiltshire but the one just referred to.

The cob-like figure which now exists is a great deal more to the taste of modern ideas of equine beauty, though it is much to be regretted that the original is lost. I am informed that it became totally obscured, from neglect, till about the end of the last century, when the patriotic zeal of a local schoolmaster and his boys (others say a steward of the Earl of Abingdon's named Gee) took the matter in hand, and gave again the figure of the White Horse to the hill-side which it had previously occupied.

Many reparations followed from time to time, and finally (some twenty-three years ago) Mr. Samuel Anderson, who was then living in Westbury, undertook, with the assistance of a committee, its restoration, with the present successful result. It is periodically groomed, but not always with that care which should be bestowed upon it. The tourist, too, is not quite as careful as he might be in the matter of its preservation. The dimensions of the figure are as follows:—

From nose to tail	.	.	.	170 feet.
„ breast to rump	.	.	.	113 „
„ top of neck to fore feet	.	.	.	160 „
„ highest part of back to hind feet	.	.	.	128 „
Thickness of body	.	.	.	55 „
Length of head	.	.	.	50 „
Eye	.	.	.	6 feet by 8 feet.

The horse is said to commemorate a great victory of King Alfred over the Danes at Ethandun (Edington, Wilts), A.D. 878. Opinions are divided as to this statement, but it has received the support of such eminent antiquaries as Camden, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Gough, Gibson, and others. The earthworks and other evidences in the neighbourhood of the horse clearly demonstrate some unusual occupation. To those readers who would like to hear more about these turf monuments, I would refer them to a little book by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, M.A., on *The White Horses of the West of England, etc.* (Heath, Calne, 1892). There is also a booklet by Michael, of Westbury, dealing with the horse there.

H. T. J.

Westbury, Wilts.

DUGDALE OF WILTS.

(Continued from p. 176.)

1608,¹ Feb. 18. An indenture between Christofer Dugdayle of Polesholte, co. Wilts, Clerke, and William Goodyere of Polesholte, Clerke, William Geerishe of Seende heade, co. Wilts,

¹ The above is in the possession of Mr. William Blythe Gerrish of Blythburgh, Great Yarmouth, who allows it to be printed.

Clothier, and William Ranger of Polesholte, Clothier, whereas the said Christofer Dugdayle has graunted etc. to William Geerishe and Elizabeth his wiffe daughter of the said Christofer Dugdayle and to their heires One plott of meadowe called Northcrofte contayning by estimacion one acre (be it more or less) One other plott of meadowe in Redinge mede contayning by estimacion two acres and a half and one acre in the Sandefielde shooting upon a tenement late in the occupacion of William Gilbert alias Wetton (?) in Seendehead and Seenderowe co. Wilts, Witnesseth &c. that the said Christofer Dugdayle as well for settling and estating or the residue of his lands &c. and for the love &c. which he hath towards his wiffe and sonnes hereafter named and for the continuance of the lands hereafter mentioned in the blood and posterity of him the said Christofer Dugdayle so long &c. Hath given &c. unto the said William Goodyere, William Geerishe, and William Ranger and their heires All that Messuage and Tenement Garden and two Orchards with the Appurtenances and Close called the home close One little meadowe adjoyning to the two said acres and three yards of meadowe in Redinge meade One close of meadow called horsecroft Six acres and a half of arable land in the said fielde Two acres and a half of arable land lying upon Seendehill and one yard of arable land in the Two acres and a half of arable land in Thorneham One plott of meadowe in called a lied (?) and also one plott of pasture called Honyes lying being and adjoyning to the Orchard and Garden belonging to the said messuage &c. on the West contayning threescore perches all which said premises are situate &c. in Seendehead and Seenderowe within the parishes of Seende and Melksham or the either of them in the said co. of Wilts and also all that Messuage &c. appertayning with backside and orchard thereto adjoyning and 8 acres of arable land in the said fieldes and Thorneham of or belonging now or late in the occupacion of William Gilbert alias Wetton (?) to hold for use of Bridgett his wiffe for her life and then to Thomas his second son by his said wiffe, Robert his third son &c. and William his fourth son &c. and then to Christofer his eldest son &c. all in tail male. William Stokes and Elias White his attornies, signed only by William Ranger. No seal.

Endorsed—No. 15. 18 ffeb. 5^o Jac. A^o D'm' 1607 Ch'r

Dugdale's Settlem't on Trustees Goodyere Geerishe and Ranger of a Mess. and Lands n'r Seend upon the s'd Mr. Dugdale's Children.

ARCHDEACONRY OF SARUM.

1630, Nov. 3.¹ Christopher Dugdayle Rector of Codford St. Peter Dioc. of Sarum, to be buried in chancel of my p'ish church afores'd; to Cathedral Church of Sarum *2s. 6d.*; to my p'ish church afores'd *10s.*; poor of my p'ish *20s.*; eldest son Christopher Dugdale *£10*, all my books and the great presse, &c.; son Thomas Dugdale lease of my land in Ashton Gifford and *£20*; son William Dugdale *£40*; son Richard Dugdale *£60*; Bridgett Luke my dau. *£5*; dau's Ann, Elizabeth, and Thomasin Dugdale *£40* each, and my will is my afores'd children which remain and abide with their mother that she have the benefit of their portions until they are *21*. Bro's Thomas Dugdale and Robert Dugdale Overseers; wife Elizabeth resid. legatee and Ex'ix. P'd by said Ex'ix Nov. 10, 1633.

1637, July 13. Extract from Will of John Awdry, of Melksham, Clerke. Dau. Prosper² Awdrey 8 score pounds and all her mother's wearing apparell, her mother's bearing cloth, my best chest, her mother's trunke, her mother's wedding-ringe, my halfe sparrowgall and my death's head ringe³ which my dau. (under God) I els wholly commit to kind promise of my father-in-law William Tipper; p'd by s'd William Tipper Ex'or, 22 Sept. 1637. Seal: *On a bend cotised three cinquefoils.*

1640, June 8. Adm'on of Elizabeth Dugdale, late of Codford

¹ All these wills, with the exception of the extract from that of William Tipper, I am able to give through the kindness of Mr. J. G. Bradford, of Dalston Lane, London; this one arrived too late for me to insert the names in the pedigree.

² "Wheras John Awdry my Son-in-Law, lately deceased, did, &c., give unto his Daughter Prosper Awdry Eightscore pounds, &c., which is now in my hands. My Will is that the yearly benefit of the said money shall be employed for her present maintenance, And that her Aunt Prosper White shall have the Education of her. Item, I give unto the said Prosper Awdry out of my own money the Sum of Sevenscore pounds, &c., to be paid unto her at her day of Marriage or age of one and twenty which shall first happen, Provided always that if the said Prosper Awdry shall happ' to die as well before her Marriage as also before her Age of one and twenty years that the said Sevenscore pounds shall remain and go unto my Daughters."—*Extract from Will of William Tipper of Seend, dated Oct. 13, 1641; proved Aug. 6, 1651, by Mary Somner, the daughter of the Testator, and her husband John Somner.*

³ Probably the ring mentioned in the will of Thomas Dugdale, *infra*.

St. Peter, Wilts, widow, to her dau. Thomasine Dugdale. Inventory £115 7s. 10d. The bond signed by Thomsin Dugdail, Christopher Dugdale, of East Woodhay, co. Southampton, Clerke, and Philip Temple, of Heytesbury, Wilts, yeoman.

P. C. C. 126. Evelyn.

1641, Oct. 10. Robert Dugdale, Citizen and Clothworker of London, after my debts p'd my estate to be divided according to Custom of City of London into three equal parts $\frac{1}{3}$ to Alice my wife $\frac{1}{3}$ amongst my children to be equally divided among them at their several ages of 21 on day of marriage and if all my said children shall die before they are 21 or before they be married then their $\frac{1}{3}$ part to Alice my wife if living she paying thereout to the children of my brother Thomas Dugdale and to children of my sister Ann Ranger¹ and to the children of Thomazine Neate 40s. a piece within 12 months after decease of last survivor of my s'd children, the other $\frac{1}{3}$ of my s'd estate I reserve unto myself according to s'd Custom to performe all such Legacies &c.; to Mr. Downham or Minister 20s.; poor of p'ish of All Hallows the Great where I dwell 40s., to be distributed as my Exo'rs think fit; to my s'd wife Alice £100; to all my owne brothers and sisters 20s. each; to my wives two sisters viz't Mary Miller and Helen Hylton 20s. each for rings; to my dau. Marie so much money as will make up her Orphanage parte and portion, to her the full sum of £300, £200 thereof to be paid her on day of marriage which is shortly to be solemnized,² the other £100 to be paid at birth of her 1st child or at end of 3 years after marriage if living, if she die before then the £100 to her owne brother and sister parts; to my dau. Alice Dugdale £50; to Mr. Roger Snelson my wives unckle 40s. for a Ring as a small token of my love and thankfulness unto him; residue of s'd $\frac{1}{3}$ part to s'd wife Alice and to my son Robert Dugdale to be divided between them, s'd wife and s'd son Ex'ors; unckle Robert Snelson and bro.-in-law William Hylton Overseers and to them 40s. each. Witn. Hen. Colbron, John Michell and Val. Crome. P'd by Ex'ors 20 Oct. 1641. In Probate Act Book the dec'd is described as of Thames St.

¹ Was she the wife of the William Ranger mentioned in the indenture

² Did she so marry, and whom?

ARCHDEACONRY OF SARUM.

1685, Ap. 27. Adm'on of Thomas Dugdale, of Seend, Wilts, yeoman, to his son Thomas Dugdale, of Seend, gent., Inventory £262. Robert Thorner of Steeple Ashton, Tailor, Surety for s'd son.

P. C. C. 144. Eedes.

1706, June 29th. Christopher Dugdale, of Broad Blunsden, Wilts, gent., to mother Mary now wife of William Husey Esq., all my several messuages in Seend Row in Co. afores'd or elsewhere in Kingdom of England, and all my estate equity of redemption and demands therein for her life; reversion to my brother John Husey (2nd son of s'd William Husey); grandmother Thomasine Morse £50; aunt Susanna Bolwell £100; uncle Humphrey Morse £10; cousins Margaret and Martha Bolwell, sisters Anne and Mary Husey £10 each. Mother Ex'ix. Witn. Thos. Strange, Jo. Gilbert. P'd by s'd Ex'ix 16 July.

P. C. C. 255. Young.

1711, Nov. 12. Thomas Dugdale, Citizen of London, Inhabitant in Tokenhouse Yard, p'ish of St. Margaret Lothbury, to son Thomas Dugdale all my messuages, lands, &c. situate and being in Seend Row and Seend Head or elsewhere in Co. Wilts and now in tenures or occupations of Robert Turner, William Jenkins, John Somner, . . . Corneck, Stephen Sims and John Dalmer, all and every sum and sums of money now due or hereafter to grow due to me in connection with a certain mortgage of a messuage and lands in Seend and Seend Row, Wilts, late the estate of my nephew Christopher Dugdale, 1 Silver Tankard and a large silver salver with a silver pocket Box with my Coat of Arms upon it and a small silver Candlestick and 4 silver spoons, one ancient gold signet ring with the Awdry arms upon it and a death's head on the reverse, which I desire my son to keep until his death and two Christall mourning rings, one made upon the death of his mother and the other upon the death of his Aunt Goddard, my walnut Escutore and one lesser Escutore which my said son now useth, my bed in the green chamber with the furniture compleat, the Curtains and Valleins of the bed in the best

chamber, my clock that goes a month, my repeating clock and pocket watch, all my printed books, the hatchment and Mapps in the Hall, King William's and Queen Mary's, Sir William Dugdale's brother Goodlad's and my own pictures, the black looking glass in my chamber, all my linen and wearing apparel save what is hereafter disposed of. To my dau. Anne Dugdale £700, my silver Monteth bason, 1 silver salver, 1 pair of silver Candlesticks, silver snuffers and snuff pan, 1 little silver porringer, 1 silver spout pott, 2 silver salts, 4 silver spoons, 2 small silver spoons, my largest pearl necklace of one row, a gold watch, her own mother's wedding ring, my best cloth bed with the furniture belonging thereto, the brass hearth, black looking glass and sconces now at Hampstead, looking glass in green chamber, yellow and red silk counterpain for a pallate bed, my bed with all the furniture in the blew chamber, my best chest of drawers, largest looking glass in the dining room, Walnut Tree table, stove and furniture, 1 black elbow chair, 4 other black chairs, 1 black stool, and 6 silk cushions. My mother, Goodlad's, mine, her own mother's, and her own pictures. My dau. Jane Dugdale £700, a gold chain that was her own mother's and her late mother's wedding ring, my crimson mohair bed, my Camlett bed with furniture. Testator also leaves her silver spoons, chains, glasses, &c. To James Croome 1 intire suit of my old clothes, 1 hatt, 2 pair of stockings, 2 pair of shoes, and 20s. to be laid out in Linnin for him. My dear and honoured mother Madame Elizabeth Goodlad, my dear sister Mrs. Sarah Goodlad, my dear sister Mrs. . . . Awdry of Seend, my loving cousin Mr. Hiller, my loving brother Mr. Jeremiah Awdry and his wife, my loving brother Mr. John Smith of Trowbridge, Wilts, and his wife, Mr. Samuel Vanderplanke, Mr. Thomas Challoner, £5 a piece for mourning; 2 maid servants which shall be living with me at my decease, and to Susan Peell who was formerly my servant, £3 a piece for Mourning. To the boy that shall be living with me at my decease £3; my dear and loving brother Mr. John Goodlad of London, my faithful friend Mr. Phillip Gibbs of London, my kinsman Mr. Samuel Hiller of London, all my freehold messuage &c. in Bell Alley, p'ish of All Hallows, London Wall, now in possess'n of Abel Slaney of London, Woollendraper, to them in trust to dispose of the same for the most money, which is to be used in purchasing the fee or

Inheritance or such other Estate or Estates of or in Seend H'd or Seend Row in s'd Co. Wilts adjoining upon or near unto the Estates there before bequeathed to my s'd son to be settled upon him and his heirs for ever ; to s'd John Goodlad, Phillip Gibbs, and Samuel Hiller all my Messuages &c. in which I now dwell in Tokenhouse Yard for remainder of term I have therein in trust, to sell same and all coppers, Brewing Vessels, Utensils of Brewing, and household goods, the money to be for use of s'd son Thomas ; bequeaths rings to all whose names are sett down in a certain paper ; appoints the abovenamed trustees to be Ex'ors ; my brother Ambrose Awdry of Seend, Wilts, together with my s'd Ex'ors, shall improve the s'd money hereinbefore given my s'd son who is under age ; to my s'd Ex'ors and s'd Ambrose Awdry £10 each for Mourning ; my s'd son resid. legatee ; my s'd dau's not to marry without consent and advice of my s'd Ex'ors, and they to allow to my s'd dau's Anne and Jane Dugdale at rate of £30 a year each until their £700 shall be paid them ; all lands and tenements bequeathed to s'd son to be answerable for the 2 £700 if my personal estate be insufficient. Ex'ors to allow what sum they think fit for maintenance and education of my s'd son ; to be buried according to directions left with Ex'ors. Witn. Steph'n Skynner, Sam'll Hardy, Samuel Kinch. P'd 14 Dec. 1711. Commission issued to Anne Dugdale, spinster, natural and lawful sister and guardian assigned to Thomas Dugdale, a minor, natural and lawful son of and resid. legatee named in Testament of Thomas Dugdale, late of p'ish of St. Margaret, Lothbury, dec'd. Ex'ors renouncing.

16 Jan. 1713. Commission to s'd Thomas Dugdale to administer effects, &c., he being of full age.

Seend, Melksham.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

CHILDREN'S GAMES.

(Continued from p. 164.)

I THINK I should say, before continuing my list of children's games, that I do not claim for them a Wiltshire origin ; only that they were played by Wiltshire children in a Wiltshire town, and all the games I have joined in and describe from memory. When

we came to London to live, early in 1870, we found we were altogether behind the times in our little town ; that dancing had quite taken the place of all else, and that even the tiny juveniles had given up games as "too silly".

In many of these games there is a great sameness. *Fox and Geese*, *Hen and Chicken*, are played precisely alike ; *Touch Last* and *Touch Wood* are also similar. *Tom Tiddler's Ground* is very much the same as *Touch*—the children all try to avoid being touched, the odd one trying his or her best to touch someone and free himself.

Blind Man's Buff everyone knows ; Christmas would hardly be Christmas without it. After a player had been blindfolded we used to hold up our hands, saying, "Buff, Buff ! how many fingers do I hold up ?" to test the sight.

Ena, dena, dina, duss, etc., dates back to the time of the Druids, and it is said that the words were the names of the mystic numbers in use by the priests ; and I have been told by an antiquary that the game of *London Bridge is broken down* dates back to the time of King Alfred.

Magic, or Musical Chairs, was played in this way. Someone played the piano softly ; a line of chairs was placed down the centre of the room, alternately facing different ways—nine chairs to about twelve girls was the allowance ; and when the musician played loudly all scrambled for seats, those not lucky enough to get one paying forfeit.

Baker, Baker, draw the Bread, was rather a rougher game than some, and we always chose two of the tallest and strongest boys or girls for leaders. They stood opposite one another, holding hands, the other players choosing sides, and placing themselves behind the leaders, holding tightly round each other's waists. Then came the tug of war, and the game was declared won by the baker who could pull his opponent and part of his batch over to his side.

In *Oranges and Lemons*, two of the tallest children stood holding hands high above head, to form an archway ; the other children, holding by each other's frocks, danced through the arch thus made. The last child was captured, and asked her choice, "Oranges or Lemons ?" When her choice had been made, she took her place behind one of the girls, and the game went on

again till all the children were chosen; they then tried to see which side was the strongest, and the game was voted to them.

In *Drop Glove* the children formed a circle, one remaining outside. A letter or pocket-handkerchief was given her, and she walked round the circle, singing:

“Drop glove, drop glove,
I sent a letter to my love,
And on the way I dropped it,
And one of you has picked it up,
And put it in your pocket.
It isn't you, it isn't you; but it *must* be you.”

The letter is thrown down behind the child selected, and then began a chase, the children holding up their hands to allow the runners to pass in and out of the circle easily. When caught they changed places, one taking up the song, the other joining the circle.

Poor Mary sits a-weeping.—A child was placed kneeling in the centre of a ring of children, who danced round her, singing:

“Poor Mary sits a-weeping,
All on a summer's day.”

Then they inquired what she was weeping for, and the little ones sang:

“She's weeping for a sweetheart,
All on a summer's day.
Pray get up and choose one,” etc.

At this the child looked round the circle, and the children sang for her encouragement:

“Choose the worst and choose the least,
Choose the one that you love best.”

After a companion had been chosen, they sang:

“Now you're married, we wish you joy,
First a girl, then a boy;
Love one another like sister and brother,
And now it is time to go away.”

Here we come gathering Nuts in May.—To play this the children divided themselves, one half sitting on the floor on one side of

the room, the others on the other side. A child was sent to the opposite side, asking :

“ Here we come gathering nuts in May,
Who will you send to take them away ?”

A child was then fixed upon to go over to the others and forcibly bring away one of their number ; or it might be she got pulled over instead, to swell the opposition ranks. Of course, the side who obtained most nuts took the game.

Puss in the Corner was a very simple game, usually played by five people, one in each corner of the room, one remaining in the middle, who tried to slip into one of the corners when the players were changing.

I used to play a game called “ *How many miles to Babylon ?—* Three-score and ten. Shall I get there by candle-light ? Yes, and back again” ; but I have quite forgotten the ending of it, which was not like a somewhat similar game given in *Lady Gurdon's Suffolk Folk-Lore*.

Hot Broad Beans and Bacon—Ladies and Gentlemen, come to Supper, was only a version of *Hide-and-Seek*. In *Bob Cherry*, a cherry was tied to a piece of string, and bobbed up and down before a person's mouth, who tried to catch it.

To find the Ring on the Cord.—A certain ring was threaded on a piece of string, and the string joined together. Then one player took his place inside the cord, the others stood in a circle holding the cord, and rapidly slipped the ring from hand to hand. The centre player endeavoured to find out the hand which had the ring ; if the right one was touched, the players changed places, and the game was continued. Of course, the fun was largely added to by the holders of the cord shuffling their hands about in misleading fashion.

Mother, Mother, the Pot boils over, was a game played more out of doors than in, as the little folks wanted plenty of space for running. A child was chosen to be “mother” (it was not meant for a term of endearment by any means) ; then the others grouped about, taunting her with “Mother, mother, the pot boils over !” sometimes running up close and pulling her frock, then darting away so as not to be caught. To be caught was to be mother, or witch-wife.

“Tit, tat, toe, my first go,
 Three jolly butcher boys all in a row,
 Stick one up, stick one down,
 Stick one in the old man’s crown.”

This was played on a slate, and was similar to *Naughts and Crosses*.

Hop Scotch was an outdoor game. Three squares were chalked out (I believe sometimes three holes were made), then three smooth stones were placed in a row opposite the squares or holes, and the children, hopping on one foot, kicked the stones into the holes—if they could, at least.

Duck and a Drake and a Four-Farthing Cake, was a smooth stone “chucked” along the surface of the water, to make three successive circles. A clever thrower could make a fourth ripple, when the cry would be, “A penny to pay the baker!”

Follow my Leader was a game that required little thought. All the children had to do was to follow exactly where their captain led them, doing exactly what he did, however silly or venturesome. Sometimes, with a daring lad for leader, the children were led into a good many scrapes.

In *Hunt the Slipper*, the children sat on the ground, and an old shoe was deftly passed from one to another, whilst a child outside endeavoured to get possession of it.

Consequences could only be played by older children, as a little knowledge of books, or at least poetry, was useful, and they must write legibly. To play it we were provided with slips of paper and pencils. What each child wrote on her slip she carefully concealed from prying eyes by folding the paper over before passing it on for her neighbour to add her line. As each piece of paper was filled up it was placed in a basket provided for the purpose, and when all the slips were finished they were opened and read aloud by one of the players, to the no small amusement of the assembly. Perhaps I had better give a specimen. A child would write down the name of a female, fold it over, and pass it on to her neighbour, who would write down a man’s name, and pass it on. At the end it would read something in this fashion :—

“ Kate Brown,
 Jim Jones,
 They met in a lane,
 Talked scandal,
 Lived in Iceland ;
 Consequence was they got sunstroke.”

Should it be poetical consequences, you whispered the last word of the line to the player next you, that something might be written to rhyme with it. One night, many years ago, the following came out as a rhyming consequence :—

“ Angels ever bright and fair,
 Come and let me comb your hair.”

Sometimes the chance rhymes were very good.

And now to finish up my, I fear, tedious paper with *Forfeits*. I cannot remember very many. The adjudger of the forfeits knelt down at the feet of the judge, hiding the face, not to see the article which had been given in pledge. Then the question was asked :—

“ Here’s a thing, and a very pretty thing,
 What must the owner do for this pretty thing?”

“ Measure six yards of love.”

This was accomplished by two standing together holding hands and, as they stretched their arms out as far as they would go, kissing each other.

Or :—You were made to run through two rows of children armed with knotted handkerchiefs, who beat you with them.

“ Measure your own length on the floor.” To do this you had to lie down on the floor, stretch out your arms, and say : “ The length of a booby, the breadth of a booby, four corners of this room belonging unto me.”

“ Bite an inch off the red-hot poker.” This was a catch forfeit.

“ Come into the room like a lion, go out like a lamb.”

And there was one in which the tongs figured, but I do not remember it sufficiently to explain.

Many of these games, no doubt, are familiar to numbers of my readers, and may appear trivial to some ; but in these days, when the tendency is to speak slightly of the usages and amusements

of the past, it may not be altogether a bad thing to rescue from oblivion these old-time trivialities for the benefit of those "Folk who love to dive into bygones for the edification of the present. Of course, there are other games of which I could write, such as baseball, marbles, tops, etc., but they are altogether a different class from those I have endeavoured to describe, and are almost as much used now as they were forty years ago.

I now close my few notes, hoping that someone else will add to the list of games any they may know. No doubt there are many in the county besides those I have mentioned.

A. L. CLARK.

CLARENDON PALACE.

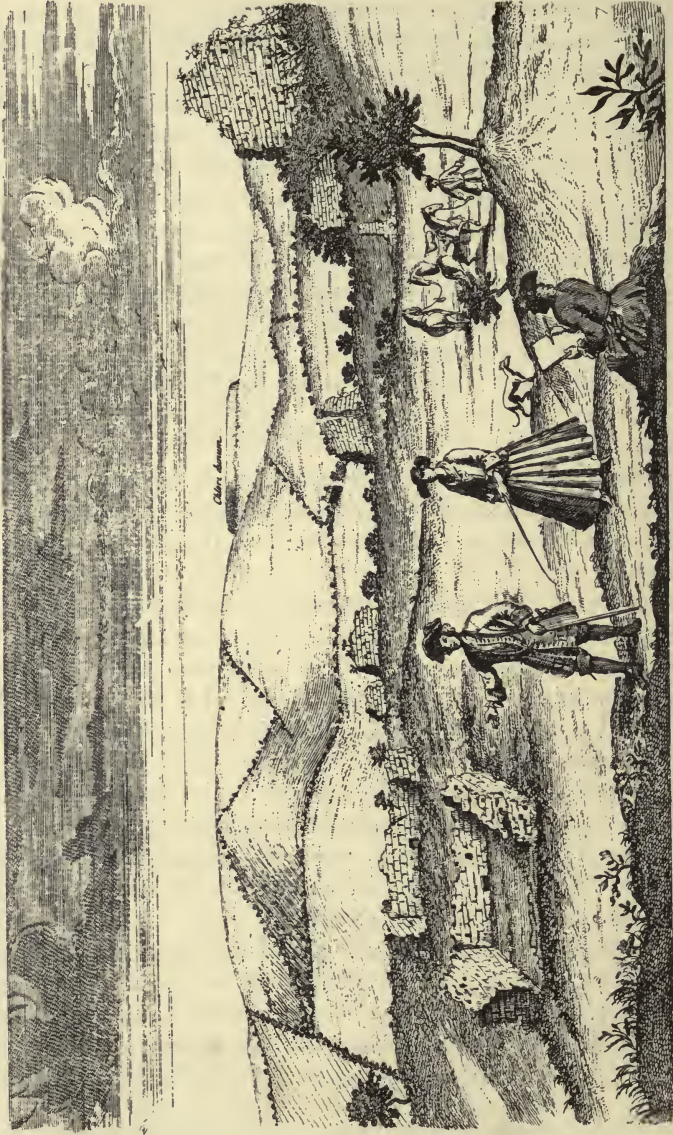
THE mansion and demesne now known as Clarendon Lodge and Park, about two miles south-east of Salisbury, are both of comparatively modern times. The ground was once part of a great forest, not improbably part of the New Forest, to plant which the Norman Conqueror ruthlessly destroyed the homes of its earlier inhabitants. A portion, at any rate, of the property afterwards included in the Park [of which surveys were made in the reign of Edward I, and later in 1650] is in *Domesday* mentioned as part of the King's Forest. This leads us to the conclusion that it was at that time part of the enormous extent of ground covered by the New Forest, and that it was not until later designated by any particular name of its own. The first time the name occurs in history is during the reign of Henry II, who, we are told, frequently made it his court residence. In the year 1164 that monarch held a council there, in which those laws respecting the limits of the ecclesiastical authority were passed, still called "The Constitutions of Clarendon", which Archbishop Becket refused to sign, though at a later meeting of the council he was induced to do so. No sooner did the Pope hear of it than he released Becket from his oath, and that Primate still continued to uphold the authority of the ecclesiastical courts in all matters touching the clergy, whether criminal, civil, or ecclesiastical, until, in 1170, he paid for his opposition by his life.

And now comes the question, whether the ancient palace of Clarendon, a fragment¹ of whose walls, composed of flints strongly cemented together, and overgrown with ivy, still remains *in situ*, is identical with the building in which the *Constitutions* were passed. No direct evidence is afforded us by which to solve this question, and we are therefore bound to fall back upon evidence that is indirect. Henry I is said to have stayed there, and each succeeding king made it his residence at intervals, but it is not until the reign of Henry III that, by means of the *Liberate Rolls*, we obtain detailed accounts of it. At this time it would appear to have reached the zenith of its glory, and must have been a place of very large extent, a fact which is borne out by the careful survey made in 1821 by Sir Thomas Phillipps, a ground-plan by whom appears in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*.

Perhaps the most probable conclusion at which we can arrive is, that in the reign of Henry II, and possibly even before that time, a less significant mansion stood upon the site, and that this "hunting box" (for it was for sport that the monarchs betook themselves to Clarendon) was altered and added to by succeeding kings. The traditional appellation, "King John's Palace," is not, however, necessarily a *vulgar error*, as Britton would seem to imply. For since, when we first heard of it in the reign of Henry III, it has grown to right royal proportions, it may be considered as highly probable that King John either pulled down the more ancient "hunting box", and built up an extensive palace on its site, or that he so enlarged and improved the original building that it became, to all intents and purposes, a new one of a totally different character. If this be so, it will still be accurate to speak of it as "King John's Palace".

In the next reign, as we have already said, the *Liberate Rolls* are full of directions to the sheriff and others, as to repairs, additions, and improvements. We cannot here find space for examples of these orders, but anyone who desires to go further into the matter will find plenty of material in the "Hundred of

¹ "The most important relic left is what is thought to have been the gable end of the great hall, to which a suitable inscription was affixed in 1844 by Sir F. H. Bathurst, who caused it to be supported and strengthened."—Worth's *Guide to Wiltshire*.



Other views

Hubley, delin

Ruins of King John's Palace at Clarendon Aug. 3. 1723.

Alderbury" portion of Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture*, and the paper of Mr. T. J. Pettigrew which is printed in *The Journal of the British Archaeological Association* for 1859, to each of whom we are largely indebted for our information. From these records, and from the survey made in the time of Edward I, and printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in the twenty-fifth volume of *The Archæologia*, we learn many interesting particulars.

The Palace was only one story high, and comprised: A great hall; two chapels; a king's chamber, upper and lower; a queen's chamber, greater and lesser; a private, or bed chamber, an oriol, a king's wardrobe, queen's wardrobe, two kitchens, a larder, a napery, a butlery or salsary, almonry, a sewery, pent-houses, a wine cellar, a wood cellar, chambers for equerries, chaplains, and foresters. The hall, or principal apartment, was no doubt fitted up in choice style. It was paved with glazed tiles, and furnished with pillars and marble columns here and there to support the roof. The walls of many of the private chambers were adorned with paintings, and the windows of the hall were filled with painted glass, and the walls surrounded with wainscoting. The queen had another hall ornamented and built in like fashion, but smaller.

Next in importance to the halls were the two chapels, one appropriated to the king and the other to the queen, and dedicated to "All Saints" and to "St. Katherine". There were two kitchens, the larger one for the king, which was 40 feet square, the other for the family. They were probably detached from the building, but connected by a covered way with the hall. The palace was roofed with "shingles" (*i.e.*, wooden tiles), and was supplied with water through the agency of a water-wheel.

After the reign of Henry III we hear much less of royalty at Clarendon. Edward II probably made it an occasional residence, and summoned a Parliament to meet here in 1317, which summons, however, was apparently not obeyed. It was in this reign that Clarendon was disafforested, it being then first designated as a park. Edward III and his royal prisoners, the Kings of France and Scotland, passed the summer months here in 1357, when the plague was raging in the metropolis.

We hear no more of Clarendon until Leland's visit to Salis-

bury in the last decade of the reign of King Henry VIII, when it is evident he only spoke of Clarendon from hearsay. Nevertheless, we quote his words: "Clarington Park and Maner-place, about a mile by south-est from Saresbiri. The Park of Clarington is a very large thing, and hath many keepers yn it. Ther was at Clarington a Priory caulyd¹ Ivy Church."

Edward VI granted Clarendon to Wm. Herbert for a term which ended in 1601, and it was during this period that Queen Elizabeth visited it. Nichol tells us, in the first volume of *The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, that "On the Saturday [September 1574] her Highnesse had appoynted to hunt in Claryndon Park, where the said [Earl of Pembroke] had prepared a fair and pleasant banquette leaves for her to dyne in, but that day happened soe great raine, that altho it was fenced with arras, yet it could not defend the wett, by means whereof the Queen dyned withyn the Lodge, and the Lords dyned in the banquetthouse, and after dinner the rayne ceased for a while, during which tyme many deare coursed with greyhounds were overturned; so as the tyme served great pleasure was showed."

In this reign, also, William Camden, the father of English antiquarianism, wrote and published his famous *Britannia*, and in his account of the County of Wilts he makes some slight allusion to Clarendon; but it seems most probable that he, like Leland, relied upon the information supplied him by others.

"Salisbury is surrounded on all sides by plains, except to the East, on which side lies the extensive park of *Clarendon*, well calculated for breeding and feeding deer, and once embellished with a royal mansion. On this park and the twenty groves enclosing it, Michael Maschert, LL.D., made this epigram:—

"A noble grove, the haunt of stags, appears
By Saron's walls, and high its head uprears.
Full twenty more its boundaries inclose,
Which a long mile each for its circuit shows."

The next event related is the grant, in fee, by King Charles II to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, in 1665, whose son Christopher bequeathed it, in 1688, to his cousin Granville, Earl

¹ For an illustrated account of this interesting ruin see *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, No. 1, p. 24.

of Bath, from whose heirs it was purchased by Benjamin Bathurst, Esq., and continues to be enjoyed by one of his descendants.

Stukeley visited Clarendon in 1723, and his sketch of the remains of the old palace accompanies this notice and his own words:—

"*Chlorendon* park is a sweet and beautiful place. here *K. John* built him a palace, where several parliaments have been held. part of the building is still left, tho' they have been pulling it down many years. 't is chiefly of flint, and was a large place on the side of a hill but no way fortified. This palace of *K. John* answers directly to the front vисто of *Wilton* house over the length of the great canal, and is called the *Kings-manor*. they say here is a subterraneous passage to the *Queens-Manor*. between the camp and the park runs a roman road, which has not been taken notice of from *Sorbiodunum* to *Winchester* full east and west."

And so we bring our little history down to the present century, where Britton, Hoare, and Turner take it up. It is not difficult, with such abundant details as we have as to the building and the purpose it served, to call up memories of the time when the King rose early in the morning and transacted the business of the State, going forth later with horse and hound and hawk to the chase and coming back to dinner in the great hall, where we may be sure there was plenty, and boisterous mirth, now and again relieved by the voice of the harper as he sang to them of beauty and of war.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

PROBABLY few of our readers are aware of the valuable stores of topographical information to be found at the end of each monthly number of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, a periodical which was started at the beginning of the year 1731, and has been continued without any break to the present day. Nowhere else shall we find such a fund of facts relating to the several counties of England in the last century as here. Consequently we have

thought it advisable, in the interests of our readers, to compile therefrom a chronological list of the Monthly Intelligence relating to the county of Wilts. The articles concerning Wiltshire which appear in the main body of each number (few and far between), the compiling of which is a much easier and less ponderous task, we have left alone, since Mr. Gomme proposes to publish them in a future number of *The Gentleman's Magazine Library*, the topographical portion of which is slowly making its way through the counties, and may be hoped to arrive at the letter "W" in about a couple of years—at least so we are informed by a gentleman engaged in the work.

It will be our endeavour, as far as possible, to reprint the items *literally* as they appear in the *Magazine*, our principal desire being to save our readers from the arduous task of wading through these many volumes, and not to present them with any original matter of our own. In spite, however, of our most careful attention to details, mistakes may, from time to time, appear in the transcription, but we trust that they will be rare. Whenever such errors are made known to us we shall correct them in the following number, and we need hardly add that we shall be personally grateful to the informant. Many of the original errors must obviously have been mere slips of the pen, but we have preferred to give them as they originally appeared rather than run the risk of correcting an *apparent* error which might turn out to have been the intention of the writer. The queer spelling of many of the words, and the curious manner in which much of the information is imparted, will be interesting alike to the book-lover and to the antiquary. We shall, of course, be glad to receive fuller accounts or further details as to the facts and events narrated, and as to the *proved* inaccuracy of any of them.

If anyone will take up a last-century volume of *The Gentleman's Magazine* and peruse the "Monthly Intelligence"—a matter of several pages at the end of each monthly number—he will be able to form some conception of the time involved in this thorough search through the volumes, and the extraction therefrom of every jot and tittle in any way relating to our county, which we have undertaken and intend to carry through to the end. When we have finished this valuable series, other records, less rich it may be in the precious ore of topographical interest,

but yet more ancient and needing transcription, will demand our attention. It will be seen from the first instalment which we print below that the information is given under the separate headings of—

1. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
2. APPOINTMENT OF SHERIFFS.
3. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.
4. PRESENTATIONS OF THE CLERGY TO LIVINGS AND OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFITS.
5. BIRTHS.
6. MARRIAGES.
7. DEATHS.
8. BANKRUPTS.

VOLUME I, 1731.

- Jan.*—Sheriff of Wilts appointed for the ensuing year—Henry Skelling of Draycot, Esq.
- Jan.* 1.—Died, William Willoughby of West-Knoyle, Esq.; £700 per annum fell to his brother Richard Willoughby of Southampton Buildings, Esq.
- Feb.* 15.—From Uppen in the county of Wilts it is written that one Richard Small, eat 85 eggs, fried with three pounds of bacon, and drank three quarts of stale beer, immediately after he had breakfasted.
- Feb.* 22.—Miss Eyles, d. of Sir John Eyles, Bart., m. Mr. Bumstead.
- Feb.* 1.—Rev. Canon Eyre of Salisbury m. the widow White of Salisbury.
- Mar.* 3.—Part of the seat of the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton was burnt, and one servant perished in the flames.
- Mar.* 1.—Roger Holland, Esq., M.P. for Chippenham, m. only d. of late William Mayo, M.P. for the City of Hereford.
- April* 3.—Died, Alexander Seymour, third son of Sir Edward Seymour of Maiden Bradley, Wilts, Bart., at Exeter.
- April.*—Bankrupts, Christopher Saunders of Cricklade, Mercer; Robert Brading of New Sarum, Vintner, Inn holder; Edward Davies, junr., of Studley, Clothier.
- May* 5.—Died, Dr. William Mullens, lately at Salisbury.

June.—Mr. Post, Fellow of Queen's Coll., Camb., presented to Rectory of Cheverel Magna.

Mr. Joseph Suger to Rectory of North Tidworth.

June.—Bankrupts, Thos. Fry, Calne, Wool Stapler ; Edward Davis, jun., Studley, Clothier.

July 14.—Richard Willoughby appointed Seneschal of H.R.H.'s Manor of Mere, Wilts.

Aug.—Mr. Stevenson, prebendary of Sarum, created Doctor in Divinity by the University of Edinburgh, for his excellent Defence of the Christian Religion against Mr. Woolston, etc.

Aug. 9.—Wm. Haselem, a Wiltshire man belonging to Chelsea College, m. the 3rd wife he has wedded since he was 100 years old. He was a soldier in Oliver Cromwell's time, is in a good state of health, and able to work at a coal wharf.

Sept.—Jacob Farrington, Esq., of Wiltshire, m. Miss Woodman.

Nov. 16.—Died, Mr. Sergeant Webb, at his house in Wiltshire.

Dec.—Mr. Henry Thomas, Master of the Free School in Sarum, presented to the Living of Llandiloe Vawr, in the county of Caermarthen.

John Gifford, Esq., Member of Parl. for Westbury, m. Miss Watts, sole heiress of Nich. Watts, late of Cocklenton, Somersetshire, Esq.

VOLUME II, 1732.

March 8.—At Salisbury 4 received sentence of death, viz., John Smart for a robbery on the highway, John Sharpe, Henry Swaine, and Henry Rivers for Felony and Burglary ; two to be transported ; and two whipt.

March 13.—Died, Daniell Webb, Esq., at Moncton Farley in Wiltshire.

April.—Francis Seymour, Esq., chosen M.P. for Great Bedwin in the room of Sir Wm. Willys, deceased.

Dr. Warner, Vicar of Rowde, collated to the Vicarage of Whitchurch in Hampshire.

May 9.—Died, Thomas Jures, Esq., of Wiltshire, for which he was Justice of the Peace in the reigns of K. Wm., Q. Anne, and his late Majesty.

Bankrupts, John Hall of New Sarum, Clothier ; John Hilliard of Purton, Vintner.

- June.*—Bankrupt, John Simons of Salisbury, Clothier.
- August.*—A young lady in Wilts, of £4,000 Fortune, married to a footman.
- August 24.*—Died, Richard Goddard, Esq., at Swindon. Dying a batchelor, his estate of nearly £3,000 per ann. descends to his brother Pleydell Goddard, Esq., a merchant of London.
- August.*—Bankrupt, Augustin Batt of Easton, Maltster.
- Sept. 1.*—Died, Dr. Matthews, an eminent Physician at the Devizes.
- Sept. 9.*—D., Thomas Hunt, Esq., at South Maston.
Col. Tho. Herbert, 3rd son to the E. of Pembroke, chose Mayor of Wilton.
- Oct. 6.*—Died, George Duckett, Esq., a Commissioner of the Excise, and brother to William Duckett, Esq., M.P. for Calne.
- Oct. 15.*—D., the relict of the Rev. Mr. Abraham Tapp, who was precentor to the Cathedral of Durham and Vicar of Wilton, but refusing to take the oaths, was deprived.
- Nov.*—Bankrupt, W. Phillips of the Devizes, Stay-Maker.
- Dec. 19.*—Was sold by auction the Estate of Francis Hawes, Esq., late a South Sea Director, at Marlborough, and purchased by the Duchess of Marlborough for £1,710.

VOLUME III, 1733.

- Jan. 22.*—Died, Thos. Herbert, E. of Pembroke and Montgomery, Baron Herbert of Cardiff, Baron Ross of Kendall, Parr, Fitzhugh, Marmion, St. Quintin, and Herbert of Shurland, Knight of the Garter; one of the Governors of the Charter House, Ld. Lieut. of the County of Wilts, one of the Privy Council, and one of the Society for promoting the Gospel in foreign parts. In the beginning of K. William's reign, Ambassador extraordinary to the States General, afterwards of the privy council, Col. of a Reg. of Marines, First Commissioner of the Admiralty, Ld. Privy Seal, First plenipotentiary at the Treaty of Ryswick, Ld. High Admiral of England and Ireland, and president of the Council. In 1707 appointed Commissioner to treat of a

union between England and Scotland; also *Ld. Lieut.* of Ireland. His first wife was Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Sawyer, *Attorney-General* in the reign of *K. Charles II.*, and by her he had 5 sons and 5 daughters. By his 2nd wife, Barbara, daughter to Sir Henry Slingsby of Yorkshire, *Bar.*, he had 1 daughter. In 1725 he married Miss Mary How, sister to Scroop *Ld. Visc. How*, by whom he had no issue. He succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest son, the *Ld. Herbert*, *Capt.* of the First Troop of Horse Guards, and one of the Lords of the Bed Chamber to the King.

His Lordship's coachman, aged 80, 50 of which he passed in the Earl's service, died the same day.

Jan.—Bankrupts, Tho. Phillips of the Devizes, Seedsman; Amos Avery of Devizes, Drugget Maker.

Feb. 11.—Died, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Heskins, Rector of Tudworth, and Vicar of Husborne Tenant in Wiltshire.

Feb.—Bankrupt, Robert Gaby of Bromham, Drugget Maker.

March.—Charles Palmer, Esq., of Wiltshire, married Miss Blake of Hatton Garden.

Feb. 26.—D., the Relict of Sir Tho. Wilson of Wilts, *Bart.*

March 7.—Mr. Turner, an eminent Clothier at Trowbridge, burnt to death by a fall into the fire; reputed worth £40,000.

March 27.—D., the wife of Rogers Holland, Esq., *M.P.* for Chippenham.

March.—Henry, E. of Pembroke and Montgomery, made Lord High Steward of the City of Salisbury, in room of his father.

Dispensations have passed the Seals to enable (amongst others) Samuel Hill, *M.A.*, Chaplain to the Lord Falkland, to hold the Rectory of Little Somerford in Wilts, with the Rectory of Kilmington in Somersetshire.

Mr. Rollaston collated to the Archdeaconry of Sarum.

Mr John Straight, of Tindon in Sussex, collated to the Prebend of Warminster, in the church of Sarum; and Mr. William Lane to the Prebend of Netherhaven, in the said church.

April.—March 2, d. the only daughter and child of Wm. Rawlinson Earle, Esq., Representative for Malmsbury.

Dispensations have passed the seals enabling Wm. Sealy, M.A., to hold the Rectory of Allington, with the Rectory of Bighton, in Hampshire.

Mr. Saintclear to the Rectory of Wootton Bassett.

May 15.—D., James Wroughton, Esq., of Escot in Wiltshire, who married the Countess Dowager of Abington, who survives him.

The wife of Wm. Rawlinson Erle, Esq., Representative for Malmsbury, delivered of a son and heir.

Morgan Keene of New Sarum, m. to Miss Roberts of Craven Street in the Strand; a fortune of £6,000.

Wm. Rawlinson Erle, Esq., new Member for Malmesbury, made Clerk of the Deliveries of the Ordinance.

May 30.—D., Cha. Bailiff, Esq., at Chippenham.

July 6.—D., the Rev. Mr. Weeks, who had been 53 years Minister of Sherston.

Bankrupts, Thos. Shute of Melksham, Mercer; James Brooks of Chilmark, Mercer.

August.—Mr. Cook presented to the living of Inford.

Sept.—Mr. Stacey, son to Mr. Stacey, Master Builder of the King's Yard at Deptford, m. to a daughter of John London of Newington, Esq., formerly Representative for Wilton.

Sept. 1.—Died, — Langdale, Esq., at Buscomb.

„ 20.— „ Rev. Mr. Smith, Vicar of Helmerston.

Oct. 2.—D., the Rev. Mr. Abraham Franks, D.D., Rector of West Dean.

Oct.—The E. of Pembroke and Montgomery appointed Lt. Lieut. of the Co. of Wilts.

Mr. Thos. Frampton presented to the Vicarage of Helmerston.

Mr. Thos. Woodford, Minister of Alhallows, London Wall, installed one of the Prebendaries of Salisbury.

Joshua Harrison, M.A., Chaplain to the E. of Pembroke, to hold the Rectory of Blunsden St. Andrew, Wilts, together with the Vic. of Sharton St. Margarets, in the county aforesaid.

Bankrupts, Richard King of Wilton, Maltster; William Davis of Bradford, Clothier.

Nov.—A dispensation passed to enable William Sealy, M.A., to

hold the Rectory of Allington, Wilts, together with the Rectory of Bighton, Hants.

Dec. 11.—Died, Robert Neile, Esq., a noted Clothier of Wiltshire, at Gerard's Inn, reputed worth £40,000.

Dec.—Mr. Smith, chaplain to the Ld. Digby, presented to the Rectory of Woodborough.

VOLUME IV, 1734.

Sheriff for the present year, Thos. Phipps of Westbury-Leith, Esq.

Jan.—Bankrupt, Samuel Lane of Bradford, Clothier.

March.—Bankrupts, Wm. Dick of Bradford, Clothier; Armbose Paradice of Devizes, Woolstaple.

April.—Members chosen for the ensuing parliament.

(† Were for the excise bill; ‡ for the Septennial Bill; †‡ For both. † Against the excise bill; — Against the Septennial; ‡ Against both. * New Members.) Great Bedwyn, † Wm. Sloper; * Col. Murray. Chippenham, † Rogers Holland; * Rd. Long. Calne, † Col. Wm. Duckett; * Walter Hungerford. Cricklade, † Sir Thos. Read; * Wm. Gore. Devizes, † Sir Jos. Eyles; † Fra. Eyles. Ludgershall, * Peter Delmè; Cha. Boone. Malmesbury, † Giles Earle; † Rawlinson Earle. Sarum, ‡ Peter Bathurst; * Henry Hoare. Westbury, * George Evans; * John Bance. Wootton Bassett, * Nich. Robinson; * Sir Robert Long.

May.—Bankrupt, James Rankins of Hornishan, Wilts, Chapman.

July.—Richard Holford of Avebury, Esq., m. Miss Lynn of Tidmarsh, Bucks.

Mr. Joseph Speed presented to the Rectory of Thornbury.

August 10.—D., Richard Willis, Lord Bp. of Winchester, Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, and one of the Commissioners for building 50 new churches. He was made dean of Lincoln by K. William, to whom he was chaplain; was consecrated Bp. of Gloucester by his late Majesty, in the room of Dr. Fowler; Nov. 21, 1721, translated to the see of Salisbury, in the room of Dr. Talbot, promoted to that of Durham; and Sep. 21, 1723, from Salisbury to Winchester, in the room of Dr. Trimnel.

Sept.—John Wyndham, Esq., Son of Col. Wyndham, m. to one of the daughters of Joseph Wyndham Ashe, Member for Downton, Wilts.

Dr. Sherlock, Bp. of Bangor, translated to the Bishoprick of Salisbury.

Oct. 10.—D., Wm. Rawlins of Wilts, Esq.

Nov. 25.—D., John London, Esq., formerly Representative for Wilts.

Nov.—George Bentley of Whorwell, Hants, Esq., m. to Mrs. Barker of Enford; a fortune of £25,000.

Thos. Hay, Esq., related to the Lord Kinnoul, m. to the only daughter of the late John Savage of Carlton, Wilts, Esq.; a fort. of £16,000.

Dr. Sherlock, Bp. of Salisbury, made Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

Mr. Clarke apptd. prebendary of Lome and Haylock in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

Nov. 29.—D., Gyles Eyre, Esq., aged 71, at Hindon, eldest son of Sir Gyles Eyre, apptd. one of the Justices of the King's Bench at the Revolution, and Father of Gyles Eyre, Esq.; Representative in the 3 last Parliaments for Downton.

(*To be continued.*)

Old Rhymes.—In looking over some old books of dates about 1820, I found the following in an old school-book :

“A. D. is my name, England is my nation,
W— is my dwelling-place,
And Christ is my salvation.
When I am dead and in my grave,
And all my bones are rotten,
If this you see remember me,
When I am quite forgotten.”

This was in another book of same date :

“This book, if borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be,
To read, to borrow, not to lend,
But to return to me.”

A. L. C.

Parochial Families.—A correspondent in *The Church Times* of 17th March last, who signs himself “North Wilts”, makes some speculative remarks on the subject of migration in a pastoral parish. He says :—

“A curious thing struck me when I was working at the old registers of this parish, which I set myself to decipher and copy. I noticed that there were a great number of different surnames. This set me on reckoning the proportion of different surnames over periods of fifty years or more to the probable number of houses—the latter being ascertained from the population, and reckoning 4.2 persons to a house, which is the proportion obtaining in the parish at present. I found that the place must have been restocked on the average every twenty-nine years at the time of the older registers, and that the present rate is once in twenty-five years. I was surprised to find such a high rate of migration in a pastoral district like this. I wonder whether it prevails elsewhere to the same extent? Of course not all the houses changed names in twenty-nine years, but quite half did, and many must have changed much oftener.”

This is somewhat strange, since in a rural parish we had always been led to believe that the names of labourers (and these must necessarily form *considerably more than half* of the total names of inhabitants) were to be found in the direct line in most cases for several generations, and in many cases for centuries. We should not have been so much surprised to hear that at the present day there is a tendency to change quarters; but in the last century, according to the old writers, and the oldest living specimens of humanity, only a few people ever went far away from the parish in which they were born. Consequently, we find it difficult to comprehend how this particular parish could “have been restocked on the average every twenty-nine years at the time of the older registers”. We should be glad to have the opinion of our readers on the subject.

The Last Use of the Pillory in Wiltshire.—In a copy of the *Statistics of Crime in Wiltshire*, “formerly belonging to Mr. Alexander, for many years the Governor of the Gaol at Devizes, and previously the Keeper of the Bridewell at Marlborough”, a sentence is recorded at the Wilts General Assizes, 1807, against a

man named Benjamin James, of two years' imprisonment, and to be twice exposed in the pillory. In a marginal note Mr. Alexander writes:—"This man was confined in the Bridewell, and stood in the Pillory at Marlborough, once at the commencement and once at the expiration of his sentence. The mob, by whom the sentence of the law was inflicted, was very merciful to him on the first occasion, and the man was foolish enough to say that he would stand another such a punishment for a pot of beer, which was not forgotten when the time came for him to undergo the second operation. Preparations were made by the people a long time beforehand. Rotten eggs, dead cats, cabbage-stumps, and everything that could be thought of, was plentifully prepared, and he received a most dreadful punishment. A cabbage-stump was thrown at him which stuck in his cheek, and the machine went round several times with the stump sticking in his face. When released he presented a most horrible spectacle, and his life was despaired of a long time."

The pillory was a machine which kept revolving, the prisoner was fastened to the upright pole, and the populace pelted him for *one hour* with anything except stones or other hard substances.

M.

Wiltshire M.P.'s in Trouble.—In the reign of Philip and Mary numerous summonses were issued against Members of the House of Commons for leaving Parliament during its session, without the license of the King, and among them were the following representatives from Wiltshire:—

In 2 and 3 P. and M. :

Joh' Hooper de Civ' Novæ Saru', gen.

Grif' Curtys de Bradstock, gen.

Tho' Hil de Denyses, gen.

In 3 and 4 P. and M.

Rob' Griffyth de Novæ Sarum, draper.

Pet' Tayler de Marlborow, taylor.

How the proceedings terminated we are not told.

According to Sir Edward Coke (from whose *Institutes*, Part iv, pp. 17-21, these notices are taken), thirty-nine members of the House were summoned for similar offences in 1 and 2 P. and M.

alone; whereof six, "being timorous Burgesses", submitted themselves to their fines. "Thus you may observe", says Coke, "that the poor Commons, members of the Parliament *in diebus illis*, had no great joy to continue in Parliament, but departed."

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

Epitaphs.—I have heard of a very quaint epitaph in the old churchyard of Sutton Veney, near Warminster, to the memory of a model wife. After accrediting her with all the virtues, it winds up by implying that she would not have died if she could possibly have obliged her husband by remaining alive—or words to that effect.

In the Minster at Warminster is a very interesting little brass to one Elizabeth Carter, time of the Commonwealth; the inscription is in very flowery Latin, and, if carefully translated, would make good reading.

M. E. L.

A Wiltshire Inventor.—The following is transcribed from a volume in the Public Record Office, lettered "Home Office: Petition Entry Book 1710-16":—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble Petition of Edward Pullen, of Cricklade, in the County of Wilts, grazier.

"Sheweth,

"That there now is and hath for some time past been a great Scarcity of Water in the Kingdom, so that the Water Corn Mills, Fulling Mills for Cloth, and other Mills drove by water, have been kept from Worke, to the great prejudice of the persons concerned therein, and your Majesty's subjects in general.

"That your Petitioner, by his study, industry and expence hath found out, invented, and brought to perfection a way, by two or more water wheels in one Thorough by way of Pump, Chain, or Bellows worke, or Coggs and Rounds, for making Water Corn Mills, Fulling Mills, and other Water Mills worke as much or more than such Mills now can, with less water than is now required for working any of the said mills, whereby the Mills already built and those that shall hereafter be built will be of much greater use and benefit to the persons therein concerned, and also to the Public than they now are.

“Forasmuch therefore as your Petitioner is the first who hath found out the said way and Invention and has been at great trouble and expense therein.

“Your Petitioner most humbly prays your Sacred Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant him your Royal Letters Patent for the Sole Use of his s’d Invention for the Term of Fourteen Year according to the forme of the Statute in that case made and provided.

“And your Petitioner shall ever pray, etc.”

At the Court at St. James’s, 2nd December, 1714,

“His Majesty is graciously pleased to refer this Petition to Mr. Attorney or Mr. Sollicitor-General to consider thereof, and report his opinion what his Majesty may fitly do therein, whereupon his Majesty will declare his further pleasure.—TOWNSEND.”

The matter never seems to have gone further, or at all events the petitioner did not get his patent, as is proved by the absence of his name from the printed index of patentees from which I compiled the lists printed at pp. 3, 65, 97. Had the patent been granted it would have stood second amongst those issued to natives of the county.

RICHARD B. PROSSER.

Stonehenge.—It is interesting to recall the theories of the late Mr. Joseph Browne of Amesbury, who died nearly twenty years ago, and was for many years Curator of “the Stones”. He used to expound his belief that Stonehenge stood before the Deluge, and would point out (to his own satisfaction) signs of the action of water upon the stones, even showing the direction in which the Flood “came rushing in”. He wrote a curious little book upon the subject, in which, I believe, there was a good deal about Avebury and serpent-worship. No doubt the book is fairly well known in the locality, though I have not seen it for years. The theory it proposes will perhaps fit in with Mr. Sinnett’s as to the prehistoric origin of Stonehenge. Mr. Browne also used to give a graphic description of how once in his younger days an old gentleman came riding up, and drawing rein inside the circle, glanced round and exclaimed, “Hullo! Stonehenge is altered

since I was here last"; his previous visit having been before the fall of the great trilithon in 1797. Perhaps it would not be amiss to set up the trilithon again, but beyond that I should say the hand of the restorer had better be stayed.

MARY E. LIGHT.

Queries.

Extinct Turf Monuments.—Following upon the descriptive account of Westbury White Horse, which accompanies the frontispiece to this number, we should be glad to hear from any of our readers who can favour us with an account—however meagre—of any turf monument, now obliterated, which has existed in former days upon the slopes of the Wiltshire Downs.

Amongst others there was a "small horse placed upon what is called 'The Slopes', near Pewsey". Does any trace of this figure yet remain? Can anyone remember the appearance of it?

Again, "a horse is stated to have been cut out upon Roundway Hill, near Devizes, in the year 1845, but no marks of it are now discernible". Can any reader inform us as to the site of this figure, the accuracy of the date, the name of any person who bore a part in the undertaking, and the shape and appearance of it?

EDITOR *W. N. & Q.*

Purton, Wilts.—I send you a plate of Purton, Wilts, which I have lately picked up at an old bookseller's. Perhaps someone will be able to tell me for what work it was originally cut, from what point of view the sketch is taken, and what is the name of the lake in the foreground?

L. N.

We reproduce the sketch as desired by our correspondent. We may here mention that we hope, in our next number, to publish an article on Purton Village, with characteristic sketches specially drawn for its illustration.

Bradford Inscriptions at Broad Hinton.—We have received a communication from Mr. J. G. Bradford, who would be grateful if anyone who may chance to be near Broad Hinton would favour



S. Lucas

G. S. P. 1847

PURTON—WILTS.



him with "what Bradford inscriptions there may be in church or yard". We shall, of course, be pleased to print any reply hereto.

Caudle.—What was the concoction bearing this name used at christenings early in the present century in Wiltshire? I possess a caudle-mug of Salopian ware holding about a quart. This is the shape of it.

H. T. J.

Westbury, Wilts.



The "caudle-cup" is by no means confined to Wiltshire, but we print the note and reproduce the cup for the purpose of drawing attention to the interesting ideas and observances heretofore connected with "Christenings", and of inviting correspondence on the subject.

No better statement of the customs and superstitions which surround the baptismal rite has, to our knowledge, ever been given than the article on "Baptismal Custom", contributed by Mr. England Howlett, F.S.A., to the current number of the *Westminster Review*. Here "H. T. J." and our other readers will find the following matters treated of in relation thereto, viz. :

1. The astrological importance attached to the exact time of an infant's birth.
2. The mode of early Christian baptism, and similar pagan observances.
3. The "baptismal alb" or "chrisom robe", worn by infants for eight days after the ceremony.
4. The position of the font in the church.
5. The twelve spoons with figured handles, called "Apostle spoons", given by the sponsors.
6. The custom of naming the child after the Saint to whom the day of its baptism was dedicated.
7. Mistakes as to names.
8. Instance of a parish in Cornwall where only *male* infants were baptised.
9. Superstitions connected with baptisms, and more particularly with sponsors.
10. "Baptismal Columns" and "Baptismal Shells".
11. "Baptismal Palms" or cloths, for covering the infant to be baptised.
12. "Christening Cakes."

13. The "Crude Cloth", a white sheet thrown over the child's head after baptism.
14. Origin of "Godfathers and Godmothers", and *Constitutions* of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject.
15. The absurd overdress of infants for christening.
16. The baptism of bells.

With regard to (7) mistakes as to names, the two following quotations are made from the registers in Warminster Church:—

"1790, Jan. 17, Charles, daughter of John and Betty Haines. This child ought to have been christened Charlotte, but owing to a mistake of the sponsors was wrong named."

"1791, July 13, William, daughter of William and Sarah Weiddick.

"N.B.—It was intended that this child, being a girl, should have been christened Maria, but through a mistake of the godfather it was named William."

The dialect poem of Joseph Edwards of Devizes, who died a few years ago in America, and who wrote under the pseudonym of "Agrikler", is so precisely to the point, that we reproduce part of it here:—

" When we got into the church
 Twixt Dinah and Betsy and Mary and Jane, I were puzzled and aal in
 the lurch ;
 And when the passon tuk her in hand, 'twer as perty a zight as you'd
 zee,
 A knaw'd how to handle a babby zo well, thaw none of hes own had
 he.
 And when a tould us to niame tha child, I were puzzlin about tha
 niames,
 My wife wi her elbow she gied me a nudge, and loudly she whisper'd
 'James'.
 Aater whisperin James, she went on ta zaay, 'caal her Mary I do
 advize thee.'
 But the passon, I spoase, dedn't hear what she zed, but spoake out,
 'James, I baptize thee' ;
 And then a went on and finish'd the job, in coorse accordin ta rules,
 And missus and I stood grinning by, just like a couple o' fools.
 We vound as we coodn't alter tha niame, and twer no use miakin a
 bother,
 Ef that wench were only as good as her niame, tha niame es as good
 as another."

Mr. Edwards affirms that he did not invent the story. We

may therefore assume that there are many such mistakes to be found in the parish registers of Wiltshire. We should be obliged to any of our readers who can favour us with instances. We feel sure, also, that many local peculiarities in connection with the matters we have noted in Mr. Howlett’s essay might be adduced, the which we shall be pleased to receive.

As to the “caudle-cup”, we find that it is derived from the Latin word *calidus*, or French *chaudeau*, *i.e.*, something warm, and was originally “a warm drink for the sick, or women in childbed”. The name was afterwards used for “any sloppy mess, especially that sweet mixture given by nurses to gossips who call to see the baby during the first month”.

The two following receipts for making the decoction are taken from an old cookery book compiled by Mrs. Smith, and published in 1810:—

Rice Caudle.—Take a pint of boiling water, pour into it some rice flour till quite smooth; when of a proper thickness, and sufficiently boiled, add a little lemon peel and cinnamon; a glass of brandy, and sugar to your taste.

Another.—Boil a pint of milk with a tablespoonful of rice flour; boil it ten minutes with a little cinnamon, add sugar to your taste, and serve it with dry toast.

“**England’s Remarques.**”—Can anyone give me corroborative evidence of the following matters, which I have copied from *England’s Remarques*, a tiny volume of 300 pages published in 1682, and now very scarce. Among the “Things remarkable in this County” (Wilts), are the following:—

(1) “In the edge of this shire, between Luckington and Great Badminton is a place called the Caves. They are upon the top of a rising Hill, and about 9 in number: some of them are deeper and some shallower, some broader and longer than others; and they all lie together in a Row. The manner of them is 2 long Stones set upon the sides, and broad stones upon the top to cover them. The least of these Caves is 4 foot broad; and some of them 9 or 10 foot long. These are called by some of the ignorant Inhabitants, *The Gyants Caves*. But the more ingenious think them to be the Tombs of some *Saxons*, Heroic *Danes*, or *Romans*,

and the more probable for that in a late digging into them, they have found spurs, old pieces of armour, etc."

(2) "In Ivy Church, was found a Corps 12 foot long, and a Book of very thick Parchment all written with great Roman letters; but when the leaves were touched, they mouldered to Dust."

(3) "Near the River *Kennet* in this shire, there breaks out water in the manner of a suddain Landsflood, out of certain Stones standing aloft in open fields, which by the common people is accounted a fore-runner of death."

I must confess my ignorance of these three *remarkable* things, and they will doubtless be interesting to others. I should be glad to learn whether the first objects are still in existence, any speculations as to the second *remarque*, and whether the third periodical event still happens. I should also be grateful to any reader who can tell me whether they are noticed or mentioned in any other book on Wiltshire.

P. J.

Clapham.

Rhyme of the Months.—Can any of your readers finish the following rhyme for me? I found the five lines I have in an old copy-book belonging to a Wiltshire school-girl, over forty years ago:—

"January, cold the winds do blow.
February brings us frost and snow.
March is when the young lambs play.
April brings us flowers gay.
May is when the trees to leaf ——"

A. L. C.

Lewis.—Gore.—In the *Visitation of Wilts* (1623), in the pedigree of Gore of Alderington, occurs this entry:—

"Maria uxor Geo. Lewis fratris Edward Lewis de com. Glamorgan milit."

From Phillipps' *Glamorganshire Pedigrees* I extract the following:—

"George Lewis of Llystalybont, Esq., married—1st, Cate, dau. of Miles Matthews, Esq., of Monk's Castle, and issued

Anthony and Edmund; 2nd,, dau. to Mr. Larch, and issued; 3rd, Mary, dau. to Wm. Gore of Wilts, Esq., and issued Harry, Herbert, William, and Catherine.”

Any information about this George Lewis, date of death, place of burial, etc., would be acceptable. R. W. M. L.

Lewis of Edingdon.—On his tomb in Edingdon Priory Church it is stated that Sir Edward Lewis had four sons living at the time of his death (1630), viz.: 1, Edward; 2, William; 3, Richard; and 4, Robert; and one dau., 5, Anne.

1. Edward married, but apparently had no male issue, for Elizabeth, his *co-heiress*, married Sir Francis Dayrell of Shudy Camps, Camb., who d. *s. p.*, 1675.
3. Richard, who died in 1706, *ae.* 83, and was buried at Corsham, married Mary, dau. of Giles James of Sherston Pinckney, gent. She died 1697, *ae.* 60, and lies buried at Chippenham. To them were born five children—Thomas, James, Edward, Anne, Elizabeth. The last four all died in their infancy, and lie buried at Edingdon. Thomas married Anna Maria, and died in 1735, at Soberton, Hants; his only dau. and heiress, Elizabeth, married Other, third Earl of Plymouth, and was the mother of Other Lewis, fourth Earl of Plymouth. Elizabeth died in 1733, and her husband in 1732; they are both buried at Tarbick, co. Warwick.

Can anyone supply information concerning the other three children of Sir Edward Lewis, viz.: William, Robert, and Anne?

R. W. M. L.

Tidcombe.—All the persons mentioned below were living in the year 1743, and they were all baptised in Atworth Parish Church, county Wilts. Will any readers of *Wiltshire Notes & Queries* oblige by looking at tombstones in the villages where they reside, and seeing *where* and *when* they were buried, and their ages? The names are:—

Hope Long Tidcombe; Michael Tidcombe; Edward Tidcombe; Samuel Tidcombe; William Tidcombe; Mary Godfrey (whose maiden name was Tidcombe); also Walter Long Tidcombe, who died *ante* 1743. SPHINX.

Iinner, Jenner.—The former name occurs on a monument in Meysey-Hampton Church, in the county of Gloucester. Editha Iinner, wife of James Vaulx, Esq., Physician, died 1617. In the *Visitation* of Wilts, 1623, she is described as “Editha fil. Will’mi Jenner de Cainsford in Com. Gos., first wife of Jacobus de Vaulx de Marston Maisy, Wilts”. In *Church Plate of Wiltshire*, by J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A., there are three pieces of plate given by the Jenner family, 1648, 1687, and 1793; and a note states that in 1665 Gulielmus Jenner de Marston, gent., presents Robert Jenner to Lydiard-Millicent. Is there a pedigree of these Jenners? Where is Cainsford in Gloucestershire?

Sandgate, Kent.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Conock.—Spelt by Speed “Conocke”, in the Hundred of Swanborough, Wilts. I should be glad of any information respecting this place; did any persons of the same name ever live here?

R. W. K. G.

Replies.

Warminster Hang Fair (pp. 40, 139, 178).—Having lived many years in Warminster, I thought I knew all about its fairs and festivities, but certainly never heard the above designation applied to either of them. We used to call one of the smaller fairs (I believe it was the August one) “Candle-and-lantern Fair”, presumably from the difficulty of finding it; but the name *may* have come from a time when the wares offered in August would include preparations for winter evenings. (I have heard the saying in North Wilts, “Go to Marshfield Fair, come home and shut the doors, for winter is upon us.”) With reference to the “Hanging” on the Downs, I have heard an aged gentleman now living in Warminster say that he remembered being hoisted on someone’s shoulders in the crowd to see the doomed men going to execution in a cart, after having attended a service at St. Laurence’s Chapel of Ease. How the event must have stirred the quiet little town, and those of us who are familiar with the full mellow note of the old chapel bell can imagine how it must

have tolled on that 11th of August 1813! The bell is said to owe its silvery note (I do not know the authority) to the ladies of Warminster, who sacrificed their silver tankards to the melting-pot when the bell was cast in a meadow close to St. Laurence's. The old man who was so barbarously murdered at Corsley was, I believe, buried in Warminster old churchyard, somewhere between the west door and the Bath Road boundary; at any rate, there used to be an old tombstone with a long inscription about the event, but the reading was scarcely legible when last I saw it.

M. E. L.

Old Sarum (p. 171).—The author of *An Account of Old Sarum*, published in 1774, considered it beyond dispute that for many years anterior to the Norman Conquest there existed in the castle of Old Sarum a chapel which was served by the Deans of Sarum, who had their abode in the castle. This statement is founded on the authority of William of Malmesbury, and is further evident from some records in the Bodleian and Cottonian Libraries, which prove that Old Sarum was immediately under the protection of the West Saxon Kings. One of these records begins thus:—"I, Ina, King, for the salvation of my soul, grant unto the church of St. James in Sarisbyrig the lands of Tockenham, for the use of the monks serving God in that church." There is also a grant of his consort:—"I, Ethelburga, wife of Ina, King, etc., for the salvation of my soul, grant to God and the nuns, serving God in the church of St. Mary, in Sarisbyrig, the lands of Bedington with their appendages, etc." In the before-quoted records King Alfred orders Leofric, Earl of Wiltshire, to repair and strengthen the castle of Old Sarum. Queen Editha was also a benefactress to Sarum, as the following record shows: "I, Editha, relict of King Edward, give to the support of the canons of St. Mary's Church in Sarisbyrig, the lands of Sceorstan in Wiltshire."

According to William of Malmesbury, the chapel in the castle was a Royal peculiar, the property of the King, and not vested in the Bishop. Old Sarum was a fortress of the ancient Britons, before the advent of the Romans, and the fact of coins of Constantine and other Roman Emperors having been found amongst its ruins would prove that the Romans occupied the place. The

Saxon kings held their courts here, and it is probable the chapel was built for their devotions. William the Conqueror met the Bishops, Barons, and Sheriffs here in 1086, and in 1116 Henry I convened a meeting of his subjects here. Bishop Herman was the first Bishop of Old Sarum in point of time, having occupied the see from 1058 to 1078, and is said to have laid the foundations of a cathedral. His successor Osmund, who was appointed keeper of the castle by William the Conqueror, built the cathedral, the spire of which was burnt the day after it was finished. This Bishop also added a chapter to the Dean, besides three dignitaries, four archdeacons, etc. This cathedral was built within the precincts of the castle and on the King's soil, who granted it to Osmund for the purpose. In consequence of disagreements between the ecclesiastical and military authorities, and for other reasons, Bishop Poore decided to build a new cathedral lower down in the valley, but was translated to Durham before he could carry out his intentions. Bishop Bingham succeeded him in his labours, and carried out the work in the reign of Henry III, who (according to William Lambard, a celebrated antiquary of the reign of Elizabeth), "laying with his own hands the first stone of the church, made New Salisbury a cyte, endowed it with many franchises, and gave it to the byshop and his successors, which to this day remayne owners of it." E. J.

Mr. F. H. Fulford writes from Bristol that "the Cathedral of Old Sarum was dedicated to St. Mary, Holy Rood". He also quotes from *A Collection of Remarkable Events relative to New Sarum*, to the effect that in 1762, during the Mayoralty of William Talk, "on placing a new Copper Vane on the spire of the Cathedral, the workmen discovered, in a cavity of the capstone, a small round leaden box, and within it a neat wooden one, containing only the remains of a piece of silken fine cloth decayed almost to tinder, supposed to be a relic relating to the Virgin Mary, to whom the Cathedral was dedicated."

Early Tobacco-Pipes (see p. 128).—The following extract from old Tom Fuller's *Worthies of England* appears in *Prolusiones Historicae*, by the Rev. Edward Duke, M.A., etc., etc. (Brodie and Co., Salisbury, 1837), and may interest your readers:—

"TOBACCO PIPES.

"The best for shape and colour (as curiously sized) are made at Amesbury, in this county (*Wilts*). They may be called chimneys portable in pockets, the one end being the *Hearth*, the other the *Tunnell* thereof. Indeed, at the first bringing over of tobacco, pipes were made of silver and other metals; which, though free from breaking, were found inconvenient, as soon fouled, and hardly cleansed.

"These clay pipes are burnt in a furnace for some fifteen hours, on the self-same token that, if taken out half an hour before that time, they are found little altered from the condition wherein they were when first put in. It seems all that time the fire is a working itself to the height, and doth its work very soon when attained to perfection. *Gauntlet-pipes*, which have that mark on their *heel*, are the best; and hereon a story doth depend.

"One of that Trade, observing such Pipes most saleable, set the *Gauntlet* on those of his own making, though inferior in goodness to the other. Now the workman who first gave the *Gauntlet* sued the other upon the Statute, which makes it penal for any to set another's Mark on any Merchantable Commodities. The Defendant being likely to be cast (as whose Counsell could plead little on his behalf), craved leave to speak a word for himself; which was granted. He denied that he ever set another man's mark: 'for the Thumb of his *Gauntlet* stands one way, mine another; and the same hand given *dexter* or *sinister* in Heraldry is a sufficient difference.' Hereby he escaped; though surely such who bought his Pipes never took notice of that Criticisme, or consulted which way the Thumb of his *Gauntlet* respected."

Is anything known of this Pipe factory at Amesbury?

Westbury, Wilts, 13th Jan. 1894.

H. T. J.

Below I give a sketch of a pipe found here. I should think



it of earlier date than those already given. Maker's name, Jeffrey Hunt.

H. T. J.

Westbury, Wilts.

The Hyde Family.—The story quoted in the fourth number of *Wiltshire Notes & Queries*, from *The General Evening Post* of 1787, is certainly incorrect.

Edward Hyde, afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon, did not marry either a *ci-devant* tub-woman or a brewer's widow. His first wife, whom he married in 1629, was Anne Ayliffe, whom he describes as "a young lady very fair and beautiful, the daughter of Sir George Ayliffe (of Grettenham), a gentleman of a good name and fortune in the county of Wilts, and by her mother (a St. John) nearly allied to many noble families".

She died within six months, of small-pox, aged 20, and in 1632 Mr. Hyde married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Bart., Master of Requests to the King, and Master of the Mint. This lady was the mother of Anne, Duchess of York, and grandmother of Queens Mary and Anne.

With regard to the story in *The Monthly Magazine* of 1814, that Trowbridge was the birthplace of Lord Clarendon, that is equally incorrect. Not only does Lord Clarendon himself state, in his *History*, that he was born at his father's house at Dinton, on the 18th February 1609, but the following appears in the parish register of that place: "The sixth year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign Lord King James, Ann. Dom. 1608. In this year, the two-and-twenty day of February, Henry Hide of Dinton, gent., had a son christened named Edward." In this register the year, according to the notation then in use, is made to begin on 25th of March, consequently Edward Hyde was baptized 22nd February 1609.

CONSTANCE RUSSELL.

Swallowfield, Reading.

Wiltshire Book Plates (p. 170).—The Reverend Herbert Hawes, a descendant of Izaak Walton, was living at Salisbury in 1836. He was a Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

H. T. J.

Westbury, Wilts, 6th March 1894.

Parliament at Salisbury (pp. 40, 136).—A reference to another Parliament at Salisbury is found in Coke's *Institutes* (Part IV, p. 15), in the notice of a case pending in the King's Bench, 3 E. III (1328) against the Bishop of Winchester, for

having quitted the Parliament without the King's licence. The record of the case is given at length by Coke, the first paragraph being as follows :—

“Johannes Episcopus Winton in misericordia pro pluribus defaultis. Idē Johannes Episcopus attachiat' fuit ad respond' Domino Regi, de eo quare cum in Parlamento Regis apud novā Sarū nuper tent' per ipsum Dominū Regem inhibitum fuisset, ne quis ad dictum Parliamentum summonitus ab eodem recederet sine licenc' Regis : Idem Episcopus durante Parlamento prædict ab eodem sine licentia Regis recessit in Regis contemptum manifestum, & contra inhibitionem Regis supradictam. Et unde idem Dominus Rex per Adam de Fincham, qui sequitur pro eo, dicit, quod prædictus Johannes Episcopus fecit ei transgress. & contemptum prædict' &c. in contempt' Regis mille librarum. Et hoc offert verificare pro Domino Rege &c.”

The Bishop, in answer to the Declaration, objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, alleging a custom of Parliament that any member offending therein ought to be tried before Parliament, and not in any lesser Court ; which plea was ultimately allowed.

With reference to this Parliament we find the following notice in Mr. W. A. Wheeler's useful little book, *Sarum Chronology* : “1328 Parliament was summoned to meet in Salisbury on October 16, but shortly after meeting it was adjourned to Westminster Hall on Feb. 9 following.” A. W. WHATMORE.

Primitive Cave-Dwellings (p. 176).—If my memory serves me rightly, several of these were discovered in making excavations for the waterworks at Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury, somewhere about 1868. Some interesting remains were also found in and about them. *The Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of that date would unquestionably contain particulars which it would be desirable to have in *Wiltshire Notes & Queries*. H. T. J.

Westbury, Wilts.

Bribery at Elections (p. 171).—In 1543, Thomas Long of Trowbridge made large purchases of land. Amongst others, he bought the manors of Poulshot, of West Ashton, of Hilperton ; and the patronage of Hilperton Rectory, from William, the sixth

Lord Stourton; and also, partly from him and partly from the Bayntons, Whaddon.

Was not the "simple fellow" a son of this Thomas Long? Sir Henry Long was owner at about that time of Wraxall and Draycot, and had a son, Thomas, by his first wife; but this son died without issue, and Sir Robert, who succeeded, was son by a second wife.

S. GROSE.

Melksham.

The Manor of Trowbridge.—"E. J." inquires about the story of Brictric and Matilda. Unfortunately, she was a young lady whose flirtations were much talked of, and probably this yarn is as incorrect as the others. The continuator of Wace gives the narrative in detail, and says that by her influence Brictric was imprisoned in Winchester until his death, and that then the King divided his lands between himself and Fitzhamon.

Now this must be incorrect.

In *The Wiltshire Domesday* Brictric is nowhere spoken of as Lord of Gloucester. It states he held in Wilts, Coulston, Swallowcliffe, Trowle, Farley, Oaksey, Straburg (Trowbridge?), Staverton, Odstock, and Cowsfield, and of these, Oaksey, Straburg, Staverton, and Odstock had been held by his father; whilst Devrell, which had belonged to Brictric, T. R. E., had been granted by the Queen to the Abbey of Bec.

Now the Queen died in April 1083, and *Domesday* was projected in Midwinter 1085. Therefore, if the Queen had shorn Brictric bare, after her death the King re-granted him his Wiltshire estates, except Devrell—an improbable suggestion; or else the Brictric holding these estates is not the Brictric hated by the Queen—another improbable suggestion.

By the way, one of the Deverells is Brixton (Brictric's-ton) Deverell.

In the Chronicle of Tewkesbury this story is found added to and varied from. It states that Haylwardus Snew (*dictus propter albedinem*) flourished in 930. Fifty years after, he and his wife Ælfgifu founded Cranborne Minster, and made Tewkesbury a cell to it. (Fitzhamon reversed this arrangement.) Haylwardus had a son Ælfgar, and Ælfgar was father of Brictric, and of another son mentioned in *Domesday*. This chronology is pos-

sible, and that is all one can say of it, for it is a long time from 930 to 1085.

After the Conquest, Brictric, having his grandfather's zeal for founding religious establishments, built a church on his estate at Hanley—it being a good custom of those days for Lords of Manors to build and endow churches for the use of their tenants—and just after its consecration by Bishop Wolfstan the wrathful Queen had Brictric seized and sent to Winchester, where he remained till death. And it goes on to say the King then gave the Honour of Brictric to the Queen, and that on her death the King himself held it. But *Domesday*, as we have seen, proves this incorrect.

Brictric died without heir, so states Wace's Continuator, though we have seen he had a brother. Any way, on Brictric's death, the Honour and estates reverted to the Crown; and, after the Conqueror's death, Rufus granted the Honour to Fitzhamon for services rendered against the Welsh. But the Honour was not that of titular Earl of Gloucester.

The first Earl of Gloucester was Fitzhamon's son-in-law, Robert, natural son of King Henry; and when the King asked Fitzhamon's beautiful and spirited elder daughter and heiress, Mabel, to marry Robert, she is said to have answered:—

“So Vayr erytage, as ych abbe, yt were me gret ssame,
For to abbe an loverd, bote he adde an tuo name.”

And the King promised:—

“Robert Erle of Gloucestre hys name saal be, and ys
For he saal be Erle of Gloucestre, and hys eyrs ywys.”
“And of the Kynge's crounement in the ninthe yere,
That the vorst Erle of Gloucestre thus was ymad there.”

I quote this to prove who was the “vorst” Earl of Gloucester. One may conclude that the story of Matilda's *spretæ injuria formæ* is hardly proven.

S. GROSE.

Melksham.

Notes on Books.

SOME OLD WILTSHIRE HOMES. Illustrated by S. JOHN ELYARD. With short notices on their Architecture, History, and Associations. London: Chas. J. Clark. 1894. Price 25s.

MR. S. J. ELYARD deserves the gratitude of all who love their country, its beauties, and its antiquities, for the large quarto volume of drawings and descriptive accounts of some of the most beautiful and interesting specimens of the domestic architecture of Wiltshire. The care and delicacy evinced by the author, and the excellent process of reproduction, combine to constitute an *édition de luxe* calculated to tickle the æsthetic palates of those to whom "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever". Most of the buildings depicted were originally built by the lord of the manor as a residence for himself on his own estate, and nearly every one of them is now occupied as a farmhouse by one of the tenantry. Many other residences of note in earlier days are now in ruins, and the site of numbers is either completely unknown, or can be traced only with difficulty. Hence the value of such a work as the present, not only on account of the sketches, but also, though in a lesser degree, for the summarised architectural details, the short family history, and the steps in its ownership, which accompanies each specimen.

As a beautiful drawing of an antique-looking residence, with a most eventful history and a mysterious origin, we would select that of the Porch House, Potterne. We know of no other building in England which excels it as a surviving type of the early timber architecture, and its fifteenth-century builder must have been a man of unusual taste, who carried out his design without grudging anything in the matter of beauty or of strength. After the vicissitudes it has undergone, being successively a brewery, bakehouse, barrack, public-house, and penultimately the dwelling of four or five poor families, it stands fronting the highroad through the village in all and more than its original beauty, owing to the careful restoration which it has lately undergone at the hands of its enthusiastic owner, Mr. George Richmond, R.A.

A similar history of decay and neglect is told of Kingston House, perhaps the pick of Wiltshire for elaborate beauty; Audley House, Salisbury, so long a workhouse, and now the Diocesan Church House; and Norrington, the ancient manor house of the Wyndhams, with its disused Elizabethan banqueting hall, lighted by those handsome Gothic windows, which give what now seems a church-like appearance to so many of these old Wiltshire homes. The latter was falling into ruins at the beginning of this century, but was saved by the plea of Sir Richard Colt Hoare. We pass by the charming studies of South Wraxall and Great Chalfield to the less known and picturesque Manor Farm at Yatton Keynall, "an excellent example of 'Jacobean work'; and the intensely interesting manor house of Woodlands, a short distance to the south-west of the little market town of Mere. The latter is described by Mr. Elyard as "one of the quaintest old-world dwellings in the county, and one that could hardly be matched elsewhere." It consists of two distinct buildings, standing parallel to each other, and connected by a covered way, but it is the one situated at the rear which is the most interesting. It is introduced in the following terms: "Although scarcely any larger than the building described above (*i.e.*, the front building), the northern is incomparably the more interesting of the two, and in traversing the few yards of passage that separate them, we also travel back more than a century of time." We leave our readers to dive into the quaint details which follow, for we must ourselves hurry away to speak of the manor house called Sheldons, near Chippenham, a bold and well-toned portrait of which occupies the frontispiece, and as to which we will speak in the words of the artist-author: "Sheldons stands on the western borders of Chippenham parish, at some distance from the highway, and so surrounded by barns and outhouses, that it is not until within a short distance of the building its character becomes apparent. Then the grand central gable of the manor house, with its Gothic window and deep porch, at once arrests attention; for this gabled porch of Sheldons is finer than any in the county, and, except one, of far higher antiquity. Here is one of the few remaining houses which were built when civil and ecclesiastical architecture were Gothic without distinction, and the elegance of the latter was reflected, though in a somewhat simpler manner, in the proportions

of the former. Just this porch, and perhaps a small portion of walls, with the tiny chapel, are all that now remain of the Gascelyns' ancestral home."

We could fill many pages with extracts such as this, and with further details of family history and architectural romance, which would, doubtless, be of great interest to our readers. At any rate, we have said enough to show what a fund of beauty and of fact is contained in this magnificent volume, and we close our notice by reminding our readers that the number is strictly limited to 250 copies. We should also add that, should this volume meet with public approval, the author hopes at some future period to issue a second series, dealing with some of the buildings which are omitted in the present instance. The illustrations number twenty-eight, and the houses illustrated twenty-two.

NOTES ON THE SURNAMENES OF FRANCUS, FRANCEIS, FRENCH, ETC., IN SCOTLAND, with an account of the Frenches of Thorndykes. By A. D. WELD FRENCH. Boston: Privately printed, 1893.

WE can best express our opinion of this book by saying that it contains just the kind of genealogical matter that *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* is designed to promulgate. Some time ago Mr. French published a volume, entitled the *Index Armorial*, in which he summed up, most sufficiently and exhaustively, the origin and history of the French family in France and Great Britain. The first part of the present volume is a compendium of ancient deeds and documents, supplying the evidence for his former assertions so far as Scotland is concerned. The second part is a history of that particular branch of the French family who enjoyed the title of "The Laird of Thorndike". Altogether, the volume does credit to the indefatigability and zeal of the author, and is one of the most scientific collections of family history which we have yet come across. It has been the saying of late years that, when we wish to genealogise, we must go to school to the United States. At any rate, their family histories are among the best written. Still, a writer who can send out a volume which bristles with names without making any attempt at an index, is apt, as his compatriots would say, "to raise our wild".





Putton Church
E

W. G. C.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1894.

ANNALS OF PURTON.



HARMING rural scenery is a characteristic feature of Purton and its vicinity. Gently undulating hills, broad meadowlands, quiet green lanes, are among its natural advantages—a few narrow, winding streets bordered by dwellings, some modern, some ancient—a fine and stately church, well situated, with its graveyard thickly studded by the resting-places of those villagers who, having accomplished their “livelong task of living”, have passed away for ever from the scene of their labours—make up the parish as it exists to-day.

The story of the village has yet to be written. Only a few bare facts concerning it have found their way into the pages of Wiltshire histories, and these scanty details furnish us with little evidence of the past vicissitudes of the parish. Yet there were old customs here as elsewhere. There was a great Fair, perhaps the most important event in the year to the villagers of old, and a Spa—once resorted to, though now well-nigh forgotten. But above and beyond all, there was, and still remains, a magnificent structure of historical and archæological value—a double-steeped church.

To very remote times does the Saxon name of the village

carry us back, but further still must we travel ere we reach that early period when Purton was first the home of a little community. In the dim, distant past, the great forest of Braden is supposed to have covered well-nigh the whole of the northern division of the county,¹ but of those dense woods, once the home of wolves and other wild animals, scarcely a vestige remains, and the ancient name is only perpetuated in Bradenstoke Abbey—a mediæval building which stands on the edge of that long sweep of hills once the natural south-western boundary of the forest—and in Braden Pond, a large sheet of water near the village of Minety.

Rather more than a mile west of the church is the earliest structural evidence of human habitation in the parish. It consists of a mound of considerable extent surrounded by a deep ditch,



and is known as Ringsbury Camp ; it still stands a silent witness of human labour at least sixteen centuries ago.² Is it too much to assume from this evidence that the parish was then the home of a village community, living and working together, marrying and giving in marriage, making certain regulations for general observance, attending the hundred court, and administering a rough and ready kind of justice to offenders within their boundaries ?

But what of Purton during the four hundred years that followed the departure of the Romans ?

¹ *Wilts Arch. Soc. Mag.*, vol. vii, p. 139.

² Ringsbury Camp is supposed to be of Roman construction, partly because of its shape, and partly because some Roman coins and a millstone were found there. It is, however, well known that the Romans made use of any natural or artificial formations which were suitable to their purpose ; therefore, these discoveries in themselves are hardly sufficient to prove incontestably the camp of Roman construction.

The natural landmark and the discoveries made therein are the only evidences which are reliable as a basis whereon to build a village history in early times, and of this evidence there is none yet discovered in Purton. But the proximity of the village to the localities of many of the most stirring events of that most stirring time render it probable that the inhabitants of Purton felt and participated in them to only too terrible an extent. During the sixth century the county of Wilts experienced the full force of the great Saxon invasion, and the country round Purton was the scene of many desperate engagements. In 556, the battle of Barbury Hill, near Swindon, was fought; twenty-one years later, the decisive battle of Deorham, near Marshfield, sealed the fate of South Britain, for then it was that the Britons lost Cirencester, Gloucester, and Bath, their three great fortified towns, and thus were cut off from their brethren in Wales. In 591, the fight at Wanborough left the Britons victorious; but, barely half a century later, when Cedwalla was king, the whole of this district was won back again and made for ever after English ground. Of Purton, during these years of invasion, we know nothing for certain, but we can form some idea of the fate of all those British villages which had the misfortune to be situated near the path of the invaders. The war which the Saxons were waging was one of extermination. Full well they knew that in their terrible march through the land nothing must be left behind capable of making head against them, and so, the invasion meant little less than "the entire sweeping away of one race to make room for another and a stronger people". Hence it is that all the old folk-songs that have come down to us breathe a spirit of profound melancholy, and dwell with deep sadness on the calamities of a ruined people. With this knowledge, slight though it be, can we not picture to some small extent the sufferings of the primitive inhabitants of a North Wiltshire village? Did they not watch with ever-increasing dread the slow but sure approach of the armies of the pagan invader? Were they not always ready, at the first note of alarm, to flee with their most valued belongings to the great forest near at hand, and in its fastnesses seek security?

We now come to the time when Purton began to assume a more particular historical aspect. Towards the close of the seventh century, when the West Saxons were ruled by the

Christian king Cedwalla, the foundation was laid of the Abbey of Malmesbury ; and among the earliest grants of land made to that religious house was one bestowing 35 hides in Purton, comprising the chief manor and the rectory. This grant, which is attributed to the king himself, was made to the saintly Aldhelm, expressly, as the ancient Charter states, "for the foundation of his Abbey at Malmesbury,"¹ and this is confirmed in the Charter of Liberty granted by Edward the Confessor during the last year of his life, wherein the property then held by the Abbey is set forth at length, and under the heading of Purton are the words "Terra est xxxv hyd de orientali parte silvæ quæ dicitur Bradon *Hanc dedit Chedwalla rex, Aldhelmo abbati.*"² There is, however, another grant of land in Purton made by Egcferth, the Mercian king, in the first year of his reign, A.D. 796, and subscribed to by a king of the West Saxons—Beorhtrich by name. This Charter is somewhat significant, since for many years previous to this period the power of Mercia had been slowly increasing—a serious battle between the two kingdoms, which resulted in the defeat of the West Saxons, having taken place as long previously as 121 years. Therefore, when we read in the grant that the Mercian king Egcferth makes it, *having been requested to do so* by Beorhtrich, King of the West Saxons, it seems but too probable that the whole of the kingdom of Wessex had become at this time tributary to Mercia.

But for the villages of North Wiltshire an even darker hour was yet in store. Near the close of the ninth century, the most tremendous attack on Wessex that had ever been witnessed took place. The Danes, under the leadership of the celebrated Guthrum, "burst into the territory of the Wilsætas", took the royal town of Chippenham, and from thence harried the surrounding country. In the year 905 we read that they "put to military execution all Brithendune as far as Brandenstoke", and that they "seized, either in Bradon or thereabouts, all that they could lay their hands upon".³ What more significant words could be written? Then, at all events, must the few—the very few—of those wretched villagers who were fortunate enough to escape

¹ *Wilts Arch. Soc. Mag.*, vol. vii, p. 139.

² *Registrum Malmesburiense*, vol. i, p. 322.

³ *Topographical Sketches of North Wilts*, pp. 12-22.

with their lives, have found, when they dared to return, their homes destroyed and all they valued swept away. Nor does this terrible story of slaughter and desolation end here. Year after year the awful spectacle was repeated, and the ceaseless series of invasions in which Wiltshire played so prominent a part continued almost until the advent of the Normans; after which, the Conqueror's strong hand gave the stricken country peace at last.

S. J. ELYARD.

(*To be continued.*)

WILTSHIREMEN AT C. C. C., OXFORD.

SPENCER.—By the provision of the founder one fellowship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was appropriated to natives of Wilts, or these failing, of the diocese of Salisbury. On 7th May 1579, John Spencer was admitted a full fellow on this foundation, "*pro dioc. Sarum.*" Of his parentage nothing seems to be known, but he is described in the record of his taking the oaths the day after his election as a native of Suffolk. He became subsequently president of his college, and Dr. Fowler, in his *History of Corpus Christi College*, 1893, from which the above facts are derived, observes that, with the exception of Spencer, no president as yet has been taken from any diocese or county outside the list prescribed by the founder.

Spencer was a man of considerable distinction, a friend of Richard Hooker, and editor of the first posthumous edition of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*. He was a London vicar (St. Sepulchre's, Newgate), one of the King's chaplains, a noted preacher, and apparently one of the translators of the authorised version of the Bible. Thus it would be an interesting addition to the list of "Wiltshire Worthies" could it be shown that his election on the Wilts foundation was decided by considerations of family connection, whatever may have been his actual place of birth. The evidence is very slight. To begin with, there were on the foundation at Corpus certain college servants called *famuli collegii*, of whom two were *famuli præsidis*. Dr. Fowler is careful to point out that these servants were more on a level with the other members of the college than has been latterly the case. They

“might or might not pursue the studies of the college, according to their discretion; if they chose to do so, they probably proceeded to their degrees”.

Now Spencer was certainly brother-in-law (brother to the wife), and in all probability *famulus* to the president, William Cole. Both these statements are made in an “Appeal to the Visitor” to annul Spencer’s appointment, in June 1578, when he was apparently under eighteen, to the Greek readership in the college. He had at that time already taken his B.A. degree (Oct. 1577), and his appointment to the readership, it is suggested, was due to a desire to retain him in the college by thus securing his admission to a fellowship for which he was not otherwise statutely qualified.

On June 9th, 1607, Spencer took his oath as President of Corpus. In 1621, one Christopher Spencer occurs on the college books as *famulus præsidis*. The fact that Spencer himself had been connected by marriage with the president he served renders more probable the supposition that this new *famulus* was a kinsman, as well as a namesake, of his master. But in the case of Christopher Spencer we are able to fix his county origin with certainty by aid of his will, registered C. P. C. “Meade”, fo. 10 :—Memorandum, that Jan. 22, 1617, Christopher Spencer, late deceased, while he lived household servant to the right reverend father in God, John (King), Bishop of London, made his will nuncupative. He said that he had about six score pounds in the hands of his cosin, John Spencer of Kidhampton, and his eldest brother at Wroughton, besides the writings in his deske, and debts due to him. He willed that the debts he owed should be paid, first to Corpus Christi College in Oxford about twenty-five or twenty-six pounds, etc. He gave to John and Thomas Spencer, the sons of Mr. Doctor Spencer, £5 each. He willed Mrs. Carrara to have some token of him. The residue he gave between his brethren and sisters, his youngest sister to have something over.

Admon. of his estate was granted 4th February 1617-18, to Richard Spencer, his brother.

The family of Spencer of Wroughton, to which Christopher Spencer, as it appears by the above will, belonged, was of good standing in the county. Admon. of the goods of John Spencer,

late of Wroughton, dioc. Sarum, was granted 2nd January 1568-9, to Thomas Spencer, clerk, and Richard Spencer, his brothers (C. P. C., Admons., 1569, fo. 141). The will of John Spencer of Quidhampton is registered (C. P. C., "Barrington," fo. 112). According to the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623 (Bell and Sons, 1882), he married Anne, daughter of John Ayliffe of Grettenham, by Susan, sister to Sir Thomas Hinton, and had issue John, Richard, Martha, and Mary. His widow re-married with . . . Greyhams, and had issue a daughter, living in 1644.

"I, John Spenser of Quidhampton: my land, the manor or farm of Quidhampton, and Cancourt fieldes, to my son John Spenser, according as they ought in right to descend, and by deed are specially limited, provision for my wife's maintenance only to be deducted; besides which I give to my wife furniture for her chamber, what she please to make choice of out of all my goods, to the value of 100*l.* To my son Richard 600*l.* To my daughters Martha and Mary 500*l.* apiece at the age of twenty-one, etc. My brother Miller, and my sister his wife, 5*l.* apiece, to be bestowed on some lasting monument at their pleasure. To every of their eight children 5*l.* apiece. My cousin William Spenser and his wife, 4*l.* apiece, his four children 3*l.* apiece, 20*l.* in the whole. Every servant 10*s.* Poor of Wroughton 5*l.*, and 5*l.* to be distributed to neighbouring towns, as Wotton, Swindon, Broadhilton (*sic*), and Marlborough. To Richard Bosman, 20*s.* If wife be with childe, such childe to have a fourth part of 1600*l.*, to be divided among my three children aforesaid. Residue to my son John Spenser, sole executor, beseeching almighty God to sanctify his heart to use them to his glory and the good of his children. My good friends, Mr. Richard Constable, Mr. John Sadler of Chilton, my brother Roger Spackman, Mr. William Sadler of Elcomb, and my cousin Richard Spenser, together with my loving wife, to undertake the managing of this my estate for the good of my children, I mean to lett my land to a tenant that shall use it well and dispose of the rent thereof, and other my goods and chattels to their best advantage: they to meet together once at least every year to account for the receipt, which meeting I do wish should be at Quidhampton, that they may take view of the ordering thereof, and that the tenant there should make provision for their entertainment: if any of them die, the survivors to make

choice of some other that they suppose hath been loving to me, or will be helpful to my children: 20s. apiece yearly to them. Will dated 17th September, 4 Chas., 1628.—Jn. Spenser.

“I must pay 11*l.* apiece to my brother Miller’s children when they attain their age of twelve years old, in performance of my father’s will, my mother’s request, and mine own promise: I have paid Katharine, Johan, Anne, Joane, Margaret, and Edward; I owe to Richard and Mary.”

Admon. was granted 30th December, 1628, to Anne Spenser, the widow, William Sadler, and Richard Spenser, during the minority of John, the son. The will was proved by John Spenser, the son and executor, 18th November 1640.

The following burials occur in the Wroughton Parish Register (the earlier register books being lost; see the return of 1831):—

1655, June 9.—Mary, wife of William Spenser.

1656, Sept. 30.—Jane, wife of Richard Spenser.

1656-7, March 17.—Richard Spenser.

Abstracts of the wills of Dr. John Spenser, the president, and of his widow, a sister of George Cranmer, are printed in Mr. Chester Waters’ *Chesters of Chicheley*, but they do not appear to furnish any clue to the Doctor’s origin.

The arms on his monument, in the chapel of C. C. C., as given in Wood’s *Survey* (ed. Andrew Clark, M.A., 1889), are *Barrie of six, or and blue, a canton ermine*, impaling Cranmer.

GOLDESBOROUGH.—Another name in the list of scholars and fellows of Corpus of interest to men of Wilts is that of Augustine Golsborowgh. He was admitted scholar 24th March 1558-9, on the Wilts foundation, and was chosen a probationary fellow 4th October 1561; B.A., 1565; M.A., 1568. He was at Corpus in 1565, but in 1572 his name appears in a list of Gloucester Hall. If this latter statement is correct (the name “Augustine” appears to be an editorial addition), the reason of his migration is doubtless to be sought in the regulation at the former college by which all Fellows of M.A. standing were required to assume Holy Orders. That he was not in orders appears from his will, and there is reason to suppose that he studied or practised medicine.

He was the son of Robert Goldesborough of Great Knoyle,

25^o Nov^r 1639

Leas given to M^r Hawtrey to take down the Barn
at Rislip standing on a parcel of glebe, by
retinaon 1. ac. 10 or thereabouts, and to dis-
pose of it as he shall thinke fit: Upon condition
that the sayd Close or parcel of glebe be leave-
n aⁿ C^m. Spoken & added to the Vicarage.

Th^o. Wren of Deane
Th^o. S. Shoul

Th^o. Some.
Nath^l. Taylor;

Daniel Collins.

Th^o. Howel
Will. Brough

A LICENCE FROM THE DEAN AND
CANONS OF ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR,
TO JOHN HAWTREY OF RUISLIFF,
ESQ., TO REMOVE A BARN.

Jo: Stubs.
Geo: Gillingham

co. Wilts, yeoman (will 1585), by Cicely (will 1591), daughter of John Hayter (will 1541-2), of the same place. He had four brothers, John Goldesborough of Greate Koyle, yeoman (will 1585), William, Robert, and Thomas; and four sisters—Melior, married in 1561 to John Mervyn of Pertwood, co. Wilts, gentleman (will 1601), by whom she had, with other issue, an eldest son, Christopher Mervyn, who died *v. p.* unmarried (will 1591); Bridget (will 1628), wife of John Hayles of Highchurch, co. Somerset, gentleman (I. P. M. 1623); Mary Apprice; and Dorothy, wife of Thomas Clerk.

HALES.—Through Bridget Hales our county can claim the mother's share in the fame of yet another scholar of Corpus, John Hales "of Eton", whose memory is dear to many at this day, and whose character and writings are summed up in the phrase, "sweetness and light". That he was entered at this college was surely due to his uncle's example and his uncle's advice. The Mervyn and Goldesborough wills are proof of the intimate and affectionate relations existing between the families of these brethren, of which the Christian name "Mervyn", bestowed on Bridget Hales' eldest surviving son, is another indication. One clause in Augustine Goldesborough's will (1606-7) is especially interesting:—"Item, I give unto John Hales (yf hee studie and use the practice of Phisicke) all my Phisicke books, other wise they to bee sould by my executors."

"He is the representative—the next after Hooker—of that catholicity, yet rationality of Christian sentiment, which has been the peculiar glory of the Church of England."—Essay on Hales in *Rational Theology and Christian Philosophy in England in the Seventeenth Century*, by Principal Tulloch, 1892. A. S. M.

We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a reduced facsimile of the signature of John Hales, as Canon of Windsor. He was installed Canon, according to Wood's *Athene*, 27th June 1639. The document with his signature attached is dated 25th Nov. the same year, and the original is in the possession of Ralph Hawtrey Deane, of Eastcott in Ruislipp, co. Middlesex, Esq.

BYGONE DAYS.

STANDING at Hyde Park Corner one fine morning in the "season" amid the ceaseless traffic of that great highway, my thoughts flew to a quiet spot down in Wiltshire, namely, Castle Combe, quaintest and loveliest village of North Wilts, and not unknown in antiquarian lore, where an old milestone bears the quaint inscription,

99 MILES TO HYDE PARK CORNER.
TO SODBURY XI.

Not far from the milestone stands an old farmhouse, age uncertain, though we should probably not be far wrong in giving it two hundred years at least, and might perhaps add nearly another hundred with safety. In its palmier days, a snug little estate was attached to the house, the property of a sturdy race of the "yeoman" class, with a dash of gentility thrown in, who for several generations sat in the chimney-corners and trod the oaken stairs of the old house. It was the home of my grandmother in her young days, when she was Hester Child, her future husband, Richard Alexander Jones, being a not very distant neighbour, and from their joint recollections it is possible something may be gleaned of interest to us in these later days.

It seems a far cry back to the year 1779, the date of my grandmother's birth. She lived to be nearly 90, and was seven years older than her husband, a difference which, at least in later life, was never apparent; he outlived her just the length of time by which he was her junior, dying at the same age as his wife. Any allusion to the difference in age always led up to the story of how the wife saw the husband christened, on which occasion the babe wore a resplendent mantle of crimson velvet trimmed with gold lace, and a tassel at each corner. It is still in existence, and is more like a small hearthrug than any kind of garment; indeed, one would think the mantle must have worn the infant, rather than the infant the mantle.

No very startling adventures or exciting incidents came into their lives, but as the old couple sat together in their declining years, memory seemed, as it were, to enact the drama over again in its minutest details. I may just mention (not as anything very

remarkable, but as an instance of how time is bridged over) that I have myself seen a man who was born close upon 135 years ago—John Payne, of Warminster Common, a centenarian who died about the year 1860. I was taken to see him in his coffin, but had probably seen him often during life.

Perhaps the first thing to strike one in the conversation of my grandparents was the knowledge they had of their “forbears”, and the ins and outs of the family pedigree for a generation or two back; even speaking, with a certain familiarity, of the reign of Queen Anne. First to be reckoned up would be the Child family, the Wiltshire branch of which was located at Heddington, near Calne, whence, early in the eighteenth century, came Francis Child to Castle Combe and married Mary Browning, one of a family to whom there are several monuments in Leighdelamere Church. The connection with the London branch of the Childs was always kept up, and as they date so much further back than those in Wiltshire as yet discovered (with the exception of one, Thomas Child, M.P. for Chippenham in 1452, who, I fear, must be left in obscurity), it seems possible that London was the original home of the family, and, for want of a better conjecture, we may perhaps surmise that the general exodus at the time of the Plague may have brought the Childs into Wiltshire. Stow mentions Ailewin Child, a citizen of London, who founded Bermondsey Priory in 1081, and also a Thomas Childe as living in Bishopsgate Street at the time of the survey, probably about 1630. Sir Francis Child, the Lord Mayor, was often spoken of, and I remember seeing an old pamphlet, entitled a *Treatise on Wool*, the loss of which is to be regretted, written by Sir Josiah Child (born 1630), with a portrait of that worthy as frontispiece. Allusions to one or two of the names in *Pepys' Diary* are interesting, but too long for notice here.

Sir Josiah's imperiousness, when, as we are told, he expected his orders to be obeyed by the East India Company rather than the laws of England, had a comical counterpart in my grandmother's grandfather, who was a Justice of the Peace, and, if tradition is to be trusted, when the other Justices would not agree with him, used to knock them down.

But to return to what more immediately concerned the old house we started with. I will mention first, “Grandfather Brown-

ing's Bible", as it was called (printer's date, 1676), the owner of which can be readily identified. It is not so easy to trace the original possessor of another Bible of the reign of Elizabeth, date 1601, of which the first few pages are missing. There is a division in this book, the Psalms beginning a "second part", and the "Prayer of Manasseh" is included in the canon of scripture, coming just before Ezra. There are several quaint pictures and maps in this old Bible, the descriptive words of some of them being in the French language. At the end of the book are special prayers, notably "A prayer against the Deuill and his manifold temptations made by S. Augustine", an extraordinary composition, containing a lurid description of "Sathan", with the expression "Who shall save us from his chops?" also "A prayer to be said before a man begin his work", Robert Wisdom's "Turk and Pope" hymn, as well as the whole "Booke of Psalmes" interspersed with bars of music, or rather "apt notes to sing them withall", both in churches and private houses, to the "laieng aside all ungodlie songs and balades which tend onelie to the nourishing of vice and corrupting of youth".

The volume altogether is a very interesting relic. And how they burnt their books in those days, by holding them in too close proximity to the candle, as shown by the scorched corners and holes right through the paper in many places!

The household furniture was mostly of the heavy oaken sort, and there were some curious inlaid articles—an old Japanese tea-table, with some fine old china, and a silver tankard or two. Upstairs, the best bedstead was hung with beautiful hand-worked furniture of a kind of cream fustian, the subject being the "true lover's knot", thickly sewn with dark green thread. This, with some lovely brocades, muslins, and high-heeled shoes, probably formed part of the trousseau of a previous grandmother, Mary Mountjoy of Biddestone, whose genealogy would be an interesting study, but rather too intricate to go into at present. Another ancestress was Mary Cullimore of West Yatton, whose father married against his father's wishes, and died in 1762 of a cold caught while fishing, leaving a widow and eight daughters. Old Mr. Thos. Cullimore, who survived his son, then "cut off the entail", and, by his will, left his daughter-in-law the sum of one shilling sterling; however, she managed to rub along, and married her eight daughters fairly well.

Yet another romantic incident, on my grandfather's side, happened probably far back in the last century, when the heiress of the Fitzherberts of Luckington eloped with the Jones of the period. A plan was laid for the lady to go on a visit to the house of Driver Wathen, Esq., in Gloucestershire, accompanied by a manservant, who was in the plot. Her lover met her at a lonely milestone on the way, and—they were married and lived happy ever after, for, unlike the former story, her relatives forgave the young couple and left them their property.

I have an old hunting picture of the period, a print evidently cut out of a magazine. It depicts an "Extraordinary Fox Chase at Castle Combe by the Duke of Beaufort's Hounds", in which the fox, taking refuge in a cottage, was killed in the cradle from which the frightened mother has snatched her babe. The huntsman has just arrived upon the scene, and his horse is peeping in at the door as if much interested in the situation. I used to hear the woman's name, with additional particulars of how she was frying pancakes at the time, which is not shown in the picture.

Another hunting picture, which is lost, was of the gaudy-coloured sort, and represented the "Hunting Sweep, or to tell you the truth, gen'elmen, I can't vote for you 'cos I 'unts with the Duke". The sweep is shown on horseback at the meet with one of the opposition party, evidently soliciting his vote. The incident is, I believe, true in the main, but the sweep was quite a substantial tradesman, and did not hunt in sooty attire as depicted.

A favourite book of my grandmother's was the *Adventures of Mr. Bamfylde More Carew*, King of the Tramps, which, as a child, I found very amusing, as well as several bound volumes of *Miscellanies*, *Spectators*, and the like. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, too, found its way into the old house, and was often read by my grandmother to her father, during a period of total blindness which came upon the old gentleman for some years before his death. If only *his* recollections could have been preserved at length, we might have had a more varied story to tell. In his younger days he seems to have been a traveller, in a small way, and had paid at least one visit to London, staying at the house of a cousin, a member of the well-known banking firm at Temple Bar; but the only surviving memory of this visit is the solitary fact that a footman stood behind his chair at dinner.

Oxford, too, with its glamour of tower and pinnacle and classic water-way, was not unknown to the honest yeoman ; who, if we may judge from a few indications, seems to have been a "man of taste".

Part of his estate had been purchased from the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, subject, as it appeared, to the payment of a quit-rent, and more than one journey to Oxford was spoken of, a distance of about forty miles, performed, it is believed, on horseback. It is certain that the greatest hero of my grandmother's youth was Edward Coplestone, Provost of Oriel, afterwards Bishop of Llandaff, who once honoured the old homestead with a visit. It was probably after the blindness of the proprietor prevented his going to Oxford as usual, or the Don may have been on his way to Bath, and taken the opportunity of calling to see how the land lay. At any rate, the capable daughter was never tired of relating how it fell to her lot to show the great man round and about the domain. Her own glimpse of the outer world at that time was limited to an occasional visit to Bath, a few miles off, where she not only "took the waters" at the Pump Room, but saw at least two celebrities of the time, the famous Mr. Pitt and the "Turkish Ambassador" (whoever he may have been) in the flowing robes of his national costume. An elder sister went further, and perhaps fared better. She often stayed with well-to-do relatives, and was in London with them at the time of Lord Nelson's funeral.

The eldest son of the family joined the Volunteers about the year 1810, and was a pretty good marksman ; he used to practise his shooting against the barn door from a point in the fields at a longish range. One can hardly credit such a reckless proceeding, as the highroad came between, but the deed was always vouched for as a certain fact, and the marks in the door declared to be visible long afterwards.

School days were often spoken of. The first was not exactly a "dame's school", as it was kept by an old man, one Samuel Martin, who was no doubt a sort of village notary, as I have his signature to old deeds. He was very strict, and punished with the fool's cap, and worse still, the red tongue for liars. His curriculum over, the boys and girls marched to a neighbouring village, where a Mr. Moseley put the finishing touches in quite an elegant style. One of my grandfather's sisters went to a boarding

school at Box, and he himself went for some years to a school in Malmesbury, close to the Abbey, kept by Mr. Moffat, a Presbyterian minister, who taught Greek and Latin; he was a man of letters, and his history of the old town and abbey is no doubt well known. My grandfather, in his old age, dwelt much upon these days, and was not a little proud of repeating the old quotation, "Hinc latinum linguam habuit primum scholam, Malmsburiensis." We also used to hear "Propria quæ maribus", "Tau logos" (this is the sound: I cannot write the Greek characters), and other school catch-words. One little custom was that when the boys' suppers of bread and cheese were brought in, the boy who was ready to clear up any "leavings", gave notice of the fact by crying "Vols". A little sister, at school in the same town, was greatly pitied for having to wear an "iron collar" to keep her head up. More than seventy years afterwards, the dear old man took me to Malmesbury and lovingly pointed out each well-remembered spot—the ruined wall of the Abbey, against which the schoolboys played "fives", a notch that he had once cut in an old door, and a house where he accidentally broke a window and ran away. He would bitterly complain of the injustice of schoolmasters in setting "tasks" for the holidays, relating how he managed once to get off without the task, and his feelings when, a few days after, he received it in the shape of a roll of paper by carrier. At this school, or elsewhere, he certainly learned politeness—or courtesy, as he called it—and was particular to enjoin it upon the rising generation. His "Take off your hat, sir, when you enter a poor man's house", must be remembered by many. An old Latin grammar and dictionary used by the young student of 1796 have come down to us, one torn page exquisitely mended with the finest cotton by the hand of one whom he greatly loved and revered, an episode in whose life might be thought of unusual interest, but there is not space to recount it here.

In connection with these school days, I used to hear that once, in a time of scarcity, everyone had to eat extremely coarse brown bread for several weeks (we should not think it a great hardship now), a point which was ensured by a decree that millers should use only a certain kind of sieve, or other tackle, for the time fixed. A terrible drought was often spoken of, when some of the farmers resorted to the forlorn expedient of "shrouding"

the trees to get a bit of green food for the cattle ; and the cows, hearing the cheerful sound in distant fields, would come leaping the hedges in their eagerness for the banquet—so ran the tale.

M.

(To be continued.)

WILTSHIRE WILLS

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(1383—1558).

OF the valuable collection of Records deposited at Somerset House, the oldest and, from an historical point of view, the most important portion consists of the old Wills preserved in the Probate Registry. These may be consulted (for the most part without payment of fees) by persons provided with "literary search-tickets", which are to be readily obtained from the President of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice.

The most numerous—if not the most important—of the Wills relating to Wiltshire are those which have been proved in the local Ecclesiastical Courts, from the earliest times down to the fall of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in 1857. In the strong-room at Somerset House they still remain, undisturbed in their files, as when they were first brought thither from Salisbury in 1879, totally unindexed and almost wholly unregistered (*i.e.*, there are no transcripts). For the latter reason they are an exception to the usual privilege of access without fee, and until some addition is made to the absurdly inadequate staff employed in this department, we entertain little hope of being able to consult these valuable records with any chance of successful treatment in literature. Meanwhile, however, we shall do well to be thankful to Mr. Challenor C. Smith for the care and labour, and to the British Record Society for the liberality which combined to produce the splendid Index of Wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury from 1383 to 1558, the publication of which is now reaching its completion. It was compiled in the first place by Mr. Smith (late Superintendent of the Literary Department) for his own special use. Taking the Will Registers—MS. books

identified by the names¹ with which they were labelled, instead of the numbers and dates of modern times—he has supplemented them by information obtained from the Act Books and from the Wills themselves. Topographically speaking, their value is immense, for many of the villages are found to be quite differently named from those of to-day; but their principal interest is of course genealogical.

By way of introduction to the consideration of the Prerogative Courts of the Archbishops, and the matters over which they exercised jurisdiction, it may not be unprofitable to make some brief observations as to the early history of the Probate of Wills. We must make a start with the Anglo-Saxon period of English history, when it is probable that most Wills were, after the decease of the testator, tried or orally proved in the Shire-moot. We say *most*, because, as Bishop Stubbs reminds us, there are many manors in which there exists, or has existed, a right of proving the Wills of tenants in the Lord's Court. Soon after the Conquest, William I, by a statute which bears no date, separated the Ecclesiastical from the Civil Courts, and the jurisdiction of the Church in testamentary matters may, in all probability, be said to date from that Act. At any rate, Bracton, who wrote in the reign of Henry I, regards such jurisdiction as of established right.

Mr. Smith's account of these Ecclesiastical Courts may fitly follow here :—

“ It would appear that the Archbishops of Canterbury began to claim their prerogative testamentary jurisdiction as early as the reign of Henry III, but a long period elapsed before such claim was fully recognised by the suffragans.

“ In the same manner that a bishop claimed the exclusive right to issue a grant in cases where the deceased person had goods (*bona*) in divers archdeaconries within his diocese, the archbishop asserted a claim whenever the goods were in more than one diocese within his province.

“ In process of time there grew up a custom of limiting the archbishop's powers to cases in which the deceased had possessed *bona notabilia*, or personal estate of ‘considerable value’ outside the diocese in which the person's death took place, and a mini-

¹ These names are, with very few exceptions, those of some testator occurring in the course of the volume.

num value of five pounds was held to constitute this particular archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

“As was inevitable, the bishop was apt to encroach upon the testamentary authority of the archdeacons, and he himself was in like manner supplanted by his archbishop, who began to issue grants quite irrespective of the existence of *bona notabilia*. This usurpation gradually increased, until in process of time the officials of the Prerogative Court acquired a prescriptive right to make a grant in the estate of any person dying within the province, and thus many of the smaller courts were virtually superseded many years before the passing of the Probate Act, 1857.¹

“In regard, however, to the period dealt with in this index, viz., 1383-4 to 1558, it is probable that the testators in the very large majority of instances possessed *bona notabilia*.”

In this list of Wiltshire Wills, alphabetically arranged under the names of the testators, the date of probate is followed by the name of the testator; next comes the name of each place where such testator is mentioned in the Will to have resided or had property, and on the extreme right or end of the line is the page and name of the register-book to which the reader who desires to consult such Will is referred.

The Editor desires to record his thanks to Mr. J. C. C. Smith and the British Record Society for their kind permission to print this list.

1495	Abell, Henry, Colerne, Wilts.	25	Vox.
1529	Aben, John, St. Thomas Martir, Salisbury.	10	Jankyn.
1497	A Bowthe, Thos., Fisherton Anger, Wilts.	F. 16	Horne.
1555	Aclough, Giles, St. Esmonde, Salisbury.	F. 33	Moore.
1530	Acton, Henry, „ Sarum.	F. 23	Jankyn.
1527	Adams, John, Lacoce, Wilts.	25	Porch.
1545	„ Richard, Lacoce, Wilts; Cheping Sodbury, Glouc.	41	Pynnyng.
1537	Adeane, Edward, St. Thomas, Sarum.	13	Dyngeley.
1492	Adelam, John, Devis', Wilts.	9	Dogett.
1545	Adlam, John, Penley, Wilts.	F. 43	Pynnyng.

¹ This statute practically transferred the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in testamentary matters to the Court of Probate, which, by the Judicature Act of 1873, became one of the principal divisions of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

- 1551 Adlam, Sybil, Westebury under the Playne, Wilts. 30 Bucke.
- 1544 „ Willyam, Westebury, Wilts. 10 Pynnyng.
- 1538 Affenwell, Nicholas, Chippenham, Wilts. 16 Dyngeley.
- 1505 Agenor, Jamys, St. Edmund, Sarum ; Guernsey. 3 Adeane.
- 1509 Alford, Ellen, Meer, Wilts. 19 Bennett.
- 1551 Alforde, Thos., Mere, Wilts. 28 Bucke.
- 1498 A Lie, Maurice, St. Martin, Salisbury. 26 Horne.
- 1419 Aleyne, John, Byssopetre, Wilts. 45 Marche.
- 1532 „ William thelder, Calne, Wilts. 22 Thower.
- 1558 Alridge, Raaf, Brattone, Wilts. F. 55 Noodes.
- 1547 Amerycke, Sybyll, Kyngeswood, Wilts. F. 46 Alen.
- 1437 Andrew, Robt., Esquire, Blondeston Andrew, Wilts. 21 Luffenam.
- 1539 Andrews, John, Est Codforde, Wilts ; Bradyng, Isle of Wight. 26 Dyngeley.
- 1504 Androwis, Robt., Westdeane, Wilts and Hants. 20 Holgrave.
- 1539 A Parry, John, Chippenham, Wilts. F. 29 Dyngeley.
- 1543 Appoyel, John, diocese of Salisbury. 20 Spert.
- 1544 Ap Ryse, Mericke, Edington, Wilts. 6 Pynnyng.
- 1549 Apprice, Thos., Esquer, Lambourne, Berks ; Bysshopton, near Salisbury, Wilts. F. 28 Populwell.
- 1456 Aport, John the elder, St. Thomas the Martyr, Salisbury ; Poole, etc., Dorset ; Guernsey. 6 Stokton.
- 1501 Aprene [or Apreue?], William, clerk, Crudwell, Wilts. 19 Moone.
- 1540 Arden, Walter, par. Highworth, Wilts. 8 Alenger.
- 1542 Argos, John Tynmowth, bishop of Argos ; suffragan of Sarum ; Boston, Lincoln. F. 27 Bodfelde.
- 1455 Arundell, Eleanor, countess Arundell and lady Mautravers and Hungerford [and formerly Poynings], Arundell, Sussex ; Haitesbury, Wilts. 3 Stokton.
- 1551 Ashelocke, Asshelocke, Christofer, Heytisbury, Wilts. F. 2 Powell.

1546	Ashlooke, Thomas the elder, Haytysbury, Wilts.	F. 8 Alen.
1555	Asshelocke, Thomas, Mere, Wilts.	25 More.
1557	Ashelock, Thomas, Heytisbury, Wilts.	47 Wrastley.
1487	Athelham, Richard, Westbury, Wilts.	4 Milles.
1485	Atkyns, John, St. Thomas, Sarum.	18 Logge
1418	Att lee, William, Esqr., St. Thomas, Sarum.	43 Marche.
1549	Awbrey, William, Esqre., Canforde, Dorset ; Wilts.	F. 43 Populwell.
1524	Audeley, Edmund, bishop of Salisbury ; Barford, etc., Oxford.	28 Bodfelde.
1514	Awdeley, Katharine, Bradley, Wilts.	4 Holder.
1507	Awdeley, Thomas, Maydenbradley, Wilts.	25 Adeane.
1546	Awdeleye, Robart, clk., Cathedral, Sarum.	12 Alen.
1556	Aliff, Sir John, knight, St. Michael Bassing- shawe, London ; Prickellwell, Essex ; Green-wiche, Kent ; Wilts.	26 Ketchyn.
1539	Ayer, Robert, Stockton, Wilts.	2 Alenger.
1450	Ayscogh, Wm., bp. of Salisbury ; Sonnyng, Berks ; Threske, Yorks.	12 Rous.

(To be continued.) p 344

SOME OLD CHURCHES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CHIPPENHAM.

TAKING those, roughly speaking, which possess the oldest Parish Registers, a few notes are jotted down as their salient characteristics strike the wayfarer.

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL is a church of various styles of architecture ; Norman archways, Tudor windows, with others strictly modern and unlovely to look on, jostle one another. The oldest part of the church is the chancel arch, Norman, about 1150. Next comes the north window in the chancel, about 1220-30, Early English ; Norman pillars in the porch, with a Tudor archway over them, about 1450 ; and the north aisle, built 1755, particularly ugly. The tower, with six bells, was built in

1726. Originally called Kington Monachorum, or Moynes—the same word for “monk” in its Latin and Norman dress respectively—the building of a chantry chapel in 1360 in honour of Michael, Abbot of Glastonbury, gave the church its present name. Michael’s effigy adorns the outside north wall in the form of a gargoyle. This seems a little disrespectful, when we consider that these figures usually denote the evil spirits cast out by the power of the Church. When they serve as mouthpieces to the ends of drain-pipes, they spew out ineffectual spite against the strong walls of the fabric. However, in many other places, kings and prelates frequently alternate with them, and in olden days it was not by any means an unknown freak of malice in the sculptor to introduce the well-known features of high personages into their contorted visages. What may have been a leper window stands high up near by; perhaps the distance from the ground may be accounted for by subsidence of soil.

The registers date back to 1563, though many of the earlier entries are by the same hand, and obviously copies from some previous book. The present volumes are in fair condition, and safely guarded in the parish chest, kept at the vicarage. There is a plague entry in 1582. Yet the scourge did not work much harm here, for but twelve persons are recorded to have died. It began on May 4th and lasted until August 6th. “Here the plague rested.”

A painted east window was put up in the south aisle, at the restoration of the church, to the Kington worthies, Aubrey and Britton. It is dated 1857. Aubrey died in 1697; buried at St. Mary Magdalen Church, Oxford. John Britton died in 1857, aged 86, and was buried in Norwood Cemetery.

Passing on we come to GRITTLETON, which is far older than its appearance testifies. This church is of Norman and Early English architecture, the arches having what are called *turtle-foot bases*, but scraped and ruined almost beyond recognition. The registers commence in 1573, from which date the baptisms continue irregularly until 1609, the marriages until 1608, and the burials until 1604. From these dates there is a gap until 1653, after which they continue with intervals until 1763. Thenceforward they appear to have been regularly entered. Nothing of

particular interest is recorded in them but the Rectorship of the Rev. Thomas Tully, who engaged in controversy with Bishop Bull anent "Justification by faith", as set forth in the latter's *Harmony of St. Paul and St. James*. He was Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and later, Dean of Ripon, but died at Grittleton in 1675.

The architectural features of this church most worthy of our notice are some excellent oak carvings in twelve panels. These represent the scenes of our Lord's human life. The birth at Bethlehem, the ministering angel in Gethsemane, the scourging, crucifixion, and ascension, with others, are cut out with that unerring clearness which resists the wear of centuries. The panels stand below a window on the north side of the church in what may have been a chapel for a side altar, to which they would then have formed a reredos. They are probably of Belgian handiwork; and were in their present frames at the restoration of the church by Sir John Neeld in 1865.

At NORTH WRAXALL we find a newer church, with registers commencing in 1677. William Lacy, rector of this parish from 1732-1761, writes at the beginning of the earliest register: "A true copy (as well as I was able to pick it out from an old, ragged, defaced piece of a book) of the register of the parish of North Wraxall, in the diocese of Sarum, beginning as under, from the 25th day of March 1677, before which date I could recover no vestiges of anything belonging to the parish, so shamefully had all things been neglected." Next, after this introduction, come two baptisms in 1677, seven in 1678, six in 1679, and one in 1680. An interval then occurs till 1705, after which the entries are made regularly. Following the baptisms come a list of weddings and deaths between 1677 and 1712, copied apparently from the same old document. A marble tomb marks the burial-place of the great Bradford clothiers, now the Lords Methuen of Corsham, and the graveyard is full of ancient-looking tombstones. It is probable that this burial-vault came to the Methuens with their other property at North Wraxall from the Cobb family; Paul Methuen, who died in 1795, having married the daughter and heiress of Sir George Cobb. Hence the name of their son and heir, Paul Cobb Methuen.

It is worthy of notice that a stone coffin has lately been dug

up in this parish on the site of an old Roman villa, now a field called "Coffin Ground". It has been deposited in Bath Museum.

Finally, WEST KEYNTON well repaid a visit. The grand old church, set high up on the summit of the hill, is the very ideal of a parish home, fortress, beacon—all in one. The evening was drawing in, the sky threatening, and the old yew-tree before the church door, where report says that Latimer preferred to teach his flock, threw a dark shade. Within the pulpit—dark oak, as well as other wood-work—is let into the floor a piece of the actual board the preacher stood on, as a memorial of him; and it is shown with the greatest pride. At one side, beneath a window, is depicted an ancient family—father, mother, and children. Below is the following inscription. Can anyone supply a word—erased in the original—to rhyme with strength?

"Oh me dear children, marke what I saye,
Your mother's bonns trulie ar wrapt her im clay ;
Her soul no doubte to heaven is gone thither,
Wher we most joyfulli shall meet altogether.
The Lord be your guide, the Lord be your strength,
And give you hes special grace to di in hes ——

"You, gentell readers, remember your end, be tru
Unto such whom faithful you find,
Lett this be example, and tell hit abroode
How faithfulli this woman died in the Lorde."

M. K. D.

STANLEY ABBEY.

Down in the valley of the Marden River, between Bremhill and Chippenham, and close to the railway line from Chippenham to Calne, are the sole remains—if even so much may be said—of the Conventual House of Stanley. Founded and endowed by the Empress Maud and her son Henry, this Abbey was originally situated at Lockswell, on the higher ground near the top of Derry Hill, but was subsequently removed. The monks still preserved the right they had arrogated to themselves of feeding their cattle in Pewsham Forest, but this well-sheltered spot below was more suitable for their headquarters. The goodness of the soil is to the present day attested by the rich green of the meadows, and the nearness of the river would ensure that unfailing supply of fish which was a necessary of their diet.

The farm on which the supposed site of the Abbey buildings is situate is now the property of Sir Gabriel Goldney (who bought it of the late John Baynton Starkey), and it may well be that the substantial farmhouse of the ordinary appearance of the *moyen âge*, which now occupies the spot, is built upon the foundations and with part of the materials of the fallen Abbey. This farmhouse is called "The Old Abbey", and is occupied by the head waggoner, the tenant of the farm inhabiting the new farmhouse, on the higher ground facing the main road, which must have been built within the last fifty years. Other portions of the Stanley Abbey Estate belong to Lord Lansdowne and Captain Spicer, that of the former including Lockswell.

"The Old Abbey" faces a steep incline—evidently the old road itself—which leads over a small bridge right into the farm-yard. Walls of enormous thickness, oak rafters, and cavernous back-kitchens, in one of which still stands the pump, give it an aspect well according with its surroundings. The old garden-wall is covered with ivy stems, gnarled and knotted; until, at the corner, a new bit has evidently been built up to circumscribe the plot. The occupier, kindly showing all that was of interest, mentioned how often pieces of encaustic tiles were turned up from the soil in digging. Bending suddenly as she spoke, behold! beneath a cabbage-stalk lay a specimen, which, though fragmentary, was in perfect preservation. Originally square, it enclosed a golden cirlet, to which the enamel still adhered; within, was another ring, and from this sprang four shoots of trefoil, plainly marked out in white upon the dark clay of the background. Further down the garden was a little outhouse, and here were built into the walls portions of the well-carved finial of a pillar. Also a piscina or holy-water stoup. Can anyone identify these relics better?

The stone coffin in the yard is worthy of a better resting-place. A prey to every passing hoof or wheel, which have lately sadly injured it, a few years will probably accomplish its destruction. Other interments have occasionally been brought to light, but this coffin seems to have lain neglected for some years at least. Perhaps some steps may now be taken to remove it.

M. K. D

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 219.)

VOLUME V, 1735.

Jan. 8.—Very high wind in the morning, which about an hour before noon increased to a storm at W. and W.S.W. so violent as has not been known since that memorable one Nov. 27, 1703; in comparison of which it was of longer continuance, but some think not quite so violent. In London it did great damage, and many other places 360 trees were laid flat in the Parish of Stockton, and 100 in the D. of Queensberry's Paddock at Amesbury.

Sheriff for the Present year, William Vylett, Esq.

Feb. 14.—Rogers Holland, Esq., Member for Chippenham, m. to Mrs. Martin, widow, with £20,000 Fortune.

Feb.—Samuel Knight, D.D., made Archdeacon of Berks, in the diocese of Salisbury.

Feb.—Wm. Pitt elected M.P. for Old Sarum in room of wav'd Thos. Pitt.

March 16.—Died, Diana, Relict of James Montagu of Lackham, Wilts, Esq.

March 4.—John Conyers, Esq., m. to Miss Jane Willey of Marlbro'.

March.—New M.P. for Hindon, Henry Fox in room of Step. Fox, wav'd.

April 3.—Died, Thomas Conyers, Esq., of Westbury.

April 6.—Died, Lady Eyles, Widow of Sir Francis Eyles, Bt. She left £15,000, to be equally divided between her children, Sir John and Sir Jos. Eyles, Mrs. Jefferys, and Mary Eyles, and all her plate, jewels, etc., to Miss Eyles. An annuity of £300 per ann. falls to Sir John.

April 12.—Died, Thos. Edwards of the Devizes, Esq.

May 29.—Sir Robert Long, Bart., Member for Wootton Bassett, m. to the Lady Emma, daughter of E. Tylney.

May.—Dr. Stebbing succeeds Dr. Rundle in his Archdeaconary of Wilts.

- June 1.*—Died, The Rev. Mr. Moss, rector of St. Nicholas in Marlborough.
- July 6.*—Ryder, of Wotton Bassett, Esq., m. to Miss Ebison, with £16,000 Fortune.
- Aug. 22.*—Richard Wynn of Westbury, Esq., m. to Miss Campbell ; a Fortune of £12,000.
- Aug. 4.*—Died, Lewis Smithson, Esq., at Wootton Bassett.
- Aug. 11.*—Died, George Belcher, Esq., of Wiltshire.
- Aug.*—Mr. Watts, preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, made Rector of Orston, Wilts.
- Sept. 18.*—Harry Windham, Esq., m. to Miss Penruddock ; a fortune of £6,000.
- Sept. 18.*—Westley Hall, Esq., of Salisbury, m. to Miss Patty Wesley, one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Wesley, Rector of Epworth, Lincolnshire.
- Sept. 5.*—Died, the Relict of Sir Richard Howe of Wishford, Wilts, Bt.
- Nov. 14.*—Died, The Lady of Sir John Eyles.
- Nov. 15.*—Died, John Hungate of Heytsbury, Esq.
- Nov. 24.*—Died, Miss Holton, d. of — Holton, Esq., of Farley Castle ; a fortune of £20,000.
- Dec. 2.*—Died, Chas. Mitchell, Esq., at Chittern.
- Dec. 19.*—(From Ralph Rhymer's Chronicle) :—

“To Bromham in Wilts, came the high-flying stranger,
 Whose whimsical project the Church put in danger,
 His rope from the weathercock stretch'd by the people,
 Away brought this wild Fowl, and part of the steeple.
 He perched on a tree, and escaped with small pain ;
 Though a rope in the End will I doubt prove his Bane.
 May a Brief have these Numps who pulled at the Bottom,
 Precedence to take of the wise men of Gotham.”

VOLUME VI, 1736.

- Jan. 21.*—Died, Sir James Howe, Bt., of Wilts.
- Feb. 4.*—Charles Krank of Wilts, Esq., m. to Mrs. Frances Pert, a widow, worth £15,000.

Feb. 25.—Died, Wadham Windham, Esq., at Salisbury, of £2,000 per annum.

March 18.—Wife of Geo. Evans, Esq., Member for Westbury, of a son.

March 21.—Mr. John Golding, at Chilton, Wilts, m. to Miss Golding, worth £5,000.

March 12.—Died, Dr. Drake, a physician, Salisbury.

March.—Bankrupt, Henry Marsh of Highworth, Butcher.

April 7.—Died, Wyndham Bishop, Esq., at Trowbridge, worth £20,000 per ann.

June 17.—Died, Mr. Wm. Temple of Trowbridge, Wilts, Clothier, of whom a long eulogy is published in the *Daily Gazetteer*, July 1, which, amongst other things, says he had strong faculties, with a taste for poetry and mathematics, was a bigot to no party, yet a strict adherent to his own (the Baptist), was peaceable in his manners, severe in his morals, and constant in his devotions; lived esteemed and died lamented.

July 4.—Died, Mat. Simmonds, Esq., at Westbury.

July 9.—Died, Wm. Clawson, Esq., at Bromley.

July 22.—Died, George Terril, Esq., of Wiltshire.

Aug. 31.—The cures performed by the woman bonesetter of Epsom are too many to be enumerated; her bandages are extraordinary neat, and her dexterity in reducing Dislocations and setting of fractured bones wonderful. She has cured persons who have been above 20 years disabled, and has given incredible relief in the most difficult cases. The lame came daily to her, and she got a great deal of money, persons of quality who attended her operations making her presents. Her father, it seems, is one Wallin, a Bonesetter, in Wilts. The money she got procured her a husband; but he did not stay with her above a fortnight, and then went off with 100 Guineas.

Aug. 23.—Peter Newland, Esq., of the Devizes, m. to Miss Mary Hedges, worth £17,000.

Oct. 19.—Died, Mr. Burton, Minister of Hannington and Inglesham.

Oct.—Bankrupt, Jaspar Rumboll of Calne, Mercer.

Nov.—Bankrupt, Edward Davis of Devizes, Clothier.

Dec. 5.—Died, James Murray, M.D., at Falston, Wilts.

Dec. 26.—Died, Jos. Raymond, Esq., at Marlborough.

Dec.—Bankrupt, Wm. Mullens of New Sarum, Cutler.

VOLUME VII, 1737.

Sheriff for the year, Wm. Hedges of Alderton, Esq.

Feb. 16.—Died, Rev. Mr. Stanley, Rector of Pewsey, worth £400 per ann.

Feb.—Bankrupt, Tho. Maslin of Bishop's Cannings, Clothier.

March 20.—John Wadman, Esq., of Imber, m. to Miss Windsor, eldest daughter of Ld. Visc. Windsor.

March 6.—Died, Captain Beach of the Artillery, at Marlborough.

March.—Jn. Crawley, Esq., chose Member for Marlborough, in room of Edw. Lisle, Esq., who made his election for Hampshire.

April 22.—His Majesty, attended by his grace the D. of Richmond and the D. of Manchester, went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to 18 Bills, amongst which was one "For the better repairing and paving the Highways, Streets, and Water-Courses, and for enlightening the Streets, Lanes, and Passages, and better regulating the Nightly Watch within the City of Salisbury."

April.—John Howe, Esq., M.P. for the County of Wilts, chose Recorder of Warwick, in room of Wm. Bromley, Esq., dec.

May 2.—This night, Hamtworth Woods, belonging to Anth. Duncombe, Esq., at Downton, were set on fire by some wicked person, whereby 20 acres of wood were destroyed; his Majesty promised his most gracious pardon to any who shall discover his accomplice; and Mr. Duncombe, a reward of £50.

May.—The calamities of other countries making a great demand for corn, our farmers have been busy in carrying it to the sea-ports, but the populace at Salisbury, Winchester, and other places, put a stop to that trade, by cutting the sacks and other violent means.

May 22.—Died, Stephen Burry, Esq., of the County Wilts.

May.—Bankrupts, Wm. Palmore of Malford, Horse-Dealer; Ben. Young of Brinkwark, Yarn-Maker.

- July.*—Lady of Sir Robert Long, M. of P. for Wootton Bassett, delivered of a Son and Heir.
- July.*—Rev. Mr. George Watts, presented to the Rectory of St. Mary's, Marlborough, in room of Rev. Mr. Henry Taylor.
- Oct. 27.*—Died, — Devenour, Esq., of Salisbury.
- Nov. 21.*—Wm. Tyley of the Devizes, Esq., m. to Miss Christian Arbuthnot, at Kensington.
- Nov. 3.*—Died, Rev. Mr. Lamplugh, ally'd to the Lamplughs of Lamplugh Hall in Cumberland, Rector of Sutton and Mandeville, Wilts, and Prebendary of York and Lincoln.
- Nov. 7.*—Died, Josiah Diston, Esq., formerly Member for the Devizes, and a Director of the Bank and E. India Company, at Hampstead.
- Nov.*—Mr. Davies, presented to the Rectory of Poskham, Wilts.

VOLUME VIII, 1738.

Sheriff for the year, Isaac Warringer of Carrock, Esq.

- Feb.*—Rev. Mr. Le Moine, chaplain to the D. of Portland, Presented (by his Grace) to the Rectory of Everley, Wilts, worth £200 per ann.
- March.*—Mr. Peter Lewis Willemin, a French clergyman of great merit and learning, presented to the Vicarage of Eysey in the diocese of Sarum.
- April.*—Edward Popham, Esq., of Hungerford, chosen M.P. for Great Bedwin, in room of Brig. Murray, deceased.
- April.*—Dr. Perriam made a Prebendary of Sarum.
- May 4.*—Died, Rich. Aldworth, Esq., Commissioner for Taxes, Yeoman of the Jewel-Office, Lieut. and Verdorer of Windsor Forest; J.P. for Middlesex, Wilts, Berks, and Oxfordshire.
- Aug.*—Dr. Wynn and Mr. Moss made Prebendaries of Sarum.
- Oct. 31.*—Died, Dr. Eyre, Brother to the late Lord Chief Justice, and Canon of Sarum.
- Nov. 11.*—Died, Wm. Northey, Esq., formerly Member for Calne and Wootton Bassett.
- Dec.*—On the 26th past, a large body of Wiltshire Weavers, Sheermen and Boys belonging to Studley and other villages about Bradford and Trowbridge, assembled in a tumultuous manner,

and cut all the chains in the looms belonging to Mr. Coulthurst, Clothier, of Melksham, on account of his lowering the prices, as they gave out. The next day, notwithstanding the solemn promises made them that their wages should be raised a 1*d.* a yard as they desired, they fell upon the gentleman's dwelling-house, beat down the windows, broke open the doors, eat or spoiled all the provisions in the cellar, drank what they could, and staved the casks; they then entered the other rooms, burnt the linnen, and getting hold of Mr. Coulthurst's wearing apparel, burnt part, and tore the rest to rags, rip'd the beds, and threw the feathers into the river, broke a fine clock to pieces, destroyed great quantities of Warp, Abb, and Wool and Utensils; then returned to the Market-Place, and demanded a note of £50, signed by all the Clothiers in Melksham, that they would for ever forward give 15*d.* a yard for weaving and 1*s.* for spooling: this complied with, they extorted a Bond to four of their number for performance, with £1,000 penalty. This done, they retired, but hearing next day one Crab had been taken plundering the house, they obliged the Clothiers to join in a letter to the Justices to prevent the said Crab from being committed; but the messenger returning without the prisoner, they demolished 9 of Mr. Coulthurst's houses, his Grist and Fulling Mills, and obliged the Clothiers to enter into a Bond of £10,000 Penalty to produce the prisoner in 10 days' time, when they declared they would put it in execution, but some soldiers being sent to the town, they have not returned.

Dec. 9.—Died, John Hippsley of Stanton, Esq.

Dec.—Wm. Herbert, Esq., Member for Wilton, made Col. of the Company late Col. Onslow's.

(To be continued.)

A VISIT TO THE PORCH HOUSE AT POTTERNE.

WE have received from Mr. Walter Chitty, of Pewsey, a paper on the above subject, from which we have taken the following, being unable to find space for it in its entirety.

.. The old Porch House at Potterne stands in about the centre

of the village. Nobody knows its age, but it must be several hundred years old, and comparing it with the known age of some other houses in the county, it would probably be nearer five hundred than four hundred years. It has seen a variety of inhabitants, and answered a variety of purposes. Obscure as the date is the purpose of its erection, though we have some reason for the suggestion that it was originally built as a Church House, various ecclesiastics of note, including a bishop, having resided in the village. In later days it was a brewery, then a bakehouse, after that a barrack (so says the Rev. A. C. Smith), then a public-house, called either the "Pack Horse" or the "White Horse". After that it was divided into a number of tenements, and it was going rapidly to ruin. One of the most interesting rooms was formerly inhabited by a shoemaker! But an artist arrived on the scene in the person of George Richmond, Esq., R.A., D.C.L. His æsthetic and antiquarian tastes were so appealed to by the beauty of the building, that, to save it from further ruin, he not only purchased it, but at once set to work to restore it. Some of the old inhabitants of Potterne spoke of an old door which was once to be seen, but it had gone, nobody knew whither. It is a custom amongst some of the cottagers in Wiltshire to covet all kinds of odd pieces of wood for their pigsties. "Please, zur, if you doant want thic thur piece of hood (wood), would you gie it to I for my pigsty?" has been frequently addressed to me. So the artist had the pigsties examined, and at Potterne Wick, about a mile off, a pig was found lying on this ancient door. The pig had to find another bed, the door was cleaned, bees-waxed, and what not, and restored to its original place.

A curious place is this Porch House. Holes there were, quite innocent of glass, but nevertheless called windows, and these formerly had shutters. In some of these Mr. Richmond has had glass put. There is some very old glass in one part, brought, as I was told, from Salisbury, whence it was dug up; in all probability some of the veritable glass from Salisbury Cathedral, which was ruthlessly thrown away by the architect Wyatt, when he *restored* (?) the magnificent Cathedral at Salisbury about a hundred years ago—"when George the Third was King."

One of the most remarkable things about the Porch House is the immense quantity of oak about the place. But oak was

about as plentiful then as it is scarce now, the valley of Crookwood, situate almost immediately to the south-west of the village, being, according to Aubrey, "once full of sturdy oaks". Indeed, at an earlier period, the whole county, save the uplifted downs, was covered with trees, and roads were bad, so our ancestors built their houses with the material nearest at hand. When one considers the number of years it takes for an oak to come to perfection from the tiny acorn, and the age of the house in question, it brings us to the time of King Alfred as the ultimate origin of these time-hued timbers, when those acorns were planted, or perhaps planted themselves. The walls are constructed of massive beams of oak, with plaster between them. The beams were cut out with a hatchet, and never touched with a saw or plane; no such tools existed. Considering only hatchets were used, the wood is very fairly smooth, and shows that our ancestors took great pains with their work, and were skilful with the tools they possessed. The roof was also made in the same way of these massive beams. If the house is taken care of, it will probably stand as long as it has already stood. It was in consequence of so much wood being used in the construction of houses that there was an old law commanding all persons to keep a vessel of water always in front of their houses, in case of fire. Where the floors were originally only the bare ground, Mr. Richmond has had a mosaic pavement put in.

As is usual when old houses are restored, there were some interesting finds. According to the Rev. A. C. Smith these were as follows:—"Of *coins*, many halfpence of the Georges, two of William and Mary, one of George and Caroline, and one of Washington. Three tradesmen's tokens, one of them German; one Roman coin of Constantine, cast at Treves; and, best of all, in a mortice-hole of the northern wing, three golden *écus* of France, wrapped in a portion of fine linen. Two of these are of Louis XI, the other of Charles VIII, of France. They appear to have been placed in the hole for security, and then it seems they dropped down out of reach. In the roof were found one or two leathern articles, a coin of George I, and a tiler's measure; while the great chimney yielded up a portion of a carved stone, and a fowl, prepared without doubt for dinner, but somehow forgotten, and left a mummy."

The garden is also very interesting, and reminds one of former days.

The worthy proprietor has gathered together many ancient articles of furniture quite in keeping with the rest of the building. Amongst other curious articles are an old walking-stick and a chain, both made by an old man who formerly lived in the parish, and who acted as bellows-blower at the church for about fifty years. Mr. Richmond goes down most years in the summer, and spends some time at the old Porch House. Any person who visits Potterne (which is two miles from Devizes) is at liberty to visit the old Porch House.

Counting-out Rhyme.—Thanks to the kindness of an old schoolfellow, “M. E. L.”, I can give the readers of *W. N. & Q.* a genuine Wiltshire counting-out rhyme. The spelling we will not vouch for, it is phonetic :

“One-ry own-ry ekry en,
 Ferison, Ferison, ekry jen,
 Egey, Pegey, Virgin Mary,
 Egey, Pegey, Club.”

A. L. C.

Dugdale of Wilts (pp. 174 and 194).—Thomas Dugdale was married to his third wife, Elizabeth Goodlad, at St. James’s, Clerkenwell, on January 6th, 1697.

A. S.

Queries.

Wiltshire Members of the Long Parliament.—I shall be greatly obliged to any correspondent who can help me to more efficiently identify the following M.P.’s.

SIR WALTER SMITH	} see pp. 39 & 40, vol. i, <i>W. N. & Q.</i>
RICHARD HARDING	
HUGH ROGERS	

GEORGE LOWE, Senior, Esq., M.P. for Calne, 1625, 1626, 1628-29, and 1640, until disabled in 1644. He was a member of

the King's anti-Parliament at Oxford, and fined in Dec. 1645 £750, and in March £300; but seems to have satisfied the Committee of Compounding in Nov. 1649 by paying £336, when his bonds were ordered to be given up. He was, seemingly, George Low of London, merchant, second son of William Low of Salop, and brother to Richard Low of Calne, who signed the Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623. What is known of him after 1649?

THOMAS HODGES, M.P. for Cricklade, 1640, until secluded in 1648. He was of Shipton Moyne, co. Gloucester. In the pedigree of that family in the *Visitation of Gloucester*, 1682-3, there are named two Thomas Hodges, father and son, both of whom are said to have died "*circa* 1670". Which was the Cricklade M.P.?

THOMAS BENNET "of Pithouse", M.P. for Hindon from 1641 until decease *circa* 1644-5. A new writ was ordered for the election of his successor, 11th October 1645. The pedigree of Bennet of Pithouse is very obscure at this point. "Thomas Bennet and John his son, of Pithouse, Wilts", beg to compound 1st November 1645, the father being then "very aged and having a wife and thirteen children". On 8th January 1646, he was fined £2,000. Was the M.P. an elder son of this "very aged" Thomas? In Foster's Oxford Register, "Thomas Bennet, son of Thomas Bennet of Pythouse, Esq.", matriculated from Hant Hall, 13th Oct. 1637, aged 17. If he was the M.P. he must have been elected when barely of age, and died *vita patris* when about 24 years old.

SIR NEVILLE POOLE, Knt., M.P. for Malmesbury, 1640, until secluded in 1648.

EDWARD POOLE, his son, M.P. for Wootton Bassett, 1640, until secluded in 1648.

They were of Okesey, co. Wilts. The father was knighted as far back as Jan. 1613, and had sat in Parliament since 1614. He was, I believe, son of Sir Henry Poole of Okesey, M.P.

The son matriculated from Magdalen Hall, 8th May 1635, aged 18, and entered Lincoln's Inn in 1636. He was knighted some time between 1660-68, and sat for Chippenham in 1660, and Malmesbury from 1668 until his death about 1673. Fuller genealogical particulars of this family will be very acceptable.

JOHN FRANCKLIN, M.P. for Marlborough, 1640, until his

decease. He was a Major in the service of the Parliament, and commanded the garrison at Marlborough, where he was taken prisoner and carried to Oxford. He died there shortly before Oct. 1646, when Mrs. Deborah Francklin, his widow, was ordered by the House to receive an allowance of £4 per week, and the Committee of the West ordered to provide "a further and better recompense for the future maintenance and support of her and children, in consideration of their great loss and in acknowledgment of the good affections of the said Mr. John Francklin to the great cause of liberty and religion asserted and maintained by Parliament."

Major Francklin was a "kinsman" of Richard Francklin of Sherston, Wilts.

PHILIP SMYTH, M.P. for Marlborough, 1641 to 1653, and an active Parliamentarian. Henry Smyth of Baydon, co. Wilts, aged 31, at the Visitation of 1623, had a seventh younger brother Philip (see *Visitation of Wilts*, p. 67). "Philip Smyth, son and heir of Philip Smyth of Pewsey, Wilts, Esq.," was admitted to Gray's Inn, 4th May 1638 (*Foster's Gray's Inn Registers*). Was the M.P. one of these, and which?

JOHN DOVE, Alderman of Salisbury, and M.P. 1645 till 1653. He was one of the King's Judges, but took no part in the trial. Colonel of the Wilts Militia 1650, and High Sheriff of the County in 1655. After the Restoration he retired to his estate which he had acquired at Ivy Church in Alderbury, Wilts, where he died about 1664 or 1665. Is anything known of his parentage?

W. D. PINK.

Hungerford.—A London paper recently stated that the passing bell is never tolled at Hungerford after sunset. Is this a fact? And, if so, what is the reason given for it?

I notice, too, that the Constable of Hungerford is chosen yearly, on Hock Tuesday, by the inhabitants, who are called together for the purpose by the sound of an ancient brass horn known as the "Hungerford Horn", said to have been presented to the town by John of Gaunt when he granted the inhabitants a fishery in the Kennet. Has any illustration of this horn been published, or could one be procured for *W. N. & Q.*? It would be of much interest.

M. L. A.

The Buried Guns near Old Sarum and near Amesbury.— I should be much obliged to anyone giving me information as to these guns. Of course, why they were so buried, with only their muzzles above ground, is known, but by very few, and there must be some interesting local stories to account for their presence. All these will be gladly received ; also, any account that has been handed down from eye-witnesses of the great national undertaking of which these guns are records.

F. J. B.

May 10th, 1894.

Traditional Church at Roundway.—Sixty or seventy years ago there was a tradition at Roundway, near Devizes, that a church once existed there. One old man added that it was a wooden one, that it was situated in a field called Play-close (why so called I never heard), and not far from it was an old cottage called the Parsonage. It did not differ from other cottages excepting that the windows were very roughly carved in somewhat ecclesiastical fashion : the cottage is now burnt down.

In a schedule of Roundway Farm, which I cannot put my hand on, but I think dated 1810, there is a small plot called the Parsonage, probably this very cottage.

Can any of your readers add to this somewhat meagre information?

R. C.

Trustees of Phillipp, Earl of Pembroke.—In a lease, dated 18th May, 18 Chas. II (1666), amongst the MSS. at Margam, Glamorganshire, the names of the following occur as Trustees of Phillipp, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and of William Lord Herbert his son :—“ William Yorke of Devizes, John Norden of Badbury, co. Wilts, Francis Wroughton of Wilcott, co. Wilts, and John Borradale of London. Can either of these be identified?

Z.

Chapel of St. Luke, Broad Chalke.—Aubrey, in his *Remains of Gentilisme*, says that—“ At Stoke Verdon, in ye parish of Broad Chalke, Wilts, was a Chapell in the chapel close by the Farmehouse dedicated to St. Luke, who is ye Patron or Tutelar Saint of ye Horne-beastes, and those that have to doe with them. Wherefore, the Keepers and Forresters of ye New Forest came

hither yeare at St. Lukes-tyde, to make their offerings to St. Luke, that they might be fortunate in their game, their Deer, and their cattle." I do not notice any mention of this chapel in Bowles' *History of the Hundred of Chalke*. Is it still in existence, or are there any remains of it? In Mr. Bowles' time, the hamlet of Stoke was divided into three distinct farms, then in the several occupations of John Sidford, Thomas Barnet, and John Stevens. To which of these farms was the chapel "close by"?

RUPERT.

Hock-tide.—This ancient festival is still observed at Hungerford, when two prominent inhabitants of the town, carrying what are called "tutti" poles, decorated with choice flowers and blue streamers, visit each house, and have the privilege of demanding a coin of the realm from the men and a kiss from the women.

Dr. Brewer, in his *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, says:—"Hock-day, Hock-tide, or Hock-Tuesday. The day when the English surprised and slew the Danes who had annoyed them for 255 years. This Tuesday was long held as a festival in England, and landlords received an annual tribute called Hock-money, for allowing their tenants and serfs to commemorate Hock-day, which was the second Tuesday after Easter Day."

The festival is frequently mentioned in churchwardens' accounts. In those of the churchwardens of St. Thomas, Salisbury, 1559-60 (Hoare's *Wiltshire, Old and New Sarum*, pp. 279-80), the offerings at Hock-tide and Frike Friday, and the gathering of the wives, daughters, and servants, amount to forty shillings. The last entry relative to Hock-tide occurs in 1580.

Among the pastimes exhibited for the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth during her stay at Kenilworth was a Hock-Tuesday show of the massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Night, November 13th, 1002 (see Nichol's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, vol. i, p. 22).

Hock-tide was distinguished, according to another source, by the townspeople divided into parties drawing each other with ropes. Spelman, speaking of the festivities, is more definite, and says "they consisted in the men and women binding each other, and especially the women the men", and hence it was called Binding-Tuesday.

“In several Hampshire manors it was customary for the men to hock the women on the Monday, and the women the men upon the Tuesday; that is, on that day the women in merriment stop the ways with ropes and pull the passengers to them, desiring something to be laid out in pious uses in order to obtain their freedom.”

There is a general consensus of opinion that the festival is in commemoration of the delivery from the Danish yoke, but why *Hock-tide*? Has it any connection with the Anglo-Saxon word *hoh*, “the heel”, from which is derived *Hock*, or *Hough*, “to hamstring”? The rope business would seem to point to this conclusion. And whence comes the word “tutti”, as applied to the poles borne on the occasion at Hungerford? Perhaps some reader can kindly throw light, too, on “Frike Friday”, mentioned in connection with Hock-tide in the churchwardens’ accounts of St. Thomas, Salisbury.

H. T. J.

The Savery Family.—Judge Savary, whose family history is reviewed on page 285, asks us to insert the following queries:

1. Is it known that any Saverys of Wiltshire, other than descendants of the Devonshire family, were ever entitled to a coat of arms?

2. Of what county was the Savery family to whom Burke assigns arms, “Quarterly, *or* and *azure*, a bend *gules*”?

3. Of what county was the Savary family to whom Burke assigns arms, “Paly of six, *argent* and *vert*, a chief *sable*”?

4. Is the name a conspicuous one in any part of Wilts now?

Note.—We should also be glad to know the derivation and present locality of the Saffery family, and whether it is an offshoot from the Savery family.

ED. W. N. & Q.

Stones and Crosses.—The following occurs in a *Perambulation* of the Hundred and Parish of Westbury, *temp.* Eliz., 1575:

“And so by a straight line between Eddington Field and Bretton’s Field to a stone called ‘Patten’s Stone’ (anciently *Padcanstone*); and so straight along the way to a little ball where once was a stone cross, called *Lealland Cross*, standing on the highway between Devizes and Warminster.”

Here we have an ancient stone and an ancient cross, each

with its distinctive name. Can anyone throw light upon the origin of the names, or point out the spot where the objects were situate?

I may mention that I shall be greatly obliged to anyone who will favour me with like instances of wayside crosses and named stones like the above, which must have been very frequent in Wiltshire before the Tudor period. S. J. W.

Old Gloves.—From an old clothes hoard of quilted petticoats, satin waistcoats, and the like, I have unearthed a pair of ladies' long gloves of thin black kid, lined with white kid, the whole very tattered and moth-eaten. There is a long "Jacob's ladder" arrangement, well and strongly worked with black silk, running all up the glove and curving round the thumb; but what I do not understand is a slit in the thumb and two first fingers, about an inch in length, not reaching to the finger-tips, but at the lower end nearest the palm.

A relative used to say they were snuff pockets, but the slits go through the lining and are bound round the edges with silk. Of what date might the gloves be, and would the slits be meant for slipping the thumb and finger through to take a pinch of snuff? M. E. L.

Vaughan of Falstone.—Can any of your readers give me any particulars as to the family of Vaughan of Falstone, in Bishopstone, Wilts? Especially what became of the family when they sold Falstone, and if they are extinct.

*Wraxall Rectory, Nailsea,
R.S.O., Somerset.*

H. J. C. VAUGHAN.

Copyhold and Lifehold Manors.—I have lately had some difficulty in investigating these intricate methods of tenure. Can anyone tell me by what means copyhold and lifehold manors become extinct? Also, the names of such manors of these kinds which now exist in Wiltshire, and of such as have now become extinct in those respects? EPHRAIM GARDINER.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Replies.

“**England’s Remarques.**”—As to No. 2 of the three remarkable things in Wiltshire, see p. 24 of this magazine.

The second of these marvels is, I fear, past proving, and the Avebury people can, no doubt, speak to the “suddain Landsflood”. I have never seen the “Gyants’ Caves” near Badminton, but have just heard a description of the spot, which, by the way, must be barely in Wiltshire. There is little that can be described, except an irregular mound nearer the bottom than the top of a “rising hill”, and traces of three “caves”, not in a row, the most complete having the four side stones fairly intact, and partly sunk in the mound, enclosing a space of about 8 feet by 4 feet. The top stones “to cover them” are gone, but the caves were probably *Kist-vaens*, as I understand the word. There are signs of excavations in the mound, and a quantity of broken stone lies about; in short, considerable havoc must have been wrought there in the two centuries since the description of 1682.

Four or five miles across country from the above spot is an antiquity called “Nettleton Three Stones”, standing on a low mound in a field off the Foss-way near the village of Nettleton. This is quite a respectable monument (I suppose it cannot be called a *cromlech*, as there is now no top stone), but the stones, one on each side and the other at the back, stand up well and firmly, and are about 6 or 7 feet in height.

Perhaps some resident antiquary will give us a more minute and correct description of both of these relics of the past, if it seems worth while. Not far off, on the other side of Nettleton, some very complete remains of a Roman villa were discovered some years ago, and have since been covered up. The district, altogether, for still solitude and old-world charm, can hardly be surpassed in rural England.

M. E. LIGHT.

With regard to the second of the *remarkable* things in Wilts mentioned in your March number, the finding at Ivy-Church of

a corpse 12 feet long, I may mention, as Ivy-Church is in my parish, an incident which occurred not long since in my time, which may throw some light upon it. Halfway between Alderbury and Trafalgar (Lord Nelson's seat) is an interesting British Camp, known as the Lynchets. In one corner is a mound full of human bones, and about thirty yards on the south side of it a gamekeeper, in digging out a fox, came upon the skeleton of a Saxon chief. On his breast was the brazen boss of the shield, with silver studs where it was once fastened to the wood; the head of his spear was over his shoulder, and the spike at his feet, and by his side was his sword and a knife. At once a rumour spread that he must have been of gigantic stature, for they measured his arms against the keeper's, who was six feet high, and found them some inches longer, and they calculated his height must have been at least nine feet. It turned out, however, that they had measured his legs instead of his arms, so that really he was a man of but ordinary stature. Perhaps the twelve feet length of the find at Ivy-Church may be accounted for in a similar way, allowing for the usual amplification or frequent repetition of a marvellous story.

I may add, as an instance of how history may be used to illustrate archæology, that a gardener in Alderbury, who had a *little* knowledge of which he was very proud, remarked that he was not surprised that bones were found at the Lynchets, for it was nigh Trafalgar, and he had heard tell of a great battle being fought there!

R. S. HUTCHINGS.

Alderbury Vicarage, Salisbury, May 25, 1894.

Early Tobacco-Pipes (pp. 232-3).—"Is anything known of this pipe factory at Amesbury?" "Never having heard any tradition amongst my older neighbours of pipes having been made at or near Amesbury, or of pipe-clay having been dug here, though I had frequently found mention of it in common topographical works, I, in 1838, asked Thomas Pike (the elder), an old man upwards of eighty years of age, if he remembered anything respecting it. He told me that he could recollect when he was a boy hearing old people say that pipes were at one time made near Wrestling or Wrestler's Gate (or Gap, for the gate has been removed some years), between West Amesbury and Normanton

farm. The pipe-maker's house stood on a spot of waste ground just without the bounds of Amesbury Manor, now belonging to (though unenclosed, and consequently almost valueless) Norman-ton farm. The pipe-clay was dug around the house; and this waste spot of land still bears traces of the pits whence it was procured" (Note-Book of the late Mr. W. C. Kemm of Amesbury, now belonging to the Vicar of Amesbury. Note signed W. C. K., Jan. 7th, 1839).

The *Amesbury Perambulation*, 1639, calls the gate Wresty's, *alias* Wrosley's Gate. In the *Perambulation* of 1772 it had become Wrestler's Gate. C. S. RUDDLE.

Warminster Hang Fair (pp. 40, 139, 178, 230).—It seems to me that all your correspondents have fallen into an error respecting the origin of this Fair, by asserting that it was instituted on the occasion of the execution of Ruddock and Carpenter, on 11th August 1813. Now Daniell, in his *History of Warminster*, states that these men were hanged on 28th December 1813. Here he is wrong as to the date. The murder of Mr. Webb was committed 28th December 1812, and the execution of his murderers took place at Warminster in the following March. The circumstance is recorded in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, 22nd March 1813, as having taken place on the Monday previous. Without assuming that the Fair owes its origin to the hanging of the offenders, yet I believe that some years previous to the Rodden-bury murder, a Mr. Rebbeck was robbed and killed on Sutton Common by two men named Gardner and Wheeler, when returning from Warminster Market to his home at Knook, and these men were hanged on 11th August near the spot where the murder was committed, and I have always understood this was the reason of the Fair held on that day being called "Hang Fair".

Mere Down, Wiltshire.

THOS. H. BAKER.

Purton, Wilts (p. 224).—The Purton Plate reproduced in your last number belongs to No. XXXVI of Marshall's *Select Views in Great Britain, etc., etc.* Published by W. Marshall, 1, Holborn Bars, London. Printed by W. J. Ruffy, 29, Budge Row. Price 6d. N.D. As Part I was published in January 1825, Part XXXVI probably came out in December 1827. Parts I to XLVIII contain two views of Malmesbury Abbey, two of Malmesbury

Town, and one each of Marlborough, Kingston St. Michael, Charlton House, Cricklade Cross, Purton, and St. James' Church, Devizes.

GEO. E. DARTNELL.

Abbottsfield, Stratford Road, Salisbury.

Iinner, Jenner (p. 230).—There is, or was a few years ago, a slab on the floor of the south aisle of Lydiard Millicent Church to the memory of Robert Jenner :

" Hic sepultæ jacent
 Reliquiæ ROBERTI JENNER
 A M^ri Clerici
 Plusquam annis octo et quinquaginta
 Hujus Eccl'æ Rectoris
 Qui obiit 20^o die Mensis Martii
 Anno { Salutis 1723
 { Ætatis 88."

A family of this name lived in the parish of Cricklade St. Sampson's. The following entries of them occur in the registers of that parish :—

" Baptisms :

Robt., son of Nathaniel Jenner, Dec. 27, 1712.
 Mary, d. of Mr. Nathaniel Jenner, Oct. 28, 1714.
 Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Jenner, Esq., Jan. 14, 1720-1.
 John, son of Edward Jenner, May 10, 1734.

" Burials :

Mr. Robert Jenner, May 19, 1730.
 Mr. John Jenner, July 17, 1731.
 Nathan^{el} Jenner, Esq., Sept. 9, 1732.
 Mrs. Catherine Jenner of Widhill, Dec. 16, 1753.
 Nathan^l Jenner, Esq., Feb. 9, 1764."

Admon. of the goods of Catherine Jenner, late of Widhill, co. Wilts, widow, deceased, was granted, C.P.C., 7 May 1754, to Nathaniel Jenner, Esq., the son of the defunct.

The will of this last-named Nathaniel is registered C. P. C. "Simpson", fo. 144:—"I, Nathaniel Jenner of Widhill, par. of Cricklade St. Sampson's, co. Wilts, Esq." Will dated 16 Aug. 1761, proved 14 April 1764 by ex'ors. Manor, messuages, lands, &c., at Widhill or elsewhere, to Edward Pleydell of Crick-

lade, co. Wilts, Esq., and Richard Kinneir of the same place, surgeon, on trust for sale to pay off debts of late father chargeable thereon, and testator's debts, and to deliver residue to his kinsman Adye Baldwin of Slough, co. Bucks, innholder. Servant Mary Dore, spinster, 100*l.* Edward Pleydell of Calcott, par. of Cricklade af's'd, gent, 20*l.* To said trustees, 40*l.* in trust for Elizabeth, wife of Edward Dunn of Cricklade af's'd, hatter, for executors. Witnesses—Edward Pullen, jun., Thomas Sperring, John Mathyson.

Cricklade is about four miles south, and Kempford ("Cainsford") about two miles east of Marston Maisey.

A. S. M.

Bradford Inscriptions at Broad Hinton (p. 224).—Inscriptions on tombstones of the Bradford family in Broad Hinton Churchyard:—

"In memory of Cornelius Bradford, who departed this life June y^e 9th, in the year 1734. Aged 68 years."

"In memory of Mary, the wife of Cornelius Bradford, who died April 5, 1759. Aged 80 years."

"In memory of John, son of Cornelius and Mary Bradford, who departed this life Augt. 19, 1739. Aged 21 years."

"Near this place lyeth the Body of Richard Bradford, who departed this life December 31, 1768. Aged 50 years."

"In memory of William, son of Richard and Leah Bradford, who died March 16, 1783. Aged 24 years."

"In memory of Cornelius, son of Richard and Leah Bradford, who died — 1786. Aged 25 years."

"In memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Leah Bradford, who died Nov. 9, 1783. Aged 20 years."

"In the memory of Richard Bradford, who departed this life, 17 August 1800. Aged 43 years."

Hunts Mill, Wootton Bassett.

W. F. PARSONS.

To the Editor of WILTSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES.

"**Some Old Wiltshire Homes.**"—The name of the old manor house, near Chippenham, called "Sheldons" by Mr. S. J. Elyard in his work *Some Old Wiltshire Homes*, noticed in your March number, is properly not Sheldons, but Sheldon.

Lacock Abbey, Chippenham.

C. H. TALBOT.

Notes on Books.

A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF THE SAVERY FAMILIES (Savory and Savary), and of the SEVERY FAMILY (Severit, Savery, Savory, and Savary), descended from early immigrants to the North American Colonies. By A. W. SAVARY, M.A., of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Judge of the County Courts of Nova Scotia.

IN our March number, when reviewing a pamphlet on the "French" family, we took occasion to remark on the splendid family histories which reach us from our cousins across the Atlantic, in which they trace their descent from their English forefathers; and we would add that nothing is more likely to draw the two nations together than this resurrection of family ties bereft of the sorenesses which prompted their severance. The volume which we have received from Judge Savary of Annapolis is a much more ambitious attempt, being nothing less than a pedigree history of the Savery Family, dealing exhaustively with the male branch from the time of the early settlers in North America (about 1632 to 1634) down to the present day. The name does not occur in *Domesday Book*, but it would appear to have been that of a Norman family which came to England between the years 1086 and 1125, and settled in Wiltshire or some adjacent county. The first mention of the name in Wiltshire is that of an inhabitant of Westbury in 1255, but it becomes very frequent, and almost multitudinous later on at Hannington, and parishes in the neighbourhood. The author of this history derives his descent from Thomas Savory, born at Hannington in 1604 or 1605, and who emigrated thence to America in about 1632 to 1634. This "Thomas Savory, the Pilgrim", he takes to have been the son of Thomas Savory of Hannington, who married Mary Woodrorke on Jan. 26th, 1596, and the grandson of Robert Savery (husbandman), buried at Hannington on May 1st, 1598. This Robert Savory (whose will was proved on May 15th, 1598) left his free lands to his son Thomas, and 40s. each to his three brothers, Richard, Thomas, and Anthonie, but does not say where these brothers lived.

We should here mention that the author has "been unable to get anything from the registers of the nearest parishes to Hannington—Blunsdon, Highworth, Stanton, Stratton, Marston, Cricklade, etc.—in the first-named of which Saverys have been numerous from time immemorial. In many cases there are no records extant of so early a date. In others I failed to get a reply to my inquiries." Mr. Savary is anxious to obtain traces of the "Anthonie" mentioned in the will of Robert, the grandfather of the Pilgrim and his descendants. We hope he may be able to obtain this information, and that someone in England will take up the early history of the family. We also refer our readers to his queries on page 278.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SALISBURY FIELD CLUB, 1890-3. Edited by E. DORAN WEBB, F.S.A. Published by Bennett Bros., *Journal Office*, Salisbury. Price 12s. 6d. nett.

THE Salisbury Field Club is to be congratulated on this handsome volume of contributions to the history of that part of England of which Salisbury is the centre—for it does not confine itself to any one county—and it is also to be congratulated upon its Secretary. Mr. Webb has, we believe, been the life of the society, and those who have had any experience in planning tours and arranging for suitable addresses from competent persons in the localities visited will realize to what extent we are indebted to him for the matter contained in this first volume of the society's proceedings. Not the least interesting among the contents are the records of the society's excursions. In the months of May, July, and August in each year, the members of the Club have paid visits to various centres of historical interest. These visits have been extended over a very large area, and we may best exhibit this fact by mentioning that in 1890, the districts of Ramsbury, Cranbourne, and Westbury were visited; Silchester, Romsey, and Lacock in 1891; and Beaulieu, Ludgershall, and Bradford in 1892. Papers and itineraries on all of these excursions appear in the volume before us, which also contains many valuable reprints of ancient records, and three splendid contributions to the Natural History of the County of Wilts. The style is facile and encouraging throughout, as if young

blood had been poured into ancient veins. The balance sheet for each year shows a small amount to the good, and the youth of the society promises well for its future.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE TOWN OF HUNGERFORD. By
W. MONEY, F.S.A., author of the *History of Newbury*, etc.
Printed and published by W. J. Blacket, Northbrook Street,
Newbury, 1894. Price 2s. 6d.

THE price of this volume is remarkable. True, it is thin—a matter of 73 pages in all—but it is concise, to the point, and full of manorial and borough records, reminding us of the excellent history of Warminster which the Rev. J. E. Daniell published in 1879. It breaks new ground, for although some slight account of this ancient town was given by Mr. W. L. Barker in a paper read before the Wilts Archæological Society in 1867, it contained much that was inaccurate, and was not sufficiently detailed or in particularly good historical style. The present work, which must be looked upon rather as an initial attempt than as a final history, supplies the future historian with a solid groundwork and substratum of historical fact, and no question of interest, so far as we can judge, has been shirked or passed over by Mr. Money.

An historical sketch of thirty pages, followed by a further thirty odd pages of appendices, make up the volume, which starts with the history of the Manor of Hungerford, followed by that of the adjacent manors of Eddington, Standen Hussey, and North Standen. Then we have an account (detailed and concise) of the borough and the municipal offices, in the course of which the author dilates upon the origin, nomenclature, and present manner of “The Hocktide Ceremonies”, which we propose to quote in our next issue, in answer to the queries on that subject which are contained in the present number.

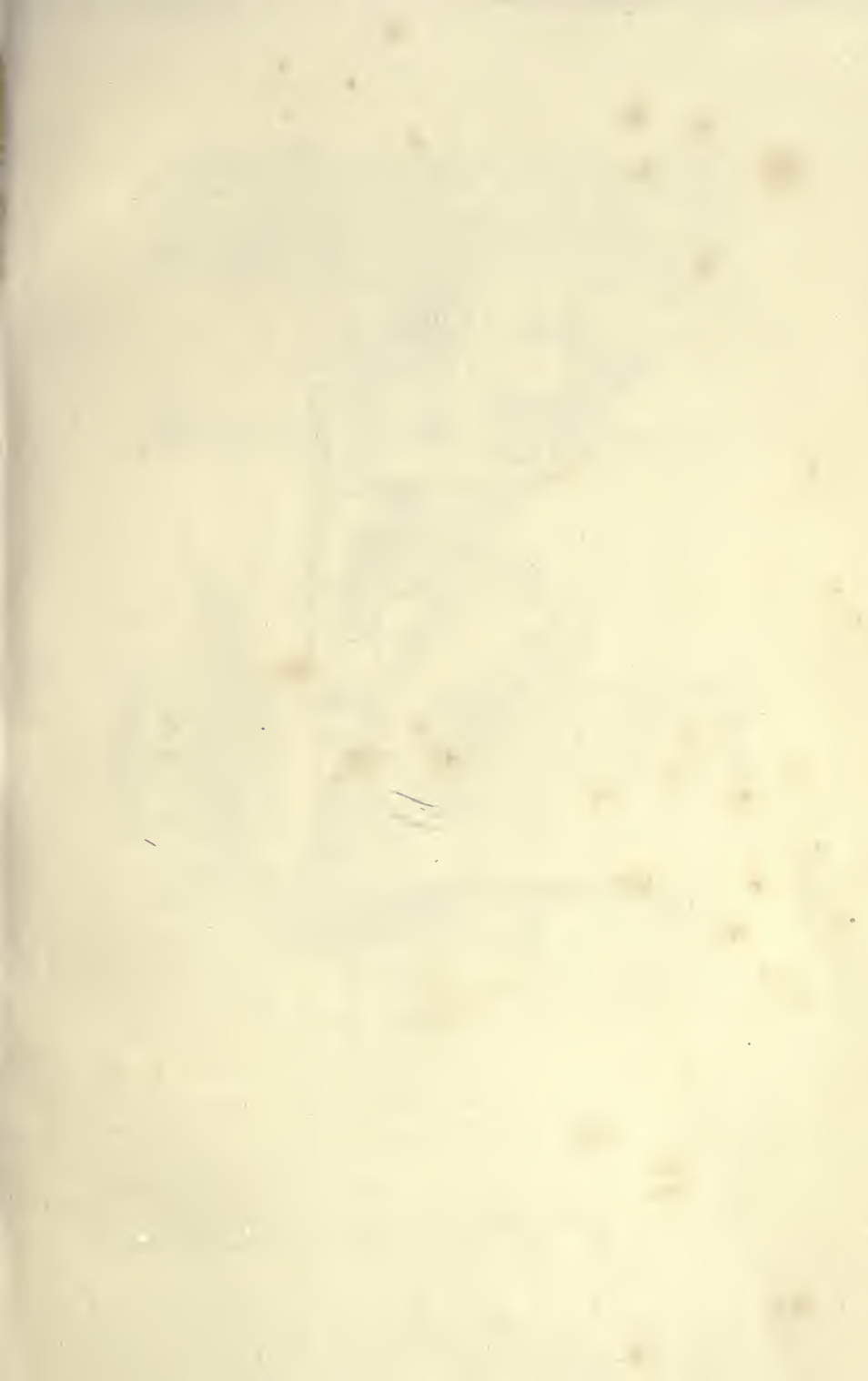
The ecclesiastical history is next dealt with, followed by an account of the three Revolutions of 1642, 1655, and 1688. Personally we regard the appendices as equally valuable with the rest, and we cannot close our notice better than by an excerpt from the “conclusion”:

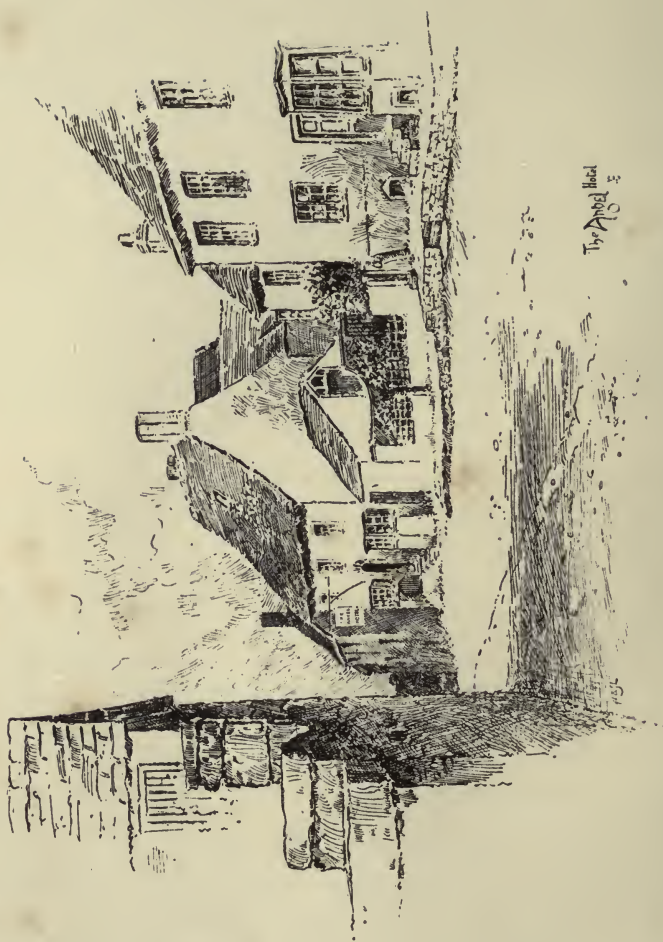
“Hungerford is one of the few towns whose history remains unexplored and undescribed, yet it may be safely asserted that

the annals of no part of the county are more deserving of close and systematic investigation, while it is certain that few places have profited less from the labours of the local historian. The authorities of Hungerford are fortunate in possessing a valuable series of muniments and records of various kinds, from which a large amount of local history of great interest might be obtained, were access allowed to them for trustworthy and experienced persons. There are also a considerable number of early charters and other documents relating to the manors of Eddington and Hidden among the archives of Christ Church, Oxford, which are readily accessible. These materials alone would make the task of writing its history comparatively easy, particularly if a body of local gentlemen were to write for this purpose—"many hands make light work"—and combined effort might successfully accomplish what would be unequal to the abilities or pocket of any one individual, and we trust someone in Hungerford will ere long initiate this commendable undertaking."

THE March number of *The Illustrate dArchæologist* contained, amongst other interesting and various matter, an excellent article by the Rev. E. H. Goddard on the Corporation Plate of Wiltshire. Those who have read the late Mr. Nightingale's well-nigh perfect work on Wiltshire Church Plate, or who remember Mr. Goddard's amusing and instructive paper on the same subject which preceded it, will turn with interest to his disquisition on the companion-subject of Corporation Plate, which is illustrated by some of the best examples, and is highly entertaining throughout.

MR. EDGAR BARCLAY, whose sketches of Stonehenge and neighbourhood were exhibited a year or two ago at the Nineteenth Century Gallery, is proposing to publish by subscription a comprehensive work, entitled *Stonehenge and its Earthworks*. It will contain a summary of the various theories held by the leading authorities, a full description of the remains at the present day, with copious plans, reproduction of old drawings, and general views. The price will be 10s. 6d., and subscribers' names are now being received by the publisher, Mr. Chas. J. Clark, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, from whom prospectuses can be obtained.





1840
W. H. W.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

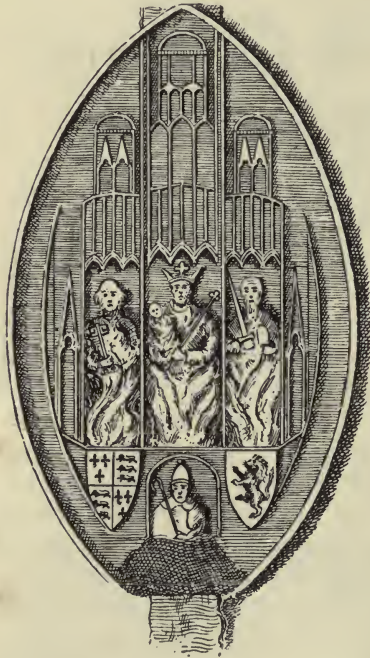
(Continued from p. 245.)



real history of the parish, so far as it is possible to trace it in the public records, commences with the Domesday Survey, if we except the few Saxon charters relating to Purton still extant, most of which have been mentioned already. At the outset of our inquiry, however, we are confronted with a difficulty originating in the name of the place itself. At a short distance to the south of Amesbury lies a small village called Porton, and the similarity of its name with that of Purton has caused many good antiquaries to confuse the one with the other, and consequently to publish what were apparently facts of a very conflicting character about the latter parish. Now as this has begun with the extracts from *Domesday*, from which Dr. Cox gleaned his statement concerning Edward de Saresby and his reputed connection with Purton, the first question that arises is, What proportion of the parish originally belonged to the Abbey of Malmesbury? This question has not yet been fully answered, but, judging by the materials already at hand, it seems certain that the Abbey property, as given in *Domesday*, formed by far the greater portion of the parish, even if it did not include the

whole. This consisted of 35 hides of land, which were valued at £16; a mill which paid 5s., and a wood three miles square, without doubt a part of Braden Forest.

In the charters of the Monastery frequent mention is made of matters relating to Purton, so that even at this distance of time it is possible to glean something concerning the social conditions of that period. The tenure of the Abbey of these lands extended over



The Seal of Malmesbury Abbey, from
Moffatt's *Hist. of Malmesbury*.

a period of more than eight centuries; but of the earlier — *i.e.*, the Saxon — times we know nothing, and it is not until the thirteenth century that much information can be obtained of the story of the Abbey lands in Purton. During the reign of Edward I the rent-roll was taken in full, and from that account we learn the amount of the spiritualities and temporalities derived from the parish, and also to whom these were paid. Thus the Abbot received a large portion from both sources; the remainder of the spiritualities being divided between the Chamberlain and the Pittancer, the Prior and cook sharing the smaller part of the temporalities.¹ The division between the two last appears

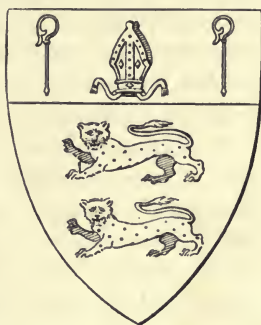
to have been somewhat curious, for the cook received ten times as much as the Prior, although that official ranked next in authority to the Abbot, and held the first place in Choir, Chapter, and Refectory.² Then there were also other dues to be paid by the manor for Peter's Pence and Pannage, for Church

¹ *Reg. Malm.*, vol. i, p. 271-3.

² Fosbroke's *Brit. Monach.*, p. 112.

Scot in fowls and corn, dues, too, of fowls at Christmas and eggs at Easter.¹

Several grants are still extant relating to property in Purton which were made during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and some of these suggest inferences quite opposite in character to the above-mentioned theory that the Monastery originally possessed the whole area of the parish. But from other evidences, such as military service, we find that most of the holders of land in Purton were tenants under the Abbey; thus, in the *Nomina Villarum* the Abbot of Malmesbury is returned as the only land-owner in Purton against whom a writ of military summons can be issued, and as this is established by other references of similar character, it seems probable that the grants above referred to dealt with property originally held by the several donors under the Abbey, which remained the tenant *in capite* of the whole. There is a grant of tithes, however, made by Thomas, son of Adam de Peritone, in the early part of the thirteenth century, somewhat difficult to understand from this point of view.² Among the others are:—a small grant of two acres, made by Eudo the Archer, who in return requests the payment of “Annuatim mihi et heredibus vel assignatis meis, ad festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptistæ, unam rosam, et capitalibus dominis³ feodi unum obolum in eodem festo, pro omni servicio, seculari exactione et demanda”; a quit-claim of land by Walter Faber, valued at 30s. per annum; some deeds relating to property held by Agnes Paynel and her husband, Gervase de Wotton; and some inquisitions concerning the Purton mills. In the case of the land held by Agnes Paynel and her husband, there appears to have been some rather questionable dealing on the part



Malmesbury Abbey
(from Moffatt's *History of Malmesbury*).

Gules, two leopards passant guardant *or*, on a chief *ar.*, a mitre of the second between two croziers *azure*.

¹ *Reg. Malm.*, vol. i, p. 198.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 19.

³ The families of Keynes and Paynel, who held jointly the Lordship of the Hundred of Staple.

of the Abbot, for the time being, and so far as can be judged from the record, what in the first instance was probably intended for a simple exchange of some fields in Purton for others in Foxham, became an attempt to appropriate the Paynel property without granting the equivalent. The case was ultimately referred to the King at Westminster, who gave his decision in favour of the two appellants against the Abbot.

The acquisition of the Rectory, and the pension granted to the retiring priest, form the subject of two interesting charters of 1276-7. In the case of the Rectory, an addition at the end of the record furnishes us with the price paid for it, and as this exceeds by only 10 marks its (given) annual value, the transaction must have been regarded as financially most successful. The pension granted to the Rector was £20, but this was later commuted to a sum down of 200 marks.

Unfortunately, this interesting record ends during the early part of the fourteenth century, and of the later and more prosperous period of the Monastery nothing is known until the detailed account of its revenues once more appears in full; but on this occasion drawn up by an alien hand, at the instance of Thos. Lord Cromwell, the Chancellor of Henry VIII, to figure in the Court of Augmentation. From this we gain the value of the Purton estate *circa* 1530, and are thus able to note the difference occasioned by the 250 years and more. The earlier rent-roll gives the sum total derived from Purton at £13 8s. 5d., not including the payments in fowls, corn, and eggs; the latter estimates the value of the property at £59 10s.¹ The Abbey rent-roll gives also a list of the tenants, forty-nine in number, —many of whose surnames are still familiar in the county—and the rents of their respective holdings.

Probably the most ancient parochial custom which still con-

¹ *Reg. Malm.*, vol. i, p. 198; *Valor Eccles.*, fol. 121; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.*, vol. i, p. 260, gives £59 17s.

These figures, since they only apply to the chief manor, at first sight look as though the land had increased in value fourfold; but early estimates are not always trustworthy, and during the two centuries and a half the value of the pound sterling was constantly undergoing both debasement and depreciation, consequently its purchasing-power must have been considerably affected. In Henry VIII's time the pound weight of silver was coined into three pounds sterling. It is, therefore, impossible to say for certain to what an extent land had appreciated, although it is highly probable that it had steadily risen in value throughout the whole period.

tinues to be tolerated, even if its use has long since passed away, is the Fair. This, with a weekly market¹ (held on Thursdays) was instituted in 1213 by Royal Charter, for the continual support of a chaplain to minister in the chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist at Purton. It² was to commence on the morning of the 24th June, the festival of the patron saint of the chapel, and to continue for one day only. This chapel appears to have been quite distinct from the church itself, and exempt from the control of the Vicar of the parish. There is a mention of an Oratory in Purton, built about this date by Thomas de Peritone, which seems to have been a private chapel for his own use, as it was erected "infra septa curiæ suæ de Peritone";³ and the grant of the Abbot of Malmesbury of complete exemption from the mother church at Purton for this Oratory, on condition that the said Thomas would undertake that the said church should not be the loser in any manner therefrom,⁴ rather inclines one to think that the same building may be the subject of both deeds.

As stated above, at the time of the Domesday Survey the Abbey possessed only one mill in Purton; but during the Abbacy of William de Colerne a second mill with a pond was added, and in the rent-roll already quoted the two mills are mentioned. Abbot William, although well known for his splendid additions and improvements to his own monastery, has further considerable claims to our notice as an early restorer of the Purton church, around which he erected a strong wall. Another work of his in Purton was a stone-roofed grange—perhaps a predecessor of the great tithe-barn now standing near the church. But the most interesting of his additions were the new gardens, which he caused to be laid out. Those who have been privileged to inspect the pretty vicarage gardens at Purton will remember that the road divides the portion immediately surrounding the house from the

¹ *Rotuli Chartarum*, fol. 193.

² A good account of the Fair may be found in Hone's *Every-Day Book*, p. 1207; but the date, September 3rd, is wrong.

³ *Reg. Malm.*, vol. ii, p. 22.

⁴ "Sed si aliqua quæ jure parochiali ad dictam ecclesiam pertinent, ad dictum oratorium pervenerint per manum capellani, ibidem pro tempore ministraturi, et fidelitate ante, omnia memoratæ ecclesiæ de Peritone astringendi, absque omni diminutione, fraude et calliditate cessantibus, prædictæ ecclesiæ fideliter persolventur."

orchard and garden beyond ; also that a little rill flows under the roadway in a channel cut for it, and supplies with water two small ponds, with carefully-made stone escarpments. In the paragraph that alludes to Abbot William's work at Purton, one new garden (*unum novum gardinum*) and a lower garden¹ are mentioned, and in that lower garden two fish-ponds were constructed by his order. Is it too much to presume from this evidence that the two little ponds, together with the rill that feeds them, in the lower portion of the vicarage garden, are the existing results of Abbot William of Colerne's labours 600 years ago?

S. J. ELYARD.

(*To be continued.*)

DR. POPE'S POEM ON SARUM.

As you have given an extract from an *Account of Old Sarum*, 1774 (p. 231), I think you may be glad of a passage from a book of great pretensions and really of some value as giving a painstaking and up-to-date account of the places it mentions. I therefore send you the following, not perhaps as a contribution to exact history, but because it is at any rate quaint and not very well known. The volume, a large folio, has before the title the "privelege" by George II. It is *A Complete System of Geography*, London, 1744.

"The following Stanzas of a Poem which was a favourite of Dr. *Ward*, the Bishop of this See, to whom it was dedicated, being as historical as they are simple and humorous, are not thought undeserving of a Place in this work, though of a more serious Nature. The Author was Dr. *Pope*, who wrote the *Old Man's Wish*, and lived with that Bishop. The verses which immediately relate to our present Subject are these :

' Oh, *Salisbury* People, give Ear to my Song,
And Attention unto my new Ditty ;
For it is in the Praise of your River *Avon*,
Of your Bishop, your Church, and your City.

¹ The present second garden at Purton Vicarage is due to the active interest of the Vicar, the Rev. J. Vesey ; but there is good reason for supposing that even here he is only following in the footsteps of a great Churchman of the thirteenth century.

'And you, Mayr and Aldermen, all on a Row,
Who govern that watered Mead,
First listen awhile upon your tiptoe;
Then carry this Home, and read.'

"The Place where *New Sarum* was built was called the *Bishops Meadow*; and that where the Cathedral now stands was named *Merry-field*, as we are informed not only by this Poet, but by grave historians.

"In the following Stanzas the Author is speaking of Bishop *Poor*, who, after he had obtained Leave of the Pope and the King to remove his Church, could not pitch on a Place for it to his mind, though he had consulted with the Abbess:

'One Time as the Prelate lay on his Down Bed,
Recruiting his Spirits with Rest,
There appeared, as 'tis said, a beautiful Maid
With her own dear Babe at her Breast.

'To him thus she spoke (the Day was scarce broke,
And his Eyes yet to Slumber did yield):
Go build me a Church, without any Delay,
Go, build it in *Merry field*.

'He awakes and he rings: Up ran Monks and Friers
At the sound of his little Bell.
I must know, said he, where *Merry-field* is—
But the Devil a bit could they tell.

'Full early he rose on a Morning grey
To meditate and to walk;
And by chance overheard a Soldier on Guard
As he thus to his Comrade did talk:

'I will lay on the Side of my good Eughen Bow
That I shoot clean over the Corn
As far as that Cow in yon *Merry field*
Which grazes under the Thorn.

'Then the Bishop cry'd out: Where is *Merry field*?
For his mind was still on his Vow.
The soldier reply'd: By the River side
Where you see that brindled Cow.

'Upon this he declared his pious Intent;
And about the Indulgences ran,
And brought in the People to build a good Steeple,
And thus the Cathedral began.'

Mention is made of Lord Stourton's monument, and it is said: "After he was executed his Friends would have had him

buried in this Cathedral ; but the Bishop would not agree to it, unless, as a farther Mark of Infamy, they would consent that the silken Halter in which he was hang'd should be placed over his Grave in the Church, as a Monument of his Crime, which was accordingly done, and there it is to be seen at this Day, though it is a Wonder that his Posterity never had it removed."

A very full and very quaint account is given of the "*Earl of Pembrokes Palace*". R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, F.S.A.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 270.)

VOLUME IX, 1739.

Sheriff for the year, Wm. Windham of Dinton, Esq.

Jan. 22.—Hon. — Murray, Esq., of a good estate in Wiltshire, m. to the relict of Simon Wicks, Esq., with £1,200, and £400 per ann.

Jan. 26.—Died, John Gardener, Esq., aged 96, possessed of £600 per ann. in Wilts.

March.—At Salisbury Assizes four persons were tried for demolishing Mr. Coulthurst's and other houses, three whereof were found guilty of felony (death); against the other was a special verdict. Ten were tried for a riot and misdemeanor, in attacking the house and destroying the goods of the said gentleman, nine of whom were convicted and fined 40s. each, to be imprisoned twelve months, and to find security for their good behaviour three years afterwards. Indictments were found against two others for felony, and against nine for the said riot, who are fled. — Rowd, one of the persons condemned for the riot, is a brickmaker, and never was employed in the woollen trade.

April.—Rev. Mr. Fountaine, Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, made a Prebendary of Sarum in room of Dr. Eyre, deceased.

May 1.—Dr. Ballard of Steeple Langford, Wilts, marry'd to a

daughter of the late Sir Harry Goring, Br., of Highdon, Sussex.

June.—Wm. Duckett, Esq., Member for Caln, appointed Col. of late *Lanoe's* Reg. of Foot.

June.—A LIST of the MEMBERS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS who voted for the CONVENTION, shewing the places which they or their relations enjoy, besides what secret Favours may be conferred on them.

Salaries, per Ann. :—

Duckett, Col. William, Caln, Lieut.-Col. in the Horse Grenadiers, £500.

Duncombe, Anthony, Downton.

Earle, Giles, Malmesbury, Lord of the Treasury, £1,600.

Earl, William Rawlinson, Malmesbury, Clerk of Deliveries in the Ordnance Office, £600.

Eyles, Sir Joseph, Devizes, brother to the Postmaster-General, and Remitter for the Crown, £2,500.

Eyles, Capt. Francis, Devizes, Commissioner for Victualling the Navy, £500.

Fox, Hen., Hindon, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works, £1,000.

Herbert, Hon. Rob., Wilton, Commissioner of Trade, £1,000.

Herbert, Hon. William, Wilton, Colonel in the Foot Guards, £500.

How, John, Wiltshire.

Read, Sir Thomas, Cricklade, Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth.

Robinson, Nicholas, Wootton-Basset, Captain of a Sloop to prevent smuggling, £500.

Sloper, William, Great Bedwin, Deputy Cofferer, £1,000.

AGAINST THE CONVENTION.

Bance, John, Westbury, Director of the Bank.

Bathurst, Peter, New Sarum.

Bayntun (Rult), Robert Edw., Chippenham.

Boon, Daniel, Luggershall.

Crawley, John, Marlborough.

Delmé, Peter, Luggershall.

Evans, Hon. George, Westbury.

Fox, George, Hindon.

Hungerford, Walter, Calne.
 Long, Sir Robert, Wooten-Bassett.
 Long, Richard, Chippenham.
 Nedham, Robert, Old Sarum.
 Pitt, William, Old Sarum, Groom of the Bedchamber to the
 Prince, £400.
 Popham, Edward, Great Bedwin.
 Seymour, Francis, Marlborough.
 Talbot, John Ivory, Wiltshire.

THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO WERE ABSENT.

Ash, Edward, Heytesbury, Commissioner of Trade (absent with
 Charles Pelham), £1,000.
 Gore, William, Cricklade.
 Hoare, Henry, New Sarum.
July.—Rev. Dr. Wynn elected Canon Residentiary of Sarum.
July.—Dr. Stebbing appointed Chancellor of Sarum in room of
 Dr. Naylor, deceased.
Oct. 21.—Died, Sir John Askew of Lyddiard, Wilts, Knt.
Oct.—Mr. Wilshaw, Canon of Sarum and Hereford, appointed
 Prebendary of Winchester.
Oct.—Dr. Stebbing, Archdeacon of Wilts, appointed Chancellor
 of Sarum.
Nov. 12.—Died, Master Seymour, eldest son of Francis Seymour,
 Esq., Member for Marlborough, by the Viscountess Hinchin-
 broke.
Nov.—Chas. Gore, Esq., elected M.P. for Crekelade, Wilts, in
 room of his father, Wm. Gore, Esq., deceased.

VOLUME X, 1740.

Sheriff for the year, Edward Mortimer, Esq.
Feb. 8.—Died, Sir Joseph Eyles, Knt., Alderman of Cheap Ward,
 and Member for the Devizes. He was a gentleman of many
 excellent qualities, of an open, honest, liberal mind, and of
 so easy and engaging an address, that all people, without
 distinction of parties, honour'd, esteemed, and loved him.
Feb.—Richard Willoughby of Knoyle, Esq., made first Waiter of
 the Robes in Ordinary to His Majesty.

- March 8.*—Francis Haskins Styles Eyles, only son of Sir J. Eyles, Bart., m. to Miss Egerton.
- March 1.*—Died, Master Robert Long, son of Sir Rt. Long, and grandson to the Earl of Tylney.
- March.*—Hon. Wm. Herbert, Colonel in the Foot-Guards and Member for Wilton, appointed Paymaster to the Garrison of Gibraltar, in the room of his brother, dec'd.
- March.*—John Garth, Esq., elected M.P. for the Devizes in room of Sir Joseph Eyles, dec'd.
- April 6.*—Died, Robt. Barber, Esq., of Ashcombe.
- April.*—Wm. Herbert, Esq., Member for Wilton, appointed Groom of the Bedchamber.
- May.*—Dr. Perriam made Prebendary of Sarum
- June 2.*—John Crawley, Esq., Member for Marlborough, m. to a sister of Sir Jeremiah Vanacker Sambroke, Bart.
- Nov. 1.*—Died, Jeremiah Tucker, Esq., formerly High Sheriff for Wilts.
- Dec.*—An exact list of the House of Commons elected in 1,734 as it stood in their last Session, Dec. 31st, 1740 :—

Bedwin, Gr., Wilts ;	Wm. Sloper, Edwd. Popham.
Caln, Wilts ;	Wm. Duckett, Walter Hungerford.
Chippenham, Wilts ;	Richd. Long, Edwd. Baynton.
Cricklad,	„ Sr Tho. Reade, Bt., Cha. Gore.
Devizes,	„ Fran. Eyles, jun., John Garth.
Downton,	„ Ant. Duncombe, Jos. Wyndham Ashe.
Heytsb,	„ Edw. Ashe, Pierce A. Court.
Hindon,	„ George Fox, Henry Fox.
Ludgershall,	„ Peter Delmé, Daniel Boone.
Malmsbury,	„ Giles Earle, Wm. Rawlinson Earle.
Marlboro,	„ Francis Seymour, John Crawley.
Sarum, New,	„ Peter Bathurst, Hen. Hoare.
„ Old,	„ Robert Nedham, Wm. Pitt.
Westbury,	„ Hon. George Evans, John Bance.
Wilton,	„ Hble. Robt. Herbert, Wm. Herbert.
Wiltshire ;	John Ivory Talbot, John Howe.
Wotton-Basset, Wilts ;	Nicholas Robinson, Sr Robt. Long, Bt.

VOLUME XI, 1741.

Sheriff for the year, Anthony Guy of Chippenham, Esq.

Jan. 4.—Died, Sir Edw. Seymour, Bt., at Maiden Bradley, Wilts.

Jan.—Edmund Aubrey, M.A., presented to the Rectory of
Brimhill, Wilts, £300 per ann.

April 16.—Lady of Francis Haskins Styles Eyles, Esq., son of
Sir John Eyles, delivered of a son and heir.

May.—Members elected for the ensuing Parliament :—

Great Bedwin ; Sir Edward Turner, Bart., and Lascelles
Medcalf.

Caln ; Col. William Elliot, Walter Hungerford.

Chippenham ; Sir Edmund Thomas, Edward Bayntun.

Cricklade ; Sir T. Reed, Bt., Charles Gore, and Wellbore
Ellis.

Devizes ; Francis Eyles, John Garth.

Downton ; Anthony Duncombe, John Verney.

Heytsbury ; Edward Ash, Pierce A'Court.

Hindon ; William Steele, Henry Calthorpe.

Luggershall ; Charles Selwyn, Thomas Hayward.

Malmesbury ; Hon. Giles Earle, Wm. Rawlinson Earle.

Marlborough ; John Crawley, Sir John Hind-Cotton.

New Sarum ; Sir Jacob Bouverie, Bt., Sir Edw. Seymour, Bt.

Old Sarum ; Geo. Lyttleton, Wm. Pitt.

Westbury ; George Evans, Joseph Townsend.

Wilton ; Robt. Herbert, Wm. Herbert.

Wilts ; Sir Robt. Long, Bt., Edward Popham.

Wootton-Basset ; John Harvey Thursby, Robert Neale.

May.—Sir Jacob Bouverie, Bart., Member for New Sarum, m. to
Miss Marsham, sister to Lord Rumney.

June.—A new conveyance for Cross Post letters three days in
every week was settled between Bristol, Bath, and the
following clothing towns : Freshford, Bradford, Trowbridge,
Melksham, Devizes, Lavington, Westbury, Froom, War-
mingster, Heitsbury, Wilton, and Salisbury.

June 12.—Viscount Dupplin, son of the Earl of Kinnoul, m. to
Miss Arnley of Wiltshire, with £3,000 per ann.

June 19.—Died, the Rev. Mr. John Clark, Prebendary of Sarum.

- July 2.*—Sir Henry Gough, Bart., m. to the sister of H. Calthrope Esq., Member for Hindon.
- Aug.*—Mr. Thomas Pyle elected Canon Residentiary in the Cathedral of Sarum, in the room of Mr. Coker, dec'd.
- Aug. 5.*—Died, the Right Hon. John Verney, Esq., Master of the Rolls, Member for Downton, and brother to Lord Willoughby de Brooke, universally regretted. He married a sister of the present E. of Oxford; has left a son and a daughter.
- Oct. 6.*—Died, Miss Earl, only daughter to Rawlinson Earl, Esq., Member for Malmesbury.
- Oct.*—Mr. Chauncy made Prebendary of the Cathedral at Salisbury.
- Dec.*—Mr. Charles Adams made Rector of Manningford Abbot, Wilts.

VOLUME XII, 1742.

Sheriff for the year, Wm. Bath of Salisbury, Esq.

Jan.—Alterations in the List of Parliament :—

Old Sarum; Ja. Grenville, Mr. Lyttelton Wav'd.

Downton; Jos. Wyndham Ashe, in place of John Verney, deceased

Mr. Salter made Rector of Hockwold cum Wilton.

Feb. 5.—The Lady of Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart., Member for Chippenham, delivered of a son.

March.—Mr. Thomas Howe enabled by dispensation to hold the Rectory of Wishford, with the Rectory of Kingston-Deverell.

April.—Bankrupt: Rawlins Hillman of New Sarum, Mercer.

April 30.—Fire at Bradford; several houses burnt.

May.—Mr. Pyle of Marlborough presented to the living of West Alrington, Devon, £300 per ann.

June 10.—Died, John Beresford, Esq., of Wiltsh. and Carolina.

July—Francis Eyles, Esq., made Superintendent of His Majesties Founderies, in room of Ja. Tillie, Esq.

July.—Dr. Geo. Lee elected M.P. for Devizes, in room of Francis Eyles, a Place.

- Aug.* 11.—Died, Pleydell Goddard, Esq., formerly a Hamburg merchant in this city. As he died a bachelor, his estate comes to Mr. Goddard, near Bath.
- Sept.* 8.—Mr. Goldwyer, a surgeon of Salisbury, m. to the daughter of Wm. Harris, Esq., with £20,000.
- Oct.*—Mr. John Rogers presented to the Rectory of Broughton-Giffard, Wilts.
- Nov.* 1.—John Lee Hill of Chalderton, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Lætitia Scoggs, daughter of Wm. Scoggs of Chute Lodge, Esq.
- Nov.*—Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart., Member for Chippenham, and Henry Oxenden, Esq., eldest son of Sir George, made Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.
- Dec.*—Geo. Lee, LL.D., a Lord of the Admiralty and Member for the Devizes, re-chosen Chairman of ye Committee of Privileges and Elections.
- Dec.* 2.—Died, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Eyre, a Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral, etc., etc.
- Dec.* 19.—The son and heir of John Ivory Talbot of Laycock, Wilts, Esq., m. to the only daughter of James Stone, Esq., of New-Inn, with £20,000.

(*To be continued.*)

CLUTTERBUCK OF HARDENHUISH.

WE have been courteously permitted by the author, the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, Rector of Penton Mewsey, near Andover, to reproduce here from his privately printed collections relating to the Clutterbucks that part which refers to the Bradford and Hardenhuish branch of the family.

DANIEL CLUTTERBUCK of Nailsworth, and of the Hyde, Minchinhampton, Esq., had issue (besides other children):

Daniel Clutterbuck of Bradford-on-Avon, co. Wilts, died 16th April 1769, aged 56; will dated 1769; proved P. C. C., 1769; buried at Holy Trinity Church, Bradford, M.I.

DANIEL CLUTTERBUCK of Bradford, Leigh, Wilts, Esq., and of Bath, banker, baptised at Avening, 20th January 1744, P.R.; died 11th June 1821, aged 77, M.I.; buried at Bradford-on-Avon; married, 1st October 1733, Elizabeth, daughter of Bryan Edwards, Esq., of Jamaica, M.P.; died 28th April 1826, aged 78; buried at Bradford-on-Avon, and had issue:

- i. Thomas Clutterbuck, of whom next.
- ii. Bryan Edwards Clutterbuck, born 29th January 1776, died unmarried, 1793; buried at Bradford, *s.p.*
- iii. Marianne, married to John Getbury of Shirehampton, Esq., 5th December 1794.
- iv. Sarah, married to G. H. Tugwell of Crowe Hall, near Bath, Esq., died 30th May 1853, aged 76.
- v. Penelope, married at South Wraxall, 6th Sept. 1802, to Manley Tugwell, Esq., died 26th November 1861, aged 80.
- vi. Eliza, born 24th February 1780, married to William Wroughton Salmon of Devizes, Esq.

THOMAS CLUTTERBUCK of Hardenhuish Park, Wilts, Esq., Officer in the Horse Guards Blue; was high sheriff of Wilts, 1826 and 1852; born 1779, died 16th April 1852; buried at Hardenhuish, M.I.; purchased Hardenhuish; married Henrietta, daughter of David Ricardo,¹ Esq., M.P. for Portarlington, 1818-23; Political Economist, of Gatcombe and of Bromsborrow Place, Gloucestershire; she died 1838, aged 41, and had issue:

- i. Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, of whom next.
- ii. Daniel Hugh Clutterbuck of Monks Corsham, Wilts, Capt. 8th Hussars, of Bath, wounded at Balaclava; married at Esher, 18th October 1855, to Sophia Ellen, daughter of J. W. Spicer of Esher Place, Esq., and has issue:

Hugh Frank Clutterbuck, born 1857, married Margaret, daughter of the late Richard Long of Rood Ashton, Wilts, Esq.

¹ David Ricardo, Esq., was the well-known author of the *Principles of Political Economy*, published by John Murray, 1817, and the originator of the "Theory of Rent". Ricardo's letters to Malthus have recently been published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

- iii. Mary, died 20th February 1830.
- iv. Martha, died 19th June 1802.
- v. Alice, died 10th April 1832.

EDMUND LEWIS CLUTTERBUCK of Hardenhuish Park, Esq., J.P. and D.L., born 8th August 1824; B.A. Christ Church, Oxford, 1846; sheriff for Wilts, 1854; died at Torquay, 9th Feb. 1861; married, 3rd March 1851, at Esher, Louisa Maria, daughter of John W. Spicer of Esher, Esq., died 1882, and had issue:

- i. Edmund Henry Clutterbuck, of whom next.
- ii. Walter John Clutterbuck, born 1853; married, 1892, Violet, daughter of Francis Smith of Wingfield Park, Derby, Esq.
- iii. Newton Clutterbuck, died an infant.
- iv. Henrietta, married A. K. Loyd, Esq., Q.C.
- v. Mary Hope, married Sir Henry Jacob Preston, Bart., of Beeston Hall, Norfolk.

EDMUND HENRY CLUTTERBUCK of Hardenhuish Park, Esq., J.P., C.C., late of Wilts Yeomanry, born 30th January 1852; matriculated University College, Oxford, B.A., 1875; chairman of the Chippenham Board of Guardians; married, 1880, Madeline Charlotte, daughter of Rev. C. H. Raikes, and has issue:

- i. Henrietta Madeline.
- ii. Thomas Edmund Clutterbuck, born 31st March 1883, died 1st February 1884.
- iii. Joan Louisa.
- iv. Violet Thermuthis.
- v. Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, born 19th August 1887.
- vi. Mary Hope Letitia.
- vii. David Clutterbuck, born 21st September 1890.

BYGONE DAYS.

(Continued from p. 256.)

A MEMORANDUM from an old book runs as follows:—"July 1800. Wheat was sold for 25s. per bushel at Grittleton." So farmers had their ups and downs then as well as now; and as to

weather, I used to hear of oxen dropping down dead from the heat in the month of April, and of a snow, one winter, so deep and hard, that Jerry the Fifer, a famous old soldier, was said to have walked from Devizes to Warminster in a straight line over hedges and ditches; the principal fact—which, no doubt, gave colouring to the story—being that Biss Bottom near Upton Scudamore was filled up with snow. There were other anecdotes about Jerry the Fifer and his battles, but they are forgotten. Some remarkable displays of the Aurora Borealis were explained by a “wise man” as foretelling great wars which would be “all in the North”. The year 1828 must have had a wet summer, as a letter from a keen sportsman, Major Henry Chivers Vince of Kennet, at the end of August in that year, laments the poor prospect of game on account of the “late heavy rains”, and tells a “dismal tale” of the almost sudden death of a favourite dog, “poor Grouse,” who, “although he was five years old, is supposed to have caught the distemper of a young spaniel, which we were not aware of.” Another dog was offered by a friend, and there are directions for his conveyance from Parkston to Chippenham, *viâ* Salisbury and Devizes, where a lad was to be sent to meet him. This letter was written from Portsmouth, and concludes with this remark, “The sea is very fine here and the shipping, and if I don’t mistake some of them will be wanted before long. The French are trying hard to draw us in.” But if I digress into old letters I shall not know where to stop.

Times and seasons naturally form a large part of these recollections. Mid-Lent was celebrated by a large brew of “furmitty”, and Christmas with the usual fare. I do not remember to have heard much about Mummings or Wassailers (perhaps they were a later revival), but scraps of ancient carols come echoing down through the century, sung by one Willy Gardner, an old man with a quavering voice, of how

“Joseph and Mary together did pass,”

and another with the refrain,

“Comfort and joy, Tidings of comfort and joy.”

I have very often heard the statement, but with no particulars, that my great-grandfather, or his father (alas! they get so mixed),

went to Glastonbury to see Joseph of Arimathea's thorn bloom on Christmas Day, and, of course, saw it.

Every village seems to have had its "revel", the great occasion for visiting friends and for general festivity. Each revel appears to have had its patron saint, but whether this was invariably the one to whom the parish church was dedicated is not quite clear, as I often heard that such a revel was on the Sunday after "Thomas à Becket", "Holy Cross", and other decidedly black-letter saints.

Most of these tide-times had their appropriate sayings, and as the days came round the rhymes ran

" Saint Matthi-as,
Spring leaf and grass."

" Saint Bartholo-mew,
Bring the cold dew."

And one, more profane :

" Saint Crispin's Day all the world over,
More shoemakers drunk than sober."

Another saying was :

" If May come rather late,
Makes the old cow quake."

The life of the village for business, pleasure, practical jokes and waggery, centred round the old market cross, a roofed structure raised a foot or so above the level of the ground in a large open space of the village street; its well-worn steps and nearly defaced carving testifying that for generations it has been at the service of the villagers, their playground in youth, their resting-place in age. To the cross the "Studley folk" used to bring the produce of their famous gardens on market days, and round it, on the 4th of May, was held the Fair, which was rather an important one in those days, and afforded an opportunity for the purchase of costly laces and ribbons; and the old lady always enjoyed telling a little story of how she and her sisters once went to fair attended by a well-to-do young farmer, whom, for some reason, they did not much care to encourage, and whose offers to buy them a "fairing" were for some time declined. At last they said he might present the little six-year-old sister with a sash. It took a good many yards as

then worn, twice round the waist, over the shoulders brace fashion, besides a bow and ends, and as the ribbon was several shillings a yard, the girls were greatly diverted at the price the eager swain had to pay for the pleasure of their society. Then there were mountebanks and ballad-singers; the visits of the latter seem to have been pretty frequent, and must have served to spread the news of the day, especially when they sang :

“Swaggering Bonney, run-away Bonney,
Where are you now?”

Another ditty was :

“The farmers' wives and daughters
Must put on their linsey woolseys
Now the war is over,”

a sentiment which so offended some of the audience that they would get hold of a leg of the stool upon which the singer had perched himself, bringing him to the ground, and the song to an abrupt conclusion.

Religious zeal led the villagers to burn the effigy and, I believe, some of the writings of Thomas Paine the Freethinker, amid angry shouts of “Hang Tom Paine!” but the incident may not have been so significant as it appears, and the villain of the hour may merely have served as a convenient guy for the fifth of November, when they sang :

“Remember, remember, the fifth of November,
Gunpowder treason and plot,
A stick or a stake, for King George's sake,
Please to give me a fag-ot.
If you don't give one I'll take two,
The better for me and the worse for you.”

George Whitfield is said to have preached in the village, and the spot is shown under a tree where he stood to address the people. Cennick was known at least by repute, and if “Dinah Morris” did not actually find her way so far south, a sister in the faith did, for many a time I have heard my grandfather relate how deeply he was impressed by the preaching of a Methodist woman, who, in a broad green lane, probably at a camp meeting, preached a crucified Saviour in impassioned language to a group of rustic listeners.

Rowland Hill was very well known, and his memory greatly

revered. He used to pass to and fro that way, between London and his house at Wootton-under-Edge, in his travelling carriage sometimes accompanied by Mrs. Hill, and would put up at the old house for a good part of the day, apparently without warning, as on these occasions a "dinner" would be cooked, and notice sent round to such of the neighbours as were interested, that Mr. Hill was come, and would preach in the afternoon at the little chapel in the village. Many grotesque speeches have been attributed to this divine, but the only saying of his handed down to me was a very trivial and thoroughly human one. On his last visit, taking my mother upon his knee, he said, "Ah, my child, you will be a woman when I am in my grave." Mr. Hill's "curate" was also spoken of, and, being a Welshman, was playfully called "Taffy" by his chief.

All this did not interfere with a constant attendance in the big pew at church, where we hear of one rector so "powerful" a preacher as to draw large congregations even on week days, and of others more like those we usually associate with the "good old times".

Religious anecdotes are not often in good taste, and those intended to be funny are generally a manufactured article, but the following is harmless and true, if not very striking. A poor young fellow was dying of consumption, and his mother, a "masterful" woman, elected to read the Bible to him, and did so in such a loud voice as to call forth the request, "Mother, don't read quite so loud." "My son," said she, "it is written, 'Cry aloud, spare not, lift up your voice like a trumpet,'" a command which she at most times literally obeyed.

Another slight story is original, as far as it goes, and always seems to tickle one. A wedding-day, and a very wet morning. All the party waiting at the church except the bridegroom, who, when he arrived, excused himself by saying, "Who could come out in such weather?"

Apropos of old customs: when in after years a new order had arisen in our churches, but little surprise was expressed by the old man of eighty when he saw the low bows made by some on entering church, for, he said, they always did so in his young days. I must spoil the story, and explain that obeisance was

made only when the rustic worshipper arrived somewhat late, and found the parson already in the reading-desk.

I have myself attended a country church where not only was a lantern used to light us to and fro on dark evenings (that is still necessary in many places), but a candle and candlestick were taken and set up upon the great tombstone in front of the pew, to supplement the light of the oil-lamps during the Psalms and Lessons. M.

(To be continued.)

QUIDHAMPTON.

IN the course of an article on Corpus Christi College, Oxford, which appeared in the preceding number of this magazine, and more immediately in connection with John Spencer, elected President of the College in 1607, the manor and farm of Quidhampton is mentioned as belonging to one of his family. Thinking that it may interest your readers to learn something as to the history of so small an estate, I have put together such facts as are known to me from observation and study. It is situated at the foot of the northern ridge of the Marlborough Downs, nearly midway between Wroughton and Broad Town; and, like other properties in the immediate neighbourhood, it is a long narrow strip of land running up from the lower ground to the top of the hill, and comprising meadow pasture in the valley, woodland on the slope, and arable with a stretch of turf for a sheep-walk on the Down above; being divided from Can Court on the west, and Bassett Down and Costow on the east, by double hedges on either side.

At the beginning of the present century, at the foot of the hill stood the old Manor House, the only approach to which was formerly through the fields, and it will give some idea of the isolation of such a residence when I mention that at this time friends going to dinner at each other's houses, from Bassett Down to Swindon, required six horses to drag their coaches through the fields and lanes; nor will this surprise those who in the present day have had the opportunity of passing through these fields, and

have observed the state of the ground through the gateways. The right of way, which constituted this approach, still exists, and accounts for the nomenclature of two of the fields which it crossed, viz., "Port" or "Portway", and "The Drove". About seventy years ago the rear portion of this ancient residence was destroyed by a landslip, shortly after the late Mrs. Story-Maskelyne had executed the sketch which accompanies this notice; and the front and sole surviving remnant has been converted into a couple of cottages, standing in the gayest of gay gardens. These have been picturesquely restored, and are almost identical in appearance with the front part of the picture.



Quidhampton Manor House.

(From a sketch by the late Mrs. Story-Maskelyne in 1822.)

The well-wooded hill behind is still very steep, and but little flat ground remains anywhere near the house for gardens and farm-buildings of the description contained in old leases; the field in which the cottages stand being thrown about into large mounds and hollows by the pressure and weight of the landslip. The same cause evidently accounts for similarly disturbed ground in several fields below the same ridge of Down, to the east and west of Quidhampton. Salthrop¹ fields are thus broken up, and this perhaps accounts for the absence of any trace of the hamlet, apparently of some importance, which is marked at this spot on the map of Wilts in Camden's *Britannia*. And it may not be out

¹ The name *Salthrop* probably indicates a village (*thorp*).

of place to mention here that only a few years ago, about a mile to the west of Quidhampton, a slip of the same kind occurred, destroying two cottages and rendering the fields dangerous for cattle by reason of the great fissures and cracks which it occasioned.

The mention by John Spencer in his will (p. 247) of "*my Can Court fields*" points to his having possessed or purchased a piece of the upper Down land from the adjoining manor of Can Court. A portion of about 30 acres belonging to upper Quidhampton is called "Can Court Fields" to this day. Another incongruous piece of ground is the field called Sandfield Furlong, at the very end of the Quidhampton property, and cut off by it from all the rest of Can Court—still belonging to Can Court, and in Lydiard Tregoze parish, whilst all the land around it is in Wroughton parish; and an accommodation way exists for the Can Court tenant across Quidhampton to this isolated field.

Besides "The Drove" and "Portway", mentioned above, which indicate the existence in earlier times of a right of way east and west across country—at any rate from Quidhampton to Binknoll—there are other field-names no less interesting. *Burnbeck* is the name given to a field through which a small stream (now only a ditch) is shown in the old maps of 1773 and 1810 (Andrews and Drury) flowing westward to join the Avon below Binknoll. It is the watershed between the Thames on the east and the Avon on the west. *The Bowling Green*, again, is the name of a field close to a house on the lower (N.) part of Quidhampton, which was burnt down and rebuilt some years ago, and is now called Lower Salthrop Dairy (a misleading name, as it is on the old Quidhampton property).

The name Quidhampton has been used to designate other places besides the little manor between Binknoll and Bassett Down, and is, in all probability, of Celtic origin. It seems naturally to be a compound of two names, *Quid* and *Hampton*. It requires no straining of linguistic laws to find in *Quid* the Welsh *Coed*, "a wood". For *Hampton* we have to look for an interpretation foreign to Saxon speech, if as an annex to *Coed* it is to have a Celtic meaning.

Now, in an interesting notice of the place-name *Hampton*, by Dr. J. H. Pring, in the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*

for 1883, vol. iii, p. 127, that gentleman notices a quotation by Camden from Leland, asserting, regarding Hampton Court, that it was once known as Avon, "*in that it stood on the river*" "*nomen ab antiquo jam tempore dictus Avona*"; and further deriving the name of Northampton from the same source. After stating that the Nen was formerly the Aufona or Avon, at the meeting of which with another little river "the city called after the river North-afondon, and, in short, Northampton, is so seated that on the west side it is watered with this river and on the south with the other."

Now the steep escarpment of the chalk marl at Quidhampton, running up the ravine, separating it from Binknoll Castle (a British earthwork of singular strength), has probably always been more or less wooded, and in ancient times would almost certainly have formed a "hanger" looking over the forest of Braden. Down that little ravine (now called the Dipe) a little bourne still trickles, and was in former days certainly, like other bournes of its class, a more perennial stream. It is also one of the sources of the Bath Avon. *Dun* is the Celtic name for a hill-fort.

Avon or *Amman* (Latin *amnīs*) is the frequent name of rivers where Celtic language was once rife.

Coed amman dun, or *Coed avon dun*, is then the wood by the castle on the stream, or on the Avon.

In Sir Herbert Maxwell's interesting book on place-names in Galloway, he instances the old name for Loch Hempton by Mochram Castle. He proves that its old name was *Dyrhympen*, the prefix *Dyr* being *Dobhar* (*dour*) water. Sir Herbert, apparently unaware of the statement by Camden, hazards no opinion on the meaning of the suffix *hempton* or *hympen*. Here, then, is perhaps another form of this name in disguise, namely, *dobhar-avon-dun*, the water by the river castle, or the castle by the Dour stream.

T. S.-M.

(*To be continued.*)

SOME WILTSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

(Continued from page 156.)

Snail Broth.—I knew two persons who were dosed with snail broth ; it was used as a cure for consumption and wasting complaints. One of the patients was a young woman living at Bishopstrow, the other was a lad whose home was in Wales. The black, shell-less slugs that come out at night when the dew falls on the grass were also recommended to be eaten for the same disease, and I have been told by old folks now living in South Wilts that they have known many who partook of them. But for the snail broth I can myself vouch. The broth was made by boiling the snails, shells and all, in milk, straining it, and giving it to the sick person fasting, generally before breakfast. It was very slimy and jellied when cold. As children, we used to amuse ourselves by picking up the snails and singing—

“Snail, snail, put out your horns,
Or else I’ll kill you.”

Or—

“Snail, snail, come out of your hole,
Or else I’ll beat you as black as a coal.”

Easter.—You ought always to put on something new Easter Day, for good fortune. A new pair of gloves was considered the most lucky, and was often given as an Easter present.

Cats.—Black cat considered to bring good luck. A witch always had a black cat, which was considered by the superstitious folk to aid and abet her in her sorceries. White cats were not thought much of, they were so often deaf, or sightless, and bad mousers. To prevent a cat leaving a new house, butter her paws ; she will not attempt to run away after that, say the wise. We had a cat who twice returned to the old homestead four miles away, though he was brought back fastened in a hamper, and in a closed carriage. An old woman advised me to butter his feet, whereupon Mr. Puss sat calmly down in front of the fire and licked it off. We had no more trouble ; he never attempted to wander again.

Peas.—A pod containing nine peas was often put over the door to tell the fortune ; the first man entering after it had been

so placed would be your sweetheart, or, at least, his name would begin with the same letter.

Matrimony.—An amusing incident came under my notice the other day. In a small town in the south of Wilts there was a wedding at one of the cottages, and, unfortunately, when the bridal party started for church it rained very heavily. An old man standing by turned to a by-stander and said, with a solemn head-shake, "A bad look-out for she. So many drops, so many whops." Which I found on interpretation meant she might expect some good beatings.

Weddings.—A bride should wear something borrowed at her wedding, but to wear blue was unlucky. Old shoes and rice were thrown after bride and bridegroom.

The Month of May.—May was considered an unlucky month for weddings and births—this bad luck extended even to animals. May cats are no good. "May`cats catch no rats."

Fasting Spittle.—Cured sore eyes, corns, and bunions. Another cure for bad eyes, styes more especially, was to stroke them nine times with a wedding-ring.

Hiccough.—A sudden fright cures the hiccough. We often used to jump out on each other, as children, when we had them, to make the one troubled with them start violently; the cough was generally gone when we had recovered our tempers, which were always much ruffled in the operation. Sitting on the stairs and counting so many numbers, whilst holding the breath and with the fingers placed in a certain position, was another cure.

Rooks.—The desertion of a rookery was a bad sign, some misfortune was sure to follow to the neighbourhood or family on whose estate the rookery was.

Thunderstorm.—During a thunderstorm my mother always covered the steel fenders and fire-irons with the hearthrug, a sheet was hung over the mantle-glass, knives and scissors were carefully hidden, lest the lightning should attract them. Indeed, the drawing-room after a thunderstorm gave one the idea of the commencement of a spring clean.

Money-spider.—You should never kill a money-spider should one fall on or near you; it would be unlucky; you would have no money if you did so.

Horseshoe.—To find one is good luck. Keep it, and hang over front door to keep out witches and evil spirits.

A. L. CLARK.

A Cure for Neuralgia.—Walking through one of the adjacent villages the other day I came across a farmer that I knew—a genuine son of the soil—and in response to his kind inquiries for my health, I complained to him that I had been sadly troubled with neuralgia of late. “That is a sort of toothache,” said he, “a thing I never had since I was a boy, and I will tell you what cured me. Old John, who has been dead this forty years, told me of it. Cut a piece off each finger- and toe-nail, and a piece off your hair, and get up on the next Sunday morning before sunrise and with a gimlet bore a hole in the first maiden-ash you come across and put the nails and hair in, then peg the hole up.”

A maiden-ash—for the benefit of your readers who would like to try the experiment—is an ash that has not been pollarded or topped.

Westbury.

H. T. J.

The Battle of Ethandune.—The site of this battle has long been disputed, and is yet undecided. But it would appear really not very difficult to identify the site of it, if some trifling matters be taken into consideration; for Sir R. C. Hoare, after tracing from Asser the line and length of each day’s march of Alfred and his force from Selwood to Æthandune, says: “Æthandune is re-echoed in Edington; in Bratton Castle we recognise the fortress to which the Danes retreated before Alfred; and the white horse, the device of the Saxons on their standard, was probably figured on the hill to commemorate this glorious event.” It may be called to mind that a white horse had been carved on a Berkshire hill to commemorate a similar glorious victory by Alfred’s elder brother and himself over the Danes at Ashdown, near Wantage, seven years before.

Sir Richard’s observations would appear to be perfectly true, for our early printers, either from idleness or economy, set a very bad precedent by making the letter *D d* do double duty—that is,

for itself and also for Ð, ð, ð, meaning *th*; thus we have now “murðer” and “burðen” converted into “murder” and “burden”, and “fol de rol” in print is always sung as “fol the (ð) rol”; and accordingly Æthandune, which ought to have been printed Æðandune, where the battle was fought, was printed Ædandune, and afterwards over-refined Normanism toned down the Saxon Eðan or Edan into Eding, and so we now have Eding-ton for the name of the village. Athalston, we know, is often called Adalston; but the wonder is how the Saxon Athelings escaped conversion into Adelings. It may also be noted that there is only one *d* in Edington, whereas similar names are mostly spelt with *dd*.

H. F. NAPPER.

Early Use of Saw and Plane.—The author of the article in your June number, “The Porch House at Potterne” (p. 270), rather misleads one in stating that such tools as the saw and plane were non-existent at the time of its construction, probably fifteenth century. Both words, *sarra*, “a saw”, and *leviga*, “a plane”, occur in a “Nominale” and a “Vocabulary” of that period. See Wright’s *Volume of Vocabularies*, vol. i.

Tigbourne, Witley, Surrey.

W. H. HAMMOND JONES.

Queries.

Danvers of Baynton, Wilts.—A series of most interesting *Inquisitiones post mortem* relating to Wiltshire is now appearing in the *Index Library*, issued under the auspices of the British Record Society. The latest number issued (Part 56) contains the *I. P. M.* of Charles Danvers, Esq., taken at Marlborough on the 28th March 1627. By this it appears that the deceased was “seised of and in one moiety of the manor of Baynton and Cowlston, otherwise West Cowlston, co. Wilts”, and other lands; that he was “son and heir of Joan Jones, widow”, and died at Baynton, 21st October 1626, leaving a widow, Mary Danvers, a son and heir, Henry, then aged 18 years, 5 months, and 9 days, together with seven younger children, viz., Edward, Charles, John,

Silvester, Elinor, Lucy, and Grace. By his will, which is dated 14th October 1626, Charles Danvers "humbly desires" the "Right Honourable the Earl of Danby" to become a suitor to His Majesty for the wardship of his eldest son.

What connection was this Charles Danvers with Danvers of Dauntsey, and does a full pedigree of his descendants exist? His description as "son and heir of Joan Jones, widow", would seem to denote an illegitimate origin. A Charles Danvers—seemingly the foregoing—was M.P. for Ludgershall in 1614.

Henry Danvers, eldest son of Charles of Baynton, Esq., matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 15th Oct. 1624, aged 15, and was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1623. He sat as M.P. for Devizes in the short Parliament of April-May 1640, and for Leicester in the "Barbones" Parliament, 1653. Two of his sons matriculated at Oxford, viz.: 1. John, the eldest, from Queen's College, 2nd October 1652, and was admitted to the bar of Inner Temple in 1661, being then of Baynton, Wilts, and son-in-law or step-son of William Yorke, a bencher of the Inner Temple; 2. Charles, second son of Henry, matriculated from Christ Church, 20th July 1654, B.A. 1657-8, M.A. 1660; called to the bar of Inner Temple 1665.

The last-named John Danvers is stated to have sold the Baynton estate (see Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*). There is no mention of the family in the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623. When and with whom did it become extinct?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

Flower, North Wilts.—Can anyone help me to trace this family? They flourished in Devizes. There is a monument in St. James's Church there to John Flower, Gent., who departed this life the 14th of February 1788, aged 75. Any particulars as to his marriage and children I should be glad to know. Also, if any arms are on the said monument?

William Flower of Devizes married Elizabeth (Gover?), who died 1804, aged 69, and he died 1812, aged 74. Are these in any way related to the above John? There was a family of Flower, of Chilton, near Hungerford, but they no longer exist there. Their arms are registered in the *Herald's Visitation* in 1623. Is anything known of their descendants?

H. H. F.

NOT SO, Jones was his mother's 2nd husband who was also dead

X
NOT SO -
SOON JONES
MARRIED
TWICE

The 1st Wiltshire Regimental March.—The *Daily News* of 13th July last, in describing the review at Aldershot, held the day before, says: "Next came the 1st Wiltshire, whose regimental march is an old county air, sung by every fireside in the Vale of White Horse." I am sure that many would like to know what this air is, and what are the words.

Clarendon Park has been mentioned lately in *W. N. & Q.* It may be interesting to recall Henry II's reference to it, found in Giraldus Cambrensis' *Anno Clarendonam*.

Harnham Vicarage, Salisbury.

GEOFFRY HILL.

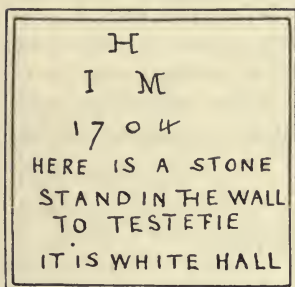
Chained Books in Churches.—It would be interesting to know in what Wiltshire churches these may still be found. Only one instance is known to me, and that is at Westbury, where the "Paraphrase of Erasmus on the Gospels" is still chained to an old reading-desk in the south aisle. The book is in black-letter, and the size 4to (Lowndes does not mention a 4to edition), but the title and colophon have both disappeared, so I am unable to give the date of it.

G. P. F.

The Buried Village on Salisbury Plain.—I was driving over the Plain in the spring, by way of West Lavington, past *Gore Cross* to *Jean à Gore's Farm*, when my driver mentioned to me that at the latter place was the site of an ancient village known as "Gore". I therefore dismounted, and was kindly directed to the site by the occupant of the farmhouse, who said that he believed the village had been burnt down about 400 years ago; but that on dry summers the foundations of the village houses were marked out in the corn by its poor growth at such points. He also showed me the site of the chapel which once stood at the back of the farm premises, where it has been traced by means of excavations. I was informed that Mr. Stratton, to whom the farm belongs, had dug out many of the foundations of the houses as well as the chapel, and had made many discoveries. Surely no subject could be more interesting than this, and I hope that some one may be able to satisfy my curiosity further, either as to its mention in ancient deeds or records, or as to the discoveries made.

JOHN DYKE.

“Bill Stumps his Mark.”—Before they disappear (and many that I recollect have disappeared) it might be worth while to preserve in *W. N. & Q.* a few of the quaint house-inscriptions which are to be found in the Wiltshire villages. I submit two from this neighbourhood. The first is from Chalford, near here, and the other a carved door-lintel from Bratton. Local tradition cannot help me



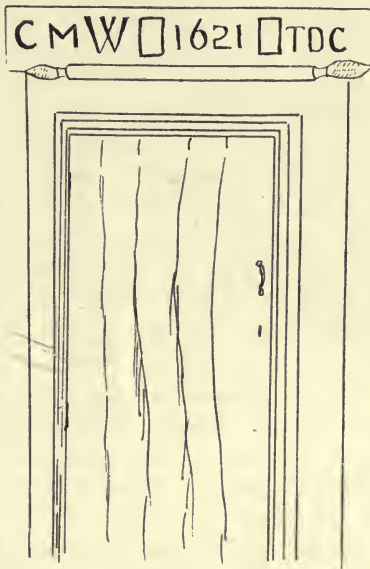
to an explanation of the Chalford inscription, which is on quite an ordinary cottage. Can anybody else?

Westbury. H. T. J.

Robert Nicholas.—Robert Nicholas, the son and heir of John Nicholas of Roundway, was Baron of the Exchequer under the Protector; this office, I fancy, he ceased to occupy before Oliver's death. Aubrey calls him “Judge” (he is also thus designated in the Seend Churchwardens' Book,¹ where his handwriting often occurs, commencing in 1663), who also says of him that he was

“the greatest Antiquary as to Evidences that this County has had in the memory of man; and had taken Notes in his *Adversaria* of all the auncient Deedes that came to his hand”. These were missing even in Aubrey's lifetime—may they yet come to light! When did he take up his residence in Seend? Was it, perhaps, to escape notice after the Restoration? He gave £20

¹ The earliest Churchwardens' Book at present in possession of the parish begins in 1661.



to this chapelry, the interest of which was distributed amongst poor widows until quite recent times ; where is this deed of gift ? It is not in the parish chest. Has any memoir of him been published ? Information is sought as to his marriage, and that of his daughter, Ann Hulbert, and his actual connexion with Elizabeth Crumwell of Potterne.¹ Is there any portrait of him extant ?

P. C. C., 20 Coke (Cal. 1669).

“ 1667,² May 6. Robert Nicholas, of Seende Rowe, p'ish of Milksham, Wilts, Esq., to be buried in sepulchre of my ancestors within Chapel of St. James,³ p'ish of Bishopes Canninge in County afores'd. My lands, called Tanhouse Leases, and ye pockes thereunto adjoining within p'ish of Bishops Canning, and all my lands within p'ish of Rowde in same County, to my daughter, Mary Nicholas. To my daughter, Anne Hubbert of Cosham in s'd County [*This name is certainly more like Hubbert than Hulbert. —J. G. B.*], residue of lands, &c., in Wilts to s'd daughter Mary, but in case my present wife survive me, then Anne and Mary are to pay yearly to her £50 in accordance with the performance of a deed which I agreed to. Cusen Peter Brewer of Amsbury, Wilts, Gent., my sister Barde, Cusen Rebecca Allen of the Devises, Cusen Susan Pearce of Rainsum, co. Somerset, Cusen Elizabeth Crumwell of Potterne, co. Wilts, Cusen Mary Webb of the Devises afores'd, to all of them the several sums of £10 each ; to every of my household servants 40s. each ; to poor within Chapelry of Seend afores'd, 40s. ; to poor within Chapelry of St. James afores'd Kinsmen Rt. Nicholas, John Nicholas, and Griffin Nicholas of Rundway, Wilts, Gent., to be Ex'ors. Witnesses : Nicholas Curtis, Thos. Smart, Wm. Usher, jr. (*his mark*).

¹ It is perhaps to be noted that there was an “Oliver” Nicholas of Manningford Bruce, Cupbearer to James I and Carver to Charles I, whose nephew (described in his marriage licence, 1648, as of “Awborne, Wilts”) was also named Oliver.

² The transcriber, Mr. J. G. Bradford, kindly allows this will to be printed.

³ This direction was carried out.

“Proved, 2 Feb. 1668 (according to computation of the Church of England) by the Ex'ors aforesaid.”

Robert Nicholas 1

Seend, Melksham.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

Mock Beggar Farm.—I came across the name of this farm (said to be situated in Wiltshire, but near Weyhill) in an old newspaper the other day. Is it still known by this name; what is its present position; and what is the origin of so curious a nomenclature? M. P.

Extraordinary Fertility.—Some instances of extraordinary fertility have been noted in the County of Wilts by Aubrey, Davis, and others. Amongst them are the meadows at Orcheston. I should be glad to know if this is still the case at Orcheston, and whether there are any other specimens of unusual fertility of soil in the county? J. P.

Stert Manor.—This manor belongs to New College, Oxford. Can anyone tell me when, and by whose grant, it came into the hands of the College? C. S.

Replies.

George Jaques (p. 130).—Although unable to answer this question, it may not be uninteresting to C. H. W. to be referred to certain miscellaneous information as to the Jaques family in Wiltshire. In the first place, one of the grave-stones which now forms a pavement round St. Mary's Church, Devizes, is thus inscribed:—

“H. S. I.
Rev'dus HENRICUS JACQUES
Rector of Leigh de la mere in Comitatu Wiltonense
Obt. 25 July, An. Dom. 1786
Ætat 78.

Also of
RACHAEL JACQUES his widow
And JANE & RACHEL his daughters.”

¹ Traced by W. E. Kite from the Seend Churchwardens' Book.

In Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wilts—Old and New Sarum* (p. 94):—"In 1412, Edw'd Spencer and John Jakes, Chaplain, confirm to Gunnora Bowyer, widow, a tenement in the place where poultry was lately sold."

In Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wilts—Branch and Dole* (p. 189), among the Vicars of Tilshead are—

	<i>Patronus.</i>	<i>Clericus.</i>
1722	Rex.	George Jaques, p. res. Higgins
1772	Ditto.	John Edwards, p.m. Jaques.

The following are from *Alumni Oxonienses*, by Joseph Foster:—

"*Jaques, George*, s. G., of Somerton, (?) Somerset, pleb., Queen's Coll., matric. 28th March 1713, aged 18; B.A. 20 Feb. 1717-18, Vicar of Tilshead, Wilts, 1723-72, and of Urchfont, 1729-73, Canon of Wells, 1744-73; see Foster's *Index Eccl.*

"*Jaques, Richard* (Jaius or Jaquius, *i.e.*, Jaque), of Wilts, pleb., Magdalen Hall, matric. 9 Feb. 1587-8, aged 18.

"*Jaques, Richard*, s. Richard, of Rodborne, Wilts, Gent., Magdalen Hall, matric. 21 Oct. 1636, aged 18, Rector of Grittleton, Wilts, 1642; see Foster's *Index Eccl.*

"*Jaques, Richard*, pleb., Merton Coll., matric. 24 June 1653, bar.-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, 1664, as son and heir of George, of Cole Grange, Wilts, Gent.; see Foster's *Judges and Barristers*.

"*Jaques, William*, of Wilts, pleb., Broadgates Hall, matric. 16 Nov. 1621, aged 17; B.A. 7 Feb. 1623-4, Rector of Littleton, co. Gloucester; see *Add. MS.* 15,671, pp. 49, 90.

"*Jaques, George*, s. Henry, of Devizes, Wilts, cler., Hertford Coll., matric. 19 Feb. 1766, aged 17; B.A. 1769, M.A., 1773.

"*Jaques, Henry*, s. George of Calne, Wilts, Gent., *Christ Church*, matric. 2 May 1844, aged 16; B.A. 1864."

See also *Gentleman's Magazine* for June and September 1764, for account of the murder by William Jaques, sailor, of his black fellow-sailor at Stanton Wood; his arrest at Devizes, conviction at Salisbury, and subsequent hanging in a field at Stanton St. Quintin. Some reader may be able to identify the field.

Hock-tide (p. 277).—Mr. Money, in his *History of Hungerford*, reviewed in our June number, gives the following answers to H. T. J.'s questions hereupon :—

“The word *hoke*, or *hock*, is derived from *hocken*, ‘to seize’.”

“‘Tutti-men’—a phrase derived from the west-country word, ‘tutty’, a flower, or nosegay.”

ED. W. N. & Q.

Warminster “Hang Fair” (pp. 40, 139, 178, 230, and 282). There is no mention in the “Statistics of Crime in the County of Wilts for the years 1801 to 1850” of any execution at Warminster on the 11th August 1813. It is, however, mentioned that on the 28th December 1812, Mr. Webb, a farmer, and Mary Gibbons, his maidservant, living at *Roddenbury*, were murdered by two youths named George Carpenter and George Ruddock. The culprits were tried and sentenced to death at the Salisbury Lent Assizes, 1813, and were executed on Warminster Common or Down on the 15th March 1813, close to the place of murder, and the following procession formed the escort, viz. :

Patrol of Cavalry along the line.

A detachment of Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.
About 200 Peace Officers and Gentlemen on foot, with white bands,
commanded by Captain C. L. Phipps.

The Bailiff of Warminster.

A Sheriff's Officer on horseback.

The under Sheriff, the Magistrates of the Division, and about
100 Gentlemen on horseback.

The Captain and a party of the Sheriff's Javelin-Men.

THE EXECUTIONER.

The criminals in a cart attended by a Clergyman.

Two coffins supported by eight men.

The Reverend The Minister of Warminster.

The County Gaoler and his Attendants.

Another party of the Javelin-Men.

The Sheriff's Officers and others, with white bands.

Another detachment of the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.

Patrol of Cavalry along the line.

Nothing is stated as to the populace present at the execution, but it is remarked as singular that the two youths were present at the funeral service of the victims at a “chapel”. Is this the service alluded to at page 230?

The executions above referred to appear to have been the only executions, during the present century, taking place on Warminster Common.

W. H. B.

Wiltshiremen at C.C.C., Oxford (p. 245). SPENCER.—It may interest your readers to know that an *Inquisition post mortem*, taken at Marlborough 30th July, 5 Charles I (1629), after the death of John Spencer, appears in the 56th number of *The Index Library*. It contains a good deal of interesting matter, as, for instance, the particulars of the landed property he was possessed of, the name of his wife, the date of their marriage, when he died, and who was his next heir. Some of these particulars are, however, yet unprinted, the part ending in the middle of the *Inquisition*. The remainder will appear in the December No. of *The Index Library*, but I shall be happy to supply any person interested with the yet unprinted information.

172, *Edmund Street, Birmingham.*

E. A. FRY.

Trustees of Phillipp, Earl of Pembroke (p. 276).—WILLIAM YORKE of Devizes is probably identical with William Yorke of West Lavington, co. Wilts, Esq., eldest son of William Yorke (born 1576, died 1660) of Bassetts downe in the parish of Lidiard Tregoze, co. Wilts, gent. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir (with Anne her sister mar. at West Lavington, 10 June, 1623, to William Calley of Burderope in Chiseldon) of William Bower of West Lavington (buried 13 Feb. 1644-5), by Anne Maton his wife (married at West Lavington, 15 Feb. 1601-2). She was baptised at West Lavington, 7 April, 1609, and married, first, at W. L., 13 March, 1629-30, Henry Danvers of Baynton, co. Wilts. Letters of admon. of the estate of Henry Danvers of Baynton were granted 27 Oct. 1646 to Elizabeth Yorke, *alias* Danvers, the relict (*C. P. C.* fo. 120). Anne Danvers, his step-daughter, was married at West Lavington, 20 Sept. 1653, to his younger brother, Charles Yorke of Bassetts downe, who was thrice married.

He was returned to Parliament, 12 July, 1654, as one of the members for the county of Wilts; and again 8 April, 1661, as senior member, with John Kent, esq., for Devizes. His seat, vacated by death, was filled by John Norden, esq., who was returned 3 Dec. 1666.

A pedigree of 'NORDEN' was entered at the Visitation of Wilts in 1623. It commences with 'John Norden of Norden in the North', father of 'Will'm Norden of Roude in com. Wilts', who married 'Anne, da. of John Russell of Langley in com. Wilts',

and had issue 'Will'm Norden of Roude in com. Wilts, liveinge 1623', who by 'Mary, da. of Rich. Lybb of Whitchurch in com. Oxon., Esq.', had 'Rich., sonne and hey. ætat. 13, 1623', 'John, 2 sonne, ætat. 12, 1623', and 'Jane, a dau., ætat. 17'. The pedigree is attested by the signature 'William Norden'.

There may have been a family of 'Norden in the North', but the name was not unknown in Wiltshire, as the following wills shew :—

July 27, 1566, I Peter Northyne of Stockton, co. Wilts, Dioc' Sarum. To be buried in churchyard. Joane Mascoll, six shepe, 53s. 4d. in money. William Northayne, my son, 53s. 4d., at age of 21. Son John Northyne, 53s. 4d., at 21. Residue to wife Joan, executrix. Witness, Elice Hooper, John Mascoll, Robert Wale, &c. Proved, Arch. Sarum., 2 Oct. 1566. Regist' Lib. 4, fo. 235.

May 17, 1571, I John Nordron of the Devizes in the co. of Wilts, sicke in body &c. Soul to God, body to Christian burial. Goods and cattals, as well moveable as unmoveable, to Richard Barnes my, whom I doe make my full and whole executor of Witness, Wm. Ruttye, Richard . . . cholas, James and John Bell, cum aliis. Proved in the Consistory Court of Sarum.

March 8, 1610 (1610-11), Joan Northern, widow, late of Founthill Gifford, co. Wilts, in the Archdeaconry of Sarum, intestate deceased, to Robert Northern the son of the said deceased. Value, 42*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Reg'd Arch. Sarum, book 8, fo. 87.

The name of 'Anne Russell of Langley', the wife of William Norden, is entered in the official copy of the Visitation at the College of Arms as 'Bushell'. Assuming the name to be given correctly in the original draft, from which the Visitation was printed by Dr. Marshall, the following will may refer to the lady's family :—

A.D. 1518, July 17, I William Russell, to be buried in the church of St. John's. Mother church of Sarum. church of St. John the Baptist of the Devisez, 6*s.* 8*d.* St. James' Church of the Grene, 6*s.* 8*d.* John Russell, my eldest son, 10*l.* Henrye, my son, 10*l.* Margaret, my daughter, 10*l.* Edith, my daughter, 10*l.*, 'and to be delivered after their gyding at the

disposicion of my wyffe'. If any die before payment of said sums, surplus to be divided between them. To the highways, to be disposed at wife's mind 'in the Devisez beforesaid'. Residue to 'Annes, my wife', sole executrix. Witness, Syr John Typper, curat., Robt. Knyght, Wm. Lymbry, w't other moo. Proved 25 Aug. 1518, by relict. Registered *C. P. C.*, 'Aylofffe', fo. 10.

'Agnes Norden, widow,' was buried at Roude, 17th September 1607. Other Norden entries in the register are :

1613, October 30, William, son of William Norden, buried.

1631, December 24, Honory Norden buried.

1632, . . . Sheppard and Jane Norden, widow, married.

1633, July 28, Mrs. Jone Maslene, buried.

1637, November 10, Mr. William Norden buried.

A. S.-M.

(*To be continued.*)

Early Tobacco-Pipes (pp. 128, 232, 281).—The best account—illustrated by many examples—of Wiltshire Pipes, so far as I am aware, is contained in a splendid little book of 180 pages by Edward T. Stevens, F.S.A., entitled *Jottings on Some of the Objects of Interest in the Stonehenge Excursion*, which was published by Messrs. Brown and Co., of this town, in 1882, at the price of 3s. 6d. The author was evidently unaware of the very valuable information made known in p. 281 of this magazine. It may not be amiss, however, before the matter is allowed to drop, to repeat one or two of his sentences.

"Little is known of the Gauntlets who carried on this manufactory at Amesbury. Aubrey alludes to a Mr. William Gauntlet of Netherhampton, who was born at Amesbury. This family held a good position in the county, and their monuments, from 1672 to 1713, are to be found in Netherhampton Church. . . . The habit of manufacturing the Amesbury 'gauntlet' mark seems not to have been uncommon. . . . A very fine example of such a 'gauntlet' pipe, shown in Fig. 22, was for many years in the museum at Portsmouth; when that collection was dispersed this pipe came into my possession, and is now deposited in the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum. On the heel are stamped, in a circle, the words AMSBURY PIPES, in the middle of which is a right-hand gauntlet, and the initials G. B.; the date 1698 is impressed

beneath the circle. The bowl also is ornamented." Evidently, therefore, at this date (1698) the manufactory had passed out of the hands of the Gauntlets, and was carried on by one whose initials were G. B.

Salisbury.

HENRY WALKER.

Bradford Inscriptions at Broad Hinton (pp. 224, 284).—In addition to the inscriptions given on p. 284, there are these:—

On the tomb of Cornelius and Mary Bradford :

"In memory of Mary Hale, Daugh' of Cornelius and Mary Bradford, who died Aug. 29, 1749. Aged 36 years."

"Also, three sons, Cornelius. Aged 2 years.

John. 3 years.

James. An Infant."

On the tomb of Richard Bradford (who died 1800) :

"To the memory of Susanna, Daughter of Richard and Mart. Bradford, who died July 31, 1807. Aged 16 years."

"To the memory of Cornelius, son of Richard and Mart. Bradford, who died in Infancy."

Another tomb :

"Sacred to the memory of Jane, Daughter of Richard and Leah Bradford, who departed this life the 5 Aug. 1804. Aged 50 years."

"To the memory of Leah, wife of Richard Bradford, who died Aug. 15, 1805. Aged 86 years."

"Sacred to the memory of John, Son of Richard and Leah Bradford, who died May 16, 1794. Aged 46 years."

Broadtown Vicarage.

G. P. TOPPIN.

Wiltshire Members of the Long Parliament (p. 273).—Failing a better reply to Mr. Pink's "query" in the last number touching the Poole family of Oaksey, the following notes may be of service. The numbers in the margin indicate the supposed succession from father to son:—

(1) June 1, 1536. I Leonard Poole of Staperton, co. Glouc., esq., to be buried in the church of St. Kenelm Staperton in the Lady chapel before the image of our Lady. Wife Katheryn to enjoy the manor of Staperton, with mylls, meadows, &c. Son

and heir, Giles Poole. Wife to find younger sons and daughters in meate, drink, and cloathes till they be married or otherwise promoted. Son Giles and his heirs to content to Henry Pool, his brother, yerely, during his mother's life, 40s. Wife Katherine to enjoy 'all my lands and tenements in Mynty in the county of Glouc., and Wokeshey in the countie of Wilts', for the term of her life, with remainder to Henry Poole, my son, for life, with remainder to the heirs of me, the said Leonard Poole. Alice Poole, my daughter, 100*l.* Katheryn Poole, my daughter, 100*l.* Youngest son, John Poole, 100*l.* at 21. Overseers, John Briggess, knt., Thomas Briggess, squier, Edmond Briggess, squier. Sole executrix, wife Katherin. Witness, John George, gentelman, Anthony Straunge, William Moimyng, clerk, parson of Staperton, William Ferme, William Soundes, and others. Proved 17 Feb. 1538, by the oath of Katharine, the executrix. Registered *C. P. C.*, 'Dyneley', fo. 25.

Leonard Poole, the testator, was born probably about 1480. He married Katharine, daughter of Sir Giles Brydges, by Isabel, daughter of Thomas Baynham. His eldest son, Sir Giles Poole, was seated at Staperton, and had issue Sir Henry Poole, father of Henry Poole, who married Beatrix Brydges, daughter of William, fourth Lord Chandos.

(2) Henry Poole, second son of Leonard, apparently married Jane Nevill, daughter of Lord Abergavenny, and settled in the neighbourhood of Oaksey and Minty, at Poole. This manor was parcel of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster. The following references (not verified) are to the Duchy "Leases" preserved in H.M. Public Record Office:—

Leases temp. Hen. VIII, fo. 17.—Scite of the manor of Poole, demesne lands. Richard Poole, Esq.

Leases temp. Eliz., fo. 343 and fo. 589.—Scite of the manor of Poole, Wilts, demesne lands. Edward Poole.

Leases temp. Eliz. Hilary Term, A^o 30 (1587-8).—Scite of the manor, etc. Henry Pool.

Leases temp. Jas. and Charles.—Westwood in Wokesey. Sir Henry Poole, Knt.

(3) Edward Poole, presumably son of the above Henry, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Walton of

Kymbill, by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Erll, of the county of Wilts. She descended from Richard Walton of Walton, co. Lanc., father of John Walton of Lacocke, co. Wilts, who by Agnes, daughter to John Nicholas of Roundway, had issue the above Thomas of Kymbill, Margery, the wife of William Piggott of Whaddon Chase, co. Bucks, and Anne Walton, married first to Thomas Chatterton of Vastern, co. Wilts, and secondly to John Kettleby.

March 16, 1577, xx Eliz. I Edward Poole, now of Cisseter, co. Glouc., esq., to be buried in the parish church of Poole, co. Wilts, by my good father there. Church of Poole, 10s. ; parson of Poole for tithes forgotten, 10s. To Margaret, my wife, two parts of all my free lands lying in Chelworth, co. Wilts, for the term of her life ; also the use and occupation not only of my lease of the farm of the manor of Poole, which I hold for certen years yet to come, but also the use and occupation of my lease of the capital messuage, scite, and demesnes of the manor of Poole, held for years yet to come, with remainder to my son Henry Poole, and so from him to the rest of my twoe sons successively, with remainder to my two daughters unmarried jointly, with remainder to my daughter Katheryn for all years yet to come, with power to wife to surrender the said leases for renewal. To my daughter Margaret, to her marriage, 50*l*. Elinor Poole, my daughter, 50*l*. To my son-in-law, Thomas Fettiplace, my sword and dagger. A ring of the value of 5*s*. apiece to my father-in-law, Thomas Walton, Esq., and my mother-in-law, his wife, my sister Fettiplace, my brother Edward Fettiplace and his wife, my cousin Archard, and my son Thomas Fettiplace, and my daughter his wife. Residue to wife Margaret to bring up children in vertuous education till 21. Overseers, Sir John Danvers, knt., Thomas Walton, Edward Fettiplace of Peysye, and Christopher George, esqs. Dated the seventeenth of the month above written. Witness, Thomas Walton, Richard Burd, Henry Gluyngborn (?). Proved, 27 Sept. 1578, by Margaret the relict. Registered *C. P. C.*, 'Langley', fo. 35.

June 4, 1597, letters of administration were granted to Margaret and Eleanor Poole, the daughters, to administer according to the tenor of the will of Margaret, the relict.

Of the children of the above testator, Henry, the eldest, and

Walton Poole, matriculated, aged respectively 16 and 15, at Trinity College, Oxford, 29th January 1579-80. Eleanor, one of the daughters, appears to have married Henry Nevill of Bathwick, son of Edward Lord Abergavenny, and to have had, with other issue, a son, George Nevill, Rector of Crudwell, Wilts.

(4) Henry Poole, son and heir of Edward, sat in Parliament for Malmesbury and Cricklade. He is said to have married a lady of the Wroughton family. His will, as of Okesey, co. Wilts, Knt., was dated 17th March, 6 Charles, 1630-1. Sir Nevill Poole, Knt., my son, sole executor; to be careful, loving, and kind to his brother and sister, and to be good unto my tenants, suffering them quietly to enjoy their several estates. . . . Rent charge of 60*l.* assured on the manor of Yewen, *alias* Ewen, co. Wilts, for son Walton Poole. I do desire my brother Henry Nevill, Sir Christopher Nevill, K.B., Sir Theobald Gorges, knt.,¹ my cousin Henry Poole of Sapperton, esq., and Edmond Estcourt of Newnton, esq., to be overseers. Witnesses, Richard Pitts, Richard Pitts, junior, Gyles Dickes. Proved Nov. 14, 1632, by Nevill Poole. Registered *C. P. C.*, 'Audley', fo. 110.

(5) Sir Nevill Poole of Wokesey, co. Wilts, knt. Will dated 24th January 1653. Sons Edward Poole, esq., and Gyles Poole, Gent., to be executors. To son Gyles all my lease of the rectory or parsonage of Minsterworth, co. Gloucester, for term of years yet to run. Whereas the reversion of the manor of South Cerney in fee was settled on son Gyles, by reason of debts, etc., heightened in recent unhappy troubles, the said manor of Cerney to be sold. Overseers, loveing friends William Sadler of Elcombe, in the parish of Wroughton, George Ivey of Hallowington, Anthony Hungerford of the Lea, co. Wilts, esqs., and Giles Earle of Bristol, gent. Witnesses, Walton Poole, George Nevill, Thomas Elson, etc. Proved 29th June 1661, by Sir Edward Poole, knt., the son. Registered *C. P. C.*, 'May', fo. 100.

(6) Sir Edward Poole; born about 1618, died about 1673 (see p. 274).

(7) Marriage Licence. Faculty Office, Arch. Cant., 7th May 1670. Nevill Poole of Oakesey, co. Wilts, esq., bachelor, aged 24, and Elizabeth Bard, spinster, aged 20, daughter to Maximilian

¹ Sir Theobald Gorges, who died 1647, married Anne, daughter to Sir Henry Poole of Soperton.

Bard, Esq., of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, who consents, alleged by Thomas Bard of St. Bartholomew, aforesaid, Girdler. At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, or Acton, Middlesex.

(8) Marriage Licence. Faculty Office, Arch. Cant., 24th Nov. 1694. Henry Poole of Okey, co. Wilts, bachelor, aged 22, and Elizabeth Earle, spinster, aged 21, daughter to Sir Thomas Earle of Crodwell, Wilts, who consents, alleged by William Earle of the Middle Temple, esq. At Moreton-in-the-Marsh, co. Gloucester, or (*blank*).

Henry Poole of Kemble, co. Wilts, esq. Will dated 19th April 1722; proved 1st February 1726, by Thomas Master, one of the trustees [*C. P. C.*, "Farrant", fo. 48]. Settlement made on my marriage with my wife Susanna. I give her 100 guineas for mourning. 200*l.* due to my son-in-law, Benjamin Bathurst. My daughter Finetta Bathurst. My daughter Elizabeth Poole, land in Oaksey. My nephew, Poole Gore, 100*l.*; poor of Kemble, 200*l.*, and of Poole, 50*l.* (*Somersetshire Wills*, Rev. Fredk. Brown, F.S.A., 5th Series.)

References to Pedigrees of Poole of Saperton and Oaksey will be found in *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, vol. iv.

April 12, 1602, 44 Eliz. Henrie Poole of Fisherton Auger, co. Wilts, gent. Nephew Walter Poole, son of Francis Poole, gent., lands and houses in the town of Marleborough, co. Wilts, and the suburbs of the same, in tail male. Patronage of my personage of Melstone and Brigmonstone, co. Wilts, in default of issue male to my brother George Poole, in tail male; remainder to Mathewe Poole, servant unto Sir Henrie Poole of Gloucestershire, gent., in tail male; remainder to right heirs. To said brother George Poole my part and portion in 12 tenements in the parish of Thisburie, co. Wilts, and of lease of the same, till nephew Walter come to his age of 21, and then he to have the same. Residue to said brother George till Walter be of age; said brother George sole executor. F. Poole, borne in the parish of Dychyninge in Sussex, Edward Edmondes of Dychninge in Sussex, Edward Tychborne of Salisbury, Jone Tycheborne of Salisbury, William Tychborne of Salisbury, James Poore, once Undersheryff of Wiltshire, Thomas Walker of Fisherton Auger, dwelling at the Sonne, Richard Maye, Apothecarye. Proved by

sentence, in a suit between the executor and Thomas Poole, testator's brother, 5th July 1604, by Francis Wallys, procurator of George Poole the Executor."

M.

Notes on Books.

LYDIARD MANOR: ITS HISTORY. By the Rev. W. H. E. M'KNIGHT, Rector of Silk Willoughby; Chaplain to the Earl of Suffolk. London: Mitchell & Hughes, 140, Wardour Street, W. 1892. Price 7s. 6d.

THE author of this charming little book occupied Lydiard Millicent Manor House from 1852 to 1879, and is therefore well equipped for writing its history. It should also be noted that the details here recorded were collected from the Record Office and various other places for the purpose of a lawsuit concerning the manor. To begin with, Mr. McKnight makes some speculations as to a struggle between the Saxons and Danes which may have taken place close by in the year 881. "Near the old manor is 'Battle Lake'. This conveys, of course, the assurance of a struggle on that spot. But when and between whom? Close by is another locality with its traditional name—'The Danish Encampment'. We may put these two together, and draw out of the mist of the past the probability that the battle was with the retreating Danes after the rout at Hedington, who would take their way to East Anglia, which had been ceded to them by Alfred, by the old Roman road of Hay Lane to Cricklade. They would thus pass by Red Street, where was an ancient British town; and as the Danes lingered in Cirencester until threatened by Alfred, if they did not 'move on'—they may have done the same at Piven Hill, and come into collision with the inhabitants of that British town of Ringsbury, which lies only two fields distant from 'The Danish Encampment'."

But this is only conjectural history. The first historical evidence of Lydiard is to be found in *Domesday*. At the date of that record, Alured of Marlborough, a Saxon Thane, appears to have been the owner of the manor. To him succeeded, in 1105,

Geoffrey de Clinton, whose family held it until 1421. His brother, who enjoyed the estate after him, married the Lady Milsent, from whom the village derives its distinctive name.

The site of the Clinton mansion still survives "in what to this day is called 'The Moats'. This is part of a wide ditch—now much silted up—which ran round and enclosed what is now the garden and farmhouse belonging to Lord Shaftesbury, in the field adjoining which traces of the moat are also still to be seen."

Robert Turgis, who succeeded to the estate in 1457, rebuilt the manor house, and the nave, chancel, and tower of the parish church, the south aisle being of older date, and in Aubrey's day containing the "pew" of a family named Russell, who owned property at the extreme north end of the village, and who appear to have made some kind of claim to that part of the church. Mr. McKnight gives a full description of the house and its various alterations from time to time, but we will pass on to speak of the Webbe tenure from 1576 to the foreclosure by John Askew (afterwards Sir John), a mortgagee, in 1714. They have left their name behind them in Webbe's Wood, in a clearing in the midst of which, called Skinner's Close, Mr. McKnight conjectures that William Webb, a Catholic owner, hid the Jesuit priests, Campian and Emerson, in 1581. "There is a tradition that Sir John Askew built the stables, coachhouse, and barn as they stood in our day, which were in a far more pretentious style than the old manor house itself. He also erected the dove-cote and the extensive wall of the garden, and laid out the garden with its yew hedges and grass walks in strict mathematical proportion (all being multiples of five), and intended to have built a new house at the end of the broad walk in the style of Queen Anne, in some way correspondent to the outbuildings." But this he never accomplished; tradition ascribing the nonfulfilment of his design to the collapse of his fortune with the South Sea Bubble in 1721. His brother Ferdinando, to whom the estate passed, died in 1783; and in his turn, left it to his widow for her life, and after her death (1804) to his only daughter Mary, of whom we shall leave Mr. Parsons to treat in his detailed record of the Blunt family at Lydiard from 1804 to 1829. The house remained untenanted from the latter date until 183-, when Mr. Streeter took a lease, and the

same gentleman also purchased it in 1841. He lived there until his death in 1849, and his widow sold it in 1877 to Mr. Story-Maskelyne of Bassett Down, whose second son, Mr. Edmund Story-Maskelyne, now possesses it. On November 23, 1880, it was burnt to the ground.

THE INFLUENCE OF GEOLOGY IN FORMING THE SETTLEMENT ROUND MARLBOROUGH (17 pp.). By F. J. BENNETT, F.G.S., etc. Printed at the *Times* office, Marlborough, 1891.

A SKETCH HISTORY OF MARLBOROUGH IN NEOLITHIC TIMES (12 pp.). By F. J. BENNETT. Printed by W. Gale, High Street, Marlborough. 1892.

THE first of these pamphlets, which have lately reached us, was read before the Geological Section of the Marlborough College Natural History Society on November 13th, 1890, and gives a general account of the geology of the district, with an interesting digression on the lynchets and their origin. The substance of the second was read before the Toynbee Hall Natural History Society, on their visit to Marlborough, July 26th to August 1st, 1891, and after referring to the evident mental ability of the neolithic settlers, as shown by their works, proceeds to discuss (1) their habitations, (2) mode of life, (3) government, and (4) form of religion. In both the author displays much original work and thought, and pays a ready tribute to the collections of Mr. J. W. Brooke and his opinions on the items contained in his Museum—a tribute which has, we see, been returned by Mr. Brooke in his recent lecture before the Archæological Society at Marlborough.



Interior of Purton Church



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1894.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from p. 296.)



IT is about the second decade¹ of the 13th century that we meet first with the names of those families who may fitly be described as the oldest landed gentry of Purton, since they held their estates chiefly on the feudal tenure of Knight service, and had power to transmit them to their descendants. And as it is recorded that almost all those lands in the parish which had passed out of the immediate control of the Abbey of Malmesbury were at this period in the possession of three families, the Malewards, the Peritons, and the Walerands, it is to their names that we turn for information concerning the early manorial history.

The Malewards were in possession of a small estate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hydes, for which they owed service of one-fourth part of a Knight's fee to the Abbot, and one-eighth part of the same to the King; and in addition were charged with two small

¹ This is an assumption based on the wording of a grant made by Thomas de Periton, in which he confirms to the Church of Malmesbury and the Convent of the same place all his tithes in Purton and Newington, etc., which his "ancestors" had given them (Thomas de Periton died before 1227).—*Reg. Malm.*, vol. ii, 19.

payments of 15 pence and 4 pence—the former for the tax called Hundred silver, the latter for Peter's pence¹ They also paid “de scutagio Baronum v sol.”

The Walerand family appear to have been connected with Purton for considerably more than a century. Robert Walerand was granted, in the 50th year of Henry III, the custody of “meditatis messuagii et manerii de Pyreton,”² and in the 43rd year of Edward III, or rather more than one hundred years later, William Walerand, lately deceased, was found to have held in fee 2 carucates of land in Pevenhill³ of the Abbot of Malmesbury, by 15s. yearly rent, and suit of court of the manor of Puryton twice yearly; clear yearly value 40s. This William Walerand was the last male heir of his line, and was succeeded by his sister's son, Gilbert de Shotesbrok. About this period mention is made of many persons of this name in records relating to Purton. A Lord John Walerand was the principal tenant directly under the Abbey of Malmesbury, to which body he paid nearly one-third of the full rental derived from Purton lands⁴ in the 12th year of Edward I, and Nicholas Walerand is mentioned in connection with an inquiry into a trespass (?) of his, whereby he wrought damage to the King's highway.⁵ As the three persons of this name, Lord John, Nicholas, and Robert, who are mentioned above, were contemporary, it is evident that the Walerands must have been well established in the village long before the close of Henry III's reign. Their name disappears from the records after the close of Edward III's reign.

¹ Thomas Maleward tenet in Puritone unam hydram et dimidiam, pro servicio quartæ partis unius militis in homagio, relevio et auxiliis; et reddit ad hundred-silver xvd., et ad denarios Sancti Petri iiiid. ob. Et preterea debet servicium octavæ partis feodi unius militis de regali servicio.—*Reg. Malm.*, vol. i, 248.

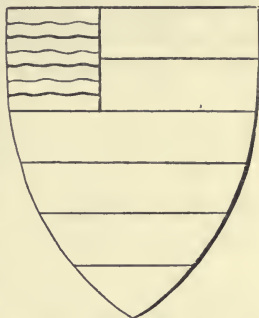
² *Excerpta Finium*, vol. ii, p. 441. ³ *Chancery I. P. M.*, pt. ii, No. 41.

⁴ *Reg. Malm.*, vol. i, 160.

⁵ D'nt q'd Nich's Walerand fec' p'rprestur' super regalem viam in vill' de Puriton in t'ra de Scrop et Hoggeslane. . . . ad nocum'tu' vie regie.—*Rot. Hund.*, vol. ii, p. 271a.

But the chiefest interest of early times centres in the Periton family, and this partly because of their name, which some suppose was derived from the village itself, and partly on account of the extent of their inheritance. Although but little is known of their origin it seems more probable that they were a branch of the Peritons who were seated at the village

of Periton or Pirton in Worcestershire than that they were descended from ancient dwellers in North Wilts. Be this, however, as it may, the family almost immediately after the first mention in the *Malmesbury Register* became inheritors of considerable estates in Berkshire, Warwickshire, Northumberland and Wales, as well as Wiltshire. There are only four generations of the Wiltshire Peritons known to history; beginning with Adam de Periton, who died before 1219,¹ and ending with his three great granddaughters, co-heiresses, who conveyed the estates by marriage, into the families of Vesci, Keynes and Paynel.² Adam de Periton, the last male heir and the wealthiest member of the family, in addition to his property in land held also the bailiwick of Braden Forest, as co-heir of Sir Thomas de Sampford,³ his uncle, and the Lordship of the Hundred of Staple (which includes Purton), as joint heir with Hugh Peverell of Odred, the King's Falconer.⁴ In Purton this family held more than three-fourths of a Knight's fee, or about six times as much as the Malewards. It seems reasonable to suppose that the Peritons had a manor house in the village, where they occasionally



PERITON.

Barry of 6 pieces, upon
a Canton, 3 bars wavy.
Dugdale's *Warwick*
(1765), p. 430.

¹ *Excerpta Finium*, 3 Hen. III, 1.32.

² *Calend. Geneal.*, 50 Hen. III, No. 36.

³ *Excerpta Finium*, 25 Hen. III, 1, 357.

⁴ Aubrey and Jackson's *Wilts*, p. 150. "They held their own view of Frank Pledge and had return of Briefs, 'by Ancient Liberty'."

resided, and to which was attached the chapel built by Thomas de Periton, who obtained a grant for the purpose from the Abbot of Malmesbury, containing special concessions of exemption from the authority of the mother Church of Purton.¹ No trace of this dwelling remains, nor is there any evidence of where it formerly was erected; but had those two old houses whose names of Keynes Court and Nele's Place are still remembered, remained standing until this present, a practised eye might possibly have discovered a trace of the home of this ancient race, in the massive stone work of a wall, or the moulding of a window.

Next in chronology and interest to the Peritons come the two families who succeeded to their Purton estates, viz., the Keynes and Paynels.

The former—an ancient and renowned family long seated at Tarent Keynes, in the county of Dorset—were of Norman extraction, and were descended from Ralph de Kayneto, who came to England in the army of William the Conqueror.² William de Keynes, who married Margery de Periton, and with her obtained the manor which has ever since been called after his name, Purton Keynes, was the fourth in direct descent from Ralph de Kayneto. The records of this great baronial family are to be found in the pages of many a County History—so great were their possessions and so wide-spread their influence—and their names live in history of mediæval England as barons, soldiers, statesmen, and sheriffs. The extent of their inheritance may to some extent be estimated by the fact that in the 11th year of Edward I, Almaric de St. Amando, himself a baron, “gave to the King 600 marks for the wardship of the



KEYNES.

Azure, a bend wavy cotised argent. Hutchins' *Dorset*, vol. i, page 320.

¹ *Reg. Malm.*, ii, 55-6.

² Hutchins' *Dorset*, vol. i, 321.

lands of Robert de Keynes dec. (the son of William de Keynes and Margery de Periton), and 200 for the marriage of his heirs."¹ Until about 1386, or for rather more than a century after their accession to the manor, were the Keynes associated with Purton; during which time it is probable that Keynes Court was built; then their estate passed first to the sister of the last male heir (Wentliana by name), and subsequently, after her death, unmarried, to a distant cousin, Margaret, the wife of William Wotton.²

Katherine de Periton, the 3rd daughter and heiress of Adam de Periton, married John Paynel, a member of an old Wiltshire family, and conveyed, as part of her dower, an estate in Purton. These Paynels are believed to have traced their descent from the Paganel—a baronial family of importance in Devon, Somerset, Lincoln, and other counties. They had frequent summons to Parliament as barons of the realm. Jointly with the Keynes family they held the Lordship of the Hundred of Staple. As landowners in Purton they are found for only some sixty years, but in their case the end of their tenure of the land did not mean



PAYNEL.

Two bars with an orle of Martlets.

Dugdale's *Warwick*, p. 226.

history of the lowly—the Parish Register—those who are curious may learn something of the later and humbler members of this ancient family. The Paynels, like their contemporaries the Keynes, have left a record of their connection with the village in the name of their dwelling, Nele's Place, which is

¹ Hutchins' *Dorset*, vol. i, 321.

² Baker's *Hist. Northampton*, i, 352.

generally supposed to be contracted from Paynel's Place. This house, unfortunately, has disappeared.

By marriage with Margery Paynel, the heiress, John Poucher (or Pouger) obtained his manor in Purton. Of the Pouchers there is nothing to tell save that they held the Manor for almost a century, and when they in their turn gave way to others, the memory of their tenure was preserved in the name of the third manor—Purton Pouchere. In the Inquisition taken after the death of John Poucher, the son of the above mentioned John, in 1417, the extent of the manor of Purton Pouchere is set forth at length. It consisted of the site of the manor house with garden attached, 100 acres of pasture in the common fields, 100 acres of arable land, 12 acres of meadow, 100 and four-score acres of woodland, a tenement and 6 acres of meadow called Nele's Place, and a close called Culmed, which must have been very extensive since it exceeds considerably in value the 100 acres of arable land.⁴

⁴ P.R.O. *Inq. P.M., Chanc.*, 4 H. V, No. 34.

WILTSHIRE WILLS.

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(1383—1558).

(Continued from p. 260.)

1504	Bagett, John, Chipenham, Wilts.	15 Holgrave.
1520	Bayley, Christopher, Clerk, Bremhill, Wilts.	3 Maynwaryng,
1488	Bayly, Henry, Helmerton, Wilts.	21 Milles.
1518	Bayle, John, Presshut, Wilts (the sur- name is "Barley" on monumental brass)	9 Ayloff.

1557	Bailye, Robert, Northe Tedworthe, Wilts.	52 Wrastley.
1493	Bayly, Thomas, Hullanton, Wilts.	28 Dogett.
1543	„ Thomas, Trowbridge, Wilts.	19 Spert.
1410	Baly, William, St. Thomas the Martyr, Sarum.	21 Marche.
1516	Baily, William, the elder, Kevyll, Wilts.	28 Holder.
1536	Bayly, William, Baldnam, par. Kevyll, Wilts.	36 Hogen.
1552	„ or Baily, Willyam, Kevell, Wilts ; Burford, Oxford.	E. 30 Powell.
1526	Baynton, John, Esq., Bromeham, Wilts ; Dorset ; Gloucester ; Hants ; Oxford ; Sussex.	17 Porch.
1545	Bayntun, sir Edward, knt., Bromham, Wilts ; London, Middlesex.	F. 28 Pynnyng.
1506	Baker, Isabell, Throwbrige, Wilts ; Wells	10 Adeane.
1547	„ Elton als., John, clerk, canon residen of Sarum.	48 Alen.
1502	„ Thomas, Wilton, Wilts.	19 Blamyr.
1545	Baldwyn, sir John, knt., Alysbury, Bucks ; Oxford ; Wilts.	39 Pynnyng.
1539	„ William, esquier, dioc. Sarum.	26 Dyngeley.
1544	Balfronte, Roberte, clerk, Upton Escudemore, Wilts.	20 Pynnyng.
1501	Banaster, Banestur, Fowke, Stepleashton, Wilts ; Hadnall, Salop.	23 Moone.
1492	„ Ralph, Lavington, Wilts.	13 Dogett.
1408	Barbor, Alice, St. Edmund, Sarum.	17 Marche.
1404	„ John, St. Edmund, Sarum ; Wynchelsee, Sussex.	6 Marche.
1518	Barley, Bayle, John, Presshut, Wilts (on monumental brass the surname is “ Barley ”).	9 Ayloff.
1549	„ Nicholas, North Bradley, Wilts.	29 Populwell.

1501	Barley; William, Potterne, Wilts.	23	Moone.
1512 ?	Barlowe, John, St. Thomas of Acres, London; Trowbridge, Wilts.	21	Fetiplace.
1503	Barnardiston, ¹ Thomas, knt., Barnardis- ton, Suffolk; Lincoln; Wilts, fo. 187, reg. F. at Canterbury.		
1487	Baron, Ann, Sutton (St. Leonard), Wilts.	6	Milles.
1485	„ Edward „ „	15	Logge.
1511	Barett, Richard, Brodfford, Wilts.	7	Fetiplace,
1515	Barrett, Rychard, Kyngeswood, etc., Wilts and Gloucester,	8	Holder.
1531	Barow, Abarowe, Dorathie, Northe Charfford, Hants; Downton, Wilts.	12	Thower.
1521	Barowe, sir Moses, knt., Yve church, Wilts.	9	Maynwaryng.
1552	Barowgh, Richard, Downton, Wilts.	28	Powell.
1502	Barstaple, William, Marlebourgh, Wilts.	16	Blamyr.
1504	Bartilmewe, John, St. Thomas the Martyr, Sarum.	25	Holgrave.
1506	„ Richard, the younger, St. Thomas Martyr, Sarum.	8	Adeane.
1403	Barton de Barton, Peter, clerk, Canon of Sarum; Dorset; Barton (St. Peter), Lincoln.	4	Marche.
1512	Barteram, John, Kyngston Deverel, Wilts.	25	Fetiplace.
1416	Basset, Roger, clerk, Terryngge, Sussex; Treasurer of St. David's; Preben- dary of Sarum.	35	Marche.
1530	Bath, Whiteacre als., Bothe, Bathe, John, Westbury under the playne, Wilts.	2	Thower.

¹ Amongst the Records of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury is a volume known as "F," which contains some wills proved in the P. C. C. during two vacancies of the See, and not registered in the volumes now preserved at Somerset House. Such wills are included in this index.

1538	Bathe als Wheatacre, Richard, Edyngdon, Wilts.	F. 19 Dyngeley.
1557	Batt, John, St. Thomas the Marter, Sarum.	37 Wrastley.
1554	Bayfforde, Gilbert, Wilton, Wilts.	F. 18 More.
1540	Baynard, Elizabeth, Chippenham, Wilts.	F. 15 Alenger.
1415	„ Philip, Lacham, Wilts. <i>Commission.</i>	32 Marche.
1522	„ Philipp, esq., Lacham, Wilts.	3 Ayloffé.
1501	„ Robert, esq., Lacock, Wilts.	3 Blamyr.
1536	„ Robert, esq., Lacoce, Wilts.	1 & 7 Crumwell.
1551	Baynarde, Henry, gent., Lacock, Wilts.	F. 35 Bucke.
1532	Baynam, Thomas, Michildeane, Gloucester ; Wilts.	20 Thower.
1548	Beynam, sir George, knt., Clerewell, etc., Gloucester ; Hereford ; Monmouth ; Wilts.	19 Populwell.
1422	Beele, John, St. Edward, Sarum.	53 Marche.
1481	Beauchamp, Richard, bishop of Salisbury.	4 Logge.
1508	„ sir Richard, knyght, lorde Seyntamande, Beds., Berks., Bucks., Hunts., Wilts., etc.	F. 2 Bennett.
1406	„ Sir Roger, knt., Fyssherton, Wilts ; Bletnesho, Bedford.	11 Marche.
1429	Beauchampe, Sir Walter, knt., Launyton, Wilts ; St. Bride, London.	12 Luffenam.
1457	„ William, lord Seyntamaund, Stapullauyngton, Wilts.	16 Stokton.
1531	Beche, Katerine, St. Thomas the martir, Sarum.	11 Thower.
1519	„ Robert, Wermynstre, Wilts.	21 Ayloffé.
1531	„ Steven St. Thomas the Martyr Sarum.	8 Thower.
1416	Bekot, John St. Thomas Sarum ; Schrevenham, Berks ; Southampton.	36 Marche.

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| 1537 | Becansawe, Gylbert, clerk, Newarke,
Leicester ; Ingoldmellys, Lincoln ;
Stanlake, Oxford ; Bradford, Wilts (?) | 8 Dyngeley. |
| 1416 (?) | Belle, Nicholas, St. Thomas, Salisbury | 36 Marche. |
| 1555 | Belton, Thomas, clerk, Brixston Deverell,
Wilts ; | 32 More. |
| 1517 | Benger, John, esquier, Stanes, Middle-
sex ; Hants ; Wilts. | 36 Holder. |
| 1524 | „ Richard, Alton, Wilts. | 29 Bodfelde. |
| 1543 | Benet, John, thelder, Warmyster, Wilts. | 26 Spert. |
| 1487 | Benett, Sir Richard, clerk, Codfford St.
Mary, Wilts | 2 Milles. |
| 1539 | „ Thomas, Tollard Riall, Wilts. | 14 Crumwell. |
| 1558 | „ Thomas, preyste, Chauntour
of Sarum ; Thesawrer of St.
Pawles, London. | F. 45 Noodes. |
| 1536 | Bergavenny, Sir George Nevill, knt.,
lord Burgavenny, Birling, Kent (pro-
perty in various counties) ? | 35 Hogen. |
| 1474 | Berkeley, sir Maurice, knt., Christ-
church, Twynham, Hants ; Dorset ;
Wilts. | 15 Wattys. |
| 1415 | Bernard, John, Lavynton Ep'i, Wilts. | 32 Marche. |
| 1439 | Bernewey, Wm., All Hallows, Hony-
lane, London ; Piriton, Wilts. | 27 Luffenam. |
| 1422 | Berughdon, William, Marlborough,
Wilts. | 55 Marche. |
| 1510 | Beynger, John, gent., Pewsey, Wilts ;
St. Sepulchre, London. | 36 Bennett. |
| 1465 | Bidston, Bydston, <i>formerly</i> Lye, Mar-
garet, Corsley, Wilts. | 8 Godyn. |
| 1502 | Biflete, John, gent., St. Thomas the
Marter, Sarum. | 11 Blamyr. |
| 1544 | Bigges, John, clerk, Canon Residensarye
of Sarum. | 7 Pynnyng. |

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| 1514 | Bingley, Byngley, William, St. Thos. the Martyr, Sarum. | 33 Fetiplace. |
| 1536 | Byrkhede, Mercy, St. Edmonde, Sarum. | 37 Hogen. |
| 1533 | Bricked, Thomas, St. Edmounde, Sarum. | 8 Hogen. |
| 1502 | Bisshop, Richard, Litiltundrew, Wilts. | 8 Blamyr. |
| 1384 | Bishopston, de Bisschopiston, John, clk., Chancellor and Canon of Chichester; Bisschopston, Wilts. | 1 Rous. |
| 1550 | Blackgrave, Heywarde [<i>formerly</i> Blakgrove?], Agnes, Highworth, Wilts. | 17 Coode. |
| 1504 | Blake, John, esquier, Netherwallop, Hants; Calne, Wilts. | 10 Holgrave. |
| 1538 | „ John, Deverellangbrige, Wilts. F. | 20 Dyngeley. |
| 1550 | „ als. Hurrell, Richard, Fyhell-dene, Wilts. | F. 28 Coode. |
| 1557 | „ Roger, esquier, Pynne Hilles, Wilts. | 48 Wrastley. |
| 1515 | Blansard, Robert, Devyse, Wilts. | 9 Holder. |
| 1499 | Blithe, John, bishop of Salisbury. | F. 39 Horne. |
| 1554 | Boddington, Cecyly, Foffunt, Wilts. | F. 18 More. |
| 1491 | Bokett, Wm., St. Tho. Martyr, Sarum; Wellowe, Southampton. | 2 Dogett. |
| 1493 | Bonde, Edward, Brymyll, Wilts. | 28 Dogett. |
| 1549 | Bonham, Anne, Hasulburye, Wilts. F. | 36 Populwell. |
| 1411 | „ John, Great Wychford, Wilts. | 23 Marche. |
| 1503 | Boneham, John, esquire, Hasilbury, Wilts. | 28 Blauyr. |
| 1530 | Bonville, lady Cecill, Marques Harrington and Bonvil, wife of Marques Dorsett, and after, of erle of Wiltshire, Asheley, Warwick; Cornwall; Devon; Sussex, etc. | 22 Jankyn. |
| 1470 | Bonyfaunt, Thomas, S. T. P., Westminster; London; preb. of Sarum. | 31 Godyn. |
| 1402 | Boor, John, clerk, canon of Sarum; Charminster, Dorset; Masham, etc., Yorks. | 2 Marche. |

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| 1504 | Borage, Henry, St. Martin, Sarum. | 15 | Holgrave. |
| 1502 | Bordon, William, Staunton, Wilts. | 18 | Blamyr. |
| 1500 | Bostok, John, clk., canon resid. of
Sarum. | 10 | Moone. |
| 1545 | Boston, William, Homyngham, Wilts.
This will null and void ; another proved
1546. | F. 5 | Alen.
24 Alen. |
| 1557 | Boswell, Mawde, Netherhaven, Wilts. | F. 53 | Wrastley. |
| 1530 | Bothe, Whiteacre als., Bathe, John,
Westbury under the playne, Wilts. | 2 | Thower. |
| 1497 | ABowthe, Thomas, Fisherton Anger,
Wilts. | F. 16 | Horne. |
| 1497 | Botley, John, Devizes, Wilts. | 15 | Horne. |
| 1557 | Bowton, Thomas, Sherencott, Wilts. | 15 | Wrastley. |
| 1495 | Braban, Richard, Westbury, Wilts ;
Calais. | 26 | Vox. |
| 1519 | Branche, William, Brokenboro', Wilts. | 21 | Ayloffé. |
| 1549 | Braworth, Gawyne, clk., St. Tho. the
Appostell, Sarum. | F. 1 | Coode. |
| 1537 | Braye, Gylberd, Wylton, Wilts. | 7 | Crumwell. |
| 1475 | Brent, Andrew, St. Edmund, Sarum. | 20 | Wattys. |
| 1474 | Brente, Margaret, St. Edmund, Sarum. | 19 | Wattys. |
| 1494 | „ William, Kevyll, Wilts. | 9 | Vox. |
| 1511 | Breerton, Roger, Mere, Wilts. | 6 | Fetiplace. |
| 1505 | Bruer, Harrison als., Richard, Fyssherton
Ancher, Wilts. | 29 | Holgrave. |
| 1509 | Brice, John, St. Mary, Sarum. | 21 | Bennett. |
| 1558 | Bridges, Bryges, Richard, knight, West
Shifforde, Berks ; Hants ; Somerset ;
Wilts. | F. 40 | Noodes. |
| 1503 | Brigges, Johane, St. Osmond, Sarum. | 30 | Blamyr. |
| 1491 ? | „ John, St. Edmund, Sarum. | 1 | Dogett. |
| 1543 | Brynde, Edmund, [South] Marston, Wilts. | F. 22 | Spert. |
| 1557 | Brynd, Johane, Marstun, Wilts. | 14 | Wrastley. |

1526	Broadgate, Brodgate, Thomas, St. Tho. Martir, Sarum; Kendale, West- morland.	12	Porch.
1524	Bromwiche, Bromwych, James, clk., cathedrals of Sarum and Hereford.	22	Bodfelde.
1548	Broke, Richard, esquire, Wesbery under the Plaine, Wilts.	F 22	Populwell.
1536	Brouncker, Bruncker, Robert, Milkesam, Wilts.	4	Crumwell.
1547	Browne, Elizabeth, St. Nicholas, Sarum.	3	Populwell.
1535	„ als. Clement, Mary, Tisbury, Wilts.	1	Crumwell.
1404	„ Broun, Stephen, New Sarum, intestate. <i>Acquittance</i> .	8	Marche.
1535	„ Clement als., William, Tisbury, Wilts.	1	Crumwell.
1557	Bruges, Sir John, knt., lorde Chandos (of Sudeley), Sudeley, Gloucester; Wilts.	16	Wrastley.
1548	Bryan, William, St. Edmunde, Sarum.	11	Populwell.
1558	„ Willyam, St. Marten, Sarum.	F. 20	Noodes.
1525	Bryme, John, clk., Savoy hospital, Lon- don; Melsham, Wilts.	5	Porch.
1494	Buckmode, Buckemode, John, St. Thomas the Martir, Sarum.	17	Vox.
1483	Bulkeley, Charles, Bromour, Hants; city of Salisbury.	7	Logge.
1550	Bulkley, Charles, gent., Burgat Hants; dioc. Sarum.	29	Coode.
1517	Bulstrode, Thomas, Herryll-stoke [Wilts?] Dowgate, etc., London.	36	Holder.
1492	Bundy, Thomas “ecclesia sancti Melori” [? dioc. Sarum].	17	Dogett.
1511	Burges als. Malter, Peter, St. Thomas Martyr, Sarum.	3	Fetiplace.

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- | | | | |
|------|---|---|-----------------|
| 1543 | „ | Thomas, Lye uppon Mendyppe,
Somerset ; Hatesbury, Wilts. | 25 Spert. |
| 1489 | | Burton, Johanne, Lokington, Wilts. | 32 Milles. |
| 1494 | „ | Thomas, Lokynton, Wilts. | 17 Vox. |
| 1521 | | Bury, sir George, clk., parson of Hynton
[Wilts ?] ; Craneford, Northants. | 22 Maynwar yng. |
| 1552 | | Bushell, Busshell, John, Marleboughe,
Wilts. | F. 28 Powell. |
| 1504 | | Butler, Buttler, John, Woodhall, par.
Watton, Herts ; Salterton, Wilts. | 17 Holgrave |
| 1402 | | Botyller, Sir Thomas, clk., canon of Lin-
coln aud Sarum. <i>Administration.</i> | 3 Marche. |
| 1491 | | Button, John the Elder, Alton Priors,
Wilts. | 4 Dogett. |
| 1524 | „ | John, Alton, Wilts ; Grey Freres,
London. | F. 20 Bodfelde |
| 1547 | „ | William, esquyre, Alton Pryers,
Wilts. | 49 Alen. |
| 1550 | | Buttrye, John, clk., Newton Tony, Wilts ;
Tichefeld, Hants ; died at London. | F. 18 Coode. |
| 1507 | | Bysse, Nicholas, St. Thomas the Martyr,
Sarum. | 31 Adeane. |
| 1557 | | Bythewey, Robert, Marleborough, Wilts. | F. 28 Wrastley. |

(To be continued). p 393

THE CHANDLERS OF WILTSHIRE.

The histories of old families are always more or less interesting, and the history and development of *George and Jane Chandler*, who, to escape the persecutions which were waged in years gone by against the Quakers (to which body they belonged), left their Wiltshire home in 1687 to find a refuge in America, are fraught with so much that is worthy of

note that we are induced to give a brief outline of the facts relating to them that have been brought under our notice. It is not quite clear from what part of Wiltshire the worthy couple and their family emigrated, but from a document dated about the time of their departure, which is still in existence (written in Latin) it would seem that their original home was "Greathodge," a place, we take it, somewhere in the Pewsey Vale, as the document recites that the said George Chandler of "Greathodge," and John Chandler of Oare, in the parish of Wilcot, became bound to Robert Pyle of Stanton Barnard for the payment of £20 10s. We mention this, as it may enable those who claim to be descendants of the family to trace its early history, and because it mentions another name (Pyle) whose family were long resident at Alton, and who must have been living in that locality upwards of 200 years ago.

Our present interest lies, however, with George and Jane Chandler, who with their seven children left Wiltshire in 1687, to seek a home amidst the wilds of America. In those days the voyage to America was a long and weary one; and to add to their distress—for they appear to have had but a small amount of personal property—the father died 'ere the ship reached its destination; and when the widow and her seven children landed on the western side of the Delaware river, at or near where Philadelphia now stands, the only place of shelter they could obtain was a cave. White neighbours were then few and far between: the inhabitants were principally composed of Indians, and the compassion of these poor barbarians for the widow and her seven children seems to have been so sincere that they tended them with every kindness, providing them with constant supplies of food such as the country then afforded. Subsequently the widow and family took up land and formed a settlement; and, as the children grew and multiplied, the spirit of enterprise which had characterised their parents began to develop.

In course of time they spread throughout the land—some engaging in one occupation, some in another, but the majority continuing in the farming industry in which they had been reared—until at the present day the descendants of George and Jane Chandler number upwards of three thousand worthy and useful citizens of the States which their ancestors had seen formed, and in which many of them are now holding high and honorable positions. An American paper, which was recently shewn to us, records the Bi-centennial Reunion of the family on the 14th day of September, 1887, in the grounds of Birmingham Park, West Chester, on the banks of the Brandywine River, Pennsylvania, as far as its members could be got together, and which was no easy matter, considering their number and the distances which separated them. Twelve hundred of them however assembled to celebrate the event. Amongst them were preachers, and doctors, and bankers, and farmers, and shopkeepers, and representatives of various occupations in life; and a touching scene it must have been as the vast concourse—fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins, all claiming one common parentage—joined heart and hand in doing honour to the memory of the founders of their family, and in singing that grand old "Pilgrims' Chorus" which can never be heard without emotion, and which in the present case must have been stirring in the extreme.

[To which branch of the Wiltshire Chandlers George and Jane Chandler and their descendants belong, it is at this remote period difficult to determine. They are most probably connected with the family of that name which for many years resided at Burbage, but how far the relationship extends to the Chandlers in other parts of the county we do not know. Mr. Chandler's ancestors (of Rowde), who are among the oldest residents of that name in Wiltshire, are traditionally reported to have come originally out of Gloucestershire—but that is long, long ago.]

NOTES ON SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

In Additional MS. No. 33,650, which, as the series has not so very long been accessible, may not be familiar to all our readers, are some notes and sketches made by the Rev. J. Skinner, 22 April, 1817, which you may perhaps be able to find a place for.

The drawings are :—View (print) of Salisbury Cathedral, shewing the tower at the west end.

“ 2. Bishop Roger, A.D. 1139, a tomb in Salisbury Cathedral of one of the Bishops of Old Sarum.”

“ 3. Bishop Jocelin, A.D. 1184, of Old Sarum, April 22. No. 5.”

“ No. 5. April 22. William, son of William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, 1250.”

“ No. 6. Lord Stourton's Tomb Salisbury Cathedral.”

“ Bishop de la Wyle, 1270.”

“ No. 7. Tombs in Salisbury Cathedral, April 22.”

“ Bishop Harman, 968.”

“ No. 9. Chorister Bishop Salisbury Cathedral ” (print)

“ No. 10. First Appearance of Old Sarum, April 22.”

“ No. 11. April 22. Sketch of Old Sarum at a distance.”

“ No. 12. Old Sarum.”

“ No. 13. Fragments of the outer wall of Old Sarum, measuring 33 feet. The facing freestone interior flint when perfect was 14 feet in thickness.”

The Journal, of which these are illustrations, says :—
1817. April 22. “ We were, however, up soon after six and went into the Cathedral. When prayers were over, I made sketches of some of the old monuments, viz., that of Bishop Jocelyn, who died A.D. 1184, Bishop Roger, who died A.D. 1139, the stone coffin or rather cist of Bishop

Herman, who died A.D. 968. Another of the same kind dated MXCIX. All these tombs, with some of the crosses, which I also sketched, were brought from Old Sarum. Those of William Longspee, Earl of Salisbury, who died 1226, and William, his son, who died 1250. The founder of the Cathedral, Bishop Poor and Bishop de Wyle, who died 1270, were probably the first placed in the new structure. It is observable that the two warriors are represented in chain mail. The father bears a long pointed shield and a long sword. The son also a pointed shield but of smaller dimensions, his legs are crossed, an indication of his having served in the Holy wars. The Longspees were, if I recollect aright, founders of Lacock Abbey. After breakfast the Clerk attended by appointment round this beautiful edifice, which I never visit without receiving fresh satisfaction, and I had leisure to bestow some time on the inscription which surrounds the tomb of Bishop Jocelyn, which was rendered more legible than it was in the morning by the assistance of the Clerk's hard brush, &c. Still after pouring over it best part of an hour, I could only make out as follows"

"Before we left the Clerk shewed us a description of the Cathedral, with good engravings of the monuments, &c., by William Dodsworth, recently published, which I shall endeavour to procure on my return home. At eleven we directed our steps to Old Sarum."

The drawing described as that of Lord Stourton's monument, represents the one now known as that of S. Osmund, just as it is at present.

There are many more views in Wiltshire in the other volumes of this most interesting series.

R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, F.S.A.

BYGONE DAYS.

(Continued from p. 311).

In the old days riding on the pillion was the usual mode of travel for females, and there was a side-saddle in the old house of ponderous make which was occasionally used. One day a lady on horseback, a yeoman's wife from a distant village, came by that way, and stopped awhile to rest and tell her troubles. She had found in her husband's coat-pocket an incriminating document, in the shape of a receipt for a small weekly payment which he had no business to have incurred, and the injured wife was hieing home to her parents in tearful indignation. However, the husband managed to make his peace, and fetched her home again before long.

It seems that a prudent and paternal "parish" was able to compel the marriage of certain young couples under certain circumstances, and we hear of one such forlorn pair on their wedding-day carrying a few big stones into their miserable cot by way of furniture; yet, even in those hard times, by dint of industry and thrift, they attained a considerable amount of prosperity. There was a hazy story of an ancestor, a generation or two back, who, to avoid the consequences of some youthful escapade, made off to Virginia, and on his return after a time the subject of "tobacco-hoeing" was always said to have been a tender point with him. What a history *may* be shrouded in these meagre details! A visit to the "small-pox house" to undergo the process of inoculation left memories of rambles in the fields around, gathering cowslips during convalescence, and more gruesome stories of the corpses of those who died there of the fell disease being dragged downstairs by the heels by an old woman, the sole guardian of the place.

Encounters with highwaymen must have been a fruitful topic in bygone days, and I often heard vague stories of one of these marauders who lived at Chapel Plaster, and had

some secret means of access to his abode; but the only distinct tale of the sort I can recall is a very slight one about a farmer riding home from Bath over Bannerdown, and seeing a suspicious-looking figure coming, like Bunyan's foul fiend, across the plain to meet him; but it came to nothing, for Squire Tonge's carriage of Lucknam coming up at the moment the farmer put spurs to his horse, and kept close behind till the danger was past.

What an irreparable loss it would be if the supernatural element had to be left out of all these old stories! I cannot remember half that was said about the "cunning woman" who lived at Corsham, and to whom people resorted for many miles round on questions of lost property, the interpretation of dreams, and so on.

Many a well-authenticated ghost story was told over and over again, with vague tales of lonely spots where "something had been seen." At the cross-roads called "Mag Arter's Grave" (it might have been McArthur) an elm and an ash tree were said to have grown from the body of a long-ago criminal, but I do not know that anything was ever "seen" just there. But who would dare deny that the old cavalier, "Sir William," was often to be seen riding on his gallant steed up and down the glades of the wood near the village—for had not little Sally Smith, who knew nothing about the story, actually held the gate open and stood back for him to pass through (he was so close), when lo and behold! he had vanished away?

A good deal of hidden treasure seems to have been discovered in those days by means of friendly ghosts who thumped, rapped, and even flashed lights, till the people could stand it no longer, and began to search. A figure was seen one night standing at the foot of the bed, and when courageously and ungrammatically asked, "Why do you trouble I?" passed away into a corner of the room in a flash of light, with the result that there, in the wall, money was found. Another

graphically told tale was of a poor woman whose husband nightly deserted her for the public-house. She had long been terrified by loud noises in the chimney-corner, till one night she ran to the "public" and begged her husband to come home at once and look into the matter. He took a pickaxe, and soon broke into a hole in the "backwall," from which the guineas came tumbling out in such numbers as to keep the finders up half the night counting them (perhaps they were not very good reckoners); and I must not omit what the story always ended up with, that they thought every moment the devil would come and fetch them away while they were doing it. I should prefer to believe that a benevolent ghost, pitying the poor woman's forlorn state, decided to create a diversion in her favour. For the information of those interested in ghostly rappings, I was told that an ear-witness described them by taking up a walking stick, or I think it was a yard-measure—and striking it smartly several times across an oak table.

Three "real ghost stories," short, but very precise in detail, were as follow:—A great uncle of mine went to visit his intended, and, as he drew near the house, saw her coming down the orchard path to meet him; but she turned aside and was gone, and he found on entering the house that the poor girl was on her death-bed in a fever from which she died in a few days. The S. P. R. would call this a "phantasm of the living." Perhaps the gift was in the family, as a sister of the previous seer came into the house one day and said, "How soon the waggons have got back from coalpit! Jack So-and-so (the boy who went with them) is out by the stable." But poor Jack had slipped under the horses and was killed just about the time my great-aunt said she saw him at home. The third was similar, and happened to a relative. Walking round the premises one Sunday morning, he looked over the low hedge and saw a man whom he well knew, apparently pulling up turnips in his allotment, or at any rate stooping over them.

When wished "Good morning" he did not answer; still, there was nothing very extraordinary about it all, only the man had dropped down dead in Bath the day before, the news of which awaited the seer on his return to the house. Of course there may have been room for mistake in each case, but these stories were always wound up with a solemn declaration of the high integrity and truthfulness of the ghost-seers themselves.

Many more scraps of talk and stray allusions would be most interesting if they had been gathered up at the time. There was a family of the name of Bull, whose exploits were often dwelt upon, but who seem to have belonged to the generation before my grandparents' time. They had a coat-of-arms in accordance with their surname, and four of their sons were called Hector, Michael, Paris, and Bob. Surely a family with such names must have had a history. Another son, the redoubtable Tom Bull, went to foreign parts, and used to relate that, on his return, as he passed through London, with his pocket full of guineas and lace ruffles on his wrists, "Great Paul" was tolling for George the Second.

Historical events were not forgotten. The "glorious 1st of June" always recalled Lord Howe's victory in 1794; and the visit of the allied Sovereigns to England in 1814 seems to have been thought a good deal of. A little nearer our own time, the doings of Henry Hunt of Chisenbury excited great interest, but more, I think, for personal reasons than anything else. "Orator" Hunt seems to have been a sort of mixture of a dashing gentleman and a Radical stump speaker. He was no doubt well known in Devizes, where we see him taking an orange from the black hand of a collier to suck during an harangue, and anon complaining that his lawyer had sent him in a bill "as long as one of 'David's Psalms'". A long term of imprisonment in Ilchester Jail would seem to have ended Hunt's career.

Kossuth and the Duke of Wellington bring us down to modern times, and I have reached the end of my tether.

Among my own earliest recollections are the name of the Hungarian patriot, and the death of the great Duke, when my grandmother, ever a loyal subject, tied a bit of crape to the mast of my toy ship. And I may also mention getting a glimpse of John Britton as he was attending an Archæological Meeting at Warminster, not long before his death, which took place in 1857.

In glancing back over these pages many scraps of sayings and ditties recur to the memory with the unceasing regret that more effort was not made at the time to treasure up many valuable records of the past. Anecdotes of the old town of Malmesbury were most frequent, where the watchman used to go about the streets announcing the hour with such cries as "Five o'clock and a starlight morning," and where a "wag" would send round the crier, who after the usual flourishing preamble bringing all the women to the doors, would announce that "The woman who doth not knit a knot in the end of her thread is not sure of the first stitch," after which he would beat a hasty retreat from their wrath and missiles.

Another and truly delightful old-time picture is conjured up in the lines :—

"And if she gets a flowery gown,
Must have it made short-waist, sir."

In speaking of the Child family (page 251) I forbore to mention the runaway marriage in 1782, at Gretna Green, of the 10th Earl of Westmoreland and Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Robert Child, of Temple Bar and Osterly Park, Middlesex. The story has been worn thread-bare in magazine and newspaper literature, and at the time of the demolition of Temple Bar one could hardly take up a periodical without seeing an account of this romantic elopement, while at this moment a daily paper of current date lies before me, where the old story crops up again in somebody else's reminiscences. But truly it was a gallant race for a wife (who was an heiress too) and the interest grows breathless as we see the fugitive pair nearing

the Scottish border, with the indignant father close behind. In my grandmother's version of the story, "Sir John Fielding's men," or the "Bow Street runners," were always spoken of as being with Mr. Child in the pursuit. However, the bride was won, and her father's wealth in time came to her eldest daughter, Sarah, Countess of Jersey, who was long the head of Child's Bank, and a celebrated leader of society.

Contemporary with this *grande dame* was another Sarah Child, a distant and humble offshoot of the same old stock, living out her quiet uneventful life of nearly 90 years in the old house at Castle Combe, where she was born in the "three sevens," and where she died in 1866.

Blind, like her father, for many years, she bore her affliction with patience, and was generally quite lively and chatty in contrast to her brother Thomas, my last great uncle, a tall, spare, silent man, who, if he had any memories of the past rarely imparted them to anyone else. There they both lie, near their forefathers, several of whom rest in the old church of Castle Combe—yeoman, clothier, gentleman—according to the monuments setting forth their epitaphs. At the foot of one of the tablets is a small shield, bearing a chevron engrailed ermine between three eagles, each gorget with a ducal coronet or ; crest, an eagle rising, gorget, holding an adder in his beak.

One more scrap of ancient history, which I have never seen in print, though it may have been so recorded, was to the effect that a Sir Francis Child, second Lord Mayor of the name, dying in 1740, after a very short illness, left by "verbal will, £50,000, to his sweetheart, Miss Ferrers, but who she was or whether the bequest held good I have no knowledge.

I cannot close without a few words *in memoriam* of those two departed ones who have inspired these pages. The latter half of their lives was spent away from the scenes of youth upon which they loved to dwell. At Warminster, Richard Alexander Jones and Hester his wife may even yet be remem-

bered as fit types of a past generation. His quick, keen "ad rem," and his favourite motto, "Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re," with the emphasis on the "fortiter," may not perhaps be quite forgotten in a locality where he was esteemed by most and beloved by many.

M. E. L.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

Continued from p. 304.

VOLUME XIII, 1743.

Sheriff for the year, John Hippeley of Stanton, Esq.

Jan.—Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Griffith Scurlock, to Bronston Gifford, Wilts.

John Rogers, M.A., the Rectory of Brinton-Diverel, with the Vic. of Warminster.

Feb.—Bankrupt :—Samuel Turton of Marlborough, Ironmonger.

April.—Col. Wm. Elliott, Member for Calne, made one of His Majesty's Equeries.

April.—Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of Salisbury, appointed High Almoner in room of the late Archbishop of York.

May.—Mr. Jas. Sparrow appointed Rector of Broughton Giffard.

Rev. Mr. Chas. Moss appointed Rector of Compton Bassett.

May 31.—Mr. White, of Calne, m. to Miss Sheppard, with £10,000.

June 22.—Died : Mr. Gale, a farmer of Wilts, worth £8,000.

June.—Sir John Rushout, Bart., appointed High Steward of Malmsbury.

July.—A Grant passed the Great Seal to Rich. Brooks, of the Devizes, Clothier, for his new invention of a machine for manufacturing wool, yarn and woollen cloth.

- July 20.*— — Bridgman, Esq., m. to Miss Popham, daughter of Edw. Popham, Member for Wilts.
- Aug. 1.*—Died : Dr. Prat, near Calne.
- Aug. 17.*—Died : Cornelius Pitts, Esq., possess'd of £20,000 a year, in Wilts.
- Sept. 7.*—The wife of John Crawley, Esq., Representative for Marlborough, delivered of a son and heir.
- Sept.*—Bankrupt : Thomas Bury, late of New Sarum, Innholder.
- Nov. 12.*—The sum of £40, collected at Trowbridge, Wilts, was paid Mr. Hart, in Fleet Street, for the sufferers at Crediton (a great fire took place there in August, consuming 1000 houses, etc., etc.)
- Nov. 30.*—The wife of John Stone, of Badbury, Esq., was delivered of a son and heir.
- Dec. 8.*—Mr. Tuck, of Chippenham, m. to Miss Drew, one of the co-heiresses of the late Sir Harry Drew, with £5,000.

VOLUME XIV, 1744.

Sheriff appointed for the year, John Walters of Titherly, Esq.

- Jan. 6.*—The wife of Francis Eyles, Esq., son of Sir John Eyles, Bart., delivered of a daughter.
- Jan. 19.*—Died : The Lady Elizabeth Harris, widow of James Harris, of Salisbury, Esq., daughter of Anthony second Earl of Shaftesbury.
- Jan.*—Bankrupt : Peter Bayly, of Melksham, Grocer.
- Feb.*—His Majesty in Council appointed Fulk Greville, of Newton Toney, Esq., Sheriff of Wilts.
- Jan. 28.*—Died : Mr. Joseph Eyles, son of the late Sir Joseph.
- Feb. 10.*—Died : James Stone, of Bradbury, Esq.
- Feb.*—Mr. John Nairne, appointed Chaplain of Hindon.
Richard Hipplesley, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rect. of Stow in the Wold, Gloucestershire, and Stanton-Fitzwarren, Wilts.

Feb., March and April.—Bankrupts: John Hawksby, of Devizes, Linen Draper.

Wm. Chamberlaine, late of Marlborough, Malster.

May 28.—Henry Calthorpe, Esq., Member for Hindon, created Knight of the Bath.

June—Extract of a letter from a Gentleman on board the *Martin*, Capt. Deal, in York River, Virginia, to his Mother in Bristol, dated April 16, 1744 :—"About three weeks after our departure from Lundy, one of our servants, who had been sold for a boy, by the name of George Smith, was suspected by our Mate to be a girl; and upon search was found to be so. She then declared her name to be Mary Smith, and that her father was a merchant of Devizes; who, dying when she was 12 years old, as her mother did soon after, left her with an estate of £56 per ann. free land, to the care of an aunt; who, mortgaging the estate, squandered the money, and on her death committed her to the care of two trustees, who gave her five guineas and told her she had nothing left, and must seek her fortune. Being friendless, and not getting service, she soon spent all, and was forc'd to sell her earrings to buy cloaths, which she chose should be boys. Thus habited she liv'd three-quarters of a year with a Taylor near Bath, and afterwards in London two years, with one that lets out coaches to hire, where her whole business was to rub horses heels, and clean coaches; she then travell'd to Bristol, and applied herself to a lawyer in Broad Street, who said that if he had money there was no doubt of recovering the estate; but not able to raise any, she sold herself a servant, under the name of George Smith, and was three weeks in Bridewell before she sailed. She was educated at a Boarding School in the Square in Bristol till she was 10 years old; and accordingly her be-

haviour was modest and decent. After this discovery her condition was much alter'd for the better. We all contributed to new rig her. My morning gown made her a gown and petticoat ; some of my white shirts were converted into shifts, caps and handkerchiefs ; she had a cabin provided for her, and is now at Col. Braxton's, the merchant to whom the ship is consigned, who takes great care of her and intends to write to the owners to make the proper enquiries about her, in order to the recovery of her estate, and punishing those who have defrauded her. She says she believes that her father was concerned in a ship with the late Mr. Thomas Martin, of Lewin's Mead, Bristol."

June.—John Tomkinson, M.A., has a Dispensation to hold the Vic. of Morden, Dorsetshire, with Sinterbonne Stoke, Wilts.

July 12.—John Blackball, of London, Esq., m. to Miss Eliz. Goodwin of Salisbury.

Sept.—Bankrupt : Nich. Pearse, of Widenham Mill, Wilts, Clothier.

Oct.—Algernon Frampton, M.A., presented to the Rectory of Tokenham, Wilts.

Dec.—Sir Jas. Hind Cotton elected M.P. for Marlbro', a place, rechose.

VOLUME XV, 1745.

Sheriff appointed for the year, Walter Long, of Sarum, Esq.

March 19.—His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several Acts, amongst which we find—Three more Acts for repairing roads in Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire.

March 11.—Died : Sir John Eyles, alderman of Bridge ward, father of the city, and one of the Postmasters General. He was member for Chippenham in three parliaments, elected for London 1727, and was one of

the Commissioners of Forfeitures, and sub-governor of the S. Sea Company.

March.—Bankrupt : John Gillespie, of Caln, Chapman.

April.—Bankrupt :—Giles Shurmer, of the Devizes, Woolstapler.

June 25.—A cause was try'd at Guildhall, before L. C. Justice Willes, in which Mr. Lockman was plaintiff, and the owners of the Salisbury coach defendants. The plaintiff's portmanteau was lost from the coach ; after a short hearing the jury found a verdict for him.

July.—Bankrupt : Pet. Temple, of Bishop-strow, Clothier.

Aug. 22.—Stanes Chamberlayne, of Prince-thorpe, Warwickshire, Esq., m. to Miss Smith, of West Kennet.

Aug.—Mr. Joseph Rolt, Rector of Bromham, appointed Chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Aug.—Bankrupts : Betty Chanter, of Corsham, Clothier.
John Sealy, of Wilton, Clothier.

(To be continued).

The Battle of Ethandune (p 317).—In the September Number you insert a paragraph relative to the decisive battle in which Alfred defeated the Danes. Sir R. C. Hoare fixes it to have been fought at Edington near Westbury ; and Bratton Castle as the fortification to which the Danes retreated. But this Camp is to the west of Edington, and it is not likely that the Danes should have retreated in the direction in which the King advanced to attack them.

I am strongly of opinion that the account of this battle, recorded in the third volume of the *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, which fixes the site of the engagement near Yatton, about five miles to the N. W. of Chippenham, and the Camp to which the Danes retreated as Bury Wood, in the parish of Colerne, is the true account.

for whom they voted, but not a word about politics or which of the candidates was Whig or Tory.

On the last page we have the result :—

Howe	Hide	Ernly	Ash
1763	1715	1430	1435

And a Note to the effect that “the Three last names (in the list of voters) Edward Mattrevers, John Cray and Walter Rabberts, the Clerks that took the Poll had omitted the names of the places where their lands lie.”

Then follows a humble apology—“If there be any errors or mistakes in either Names or Places we hope the Freeholders will excuse it ; for it is as True as we could have it from the Clerks that took the Poll,” which brings us to “Finis.”

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1735, I find :—“Sept. 5, died the Relict of Sir Richard Howe, of Wishford, Wilts”; and another entry in 1734 announces the marriage of a Mr. Wyndham, to one of the daughters of Joseph Wyndham Ashe, member for Downton, Wilts. Among the voters is the name of Sir James Ash, of Downton (who may have been the father of the candidate), also the name of Ernle, of Damerham and Bedwin. Robert Hide would doubtless belong to the Dinton family.

The interest naturally lies in the tracing of names and families from these 3,000 loyal subjects of Queen Anne, living in a glorious, but little known, period of English history.

There is ample evidence that the apology was not unwarranted, though many apparent errors may be due to the usual free-and-easy spelling of the time : for instance, from Stratton St. Margaret we have John Coblon and William Copland, and after a list of voters from Atford, come two from Atworth.

In looking up the Yatton Keynell batch, I find them 20 in number, equally divided between Church Eaton and Easton Kennell, but there is no evidence as far as I can discover, of a vote being recorded twice, though there is a suspicious look

about John Rainsberry and John Sainsberry, both of Eastcott. There are several Sirs, and one the Hon. Ro. Bertie, Esq., of Littleton Pannell, many Esquires, Rectors, Vicars and Clerks, and a Doctor or two, but only one candid fellow announced his trade, Ric. Shepherd of Awborn, shoemaker, or was he the only tradesman ?

Among the more uncommon names are Thomas Phetiplace, Esq., Beanacre ; Head Clerdne, Cricklade ; Labany Bayly, Chiselton ; Posthumus Fenell, Hilperton ; Thomas Violet, Swinden ; Trustrum Brudge, Norton Bavant, and Robert Slaymaker, Ramsbury.

The names of the parishes are an interesting study. I can manage to identify Culern, Hard in Hemish and Milsom ; but Aisey, Chavern, Cunck, Filams, Kee, Labsell, Lissell, Nind, Richardson, and Tragout, would perhaps floor most people.

MARY E. LIGHT.

[The above-mentioned Poll-Book is so remarkable a find that we purpose making more particular mention of it in our next number. We shall be glad to hear whether any other copy of the document is still in existence, and also the reasons for which it was printed, as we believe the election was not appealed against.—ED. *W. N. & Q.*]

Snail Broth (p. 315).—In the neighbourhood of Swindon, Wilts, it is a common thing to see men snail hunting in the road-side hedges—filling sacks with the dainty mollusc, for which they find a ready market in the town, where the snail is regarded as a delicacy. One man has told me he remembers some 30 years ago a doctor ordering snails, stewed, as a strengthening medicine after scarlet fever. The process generally adopted for cooking them is to put them on a hot iron, and when the shell is crumbled to pieces the snail is ready to eat. The *Spectator* published an interesting discussion on this subject a few months ago. T. S. M.

Queries.

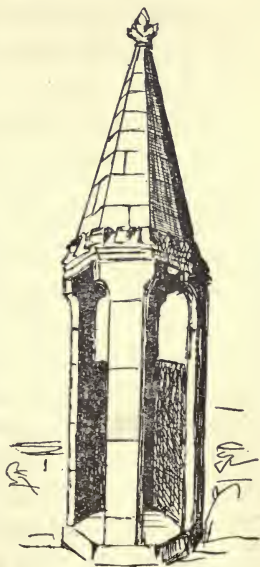
Blunsdon House.—The *Topographer*, Vol. I (1789) contains the following information as to this residence :—

It was granted by Henry VII. (1 reg.) to Giles Bridges, Esq., father of John, first Lord Chandois. This is the place meant, no doubt, by Leland in the following passage :—" Mr. Bridges auncient house is " Cowberle. His house caullid ——— longid onto one Ferrares at- " taincted for cumming with King Richard the IIIId. onto the felde of " Bosworth, and so it was given to Bridges" (Lel. Itin. vi, f. 76). It was one of the houses inhabited by John, Lord Chandois, at his death. It continued with his descendants for some generations. There is a case in Lord Coke's reports concerning it.

Cannot these details be supplemented by further evidence of later ownership ?

JOHN DYKE.

Ecclesiastical Memorials in Private Hands.—At Biddestone, near Chippenham, there have been two churches dedicated to St. Peter. The first became a ruin about the time of the Restoration. The second (the date of erection of which is unknown) was pulled down in 1840, when the Bell Turret was presented to Mr. Poulett-Scrope, and placed by him in the grounds of the Manor-house at Castle Combe, where it still stands. The present owner, Mr. E. C. Lowndes, has kindly furnished a sketch of it, which I send you ; in the hope that it may stimulate inquiry, and lead to the record of many other ecclesiastical memorials which have become secularised in a similar manner.



M. K. D.

Chapman of Tetbury.—John Hawkins of Ashton Keynes married (before the Justices, 19 Nov., 1655), Alice daughter of Nevill Maskelyne, of Purton, esq., and had issue:—

- (1). Joanna, n. 27 April, baptd. 31 May, 1660; mard. 1st, 26 April, 1683, Jasper Chapman of Stratton, co. Glouc.; and 2nd, 17 Sept., 1717, Edward Foyell of Somerford Kaynes, widower. Joanna Chapman, her daughter and heiress by her first husband, married Thomas Master, of the Abbey, Cirencester, son of Thomas Master of Cirencester by Elizabeth Driver, daughter and heir of John Driver of Aston, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Chapman of Tetbury.
- (2). Anne Hawkins, married 13 Oct., 1688, Henry Chapman.
- (3). Alice Hawkins, married 18 June, 1689, Tobby Chapman.
- (4). Mary Hawkins, twin with Joan, married 27 Dec., 1683, Thomas Warner of Pinknoll.
- (5). Elizabeth Hawkins, n. 14, baptd. 16 March, 1664-5, married Richard Coxe of the Lye in Ashton Kaynes, by whom she had issue John Coxe, ancestor of the Hip-pesley Coxes, Richard Coxe, Nevill Coxe and William Coxe.

I should be obliged for any information as to the above family of Chapman, their ancestors, arms and descendants.

The will of "Alice Hawkins of Ashton Keynes, co. Wilts, widow," was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 15 May, 1711, by her executrix, and is registered in Book "Young" fo. 107. By it she gives, to my three daughters, Joanna, wife to Jasper Chapman, esq., Anne Chapman, widow, and Elizabeth Cocks, widow, 40*l* a piece. To my daughter Mary Warner, wife of Thomas Warner, esq., 40*l*. to her separate use. To my said four daughters 20*l*. more apiece on condition that they release their claim to the goods now in the house of my daughter, Mrs. Alice Chapman, widow, wherein I now dwell. To the poor of Ashton Keynes 100*l*., half the interest among the poor of the said parish "that are not upon the weekly

collection," the other half to apprentice a boy or girl. To my two sisters, Mrs. Annie Wallis, widow, and Mrs. Catherine Parker [of Lushill], one broad piece of gold apiece. To Mrs. Jane Gwinnett, Mrs. Anne Collett, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gwinnett, daughters of Mr. Isaac Gwinnett, of Ashton Keynes, clk., one guinea each. Bequests to servants. Daughter, Mrs. Alice Chapman, of Ashton Keynes aforesaid, widow, sole executrix, and residuary legatee. Dated, 5 March, 1710-11. Witnesses, Isaac Gwinnett, John Sayer, and Elizabeth Ficknes.

I should also be glad of an explanation of the expression in the above will "not upon the weekly collection." The following note from the Churchwardens' book of Ashton Keynes may throw light on it :—

"Mrs. Alice Hawkins, widow, deceased, did by her last will (dated as above) give the sum of 100*l.* unto the *second poor* of the Parish of Ashton Keynes, one half of the interest whereof was to be distributed amongst the *second poor* yearly, and the other half to be employed to the placing out apprentices ; which sum of money hath long since been laid out in the purchase of two grounds called by the name of Stratlands, situate in the Parish of Somerford Keynes". A. K.

Oak Apple Day.—Wiltshire school-children wear oak apples and leaves on May 29th, up till 12 o'clock, when they throw them down, and in place of them deck themselves with ash ; some say the ash leaf must be "even-ash"—*i.e.*, the leaf must have the same number of leaflets on the two sides of the leaf-stalk. What is the origin of the custom ?

Samborne Family.—The oldest branch of this family, according to the Herald's visitations, is situate in Berkshire.

1. WILLIAM SAMBOURNE, married daughter and heir of Sir Wm. Lushill, Kt., of Wilts, and had :
2. WILLIAM SAMBOURNE, married daughter and heir of Thomas Drew, of Wilts, and had :

3. DREW SAMBOURNE, Patron of Hinton Blewitt, Somerset, in 1490; married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Crecklade, of Studleigh, in Wilts.

In 1632, John Samborne (born 1620) and William Samborne (born 1622) emigrated from London to America. They were the children of Anne Bachiler and another, whose christian name is wanted. Their maternal grandfather, the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, was born in 1560; took his B.A., at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1586; and was Rector of Wherwell, Hants, from 1588 to 1605. The first record of his daughter Anne is in 1631, when she was granted leave to go to Flushing, "xxv Junii 1631, Ann Sanburn, aged 30 years, widowe resident in ye Strand, vrss Vlishing (Q. R. Mel. 560-22)."

An American gentleman who is compiling a history of the family, would be glad to have answers to the following questions:—

1. Is there any trace or likelihood of the family name having been derived from the tything of Sambourne, in the parish of Warminster?
2. Who were Sir Wm. Lushill, Thos. Drew and Thos. Crecklade?
3. Who was the husband of Anne Samborne, and where did he reside?
4. Can anyone supply instances of this name in Wiltshire?

Smith Family.—Thomas Benet, of Salthrop, co. Wilts, esq., only son and heir of Sir Thomas Benet, judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, married Martha, eldest daughter of John Smith, of Tedworth, co. Hants. She died at Salthrop, Friday, 11 May, and was buried at Wroughton, Monday, 14 May, 1694: funeral certificate in the College of Arms.

Edmond Richmond *alias* Webbe, of Rodbourne Cheney, a Colonel in the Army, M.P. for Cricklade in six Parliaments from 1679 to 1698, &c., married firstly Jane Smith, daughter of John Smith, of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, and afterwards

of Tedworth, co. Hants. The licence for the marriage (Bishop of London), is dated 31 January, 1661-2, to marry at St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf. She died 22 April, 1669, and was buried at Rodbourne.

Was the above family of Smith connected with those of the name at Corsham or at Tockenham? Any information as to the three families, if three there were, would be welcome.

T. P.

SOME QUAIN T EPITAPHS.

Scattered up and down in the Village-churchyards of Wiltshire are to be found many curious instances of how our forefathers delighted to honour their dead. My commonplace book supplies me with two at least worth reading in these pages, and I hope that they may be added to. Some of the inscriptions, notably those in Wylve churchyard, are ludicrously eulogistic.

The following is from Wylve Churchyard to John Wilkins, who died 2nd July, 1775:—

“The great, vain polished marble raise
To those who seldom merit praise;
But here the widow and the friend
A man of real worth commend;
The neighbour whose calm peaceful life
Gave no disturbance, made no strife;
The husband, the relation dear,
The Christian pious and sincere,
A character so fair and true,
None but the virtuous will pursue,
Who, at the last dread trumpet sound,
Shall rise and be with glory crowned.”

Here is another from Dinton in memory of one Earthe:—

“From Earthe we came, to Earthe we must return,
Witness the Earthe that lies within this Urne.
Begott by Earthe borne also of Earthe's wombe,
74 years lived Earthe, now Earthe's his tombe,
In Earthe Earthe's body lies under this stone,
But from this Earthe to heaven Earthe's soul is gone.”

ROGER EARTHE ARMIGIR,

3rd Ap., 1634.

J.

Townsend Andrews.—I should be glad of information as to this or these persons; the only notes I have are—mention of him in the Will of his grandfather, John Townsend, citizen and soap-maker of London, who has property in Chippenham, Langley Burrell, Bremhill and Bromham, dated Nov. 27, 1721, pr'd. Feb. 11, 1724-5,—one of the Trustees mentioned in the Will of Edward Richmond Nicholas, of Devizes, where he is called Esq., dated June 9, 1767, pr'd. July 10, 1770: in one of its codicils, March 10, 1770, he is called "late Esquire, now Clerk"—and a signature in Seend Churchwardens' Book in 1754.

*Townsend Andrews*¹

"Scrope's Pyt" and "Terra de Scrop" in Purton.—The mention of the name of Scrope in two Records, dealing with quite distinct periods, affords some probability that this family possessed an ancient interest in the parish. No further evidence in support of this theory is yet forthcoming, and no clue can be obtained from the Assessment Roll of Tithes of 1838, wherein the field names are all mentioned. Can any reader throw any light on this matter?

Ellum and Helming.—Whence are these words derived? "Making ellums" is making bundles of straw for thatch. "Helming straw" is straightening it for thatching purposes. The H is doubtful. Is there any connection with haulm, a stalk, A. S. Healm, Culmus (Gr. Kalamos), culminate column? E. S. B.

Cholderton House, Wilts.

¹ Traced by Mr. E. Kite from the Seend Churchwardens' Book.

Replies.

Gauntlett Family and Early Tobacco Pipes (pp. 128, 232, 281, 328).—I have a little information respecting the Gauntletts that may be useful.

There was an Emanuel Gauntlett of New Sarum, whose will was proved 20th June, 1653 (P.C.C. Brent. fo. 289). Unfortunately I have only these details of him, for certain, but from other sources he was probably identical with an Emanuel Gauntlett of New Sarum, a 'silksman', who married Mary, daughter of John Ray of New Sarum, by whom he had John Gauntlett, Mary Gauntlett, who married Thomas Huscott, and Ann Gauntlett. John Gauntlett seems to have been buried at Netherhampton 1672, with his wife and daughter, both named Margaret (see Hoare's Wilts, III, p. 65).

Emanuel Gauntlett, probably, was also father of William Gauntlett, who was buried at Netherhampton 1690, leaving by his wife Margery (d. 1687), two daughters, Susanna, who married Robert Fry of Bruton, Somerset, and Elizabeth, who married Rev. James Cobham of Patney, Wilts, and also a son John Gauntlett (d. 1719), who left by his wife Margaret (d. 1674) two daughters, Catherine (d. 1672) and Margaret (d. 1678).

The name Gauntlett was continued as a Christian name in the family of the above-named Robert Fry for some two or three generations.

I do not wish to vouch for the correctness of the above information concerning the Gauntletts, as I confess I have not worked up their pedigree: perhaps some one else has.

E. A. FRY.

Birmingham.

Trustees of Phillipp, Earl of Pembroke (continued from p. 328).—The original will of this last-named William is preserved at Somerset House, Dioc. Sarum, reg. No. 62.

Aug. 29, 1637. I William Norden of Roud, co. Wilts, gentleman, to be buried Chancell of Roud. Church of Roud, 10s. Poor of same parish, 40s. Mr. Richards, 10s. My sister Webb, 20s. ; each of her children 20s. apiece. Sister Hedges, 53s. 4d., to be paid 13s. 4d. per quarter during her life. Her children 20s. apiece ; herself for the present, 20s. Son John, 100*l.*, to be paid within two years after my decease, and if he have not a lease of Weeck livinge, now in the occupacion of John Hawkins, to be graunted by Sir Edward Hungerfford for three lives, then my will is that my son John shall have 100*l.* more, to be paid him as afforesaid. I give unto my grandchild, William Marsslyn, 10*l.*, to be paid him when he comes to the adge of one and twenty years. Item, I give unto Edward Hiscockes, John Smith, John Oxey, Robert Barbor, and John Steevens, 10s. apiece ; to each of my now servants, 5s. apiece. Thomas Parsons, 5s. Mary, my wiffe, my whole farm of Roud during her life, and also that she shall enjoy all my goods and cattels, or the full value of them, unto my executor, except one half of the plate, which I give to my son John. Lastly, I do ordain my son Richard to be my whole and sole executor of this my last will ; also my will and desire is that all my rents at Baddbery and Kynnett, and the rent of my parsonage and the profitts of my farms, to go towards the payment of my debts for two years, allowing my wife and my son John sufficient means out of it. Lastly, I doe desire my brother in lawe, Richard Libbe, Esq., my brother Henry Hawkins, my faithful friend William Payne, my loving friend William Waite, and my faithful friend Giles Hungerford, to be my overseers of, &c., 20s. apiece. In case of difficulty between executor, and wife and son, two of said overseers to decide. (Signed) William Norden. Witness, Mari Norden, William Payne, Daniel White, Edward Michell. Proved at Devizes, May 15, 1638.

Annexed to his will is an "Inventorie had and taken ye ij daye of December", by John Hitchcock, Esq., and Richard Callowe, Gentleman, of all goods and chattels of William

Norden of Rowde, Gent., deceased, . . . total, 779*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

Further information may be found in the *State Papers (Domestic)* as to this William:—1613, January. Bill in Court of Exchequer by Attorney-General Hobart against William Norden, Edward Baynton, Robert Flower, and others, for intrusion into the right of common of pasture grounds of Rowde Hill, belonging to the Crown, as part of the forest of Melksham, *alias* Blackmore, co. Wilts. His wife Mary was the eldest daughter of Richard Lybbe of Hardwick, in the parish of Whitchurch, co. Oxford (will dated 1st May, 1598; proved 23rd Oct. 1599), “e domesticis Marie Regine sewar”, by his wife Joan, daughter to John Coker of Chekendon, co. Oxford (will as “of Hardwick, widow,” dated 31st October 1612; proved 18th May 1614); granddaughter of Richard Libbe of Hardwick, Esq. (will dated 7th Oct. 1527; proved 7th February 1527-8), by Bridgett, daughter to William Justice (his will as “of Reading, the elder,” dated 18th February; proved 21st March 1520-1) and great-granddaughter of Richard Libbe of Tavistock, co. Devon (will dated 30th July 1504), by Joan his wife, remarried to Nicholas Yeo of Heanton, co. Devon, esq. She was unmarried at the date of her father’s will (1598), who gave her 100*l.* to be paid a month after marriage, and 100*l.* more if she married with mother’s consent, and “my chaine girdle with bosses of pearle, and a flower thereto”. In her mother’s will (1612), “Item, I give to either of the two eldest sons of William Norden and of Mary his wife, my eldest daughter, xx*li.* apiece.”

Jane Norden, only daughter of William Norden and Mary (Libbe) his wife, married in 1629, apparently at Lydiard Millicent, Nevill, son and heir of Edmund Maskelyne of Purton, Gent. She had issue by him William Maskelyne, baptised 11th July 1631, a merchant in London, married Jane, daughter of Richard Best, and left issue: Bridgett, baptised June 29th, 1632, buried 13th September, 1633; and Robert, baptised 30th

July 1633, buried 16th Sept. 1634. She herself died and was buried at Roude, as mentioned above, in 1633.

(To be continued.)

Chained Books in Churches (p. 320).—In your September number of “Notes and Queries” G. P. F. asks in what other Wiltshire Churches besides that of Westbury, there are *Chained Books*. It may interest him to know that in the Parish Church of Great Durnford, Wilts, there is an imperfect copy of John Jewel, Bishop of Sarum’s “Defence of the Apologie of the Church.” It is kept in a wooden chest in the Nave, having a chain attached, and in the chancel there is a *double lectern*, to which it may have originally been attached. This is mentioned in a book by William Blades, the distinguished bibliographer, entitled “Books in Chains.” Bishop Jewel’s works were published about 1562.

The folio edition of Erasmus’s Paraphrase was published about 1548, and was one of the books ordered by Edward VI, with the “boke of the whole Bible of the largest volume in English”, to be “sette up in some convenient place within the churchc.”

DALYMIC.

Wiltshire Members of the Long Parliament (pp. 273 and 329).—John Francklin, M.P. for Marlborough, was probably connected with the family of that name who owned the parsonage of Wroughton, and are buried in the chancel there. The following will relates to the Sherston family:—

Nov. 5, 1619, 17 James. John Francklyn of Greate Sherston, co. Wilts, yeoman. Poor of Sherston and of Ogborne St. Andrew, 20s. each. Every servant, 12*d.* Well-beloved wife Christian, bedsteads in my house at Willesley, a moiety of my plate, linnen, and napery, &c., excepting all the beds, curtains, bolsters, &c., usually remaining and being in my best chamber, and most commonly used for the entertainment of the Earl of Hertford his officers. To said wife the

executors yere of and in my coppiehold tenement and twoe yarde landes in Wellesley aforesaid. She to allow necessary maintenance to so many of my children as are now remaining at home with me till they have received their several portions. Son Richard Franckline, 20s. Son John the residue of my plate, &c., remaining in my dwellinghouse in Sherston aforesaid, except all bedsteads, cupboards, formes, stools, &c., all which bedding and implements I give to Philipp Franklynne, gent., my brother, and unto my brother-in-law, Ferdinando Parry, gent., and unto my kinsman, Thomas Hayes, gent., to be used about the farme house for the entertainment of the said Earl his officers, untill such time as the said farm shall come to my son Richard, and then to remain to him and his heirs male. To my son Philipp Francklyn, 50*l.*, as soon as it can be raised out of trust estate. Daughter Elizabeth Francklyn, 200*l.* Daughter Margaret Francklyn, 200*l.* Son William Francklyn, 100*l.* Daughter Johane Francklyn, 150*l.* Son Ferdinando Francklyn, 150*l.* Son Thomas Francklyn, 150*l.* Daughter Sara Francklyn, 150*l.* Son Henry Francklyn, 150*l.* Daughter Anne Hancocke, 20*l.* To my daughter Mary, 20s. for gold ring. Every of my grandchildren, 10s. If any of my fore-named nine children, viz., Philip, Elizabeth, Margaret, William, Johane, Ferdinando, Thomas, Sarah and Henry, die before they have received their portions, the portion of the next in order to be raised, and all the survivors' portions paid, and then the portions of those deceased to be raised and paid to the survivors, &c.

Wife Christian, six of best kyne. Son Richard, my farm and warren of Sherston, immediately after the expiration of the estate therein by me granted to the said Philip Francklyn, Ferdinando Parry, and Thomas Hayes, in tail male, remainder to John Francklyn my second son, remainder to the next eldest of my sons. Residue to John Francklyn, my son, sole executor. Said trustees, overseers. Witness, Sam. Dowling, clk., Henry Cannupp, John Francklyn. Proved 24 Nov., 1619, by John, the son.

Christmas (p. 150).—When 50 odd years ago, I was a small boy residing in the town of Devizes, the last line of the verse quoted read “happy” instead of “joyful”; and the word happy was the great feature of the minstrelsy. It was repeated over and over again, with a kind of fugue movement, the different voices (I will not call them parts) following each other until the word had been reiterated some eight or twelve times, according to the fancy of the singers.

JAMES R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A.

Cleeve House, near Yatton, Somerset.

Children's Games (p. 162).—The second line of the Queen Anne Game, at the time and place above-mentioned, used to be :

“As fair as a lily, as brown as a bun.”

Children of a critical turn of mind—more usual in the present day than they then were—used to protest; but they were overcome by the weight of tradition showered upon them by their seniors, including the country nursemaids.

Probably the original reading might have been “*or* brown as a bun” with a view to strict impartiality in the matter of complexion.

J. R. B.

Primitive Cave Dwellings (p. 176).—The following extract from a paper by the late Mr. Nightingale of Wilton, on whose Archæological qualifications it is not necessary to dilate, will answer this query :—

“About the year 1866 was discovered a remarkable series of pit-dwellings at Highfield, on the high ground in the direction of Fisherton (*Anger*). The pits are single, or in groups communicating with each other; they are of a beehive form averaging about 6 feet in diameter at the base. The entrance to each pit, or to each group of pits appears to have been by a shaft of about 3 feet in diameter. The

“ pits are carried to a depth of from 7 to 10 feet in the soil, “ which is a drift gravel resting on chalk. The objects found in “ these pit-dwellings consisted of flint implements, pointed bone “ -tools, querns, and various examples of hand-made pottery ; “ all these things are carefully preserved in the Blackmore “ Museum ” (*Salisbury*).

I saw these pits and the above description tallies with their appearance.

Westbury.

H. T. J.

Extraordinary Fertility (p. 323).—The fertility of a field depends on many causes, such as aspect-drainage, and moisture, as much as on the peculiar grasses and plants growing in it. For instance, there are two fields close to Basset Down, within almost a stone’s throw from one another, which are specially fertile for quite different purposes, one for fattening beasts—the other for cheese-making qualities. I have carefully noted the plants, grasses, &c., growing in these fields, and cannot detect any appreciable difference in their species or number of individuals of each species.

T. S. M.

“Mock Beggar” (p. 323).—Mock Beggar Lane, at Hethersett, Norfolk, is said to mean “Much (Moch) Beggar,” a favourite haunt of vagrants.

E. S. B.

Cholderton House, Wilts.

Notes on Books.

THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY (Contemporary Science Series, No. 6). By GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME. With Maps and Illustrations. Published by Walter Scott, 24, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London. 1890. Price 3s. 6d.

THIS book deals with a tough but interesting study in a

thoroughly illustrative and attractive manner. A village community, we are told, is "a group of men cultivating their lands in common"; and further, that "students are divided as to whether this institution is of historical origin and growth or of primitive origin and growth".

Mr. Seeborn, whose *English Village Community* was the first and, until the advent of the above in 1890, the only attempt to deal with the subject with specific reference to Great Britain, has, principally by means of manorial maps and documents preserved in the record office, "traced back the existence of certain economical phenomena in English villages to a period which, roughly speaking, may be identified with the Roman occupation of this island, and he seeks in the events of this period the origin of the village community in its English form." Mr. Gomme, on the other hand, is concerned to prove the village community to have had its origin in a far earlier period. By comparison with surviving examples in foreign lands, amongst both cultured and savage races, he brings forward evidence to show that "it is a phase of social existence through which all peoples who have progressed onwards from savagery to civilization must have passed." And in another place he sums up his conclusions more fully by saying that "it is a product of the backward races of the world, not of the foremost; secondly, that its existence amidst the more advanced institutions of civilization is due to survival, not to creation; and finally, that from its widespread existence it represents a phase of economic development through which all progressive races must have passed."

From these general comparisons and conclusions we pass to a couple of illustrations of more peculiar interest to ourselves and our readers. The author tells us that the Wiltshire manors, at the end of the eighteenth century, were far older in form than those of almost any other county. The old machinery of estate management and agricultural production was still to a large extent maintained; less advance to meet

modern legal requirements, agricultural improvements, and new political ideas having been made in this county than elsewhere.

We regret that we are not permitted by the limitations of space to speak somewhat more in detail as to the studies of Chippenham and Malmesbury, which occupy so important a position in the book. They are necessarily very concise and matter-of-fact, so that we are unable to summarise the author's evidences or his conclusions. Let it be sufficient to state that he draws attention to peculiarities of local administration and communal tenure of land which, if mentioned at all, are certainly not emphasised with any force by prior writers on either locality. It may be interesting to notice that for evidence as to Chippenham he relies largely upon

1. The Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the king's rights and lands in 1275 (3 Ed. I).

2. A Chancery decree of the reign of James I, which settled and restricted the right of the householders of Chippenham to share in the borough lands.

3. The Report made by the Municipal Corporation Commissioners in 1835.

Neither of these records are referred to in the Rev. J. J. Daniell's book noticed below.

THE HISTORY OF CHIPPENHAM. By the Rev. J. J. DANIELL, Rector of Langley Burrell, Wilts. Compiled from researches by the Author, and from the Collections of the late Canon Jackson. Published by R. F. Houlston, Chippenham, Wilts. 1894. Price 5s. nett.

The most popularly written history of any Wiltshire town or parish, published hitherto, has been the Rev. J. J. Daniell's little octavo *History of Warminster*. The volume on Chippenham, by the same author, which has lately appeared, is of

precisely the same kind and style. In a very facile and interesting manner, he sums up the conclusions of the late Canon Jackson; filling in the gaps and bringing the history down to date by his own researches. The more picturesque manner of arrangement—according to subject and not in strict chronological order—has been followed, and while slightly diffuse in one or two chapters, the Book is, as a whole, written in a charming style, and as to its appearance and price, it leaves nothing to be desired. Although we might have wished for fuller references and a more thorough overhauling of records and authorities, we would strongly advise all our readers to purchase it, for it is the very model of what a popular parochial history should be. It is embellished with a couple of reproductions of old drawings, and concludes with a valuable series of ecclesiastical records and biographies.

We might, if we had space, take occasion to challenge a few of the statements made by the writer, as for instance “an unbroken silence of 300 years,” which, we doubt not, might be broken by a diligent search amongst the documents preserved in the Record Office, whose officials might, if referred to, have been able to enlighten him on the subject of the lost charters which, we are told, “may be in existence still in the Record Office of London.”



Wine St. Alley, Sevier

W.C.

ERRATUM.

The date " 1327", in the 6th line from the bottom of page 404,
should be " 1366".

182142

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Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1895.

THE OLD HOUSE IN WINE STREET ALLEY, DEVIZES.

VERY few, even of the inhabitants of Devizes, are aware of the existence, in this slum-like quarter, of the only surviving specimen of the ancient domestic architecture of the town. It is true that better preserved specimens of these picturesque gable-roofed buildings may be seen in "The Elm Tree," an inn of considerable beauty, and in the house at the entrance to a Court in New Park Street, from which its name, "Gable Court," is derived. The latter, however, have not the appearance of antiquity shown by the house in Wine Street Alley, which, though cooped up in such a narrow passage, is worth noticing before it falls a prey to the destructive hand of time and shall be no more seen. As for the late remaining specimens of projecting eaves, at the entrance to the town, in Sidmouth (formerly Leg-of-Mutton) Street they were of so ugly and poor a style of architecture as to be quite unworthy of literary attention. There are still some curious timber and plaster-built houses in Mortimer's Court (at the corner of the Market Place next to the Little Brittox) and in Bridewell Street; but these have not projecting eaves, and are not very attractive. With these exceptions we believe there

are no other remaining examples of wooden buildings within the borough.

To gain any idea of the appearance of the town at the end of the last century and the beginning of this, we are of necessity driven to consult the old Gazetteers and Directories. The first of the latter compilations which deals with Devizes is *Bailey's Directory of 1783*, but this contains a mere list of names of the principal traders and is therefore of no help to us in the present instance. Later on, however, those who came to compile a list of inhabitants, took the opportunity of giving a description of the town with a brief summary of its history; until, about the middle of the present century, they all gave way to the well-known *Post Office Directory* which, compiled by Kelly & Co., gives a brief description of every town and village in the county together with lists of the inhabitants, and occupies a position in the field of topography on a level with Burke's well-known hand-books to the study of English genealogy. The Directory of 1783 was followed by another in 1791, entitled *The Universal Directory of Trade, Commerce, and Manufacture*. It describes the buildings of Devizes as "old, and for most part of timber; yet the model of them being good, they look tolerable." The next, of which we have note, is Pigot and Co.'s *London and Provincial New Commercial Directory for 1822-3*, which is very brief and general in its statement as to architecture. "The town is well-built and contains many very excellent erections." The same firm's *National Commercial Directory* (1830-1) is more to the point. Devizes, it tells us, "for the most part, contains marks of considerable antiquity, many of the houses being built of timber and plaster, but several of the streets contain many handsome modern habitations, well-furnished shops, and large Inns. Of late years its general appearance has been materially improved." Our last quotation shall be from Robson's *Commercial Directory of London and eight Counties*, published in 1836, which says:—"It [Devizes] is of great but

uncertain antiquity, now rapidly rising in extent and comparative opulence; and handsome modern dwellings are fast displacing the venerable and respectable-looking timber-built houses which, not long since, were very numerous." The last two quotations describe the buildings of the town remembered by its oldest living inhabitants, and remind us of the modernising improvements which were then taking place, partly in pursuance of the Borough Improvement Act of 1825, and partly owing to the building enterprise of Admiral Tayler, an account of whose life and exploits in bricks and mortar is given in a letter which appeared in the *Devizes Gazette* of 23rd November, 1893. These improvements have robbed the town of much of its picturesque appearance, and it may be doubted whether, in point of façade, the "handsome modern dwellings" spoken of in the Directory, are usually anything like so beautiful or even so handsome as "the venerable and respectable-looking timber-built houses" which they replaced. Many of the older edifices would doubtless have dated back to Tudor times, when Devizes was mostly inhabited by rich clothiers who, through their exclusive guilds, and by their considerable wealth, ruled the municipality with a rod of iron. Those were times when more care and delicacy, artistic design, and individual taste, were lavished on each separate erection than at the present day.

It is to the earlier part of the Tudor period that we assign the old Porch House at Potterne, and the house in Wine Street Alley, Devizes, which in many respects so closely resembles it. Of the same style, and very beautiful in its effect, is "Blagden House" at Keevil; while the use of timber and plaster is still apparent in the greater part of the villages which skirt the north-western limits of Salisbury Plain.

The rents and profits derived from the old house in Wine Street Alley, a sketch of which accompanies this notice, had from time out of mind been received by the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Devizes, as feoffees of the town charities, and had during the same period been applied for the

repair of the parish church of St. John. Neither its early history, nor any deeds relating to the freehold, nor the name of the grantor of the charity can now be unravelled, and our information concerning it since the reign of Queen Elizabeth is very slight.

Since the Municipal Corporations Act, the charities of the town have been vested in the Municipal Charity Trustees, but owing to some slight interest which the Corporation retains in this property, the old leases and other documents relating to it are still kept in the Borough Archives at the Town Hall. The Register Book of Leases granted by the Mayor and Burgesses of Devizes mentions the following Leases, of which we have been able to find the original of that granted to John Pierce, and an abstract of that granted to Richard Fennell.

30th August, 10th James I. Lease to Robert Corderoy for eighty years on surrender of former lease.

2nd September, 7th Charles I. Lease to John Pierce for ninety-nine years on surrender of lease to Robert Corderoy.

In this lease, the lessee is described as "gent." and the property as "all that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances situate lying and being in the new port of the said boro' in the little lane that leadeth from the Old Shambles unto the Tanners Market and now in the tenure of the said John Pierce or his assignee or assignees." Two deeds of transfer of this lease were also brought to light in our search through the documents in the strong room at the Town Hall. They are interesting as tending to show that the Eyles family who afterwards occupied Southbroom House, on the outskirts of the town, who grew to such fame among the merchants of London, and who took a leading part in the administration of the South Sea Company and the East India Company, derived their origin from a mercer in Devizes, whose shop was situate on the north side of High Street, underneath

the Weavers' Hall, where the old Mercers' Guild of the town held their meetings. The first deed of assignment is from John Pierce to John Eyles, mercer, and is dated 25th Oct., 15th Chas. I. The second is dated 26 Feb., 17th Chas. II., and by it, Mary Eyles, widow and administratrix of the above, assigns the lease to her son John Eyles, citizen and merchant of London.

1st March, 1681. Lease to Thomas Brewer for ninety-nine years on surrender of lease to John Pierce.

6th December, 1741. Lease to Richard Fennell [yeoman of Bromham] for ninety-nine years on surrender of lease to Thomas Brewer.

6th March, 1792. Lease to Richard Fennell, shoemaker, for ninety-nine years on surrender of lease dated 6th December, 1741, and payment of a fine.

The following is an abridgment of the description of the premises as contained in the last lease.

“ A victualling or alehouse with the appurtenances, called the Boot, situate in the New Port and parish of St. John, in Devizes, in the Tanners' Market, then in the occupation of the said Richard Fennell, having Back-lane towards the east, a messuage belonging to the mayor and burgesses then possessed by Mrs. Cambridge or her under-tenants towards the west, a messuage belonging to the mayor and burgesses formerly possessed by Mrs. Everett towards the north; and the Tanners' Market towards the south; and also a building formerly erected on a plot of waste ground adjoining to the south east corner of the said messuage and containing about 64 square feet of ground; and also another piece of waste ground then lately added to the said messuage; all which several demised premises contain in length on the east side thereof next Back-lane 48 feet 6 inches; and in length on the west 43 feet 4 inches, and in breadth in front the Tanners' Market, including the whole of the said waste ground, 22 feet 10 inches, and in breadth about the middle of the said length

24 feet, and about 27 feet from the front 24 feet 4 inches, and at the north end 20 feet." A copy of the Plan endorsed on the above lease is delineated in the margin of the abstract.

The Report of the Charity Commissioners in 1834 informs us that the premises were then in the occupation of William Dowding, as tenant of John and Thomas Tylee, the transferees of the lease granted to Richard Fennell in 1792.

In the Schedule, drawn up in 1878, of the Properties then vested in the Municipal Charity Trustees, the premises are described as "a house in St. John Street called Wheatsheaf," and in the occupation and ownership of Charles Bennett under the before-mentioned lease. It would appear that when William Dowding gave up possession of the premises, and the Brewery Firm of John and James Tylee let the Inn to another landlord, the new tenant altered the name to "The Wheatsheaf"; but on the expiration of his tenancy the license was not renewed, and the lease then became vested by purchase in the above-mentioned Charles Bennett, who used the premises for a second-hand furniture depot. Charles Bennett died in 1884 or 1885, and his widow occupied the house for a short time, after which the Trustees determined the lease on account of breach of covenants, and let the premises to Noah Hughes, a dealer in second-hand furniture, who occupied them until quite recently, when he became insane, and was removed to the County Asylum. Since then the premises have remained unlet, and are in such a ruinous condition that it is probable they will have to be pulled down and rebuilt. For this reason we have been fortunate in securing a sketch of the house from the pen of Miss M. Clark of Prospect House, Devizes, whose difficulties in making it can only be conceived by those who have stood in the narrow alley and strained their heads upward to try and take in the *tout ensemble* of its appearance.

WILTSHIRE WILLS.

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(1383—1558).

(Continued from p. 352.)

1432	Cambrigge, William, St. Mary at Hull, etc., London ; Sarum.	16 Luffenam.
1408	Candevere, formerly Stanys, Ellen, Bris- tol ; Bradeford, Wilts.	15 Marche.
1556	Cannope, Henrie, Westporte, Wilts.	3 Ketchyn.
1558	Cannopp, Henry, Malmesbery, Wilts.	F. 42 Noodes.
1526	Cannoppe, John, Malmesbury, Wilts.	11 Porch.
1402	Cauntelowe, Maud, Hedyngton, Wilts.	3 Marche.
1517	Capes, Roger, esquier, Mynty, Wilts ; Circetur, Gloucester.	32 Holder.
1557	Capon, Salcote or, John busshop of Sarum.	41 Wrastley.
1503	Carpenter, Rychard, D.C.L. and priest, Remmesbury (Wilts ?) Mixbury, Oxford.	25 Blamyr.
1524	„ als. Morecock, Roger, Hornynges- sham, Wilts.	F. 31 Bodfelde.
1547	„ sir Thomas, priste, Cathedral of Sarum.	F. 10 Allen.
1443	Carytere, John, clerk, canon of Sarum.	33 Luffenam.
1521	Catcotte, John, Stepillangforthe, Wilts.	19 Maynwaryng.
1510	Cervington, Walter, esquier, Langford Cervington, Wilts.	34 Bennett.
1486	Cervyngton, Edward, esquier, Byrtford, Wilts.	26 Logge.
1513	Chaydok, Thurstan, Gray Friers, Salis- bury ; Lethe, Lancs.	18 Fetiplace.
1523	Chaffyn, Edmond, Batersey, Surrey ; Warminster, Wilts.	15 Bodfelde.
1514	„ George, Warmynster, Wilts ; Pole, Dorset.	31 Fetiplace

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| 1558 | Chaffyn, Thomas, thelder, St. Thomas
the Marter, Sarum. | 64 Noodes |
| 1555 | Chafin, Thomas, gent., Mere, Wilts.,
cessate grant, March 30, 1575. | 37 More. |
| 1519 | Chafyn, Agnes, Warmynster, Wilts. | 27 Ayloffé. |
| 1551 | „ Christopher, St. Thomas
thapostell, Sarum. | F. 32 Bucke. |
| 1498 | Chafyne, John, St. Thomas the Martyr,
Sarum. | 28 Horne. |
| 1415 | Chapelein, Thomas [Sarum?], testate ;
<i>Commission.</i> | 30 Marche. |
| 1504 | Chapman, Viresdon als., John, St. Ed-
mund, Salisbury. | 8 Holgrave. |
| 1518 | „ John, Maydenbradley, Wilts. | 12 Ayloffé. |
| 1504 | „ Richard, „ „ | 20 Holgrave. |
| 1523 | Chaucy, William, gent., Charleton, Wilts. | 10 Bodfelde. |
| 1496 | Chaucye, Henry, Charleton (St. Peter),
Wilts. | 4 Horne. |
| 1527 | Chelcrofte, als Pyper, Thomas, Malmes-
bury, Wilts. | 21 Porch. |
| 1401 | Chelsey, John, clk., canon of Wells ;
Somerford Magna, Wilts. | 1 Marche. |
| 1454 | Chepman, Christian, Tyssebury, Wilts,
<i>Administration.</i> | 10 Rous. |
| 1430 | Cheyne, Cecily, Westbury, Wilts. | 14 Luffenam. |
| 1502 | „ Henry, bur. Grey Freres, Sarum. | 11 Blamyr. |
| 1503 | „ sir Robert, knt., St. Martin,
Sarum ; Hants ; Wilts ; Berks. | 25 Blamyr. |
| 1413 | Childe, Thomas, St. Edmund, Sarum. | 28 Marche. |
| 1522 | „ Walter, Schuyt [Chute], Wilts. | 2 Bodfelde. |
| 1497 | Chipnam, John, St. Thomas, Sarum. | 1 Logge. |
| 1419 | Chitterne, John, clk., archdeacon of
Sarum ; London ; Hants. | 44 Marche. |
| 1526 | Chollerton, Edmond, clk., Kinges Hall,
Cambridge ; The Vize, Wilts ;
Chollerton [Lancashire ?] | 9 Porch. |

1505	Clapsho, Nicholas, Abbatiston [Wilts ?]	39	Holgrave.
1501	Cleffede, John, Vestisbury, Wilts.	23	Moone.
1506	Clement, Joan, Mere, Wilts.	16	Adeane.
1536	„ Browne als., Mary, Tisbury, Wilts.	1	Crumwell.
1501	Clement, William, Mere, Wilts.	3	Blamyr.
1535	„ als Browne, William, Tisbury, Wilts.	1	Crumwell.
1404	Clerk, John, Eton monialium, Wilts.	6	Marche.
1508	Cleuedownn, John, Bowetonn (St. Mary), Dioc. Sarum.	8	Bennett
1513	Cleveland, William, Wenfold (“Wyn- field”), Wilts.	14	Fetiplace.
1558	Clelood, Thomas, Warmester, Wilts.	F. 39	Noodes.
1519	Cley, John, The Devise, Wilts.	23	Ayloffé.
1537	Clifforde, Elizabeth, Borscombe, Wilts.	5	Crumwell.
1555	A Clough, Giles, St. Edmonde, Salisbury.	F. 33	More.
1515 ?	Clyffod, William, St. Thomas the Martyr, Sarum.	F. 7	Holder.
1477	Clyvedon, John, St. Werburg, Bristol ; Meere, etc., Wilts.	29	Wattys.
1546	Cokes, John, clk., keeper of the Pre- rogative Ct., Islington, Middlesex ; Charing, &c., Kent ; Christen Mal- forde, Wilts ; Westotbarton, Ox- ford	F. 7	Alen.
1510	„ William, Netilton, Wilts.	37	Bennett.
1557	Coke, John, Froxford, Wilts.	32	Wrastley.
1523	„ Thomas, St. Thomas the Martyr, Sarum.	10	Bodfelde.
1510	„ William, St. Thomas, Sarum.	36	Bennett.
1547	Coldestone, Henry, St. Edmonde, Sarum.	4	Populwell.
1554	Cole, Rauff, St. Andrewes Ockeburne, Wilts.	2	More.
1506	Colett, Agnes, St. Thomas the Martyr, Sarum.	20	Adeane.

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| 1505 | Colett, Aleyne, St. Thomas the Martir,
Sarum. | 2 Adeane. |
| 1550 | Colvell, Godfrey, esquier, Humbye,
Lincoln ; Wilts. | 7 Coode. |
| 1513 | „ Robert, esquier, Humby, Lin-
coln ; Wilts. | 33 Fetiplace. |
| 1504 | Colwyll, John, Somerby, Leicester ;
Wilts. | 13 Holgrave. |
| 1555 | Cooper, Coper, Marten, Netheraven, Wilts. | F. 41 More. |
| 1529 | Cope, Robert, Edyngton, Wilts. | 8 Jankyn. |
| 1513 | Coope, William, squyer, Banbury, Ox-
ford ; Northants ; London ; Essex ;
Somerset ; Wilts. | 12 Fetiplace. |
| 1497 | Corbett, John, Devise, Wilts. | 9 Horne. |
| 1488 | „ William, Devises, Wilts. | 21 Milles. |
| 1546 | Cordray, Thomas, gent., Chute, Wilts. | 28 Alen. |
| 1558 | Corriatt, John, St. Thomas the Martyr,
Sarum. | 56 Noodes. |
| 1541 | Courtney, Rycharde, clerk, Alston, Dioc.
Sarum, "vacat test'm per senten-
tiam," &c. | 31 Alenger. |
| 1492 | Cove, Mr. Richard, clerk, Asshton
Keynes, Wilts. | 17 Dogett. |
| 1451 | Covyntre, Thomas, Devyses, Wilts. | 17 Rous. |
| 1554 | Cowper, Edmounde, Nether Haven, Wilts. | 30 Tashe. |
| 1528 | „ Holland als., John, Chippenham,
Wilts. | 31 Porch. |
| 1499 | „ Nicholas, Fisheldon [Wilts ?] | F. 39 Horne. |
| 1474 | Cranbourn, John, clerk, Canon Resid.
of Sarum. | 16 Wattys. |
| 1519 | Crede, Richard, Wilton, Wilts. | 25 Aylofffe. |
| 1548 | Creyford, John, clerk, canon resyden. of
Sarum ; canon of St. Paul's, London. | 8 Populwell. |
| 1542 | Croftes, John, "late of London"; Ken-
tyshtown, Middlesex ; Aynnesbury,
Wilts ; Godmenchester, Hunts. | F. 11 Spert. |

1538	Croke, Hode als., John, Cherington, Wilts.	10	Crumwell.
1517	Crome, Edmund, clerk, canon of Sarum.	30	Holder.
1488	Crowch, John, Depeford, Wilts.	11	Milles.
1477	Crowton, William, clerk, canon resid. of Sarum, Stepullangford, Wilts.	30	Wattys.
1420	Crukadan, Geoffrey, clerk, canon of Sarum.	51	Marche.
1513	Cuff, Margaret, St. Thomas, Salisbury.	19	Fetiplace.
1517	Cuffe, Powll als., Nicholas, St. Thomas the Martyr, Sarum.	35	Holder.
1504	„ Richard, Deuyses, Wilts.	17	Holgrave.
1500	„ William, St. Thomas the Martir, Sarum.	6	Moone.
1535	Currye, Thomas, Wylton, Wilts.	29	Hogen.

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EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

Continued from p. 367.

VOLUME XVI, 1746.

Sheriff for the year, Godfrey Kneller Kneller, Esq.

Jan.—Contribution, towards the subscription at Guildhall for the relief and encouragement of the soldiers, of £30 from Richard Taunton, of Ramridge, Wiltshire, Esq.

Jan.—Bankrupt : John Rogers of Meer, Wilts, shopkeeper.

March.—M.P. for Old Sarum ; Wm. Pitt, a place ; rechose.

April 14.—Died : Wife of Dr. Hoadley, chancellor of Salisbury.

April 19.—Whitehall. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain unto Charles E. of Aylesbury and Elgin, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Bruce of Tottenham in the County of

Wilts, to him, and the heirs male of his body ; and in default of such issue, to Bruce Brudenell, Esq., brother to Geo. E. of Cardigan, and the heirs male of his body.

May 6.—Whitehall. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Wellbore Ellis, Esq. ; member of parliament for Cricklade, to be one of the Lords of the Treasury.

June.—Bankrupt : Rob. Lewis, of the Devizes, Glover.

July 30.—Died : Joseph Windham Ashe, Esq., member for Downton.

Aug. 20.—James Frampton of Moreton, Dorsetshire, Esq. ; m. to the only daughter of Joseph Houlton of Farleigh, Wilts, Esq.

Aug. 11.—Died : Wm. Harris of Salisbury, Esq.

Aug.—Geo. Edgcombe elected M.P. for Downton, in room of Jos. Windham Ashe, Esq., deceased.

Sept.—Died : Stephen Bisse, Esq. ; eldest commissioner of the victualling office, member for Great Bedwin, 1714, and New Romney in 1734 ; he died immensely rich, and left the bulk of his estate to his nephew, Bisse Richards, Esq.

Nov.—Hen. Proctor. elected M.P. for Downton in room of J. Windham Ashe, deceased.

VOLUME XVII, 1747.

Sheriff for the year : Wm. Phipps, of Haywood, Esq.

Feb.—His Majesty in council was pleased to appoint Richard Tuck of Rowd, Esq., sheriff for Wiltshire.

Feb. 10.—Died : Rt. Hon. Tho. Bruce, E. of Ailesbury, and Elgin, Visc. Bruce of Ampthill, and Baron Bruce of Whorlton, Skelton and Kinloss, and hereditary high steward of the honour of Ampthill, Bedfordshire. Leaving but a daughter, is succeeded in an estate of £10,000 per ann. by Ld. Bruce a minor, brother to the Earl of Cadogan.

Feb.—Mr. James Mayo, appointed Vicar of Abery, Wilts.

March.—In Memory of THOMAS CHUBB.

The western wonder, Sarum-prodigy,
 The Warburton of Wiltshire here doth lie !
 For death, by some good F—st—r unprepar'd,
 Had Thomas Chubb the honour to die hard ?
 And will no pious friend on Tom confer
 The honour of a bust at Westminster ?
 'Tis no disgrace religion to deride ;
 No deist, Christian burial is denied.
 In honest trade, to lawful business bred,
 To books in evil hour Tom turned his head.
 Book-making was the only craft he loved ;
 And Tom wrote volumes.—By what spirit mov'd !
 To numbers of high price his works amount,
 Tom was an author of much plain account.
 Tom was the boast of that gigantic tribe,
 Who laws to their Creator dare prescribe.
 Perverse, with prejudice, in reading blind,
 Tom, tho' to Balaam the magician kind,
 Would no excuse for faithful Abraham find.
 His God without a reason to obey,
 In Tom's opinion, dotage did betray.
 Jacob was chosen, Esau reprobate ;
 Tom Esau lov'd, and Jacob chose to hate.
 In judgment weak, in self-conceit too strong,
 If Tom was right, no error can be wrong.
 Of prophets and apostles a despiser,
 Of reason proud, than revelation wiser.
 Reason, by gospel light, as far outshone,
 As make-weight candle by the mid-day sun,
 Woe to New Sarum, Tom a trade shou'd slight,
 * Yielding benighted neighbours useful light !
 Woe to the world, Tom Chubb cou'd read and write !

March 7, 1747.

OLD SARUM.

March.—A proclamation, with a reward of £100, was issued for apprehending one Wm. Leverland for undertaking to influence the burgesses of Calne at the next general election, by promising them £1500 to elect a member, and for not attending the house of commons according to the speaker's order.

* Tom was a Tallow-Chandler.

March 17.—Wm. Hayter, of London, Esq. ; m. to the only daughter and heiress of late Wm. Harris of Salisbury ; £30,000.

April 2.—John Pratt, Esq. ; eldest son of John Pratt, Esq. ; member for Sandwich, m. to a daughter of late Sir Joseph Eyles.

June 27.—The King has been pleased to grant unto Sir Jacob Bouverie, of Longford, in the County of Wilts, Bt., the dignities of a Baron and Visc. of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Lord Longford, Baron Longford in the County of Wilts, and Visc. Folkestone of Folkestone, Kent.

July.—A LIST of the COUNTIES, BOROUGHs, etc., with the members returned for the ensuing Parliament.

[The members not in last Parliament are in this *Italic character*. The figure before the names shews for how many Parliaments they have been elected. Places in brackets after names of members signify the places for which they were returned to the last Parliament. Those in the small character with figures of the poll shew the Opposition.]

See Polls at last Election in Magazine for May, 1741.

Bedwin, Gr. ; 2 Sir Edward Turner, Wm. Scott, 2

Lascelles Metcalf, Wm. Sloper. Double return.

Caln ; 2 Col. Wm. Elliott, *Wm. Northey*.

Chippenham ; 2 Sir Edmund Thomas, 3 Edward Bayntun.

Cricklade ; 4 Wm. Rawlinson Earle (Malmesbury),
Capt. John Gore.

Devizes ; 3 John Garth, Wm. Willey.

Downton ; 3 Geo. Lyttleton (Okehampton, Devon),
2 George Proctor.

Heytesbury ; 3 Pierce A'Court, *William Ashe*.

Hindon ; *Valens Comyns, Bisse Richards*.

Luggershal ; George Augustus Selwyn, 2 Thos. Farrington.	
Malmesbury ; 2 James Douglas (St. Maws, Cornwall). ..	.. 10
<i>John Lee</i> ..	.. 10
Giles Earle ...	... 3
Wm. R. Earle ...	... 3
Marlborough ; 9 Sir John Hynd Cotton, <i>John Talbot, jun.</i>	
Sarum, New ; Hon. Wm. Bouverie, Edward Poore.	
Sarum, Old ; 3 Sir Wm. Irby, bt. (Launceston, Cornwall), 3 Thomas Pitt.	
Westbury ; 3 John Bance (Wallingford, Berks), <i>Paul Methuen.</i>	
Wilton ; 6 George Herbert, 3 Wm. Herbert.	
Wilts ; 3 Sir Robert Long, bt., 3 Edward Popham.	
Wotton Basset ; 2 Robert Neale ..	91
Col. Martin Madan ..	97
Sam. Jodrel ...	... 85
Wm. Breton ..	... 79

Aug.—Bankrupt : Thos. Bright, of Miles Kinton, Wilts, shopkeeper.

Sept.—Mr. Readshaw appointed Rector of Homerton.

Oct.—At Weyhill fair were vast quantities of hops, which sold from £4 10s. to £7 10s.

Nov.—Substance of several letters, published as appeals to the public, in a dispute between Thos. Estcourt Creswell of Pinkney, Wilts, Esq. on one part, and Mr. S——, and Lancelot Lee, Esq. of Coton, Shropshire, on the other ; also of a pamphlet called, A Narrative of the Affair, by Mr. Cr——l.

[This account of the debauchery, and subsequent bigamy, of Mr. Creswell, contains nothing worthy of reproduction.—*ED. W. N. & Q.*]

Dec.—Earl of Middlesex and Visc. Donerayle elected M.P.'s for Old Sarum in room of Thos. Pitt and Sir Wm. Irby, who choose to serve for Oakhampton and

Bodmin respectively. The Hon. — Temple for Downton, in room of Geo. Lyttleton, who chooses to serve for Oakhampton.

VOLUME XVIII, 1748.

Sheriff appointed for the year, Thomas Phipps, jun., of Leigh, near Westbury, Esq.

Land Tax Receivers for Wilts: John Turner, Devizes, and Thos. Phipps, Leigh.

Lieutenant of Wilts: E. Pembroke.

Jan. 18.—Wm. Bouverie, Esq., eldest son to Visc. Folkestone, Member for New Sarum, m. to a daughter of Sir Mark Pleydell.

Feb. 23.— — Townsend, of Wiltshire, Esq., m. to the heiress of late Edmund Savage, of Rock Savage, Cheshire.

Feb.—Chauncy Townsend and Mathew Michel elected M.P.'s for Westbury; in room of John Bance and Paul Methuen, not duly elected.

Feb.—Bankrupt: Rich. Glass, of Sandy Lane, Vintner.

March 21.—Died: Simon Hatton, Esq., of Wilts.

March.—Robt. Michell, Esq., member for Westbury, appointed a Rear Adm. of Great Britain.

March.—Bankrupts: Wm. Kelson of Bradford, taylor; Edwd. Legg of Froxfield, dealer.

May.—Among Names of Malefactors hang'd in chains since Feb. last:—Abr. Durell of Salisbury for the murder of Anne Wilmot; hanged at Bedwin Heath.

May 22.—Died: Edw. Ashe, Esq. He had the honour to serve his country as member for Heytesbury 52 years successively, and as a commissioner for trade and plantations above 20, and last year resign'd both.

June.—Mr. Sam. Arnold, chaplain to the E. of Salisbury, appointed by dispensation rector of Nettleton, Wilts, besides rector of Boxwell, Gloucestershire.

June.—Mr. Joshua Barnes, chaplain to the Earl of Berkley,

- appointed by dispensation, rector of Thruxton, Hants, besides vicar of Lutton, Wilts.
- Aug.* 30.—The 28th ult. a lady of quality rode in a one-horse chaise from Hyde Park Corner to Marlbro', 80 measur'd miles, for a wager of 100 guineas, she was allowed 8 hours, and to change the horse as often as she pleased, and performed it in 10 minutes less.
- Sept.* 22.—The blackworm has done exceeding damage to the gardens and plantations in Wiltshire. This worm appear'd not till this summer since the autumn before the last hard winter, which destroy'd it.
- Sept.* 12.—Died: Unwin Price, Esq., at his seat in Wilts.
- Sept.*—Charles Shackerly, brother to the lady of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, presented to the living of Hindon; £300 per annum.
- Sept.*—Bankrupt: Thos. Beaven, of Melksham, clothier.
- Sept.* 20.—Died: Rev. Mr. Balguy, Vicar of North Allerton, and prebendary of Salisbury.
- Oct.* 1.—Died: Jonathan Power, Esq., at Kingston St. Michael.
- Oct.* 29.—Whitehall: The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'élire, etc., for electing Tho. Sherlock, Bishop of Salisbury, to the See of London.
- Nov.*—Bankrupt: Tho. Masten of the Devizes, innholder.
- Dec.* 9.—Wife of Peter Delme,¹ Esq., member for Southampton, delivered of a son.
- Dec.* 2.—Died: Charles Seymour, D. of Somerset, born Aug. 13, 1662, and May 30, 1682, marry'd lady Elizabeth Percy, sole daughter and heir to Josceline, the 11th and last E. of Northumberland of that family, by whom he had 3 sons, and 4 daughters. He marry'd Feb. 4, 1725-6, his 2d wife Lady Charlotte Finch, daughter to Daniel, Earl of Winchelsea, by whom he had two daughters. In 1685, he headed the Somerset Militia against the D. of Monmouth; in 1687, he was removed from his posts of first gentle-

¹ Of Erlestoke, Rowde and Southampton.

man of the bedchamber to James II and Col. of Dragoons, for refusing to attend the Pope's Nuncio to his publick audience. He is succeeded in honour and estate by his only surviving son, Algernon, Earl of Hertford, born Nov. 11, 1684. A considerable estate comes to Sir Chas. Wyndham.

Dec.—The Duke of Newcastle, unanimously elected, in a very full senate, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in room of the late Duke of Somerset.

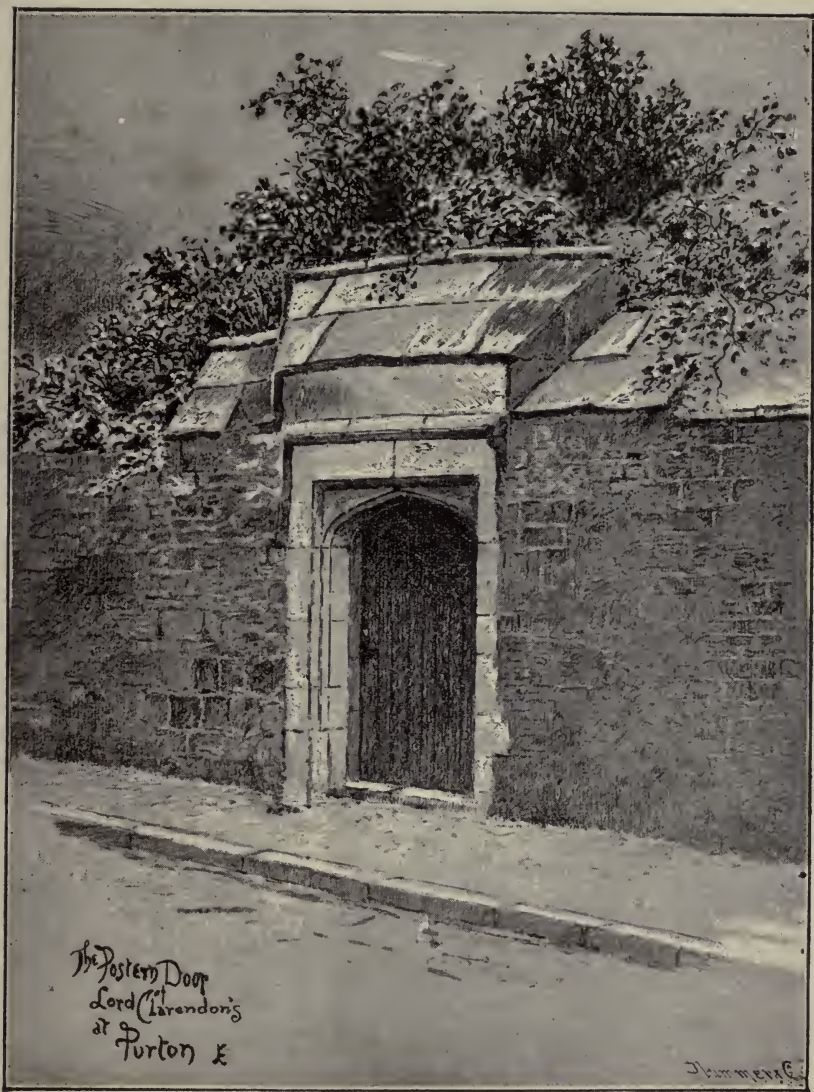
ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from p. 344.)

In the latter half of the fourteenth century, among the names of landholders in Purton there is one that is entitled to more than a passing notice, viz., Sir William de Brantingham. This Knight who, by a series of successful villainies, obtained and held for a number of years the manor of Purton Keynes, was brother to the celebrated Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, and Lord High Treasurer of England, during the later years of King Edward III. Sir William appears to have held a good position at Court, for we find him, in the 44th year of Edward III, in receipt of an annual pension of 100s. "for good service rendered by him to the said Lord the King,"¹ but the precise nature of this service does not transpire. His introduction to the Keynes family was as follows :—

When, in 1327, John De Keynes, the last male heir, and fourth in descent from William de Keynes and Margery de Periton, inherited the vast estates of his family, he was under age; and so, according to the custom of the time, he and his sister Wentliana were placed in ward with a certain John de Beverley. Wardships in those days were very lucrative, and

¹ *Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham.* F. Devon, 1835. p. 20.



The Postern Door
Lord Clarendon's
at Purton &

J. M. W. Turner

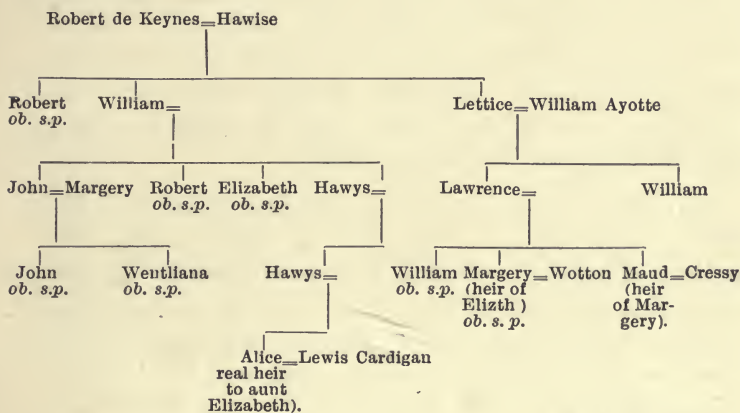
eagerly sought after, even by persons of the highest rank. It is not therefore surprising that so profitable a trust as the one in question was soon afterwards transferred to the Bishop of Exeter, a person of much higher status than John de Beverley. Subsequently, the Bishop devised his right to his brother, Sir William de Brantingham, who, after the successive deaths of both John and Wentliana,¹ in the year 1375, lost no time in turning the position to his own advantage. The death of Elizabeth de Keynes, the aunt of John and Wentliana, and heiress of the latter, in the year following, further complicated matters and allowed the artfulness of Brantingham to take effect. In the three inquisitions taken after the death of Wentliana, he caused her aunt Elizabeth to be proved the sole heir to the property, thereby excluding Hawys, the sister of Elizabeth—and this at a time when Elizabeth herself seems to have been dead.² For it is recorded that “after the death of Wentliana, he (Brantingham) excited a woman to present herself before persons unknown and personate the aforesaid Elizabeth de Keynes as late coming from the Holy Land ‘in white clothyne, as it were an estate of innocencye’; when, on discreet examination, she was discovered to be a ‘beest evenymed through the covertye of the said Sir William Brantingham,’ and both were so shamefully confused that it abideth yet in evident writing and the remembrance of many men.” He then arranged, in two later inquisitions, taken after Elizabeth de Keynes’s death, that Maud Cressy and Margaret Wotton, daughters of Lawrence Ayote should be found next heirs, “and prevailed on Margery Wotton, of Hemel Hempsted, to represent herself as heir descended of the Ayotes, of St. Lawrence (in Herts), through which subtlety, she being found heir in the fifth inquisition, he granted her in recompense a yearly rent of £20 out of the Manor of Dodford (in Northants) by fine raised as approved by indenture between them written in French.”³

¹ Baker's *Hist. of Northampton*, i, 352.

² *Vide* Pedigree at the end of this chapter.

³ Baker's *Hist. of Northampton*, i, 352, *et seq.*

Apparently Brantingham was entirely successful, for he not only got divers "worshipful men," at Tarent Keynes and at Northampton, to set their seals to letters testimonial, stating that William de Keynes never had a daughter Hawyse, but having "arranged" with the Cressys, for whom he obtained the estates, he was granted the property for life. He died in full possession in 1413, after which the chief part reverted to John Cressy (the grandson of Maud), then a minor. Thus did Brantingham's "collusions and contell" redound to his advantage. The true descent may be easily traced by the subjoined pedigree:—



S. J. ELYARD.

AN AFFAIR AT BROAD SOMERFORD.

Just over 120 years ago, late on a Saturday evening in September, 1774, the little village of Great (or Broad) Somerford, near Malmesbury, was the scene of a daring escapade which must have caused great consternation in the place and neighbourhood. It was an attempt to carry off a young lady, Miss Elizabeth Smith, then about 21 years of age, and heiress to a "considerable fortune", to quote her

mother's words in a quaintly written account of the affair found among some old papers.

A pretence was made of delivering a parcel, which had to be given into Miss Smith's own hands, but Madam Smith (as she was called) becoming alarmed at the commotion caused by "three or four gentlemen-like-dressed men in the Court att such a time of Night and the Servant man abed, happily had the presence of mind to lock and pin the door." After a good deal of parleying "att the casement," a Mr. Williams, who was in the house, interferred; whereupon one of the men "swore he would blow his brains out, and presented a Blunderbuss." Mrs. Smith, who was a widow, then "fled out of the hall and put up a great wooden bolt to make the door faster, and called the man out of his sleep, and ran up stairs and beat a brass pan out of the window to alarm the neighbours, so they made off."

The gang consisted of "two men in a chaise and four horses, two postillions, three men on saddle horses with swords and pistols," and they had been hired by Michael Hickey, a master-tailor of Bath, who though he was said never to have seen Miss Smith in his life, had procured a licence, as was proved by the evidence at the trial, and hired another chaise and four to be in waiting at Box, "to take her by force and carry her to some place to marry her." Another account said that Hickey had been employed in making Miss Smith's riding-habits, but this seems doubtful, and the young lady herself was away from home on a visit when the attempt was made.

The pursuit of the ruffians was at once taken up by Mr. George Searle Bayliffe, attorney, of Chippenham, who traced them to Bath, and searched the George near the X Bath, Hickey's place of resort, but without success. In November the fellow was heard of in London, when Mr. Bayliffe had an interview with Sir John Fielding, at his house in Bow Street, and Hickey was identified at the Bride-

well in Tothill Fields by Mr. Wyman, of Bath, and George Ladd, and finally brought down to the Devizes by Blanchville Clarke, who received a reward of 10 guineas and 8 guineas for expenses. Tristram Jarman captured Wm. Toole, one of the gang, at Bristol, and another called "Strawback" was also taken, all three being lodged in Devizes Bridewell until the following January, when they were tried at Salisbury. Hickey was convicted on the clearest evidence and sentenced by the Rev. Dr. Wake to imprisonment for one year, to pay a fine of 13s. 4d., and to give security for his good behaviour for three years in £100, with two sufficient sureties in £20 each. His demeanour during the trial was very eccentric, though he "afterwards explained himself with a decency which the Court approved." There are some interesting details of Mrs. Smith's journey to Salisbury, stopping at the Bear at Devizes and at Lydeaway; the Maidenhead Inn and the Moon Tavern in Salisbury are also mentioned, while the lawyers engaged in one way and another on the case were Mr. H. Fothergill of London, Mr. Gaby of Bromham, Mr. Ralph Gaby of Chippenham, Mr. Morris, Mr. Batt, and Mr. Widmore. Mr. William J. Rogers, of Chippenham, also went to Bath and took an active part in the chase.

When the year's imprisonment had expired there were more proceedings and journeys to prevent the discharge of the prisoner, whose securities were not forthcoming, Mr. Bayliffe being detained at Salisbury, in January, 1776, for six days, owing to the deep snow and severity of the weather; on which occasion Hickey addressed a petition to Dr. Wake and Mr. Penruddock, complaining of his cruel treatment by the keeper of the prison at Devizes, and begging to be removed to Salisbury. In March he was brought before Mr. Cam, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Newman at Bradford, and was probably discharged at the Easter Quarter Sessions, begging hard for his liberty, and submissively offering to forfeit £100 if he were ever seen in the parish of Somerford again. Hickey had a very bad record before this escapade, and as

it was expected that he would be in the hands of the bailiffs as soon as he was out of the custody of the Bridewell keeper, it looks as if he had his deserts. The whole affair cost Mrs. Smith about £120.

Miss Smith died unmarried in 1797, aged 44 years, having adopted a young relative, William Jones, whose name was changed to Smith, and to whom she left the Somerford property. He practised for a time as a surgeon at Tetbury, and afterwards gratuitously for the benefit of the poor,¹ as a subscription monument in Somerford church testifies. He died suddenly at an hotel in Clifton, while attending a medical meeting in July, 1833, and being unmarried, the estate, by Miss Smith's will, went to his sister, Mrs. Mary Birtill, in whose family it still remains.

MARY LIGHT.

THE CHANDLERS OF WILTSHIRE.

Your kindly reference to the Chandlers of Wiltshire (pp. 352-4) cannot be devoid of interest to any Wiltshireman who bears that name. Speaking for so many of us as are well and worthily represented by Mr. Chandler of Rowde, I may remind your readers that community of possession of a name of itself proves nothing—most markedly in the case of a calling-name suggestive of so large a *clientèle* as would attend a candle-maker in the dark ages. Probably every abbey and every market-town evolved its own manufacturer, who would be known by an addition of his description to his baptismal name. It may be worthy of note that on acquiring a very small possession—a cottage in Rye, Sussex—I found it described in the title-deeds as formerly in the possession of Richard

¹ He was quick and choleric in manner, and when his patients complained of having "only a cold," would say sharply, "What would you have? the Plague?"

Chandler. How many Chandlers of Wiltshire in the course of the 15th and 16th centuries emerged from the rank of proletarians it would be impossible to say—probably at the present time at least half-a-dozen distinct septs are represented. So many of the Chandlers as, in 1687, emigrated to Pennsylvania, no doubt did, and deserved to do well, but in their case, as in that of all others, fact must be carefully distinguished from romance. None of the Wiltshire Chandlers were gentle-folks: the arms that at Hastings shone (to quote a song-writer at the great Pennsylvanian pic-nic) existed only in the writer's imagination. Enquiry among the Friends at Bishopsgate Street has convinced me that the emigrants were not at the time of departure affiliated to the Quakers—the fact that an unmarried brother accompanied a married couple and their young family gives an air of probability to the supposition that the exodus was that of the whole sept. I am inclined to think that my namesakes were Nonconformists, who came under the influence of William Penn on one or more of his visits from London to the West of England—almost as of course by road. After the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion probably they did well to go. A brother chip in London, Mr. Daniel E. Chandler, hails from the neighbourhood of Burbage, and he may be of kindred blood with the emigrants. The household for which by right of primogeniture I speak, in all likelihood, were weavers thriving in Gloucestershire under the Tudors: folks of the name lie pretty thickly in the churchyards about Dursley. By the courtesy of a Philadelphian correspondent I have a lot of extracts from registers shewing a settlement of Chandlers in the 16th century at Rowde and at Aldbourne, then dangerous rivals to Leeds and Bradford. We, however, only attain as it were dignity in the person of Uncle Joseph, who built the house on the Green, Devizes, died in 1770, and lies buried at St. James's. He married Hannah Townsend, daughter of the Rector of Devizes—herself a well-read and pious woman. They died *sine prole*. Uncle Joseph, by the way, was one of the jurors on the inquest.

held on poor Ruth Pierce. Joseph Chandler was one of the large family of, I think, John Chandler, a yeoman of Woodborough. His will is sealed with a device of three rabbits, the trade-mark of Aldbourne goods, which fact seems to connect him with the weavers of that place. Strange that at the time of my father's migration to Aldbourne the last of the indigenous stock died there. I have heard from my great-aunt, Ann Chandler, that in her young days a carter from Biddeston way, attending Devizes fair, was from time to time received with the honours due to a kinsman.

Litera scripta manet : It may save future genealogists trouble if I record my opinion that the gentle-family of Chaundler or Chandler of South Hants, to use our vernacular, "wurd'nt no kin to we." They, the gentle-folks, sometimes bubbled over the frontier—one, I doubt not, was Bishop Chandler, of Sarum, in the 14th century, one Robert Chandler was parish priest of Wilton in 164—, and Richard Chaundler was Member for the county of Southampton in 1703.

Attracted by my name and the honours bestowed upon me by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Mr. Marriner (a distinguished genealogist) invited my co-operation in the elucidation of the pedigree of the Chandlers of note, about which he courteously gave me a lot of information. This, however, only confirmed my previous conclusion.

It is just possible that the Chandlers closely connected with Shakespere were of our house. In my only visit to Stratford-on-Avon, I (as the phrase goes) put a little harmless side on, and my claims, mythical as they were, met with due recognition.

RICHD. CHANDLER.

P.S.—A rather amusing incident may be recorded. Some years since there appeared in *Temple Bar* a tale entitled "The Duchess of Rosemary Lane," wherein a debauched Radical cobbler figured as Richard Chandler. I wrote to the author suggesting that that name, as borne by the learned author of "Ionian Antiquities", should be treated with more

respect. The only notice taken of my letter was the substitution of the name "Chester" for that of Chandler—rough on the Cistercians!

THE KING'S BRIDGE, OR KYNEBRIDGE.

In his remarks introductory to an abridged translation of the official record of the Sheriff's judicial perambulation through Wiltshire in 1439,¹ Canon Jackson leaves a legacy to those interested in Wiltshire topography in the following question, relating to the exact spots at which the Sheriff's Court, or King's Leet, was held in each hundred—

"Where, one may ask, are the positive localities, great or small, now called 'Swanborough', 'Kynbridge', 'Hous-thornys', 'Wherwells Down', or 'Wirdscliff'. They, or some of them, may be and very possibly are capable of being traditionally pointed out, but they do not appear upon any Wiltshire Map that I have ever seen."

I propose taking one of these judicial meeting-places, viz., "Kynbridge," in this note, and making some endeavour to point out its probable locality; and in order to do this it is necessary in the first place to find out the places included under Kynbridge Hundred, in Domesday Book.² These were

Stocke,	now known as	Bradenstoke
Clive,	" "	Bushton
Wadhulle	" "	Woodhill
Clive	" "	Clevancy
Hiwei	" "	Highway
Clive	" "	Cliff Pipard
Littlecote	" "	Littlecote

¹ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xiii, 107.

² Jones's *Domesday for Wiltshire*.

Later on, in the *Nomina Villarum* of 9 Edward II (1316),¹ several other places are included in this hundred, and amongst them is one called *Kynebridge*, then held by Will'us and Johannes Bluet.

In answer to a question asked for me in *Wilts Archaeological Magazine* of June, 1893, on the subject of *Kynebridge*, Mr. D. J. Yeo, of Lyneham, answered that he remembered, as a boy, being told that *Kingsbridge* was between *Thickthorn* and *Woodhill Park Farms*, in *Lyneham* and *Clyff Pypard Parishes*. He has since kindly furnished us with the following interesting letter from Mr. Henry Simpkins of *Ottawa*, late of *Lyneham* :—“ In answer to yours of Nov. “ 23, in regard to the *Kingsbridge* question, Mr. Butler, my old “ master in *Lyneham Green*, always told me that the bridge that “ comes down from *Woodhill Park* at the end of *Shaw Neck*, “ leading into what is called the *Marsh*, was “ called *Kingsbridge*, and that was why our *Hundred* was “ called *Kingsbridge Hundred*. Mr. Butler was the *Parish “ Clerk* for about 52 years, and his *Grandfather* told him the “ same, and I have heard men at *Bushton* say the same. I “ am now nearly 84 years of age. If I think of any more, “ I will be pleased to let you know.”

Mr. Yeo says that this letter tends to confirm his own impression about *Kingsbridge*—and this locality is exactly where we should expect to find it.

I have since ascertained that one of the fields in *Woodhill Farm* is called *King's Craught*, and a labourer near *Cliff* says that a field near the spot in question is called *King's Mead*.

I should very much like to obtain further information as to the country round *Woodhill Park Farm*, and to know if the owners possess any old documents showing boundaries or old names of fields close by.

¹ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xii, 20.

The only document bearing on this question which I have seen is dated 1305; a date three hundred years later than that of Domesday, in which the name Kyngbrigge is given to the Hundred. This document is a Grant of the Free Warren of Pipardesclyve from Edward I to Roger de Cobham, now in the possession of H. Nelson Goddard, Esq., of Clyffe Pypard.

Is anything known about the boundaries of the "*King's*" possessions in these parishes in earlier times?

And would the word "*King*" in Kynebrigge refer to the land or to the King's leet or Court held there.

Could there be any other explanation of "*brigge*" than bridge?

T. S. M.

Durrington Enclosure.—The Enclosure Act for Durrington was passed in 1819. The subjoined memorandum indicates one of the difficulties which occurred when lands were in common, and an ingenious way of overcoming it. The original document was in the possession of the late George Moore, Esq., of Durrington House.

Articles of Agreement.. made.. 9 June 1740.. between Winchester College, lords of the manor of Durrington, and Thomas Lawe and John Batch Gent. freeholders and copyholders in the said Manor, Thomas Moore, clerk, Leaseholder, Smart Poore, William Hulbert, Philip Pinkney Gent., William Surten, Joseph Allen, Thomas Lawrence, William Marsh, Nicholas Rose, Thomas Gilbert, and John Allen, Yeomen, Deborah Moore and Mary Pinkney, widows, copyholders within the said manor, .. to beak, burn, and break up 12 acres of Down adjoining Shrewton down, the profits of the said ground to be applied to defray the expense of watering the sheep of the freeholders, copyholders, and leaseholders: and as it would not pay to allot the 12 acres proportionally, 4 of the undersigned shall be a committee to let the land for 4 years, and receive the rent or fine, and therewith defray the cost of

digging the Pond on the said ground. The Pond to be 12 feet deep, 66 feet in breadth (the length not specified). When completed an account and vouchers to be rendered, and the overplus to be applied as shall be directed, or returned in proportion to the holding of each person concerned. None but parishioners to dig the pond; but a skilled workman to clay or chalk it. Parishioners only to beak, break, or burn.

(Only two signatures to this document are by a mark.)

C. S. RUDDLE.

HENRY STILES OF WHITLEY, NEAR CALNE.

A small volume of poems, the existence of which is probably not known to many collectors of Wiltshire books, was lately picked up at a bookstall at Hull. It was published in 1818, and written by Mrs. Mariann Dark, a daughter of Mr. Henry Stiles of Whitley, near Calne. In a short memoir of her father at the commencement of the book, the authoress mentions that on Wednesday the 8th of January, 1817, he met with his death in a manner truly distressing to his family. Having gone out on horseback in the afternoon of that day, he was found in a shallow pool of water the next morning, having, it was supposed, fallen from his horse in a fit of apoplexy. Some lines are quoted in the book, written by his Vicar and friend, the Rev. W. L. Bowles, which will give some idea of the character and worth of Mr. Stiles, is here appended:—

“ On the death of Mr. HENRY STILES, many years a constant attendant on the Word of God, in the Parish Church of Bremhill.

“ While mute affection bends beside thy bier,
 Oh! let the Pastor join his own last tear;
 Who learnt a lesson every Sabbath day,
 From thy mild aspect, and thy locks of gray.
 When fortune came, nor avarice, nor pride,
 Lur'd from the paths of peace thy feet aside;

That life's low vale still unambitious trod,
Thy spirit own'd its home alone with God.
If aught from heaven thy ardent hope could steal,
It was the joy that tenderest fathers feel ;
Thine was the humble, holy mind in wealth,
In pain or ease, in sickness and in health ;
Thine was true faith ; not that which, loud and vain,
Professes Jesus with the heart of Cain ;
Nor that which cheats the wavering wand'ring mind,
For ever seeking what it ne'er can find ;
But faith compos'd and silent and sincere.
Warming the heart, illumining the tear,
And cheering unfelt age from year to year.
Though awful was the event that bore thee hence,
Awful and e'en appalling to the sense,
Know, Christian, while thy own fleet hour goes by,
He dies to God, who lives prepar'd to die !"

W. L. BOWLES.

The book was published at seven shillings, and the subscribers number more than 230, including several members of the aristocracy and many clergymen of the county, the list being especially interesting as showing the great changes that have taken place in the residences of many old Wiltshire families in less than eighty years.

W. F. PARSONS.

Thomas Bundy (p. 351).—In the very interesting list of Wiltshire Wills in your last number occurs "1492, Bundy, Thomas, 'ecclesia sancti Melori' [? dioc. Sarum]." There can be little doubt that Thomas Bundy's parish was Amesbury, the parish church of which is dedicated to St. Melore. Bundy was a name there in the 16th century. John Bundy appears on the Subsidy list under Amesbury, 32 Henry VIII: and among the Salisbury Wills at Somerset House is one of Richard Bundi of Amesbury, 1563.

C. S. RUDDLE.

Durrington, Salisbury.

and he jointured his wife in his manor of *Minster Lovel*, in Oxfordshire. Further to connect this family of Lovel with *Yvery* it is interesting to notice that in 1197 William Lovel joined with his wife Isabel in a grant to the Monks of Thame, of 2 mills in his town of Minster Lovel. In 1207 this Wm. Lovel, brought an assign against the *Abbot of Yvery* concerning a moiety of the Church of Minster Lovel; whereupon the Abbot produced a charter of Maud, mother of the said W. Lovel, granting in perpetual alms the presentation of the said Church to the Abbot and *Monks of Yvery*. John Lovel who in 1230, as we see above, owned the *Elcombe estate* probably inherited this same Minster Lovel, with which he jointured his wife, from the older branch of Lovels of Yvery.

Can anyone suggest a better derivation of the present name Ivory, than that of the owners in the 13th Century?

T. S. M.

Doughty Family.—I have long been acquainted with the name of Doughty occurring in the valley of the Wyly. Recently, on looking over the Register of Fisherton Delamere by the kind permission of the Vicar, I met with a memorandum relating to a former incumbent, Joel Doughty, who held the living from 1596 to 1613. It is written by his successor, Thomas Crockford, and gives a short sketch of his career, from which it appears that he was a native of Marden, in Kent, educated at Peterborough School and Cambridge University, Under-Master of the Free School, Southampton, then married, afterwards ordained, and finally presented to this benefice by the Marquess of Winchester. He had at least two sons, Joel and John, and four daughters—all the six being married at Fisherton, but only John baptised there. From these a numerous offspring descended, and it would seem that from this old Vicar the name of Doughty has been scattered up and down the Valley. Perhaps some reader of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* will be able to say

whether I am right in my conjecture. The following is the text of the memorandum :—

“ 1613. Joël Doughtey, Clericus, hujus Eccl'ie Vicarius, hos habuisse vitæ mortisque gradus testimonio minime dubitando perhibetur. Patriâ Cantianus ex oppido sive vico Marden, Parentibus ingenuis, Pueritiam in Scholâ Petroburgensi Adolescentiam in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi, ubi gradu' Baccalaureatus est adeptus, exercuit: valedicens Academiæ, ad Australem Hantoniam est p'fectus: ubi cu' Scholæ Gratuitæ vixerat aliquantisper Hypodidascalus, conjugio sese implicuit, et scholam relinque's, ministeriu' ingressus, in Clientelam Honorandi viri Guil'mi D'ni Marchionis Winton' est admissus, cujus benignitate hanc obtinuit Vicariam, quam cu' annos ferè septemdecem æumnaru' non im'unis tenuerat, com'endavit anima' Deo, corpus humo, opes propinquis, locu' successori, et placidè expiravit Decimo-nono Octobris: Sepultus autem fuit in Choro Eccl'ie suæ primo Novembris.”

His widow, Elizabeth, “ex ingenua Rideroru' familia iuxta Australem Hantoniam oriunda,” died 13th, and was buried 14th Dec., 1617.

C. H. MAYO.

Bradenstoke and Clack.—Can any reader give me the origin of the name Clack and any idea when it was introduced? Bradenestoch appears in Domesday as the manor of Edward the Sheriff. The first mention I have been able to find of Clack is in the “Villare Anglicum,” 1676-7, where it is given as being in Damerham hundred. The letter-press accompanying Buck's view of the Priory, 1732, says Bradenstoke Priory vulgarly called Clack, was a little, but well endowed monastery, etc. Amongst its benefactors Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, is spoken of. A possible connection between the two names has been suggested, but this can scarcely hold good, as the prefix of Clack is not unusual.

Lynham.

D. J. YEO.

Whatmore Family.—Information is desired of the death etc., of Edward Robert Crapp Whatmore, eldest son of the Edward Whatmore, Lieut., mentioned on p. 127; also of his wife Frances Charlotte, grand-daughter of Francis Newman, of Cadbury, Somerset, and widow of Robert Albion Cox, of Little Britain, Sheriff of London and Middlesex. In 1826 they were living at Southsea, Hants, as appears by a Bill filed by them in the Exchequer against the wife's maternal uncle, the Rev. James Rogers, D.D., Rector of Cadbury and Rainscombe.

STRETTON HARTHILL.

Fawconer of Salisbury.—A descendant of the family would be gratified for any information concerning persons of the above name, sprung as it is presumed from John Fawconer, rector of Britford, about 1620. It is believed they inhabited in the parish of St. Edmund's, Salisbury: and that the Rev. Samuel Fawconer (married Elizabeth: d. and co-heir of Sir Sebastian Swale, Bart.), Rector of Poole, Dorset, and the Rev. Edward Fawconer, Rector of Upwey (married Miss Elizabeth Gould of Upwey) were of this stock.

Edward Goddard of Englesham.—Can any reader give me the date of the death, and when and where the will, if any, was proved of Edward Goddard, of Englesham, Wilts, second son of Richard Goddard, of Upham, Wilts, by Elizabeth, da. of Thos. Walrond.—He was born *circa* 1584 and matriculated at University College, Oxford, April 30, 1601.

R. W. K. G.

The Beake.—The parish of Fisherton Delamere consists of a narrow strip of land, running from Maddington and Chitterne in the north, to Chilmark and Teffont on the south. The open down land, at these two extremities, is

called in the Tithe Apportionment of the parish,—at the north end, “The Beake,”—at the south end “Bake.”

What is the meaning of this term? The labourers in this parish still make use of it.

C. H. M.

Roman Tessellated Pavement found at West Dean.—
Is this still in existence? If so, where is it?

JOHN DUTTON.

Replies.

TRUSTEES OF PHILLIPP EARL OF PEMBROKE.

(Continued from p. 380).

Richard Norden, eldest son of William and Mary, was of the Inner Temple, esq. He was buried in 1640 in the Temple Church, with an inscription, mentioned in Hatton's *View of London*. His will is registered *C. P. C.*, “Evelyn”, fo. 15:— ‘I Richard Norden, being sicke in body,’ etc., to be buried in the chancell of Rowde. Item Aunt Hedges, her son John Hedges, and her daughter Mary Hedges, 100*l.*, to be divided between them. Item to Anne, the other daughter of Aunt Hedges, 20*l.* Item to Aunt Webbe, her son John Webbe, and her daughter Mary Hiscocke, 100*l.* to be divided between them. ‘Alsoe I give to my cousin, William Mashelinge, 20*l.*, to be payed unto him within one whole yeare after my decease, to be putt to use for him till he come to the age of 21.’ Alsoe I give to my kinswoman, Phebe Noyes, 100*l.* John Smith, servant, Mary Tanner, of Urchant, 50*l.* Servant Robert Barber, 20*l.* John Stevens, John Brewer, Thomas Parsons, and Margaret Watte, 10*l.* apiece. Bizzell Robie, Henry Salter, Alice Clarke, and Marke May, 5*l.* apiece. To Mr. Richards, Vicar of Rowde,

10*l.* Godson Sam. Richards, 10*l.* Jone Horte, 3*l.* Augustine Nicholas, William Brewer, Mary Hawkins, and William Slade, 40*s.* apiece. Item Daniel White, 20*l.*; William Eyere of Bromham, 10*l.* Item William Yorke of the Inner Temple, Gent., 10*l.* Item Phinemore Ernle, gent., and William Lord of Bromham, 10*l.* Item George Lewis and Edward Michell, 5*l.* apiece. Item, Edward Hiscocke, 20*l.*; 'and this I give unto them as a free discharge of all manner of legacies whatsoever due unto them from my father.' Debts due to testator, not on bond, to be freelie forgiven. Mother to be fullie discharged of her bond for 500*l.* Fifty pounds to be put out to interest for ever, to support poor man of the parish of Rowde. Poor of Devizes, 10*l.*; of Calne, 5*l.* To brother John Norden, all lands, goodes, etc., at Rowde, Badbury, Standley, or elsewhere. Sole executor, Uncle Richard Libbe; and cousin William Waite, Mr. Longe, and Mr. William Payne, overseers. Hand and seale, February 28th, 1638 (1638-9). (Signed) Ric. Norden. Witnesses, Thomas Venner, Timothie Richards, William Eyre, Alice Clarke. Proved February 23rd, 1640 (1640-1), by John Norden.

Anne Libbe, sister of Mary Norden, married Robert Noyes, and had issue two daughters and a son Robert, mentioned in their grandmother's will. Phœbe Noyes mentioned in Richard Norden's will was presumably one of the daughters.

JOHN NORDEN, son of William and Mary, and executor to his brother Richard, married (mar. lic. 29th May, 1647, he a bachelor, aged 30, she a spinster about 22) Elizabeth, daughter to Edmond Skinner, Gent., of Cradly, co. Hereford. He is called "my loving nephew" in the will of Richard Libbe of Hardwick, esq. (dated 6th February, 1654-5), who gives lands to him in trust for the payment of his debts, he and his wife Elizabeth being the sole witnesses to his said uncle's will. He sat as 'John Norden, esq.,' in the Parliament summoned by Cromwell in 1654, as one of the ten members for the county of Wilts. He was returned to the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, 25th April, 1660, both for the borough of Old

Sarum and the borough of Devizes, and to the Parliament summoned to meet 8th May, 1661, *vice* William Yorke, Esq., deceased, for the borough of Devizes, on 3rd December, 1666.

It appears by the House of Lords Calendar, in the 7th Report of the Hist. MSS. Commission, that he was engaged in a Chancery suit with one Thomas Hawles respecting a lease of a warren and certain lands in co. Wilts; and by the 9th Report, that in 1677-8 a suit between John Norden (his son) and John Levett was before the Lords. As the result, apparently, of this litigation, he died insolvent. His will is registered *C. P. C.*, "Duke", fo. 24.

John Norden of Badbury, co. Wilts, esq. He gives and devises to his entirely beloved wife Elizabeth, and to Sir John Earneley, otherwise Ernly, knt., William Trumball, esq., and Jeffrey Daniell, esq., and their heirs, the manor or lordship of Rowd, the manor or lordship of Badbury, lands in Cliffedon and Lidington, farm called Upham Lower Fields, etc., in Alborne, co. Wilts, with his right title and interest in the warren and chase in Albourne—naming them his executors—on trust to pay his debts and to dispose of the residue for the benefit of the person or persons 'who shall then be my heirs at law.' Loving friends, Dr. Fell, Dr. Alestree, Dr. Benson, and Dr. Willis, overseers, to assist wife in education of children. Signed, 29th May, 1669. Witnesses, Jn. Boucher, Ric. Staveley, Ed. Hutton. Codicil: To four youngest children, 30*l.* at 21, 'and whereas I have not given them or either of them in the body of my will any legacy or portion at all, I think fit to declare that is solely upon this consideration, that I recommend them to the affectionate care of their grandfather, Edmund Skinner, in consideration that he will, according to his frequent promise, make considerable provision for each of them.' Witnesses, Jo. Boucher, Ric. Staveley, Hen. Alworth, Robt. Chaloner.

February 10, 1670 (1670-1), administration of his estate was granted to William Livett, principal creditor of John Norden, deceased.

His son, John Norden, matriculated at Christ Church, as son of John Norden of Bradbury, co. Wilts, gent., aged 17, 31st March, 1671, and was still engaged in the suit with Levett (see above) in 1678.

Another son apparently, William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lawrence of Sevenhampton, and was of Cradley, co. Hereford, in 1692. [*Visitation of Gloucester*, 1682-3, with Sir Thomas Phillipp's additions.]

A. S. M.

Smith Family (p. 374).—The following pedigree was drawn up by the late Canon Jackson in 1884. The Smiths of Tockenham do not appear to have been connected with the Benets, but were always particularly friendly.

THOMAS SMITH, of Tockenham, died 15 Sept., 1668; married Mary Pinnell, who died 3rd Aug. 1693; had issue:

- i. Matthew, died young (1651).
- ii. Matthew, of whom next.
- iii. John, of Lee, Kent; born 1656, died 1699; married Ann dau. of Thos. How of Tunbridge, Kent, who died 29th April 1713.
- iv. Thomas, born 1659, died 1691; married Mary dau. of Sir Seymour Pile.
- v. Mary, born 1663, died 1679.

MATTHEW SMITH, of Tockenham, born 1653, died 31st Jan. 1733, aged 81; married Ann dau. of Edw. Goddard of Ogbourn St. Andrew, who died 23rd July 1706, aged 50; had issue:

- i. Thomas, born 1652, died 1746, *s.p.*
- ii. Goddard, of Tockenham, born 1686, died 1746 *s.p.*; married, 20th May 1726, to Mary dau. and co-heir of Rev. Moses Hedges, Esq., D.D., of Sulgrave, Northants, who died Sept. 1726, in 3rd month of marriage.

- iii. Thomas, died 1690.
- iv. Ann, died 1695.
- v. Martha, died 1695.
- vi. Ann Alithœa, died 1697.
- vii. Mary, born 1684, died 1728; married, (1) 2nd Oct. 1711, to John Jacob of Norton and the Ricks, Marshfield, died 1762; (2) George Downes, of Richmond, Esq., caretaker to Prince Frederick of Wales.

W. F. PARSONS.

Townsend Andrews (p. 376).—Over the door of the Manor House at Titherington Lucas is a handsome stone shield, date 1702, ANDREWS, on a bend raguly cotised three mullets, *impaling* TOWNSEND, a chevron ermine between three escallop shells. [*Jackson's Aubrey.*] The name Townsend is mentioned in the *Pedes Finium* of the first half of last century in connection with property at Heddington, Erlestoke, Cricklade, Tytherington Lucas, Devizes, Calne, Sandy Lane, Langley Burrell, Potterne, and Stratford, *e.g.* :—

6 Geo. I, Trinity Term. Jo. Townsend, pltff., and Ab. Stokes and wife, defts., in Tytherton Lucas, etc.

13 Geo. I, and 1 Geo. II, Trinity Terms. Jacobu Attwood, gent., pltff., and Joh. Townsend, gent., and wife, defts., in Sandy Lane in parish of Heddington.

3 Geo. II, Michaelmas Term. Johem. Bell, pltff., and Geo. Townsend and wife, defts., in Langley Burrell, etc.

The name Andrews also occurs in the *Pedes Finium* of the same period in connection with property at Birdlime, Seend, Seend Row, Barford St. Martin, Marlbro', Hundon, Birtford, Rushall, and Salisbury, *e.g.* :—

4 Geo. I, Trinity Term. Tho. Andrews, pltff., and Alex. Hilman, Jno. Hilman and Tho. Edde, defts., in Seend, etc.

6 Geo. I, Michaelmas Term. Jo. Lock, sen., and others,

plffs., and Alex. Hilman, Jo. Cayford, Tho. Andrews and wife, defts., in Seend Row and Melksham.

12 Geo. I, Hilary Term. William Harrison, plff., and Tho. Andrews and wife, defts., in Seend, etc.

13 Geo. I, and 1 Geo. II, Trinity Term. Tho. Dutton and others, plffs., and Tho. Andrews and wife, defts., in Seend, etc.

JOHN DUTTON.

Ecclesiastical Memorials in Private Hands (p. 371).—

Two instances of this kind are known to me. When the Rev. Benjamin Johnson was Vicar of Tilshead, he carved a new stone font for the church, and placed the old one on the lawn in front of the Vicarage. Soon after the present Vicar came, he restored the font to the church, which now contains two. I believe that in most other cases where there are two fonts they have been dug up, as it was customary, in byegone days, when a new font was made to take the place of an old one, to bury the latter beneath the former. I should, however, be glad to hear of instances of two fonts in Wiltshire churches.

When the old church at West Cholderton was pulled down, the Communion Table was taken to the Rectory-house, where it is now used, I believe, as an ordinary article of domestic furniture.

I am reminded also of the fact that in many Wiltshire churchyards, the older tombstones have been dug up, and used as flag-stones to make paths to the church, in some cases to make a gutter round it, and in others they have been given to laymen for different secular purposes. A curious instance of the value of old tombstones occurred about the middle of this century, or a little earlier, when Mr. Tilby, a Devizes Attorney, took a tombstone from St. John's Churchyard in that town, and had it conveyed to Salisbury, as evidence to prove the death of a certain person, at the Assizes which were then being held there. In connection also with St. John's Church, Devizes, I

may mention that a large coloured oil-painting originally hung against the wall above the Communion Table, but when the chancel was restored, Mr. Phipps (the Rector) took it home and burnt it, lest it should be devoted to a secular use. I would inquire of those who understand the duties of clergymen and churchwardens what should be done when there is no further use for articles which have been consecrated to church purposes.

JOHN DYKE.

Ellum and Helming (p. 376).—I send you a couple of replies to my query in your last. The first is from the Rev. C. S. Ruddle, R.D., Vicar of Durrington.

As to your query, may I submit derivation from *Helan*, to cover (m by permutation for n) Helm, Helmet, for covering the head. So our 'Helming' for covering to houses and ricks. Latham says,—“The n in twain is the n in *hine* = him, and *hwone* = whom. Nom. and Acc., *Twa'*, *Twegen*; Abl. and Dat. *Twam*. *Him*, a dative form, has now an accusative sense.” cf. Ang. Sax. *nama*, a name. Dat. pl., *nammun*.

Leaf, D. pl. *leafum*.

Snid, a smith, D. pl. *smidum*.

Old High German, *Fon in* = From them.

The second comes from G. E. Dartnell, Esq., Abbotsfield, Stratford Road, Salisbury.

Elm is derived from A.S. *gilm*, a handful. I enclose a cutting from proof sheets of *Wiltshire Words*, showing what we have to say about it there. To this I may add what one of our reviewers says, “The invariable “*Ellums*” for Elms illustrates Marsh’s statement that the *l* was always articulated in Saxon.”

The “cutting” is as follows:—

Elm, Helm, or Yelm. (1) v. to make up Elms. N. and S.W.

“Two or three woman are busy *yelming*,” *i. e.*, separating the broken straw, selecting the longest and laying it level and parallel, damping it with water and preparing it for the yokes.—*Wild Life*, ch. vi.

(2) n. Almost invariably pl. ‘Elms’ being the usual form. Small bundles or handfuls of fresh straw, damped and laid out straight, for the thatchers’ use. See *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxii p. III. According to Prof. Skeat, *yelm*, seldom now used in Wilts, is the correct form, from A. S. *gilm*, a handful. About Marlborough it is usually pronounced as *yelms*, but at Clyffe Pypard there is not the slightest sound of *y* in it. Elsewhere it is frequently pronounced as *Ellums*.—N. and S. W.

With regard to Mr. Ruddle’s remarks on “Helming,” one calls to mind the Kentish expression, “to heal a child” = to cover it up in its cradle, and in Northants, “to heal a house” =

to roof it in. In Dorset, a "potato hell" = a potato pit. And, in the will of Sir Henry Marshall, Priest, of Wilmington, Sussex, d. 1550, is mention of a "Helling" (= coverlet.)

E. S. B.

Curious Epitaphs (p. 375).—The following epitaph from Dinton may probably not have been noticed by your contributor "J." :—

Here lyes dear Jo: his Parents Love and Joy
That most pretty and Ingenious Boy
His matchless Soul is not yet forgotten
Tho' here the Lovely Body dead and Rotten
Ages to come may wonder at his fame
And here his Death by shamefull malice came
How sightfull some did use him and how Rude
Grife will not let me write but now conclude
To God for ever all praise be given.

I. A. ob. 23rd Decembr', 1716.

The above is fixed in the wall of the vestry; Robert Earthe's is in the floor of the nave (?)—not in the churchyard, as the notice by "J." would seem to indicate.

With regard to Earthe's epitaph it should be noted that the spelling on page 375 is not exactly as it appears on the brass at Dinton. Moreover, the figures in the fourth line appear in my copy as "24." As, however, my copy was made during a hurried visit, and is therefore as likely to be imperfect as "J.'s," perhaps some one on the spot will favour us with a correct copy.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

Thomas Hodges, M.P. for Cricklade, 1640 (p. 274).—The following entry in Foster's *Oxford Register* seems to furnish in part a reply to my query :—

"Hodges, William, son of Thomas Hodges of Shipton, co Glouc., sacerdos, matric. Magdalen College, 23 Nov. 1632, aged 16."

This William Hodges was second son of Thomas Hodges

of Shipton Moyne, by his second wife. His father being a clergyman, the supposition that he might have been the Cricklade M.P. is at once disposed of. The latter must have been his eldest son Thomas, by his first wife Dulsabella, daughter of Sir William Cooke of Highnam. The younger Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Young, of Culleton, Devon. It seems highly probable that the date "circa 1670" given in the *Visitation of Gloucester* as the date of decease for both father and son, should apply to the younger Thomas only. In the *Commons Journals* for 1646, I find a *Colonel* Thomas Hodges, M.P. named. Whether this refers to the M.P. for Cricklade or to his namesake, Thomas Hodges, Member for Ilchester, is not clear. Perhaps some of your correspondents can enlighten me.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

Gauntlett Family and Early Tobacco Pipes (p. 377).—

Members of the Gauntlett family are met with in the seventeenth century at Wilton, where they were of some account. John Gauntlett was M.P. for the borough of Wilton in 1695, 1698, and 1701, and also in the first Parliament of the Union; and George Gauntlett filled the same office in 1705. Some tombstones of the family existed at Wilton at the date of Hoare's *Modern Wilts*.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

Chained Books in Churches (p. 380).—The book referred to has long ago been restored to its place in the chancel by the Vicar, the Rev. J. N. Hinxman. Chained to an oak lectern is a folio copy of Jewell's *Apology*, and the *Defence*. The title page of the *Apology* is deficient; the title page of the *Defence* is dated 1571.

C. S. RUDDLE.

Obituary.

George Mayo, F.R.C.S.—The announcement has been made of the death at Adelaide, South Australia, at the advanced age of nearly 88 years, of Dr. Mayo, one of the pioneer settlers in that Colony. He was born at Seend, Wilts, 8th January, 1807, the fourth son of the Rev. Joseph Mayo, M.A., then Curate of Seend and subsequently Rector of Ozleworth, Gloucestershire, by Mary Jane his wife, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gibbes, Rector of Woodborough, and sister of Sir George Smith Gibbes, Knt., M.D., of Bath. After studying for his profession under his cousin Herbert Mayo, Surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital (the brother of Thomas Mayo, M.D., afterwards President of the College of Physicians), he was admitted M.R.C.S. on 2nd January, 1829, and for some years practised in Devizes. He went to South Australia in 1836, in the ship "Lady Emma," and soon after returned to England, which he finally quitted in 1839 to make his home in the Colony, only once again to visit his native country, viz., in 1851, when, on 11th December of that year, he was admitted Fellow of the College of Surgeons.

On 13th Oct., 1853, he was appointed hon. Medical Officer to the Adelaide Hospital, and subsequently President of the Medical Board. He is said to have performed the first operation for ovariectomy in the Adelaide Hospital. In October, 1857, he was appointed to the Central Vaccine Board, and beside holding other medical appointments, was for many years a member of the Board of Management of the Hospital, and on 24th November, 1876, became its Hon. Consulting Surgeon. He also had a lucrative private practice, and was much sought after, especially in the early years of the Colony. "As a family doctor he had the confidence of many an anxious mother, and was regarded with esteem by the whole community, being skilled in his profession, very careful, conscientious, and sympathetic." "Especially in early days

Dr. Mayo was often called during the night as a medical adviser into townships in the hills and other places a considerable distance from the city, and incidents have been told of how he was frequently obliged in the darkness to dismount from his horse and feel for posts of fences and for trees to indicate the track which he wanted to take." "He continued a most active member of his profession up to almost the time of the illness which culminated in his death."

He was an enthusiastic promoter of the Volunteer movement in South Australia, and served as Captain in the West Adelaide Rifles 1859, Major 1862, and Lieut.-Colonel 1863, and received a presentation of plate from the members of the corps in 1865. He was one of the original Trustees of the Church of Holy Trinity, Adelaide, to the re-building of which he was a munificent contributor. His residence was in the block at the north-eastern corner of Franklin and Morphett Streets—one of the few original city acres now left intact. In his latter years he discarded his carriage for a Rover bicycle, which he rode long after he had passed the age of 80. "He, however, gave this up for a three-wheeler, and it was quite a sight to see this fine, spirited practitioner, at his advanced age, facing the steep ascent to North Adelaide with as steady a pedal as a much younger cyclist. He was a great advocate for physical exercise, and cycling commended itself to him. Being an enthusiastic wheelman, it was no wonder that he was so very popular among cyclists generally, being for some years a vice-president of one or more of the cycling clubs."

Dr. Mayo died at his residence, Nibley House, Adelaide, 16th Dec., 1894, and was buried the following day at the West-terrace Cemetery by the Dean of Adelaide. By his first wife, Maria, daughter of Mr. George Gandy, he has left a son, Mr. George Gibbes Mayo, and two daughters, married respectively to the Rev. Richardson Reid, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Adelaide, and Alexander Stewart Paterson, M.D. By his second wife, Ellen Anne, daughter of Mr. H. S. Russell,

H.E.I.C.S., he had one daughter, the wife of Mr. Arthur George de la Poer Beresford.

C. H. M.

* * * The quotations in the above are from the *South Australian Register* of Dec. 17th, 1894.

Notes on Books.

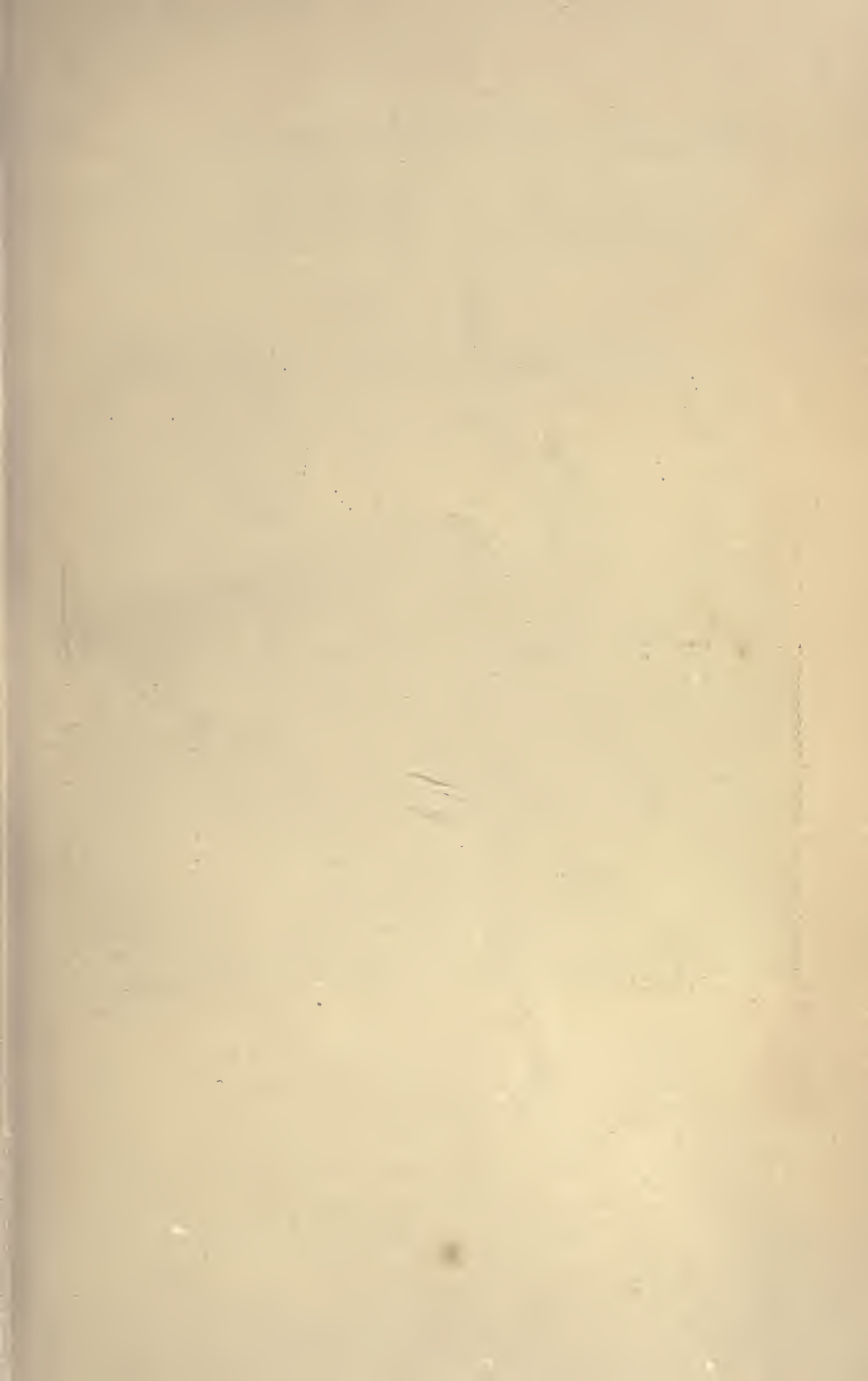
VISITATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, L.S.D., *Maltravers Herald Extraordinary*, and FREDERICK ARTHUR CRISP. Privately Printed, and limited to 500 copies. Vol. I, 1893. Vol. II, 1894. London: Mitchell and Hughes, Wardour Street.

These two large quarto volumes, exhibiting great beauty in print, paper, and illustration, have been lying for some time upon our library table awaiting an opportunity for the favourable notice which they so thoroughly deserve. The work is based upon the material which Dr. Howard, the most industrious of genealogists, has been collecting for many years, and which has been supplemented by contributors of the various pedigrees. These are limited to three generations, because, as the Editors say, in entering a pedigree at the Heralds' College proof is only required previous to the grand-parents of the person entering it. The Heralds are said to have commenced their county visitations in the reign of Henry IV, but the records, in the shape of pedigrees and coats of arms, compiled by them, begin in 1530, and terminate in 1686: they constitute the most valuable material which the English genealogist has to work upon. These heraldic descents are now known as the *Heralds' Visitations*; and the present series of volumes, being intended to record similar information, but with greater detail, are on that account entitled "Visitations." The old Visitations are frequently little more than strings of names, as those who have consulted and used them are well aware; but in this

modern one, the births, deaths, marriages, and other details are supplied, and the pedigrees are well and amply illustrated with coats of arms (some coloured), seals, book-plates, numerous facsimile signatures, and in some cases with silhouette portraits.

The first volume contains 96 pedigrees, including Bush of Great Cheverell, and Schomberg of Seend. The second, which is of less bulk but more profusely illustrated, contains 52 pedigrees, with Gwatkin of Potterne, and Penruddocke of Compton. The latter is accompanied by a beautiful facsimile copy (in colours) of a confirmation of arms, by Sir Christopher Barker, Garter King of Arms, in the 2nd year of Edward VI, to George Penruddocke of Penruddocke in Cumberland. He was presumably the first to settle in Wilts, and is described, in our County Visitation of 1623, as the third son of Edward Penruddocke of Arkelly, co. Cumb., and as standard-bearer to the Earl of Pembroke. Letters of administration of his goods, wherein he is described as of Ivychurch, were granted to his son Edward of Compton, 30th July, 1581. Many other Wiltshire names are scattered throughout these volumes, to which good indexes have been supplied, the 2nd volume also containing an appendix of additional events which have occurred since the printing of the first.

When we think of the value of the old Visitations, and how infinitely that value would be enhanced if they had been compiled with such detail and exactitude as these, we need not add that this noble work should be in the hands of all genealogists. Valuable it is now, but as time rolls on, its inherent and pecuniary value cannot fail to increase. We sincerely hope that the public will realise this, and by their liberal subscriptions make it possible for the editors to continue their useful and somewhat costly labours.





Newman's Mill, formerly the Ridgeway Mill.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1895.

THE OLD MILL AT PURTON: AN ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY IT.

On the western bank of the river Ray—a small tributary of the Thames which forms the eastern boundary of the parish of Purton—stands an old and now disused water mill, known as the Ridgeway Mill. From time immemorial the parish has possessed its mill, but unfortunately the exact position of the building has not been recorded, and as a second mill, also not localised, was erected in the 13th century by William of Colerne, Abbot of Malmesbury, some confusion has arisen as to which of the two mills may be rightly described as standing on the foundation of the original Purton Mill. There are some slight indications which serve, as will be hereafter shown, to promote the opinion that with the subject of our sketch—the old building on the Ray—rests the balance of probability.

Rather more than a mile to the west of the Ridgeway Mill stands the other, now called Purton Mill; it is built on the banks of a tiny streamlet that rises on the high ground near the old farm-house of Restrop. Flowing in an easterly direction the rill passes near the south wall of the Churchyard, through the lower portion of the Vicarage garden and the grounds of Purton House, past the Old Milk House and so on to Purton Mill; from thence it winds through the meadows

and under the Railway from Swindon to Cheltenham, falling into the Ray, about a stone's throw from the Ridgeway Mill. Both of these mills have already been mentioned in the pages of this Magazine, as having formed part of the possessions of Malmesbury Abbey. The question therefore remains : Which of these two stands on the more ancient foundation ?

From an examination of the two buildings nothing can be gleaned, for the oldest part of the Ridgeway Mill, to which an approximate date can be assigned, is certainly not earlier than Queen Elizabeth's reign and may possibly be later, and Purton Mill has evidently been entirely re-built sometime during the last half century. But if we take into consideration the design of these mills and their respective situations with regard to the village the results are less barren. In the first place it is fairly reasonable to suppose that whatever congregation of dwellings there were in Purton in early times, these would be gathered somewhere near the Church, the Market Place, or some other social centre. The only ancient institutions which can now be localised are the Church and the Play Close. Both of these are near together and practically in the village, therefore it seems probable that the village proper has always been somewhere near its present position. Now the builder of a second mill in a parish would, when choosing a site, endeavour, so far as natural conditions would admit, to obtain one in some way more convenient for the villagers, either by being nearer the village itself or close to a good road leading thither ; in the hope of gaining thereby some advantage over the original mill. Otherwise, unless backed by some form of compulsion—which in this case would have been improbable considering that the Abbey owned both mills, and therefore could derive no benefit by compelling the villagers to use one mill rather than the other—the new mill would be hardly likely to succeed. The advantage of position rests in this case entirely with Purton Mill, which is only a short half mile from the Church and within a hundred yards of the highway, whereas the Ridgeway Mill stands at the extreme eastern edge

of the parish, and is nearly two-thirds of a mile from the road. The actual reason may of course have been that one mill was quite inadequate to the needs of the parish, but there is no evidence to show that this was the case, and the builder of the second mill was, according to all accounts, a builder more for the work's sake than for necessity's sake.

Then, if we consider the design of these mills, we find that at the Ridgeway the mill-pond is small, and the stoned escarpment of very limited extent, also that the system adopted is capable of much improvement; but at Purton Mill the mill-pond is large, well-constructed, and extensively edged with stone, the system too is simple and efficient, and the general superiority of this mill points it out as the work of an able and wealthy person, such as we know Abbot William of Colerne to have been. Finally, this view is much strengthened by the allusion made in the Malmesbury Register¹ to the pond which is therein described as a fishpond, and is evidently considered of sufficient importance to be specially noted. Therefore, unless we choose to assume that it would not have been inconsistent with the character of this wealthy Prelate, to erect a mill inferior in design and inconvenient in position when compared with the others, we are bound to concede that at all events the probability above advanced, *i.e.*, that the Ridgeway Mill occupies the site of the ancient Purton Mill, is fairly reasonable. And thus the Wiltshire farmer of the nineteenth century who used the Ridgeway Mill may, in this instance have carried his corn for grinding to the identical spot to which his sturdy ancestor the Saxon ceoil resorted for the same purpose more than a 1000 years ago.

The exact period of the introduction of the Water Mill into England is unknown, but numerous mills are recorded in Domesday throughout the length and breadth of the land most of which we are justified in concluding had long existed under the Saxon rule, and among them the mill at Purton. It

¹*Reg. Malm.*, vol. ii, 366.

was then valued at 5s. and was retained under the direct control of the Abbey. The millers of ancient times were a jovial well-to-do race, if we may judge by Chaucer's tale, and their calling was hereditary. Thus in 1241 we find a final concord was made between a certain William, son of Richard (presumably both millers) and John Abbot of Malmesbury, wherein Purton Mill and about 20 acres of land, roughly speaking, were granted to William and his heirs for ever for the rent of 13s. 4½*d.* per annum.¹ Later, in 1284, Radolph the miller is mentioned in the Abbey rent roll as paying 2s. yearly in four equal portions.² Another ancient document relating to a Purton Mill dated 1306 is extant, but by this time William of Colerne, the builder of the second mill, had been dead 12 years, and there is nothing in the text whereby to decide which mill is concerned. At the Dissolution the Abbey lands in Purton were split up and sold piece-meal and in many instances bought only to be sold again. The Ridgeway Mill ultimately passed into the possession of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Until about 6 months ago the old mill, though sadly in want, not of repair but of complete rebuilding, still managed to perform what was required of it, but an accident then happened to the axle of the wheel, which silenced the busy hum that had continued for centuries, and now, with its wheel decaying, its stone-work falling away, its cottage walls full of gaping fissures, and its roofs well-nigh useless to keep out the rain; it stands a pathetic example of a building that has outlasted its use.

¹ *Reg. Malm.*, vol. ii, 320.

² *Reg. Malm.*, vol. i, 159.

WILTSHIRE WILLS.

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(1383—1558).

(Continued from p. 397.)

1539	Danvers, dame Ann, Dautesey, Wilts.	1 Alenger.
1556	„ John, esquier, West Tockenham, Wilts.	F. 22 Ketchyn.
1552	„ Sylvester, esquiere, Dantesey, Wilts; Oxford; Cornwall.	14 Powell.
1488	Danyell, Stephen, Kyngeston Deverell, Wilts; registered twice.	14 Milles.
1508	Darell, Constantine, Colyngborn Abb'is, Wilts.	34 Adeane.
1530	„ sur Edwarde, knight, Litelcot, Wilts.	18 Jankyn.
1464	Darrell, Elizabeth, Rammesbury, Wilts.	4 Godyn.
1543	Dautesey, William, St. Anthonyne, London; Essex; Hants; Middlesex; Wilts; Calais.	28 Spert.
	another will (revoked)	F. 22 Spert.
1483	Dauntsey, John the elder, Trowbrigge, Wilts.	7 Logge.
1514	Davers, sir John, knyght, Dauntersey, Wilts; Northants.	4 Holder.
1516	Davy, Benedict, St. Thomas the Martyr, Sarum.	27 Holder.
1510	„ John, Camels Wotton, Dorset or Wilts.	36 Bennett.
1543	Davye, Edmund, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Wilts.	21 Spert.
1545	Davys, Thomas, esquier, Mychelhampton, Gloucester; Sherston, Wilts.	42 Pynnyng.
1556	Dawntesey, Ambrose, esquier, West Lavynnton, Wilts; Gloucester; Somerset.	F. 5 Ketchyn.

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| 1505 | „ Thomas, gent., Lavyngton
Bisshop, Wilts. | 40 Holgrave. |
| 1450 | Dayster, Peter, Devyzes, Wilts. | 19 Rous. |
| 1513 | Deacon, John, The Vyse, Wilts. | 24 Fetiplace. |
| 1537 | aDeane, Edward, St. Thomas, Sarum | 13 Dyngeley. |
| 1439 | Deaunvers, William, esquire, ———,
Berks; Wynterbourne Deaunvers,
Wilts; Friars Minors, London. | 27 Luffenam. |
| 1492 | Decon, John the elder, The Vyse, Wilts. | 14 Dogett. |
| 1403 | de Barton, Peter, clk., canon of Sarum;
Barton St. Peter, Linc.; Dorset. | 4 Marche. |
| 1384 | de Bisschopiston, John, clk., chancellor
and canon of Ghichester; Bisscho-
piston, Wilts. | 1 Rous. |
| 1391 | de Dyghton, sir William, clerk, canon of
St. Paul's, London; canon of
Sarum; Staindrop, Durham. | 8 Rous. |
| 1524 | Degons, Edward, St. Edmund, Sarum. | F. 22 Bodfelde. |
| 1497 | Deken, Agnes, Device, Wilts. | 13 Horne. |
| 1502 | „ , Edith, St. Mary of the Vies,
Wilts. | 14 Dogett. |
| 1556 | Delalyne or Delalynd, sir George, knight,
Wynterborne Clenston, Dorset;
Hants; Wilts. | F. 12 Ketchyn. |
| 1405 | De la Mare, Maud, Stepullaunton, Wilts. | 9 Marche. |
| 1553 | Demmoke, Henry, St. Thomas, Sarum. | 24 Tashe. |
| 1540 | Densell, Mary, St. Giles in the Feld,
London; Hyndon [Wilts?] | F. 17 Alenger. |
| 1410 | de Roches, Willelma, Bromham, Wilts. | 22 Marche. |
| 1413 | de Ryssheton, Nicholas, clerk, Clyve,
Kent; canon of Sarum; Crediton,
Devon. | |
| 1467 | de Tastar, Peter, clerk, Beverley, Yorks;
St. James Garlekhith, London;
Leighton Busard, Bedford; West
Bedwyn, Wilts. | 29 Godyn. |

1505	Deverell, John, Mylckesham, Wilts.	35	Holgrave.
1469	Devon, sir Humphrey Stafford, knight, earl of, Glaston, Somerset; Dorset; Wilts; Devon; Cornwall.	29	Godyn.
1395	de Waltham, John, bishop of Salisbury, Berks; Derby; Kent; Waltham, Lincoln.	5	Rous.
1511	Dewke, John, Warmynstar, Wilts.	3	Fetiplace.
1548	Dicke, John, Langleye [Kington saint Mighell], Wilts; another grant, Nov. 1561.	F. 5	Populwell.
1538	Diott, John, Trowbridge, Wilts.	F. 26	Dyngeley.
1485	Dockett, John, Marleborowe, Wilts.	14	Logge.
1417	Docton, John, Sarum; All Hallows the the great, London.	38	Marche.
1546	Dodington. John, gent., Sacombe, Herts: Wilts; Somerset; etc.	22	Alen.
1428	Dodmor, William, Marleburgh, Wilts.	9	Luffenam.
1507	Dodyngton, William, esquire, Meer, Wilts.	33	Adeane.
1501	Dogget, John, clerk, chancellor of Sarum; [treasurer of] Chichester; [chancellor of] Lichfield; [canon of Lincoln]; Shirburn, Dorset.	16	Moone.
1501	Dogood, master John, Sarum.	6	Blamyr.
1503	Doore als. Sadlar, Robert, Devys, Wilts.	26	Blamyr.
1557	Dorrell, Darrell, Jane, Amesburye, Wilts; sentence of intestacy.	12	Noodes.
1530	Dorsett, lady Cecill, marques Harrington and Bonvill, wife of marques Dor- sett, and after, of erle of Willshere, Asheley, Warwick; Cornwall; Devon; Sussex; etc.	22	Jankyn.
1492	Dowce, Richard, Colingbourne Ducis, Wilts.	17	Dogett.
1529	Downe, John, Kenton [Devon?]; Sarum.	9	Jankyn.

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| 1542 | Downes, Richard, St. Mighell Cornehill,
London ; Wilts. | F. 15 Spert. |
| 1521 | Drew, John, Devises grene, Wilts. | 16 Maynwaryng. |
| 1527 | Drewe, Joane, Malmesbury, Wilts. | F. 29 Porch. |
| 1416 | Drw, Laurence, Segre, Wilts | 36 Marche. |
| 1515 | Dunahan, sir Nicholas, clerk, Hilpyrton,
Wilts. | 10 Holder. |
| 1538 | Dycson, Elizabeth, Langford, [Wilts ?] | 20 Dyngeley. |
| 1538 | Dycsonne, Thomas, Langforde, [Wilts ?] | F. 20 Dyngeley. |
| | " Hoc test'm non erat probat' neque admi'stra'erat co'miss'." | |
| 1533 | Dyer als. Taylor, Thomas, Trowbridge,
Wilts. | 4 Hogen. |
| 1415 | Dygher, John, Deverellongebrigge, Wilts. | 32 Marche. |
| 1554 | Dymmocke, Johan, St. Thomas, Sarum. | F. 10 More. |
| 1546 | Dyper, Mawde, Schalborne, Berks and
Wilts. | 16 Alen. |
| 1507 | „ William, Colyngbourne ducis,
Wilts. | 28 Adeanc. |
| 1508 | „ William, Colyngbourne ducis,
Wilts. | 8 Bennett. |
| 1506 | Dyrdantt. John, St. Edmund, Sarum. | 13 Adeane. |

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EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

Continued from p. 404.

VOLUME XIX, 1749.

Sheriff for the year, Thomas Cowper, of Sarum, Esq.

Jan. 7.—The King has been pleased to order a congé d'élire to the archdeacon and chapter of the Cathedral Church at Landaff, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the Rt.

- Rev. father in God, Dr. John Gilbert, to the see of Salisbury: and also his majesty's letter recommending to the said archdeacon and chapter, the Rev. Edmund Cresset, M.A., to be elected Bishop thereof.
- Jan.*—Bankrupt: Wm. Jackson, of Marlborough, sailcloth maker.
- Feb.* 3.—Wm. Ashe, Esq., member for Heytesbury, m. to Lady Catherine Poulett, daughter to Lord Harry Poulett.
- Feb.*—Osmond Beavoir, M.A., fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, appointed Vicar of Calne, £120 per ann.
- March* 2.—Rich. Tuck, esq., late high sheriff of Wilts, m. to Miss Sarah Sophia Masters, with £10,000.
- March* 4.—Commodore Mathew Michell, member for Westbury, m. to Miss Fanny Ashfordby, Norfolk-street, £20,000.
- March.*—Bankrupt: Henry Cam, of Bradford, clothier.
- March* 30.—Capt. Slater in the W. India trade, m. to Miss Snow of Charlton [Wilts?] £6,000.
- May.*—By virtue of his Majesty's Commission, directed to the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, D. of Newcastle, E. Gower, and D. of Montague, the royal assent was given to the following bills:—(*inter alia*) For applying the personal estate of Gilbert, late Bishop of Salisbury, for purchasing land or rents in perpetuity in Scotland, to be settled for charities mentioned in his will.
- May.*—Bankrupt: Joseph Stockwell, of Ramsbury, brewer.
- June* 3.—Died: Tho. Whitton, Esq., formerly an eminent clothier in Wiltshire.
- July* 1.—The King has been pleased to present Peter Platel, M.A., to the Vicarage of Ashburton, with the chapels of Buckland, and Bucklington, Devon, void by the translation of Dr. Gilbert from the see of Landaff to Salisbury.
- July* 23.—Died: Sir Wyndham Knatchbull Wyndham, of Mersham Hatch, Kent, Bart., at Bath. He marry'd Catherine, daughter of Ja. Harris of Salisbury, Esq.,

by whom he left issue, one son, now Sir Wyndham, and two daughters.

Aug. 8.—Died : Rev. Thomas Earl, M.A., vicar of Malmesbury, aged 69. He was a divine of excellent learning, an admired preacher, of solid judgment, and unshaken attachment to the establish'd religion. As he lived much belov'd, so he died greatly regretted by his parishioners, and his memory will be respected so long as a due regard is paid to strict piety adorn'd by an agreeable and courteous behaviour.

Aug.—Bankrupt : Edw. Alford, of Mere, blacksmith.

Sept. 26.—The King has been pleased to grant the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, unto his grace Algernon D. of Somerset, by the name, style, and title of Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth Castle, in C. of Northumberland ; to hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body ; and in default of such issue, to Sir Hugh Smithson of Stanwick, Yorkshire, Bt., (son-in-law of the said D. of Somerset) and the heirs male of his body by the Lady Eliz. Smithson, his present wife, (daughter of the said Duke of Somerset) ; and in default of such issue, the dignities of Baroness Warkworth of Warkworth Castle, and Countess of Northumberland, to the said Lady Eliz. Smithson, and the dignities of Baron Warkworth and E. of Northumberland, to her heirs male.

His Majesty has also been pleased to grant unto his grace Algernon, D. of Somerset, the dignities of a Baron and Earl of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Baron of Cockermonth and E. of Egremont, in Cumberland ; to hold the same to him, and the heirs male of his body ; and in default of such issue, to Sir Charles Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham, Somersetshire, Bart., (nephew to the said D. of Somerset) and the heirs male of his body ; and in default of such issue, to Percy Wyndham Obrian, of Shortgrove, Essex, Esq.

(brother to the said Sir Charles Wyndham, and nephew to the said D. of Somerset) and the heirs male of the body.

- Oct. 14.—A messenger was dispatched to Brabant, to solicit the delivery up of one Bevan, formerly a noted clothier in Wiltshire, a principal in sending over artificers, but he had remov'd into French Flanders.
- Oct. 11.—Hon. Wm. Sturton, brother to Lord Sturton, m. to Miss Howard, daughter of the Hon. Philip Howard, brother to the D. of Norfolk.
- Nov.—Mr. Clavey appointed Vicar of Norton Barnet, Wilts. Gilbert Lake, A.M. (*sic*), appointed Vicar of Westport, with Charlton, Wilts.
- Dec. 13.—Died: Col. Duckett, formerly member for Calne.
- Dec.—John Copson, M.A. appointed to St. Paul's Living, Malmesbury.

VOLUME XX, 1750.

Sheriff for the year, James Barelet of Sarum, Esq.

- Jan. 9.—Died: Henry Herbert, E. of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Baron Herbert, groom of the stole to his Majesty, and 1st Commissioner for Westminster Bridge. Having that day signed an order for the fish market, contrary to his mind, he was soon after seized with a pain in the breast, and a shortness of breath, continu'd in some perturbation, and tho' he eat heartily at dinner, in the evening sunk back in his chair and dy'd away—an attempt was made to bleed him, but without effect. Being opened, his death was ascribed to the overfatness, or swelling of the intestines, which obstructed their operation. He had the day before some presages of it, and made his will, giving rewards to his servants. By Mary, eldest daughter to Viscount Fitzwilliam of Ireland, he left issue, Henry Lord Herbert, born July 13, 1734, now E. of Pembroke.

Feb. 9.—Died: His Grace Algernon Seymour, D. of Somerset, E. of Hertford, lately created E. of Northumberland, E. of Egremont, Baron of Warkhurst and Cockermouth, Lord Lieut. and Custos Rotulorum of Sussex, and Custos Rot. of Wilts, General of the Horse Guards, Governor of Guernsey and of Tinmouth Castle, and Privy Counsellor. He is succeeded as D. of Somerset by Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., of Maiden Bradley, Somersetshire (*sic*); as E. of Northumberland by Sir Henry Smithson, Bart., who married his only daughter; and as E. of Egremont by Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart., his sister's son, member for Taunton.

Feb. 17.—Whitehall. The King has been pleased to appoint his grace Charles, Duke of Richmond, lieut.-gen. of his majesty's forces, to be col. of his majesty's royal regiment of horse-guards, and likewise to be captain of a troop in the said regiment, in the room of Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, deceased. The King has also been pleased to appoint Sir Andrew Agnew, baronet, to be governor of Tinmouth Castle, in Northumberland, in room of the late Duke of Somerset.

Feb. 28.—Between 9 and 10 at night, was seen at Salisbury an extraordinary phenomenon, being a very luminous collection of vapours, that formed an irregular arch, like rockwork, and extended cross the horizon, waving like flames issuing from fire. After a short continuance, it disappeared at once, the sky being very clear, and more enlightened than by the stars only.

March 4.—Lady of Hon. Wm. Bouverie, eldest son of Visc. Folkestone, delivered of a son and heir.

March.—Bankrupts: Elizabeth White, Annie White, and Sarah White, of Trowbridge, linnen-drapers and partners; Wm. Turner of Moncton Deverell, collar maker.

April 12.—Came on at Salisbury the trial of the 18 Bristol rioters, removed thither by *habeas corpus*; the 1st, Isaac Coles, after very full and clear evidence of his being one

of the most active in cutting down a turnpike, was notwithstanding acquitted by the jury ; next, Wm. Denmeades, another principal rioter, was tried by a new jury and acquitted. Upon this the King's counsel found it was in vain to try any more. Wm. Davis, being very old and deaf, was discharged, but the other 11 were bound over to appear at the next assizes to be held at Taunton to answer for misdemeanors. No bills were found against the other 6.

April 18.—An express was dispatched with orders for the immediate march of a party of dragoons to Trowbridge, Bradford, and Melksham, in order to curb the riotous proceedings of the weavers and other woollen manufacturers in those parts.

April 30.—The King has been pleased to appoint Robert Sawyer Herbert, Esq., his Majesty's Lieut. of the Co. of Wilts, in room of his brother, late E. of Pembroke, and also custos rotulorum of the said county, in room of late D. of Somerset.

May 28.—Died : Rev. Dr. Thos. Burnet, Rector of West Kingston, and Prebendary of Sarum.

June.—Gilbert Lake, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Vic. of Westport, Wilts, and the Vic. of Seagr~~een~~, Wilts. SEAGRY

June 21.—Died : Dan. Wyndham, Esq., of Chilton, Ham. [Wilts ?]

June 30.—Sir Edward Seymour's claim to the dukedom of Somerset, which has long been before Mr. Attorney General, has received his approbation.

Aug. 11.—Died : Wm. Ashe, Esq., member for Heytesbury.

Aug.—Mr. Gilbert, C.L., has a dispensation to hold the Rec. of Compton-Bassett, and the Rec. of West Kenton.

Aug 20.—Died : Visc. Donerayle of Ireland, member for Old Sarum, at Lisbon.

Sept. 3.—Marquis of Granby, eldest son to the D. of Rutland, m. to Lady Frances Seymour, eldest daughter of late Charles D. of Somerset, £150,000.

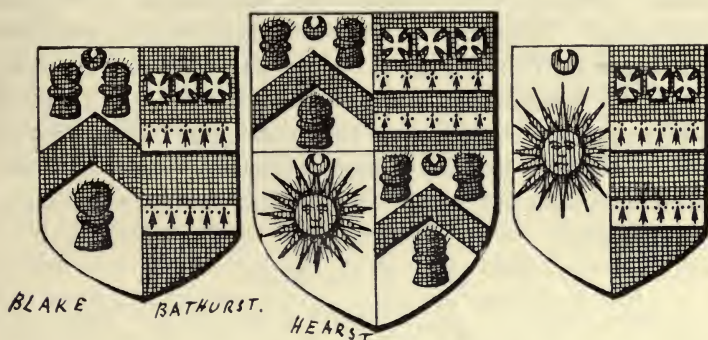
- Sept.* 21.—Died : Caleb Bailys of Barwick Bassett, Wilts, Esq.,
J. of P. for that county.
- Sept.*—John Jennings, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the
living of Jemeston, Wilts, and the Rec. of Boscombe,
Wilts.
- Oct.* 25.—Died : Lady of William Northey, Esq., Member for
Caln, in childbed.
- Oct.*—Bankrupt : John Champion of Salisbury, clothier.
- Nov.* 2.—Died : George Penruddocke of Compton Chamber-
lain, Esq.
- Nov.*—Extempore verses on hearing Stephen Duck's having
a chaplain's commission given him in Ligonier's
Dragoons.

A series of luck
Follows thee Duck,
When first on Kew Green
A thresher was seen
And shewn to the queen
Who wou'd have expected
(What's merit neglected)
Thy dogrell petition
Would get a commission.

- Dec.*—Tho. Sedler, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rect.
of Mungwell, Wilts, and the Vic. of Elington, Wilts.
- Dec.*—Bankrupt. John Gawson of Devizes, linen draper.

Chandler.—Referring to the remarks on this name on
page 352, I would say that I have located the Quaker Emi-
grants, George and Jane Chandler, who came to Pennsylvania
in 1687, with absolute certainty in the parish of Pewsey,
where I found the baptism of the seven children whom they
brought to America. George Chandler was the son of John
Chandler, jun., of Wilcott, and Anne his wife, and was
baptized there 8th April, 1633. The family had been at
Wilcott as early as 1542 and probably much longer.

J. H. L.



BLAKE.

The accompanying illustration by Mr. Kite is a conjectural interpretation of the somewhat unintelligible marshalling in the "Wiltshire Monumental Inscriptions" of a Hatchment in Seend Church, which tumbled down within living memory in a dilapidated condition and is now lost.

Sir Richard Blake of the Strand, the King's Tayler, was knighted at Whitehall May 9, 1675; he was buried in the Savoy chapel, where the following inscription occurred on his tablet (since destroyed) on the West wall by the Chancel door:—"Here lyes Sr. Richard Blake 5th son of Thomas Blake of Easton town, com. South'ton Esqre, by Ellenor his wife, dr. and coheire of Thomas Hall Esqre. of Wyltshire, he married Elizabeth daughter of John Bathurst of London, doctor of Phisick by whom he had 2 sons and one daughter deceased and 2 drs. surviving, 1 Elizabeth married to Robert Berkley of Spechley in Worcestershire, 2ndly Mary married to Robert 2d. son of John Dormer of Lee Grange in Bucks; he dyed 26 of August, 1683, æt. 69;" the arms being BLAKE and HALL of Bradford quarterly, impaling BATHURST. He lived for some time at Long Ditton in Surrey, his widow renting Ruxley Farm in Thames Ditton of Sir Edward Evelyn as late as Oct. 1691; his marriage license, Nov. 16, 1660, describes him as a widower aged 40, his wife of St. Anne's Blackfriars, aged 19, and both her

parents deceased. He belonged to the Blakes of Hillcott and Pynnell. Who was his 1st wife? Had he any connection with Seend? The following is the only entry concerning him (?) in the Churchwardens' Book:—"1671, Oct. 16. A S'rveye had and made of all the lands lying in Seend and Seend Rowe the sixteenth daye of October anno regni Rs. Caroli s'cdi nunc Angl. Sct. xxviii, Anno Domini 1671. Rich. Blake, Esqre."

P. C. C. 110 Drax.

¹1683, June 20. Sir Richard Blake of St. John's, co. Midx., kt., to be buried in pr'sh church of St. Mary Savoy in Strand so nr. my children there as may be if I die nr. London, otherwise in Spetchley church, Worcester, if I die there. £100 nr. that sum but not more for my funeral; whereas on marriage of Elizabeth my wife I did secure and settle to her during her life £300 per ann., I will that the rents and profits of my greate house now divided into several dwellings, &c., in the Strand which I hold by lease taken about 20 years since of and from the Earl of Exeter shall go towards the said £300 per ann., and remainder of £300 per ann. from profits, &c., of my parsonage, messuage, &c., of my estate of inheritance or for lives or years at or near Thames Ditton and Long Ditton, Surrey; and all rest of rents arising out of sd. parsonage, &c., at Thames Ditton or Long Ditton I give to my wife for life on condition she release and convey to my dau. Mary her heires, &c., the messuage, &c., wherein I now dwell in St. John's wherein I have made my wife an estate for her life. To him that shall be minister or preacher at the Chappell of Thames Ditton 40s., and to the poor of Thames Ditton £3. In case I die near London and be buried in Savoy Church I give minister or preacher there £5, he preaching at my funeral, but if I die in country and be buried at Spetchley then £5 to minister there he preaching sermon at my funeral—poor of St. Mary Savoy

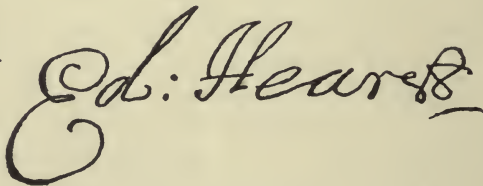
¹ Mr. J. G. Bradford has kindly supplied this Will.

£5—from and after my now wife's death I give aforesd. greate house, etc., in the Strand held of sd. Earl of Exeter to my dau. Elizabeth for life and after her decease to her 2nd son, if she shall have 2 or more sons or else her daus., if she shall leave no child then to my dau. Mary and such child or children as she shall have. All my late new built brick messuage, etc., in St. John's, co. Midx., late in tenure of Sir John Thompson, Bart., and now of Countess of Shaftesbury, to my dau. Mary and her heirs and failing issue to dau. Elizabeth. After my wife's death my parsonage, etc., at or near Thames Ditton to dau. Mary and her heirs, which failing to dau. Elizabeth and her heirs, which failing to my right heirs. On condition that my wife release and convey to my dau. Mary all her interest in messuage, etc., in St. John's where I now dwell I bequeath to my wife for her life and after her decease to such of my children or grandchildren as shee shall by any writing by her signed dispose of the same all that messuage, etc., by me lately built in Katherine St., Strand, now in tenure of Richard Maynewaring, buttonseller, knowne by sign of Queen's head. I give my lease and leases terme estate and interest which I have in the several messuages, etc., and shops in Katherine St. and Exeter St. in or near the Strand except sd. messuage in tenure of Rd. Mainwaring and except those messuages, etc., settled or assigned on for or to Robert Berkley, Esq. and my dau. Elizabeth his wife on their marriage, *i.e.*, the messuages, etc., in occupation of Mr. Bartlett, wineseller, . . . Durnford, grocer, Dowse, hatter, Jones, shoemaker, the messuage, etc., known by name of Red Cow in occupation of . . . victualler, the messuages in occupation of Jessop, Cooke, Wootton, Jones, one known by name of the Cabinet in occupation of Allen, cabinet-maker, etc., etc.—dau. Mary under age—messuages called or named by sign of Black horse in or nr. Bow St., Covent Garden, in tenure of Lear and Cunditt—son-in-law aforenamed Rt. Berkley £20 for mourning—Richard Blake son of my nephew Thomas Blake decd. £10—nephew Arthur Blake son of my

late brother Arthur Blake £10—brother Francis Blake and William Blake £10—Cousin Martha Deakins dau. of my brother Thomas Blake £5—Nathaniel Hudson overseer £5—Elizth. my wife sole extx.—Witn. Rd. Wiseman, Mary Barns, Nath. Hudson, scr., Stephen Locker, his servant. Proved by Elizth. Blake the widow, 19 Oct. 1683.

P. A. Book, 1683, 19 Oct. Probate of Sr. Richard Blake, knt., late psh. of St. James, Clerkenwell, to Domina Eliz. Blake, the widow.

His widow seems to have married afterwards Edward Hearst of Salisbury; they must have resided at Seend, as in 1695 he signs a poor certificate, and again in 1706, also signing the Churchwardens' Book from 1700-1705; in this latter year he was nominated supervisor for the ensuing year. He was buried in the south transept of Salisbury Cathedral, with the Arms and Inscription, HEARST with mullet for difference, impaling 1st, a lion couchant regardant, on a chief three crescents, DEANE (?) 2ndly, BATHURST, "H. S. E. | Edwardus Hearst | Armiger qui obiit | Vicesimo Septimo | Die Novembris | An. Doni. 1707."—Who was his 1st wife, and when and where did he marry Lady Blake? The writer would like to see a pedigree of Hearst of Salisbury with the Wills of the above.

¹ 

On the south wall of the Gaunt or Mayor's Chapel at Bristol, near the large and handsome monument of Ann Bainton of Bromham, is a tablet surmounted by a bust of a

¹ This autograph from the Churchwardens' Book is from a tracing by Mr. Kite.

man with the following Arms and Inscription:—BLAKE. Infra jacet | Henricus Blaake. | de Pinnells in Agro Wiltoniensi, | Ortu et Ingenio liberali clarus, | doctus, probus, fortis et benevolus, | Legum peritus | Regiæ Majestatis Cultor | Patria | Cui olim in Senatu inservijt | Strennuus Vindex | Ideo verecundus et sui commodi temperans | apud Magnos plurimum valeret | Alijs utilis | Sibi parum vel nihilo profuerit | Obijt 10 Julij A.D. 1731 | Ætat. 72. | Catharina ejus Filia natu maxima | hoc Monumentum ære suo posuit | et eodem Sepulchro est condita | Obijt illa 17 Julij 1747.

Bristol Probate Registry.

1747, July 13. Katherine Blaake of Bristol, singlewoman, to be interred in the Gaunt's Church in the same grave as honoured father deceased to whose memory a marble monument to be erected there with an Inscription I have by me for the purpose or such other Inscription as to my Exor. shall seem meet but the expense of both my funeral and the monument not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds—to brother Robert Blaake silver two-handled cup and cover, pair of silver canns, pair of salvers and set of casters and £50—nephew Duke two pictures, one of myself, the other of my elder brother and a book of my late Father's, "Hale's Pleas of ye Crown" and £50 to be laid out by him in books to further his study of the law—sister Abigail Blaake pearl necklace, hoop diamond ring, snuff-box with gold rim and joint and two best suits of lace linnen—picture of William of Wickham (deemed to be an original) to New Colledge in Oxford whereof he was founder to be put up in their Hall if they see fitt¹—to my uncle and aunt Hungerford and brother Duke and wife, brother Blaake and wife—coz. George Hungerford and dau.—good friends Mrs. Hungerford in Queen's Sq., silver candlesticks and £50 to her dau. to buy piece of plate—Miss Katherine Oliver (my god-dau.)—friend Jeremiah

¹ This now hangs in the Warden's dining-room at New College; it is an early but conventional picture. The Blakes were kin to William of Wykeham through the Fiennes and Danvers.

Burroughs, Esq., in Queen Sq., my mahogany bookcase and £100—Mr. Thomas Stokes, clerk at the Council House £20 and my oaken bookcase and to his mother £10—friend Mrs. Thompson at Cathay—Mrs. Daltona (?) in Queen Sq.—Mrs. Twitt mantua maker and servant Elizabeth Doubt to share my wardrobe except my velvet hood and scarf and suit of black silk which I give to Mr. Thomas Stokes' mother—brother Robert, sister Abigail and nephew Duke residuary legatees—Jeremiah Burroughs Exor.—KA. BLAAKE.

Witn.—Will. Vick, R. Scudamore. P'd 22 July 1747.

I desire the will of the above Henry Blake, with his marriage and place in Blake pedigree. Le Neve states that Katherine, daughter of Sir George Hungerford of Cadenham and Frances Seymour married Henry Blake, Esq., of the Temple.—Is he the Henry, Town-clerk of Bristol, the son of Ambrose Blake of Pynnell?

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

WILTSHIRE TITHE CASES.

In 1798 Hutton Wood, one of the six clerks of the Exchequer, published a work entitled "A Collection of Decrees by the Court of Exchequer in Tithes Causes from the usurpation to the present time." This work appeared in four volumes, each containing over 500 pages, Vol. I comprising the period from the usurpation to Queen Anne, Vol. II from 1 Geo. I to 33 Geo. II, Vol. III to 17 Geo. III, and Vol. IV continuing the work to the year of publication. According to the author's preface the whole was the laborious production of more than seven years. The collection was made from the books of decrees and orders of the officers of the Court, and is therefore a simple record of the matters alleged in each case and of the verdicts delivered upon them, being free from the legal learning which characterises the law reports properly so called. This arrangement of the work is a boon to the topographer, who, without wading through a train of arguments appreciated

and understood only by the lawyer, may acquire at once what is interesting to himself—the surnames of the plaintiff and defendant, the name of the parish or place, the tithe customs alleged, the defendant's answer, and lastly the decree of the Court,—the whole affording valuable material for parochial history, while the customs described make the reading interesting and instructive. On these grounds the book deserves, at least, one of the successes the author wished it would obtain, viz., that it would be well used by and prove extensively useful to the general public. It is intended to print in this magazine the reports relating to Wiltshire ; and perhaps some of the readers will have something to say occasionally upon the matters and persons thus brought into notice.

A. W. WHATMORE.

Baynton, knight, against Bennett. *Wiltshire*, 28th June, 1652.¹ The bill stated that the late Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of *Winchester*, by Indenture under their common seal, dated the 26th June, 11 Chas. I, did “demise and grant unto *T. Lambert* all that rectory and parsonage of *Rewill*,² with all houses, and tithing of corn and grass, and all commodities to the same belonging, which he then had, or that *H. Blackborrow* or *J. Blagden*,³ or their assigns, before had, or ought to have, belonging to the said rectory, to have and to hold to the said *T. Lambert*, his executors and assigns, for 21 years;” that afterwards the same, by several conveyances, came to *William Dunch*, who for some time enjoyed the same ; that in February 1646, he conveyed the same to the plaintiff,

¹ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 4.

² Rewill is a mistake for Keevil, a village of much architectural interest about 4 miles south from Melksham and as many east from Trowbridge. In the tithe case of *Garth v. Stokes*, which will appear later, the name is spelt Kewell.

³ Roger Blagden, who died 1st April, 1630, was “seised in fee of a messuage or mansion house in Keevell, co. Wilts, called Steephans Holde,” etc. [*Inq. p. m.*, 6 *Charles I*, pt. 1, No. 50.] Is this the house now occupied by the Vicar of Keevil, and called “Blagden House”? The initials R. B. on the Elizabethan communion cup at Keevil are probably those of Roger Blagden, son and heir of the above. Was Sir Charles Blagden (1743-1820), the celebrated physician and chemist, of this family ?

who by virtue thereof became possessed of the said rectory and premises, and received the profits thereof; and that amongst other things belonging to the said rectory there is due to the rector and impropiator, about the first day of November yearly, twelve bushels of wheat out of certain lands in the parish of *Steeple Ashton*, as a portion of tithes, or composition for tithes, arising out of the said lands, which hath been paid for the space of 60 years and upwards by the tenants to the rector and impropiator of Rewill, and which the defendant himself, until of late, hath constantly paid; but that for five years past he hath refused to pay the said twelve bushels of wheat; and also hath refused to let plaintiff know from what lands the said tithes arise; and thereupon he prayed the aid of the court to be relieved in the premises.

The defendant confessed that he had paid twelve bushels of wheat to the rector of Rewill every year for 21 years, but at no certain times; but denied that he paid it as a portion of tithes, or as a composition for tithes.

The cause came on to be heard this day before Mr. Baron Thorpe; and upon debate of the matter and reading the depositions of divers witnesses, etc.,

The Court ordered that the plaintiff shall bring an action, wherein he shall declare, that the defendant, in consideration of 5s. in hand paid by the plaintiff, hath affirmed and promised that if the plaintiff shall prove that the owners and farmers of the farm of *Steeple Ashton* have accustomed, and for the time being ought to pay twelve bushels of wheat yearly, as a portion of tithes, or composition for tithes, to the rector of Rewill for the time being, that then he the defendant will pay to the plaintiff forty shillings: the defendant at the trial to admit the plaintiff's title to the rectory of Rewill, and insist only upon the right of payment of the twelve bushels of wheat yearly.

The trial was had accordingly and a verdict given for the plaintiff; and upon hearing counsel, etc.,

The Court ordered that the defendant pay to the plaintiff £20 for the arrears of the tithes in question for five years, and that for the future he shall continue the payment of the said tithes.

STEELE, Chief Baron.

THORPE, Baron.

Steele, knt., and others, against Hitchcock and others. *Wiltshire, 29th January 1656.*¹ The bill set forth that the plaintiffs, by two several Acts of Parliament, and an ordinance, became seised, amongst other things, of all the tithes within the forest of *Savernack*, lately belonging to the late *Dean and Chapter of Sarum*; and that the defendants, being possessed of divers arable lands, meadows, and pastures, within the said forest, have refused to pay their great and small tithes to the plaintiffs; the defendant *Hitchcock claiming the same*. The bill therefore prayed a discovery of the values and tenths, an account and satisfaction for the same; and to quiet the plaintiffs in the receipt of the said tithes.

The defendants *Gamon* and *Sawyer* answered, that they were for two years occupiers of land lying in *Savernack Park*, which is next adjoining to the said *Forest of Savernack*, and do believe it hath been anciently accounted parcel, and within the liberty of the said forest; and that for the tithes of all the said lands, other than such lands as are not chargeable because of improvement, having been barren lands, for seven years not yet expired, they have compounded with the defendant—*Hitchcock*, the owner of the parsonage of *Preshutt*, within which parish the said lands are reputed to lie, and had paid him the same. The defendant *Hitchcock* confessed the receipt of the several sums of the said defendants, and averred that he had good title thereunto, as farmer, for the term of his life, of the rectory of *Preshutt*, within which parish the said lands lie, by lease dated the 27th of *July* in the eighth year of King James, and made by the *Dean ana*

¹ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. 1, p. 26.

Chapter of Sarum to his father and assigns for three lives, and that as eldest son he became entitled thereunto.

The plaintiffs replied; the defendants rejoined; and witnesses were examined on both sides.

Upon opening the pleadings, and hearing of counsel, and reading of several ancient grants and records and depositions, the Court conceived the cause fit to receive a *trial at law*, "whether the defendant *Hitchcock* hath a right to the tithes arising and growing due out of the lands in the occupation of the said defendants *Gamon* and *Sawyer*, lying in *Savernack Park*."

A trial was accordingly had at the bar; and the cause coming on to be heard on the equity reserved, it appeared by the verdict given for the said plaintiffs, that they have right to the tithes in question.

It was thereupon ordered by the Court, that the defendants *Gamon* and *Sawyer* shall severally pay to the plaintiffs the several values of tithes mentioned in their answer due for the said years, and shall continue the payment thereof so long as they shall continue to occupy the said lands; and that the defendant *Hitchcock* shall suffer the said plaintiffs to enjoy the same without any further molestation or interruption, unless he can shew cause to the contrary.

But no cause being shewn, the decree was made absolute on the twentieth of *May*, 1657.

WILLIAM FRY, OF ASHGROVE, CO. WILTS.

The family to which the subject of this article belongs was seated as early as the 13th century in the neighbourhood of Blandford in the county of Dorset, but as the Ashgrove property was in the hands of the Fry family for upwards of a century and a quarter, there is perhaps some warrant for recording the fact in a periodical relating to the county of Wilts.

Ashgrove is situated in one of the deep ravines, or Bottoms, as they are called in Wiltshire, in the parish of Donhead St. Mary. It is at the extreme southern end of the parish and is considerably nearer to Tollard Royal, famous for the hunting box of King John, known as "King John's House," and restored of late years by Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers. In old documents it is called Ersegrove or Asgrove, otherwise Ashgrove, and there are there, even now, some gigantic ash trees which may well have been in existence 200 years ago. As a rule the ash tree does not live to so great an age, but defended as this place is from every wind under heaven by the steep sides of Chilvercomb Bottom, it is not to be wondered at that they have escaped the effects of storms, remaining for generations mute witnesses of the vicissitudes of the families that have been reared almost under the shadow of their far outstretching branches.

In the year 1607 Stephen Fry, yeoman, then of Hinton Martel in Dorset, bought from Charles Cox, of Margaret Marsh in Dorset, and Joan his wife, for the sum of £1,000, certain messuages and tenements in Ashgrove, Ludwell, Charlton in Donhead St. Mary and Tollard Royal, as appears from an Indenture¹ dated 20 Jan. 3 James I (1606), and a Fine² levied in Easter Term of the same year, and by his will,³ dated 2 April 1618, he devised this property to his second son, Thomas Fry, and his heirs.

Whether Stephen Fry ever lived here is a little uncertain, any way both he and his wife Mary were buried at Hinton Martel,⁴ Stephen on 18 April 1619, and Mary on 18 April 1622.

In a map of Cranborne Chase dated 1618, hanging on the walls of King John's House at Tollard Royal, and of which

¹ Indenture, 3 James I, pt. 34. 20 Jan., 1605-6. Coxe and Fry.

² Feet of Fines, 4 James I (1607), Easter Term. Stephen Fry and Charles Cox.

³ Will of Stephen Fry, dated 2 April, 1618, proved 7 July, 1619, by Mary Fry, relict, and again on 25 Nov., 1634, by Thomas Fry, son. [75 Parker.]

⁴ Extract from Parish Register of Hinton Martell. Burials: 18 April, 1619, Steven Fry; 18 April, 1622, Mary Fry, widow.

a reduced facsimile can be seen in Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers' valuable book on this house, will be found marked, "Fries" at "Ersgrove" as also "Frie's Downe" and "Frie's Field" in the immediate neighbourhood.

Of Thomas Fry, the son of Stephen, not much is known. He is mentioned in several documents still in the possession of Lord Arundel at Wardour Castle (whose ancestors were formerly the chief landlords) in 1623 and several subsequent years. He next appears in 1630-32 as compounding for £10 for not taking upon him the order of knighthood,¹ concerning which Compositions reference will be found in vol. i, pp. 50, 106, of this Magazine.

In 1645 he appears in the Delinquent Composition Papers preserved at the British Museum,² wherein it is recorded that "a charge of delinquency was brought against Mr. Thomas Fry, of Ashgrove, for that he was a grand juryman at the unlawful assizes held at Sarum." On the 4th of August 1645, he took what was called the Negative Oath.³ On 21st August he appeared before the Commissioners and was fined £20, and on the 2nd Sept. the said fine was paid. The signature of Thomas Fry appears on these documents.

Thomas Fry does not seem to have left any will, but his wife Grace (probably daughter of William Horsford of Dorchester⁴) was a widow in 1671,⁵ and she was buried at Donhead St. Mary, as appears from the register of that place, on 22 April 1680.⁶

¹ Compositions for Knighthood for Wiltshire (Public Record Office). Special Commissions, No. 5698.

² Compositions of Delinquents in Wiltshire (British Museum). Additional Manuscripts Nos. 22,084, fo. 31, 22,085, fo. 7.

³ For the full wording of the "Negative Oath" see D. Neal's *History of the Puritans*, vol. ii, p. 554. It was voted in Parliament on 5 April, 1642.

⁴ Will of William Horsforde, dated 30 June, 1621, proved 25 Jan., 1623. [21 Swan].

⁵ For confirmation of this see Chancery Proceedings at the Public Record Office. Mitford (before 1714) No. 406-43.

⁶ Extract from Parish Register of Donhead St. Mary, 22 April, 1680. "Mrs. Grace Fry was buried in Woollen only accg. to ye late act as appears by an aff. taken before Thomas Penruddock, Esq., one of his Maj. Justices of ye Peace." Witnesses are Leonard Cross and Nicholas Ridout,

Coming now to the subject of this article, William Fry, the son of Thomas and grandson of Stephen Fry, the earliest mention of him is his matriculation at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, on 5 April 1639,¹ at the age of 17, which fixes, pretty nearly, the year of his birth as 1622. From a Chancery suit² we learn that he was the eldest son and heir of his father, Thomas Fry, but whether he had any brothers, which this remark might imply, has not been ascertained. It is probable that he was the only son who came to years of manhood, for in the many chancery suits and other documents consulted about this period, no mention is made of any other children of Thomas Fry than this William and a certain Honour Fry,³ probably his sister.

In the year 1657 George Fox,⁴ founder of the Society of Friends, was travelling about Wiltshire and Hampshire, and it is morally certain that William Fry must have attended some of the meetings held by Fox in the neighbourhood and thus have come under the influence of this good man.

That he must have been a staunch Friend from the beginning is certain, for in 1658, or only a year or so after his becoming a Quaker, we find him submitting to be fined rather than pay tithes. The amount claimed was £39 10s., and for this goods of his were seized of the value of £80 4s.⁵ Whether £39 10s. was for one year's tithes or an accumulation of several years has not been ascertained.

In this year, 1658, George Fox was again in the neigh-

¹ Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, 1500-1714, p. 537. "Fry, William, son of Thomas, of Ashgrove, Wilts, gent., St. Edmund Hall, matric. 5 April, 1639, aged 17."

² Chancery Proceedings, Charles I, F. 35-52. Fry v. Wolferys, date 26 Nov., 1634.

³ Charminster (Dorset) Parish Register. Marriages, 1648, 26 Dec. "Mr. John Mathew, vicar of Awlescombe, in Devon, married to Mrs. Honor Fry, daughter of Mr. Thomas Fry of Dunyatt (*sic, i.e., Donhead*) in Wiltshire."

⁴ *Journal* of George Fox, 1657.

⁵ Besse's *Sufferings of the Quakers*, vol. i p. 292. For non-payment of tithes, William Fry of Ashgrove, demanded £20 0 0 taken £40 0 0
 ,, 19 10 0 ,, 40 4 0

bourhood of Ashgrove, and 5 years later, 1663, it is pretty certain that he visited Ashgrove, probably not for the first time.

Quoting George Fox's Journal¹ in the year 1663, it is recorded there that "We went to Pulmer in the parish of " Ringwood [Hampshire] where was to be a monthly meeting " next day, to which many Friends came from Southamp- " ton, Pool, and other places, and, the weather being very hot, " some came pretty early in the morning. . . . After " the meeting I took horse, having about twenty miles to ride " that afternoon to one — Frye's house, in Wiltshire, where a " meeting was appointed to be held the next day. . . . " At — Frye's, in Wiltshire, we had a very blessed meeting, " and quiet, though the officers had purposed to break it up, and " were on their way in order thereunto. But before they " got to the meeting, word was brought them, 'There was a " house newly broken up by thieves,' and they were required " to go back again with speed, to search after and pursue them ; " by which means our meeting escaped disturbance, and we " were preserved out of their hands."

There can be no doubt but that the "— Frye" referred to in the above extract is no other than William Fry of Ashgrove, because the distance spoken of agrees with the distance between Ashgrove and Pulmer, and because there was no other family of Fry, then connected with Friends, residing in this part of Wiltshire.

In 1660 we find William Fry again arrested² for non-payment of tithes, when he was sent to Salisbury gaol, where he remained three years, after which he was sent to the King's Bench Prison in London, where he remained about a year. On the 15th of August 1664,³ by an execution awarded against

¹ *Journal* of George Fox, vol. ii, pp. 21-22. [6th edition. Leeds, 1836.]

² Besse's *Sufferings of the Quakers*, vol. iii, p. 127.

³ *Idem*.

his body and goods, he was taken up and imprisoned in the county gaol, and had taken away from him

358 sheep	.. ..	worth	£171	0	0
7 horses and harness		„	59	10	0
10 cows	.. ..	„	40	0	0
6 young beasts	.. ..	„	6	0	0
3 horses	.. ..	„	21	0	0
				————— Total £297 10 0	

for a demand of £46 13 4 for tithes.

Somewhere about the year 1678, and very possibly indeed on the occasion of one of George Fox's visits to Ashgrove, William Fry set aside a portion of his property as a Burial Ground for Friends, which is still in existence. At the extreme end of Chilvercombe Bottom is a square enclosure (railed in of recent years), containing a number of old yew trees, and it is in this spot that many Friends of the neighbourhood were buried. No tombstones or memorials of any kind mark their graves, but in the Parish Register of Donhead St. Mary are recorded the burials of 15 persons in this place, commencing in 1678 and ending in 1746. While in the Burial Registers of the Society of Friends are records of other interments there as late as 1775; since which date there have probably been none.

On the 24th March 1700, William Fry executed a deed¹ by which he assigned this particular piece of land, and especially the right of way to it, to his son Thomas Fry, as a Burial Ground for Friends, in which occurs the following clause:—"That one burying-place parcel of the premises as it is now enclosed and bounded out shall for ever hereafter remain and be as a burying-place for the people called Quakers to bury their dead in, and that they shall have free liberty without lett or disturbance to come to and from the burying-place the way now used; anything in these presents contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding."

By virtue of this clause concerning the right of way, every

¹ Copy of this deed in possession of John Farley Rutter, Mere, Wiltshire.

ten years or so, the Shaftesbury Quarterly Meeting organises a procession, in vehicles and on foot, and asserts its right to proceed to the Burial Ground of Chilvercourt Bottom, at Ashgrove, and generally manages to make it an occasion for a picnic in as lovely and quiet a spot as could possibly be found.

Coming now to more precise particulars of William Fry and his family, it appears¹ that he married Mary, one of the daughters of Edward Lindsey, or Linzey, merchant, of Weymouth, who was Mayor of that town on two occasions, once in 1626 and again in 1638. This marriage took place, in all probability in 1646, when he would be about 23 years of age, for in the Weymouth Parish Register is an entry dated 23 Feb. 1645-6, of the baptism of "Mary, daughter of Mr. William Fry and Mary his wife."

It was a very usual custom in those days, and it is so even now, for the first child to be baptised at the parish church of the mother's native town, and we may reasonably infer that this entry relates to the baptism of the daughter of the subject of this article from the use of the abbreviation "Mr.", which shows that the William Fry there referred to was of a better class and station in life than many similar entries in the Register of the same period.

It must not be forgotten, too, that at the period we are speaking of, 1645-6, William Fry was not a Quaker, so that entries of his children's baptisms would for some years to come still appear in Parish Registers, though as yet others have not yet been discovered.

William Fry had a numerous family, eleven children being mentioned in certain Chancery proceedings.² Their names were Thomas, William, Stephen, John, Nathaniel, Mary, Grace, James, Elizabeth, Anne and Sarah. With the excep-

¹ Chancery Proceedings before 1714. Mitford No. 111-52. Fry *v.* Napier, date 2 July, 1650.

² Chancery Proceedings before 1714. Mitford, 406-43. Osgood *v.* Fry, date 15 Feb., 1668-9. Also, Mitford, No. 776-70. Osgood *v.* Fry, date 18 June, 1671.

tion of the baptism of Mary, as given above, and probably of William, neither the places nor dates of birth or baptism of any of the other children are known with any certainty, though the burials of some of them occur in the Bristol Meeting Registers, but from other evidence it is clear that Thomas was the eldest, and William, probably born in 1660, was the second son.

Soon after 1700, the date of the deed of assignment of the property, including the Burial Ground, to his eldest son Thomas, William Fry is said to have removed to Bristol, where he lived, presumably, with his son William, who had already established himself there as a "soap boyler."

He made his will¹ on 8th October 1707 (which was proved on the 15th May 1708), and on the 2nd February 1708² he died at the good old age of 86. He was interred in the very spot he himself had given as a Burial Ground at Ashgrove, on 15th February 1707-8, as appears from the entry in the Parish Register of Donhead St. Mary.³

No relics of any kind have been handed down to posterity as having belonged to him, but his signature at the foot of a suit⁴ in Chancery to which he was a party is still in evidence at the Public Record Office.

It is not proposed to continue the account of the descent of William Fry's children down to the present time, but it may be well to state here that the Ashgrove estate remained in the family of Thomas Fry, the eldest son of William Fry, till 1745, in which year Jane Fry, widow of Stephen Fry, son of Thomas, made her will,⁵ dating it at Ashgrove on 9th Oct. 1745.

¹ Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 114 Barrett.

² Exchequer Proceedings, 10 Anne, Easter Term, 1711. No. 199 Wiltshire.

³ Donhead St. Mary Parish Register. "1707-8, 15 Feb. Was inhumated Mr. William Fry in Woollen only, as appears by the oath of Honor Luckham, before Mr. Ivie, Rector of Tollard."

⁴ Chancery Proceedings before 1714. Mitford No. 540-90. Fry v. Fry, date 21 Nov. 1694.

⁵ Archdeaconry of Sarum (Somerset House) 1746.

It is certain therefore that the Ashgrove property was in the hands of the Fry family from 1607 to 1745, or a period of 138 years.

Before drawing this article to a close it is desirable to correct an error made by Mr. Charles Bowles, the compiler of the "History of the Hundred of Chalk," which appears in Sir Richard Colt Hoare's *History of Modern Wilts.* On page 109 of the folio edition and page 222 of the 8vo edition, speaking of Francis Fry, tenant of Norrington Farm in the parish of Alvediston, he says, "He was of the family of Fry of Ashgrove, who gave the ground in Chilvercombe Bottom, both in Donhead St. Mary parish, as a burial ground for the Quakers. *Of the same family is the husband of the philanthropic Mrs. Fry, who like a second Howard has visited most of the gaols in England and Ireland, instilling religious principles into those females who were found inmates.*"

There is, to the certain knowledge of the writer of this article, no connection whatever between the family of William Fry of Ashgrove and Joseph Fry the husband of the celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, although both families were Quakers, and both claim Wiltshire as, more or less, their native county, though coming from different parts of it.

Mention has been made of William Fry's marriage with Mary Lindsey of Weymouth. By a curious coincidence one of this lady's sisters, Anne, married a John Fry, of Burseys and Stubhampton, in Tarrant Gunvil, co. Dorset. This John Fry, though no blood relation to William Fry, as far as has yet been ascertained, was a man of some importance in his day. He was a staunch supporter of the Parliament, and was a member of the Standing Committee for Dorset, and also represented the borough of Shaftesbury in the Long Parliament from 1647 to 1651.

He was also one of the Commissioners appointed for the trial of King Charles I. He sat during several days of the

trial, but not on the last, having been expelled from the House of Commons for holding opinions concerning the Holy Trinity that were not in accordance with those of the majority. It was for this reason that he did not sign the Death Warrant. Further particulars respecting John Fry will be found in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, vol. i, pp. 53-73, iv, p. 207.

E. A. FRY.

172, Edmund Street, Birmingham,
6th May, 1895.

Queen Elizabeth's Progresses in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire in 1592.—The following is an entry in a MS. Book in the possession of the Corporation of Gloucester:—
Tempore Rich. Cox, Maior Civitat: Gloucr. Anno Reg: Elizabeth Tricesimo Quarto. This Sommer the Queen's Progressse began about the 8th of August, and came to *Ramsbury*,¹ and from thence to *Burtheropp*,² and from thence to *Liddearde*,³ and we came to Down Ampney on Friday night, being the first of September. On the morrowe the Lord Chandos, Sir John Poynes, Knight, High Sheriff of Glouc'r-shiere, and the rest of the Knights and Gentlemen of the Shiere received Her Maj'te in a fayre long plotte of meadowe in a felde in *Dryfield*⁴ Parish, near the highway leading to Cricklād, their traynes of horsemen rancked and placed according to their callings, most pte having breeches and dowblets of silke, and so wayted on Her to Cisseter, being presented at the Town end with a fayre cuppe of double gilte worth xx£, given by the town of Cisseter, with an oration in Latyn. Her Highness lodged at Sir John Danvers's new House. The Court was removed to *Rentcombe*⁵ the Wednesday night, but the extremitie of a great winde that day was the let thereof, and there remained on the Thursday night at Rendcombe, and thence removed to Sudeley on the Saterdag 9th of

¹ Ramsbury.

² Burderop.

³ Lydiard Tregoz.

⁴ Driffield.

⁵ Rendcombe.

September, and dined at Mr. Cotton's at Whytington, and remained at Sudeley till Thursday following, being the 13th of September, and from thence removed to Mr. Dutton's house at Sherborne, and dined at Mr. Parker's at Northland. On Saturday, the 15th of September, Her Majesty removed to *Whitney*,¹ and dined at Mr. Tanfield's at Burford. The morning before the Queen's departure from Sudeley Her Highness made knightes Sir Henry Bromley of Worcestershire, Newton of —shire, Sir Thomas Lucy of Highnam, Sir John Higforde of —, and Sir Henry Winston of Standish.

W. F. PARSONS.

Button of Alton Priors Baronetcy.—The account given in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage* of this old Wiltshire family is very defective. There is a great lack of dates; moreover, the holders of the baronetcy are certainly one too few in number. As a small instalment towards supplying and correcting the pedigree I beg to subjoin the following notes:—

Sir *Ambrose Button*, eldest son of William Button of Alton Priors (who died 1 Feb. 1597), matriculated from Hart Hall, Oxford, in 1568, aged 19. He was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1561, was M.P. for Malmesbury in 1571, knighted at Greenwich 22 May 1605, died *s.p.* date not recorded.

His next brother and heir, *William Button*, matriculated from Hart Hall in 1568, aged 18, and entered Gray's Inn in 1573 from Barnard's Inn. He was father of

Sir *William Button*, 1st Baronet, who matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, 13 Feb. 1600-1, aged 16, entered Gray's Inn 1618, was knighted at Whitehall 5 Jan. 1605, sat as M.P. for Morpeth in 1614, and for Wiltshire in 1628-29, was created a baronet 18 March 1621-2, compounded as a Royalist delinquent and was fined £2,380 on Jan. 7, 1647-8. Died 16 Jan. 1654, leaving three sons to survive.

¹ Witney.

His eldest son, *William Button*, is said by Burke to have predeceased his father, but this is an error. He lived to inherit as second baronet, dying 8 March 1659-60. His will, in which he is described as "of Tockenham Court in the parish of Lyneham, co. Wilts," is dated 6 March 1659-60, and is in the Court of Delegates, Somerset House (vide *Genealogist*, xi., 168). His brother *Robert* succeeded him as third baronet, having matriculated from Exeter College 24 May 1639, aged 16. He is said to have died about 1679 *s.p.*, when the baronetcy passed to his youngest brother *John* as fourth baronet, at whose death, on the 29th Nov. 1712, it became extinct.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

A Village Schoolmaster.—*The New London Magazine* for May 1786, contains the following:—

The following is an exact Copy of a SIGN, hung out at a Village in Wiltshire.

ISAAC FAC TOTUM, barber, perri-wig maker, surgeon, parish clerke, scool mester, blacksmith, and man-midwife.

Shaves for a penne, cuts hare for toopence, and oyld and powdered into the bargin. Young ladys genteely edicated; lamps lited by the hear or quarter. Young gentlemen also taut their grammor langwage in the neetest manner, and great cear takin of their morels and spelin. Also salme singin, and horce shewine by the real maker. Likewise makes and mends all sorts of butes and shoes, teches the ho ! boy and Jews harp, cuts corns, bledes and blesters on the lowest terms.—Glisters and purges at a penny a piece; cow-tillion and other dances taut at home and abroad. Also deals holesale and retail perfumerry in all it's branches. Sells all sorts stationry wair, together with blackin balls, red herrins, ginger bred, and coles, scrubbin brushes, treycle, mouce traps, and other

sweetmetes. Likewise Godfrey's cordiel, rutes, potatoes, sassages, and other gardin stuffe.

N. B. I teaches joggrafy, and them outlandish kind of things. A bawl on Wensdays and Frydays; all performed (God willin) by me,
ISAAC FAC TOTUM.

J. C.

Queries.

Lea of Christian Malford.—I am anxious to obtain some further details respecting the early generations of this family. Baldwyn Lea was of Dauntsey and was Churchwarden there in 1609. He was living in Calne 1583 to 1587, in which year he appears at Marlborough, where he must have returned after his residence in Dauntsey, as he died there in 1619 and was buried 16th December of that year. His first wife was a Dench or Dunch (Christian name unknown) of Leigh de la Mere, closely connected with the Dunch family of Little Wittenham, Berks; by her he had

- I. George Lea of Christian Malford, glover, occurs there 1599-1631, and died 1640, Lrs. of Adm. grtd. 11 Nov. to Wm. Selman. He married and left issue, but his wife is unknown.
- II. Symon Lea of Christian Malford, glover, occurs 1599 to 1631. Date of death unknown. His wife Jeane . . . was buried at C. M. 18 April 1659. Left issue.

Baldwyn Lea married a second time, at Calne, 27 January 1583 to Joane Vennerstone (*sic*, I can find no such name. Qu. if not Venn *alias* Stone, the name of a well-known Somerset family?) By her he had

- III. Thomas Lea, bapt. at Calne 20 April 1584, was of Rodborne, and buried at C. M. 2 Oct. 1620. Lrs. of Adm. 23 Nov. to his widow Joane. Left issue.
- IV. Oliver Lea, bapt. at Calne 24 April 1587. Probably *ob. inf.*
- V. Jane Lea married to . . . Pearce, living in 1619.
- VI. Elizabeth Lea, married 17th January 1618, at Marlborough, to Thomas Bourne of same place, who administered on the estate of Baldwyn Lea, 12 January 1619.

Baldwyn Lea appears in the Muster Roll of Marlborough 3 June 43 Elizabeth, and there has "s" against his name, which I take to mean *senex*, and therefore, as the roll comprised men between 17 and 60, to imply that he was born about 1541. There was a Thomas Lea of Dauntsey, who occurs there from 1568 to his death in 1599, who was evidently, by his will (P.C.C. Wallop 16), closely connected with the above, but whether brother, uncle or cousin of Baldwyn I cannot decide. A John Leye was of Christian Malford in 1568, and I suspect him to be Baldwyn's father and probably brother of Thomas Lea of Dauntsey. Any information which would throw any light on the connections or ancestry of any of these would be most gratefully received.

J. H. L.

Moonrakers.—The following derivation of this term is given in Brewer's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* :—

"The people of Wiltshire obtained this appellation from an old legend that a farmer's wife once took a rake to rake the moon from a river, under the delusion that it was a cream cheese. The moon not being a cream cheese may probably arise from the same story."

There are, I believe, various accounts of the origin of the name, but I have never seen any written record of the event. At what date, locality, and by whom was the moon-

raking attempted, and where can any written account of it be found ?

EPHRAIM GARDINER.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Kiss-Wickets.—To a small gate commanding a path forming the readiest means of communication between the villages of Codford S. Mary and Stockton a tradition attached that any man meeting a woman at the spot had a right to exact a kiss—hence the description “a Kiss-Wicket.” Does the phrase owe its origin to a sporadic outburst of rustic chivalry or is it a testimony to the survival of the kiss of peace to be interchanged between dwellers in adjoining parishes at the moment of meeting? Are any other Kiss-Wickets known to your readers ?

QUERIST.

Sir Roger de Coverley.—Your readers will be aware that Joseph Addison was born in 1672, at Milston, near Amesbury, where his father was Rector. On his way to daily school at Amesbury he passed Bulford House, the residence of Richard Duke. It is said that the latter gentleman was the original of Sir Roger de Coverley, the hero of *The Spectator*. I should be glad to hear this corroborated, and also for any information as to the said Richard Duke. What relation was he to the Rev. Edward Duke of Lake House ?

JOHN DUTTON.

Bell Foundry at Aldbourne.—This foundry seems to have had a long and prosperous existence, for the Rev. W. L. Bowles, in his *History of Bremhill*, p. 278, says that “generally speaking the church bells of the county are founded at this village, and have been so time out of mind. A new bell, one having been cracked, was placed in the tower of Bremhill, from the same foundry, probably existing in the same place before the Conquest.” What grounds had Mr. Bowles for attributing such a high antiquity to this foundry ?

HISTORICUS.

A Rustic Epitaph.—In one of the Churchyards of North Wilts or South Gloucestershire, there exists, I believe, a tombstone bearing the following inscription :—

Here lies two babes as dead as nits,
Who was took off by agey fits ;
They was too good to bide wi' we,
And so they've gone to live wi' he.

I cannot find any mention of the above in the usual epitaph books, and as it is unusually interesting, I should like to know the locality.

GEORGE BOLDERO.

The Halle of John Halle.—The Rev. Edward Duke, of Lake near Amesbury, published, in 1837, the first of two volumes illustrative of this merchant and his residence at Salisbury. Why was the second volume (which was to deal more particularly with the mansion itself) never printed? Did Mr. Duke write it, and if so, is the manuscript still in existence?

JOHN DYKE.

The Highwaymen of Wiltshire, or a narrative of the adventurous career and untimely end of divers Freebooters and Smugglers in this and the adjoining Counties; post 8vo. Devizes: N. B. Randle, Market Place. N.D., pp. 108. Who was the author of this, and date of publication? There is a woodcut frontispiece, "Boulter and Caldwell's Night Attack on a Post-chaise, near Cirencester."

H. T. J.

Westbury.

Iddyhanger or Eddyhanger.—This is the name of a field at Roundway near Devizes, just under the brow of the hill. We have been asked as to the derivation of the word, but being unable to solve the problem, we refer it to our readers.

ED. W. N. & O.

Replies.

Bradenstoke and Clack (p. 420).—Mr. Yeo will find at page 186 of *Aubrey and Jackson's Topographical Collections* the following relating to the origin of the name "Clack":—

"Mr. Petrus Zittschar, a Danish gent, tells me that in their language Clack signifies *Defamatio*.

"A learned Swedish gent says, Clack in Swedish signifies macula, a blot, vide in British Dictionary—Resp. *non inventum*. In Hexam's Low Dutch Dictionarie, Klack signifies a cleft, chap, crevice,—Item, a mill clack, also a clapper of Lazarus. Mem. At Broadstock Abbey is an overshot mill."

In a note, Canon Jackson gives as his opinion that it was not very likely that the hamlet took its name from the noise of a mill there, and that *Clæg* is Anglo-Saxon for "clay."

He explains "A Clapper of Lazarus" to mean that lepers in ancient times were compelled to carry clappers to give notice of their approach, there being such a terror of contagion.

The mill was pulled down by Mr. Goddard Smith, of Tockenham, who held the farm under a lease from the descendants of the Earl of Abingdon, for which he was threatened with legal proceedings.

Canon Jackson, in a letter to the undersigned, dated the 19th March, 1884, says:—

"In one of Mr. Goddard Smith's Accounts, I find these items:—

" '1735, July 17. Jacky Ayliffe for a large pair of Indentures at Broadstock Farm, £1 1s.'

" '1736, Nov. 30. Jacky Ayliffe, a pair Indentures for Cornelius Butler (a Tockenham tenant), 3s. 6d.'

" 'Jacky Ayliffe' was Mr. Smith's *protégé*, and afterwards master of the free school at Lyneham, who married in 1738,

Miss Brinsden, daughter of the Rector of Tockenham, and afterwards finished his career on the gallows at Tyburn in 1759 for forgery."

A memoir of him was contributed to the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine* by the learned Canon (*vide* Vol. xxi, p. 194).

Mr. Germanicus Sheppard, who died at Bradenstoke in 1758, was residing at Burton Hill, Malmesbury, in July 14, 1732. He held a lease of the residence at Bradenstoke, most likely, previous to this, as he was desirous of purchasing the reversion of Mr. Smith's lease of the farm to which the indentures in 1735 probably related.

This Mr. Germanicus Sheppard was a sporting character, and according to the late Mr. Henry Cunnington possessed a most wonderful black horse. On July 28th, 1730, however, at "Marlbro Race" his *bay* horse came in last.

W. F. PARSONS.

Churches with Two Fonts (p. 247).—When the tower of the church of Norton Bavant, near Warminster, was rebuilt in 1894, a good sized portion of a Norman Font was found: it was turned upside down and formed the first of the tower steps. It is now kept in the Priest's chamber in the church tower; the Vicar, however, would like to have it restored to its original shape and purpose. T. N. POWELL.

Warminster.

At the restoration of Potterne Church in 1872, a very ancient and remarkable font was found underneath the one then in use. It elicited from the architect, Mr. Christian, the following descriptive note:—"The font is of very early date, " and much older than the existing church. Its general form " and outline is quite different to anything I have ever seen of " the work of the thirteenth century, but is quite in accordance " with that of Saxon times. The inscription, as far as my " experience goes, is unique, and is written in characters " which so far as I know have not been in use since the Con-

“ quest. Those most nearly resembling them are to be found in
 “ a copy of St. Cuthbert’s Gospels in the British Museum, the
 “ the date of which is given as the beginning of the eighth
 “ century. My theory is that, when the ancient church in the
 “ valley was abandoned and the new one built in the thirteenth
 “ century, the ancient font was removed, and that afterwards,
 “ in the fifteenth century, when, as the tower clearly shows,
 “ a good deal of work was done at the church, a new font
 “ was made, and the old one buried beneath the floor. The
 “ men of the thirteenth century would certainly not have
 “ used in the construction of the new building any of the
 “ architectural features of a former age, but they might well
 “ be content to utilise the furniture, as it might be called, of
 “ earlier times, and would not be likely willingly to destroy
 “ such a font. Out of many hundred fonts which I have
 “ seen I have never met with the like of Potterne with a text
 “ of Scripture inscribed round its rim. Those who are better
 “ acquainted with ancient psalters than I am may be able to
 “ adduce additional evidence on the subject, but so far as
 “ form and lettering enable me to form a judgment, I should
 “ without hesitation assign the date of its execution to early
 “ Saxon times.”

EPHRAIM GARDINER.

The Ivory—a Field Name (p. 418).—A good deal of philological lore may be evolved at the hands of an expert by the simple question of the origin of this place-name. I would suggest that the root is *Eofer*—Modern German *Efer*—Latin *Aper*—a wild boar. We deduce designations as far differing as Eoferwick (York) and Everley from the same source; and the distinguished name of Wilberforce shews that the almost extinct animal still speaketh in this highly civilized realm. It is probable that Ivory—the commercial article representing the elephant’s tusk—is simply a corruption of “*Eburnum*,” *i.e.*, that which is best known to Western folks by its similarity to the well-known gleaming tooth of the familiar male pig—(*aper*). *Caesar* as an agnomen acquired by the Inlian family is said to

have attached to an ancestor who in a campaign against Carthage slew an Elephant. The root-word is evidently *che*, *i.e.* the numeral 4, indicative of a quadruped, *Chetor* is I understand Coptic for horse—the most easily recognized beast of early Egypt—compare *quinque* (five) Latin, *i.e.*, *Che un'que*, *viz.*, 4 + 1. Strange that the mention of the wild hog's home—needy or otherwise should carry us so far afield.

RICH. CHANDLER.

Trustees of Phillip Earl of Pembroke (pp. 276, 326, 377, 422).—William Yorke (mentioned at p. 326 as the Father of William Yorke the Trustee) “of Bassett's downe” is also mentioned in Aubrey's Preface to his *Wiltshire Collections*—he is called “A Counsellor at Lawe and a Lover of this kind of learning.” “At a meeting of gentlemen at the Devises for “choosing of Knights for the shire—in March 1659—it was “wished by some that this county were surveyed in imitation “of Dugdale's Warwickshire.

“(he) advised to have the labour divided
 “He himsef would undertake the middle division. I
 “(Aubrey) would undertake the North Judge
 “Nicholas had taken notes Mr.
 “Yorke had taken some memdums in this kind too. Both
 “now dead. T'is pitie that those papers should fall into the
 “mercillesse hands of woemen and be put under pies.” “But
 “this good design vanished *in fumo Tabaci*.”

At Basset Down there is an iron-plate fire-back with the date 1658 in relief—which may have been put into the house by its then owner William Yorke. T. S. M.

Chapman of Tetbury (p. 372).—In reference to your correspondent A. K.'s query as to the distribution of a charity to *the second poor*, I think the explanation of this expression can be obtained from another charity in the same parish of Ashton Keynes. The Charity Commissioners report that when the Common Lands were enclosed, a portion was

awarded, in 1777, the rents and profits whereof were to be distributed on the 25th of December, yearly, "amongst such poor parishioners as did not receive alms." This meadow, called Lammis Mead, is also known as Second Poor's Land. So the expression would seem to mean a second grade of poor, not the most poverty stricken. The other expression, "not upon the weekly collection," would appear to mean "not in receipt of weekly relief from the parish." Under Sybilla Chapman's will (1756) a sum was left which was to "the most industrious poor, that do not receive collection from the parish." The difficulty seems to arise from the rather peculiar use of the word "collection."

C. J. C.

Extinct Turf Monuments (p. 224).—This query is evidently formulated upon the first edition of Plenderleath's *White Horses of the West of England*. The second edition of the same book contains the following :—

"Two more horses are known to have been cut in Wiltshire in recent times. The first of these was the work of the shoemakers of Devizes, and was placed by them on Roundway Hill at Whitsuntide, 1848. For many years this was known as the 'Snob's Horse,' the word *snob* being used in more than one provincial dialect for a shoemaker's journeyman, and appearing also, in the form of *snab*, in Lowland Scotch for an apprentice to that trade. No signs of this figure are now visible. Another small horse formerly existed upon what is known as "The Slopes," near Pewsey. But of the origin of this figure there is no tradition remaining so far as the writer has been able to discover, and the traces of it are now almost, if not entirely, obliterated."

JOHN DUTTON.

Some Quaint Epitaphs (pp. 375, 429).—The following epitaphs are worthy of reproduction. They were formerly at Potterne, but in what position I am not aware, or whether either of them still exists *in situ*. The date of the first is 1715 and that of the latter 1790.

Remember Man as you
 Pasby as You Are Now
 So once Was i As i Am
 Now So Must You Bee
 Make Peace with CHRIST And
 FOLLOW ME.

Here lyes MARY the wife of JOHN FORD,
 We hope her soule is gone to the LORD ;
 But if for Hell she has chang'd this life,
 She had better be there than be John Ford's wife.

Salisbury.

HENRY WALKER.

Edward Goddard of Englesham or Inglesham (p. 424), who married Priscilla D'Oyley of co. Oxford is said in my notes to have died Feb. 7th, 1691. If this is correct and of any use to your correspondent, he is welcome to it. The wife's dates are, I believe, born 1593, and died June 15th, 1681 (at Box).

RICHARD FREWEN DARTNELL.

Chained Books in Churches (pp. 380, 430).—There is a chained Bible in Hilmarton Church; and a chain exists in Heddington Church, though the Book to which it was attached is gone.

E. H. G.

Notes on Books.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE HERBERT OF BEMERTON. By the Rev. J. J. DANIELL, Rector of Langley Burrell. London: S. P. C. K. 1893. Price 6s.

THIS Book has been fully reviewed elsewhere, but we are pleased to have the opportunity of mentioning it here by way of introduction to a brief note and illustration sent us by the author as an addition to its contents. So far as the last four years of his life are concerned we shall never have a better biography of George Herbert. Those four years were, we believe, spent exclusively in Wiltshire, the devotional writings by which he is best known to the world being, for the most part, the product of that brief period. Of Baynton,

Dauntsey, and Bemerton, the spots hallowed by the poet's short residence, the author gives a charming description, together with much interesting genealogical information as to the Danvers' family, with which both Herbert and his mother allied themselves by marriage.



We reproduce an Impression of the Seal on the Ring given by Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, to George Herbert, A.D. 1631, together with the following note received from the Rev. J. J. Daniell:—

“Isaac Walton records that Dr. Donne, a little before his death, caused a number of heliotropian stones to be engraved, and set in gold, as seals or rings, with the figure of Christ Crucified on an Anchor (the emblem of Hope), ‘of which he used to say: (*A sheafe of snakes used to be my seale, but now,* CRUX MIHI ANCHORA—

—————“‘Bear as thou shouldst do
Thy Crosse, and that Crosse becomes an Anchor too.’

“These seals he gave or sent to most of those friends on which he put a value. Herbert had one, the receipt of which he acknowledged in a copy of Latin Iambics, beginning—

“‘Quod Crux nequibat fixa etc.’

which also he translated—

“‘Altho’ the Crosse could not Christ here detain,’ etc.

“Donne died about two years before Herbert, and after Herbert’s death in 1633, his ring was found carefully folded up in paper, with these verses in English—

“‘When my dear friend could work no more,
He gave this seal, and so gave o’er.
When Winds and Waves rise highest, I am sure,
This Anchor keeps my Faith—That me, secure.’

“This ring is religiously preserved in the hands of the Rev. W. Agerst, Agerst Hall, Cambridge.” J. J. DANIELL.

Miscellanea.

The library of the late Canon Jackson, perhaps the best collection of Wiltshire books and manuscripts ever offered to public competition, was sold by Messrs. Hodgson at their Auction Rooms, in Chancery Lane, on Tuesday, May 7th, and the three following days. The prices fetched were not by any means exorbitant. The great unpublished work of Canon Jackson's life-time, being *Collections for a History of the Hungerford Family and its Collateral Branches*, and consisting of a vast amount of interesting topographical, genealogical, and historical MSS., with the addition of many folding pedigrees, coloured coats of arms, water colour and other drawings, old prints, portraits and documents, sepulchral monuments, autograph letters, printed matter, etc., bound in eight large folio volumes, was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch for £158. The original *Visitation Book of 1565*, a most beautiful volume, originally in the library of Mr. Joseph Neeld, and sold in 1832 for £16 16s., came to the hammer for £6 15s. It is impossible to speak of the many unique volumes sold at this sale—valuable manuscripts accompanying nearly every item. As some indication of the prices reached, we may however instance Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, 6 vols., folio, £33; Hoare's *Hungerfordiana* with additions, £25 10s.; Scropes' *Castle Combe*, £2 2s.; *Wilts Archaeological Magazine* (1854-88) in 70 Nos., £6. The attendance of London Booksellers was large, but very few were there from the provinces.

The fine building, lately erected, for the purpose of a County Agricultural College, with a part of the present funds of the Charity founded by Alderman Dautesey in 1543 for the benefit of his native village of West Lavington, was opened by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain on Tuesday, 7th May last.

There was a time—not so very far back in history—when the hills and vales of Wiltshire were considered to be peopled

by fairies, saints, and ghosts, who attached themselves to specific localities and exercised no slight power over the humanity of the neighbourhood. With what a mantle of romance we might clothe our local topography, and how much better we should be able to enter into and understand the past life of our county, if at such a time some interested person had taken the trouble to record the ideas then current as to these matters. Even now-a-days, we find that ghosts have survived the fairies and saints, and make havoc amongst the living.

We have been reading the story of the man who carried his head under his arm and disappeared by a barrow on Roundway Hill, near Devizes, but has not been seen since the opening of the barrow and the finding therein of a skeleton lying on its left side in a doubled-up position.¹ Then again we read of the ghost of Woodbridge House, near Potterne (where a ghastly murder has lately been committed), who does not appear to have troubled the inmates so much since the discovery of a cob-webbed room in the roof, and the removal therefrom of a couple of ancient dagger swords and percussion pistols.² The third story is that of a "bogey" who may still, for aught we know, be playing his pranks daily and nightly in the little village of Ham, whither many visitors flocked in the first month of this year, greatly improving the trade of the village "public." An inhabitant of the village recollected his father saying that a man who was prone to use bad language, went to a haunted house, and the door step suddenly opened, let him down, closed again, and snapped his legs clean off. For years afterwards the villagers declared they saw him going home at night with the aid of two bean sticks.³ Surely, there are many other traditions of this kind about Wiltshire, and we shall be pleased to record any that are sent us.

¹ *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*, May 16, 1895.

² *Ibid*, April 25, 1895.

³ *Newbury Weekly News*, Jan. 31, 1895.



OLD COTTAGE IN PURTON.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from p. 407.)



WE have seen, in the foregoing numbers, how the ancient estate of the "de Periton" family became divided, first between the Paynells and the Keynes, and then, by descent from these latter, how parcels of it passed to the Pouchers and the Cressys respectively. But it seems that neither of the two last-mentioned families enjoyed an entire moiety of the estate, but that there are other fractions of the original "de Periton" holding to be accounted for. Thus among the "Ancient Deeds" preserved in the Public Record Office we find a feoffment dated in the ninth year of King Henry V (1421), which is calendared as follows:—

"Grant by dus Gascryk of the county of Lincoln, esq., to Edmund Dauntteseye, esq., and Nicholas of the manor of Gascryk in Puryton, with lands in Puryton, Purytonstoke, Malmesbury, and Brokynborgh."¹

¹ *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds*, c. 2452. It is to be deplored that this Deed is so damaged as to render the second surname entirely conjectural. Nicholas was a comparatively common name, otherwise it might afford the suggestion that it belonged to the Nicholas Wotton hereafter mentioned.

Now Edmund Gascrick, according to the old pedigrees, was the son and heir of Richard Gascrick by Elizabeth Paynell, his wife, coheir with her sister Margery (Poucher) to the paternal estates. It is clear, therefore, how the Gascrick interest in Purton originated. But the document suggests another interesting question concerning the manors of Purton. As the original "de Periton" estate or manor becomes parcelled out amongst coheirs, we find in each successive case the fraction regarded as a fresh manor, and instead of the one original manor in lay hands (as distinguished from the Abbey Manor), we hear of Keynes' Manor in Purton or "Purton Keynes", Paynell's Manor in Purton or "Purton Paynell", and in the deed cited above we find the new owner, ". . . dus Gascryk," dealing with his "manor of Gascryk in Puryton".

It is greatly to be regretted that the materials at our disposal do not allow us to follow out this process of manor creation within this one parish in detail. We do not know, for instance, the ultimate destination of this "Gascryk" manor, and this single deed is, so far, our only, but *sufficient*, authority for its existence in Purton at all. Again, we find in the same storehouse of national archives some fragments of Court Rolls relating to the manor of "Purton Wotton", belonging to Nicholas Wotton, and there is reason to believe that this manor represented another fraction of the Keynes moiety of the original estate.

In the number for March last the lawsuit concerning the Keynes inheritance by which Brantingham so largely profited, was sketched in; this may have been occasioned, in part, by the marriage of the true heiress, Alice de Lodbrok, great grand-daughter of William de Keynes, with a man of low origin, Lewis Cardigan, a cook, so the records tell, in her father's family. Their daughter Katherine (who married William Hatherwyk), together with her son John Hatherwyk, ultimately succeeded in establishing a right, not indeed to the

Purton estate, but to the manor of Oxshill¹ in Warwickshire, which, like Purton, had in former times been the inheritance of Adam de Periton.

Another point of general interest raised by this intricate title is the way in which many Wiltshire estates passed, generation after generation, through families all resident hundreds of miles away. We know by the "Proof of Age" of Philip Paynell that he was born at Purton, and his maternal uncle, Philip Bassett, the enormously powerful and wealthy owner of Fasteerne Park in Wootton Bassett, was his godfather. But most of the subsequent owners, Paynells, Pouchers, Gascricks, etc., had their principal residences and interests far away in the north, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and in consequence the "nativi", or serfs of Purton, but rarely saw their lords, who on the other hand could not have been much interested in their south country estates, and were therefore the readier to surrender, at a comparatively early date, their feudal rights and privileged positions. Thus the heiress of Poucher brought not only Purton, but the manors of Rasen in Lincolnshire as well, to her husband—a member of the Yorkshire family of Suthill. Another great heiress, Barbara Suthill (her brother George was a fool from his birth)² brought into the family of Constable the magnificent inheritance of Everyngham, still the seat of her descendants, Rasen in Lincolnshire, Drax in Yorkshire, and last and least the Paynell holding in Purton. Soon afterwards we find, as we might have anticipated, Marmaduke Constable breaking up and selling piece-meal his Purton estate, and thereby offering to every substantial yeoman in the village the possi-

¹ The Hatherwyks sold Oxshill to the Catesbys. The Catesbys were thrice attainted, and thus it happens that amongst the national records we find many deeds and wills relating to the Warwickshire part of the "de Periton" inheritance, and showing the descent of that property through the families of the Keynes, Lodbrok, Cardigan and Hatherwyk. We can only indicate this source of information to would-be enquirers and pass on.

² *Eschators' Inq.*, 2nd Series, F. 960 (8).

bility of becoming a freeholder, with all the accompanying advantages of position and independence.

Leaving our consideration of the "de Periton" inheritance, we find another Manor in Purton of which the descent is tolerably clear. A certain Gilbert de Shotesbrok, as we have mentioned, succeeded his uncle, William Walerand, in the possession of 2 carucates of land in Pevenhill, of the yearly rental of 40s. This was in 1369. An heiress carried the estate into the family of Rogers, who became large owners of land in the adjacent parish of Shrivenham and elsewhere. Thomas Rogers, the last male heir of his line, died on the 19th of January, 1487-8, seised in fee of the Manor of Pyvenhill with appurtenances in Pyrton.¹ His daughter, although only about thirteen years of age, was already married to William Essex,² a member of a family which subsequently became well-known on account of its connection with William Darrell, of Littlecote.

Such is the outline, rough in parts and somewhat scanty in detail, of the history of Purton from Saxon times until about the middle of the sixteenth century. As we approach that period, so rich in changes—and especially so for parishes in any way connected with the monastic world—the difficulties attending an enquiry, even so cursory as the present one, considerably increase. The great social revolution which was sweeping away the remains of the Feudal power, and which indeed made it possible for the Dissolution to take place, was rapidly progressing, and about this period its effect was particularly discernible in the rise of a class of small freeholders entirely unconnected with, and independent of, the great landed families of earlier centuries. These freeholders held their small estates subject to no powerful and arbitrary overlord, as their fathers had done, but direct of the Crown, and the lands thus parcelled out became free from many of the

¹ *Chan. Inq. P. M.*, 61, 5 Henry VII.

² *Vide* Mr. Hubert Hall's *Society in Elizabethan Age*.

burdens under which the larger estates had existed by reason of the limited size of the holdings. The consequence was that as the sixteenth century progressed, we no longer find the whole parish divided amongst a few owners, who, when non-resident, let their lands in portions to numerous tenants, but split up amongst many freeholders—some large, some small—who all have an equal claim, nevertheless, to notice as landowners. This, we have seen to have been the case with the Constable Manor, and we shall presently note the same condition prevailing in the Great Manor also.

When the monastery of Malmesbury was despoiled of its possessions by King Henry the VIII, after remaining for a brief period in the possession of the Crown, "the Manors and Rectory of Pirton, *alias* Puryton, late parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved Abbey of Malmesbury," were granted by the King to "Edmunde Briges, esquier, and Dorothe Braye, and to theires males of their two bodyes lawfully begotten."¹ The grant was made on the 8th May, 1544. The King, of his bounty, at the same time bestowed as well on the young couple the Manor of Minty, and land at Upton St. Leonards, co. Gloucester. John Brydges, father of Edmund, was Groom of the Bedchamber to King Henry the VIII, and obtained many substantial marks of that King's favour; later, by Queen Mary, he was created Baron Chandos of Sudeley (for his share in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion), and Edmund succeeded him in the title.

The Brydges family having thus acquired the chief estate in Purton, were undoubtedly occasional residents there, for the Parish Register records the baptisms of several members of the line. But very speedily do we find the same process of disintegration above alluded to proceeding in this Manor also. Grey, the fifth Lord Chandos, in continuance apparently of a policy commenced by his uncle, the third Lord, enfranchised

¹ *Particulars for Grants*, 36 H. VIII. The Dorothe Braye here mentioned was daughter and co-heir of the second Lord Braye.

his copyhold tenants' holdings in Purton. Thus not only was the Constable Manor brought within the reach of yeoman purchasers, but the far more important area of the Great Manor was also made available for that rising class. This, we take to be the distinguishing feature of Purton economic history from the Reformation period onwards, viz., the early date at which the enclosures commenced.¹

S. J. ELYARD.

WILTSHIRE WILLS.

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(1383—1558).

(Continued from p. 442.)

1539	Eamons, John, Westbury [Wilts?]	32	Dyngeley.
1476	Ede, James, Bremylshave, Wilts ; Rynge- wood, Hants.	26	Wattys.
1544	Edmoundes, John, D.D., Peter college, Cambridge ; chancellor of Sarum ; Brayntree, Essex.	21	Pynnyng.
1417	Edwardes, Joan, Hornyngesham, Wilts.	40	Marche.
1516	Egener, Eme, St. Edmund, Sarum.	F. 16	Holder.
1546	Eliot, sir Thomas, knyghte, Weston Colvile, Cambs. ; Dorset ; Hants ; Somerset ; Wilts.	14	Alen.
1547	Elton <i>als.</i> Baker, John, clerk, canon residen. of Sarum.	48	Alen.
1522	Elyot, sir Richard, knyght, Justice of the comen benche, Salisbury ; Lon- don ; Berks ; Oxford.	24	Maynwaryng.
1506	Elyot, William, provost of St. Edmund, Sarum ; Middx.	21	Adeane.

¹ There are some interesting papers on this subject in the Record Office amongst those presented to the nation by the late Earl of Shaftesbury.

1506	Elys, Geoffry, clerk, canon resid. of Sarum ; Rustome [Ruscombe, Berks.] ; Middlesex.	19 Adeane.
1423	Elys, John, clerk, Cristmalford, Wilts.	1 Luffenam.
1557	Erbury, Thomas the elder, Trowbrigge, Wilts.	17 Wrastley.
1539	Erle <i>a/s.</i> Smyth, Richard thelder, Milkisham, Wilts.	F. 29 Dyngeley.
1502	Erley, Richard, Wilts ; Berks.	8 Blamyr.
1541	Erley, Thomas, will not registered but burnt by mishap 1541—note in old Index. [But see a will 36 Alenger.]	
1556	Erneley, John, Bysshopps Cannynges, Wilts.	F. 22 Ketchyn.
1548	Essex, Sir Wylliam, knight, Lamborn, Berks ; Kensington, Middlesex ; Derby ; Essex ; Leicester ; Oxford ; Salop ; Somerset ; Surrey ; Warwick ; Wilts.	12 Populwell.
1485	Eston, William, St. Mary, Sarum ; Morechard, Devon.	14 Logge.
1546	Evaunce, John, St. Edmonde, Sarum.	16 Alen.
1546	„ William, St. Edmonde, Sarum.	16 Alen.
1501	Ewen, John, Asheton caynes, Wilts.	5 Blamyr.
1419	Excestre, William, clk., canon of Wells, Bledon, Somerset ; Trowbrigge, Wilts.	47 Marche.
1410	Eyr, Thomas, St. Martin, Sarum.	21 Marche.
1554	Eyre, John, gent., Chirton, Wilts.	3 More.
1551	„ William, St. Edmunde, Sarum.	68 Noodes.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 448.)

VOLUME XXI, 1751.

Sheriff for the year, Charles Penruddocke of Compton Chamberlaine, Esq.

Jan. 7.—Joseph Burdett, Esq. [of Ramsbury ?] m. to Miss Caroline Burdett of St. James's-sq., £20,000.

Jan. 13.—Died : Thomas Thynne, Lord Visc. Weymouth, ranger of Hyde and St. James's Parks, at his seat at Longleat, Wilts ; he is succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son, aged 18.

Jan.—P. Joddrell elected M.P. for Old Sarum, in room of Ld. Donerayle, deceased.

Feb.—Wm. A'court elected M.P. for Heytesbury, in room of Wm. Ashe, deceased.

March 25.—Died : Venlens Comyn, Esq., member for Hindon. *(sic.)*

March 25.—Died : Geo. Willoughby, of Bishopstone, Wilts, Esq.

April 11.—Jas. Norman, Esq., Norway merchant, m. to Miss Wroughton, of Woodford [Wilts ?], £6,000.

April 5.—Died : Geo. Proctor, Esq., member for Downton.

April 27.—Died : Valens Comyns, Esq., member for Hindon. *(sic.)*

May.—The distemper amongst the horned cattle is broke out in the counties of Wilts and Oxford, which has alarmed the justices of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth ; and the justices of Somersetshire have forbid the bringing of cattle from Wales, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire, on advice that the distemper is spread into those parts.

May 4.—Wm. Northey, Esq., member for Calne, m. to the daughter of late Rich. Hopkins, Esq.

- May* 28.—James Bartlett, Esq., high sheriff for Wilts, m. to Miss Awdry, of Chippenham.
- May*.—F. Blake Delaval elected M.P. for Hindon, in room of Valens Comyn, deceased.
- June* 5.—A fire happened at Amesbury, which consumed 32 houses. Damage computed at £10,000.
- June* 4.—M. Prince Hoar, a celebrated statuary at Bath, m. to Miss Coulthurst, of Melksham, £6,000.
- June* 18.—Everard Arundel, Esq., m. to Miss Wyndham, of Salisbury.
- June* 24.—James Edw. Arundel, count of the sacred Roman empire, m. to the only daughter and heiress of late Jn. Wyndham, of Salisbury.
- June* 2.—Died: James Douglas, Esq., member for Malmesbury, and clerk of the green cloth to the Pr. of Wales; he marry'd the late dutchess dowager of Ancaster, but left no issue.
- June* 25.—Died: Henry Hungerford, of Byfield, Wilts, Esq.
- June* 30.—Died: Paul Joddrel, Esq., member for Old Sarum, and solicitor-gen. to the Prss. of Wales.
- June* 21.—Whitehall. Edward Baynton Rolt, Esq. [of Spye Park, Wilts?] appointed assay master of tin in Cornwall (Ld. Baltimore, deceased).
- June*.—E. Baynton Rolt, M.P. for Chippenham, a place, rechose.
- June* 30.—Three young men and three young women, venturing on board three beer coolers fasten'd together for the use of anglers in Drew's Pond, a mile from the Devizes, were all drowned except one man; four were taken up the same evening, and bled freely, but could not be recovered. They were all five interred in one grave, after a sermon preached to a great concourse of people.
- July* 5.—William Dellicot was convicted at the quarter sessions for Salisbury of petty larceny for stealing one penny; whereby his effects, consisting of bank notes to the amount of £180, and 20 guineas in money, were for-

- feited to the Bishop as lord of the manor, but his lordship humanely ordered £100 of the money to be put to interest for the benefit of the wretch's daughter; £20 to be given to his aged father; and the remainder to be returned to the delinquent himself.
- July 2.*—Mr. John Hildyard of York, bookseller, m. to Miss Thorpe, daughter of Rev. Mr. Thorpe, prebendary of Salisbury.
- July.*— — Cookson, cl., presented to the rectory of Patney, Wilts, £250 per annum.
- July.*—Geo. Watts, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the rectory of Orston St. Mary, and the rectory of Boxford, Wilts.
- July.*—Edw. Digby elected M.P. for Malmesbury, in room of Ja. Douglas, deceased.
- Sept. 6.*—Hon. Wm. Bouverie, Esq., son to Visc. Folkestone, m. to Miss Alleyne.
- Sept.*—Bankrupt:—Wm. Turner, of Salisbury, dealer.
- Oct.*—At Wayhill fair, best Farnham hops sold from £8 to £8 8s. per 100, their 2nd from £4 15s. to £6; the Kent and Sussex best from £5 10s. to £6 10s., and ordinary from £3 to £4.
- Oct.*—The distemper still rages amongst the horned cattle in [*inter alia*] the county of Wilts.
- Oct. 12.*—Robert Sherman, of Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Cook, of St. James's Square.
- Oct. 17.*—Jos. Hinxman, Esq., near Christchurch, Hants, m. to Miss Goldwire, of Salisbury.
- Oct. 12.*—Died: Mat. Bartlett, Esq., of Downton, Wilts.
- Oct. 12.*—Died: Wm. Long, Esq., at Bratton, Wilts.
- Nov.*—John Shaw, M.A., presented to the Rectory of Brettenham, Wilts.
- Nov.*— — Fanshaw, elected M.P. for Old Sarum, in room of P. Joddrell, deceased.
- Dec. 10.*—Francis Gooding, of Hambleden, Bucks, Esq., m. to a daughter of late Valens Comyn, Esq., member for Hindon.

- Dec.* 21.—Martin Madan, Esq., eldest son of Martin Madan, Esq., member for Hindon, m. to Miss Hale, of Hertfordshire.
- Dec.* 15.—Died: Henry St. John, Esq., commonly called Lord Bolingbroke, aged 78. His honours of Baron St. John [of Lydiard Tregoze], and Visc. Bolingbroke, conferred on him by Q. Anne, were forfeited by attainder 1st Geo. I, but he was afterwards restored in blood, and came to England; by his two wives, the last of which was a foreigner and dy'd about two years ago, he left no issue. [Here follows a quotation from the Earl of Orrery's *Memoirs of Dean Swift*.]
- Dec.*—Robert Herbert, Esq., M.P. for Wilton, appointed receiver of the Crown rents.
- Dec.*—Robert Herbert, M.P., a place, rechose member for Wilton.

VOLUME XXII, 1752.

Sheriff for the year, Thos. Cooper, of Cumberwell, Esq.

- Jan.*—Mr. Chafy, cl., appointed to the living of Broad Chalk and Bower Chalk cum Alveston, Wilts. £164 per ann.
- Jan.*—Mr. Stephen Duck appointed to the living of Byfleet, Surrey. £130 per ann.
- Jan.*—Bankrupt: Edward Cotterell, of Marlborough, innholder.
- Feb.* 1.—Michael Malcolm, Esq., only son of Sir John Malcolm, of Lochore, Bart., m. to the sister of Peter Bathurst, of Wilts, Esq.
- Feb.* 6.—John Grove, of Fern, Wilts, m. to the only daughter of Sir Wm. Hanham, Bart.
- Feb.* 13.— — Crowe, of Kippling Hall, Yorkshire, Esq., m. to a sister of Tho. Duncombe, Esq., member for Downton.
- Feb.* 5.—Died: Henry Hoare, only son of Henry Hoare, Esq. [of Stourhead], Sir Richard's elder brother, of the small-pox, at Naples, aged 21.

- Feb.* 28.—Died: Rt. Hon. Lady Giffard, relict of Sir — Giffard, and sister to Lady Arundell of Wardour.
- Feb.*—Sir J. H. Cotton, chosen M.P. for Marlboro', in room of his father, deceased.
- Feb.* 11.—Whitehall. The King has been pleased to grant to the most noble Edward, Duke of Somerset, the office of warden and chief justice in eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, etc., beyond Trent.
- Feb.*—Bankrupts: Anne Pearcey, of Salisbury, widow, carrier; David Kennedy, of Marlborough, linendraper.
- March* 6.—The cause long depending in Doctors Commons between the warden and fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Mr. Benet, son of Thomas Benet, of Norton, near Warminster, Wilts, who claimed admittance into a vacant fellowship, on his proving himself a relation of the late Dr. Chicheley, founder of that college, but was refused by the said warden and fellows, was determined by the archbishop of Canterbury, perpetual visitor of the college, who directed the warden and fellows to admit Mr. Benet an acting fellow, as being the founder's kin, and condemn'd the college in £50 costs.
- March* 31.—The king has given the sum of 100 guineas to be run for by horses, mares, or geldings, this season, at each of the following places—Newmarket, Salisbury, Ipswich, Guildford, Nottingham, Winchester, Lincoln, Hambleton, York, Canterbury, and Litchfield.
- April* 6.—Died: Hon. Tho. Arundel, Count of the most sacred Roman empire, uncle to Lord Arundel of Wardour.
- April* 22.—Died: Anthony Cracherode, Esq. [of Cholderton, Wilts?], formerly solicitor to the treasury.
- April* 29.—Died: Matthew Mechill, Esq., member for Westbury, he was captain of the *Gloucester* in Anson's voyage, and commodore of a squadron that guarded the coast of Zealand on the French conquest of Dutch Flanders in the late war.

- June 22.*—Wm. Beckford, of Fonthill, Wilts, Esq. ; an eminent merchant in Mincing Lane, and member for Shaftesbury, took up his freedom of the Ironmongers Company, as he did the next day of the City, to qualify himself for Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, to which he was invited.
- June 24.*—Wm. Beckford, Esq., was unanimously chosen Alderman of Billingsgate Ward.
- July 18.*—At Idmerston, near Salisbury, four horses were stung to death by bees. On cutting up one of the horse's heads, it appeared that the immediate cause of their death was that some bees had penetrated through the nostrils as far as the brain.
- July 6.*—Died : John Eyles, Esq., J. of P. for Wilts.
- July 14.*—Died : Rev. Wm. Lane, M.A., canon of Hereford, residentiary and prebend of Sarum, rector of Hampton Bishop, and vicar of Stanhope, in the diocese of Hereford.
- Sept. 26.*—Was held a general court of the Free British Fishery, when a vacancy in the council was filled up by the election of William Beckford, Esq., lately chosen an alderman of the city.
- Sept. 25.*—Died : Sir Thos. Read, Bart., at his seat in Gloucestershire, member for Cricklade in several parliaments ; succeeded in honour and estate by his son, now Sir Thomas.
- Oct. 9.*—Wm. Hussey of Salisbury, Esq., m. to Miss Eyre, of the same place.
- Nov.*—Dr. Gilbert, Bp. of Salisbury, appointed clerk of the closet to his majesty.
- Dec. 1.*—Died : Rt. Hon. Lord Digby, a peer of Ireland ; his title and estate descend to the Hon. Edw. Digby, Esq., one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the P. of Wales, member for Malmesbury. In a prospect of this event, Mr. Pope says :—
- "There are other trophies deck the truly brave
Than such as Anstis casts into the grave ;

Far other stars than ———
 Such as on Hough's unsullied mitre shine,
 Or beam, good Digby, from an heart like thine."

Dec. 14.—Died: Blake Delaval, of Seaton Delaval, Northumberland, Esq., he had the misfortune to break his leg a few days before, which occasioned his death: His estate of £9,000 a year devolves to his eldest son, member for Hindon.

VOLUME XXIII, 1753.

Sheriff for the year, Edw. Polhill, of Heale, Esq.

March 11.—Died: Ld. Stourton, a Roman Catholic peer, at his seat in Sheen, in Surrey—(a former possessor of this honour was hanged at Salisbury for a barbarous murder, having only the favour, allow'd him by Queen Mary I, of being hanged in a silken halter, still to be seen over his tomb in Salisbury Cathedral).

March 19.—Died: Mr. Fra. Price, clerk of the works to the dean and chapter of Salisbury, and author of several books of architecture.

March.—Peregrine Bertie elected M.P. for Westbury in room of Mat. Michell, deceased.

March.—Edw. Poore, Esq., member for New Sarum, appointed a Welch Judge. (Trevor, a peer).

April 5.—The distemper among the cattle being broke out near Malmesbury; 15 belonging to one man were ordered to be shot, and the justices of the peace this day prohibited the holding any fair or market, and the removal or sale of any except fat cattle for immediate slaughter.

April 17.—His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to (*inter alia*) a bill for repairing and widening the roads leading from Winterslow to Harnham Bridge, in Wilts.

April 16.—Died: Mr. Payne, rector of Hanbury, Worcestershire, and prebendary of Sarum.

- April.*—Bankrupt: John Bond, of New Sarum, clothier.
- May.*— — Hays elected M.P. for Downton in room of Col. Vane, a place.
- May.*—Bankrupt: James Burrough, of Devizes, brazier and founder.
- June 7.*—His Majesty gave his assent to (*inter alia*) an act to empower Wm. Hunt-Grubbe, Esq., to make leases of certain estates in Wiltshire.
- June 4.*—Sherborne. On the 2nd inst., about 7 in the evening, the weather extremely sultry, fell a prodigious shower of hail which lasted for near two hours. Some of the stones measured three inches about. It was attended with thunder and lightening. At Downton, in Wiltshire, some of the stones measured six inches.
- June 14.*—Edw. Mortimer, of Trowbridge, Esq., m. to Miss Wadman, £5,000.
- June 29.*—The inhabitants of Salisbury in 1695 were 6678, in the last year 6586; 1159 have lately had the small-pox, 891 in the natural way, of whom 72 died, and 268 by inoculation, two of whom only died.
- July.*—Bankrupt: Richard Wansbrough, of Trowbridge, clothier.
- Aug. 1.*—Dr. Goddard, of Marlborough, m. to Miss Sally Willes, 3rd d. of Ld. C. J. Willes.
- Aug.*—Bankrupts: Wm. Whiteheart, of Calne, drugget-maker; Samuel Plummer, of Trowbridge, clothier.
- Sept. 22.*—One Rich. Ruth, a tyler, at the Devizes, having swallowed accidentally a threepenny nail, which continued in him for several days, he was seized with a violent cough, and spitting of blood, the nail, which was much rusted, came up with a great deal of ease, and the man is now perfectly well, though before he was often taken with a vomiting and pain in the stomach, especially after eating.
- Sept. 21.*—Died: Wm. Jones, of Ramsbury Manor, Wilts, Esq.

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- Sept.*—Henry Dawes, A.M., appointed to the Rectory of Wilton St. Mary, Wilts.
- Oct.* 15.—Wayhill. At this fair the sheep at first sold low, there being above 20,000 brought up, afterwards rose a little : Cheese sold cheap at first, then rose to 38s. a hundred old, and 28s. new : Hops were sold very cheap, so that most of the planters have not got half the charges the hops cost them ; but so much the better for the factors, who will get many thousands by it : The brightest superfine hops, of the best growths, were sold for £6 10s. the hundred ; and bright hops, of ordinary growths, for £5 the hundred ; and common hops, down to 56s. a hundred.
- Oct.* 17.—Peregrine Bertie, Esq. ; member for Westbury, m. to the only daughter of Rich. Blackwell of Great Billing, Northampt., Esq.
- Oct.*—Corn. Clerk, A.B., presented to the living of Budsbury, Wilts. £300 per ann.
- Oct.*—H. Hawes, A.M., has a dispensation to hold the rectory of Higglestone St. Peter, and the rectory of Wilton St. Mary, Wiltshire.
- Dec.* 16.—Died : Sarah Jenkins, of Corsham, aged 107 ; about two years since she had a new set of teeth.
- Dec.*—Thos. Heath, M.A., presented to the living of Hilmerton ; Dr. Semoine of Yarmouth appointed prebend of Sarum.
- Dec.*—Bankrupt : Geo. Freolick, of Hungerford, market-winnermerchant.

(To be continued).

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

The difficulties attending the compilation of local history are many and great. Not the least is that of research at the Record Office in Fetter Lane, London, where the main mass of fiscal and judicial records relating to English lands and families are deposited. The antiquary is not only confronted with the difficulties of time and expense involved—for in spite of the courtesy of the officials in the Round Room it will take him some time to find and collect what he wants—a still greater bar to his progress will be the abbreviated Latin in which almost all the old records are written. We have therefore made arrangements with a competent Record Agent, who has undertaken to collect and translate all the records relating to such Wiltshire villages as we may deem fit subjects for an exposition of the mass of materials which bear upon the history of the most insignificant places. Cholderton is a good example of such a retired and out-of-the-way village. The author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays* says of it that "probably in all southern England you could not have hit upon a more secluded place."

A study of such records as these will give the student a far deeper knowledge of the meaning and inner working of the constitutional history of England, than can be obtained merely from the ordinary text-books on that subject. The works of Bishop Stubbs, Taswell-Langmead, and others, touch upon these matters, but in order to enable the would-be historian to thoroughly grasp the meaning of the records awaiting his research, a number of introductory books have been published of late years. From personal knowledge we would recommend Cox's *How to Write the History of a Parish*, and Phillimore's *How to Write the History of a Family*.

RECORDS OF CHOLDERTON.

DOMESDAY BOOK. [*Compiled* A.D. 1080-6.][From *Domesday Book for Wiltshire*, by Rev. W. H. Jones.]

Ulward holds CELDRINTONE of Ernulf [de Hesding] at a farm-rent. He himself held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide and 4 acres. The land is 1 carucate, which is there in demesne; and the pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 25 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Ernulf [de Hesding] himself holds CELDRINTONE. Sewi held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 1 coscet; and the pasture is 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 25 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Godric holds 1 hide of Ernulph in CELDRINTONE. Alwin and Uluric held it in the time of King Edward for 2 manors, and paid geld for 1 hide. The land is 1 carucate and a half, and as much as there is there, with 2 coscets. There is pasture 2 furlongs long, and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 20 shillings; it is now worth 40 shillings.

Bernard holds CELDRETONE [of William de Ow]. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 3½ hides, wanting 4 acres. The land is 2 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 3 hides, and there are 2 carucates, and 2 serfs; and there are 5 bordars, and 2 coscets. The pasture there is 6 furlongs long, and 5 furlongs broad. It was worth 100 shillings. It is now worth £9.

TESTA DE NEVILL, OR, LIBER FEUDORUM.

[*Temp. Henry III—Edward I.*]

Of the Fees of the Earl Marshall.

Circa A.D. 1272-1273.—Alan de Bassingburn holds one knight's fee in Cheldrinton of Richard of Argenteil, and the same Richard of Eudo Bernard, and the same Eudo of the lord Earl Marshall, and the said [Earl] of the king in chief.

CHARTULARY OF ST. NEOT'S PRIORY.

[*Cotton MS., Faustina, A. IV., f. 57.*]

A.D. 1170-1175.—Roger Burnard to all his friends and faithful men greeting. Be it known unto you that I have granted and by my charter confirmed to the monks of St. Neot's the church of Boscumbe and the church of Cheldreton and the church of Godford and the church of Eddewyth with all pertaining to that church, in perpetual and free alms for the souls of my father and mother whose bodies rest there and for the welfare of myself and my heirs. Wherefore I will and firmly enjoin that the foresaid monks have and hold the said churches freely, quietly and honourably. These being witness.

Be it known unto all present and to come that I, Roger Burnard, have granted and given to the church of St. Neot's and the monks of Bec serving God there, the church of Boscumbe and the church of Childreton with all their appurtenances in tenths and in lands, in pastures and in commons, and other appurtenances and liberties and covenants [*convention-ib'*], for the welfare of myself and of my wife Margaret and my ancestors and my heirs. Wherefore I will that the foresaid monks have and hold the said churches with the right of advowson well and in peace and quietly and honourably and free of all secular services and exactions. And I give to them in free, quiet, and perpetual alms that virgate of land which belonged to Arnwi, and that which belonged to Geoffrey son of Godfrey, and that half virgate which belonged to Alwin. Witness.

Know all present and future that I, Odo son of Roger Burnard, concede and confirm by this my charter to God and the church of St. Neot's and the monks serving God in it the Church of Childretune and the church of Boscumbe, which my father gave to them. Wherefore I will that the said monks hold honourably the forenamed churches in free alms with all the appurtenances, free and quit from all secular services. These are the witnesses.

Be it known to present and future that I, Odo Burnard, grant and by this my charter confirm to God and St. Neot and the monks serving God there, in free and perpetual alms, the church of Cheldreton and the church of Boscumbe and the church of Cottesford, with the right of patronage and with all the appurtenances and all liberties which regard myself, and with the commons and pastures: and moreover I grant to the monks pasturage for their flocks in the said villages wherever there was any for my own demesne flocks. All this I grant and confirm to them for the love of God, and for the souls of my father and mother whose bodies rest there, who granted to the same monks the said churches in perpetual alms. These being witnesses.

HARL. CHARTERS, XLIII, A. 21.

Circa A.D. 1175.—Alexander, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved sons, the Prior and brethren of St. Neot's greeting and the apostolic benediction. It is fitting that we should grant the just desires of petitioners and fulfil reasonable prayers. Therefore, beloved sons in the Lord, we cheerfully assent to your just demands, and confirm to you the churches of Berton, and of Bascumbe, and of Cheldreton, and of Gottesford, with their appurtenances, bestowed upon you with the bishop's consent, and a mill in Neuwenton of the gift of W. son of Robert, and three virgates of land in Buckeswide. Thus, that you may possess them rightfully and peacefully, we confirm them to you, and through you to your church, by the apostolic authority, and by the present writing. Ordaining that no man by any means shall infringe this page of our confirmation or dare to controvert it. If any presume to attempt this, let him know he has incurred the wrath of the Omnipotent God and of the blessed Peter and Paul His apostles. Tusculum, iiii Kalends of September.

PLACITA DE BANCO. [*Michaelmas, 25 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1296. Wyltes.—The prior of St. Neot's *versus* Warin de Bassingburn and Margaret his wife deforciants of the

advowson of the church of Cheldrington. The sheriff failing to summon twelve men, etc., of the view of Cheldryngton is amerced, and the case adjourned to the octaves of St. Hilary.

IBID. [*Hilary Term, 26 Edward I.*]

The assize came to take recognisance of what patron in time of peace presented the last parson, now dead, to the church of Cheldrington, which is vacant; the advowson of which the Prior of St. Neot's claims against Warin de Bassingburne and Margaret his wife, who come by their attorney and concede to the Prior the presentation to the church for this turn. And for this the Prior remits the damages. Therefore the Prior has a writ to the Bishop of Salisbury to admit, notwithstanding the claim of William and Margaret to the presentation of the Prior, a proper parson to the church. But because prejudice to the Statute of Mortmain is feared, it was inquired by the assize how the Prior has the right, but, for defect of jurors, the case is deferred to the octave of the Purification of the B. Mary. Afterwards, on the morrow of Ascension-day, the said Prior comes by his attorney and also the jury, who say that a certain Roger Burnard, sometime tenant of the manor of Cheldryngton, to which the advowson of the church belonged, gave $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land, with appurtenances in the same manor, together with the advowson of the said church, to Hugh, sometime Prior and predecessor of the forementioned; Hugh afterwards presented to the same church one Master Lawrence de Euermue his clerk, who was admitted and instituted now sixty years ago and more. And they say that afterwards, the church being vacant, Henry, sometime Prior, presented one Master Walter de St. Neot his clerk, who was admitted and instituted on his presentation. And afterwards, the church being vacant, John, the immediate predecessor of the forementioned Prior, presented one Thomas de Botekesham, his clerk, who was admitted and instituted at his presentation. Wherefore they say that the foresaid Prior has right in his presentation to the church, and that there is no collusion against the Statute. Therefore it is

considered that the Prior shall recover his presentation. And he has a writ to the Bishop of Salisbury to admit a proper person on his presentation.

TAXATION OF POPE NICHOLAS.

Archdeaconry of Salisbury.—Deanery of Ambresbury.

A.D. 1288.

Spiritualities.

	VALUATION.	TENTHS.
Church of Cheltryngton	.. £4 6s. 8d.	£0 8s. 8d.

Temporalities.

Chelderton. The Prior of Farle	£0 12s. 0d.	£0 1s. 2½d.
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INQUISITIONS OF THE NINTHS. [14-15 *Edward III.*]

Chaldryngton.

A.D. 1341.—Presentment of Richard de Doniton, Richard de Botisham, William, Henry and John de Lekford, parishioners of the church of the same, before Robert Selyman and his associates, venditors and assessors of the ninth of the sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, for the county of Wiltes, the Tuesday next after the Octave of the Purification of the B. V. Mary, at New Sarum, in the 15th year of King Edward III after the Conquest ; Who present that the ninth of the sheaves, fleeces, and lambs, granted to the lord king were worth there this year now last past 40s. 8d. For they are less than they are rated because the parson of the church has 6 acres of land with pasturage, which are worth 10s. a year. Item, the oblations by estimation worth 10s. yearly. Item, the mortuaries and offerings of purification with the other offerings worth 3s. 4d. yearly. Item, the white doves, swine, geese, or whatsoever else, worth 10s. yearly. The sum 23s. 4d. The sum for the king 40s. 8d. There is no foreigner in that parish whence any fifteenth can be levied ; nor is there any benefice in the same parish besides the said church. In testimony whereof, to the one part of this indenture remaining in the possession of the said Robert and his associates, the seals of the said parishioners are appended. Given at New Sarum the day and year above said.

ABBREVIATIO PLACITORUM. [6 *Richard I.*]

On the Quindene of St. Michael, at Westminster.

Hundred of Ambresbury.

A.D. 1194.—Robert de Cheldrinton was slain in Cheldrinton. And the imparlance was another time before the justices at Wilton, and thence was placed in the exchequer, and they do not know how it has remained there, nor does any one now sue.

The jury say that they have heard say that John, son of Erebert, had committed rape upon the daughter of John de Cheldrinton, but know not whether it be true or not, and no one sues, nor is any complaint made about it.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*Temp. John, No. 63.*]

ANNO 5 [A.D. 1203].—At Westminster on the morrow of the Feast of St. Martin, 5 King John. Between William Bacun, plaintiff, and Jordan Britone, tenant of $3\frac{1}{2}$ virgates of land, with the appurtenances, in Cheldrinton. Concerning which recognisance of mort d'ancestor was summoned between them in the foresaid court. William acknowledged the right of Jordan. And for this Jordan granted William half of the said land with the appurtenances towards the north and towards the west, reserving to himself, Jordan, and to his heirs, the capital messuage. To hold to William and his heirs of Jordan and his heirs forever by the service of 16s. 6d. yearly; 8s. 3d. to be paid at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin, and 8s. 3d. at Michaelmas, for all the service. For this William gave Jordan 4 marks of silver.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [1-20 *Henry III, No. 80.*]

ANNO 20 [A.D. 1235].—At Wilton, the Monday next after the Conversion of St Paul. Between Michael de Cheldrinton plaintiff and William le Bretun defendant, for one hide of land with the appurtenances in Cheldrinton. Plea of warranty of deed was summoned. William acknowledged the right of Michael to the whole of the foresaid land as being of his gift, to have and hold to Michael and his heirs of himself and of his heirs for ever, returning thence yearly at Michaelmas 1lb. of

cinnamon for all the service, except what foreign service belongs to that land. And William and his heirs warranted to Michael and his heirs against all people for ever. And for this acknowledgment, warrant, and fine, Michael gave William a sparrow-hawk.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [41 *Henry III*, No. 20.]

P. M. Agnes Peurel.

A.D. 1256.—The jury say that Agnes Peurel, on the day of her death, held nothing in chief of the lord king. In the county of Wilcheshire they say she held land in Henton of Roger of Coenye and of the lady Cristina de Haresfeld. Item, they say that she held of Ada daughter of Eadmond, in the village of Chederington, $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land, returning thence yearly iiij shillings, and the land itself is worth iiij shillings, and the pasture xij pence. And the foresaid lands are taken into the king's hands by the eschaetor. And Thomas Peurel her son is her heir and is of full age.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [42 *Henry III*, No. 26.]

P. M. Patrick de Chawortes.

A.D. 1257.—Inquisition made for the manor of Kinemerford the Friday next after Michaelmas. The jury say that Patrick de Chaors held of the king in chief 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees. . . .

Fee of the Barony of Kinemerford.	}	William de Badene holds the knight's fee in Badene, in the county of Wilts, of the same manor.
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The heirs of John de Aure hold half a knight's fee in Cheldrinton, in the same county, of the same manor.

WITH THE WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT CORSHAM.

The annual meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, July 31st, after which, Corsham Church, the Almshouses, and Hartham Park were visited, the evening being devoted to dinner at the Methuen Arms and a *Conver-*

sazione in the Town Hall, where interesting papers were read by Mr. W. Heward Bell, on the "Geology of the Neighbourhood of Corsham," and by the Rev. W. Gilchrist Clark on the "Fall of the Wiltshire Monasteries."

On Thursday morning, August 1st, the party of members left Corsham in three carriages and one bicycle (not ridden by a lady) for what proved a most pleasant and instructive excursion. Sheldon was reached shortly before 10 o'clock, and the fine old manor house of the Gascelyns and Hungerfords was inspected with keen interest. Scarcely more than two miles from Chippenham, it stands at a distance from any public road, in a commanding situation, and is approached by a short flight of steps through a wide and imposing gateway of high stone pillars capped with balls, a wide path with steps at intervals leading up to the grand fourteenth-century porch, the principal feature of the building. The porch is of spacious proportions with vaulted roof, and above it, in the gable, is a small room with a Gothic window popularly called the "Priest's room", and, doubtless, many a priest, layman, and soldier have slept soundly there. The room has a fourteenth-century timbered roof, and the iron door-hinges are of the same period. The porch is crowned with a square stone sun-dial—a top-heavy looking object, but somehow quite in keeping with its surroundings. The rest of the house, with its picturesque gables and chimneys, was practically rebuilt about the time of James I. In the hall, just behind the great oak door, is a curious object—a large stone trough built into the thickness of the wall, with a flap-door (added perhaps later to hide an ugly aperture), and capable of holding several gallons of water, supposed to have been a handy means of watering horses in olden times. Near the house, a small stone building now used as a stable, was, without doubt, formerly the chapel, and, with the porch, is all that remains of the original mansion. Two tall weather-beaten trees on each side of the path in front of the house have stood the storms of many a winter, and fitly complete the picture. We would gladly have prolonged our

stay at Sheldon, so pleasant was its old-fashioned garden in the morning sun, and its fair south prospect over a "champaign" country right away to Cherhill, but there was a long journey before us and no time for delay.

Allington was soon reached, and its old barn pronounced to have been part of the old manor house of the Prynnes; an admiring glance was cast at Bullidge House in passing, and the next halt called at Yatton Keynell. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has many points of interest. The tower arch dates from the 13th century, but the church seems to have been rebuilt in the 15th century, and the present south aisle added still later. The handsome stone screen which Aubrey admired is still standing, and the "passing herald" may still take note of the shields of Kaynell, Yeovilton and Chaderton, a fourth shield being quite defaced. The familiar coat of Gore is also very distinct upon one of the pillars of the nave. We are within a mile or two of Aubrey's birthplace; here, in this church, he went to school and his "honoured grandfather Lyte" before him, and in the tower are many old inscriptions to the Lights, the Stumpes, and the Taylor family. The rector, the Rev. A. H. L. Bolton, exhibited the beautiful communion plate, a more than "decent" chalice and patten, date 1575, and also kindly escorted us round his extensive garden, containing an ancient "fishpond" and a handsome and roomy Dutch summer-house.¹ Near the church is the old manor house of the Snells, with a projecting two-storied porch bearing the date 1659.

At Castle Combe the ancient market cross and church of St. Andrew well repaid inspection. The church, dating mainly from the fifteenth century, was almost wholly rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, by Mr. G. Poulett Scrope, in 1850. It contains some fine stained glass windows, an old monument to Sir Walter de Dunstanville, presumably a Crusader, and in the grounds near the church is a large stone coffin found at

¹The author of *Some Old Wiltshire Homes* considers that this is the kind of summer-house which was called a "gazebo."

North Wraxall. The manor house and beautiful gardens were thrown open by Mr. E. C. Lowndes, who most hospitably entertained the members of the society and a large party of visitors at luncheon in a tent, after which the journey was continued *viâ* the Foss way to Lugbury Cromlech. This ancient monument, consisting of three stones, is supposed to mark a British battle-field and burial-place.

The churches of Nettleton, with its old Norman font, West Kington associated with Bishop Latimer, and North Wraxall, the burial-place of the Methuen family, were visited in order, Biddestone being reached about 6 o'clock. In the church, as at others on the route, a short paper was read by Mr. Harold Brakspear, to whom, as local secretary, the hearty thanks of the members were accorded for his valuable help and information, contributing so much to the success of the excursions.

Biddestone consists of two parishes and had formerly two churches, that of St. Nicholas and of St. Peter, the former being the only one now standing. It is a small, quaint edifice, one of the few remaining with high pews and ample west gallery. It consists of a nave and double or extended chancel, a small bell-turret, Norman font, and south porch of the same date. The addition to the chancel is said to have been built with stones from the old church of St. Peter, and we fear it is by no means impossible that the altar tomb of the Haynes's described by Aubrey, and now missing, may have come in as a little additional help for the same purpose. Outside, on the south wall, is an epitaph to Edward Davis, date 1736—

Peaceable with his neighbours,
And loving to his wife,
Kind unto his children,
And painfull was his Life.

In the church, another inscription contains a variation of an oft-repeated sentiment in epitaphs—

In danger great was I,
Yet I revived to see
My friends before I die ;

Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves
 Have tost me to and fro,
 Yet I at length by God's decrees
 Doth harbour here below,
 When we at anchor did arrive
 And many of our Fleet,
 Yet once again we must set sail,
 Our General Christ to meet.

And this to all appearance relates to a young man, William Wastfield, who died in 1728, aged 23.

In the chancel are many monuments to the Mountjoys, whose old manor house at the other end of the village came as a *bonne bouche* at the end of the journey as well as the much appreciated tea most kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Blake.

The house has a small square courtyard in the centre of the building, and is perhaps of early seventeenth-century date, the arrangement of its gables and chimneys (not forgetting the pigeons gracefully circling round them) forming a beautiful and harmonious whole.¹

This small manor of St. Peter's was sold by Sir Gilbert Prynne in 1626 to William Mountjoy, gent., who soon afterwards had to pay £17 10s. to Charles I, in composition for knighthood (p. 107). His son William was doubtless the Mr. Mountjoy whose irrigation experiments were noted by Aubrey, and who possessed an "admirable secret" for the cure of "ricketty" children. Can this gentleman have had any connection with the mysterious *skull* which has lately been found concealed in the attic of the old house? It may be so, but as one, at least, of the later Mountjoys belonged to the medical profession, the skull may have been part of his stock-in-trade.

A small enclosure near the house marks the site of the little old church of St. Peter's, but although Mr. Johnson, the rector, had caused some excavations to be made, nothing has

¹ There is a handsome carved mantelpiece in one of the bedrooms; the three small shields mentioned by Canon Jackson are in the hall; and in another room is a shield bearing a chevron. Under the thick ivy of the side porch it is believed another coat of arms with motto would be found.



Biddestone
Manor House
WILTS

Geo. S. Hayward

been discovered even of its foundations. One relic only, the communion table, stands in the hall of the manor house.¹

Corsham was reached about 7 o'clock, and the event of the evening was Mr. C. H. Talbot's paper on "Recent Discoveries at Lacock Abbey", illustrated with lantern slides. On Friday morning, the members, greatly reinforced in numbers, reached Lacock church at 10 o'clock, where Mr. Talbot gave a clear and complete description of the building, with its various alterations and additions, and drew attention to many points of interest, those mostly appealing to the popular eye being the Lady Chapel, with the monuments of Sharington and Talbot, the sixteenth-century Baynard brass, and the curious adjunct on the south side of the church called the "cottage."

The Abbey barn, of the fourteenth century, is interesting for its vastness, its ancient timbers, side wicket, and perhaps above all for its "trend", showing that as the road outside winds its way now, so it did in days of yore.

Space fails and the theme is too wide and the pen too feeble to tell of all we saw within the Abbey, yet a few points may be noticed. Entering by the great hall, the large reception room on the right was visited, a fine room decorated in the Georgian style, beautiful, but out of harmony with its surroundings. Among the paintings is a large, full-length portrait of Charles I, another of the Duchess of Richmond, and a small portrait of Henry VIII by Holbein.

The cloisters, with the tomb of Ela, the foundress, were then traversed and much attention given to Mr. Talbot's recent discoveries and restorations. The opening up of an Early English doorway reveals the stairs from the dormitories, the steps worn into hollows by the feet of the nuns who, day and night, age after age, wended their way to their devotions in the Abbey Church. The lavatory arch shows the sickle of the Hungerfords, and on the walled recess above, an old fresco

¹ When the church was taken down in 1840, the bell turret was removed to Castle Combe gardens, where it was viewed earlier in the day. It has been described and illustrated in this Magazine (p. 371).

has been brought to light, representing an abbess receiving a saintly benediction. The great work hitherto has been the restoration of the chapter-house and the undoing of some of the ill-advised last century work. We did not hear Canon Bowles's "song of the wren in the cloisters", but, in crossing the lawn, the members interested in natural history were rewarded with the sight of a pair of ring-doves, upon which no doubt the good canon would have built a delightful story of peace and harmony. The fish-pond was covered with water-lilies, and on a pedestal at its head stands the great metal pot, perhaps the best known object at the Abbey. Returning to the building, Mr. Talbot conducted us through the cheerful south gallery, where many a Sharrington and Talbot look down upon the passer-by, and the eye is arrested by the sweet face of Barbara Slingsby, who came from the north country to marry a Southron. In the library there was time to glance round the shelves where Camden, Stowe, and doubtless many a rarer volume repose, and there amid a general hush of expectancy the Cartulary of Lacock and the Magna Charta of Henry III were placed upon the table, and we were privileged for a few minutes to gaze on these venerable relics of antiquity. The muniment room was next visited, with its handsome carved table of Hazlebury stone, dating, if we heard aright, from the 16th century (well has it worn!), then a peep into a tapestried chamber, and finally, though time was pressing, a hasty rush was made to the top of the tower, and we felt that much had been achieved.

The clouds were heavy and menacing, a thunderstorm was evidently close upon us, and with sincere thanks to Mr. Talbot for the kind reception he had given us, the journey was resumed.

Wick Farm had to be left out, but after the luncheon, kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Fuller at Lypiatt Farm, the rest of the programme was carried out.

The old building at Chapel Plaister, supposed to have been erected in the fifteenth century as a shelter for pilgrims, has

recently been restored. Hazlebury House, some Roman remains at Box, with the churches of Box and Ditteridge, and Cheney Court, the seventeenth-century mansion of the Spekes, were next inspected. At Cole's Farm, another very interesting old house, tea was kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Morres, the return to Corsham concluding the excursion and the Society's annual meeting.

M. E. L.

SHERRINGTON.

This village is to a Biblical scholar very suggestive of Bethlehem, not perhaps the least of villages, but one of which it might be said that great things would not be expected. Whoever first took up his lot in this secluded spot on the banks of the Wylde must have been strongly imbued with the spirit of contentment. Men may come and may go, but the placid little stream flows on for ever, and in these days of agricultural depression is the principal factor in the prosperity of the place, for it ministers to the growth, over many acres, of water-cresses of great pungency. Some years ago, when pursuing my normal occupation in the City of London, I was surprised to be brought in contact with a Surrey man, who was a large farmer of the herb at Sherrington, whither he had transferred his operations from the banks of the Wandle.

There is a horse-way from Heytesbury to Sherrington, as there was to Bethlehem in the days of Rachel, but the way is so unfrequented that for some yards of my advance I was approached with the utmost confidence by a wild beast, which, on its turning tail, I recognised as a hare. Once for all be it said that the Wylde is very capricious, not so much in its course as in its volume. A wet winter makes an overflowing bed, a droughty season, like the present, a sadly reduced one. Moreover, the act of irrigation (*vulgo* "drowning") has to be taken into account. Short cuts from village to village enter into the

birth-right privileges of almost every rustic, and the slightest deviation will land the wayfarer in a choice between a Scylla of morass and a Charybdis of barbed wire. Under such circumstances it is well to wear boots easy of removal, for in an unsuccessful attempt your correspondent made to present himself by a meadow route from Heytesbury to Sherrington Church a water-course had to be forded barefoot.

The communistic element lingered long at Sherrington, which would offer a promising field for its restoration. The tenantry system of husbandry prevailed until little before living memory, and the parish accounts show that from the seventeenth century to the present day the Parish rate (for all purposes) has been levied per yard-land, generally on the scale of two shillings per annum.

The first entry in the Parish Register is of the burial of Mary Pashion, wife of John Pashion, on June 23rd, 1677. The Pashions, or Patients, were old inhabitants of Sherrington and its environs. Ambrose Patient removed from Corton to Stockton in about 1849, and the family, though not now connected with the neighbourhood, is not extinct.

The Parsons, without exception, were mighty particular to record compliance with the statute enforcing the burial of the dead in woollen, and in the case of William Gray (1689) it is conscientiously noted, that "noe affidavit was brought in" that he was so buried.

There is an uncommon entry under date 1704, which in modern spelling may be rendered thus:—"Memorandum that Richard the son of Richard was baptized privately on —, but the parents did not, according to their promise, bring him to Church to be there admitted into the congregation of Christ's flock, as directed by the Rubric." The very unusual baptismal name of Praxal (qy. Priscilla) appears as that of a woman.

The information which I gleaned from the Churchwardens' accounts, preserved from 1678 (an unusually early date) was of a more varied kind.

It does not appear that the luckless James II made as many enemies in Wilts as he certainly did in Somerset, but the multiplicity of Briefs for the relief of outside distress must have sorely tried the fidelity of the lieges of Sherrington. There could scarcely have been a destructive fire within the King's dominions but a royal letter invoked aid from that parish. On April 25th, 1686, the royal prerogative was exercised in favour of the French Protestants, on whose behalf, moreover, a house-to-house collection was subsequently made. From all sources as much as five shillings and ten pence was raised in Sherrington. To balance this entry, comes one of April 20th, 1691:—"Collected in the parish of Sherrington towards ye losses of ye inhabitants of Teignmouth and Sheldon by ye landing of ye French, four shillings and six pence."

As usual, years ago, in almost all rural districts, an incessant war was waged by the Sherringtonians against sparrows, moles, polecats, and such like vermin, and rewards were offered for their destruction, as appears in the accounts.

A remarkable entry of frequent occurrence is to the debit of the gaoler and Marshalsea, generally at the rate of 5s. 5d. per annum, but as much as £2 11s. 5d. in 1713. It does not distinctly appear what the *quid pro quo* was.

We look to the date of 1745 to ascertain what, if any, effect the Jacobite insurrection had on Sherrington; politics find no place in the churchwardens' accounts, but that particular year was fatal to sparrows. Forty-nine dozen were slain at the expense of the commune, and the gaoler and Marshalsea money was somewhat higher than usual, figuring at £1 7s. 1d.

The church comes best within the description of being unpretentious, but its simplicity is meritorious. In the palmy days of Heytesbury, the place of worship of that town evidently took rank as a pro-cathedral; an elaborate ritual, therefore, was not required in the numerous villages situate within a Sabbath day's journey of the metropolis.

The Rectory is very attractive, owing its charm mainly to the appearance of two tiers of dormer windows out of a

thatched roof. A modern addition (slated) calls for the softening influence of time, that important factor being, however, to some extent propitiated by the erection in the old rectory of walls little less than a yard thick.

In the good old days the mansion of the squire was in its proper place, closely bordering on the church and the rectory. The remains of the old moat are still in existence, as are some feeble survivals of clipped trees. Fifty years ago, when Thomas Alford was occupier, certain caricatures, in box and the like, of peacocks and other feathered fowl were the admiration of all youngsters. Therein the formal gardening of Swift's time continued to speak for a full century after his decease. The mention of the name of Thomas Alford, recalls traditions of the old war. That worthy was senior non-commissioned officer of the Hindon troop of the Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, considered (by themselves, at least) the smartest troop of volunteers in his Majesty's service.

In Sherrington we accept results. Few pilgrims will probably resort to its quiet streets, but it is a pretty place, in which a weary votary of civilization may be content, at small expense, to wear out the close of his days. In 1791, nine people were more or less maintained (as out of work) by the commune. Probably now-a-days, nearly as many are thrown off year by year to fight the battle of life elsewhere.

There survives a taunting proverb at the expense of the Sherrington folk, which proverb, I think, rather testifies to the jealousy of their neighbours, than to their own worthlessness. "All my own, as the Devil said over Sherrington." It is a pity to let a feeble joke fail. The Suttons lie thick in the parish churchyard. Nearly a century ago this house was represented by one Charles Sutton, conservative of rights, but not highly versed in letters. That worthy, having, no doubt in good faith, claimed an empty sack, was confronted by the difficulty that the sack bore the initials C. C., and he, amply equal to the occasion, stoutly maintained that C. stood for Charles, and C. for Sutton.

But I suppose the chief attraction of Sherrington to Wiltshire readers will be the "moated mound, west of the church, one hundred feet in diameter at the top, on which stood of old a castle of the wealthy and powerful Giffards," one of whom appears as lord of the manor in Domesday Book, and "whose property in Plantagenet times extended over many parishes in the county."

And lastly as to the name, originally spelt as *Sharnton*, *Scarentone*, and *Scearntune*. Many derivations are possible. The late Canon Jones has suggested the Welsh word *sarn*, a "stepping-stone" or "causeway", but I incline to derive it from *sheer* or *shere*, "clean," which in a sense still speaketh in the case of Sheerwater. The tribe of the smart people had a good billet by the side of the clear stream, but the natural attractions of the place have added little to its population, which about a hundred years ago numbered 134 souls, living in 29 houses. The total of inhabitants still continues about the same, though I would hope there may be more house accommodation.

VISITOR.

Daniel Clutterbuck (p. 305, line 4).—1733 is obviously an error.

Bryan Edwards, of Jamaica, M.P. for Grampound, co. Corn. F.R.S., F.S.A., died at Southampton, 16 July, 1800, leaving an only son and heir. There is a portrait of him in his well-known *History of the British West Indies*, 5th edition, 1819, and in his autobiographical sketch he states that he was born 21 May, 1743, at Westbury, Wilts. His father, who had inherited a small paternal estate there of £100 a year, died in 1756, leaving a widow and six children in distressed circumstances. Bryan, the eldest, went in 1759 to reside in London with his mother's younger brother, Nathaniel Bayley, a wealthy Jamaica planter, then M.P. for Abingdon and later for his native town. At the close of the same year, however, he was sent out to Jamaica, where his elder uncle, Zachary Bayley, still resided. The latter died there 18 Dec., 1769, aged 47

(M.I. at St. Andrews), and by his will dated 22 Sept., 1769, proved P.C.C., 4 June, 1771 [241 Trevor], "bequeathed to his sister, Mary Bayly, £400 a year, his other sisters, Eliz. Edwards, Ann Barton, Susanna Singer, and Jane Watts each £100 a year, Hon. Mrs. Eliz. Bayly, wife of his brother, Nath. B., esq., £600 a year dower, to each nephew £2,000 and each niece £1,000, his four plantations in St. Mary's Parish, called Trinity Tryal, Bayly's Vale, Brimmer Hall, and Sundry Penns, of 3000 acres, to his brother then to his nephew Bryan in tail male, his 1000 slaves mentioned, his heir to always take the name of Bayly by Act of Parliament, his two other plantations, called Nonsuch and Unity, in St. Mary's Parish, of 2,000 acres, to his said nephew Bryan."

Of Bryan's brothers, Nathl. Zacchary Edwards, died 28 Jan., 1771, aged 19 (M.I. at St. Andrew's, Jamaica), and Zacchary Bayly Edwards was buried 2 Sept., 1800, at Cheltenham, leaving a widow and four daughters, one of whom, Kath. Ceely Edwards, married 19 Jan., 1809, the late Major-Genl. Geo. Mackie, C.B., to whose family there are M.Is. in Corsham Church.

Eliz. Bayley, daughter and coheiress of Zacchary B. of Westbury by Abigail his wife, was born there 10 Sept., 1680, and married there, 29 May, 1701, Benj. Harrington, 1st son and heir of John H., esq., of Corston Manor, co. Som.; she died at Corston 28 Dec., 1734 (see "Harrington" in *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, vol. iv, 194).

The book plate of Bryan Edwards of Clarendon Park, Jamaica, has been reproduced by Mr. Griggs (2nd Series, No. 5), and the arms therein depicted are: Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant *or*.

Sunninghill, Berks.

V. L. OLIVER.

HYDE AND LANGFORD OF TROWBRIDGE.

(*See ante p. 157.*)

The three following wills, proved in the P.C.C., relate to this family.

ALEXANDER LANGFORDE of Trowbridge, co. Wiltshyre, clothier. Will not dated, proved 29 Jan., 1585, by Alexander L. the son [2 Alen]. To be buried in the church of Troubridge in the chapel of our Lady, 40s. for burial. To 100 poor men and women 100 sherts and smokes. My sister's children unmarried 6s. 8d. apiece. My two sisters Jonne Wyte 40s., John Mychelle my son 20l. Tho. Payssis' two sons he had by my dau. Joane 20s. apiece. My son Edward's dau. Mary 5 markes, Annys Pyard, dau. of Wm. Piard deceased, 6s. 8d., Wm. Allyn's children 20s. apiece, Sybelle my wife 200l. in plate and lands and 10l. yearly, 6l. a year to a priest for two years to pray for the soules of me and Annys my wife, and for those of my father and mother, Wm. and Jane, and for John Peratt, Chr. Pyard, Tho. Loder, Tho. Hardy, and Robert Williams. Edward my son all my lands in Blomford and Frystfford and Hilperton, and to his heirs male, with remainder to my son Alexander. My son Alexander my lands called Hayercraft and in Troubridge. My son Edward 100l. All residue to my son and exor., Alexander, my son Edward L. and John Mychelle, my son, overseers.

EDWARD LANGFORD of Trowbridge, co. Wiltes, gent. Will dated 3 Dec., 1594, proved 28 Jan., 1594, by Edward Willett, Not. pub., attorney of Mary L. the relict [5 Scott]. My wife Mary all my lands in Trowbridge, Studley, Hilperton, and Bradford for life, and to my dau. Mary L. the revercon of my dwelling-house, meadow and pasture called the gallie, lying in Studley, and all my arable land there after my wife's death. My dau. Anne, the revercon of the house where my father doth now dwell, and my lands at Powle barne now in the occupation of my said father and of widow ffryar, and I give revercon of

all residue of lands to my daus. Alice, Eliz., and Johane. All goods to my wife and ex'trix. My right worshipful friends, Sir Walter Hungerford and Sir Wm. Eyre, Knt., with my brother-in-law Edward Hyde, gent., and my brother Thos. L., overseers. Lands I bought of my father, the annuity due to him. Witnessed by Tho. Wallis, Thos. Singer, Richd. Corsley, Jno. Longe.

MARY LANGFORD of Trowbridge, in the diocese of Sarum, widow. Will dated 19 Oct., 1624, proved 4 Dec., 1624, by Eliz. Milles [113 Byrde]. 20s. to the parish and 3*l.* to the poor. Henry Hyde the elder, Esq., 40s., my dau. Mary, his wife, 4*l.*, his son Henry H. the younger 40s., his son Edward H. 5*l.*, and to his 5 daus. 5*l.* each. My son-in-law Wm. Longe 40s., my dau., his wife, 5*l.*, his dau. Mary Longe 10*l.*, and to Henry, Edward, Rebecca, and An, sons and daus. of his, 5*l.* each, and to Robert, Wm., Walter, Alice, and Deborah, sons and daus. of his, 4*l.* each, all at 21. My son-in-law Richard Pigeon 40s., my dau. Alice his wife 10*l.*, and their three children, Richard, Alice, and Frances, 10*l.* each. My son-in-law John Milles 40s., and to my dau. Eliz. his wife, and my dau. Alice Pigeon all lynnenn equally. John Pearce, son of Henry P., deceased, 20*l.*, and to John's sister Cicely P. 10*l.* To the three children of the said John Mills, viz., Eliz., Mary, and Frances, 10*l.* each. My sister Margery St. Barb¹ 10*l.* My kinsman, Mr Edward Hyde of Boscombe, preacher of God's Word, 40s. Kinsmen John Batt and Tho. Batt 20s. each. Kinswomen Dorothy Windover 20s. All residue to my dau. Eliz. Milles and ex'trix. Gyfford Longe,² Esq., and Mr. Edward Hyde, overseers and 22s. each. Witnessed by Wm. Buckle, Margery St. Barb, Jno. Mills, Geo. Johns.

Some extracts from the parish register of Trowbridge would probably clear up many doubtful points in the above

¹ Her name does not appear in the pedigree of the St. Barbes at the 1623 Visitation.

² Of Rowd Ashton, Sheriff of Wilts 1624, will 1635. See pedigree of Long of Semington, Trowbridge, Whaddon, and Monkton, co. Wilts, in *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, New Series, vol. iii.

wills. The pedigree of this family was not recorded at the Heralds' Visitation of Wilts, and as they were described as "gent" in 1544, it is curious that they are not in the list of "disclaimers."

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill, Berks.

The Wiltshire Society.—At the annual meeting of the Wiltshire Society¹ held in London on the 13th June last, the Marquis of Lansdowne, who presided, drew attention to the stereotyped addresses of his predecessors and the difficulty of saying anything new on the subject. Had the noble chairman been aware of a society with the same title, and formed for a similar object, which held its meetings at Bristol in the last century, it might have aided him in the making of his pleasant and humorous speech. Our knowledge of this prior society is derived from the following note—probably a copy of the title-page of an annual report—in the handwriting of the late James Waylen, for which we are indebted to Mr. William Cunningham.

"1776. In St. Augustine's Church, Bristol, a sermon was read at the Anniversary-meeting of natives of the County of Wilts, being the 8th of August, by Matthew Frampton, LL.D., rector of Bremhill and Vicar of Westport, both in Wilts, and chaplain to the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire—supplemented by a statement of the aforesaid Wiltshire Society in Bristol, whose objects were to apprentice boys, to assist lying-in women, and to relieve other objects of distress—*President*, Sir James Tylney Long, bart. ;—*Treasurer*, Ambrose Goddard, Esq. Printed at Marlborough by E. Harold."

It would also appear that, soon after the restoration of King Charles II, was instituted what was called *The Wiltshire Feast*, when the natives of Wiltshire who lived in London attended a sermon preached by a Wiltshire man, and afterwards

¹ Founded in the month of May, 1817.

met together at an annual dinner, which doubtless gave rise to benevolent acts of a similar kind to the benefactions dispensed by the present Wiltshire Society. Amongst the sermons mentioned in Hotten's *Topographical Handbook* are:

Natives of Wiltshire in London in 1684.—Discourse of Friendship preached at the Wiltshire Feast by Samuel Masters (a Wiltshire man) 4to, 1685.

Wiltshire Feast—Pelling's (Ed., a Wiltshire man) Discourse at the Wiltshire Feast held in London, 4to, 1683. Dedicated to the Wiltshire Stewards.

Talboys House, Keevil.—In the paper on the old house in Wine Street Alley, "Blagdon" House is mentioned as a timber-built house. I beg to say it is a seventeenth-century house, *stone walls* and tiled, but my house (called "Talboys") is a timber-built house early in the fifteenth-century, and has a minstrel's gallery in the hall and a very handsome carved oak ceiling in one of the rooms. A. J. KENRICK.

Queries.

Wiltshire Wills.—"JAMES SMITH, son of John and Elizabeth Smith, was born Nov. 9th, 1775, and died May 8th, 1816, aged 41 years, and was buried in St. Martin's Churchyard in the City of Worcester." Such is the entry I have in a book belonging to my late mother, who used to inform "us boys" that under "*certain conditions*" money ought to revert to our family under the will of the above. James Smith was a draper by trade, and having had a considerable sum of money left him he started a bank at Wootton Bassett. My elder brother in Canada, when here about two years ago, with myself, searched for the will at Somerset House, Salisbury, and Worcester, Probate Offices, but failed to find it. Can Mr. W. F. Parsons, or any other reader of *W. N. & Q.*

give any further information respecting this J. S., any living relatives, and where the will was likely to be proved, or where a copy can be seen ?

J. C. P.

View of Kingston St. Michael.—I should be much obliged



if some readers of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* would tell me in what book the accompanying view first appeared. L. N.

Dr. Walter Raleigh, Dean of Wells.—Walter Raleigh, Esq., of Fardel, near Plymouth, is said to have come of an ancient family. By his third wife he had two sons, the first of whom was Sir Carew Raleigh, and the second Sir Walter, who wrote the *History of the World*, and introduced the potato and tobacco into England. Sir Carew settled at Downton in Wilts; and by Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Wroughton, of Broadhinton, and widow of John Thynne, of Longleat, had three sons, of whom the first (Gilbert) succeeded him at Downton, and the second (Walter), after being educated at Winchester, and Magdalen College, Oxford, married Mary Gibbes, and entered the Church. Britton says of him:—"The Earl of Pembroke named him his chaplain,

and presented him to the rectory of Chedsey in Somersetshire. After this preferments crowded in upon him, and he became successively a minor prebendary in the Church of Wells, rector of Street, chaplain to King Charles the First, and dean of Wells, having previously obtained the degree of doctor of divinity. When the rebellion broke out he was ejected from all his livings, and compelled to fly to secure his life; but being taken prisoner at Bridgewater, he was confined for some years at Banwell. At length, however, he was removed to his own house at Wells, and placed under the custody of a shoemaker, who used him with the utmost cruelty, and in the end stabbed him because he refused to show him a letter he had written to his wife." Of this wound he died in 1646, some of his sermons and religious writings being published in 1679 under the title of *Reliquiæ Raleighanæ*. I am anxious to obtain some information as to what became of Dean Raleigh's family after his death, and should be much obliged to anyone who can give me any information on this point.

I may mention that there is a tradition that a former owner of Lacock Abbey befriended the Raleighs in their reduced circumstances. However that may be, it is certain that John Raleigh (who was buried at Lacock in 1725) and his father before him, held a lease of the sawpits at Lacock from the owners of the Abbey, and my grandfather, the late Rawleigh Eddrels, said that at one time they lived at the Red Lion at Lacock, and entertained Queen Anne there.

Cannot someone add to this brief note and tell me the exact relationship between John Rawleigh of Lacock and the Dean?

RAWLEIGH HUMPHRIES.

Curious Names from an old Inventory.—Mary, daughter of John Rawleigh abovementioned, married a member of the Eddrels family of Langley Burrell, and died in 1782. Can anyone explain the following words occurring in an inventory of her goods taken in the same year?—7 Flohens, 5 pair

of Muslin Robbins, 2 Safe Guards, 1 Pair of Muslin Robbins trimmed with edging, 1 Green Cloth Joseph. R. H.

"**Chuck the Buttons.**"—My great grandfather, Levi Humphries of Broad Town, used this expression when pleased. Can any of your readers tell what it means?

R. H.

Heraldry of the Hungerfords.—In the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine* for June, 1893 (No. 79, page 22), it is stated that the original badge of the Hungerfords was the *sickle*, and that this, allied with the *pepper garb* of Peverell, formed the Hungerford crest. This is to be seen over the north arch of the tower of St. Sampson's Church, Cricklade, together with the flag-ship of Admiral Lord (Walter) Hungerford, on which is displayed his banner and arms. On the outside of the tower is the *catherine wheel*, another Hungerford badge.

Can any of your readers state what the Hungerford arms were, say, three hundred years ago?

A friend of mine possesses two richly carved oak panels, bearing, respectively, the following arms:—(a) *On shield*: A wheel with five spokes. *Helm* looking left. *Crest*: Three pennons, on each a wheel with four spokes. (b) *Shield*: Per pale. On a fess three six-pointed stars. *Helm* looking right. *Crest*: Two sickles facing each other.

Is it possible that these panels may have been carved originally for the house of some member of the Hungerford family?

J. H. M.

James Bartlett, Esq. (p. 445).—He appears in the June No. of *Wilts N. & Q.*, as sheriff of Wilts for the year 1750. Can any one tell me the name of his grandfather? He was son of James Bartlett of Sarum and Elizabeth Hall (mar. 14 Feb. 1690). Baptized at St. Martin's, Sarum, 14 Feb. 1700-1. Married to Unity, d. of Ambrose Awdrey of Chippenham. Died, 22 July, 1768, æt. 67. Tomb at St. Martin's, Sarum.

R. G. BARTLETT.

The Hundreds of Wiltshire.—Canon Jackson's question at page 107, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. xiii—"Where are the positive localities, great or small, now called 'Swanborough,' 'Kynngbridge,' 'Housethornys,' 'Wherwell's Down' or 'Wirdscliff'?"—has been attempted to be answered in this publication as regards one of these places, "Kynngbridge."

Will no one institute a search in the localities indicated, for the other four places, while the oldest inhabitants are still able to give information. Reference to "Wherwell's Down" can be found in Aubrey and Jackson, *North Wilts*, p. 345, and in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. xii, xiii, and xv; to "Swanborough" in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vols. xii and xiii. "Housethornys" is or was in the Hundred of Chalke. See *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. xiii, p. 113. "Wirdscliff" was in that of Branch and Dole. *Ibid.*, p. 114. T. S. M.

"Windshot," Wroughton.—The article entitled *Queen Elizabeth's Progress in Wiltshire, &c., in 1592* (p. 467), plainly shows that Her Majesty, on her way from Burderop to Cricklade, *did* pass through this village. Coming down Brimble-hill from Burderop near the bottom there are some old thatched cottages called "*Windshot*", and a sharp turn in the roadway. Legend has it that "Good Queen Bess" passed that way, and on going round the corner the wind blew sharply in her face and she exclaimed that the "*wind shot very keen*", which remark was overheard by the spectators, and that part has been so called to this day. Further information on this topic would be very interesting to most Wroughtonians. J. C. P.

"Mungwell, Wilts."—On p. 448 is an extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* to the effect that Thomas Sadler, M.A., had a dispensation to hold the rectory of Mungwell, Wilts, and the vicarage of Elington, Wilts, in 1750. Elington is another name for Wroughton, and Thomas Sadler, no doubt the same as is referred to above, was vicar there and died

about 1755 or 1756, but can any one tell me where Mungwell is or was ?

JOHN SADLER.

Smoak.—In the “Terriar” of a village in Wilts of 1725, I find, several times, “one smoak acre”. What does “*smoak*” mean ?

G. P. TOPPIN.

Replies.

Sir Roger de Coverley (p. 472.)—The tradition that the original of Sir Roger de Coverley was Mr. Duke of Bulford is mentioned by Miss Charlotte M. Yonge in her *Cameos from English History*, but the statement to which your correspondent, Mr. Dutton, perhaps refers, is contained in a paragraph by the late Thomas Mozley in the first volume of his *Reminiscences of Oriol*, as follows :—

“Netheravon is just two miles from the humbler village (Milstone) where Addison spent the first fifteen years of his life. He went daily to Amesbury school, and it was in his walks to and fro that he gathered the touching imagery for his translation of the 23rd Psalm. Here, too, it was that he found the original of his Sir Roger de Coverley in Richard Duke of Bulford House, which he daily passed. The Pakingtons claim Sir Roger de Coverley, but Addison is more likely to have taken his ideal from an acquaintance of his youth than from a gentleman who survived him many years.”

But the internal evidence in the *Spectator* that the original of Sir Roger belonged to Wiltshire, for which “Worcestershire” must have been a blind, is considerable.

The ruins of the old Abbey described in *Spectator*, No. 110, as “at a little distance from Sir Roger’s house”, may be the remains of Amesbury Abbey; and again in No. 435 there is mentioned incidentally an occurrence, “When I was at my friend, Sir Roger de Coverley’s, about this time twelvemonth, an equestrian lady appeared upon *the Plains which lay at a distance from his house.*”

Now Salisbury Plain, on to which the Bulford lands open, is the only *Plain* so called in England, and this accidental reference by Addison to the proximity of Sir Roger's house is the more conclusive, because it occurs in an essay which has nothing to do with Sir Roger himself.

Though there may have been other quasi-domestic chaplains in Addison's time very like that character in *Spectator*, yet the description of matters ecclesiastical at "Coverley" clearly shows that parish to have been a donative—which *Bulford* was—and not an ordinary living. The patron of a donative could *give* the emoluments and parsonage of the parish ("I have given him the parsonage of the parish," says Sir Roger in *Spectator* 106) without any episcopal institution whatever, for unlike other patrons he did not need a bishop's license to give effect to his nomination. He could require the clergyman to reside in his own house as domestic chaplain, and could direct him in the order of service in the parish church. As the bishop had no jurisdiction in a donative parish there was no appeal for the clergyman, who could not even attend the bishop's visitation without permission from his superior the patron. This condition of things was due not to any laxity of church discipline, but rather to a peculiar exercise of it only possible in the case of donatives, and which appears to tally exactly with the description in *The Spectator*.

In Thurloe's *State Papers* mention is made of Colonel Robert Duke, of Wiltshire, who was taken with other Royalists by Cromwell's troopers at South Moulton in 1655. Their death-warrant was duly filled up and signed by Cromwell, but the pen was afterwards drawn through Duke's name, and he escaped—the rest were executed. If, as before suggested, Addison's "Worcestershire" is to be regarded as a blind for Wiltshire, this may be the occurrence referred to by Sir Roger (*Spectator* 109) where he boasts that an ancestor of his had a narrow escape in the civil wars by being sent out of the field the day before the battle of Worcester!

As to the last part of Mr. Dutton's query, according to Burke's *Commoners*, George Duke, of Lake (1578), had with other children two sons, viz., John, through whom Lake passed to the present Mr. Duke, and Andrew, "progenitor of the Dukes of Bulford." G.

William Jaques (p. 324).—The following, from Britton's *Autobiography*, is another account of this man's end :—

"When a boy, I often passed a gibbet, in Stanton field, on which a man had been hung in chains for murdering a negro in Stanton Park, a large wood so called. The two had been seen together at Malmesbury, and at the village of Stanton, and the murderer was noticed on the same day by some of the inhabitants of Kington, walking at a quick pace through that village inquiring his way to Chippenham. He had killed his companion, rifled his pockets, and was on his way to Bristol. Within an hour after the murder was committed the body was discovered by a woodman, who communicated the intelligence to the inhabitants of a neighbouring farm: a hue-and-cry was raised, the man was traced through Kington, and arrested at Chippenham on the same day. He was conveyed to Salisbury, tried, and condemned to be hung. According to my father, who often repeated the tale (one story forms a staple article for retailing in a country village for a long space of time), he, with almost all the inhabitants of Kington and the neighbouring villages, went to see the murderer hanged on Stanton Common. As the culprit approached the place, a small black cloud was observed over the gibbet: it increased, and at the time of the execution had extended over a wide space. When the man was "turned off" there was a vivid flash of lightning, with thunder, and a violent storm arose, and continued during the remainder of the day."

JOHN DYKE.

Moonrakers (p. 471).—The great pond at Collingbourne Ducis has the credit of being the scene of the moon-raking.

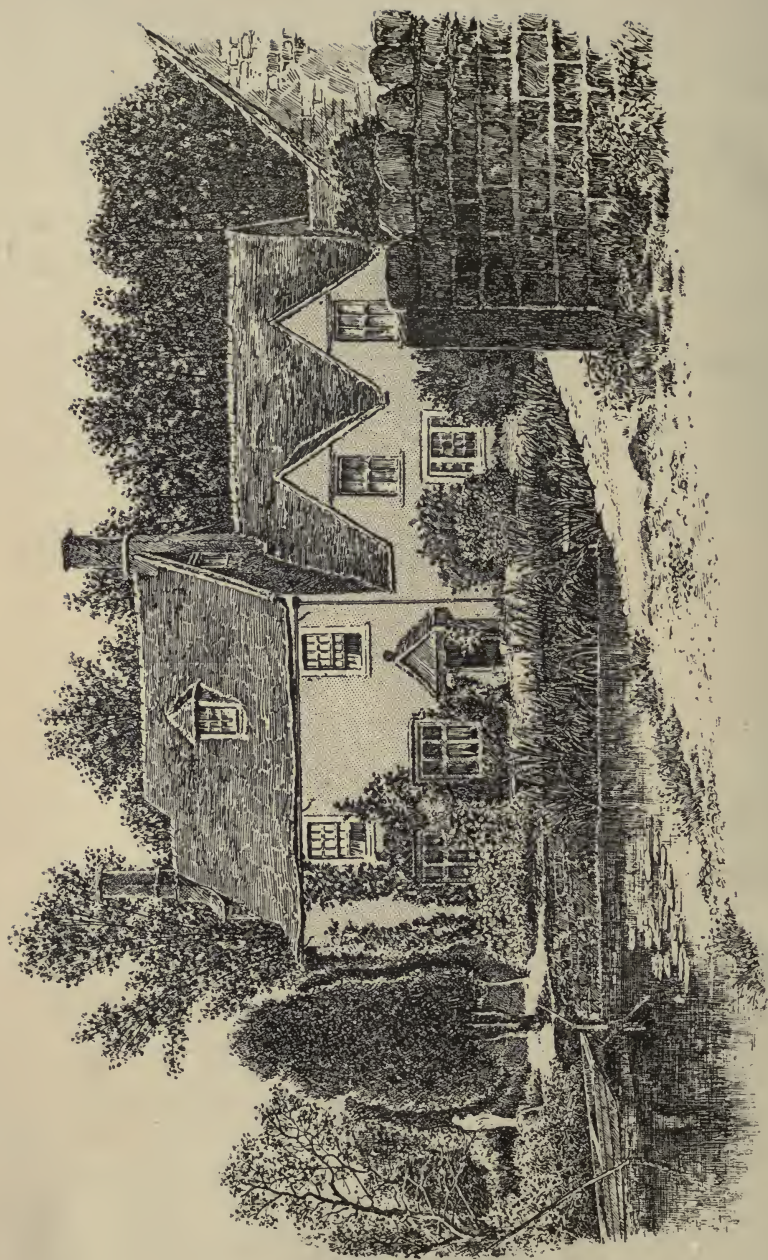
Certain smugglers had concealed kegs of spirits in the pond and were withdrawing them when an exciseman arrived. He watched them, and asked what they had there. "Master," said they, "we are trying to get that cheese which you see in the pond." "You stupid!" he replied, "it is no cheese, it is the moon that you see," and he rode on. The smugglers then continued their operations at leisure. L. S. D.

The Halle of John Halle (p. 473).—My father fully intended to complete the work with a second volume, and had collected materials for it; but owing probably to the unsatisfactory sale of the first volume he never marshalled his collections into book form. I do not think any of his MS. is now in existence. R. R. D.

Burlingham, Worcestershire.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

It is with much regret that we have been compelled for want of space to omit from the foregoing pages several contributions which have been placed at our disposal. Many books have been sent us for review, and notices have been written of *Through Ten English Counties* by J. J. Hissey, *Stonehenge and its Earthworks* by Edgar Barclay, and *Memorials of the Danvers Family* by F. N. Macnamara, but they have been excluded for the same reason.



THE PONDS FARM, PURTON STOKE.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1895.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from p. 488.)



It is not easy to picture to ourselves the outward appearance of a village—not necessarily of Purton—but of any village over the length and breadth of Wiltshire in the days of the Tudor sovereigns. To begin with, we must make nearly a clean sweep of the immemorial hedgerows, and imagine more than half the area of the parish as lying open and unenclosed in great tracts, then, as now, called “fields”. In those days the acres consisted of long strips of land, which were divided the one from the other by low ridges of earth called “balks”. The men of the village held these strips of the manorial lord, but, note the inconvenience of it, although many men held more than a single strip; scarcely any two adjoining were held by the same man. All the land was held under certain fixed conditions or customs, which differed more or less from village to village. Besides the fields there was the “common”, open alike to all; whereon the villagers were permitted to turn such live stock as they possessed, though this right was limited according to the size of their several holdings. Then

there was the "street" of cottages and the manor place¹—probably the only holding in the parish in a ring fence, and these, with the "wood", the "mill", and the church, formed the complete "vill". Such must Purton have been 300 years ago, when the enclosures took place.

We have already stated how the Constable manor was dismembered, and also that the same process followed later in the Brydges estate, we must now add to the above John Sadler's manor of Pyrton Pevenhyll.² A surveyor named Adrian Fry was then called in to measure the various holdings, and an adjustment by exchange followed, whereby each man was able to obtain in a compact form what in all cases had previously been a scattered holding. In Purton now there are cottages standing in the middle of fields away from both highway and byway, and only to be approached by footpaths. These little dwellings are probably the surviving evidences of this memorable agreement, and for aught we know the fields in which they stand may be each a united holding, which one of those ancient freeholders had gathered by judicious exchange round his home, and the hedges which surround them may be growing on the very balks which formerly served as boundaries.

The "enclosure" was a necessary condition of any agricultural progress. The "enfranchisement" was beneficial in a different way and to a particular class. The earlier tenants had been bondmen, but by the end of the sixteenth century the disadvantages attendant on unfree birth had practically disappeared and the holder "by copy" was to all intents and purposes a free man with every prospect by thrift

¹ In many parishes, as in Purton, there was more than one manor.

² The Constable estate represented Purton Powcher. Thus when in 1593-4 the Brydges family, who were lords of the manor of Pyrton *alias* Puryton, owners of the "parsonadge of Pyrton," lords of the manor of Pyrton Keynes *alias* Pyrton Stoake, and owners also of the "Farme of Pyrton Keynes called Neales Farme," were joined by John Sadler, gentleman, lord of the manor of "Pyrton Pevenhyll", and the freeholders of the "dismembered" manors of "Pyrton Powchers", in agreeing to a general enclosure, it means that the whole parish was subjected to this process of dismemberment.

of becoming a substantial yeoman. This improvement was nowhere more noticeable than in Purton, for from this class came the ancestors of many of the old landed families. Thus, in the case of the Bathes of Purton, we find that by the middle of the seventeenth century fortune had so far favoured them that William Bathe, a connexion by descent of the husbandman Richard Bathe, who had made his modest will in 1558, and could leave his eldest son nothing better than his "best waine and a bullock", was able to go to college at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1660-1. In the following year he was presented by Anthony Lord Ashley to the living of Purton. Purton born and bred, he found himself, at the age of 25, vicar of his native place, and so continued for over half a century. That he might have obtained preferment had he wished is certain. He had been presented to his living by the Ashleys, and a chance letter beginning "Good Mr. Bathe" and signed "your very affectionate servant, Clarendon,"¹ sufficiently proves that he was also on the best of terms with that most illustrious of Purton families, the Hydes. But the Purton tie was too strong. Here for many generations his ancestors had dwelt, here he had spent all his early years; here, too, was his paternal estate—the fruit of a century of care and thrift.² In every sense of the word Purton meant home for him, and no offer of preferment sufficed to induce him to leave the village he knew so well. In his character of landowner, the vicar, by frequent purchases rounded off his patrimony till in his will he could speak of his "mansion house at Stoake", and of the good acres around it, all by name. Under the will of the vicar's son, William Bathe, gentleman, the property passed

¹ The second Earl.

² On the 15th January, 1607-8, Richard Bath de Pevenhill was buried at Purton. In his will he entails his land on his son John and on William, eldest son of John. He also held a copyhold estate in Purton Keynes *alias* Stoke, for certain lives, yet in being. These acres had without doubt been consolidated by the enclosures and exchanges of 1593-4, and in the year following his decease they were enfranchised.

to his grand nephew and godson, William Maskelyne, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and it was subsequently the occasional retreat of William's celebrated brother, Nevill, of whom we shall speak hereafter. The frontispiece shows the vicar's "mansion house at Stoake" as it exists to-day. The moat still surrounds it, almost as completely as in the vicar's days, but in other ways the place is much altered. The house is only a part of the original building, and even as a part it is much changed. Inside, as well as outside, it bears the traces of the many hands through which it has passed, but these, even if they detract from its architectural value, rather strengthen than otherwise the human interest. Once, too, it was the scene of a sad tragedy, when a little Bathe boy was drowned in its moat.

We must now return to the period immediately following the Dissolution, in order to record some interesting details concerning the parish which occurred shortly after and were in a measure partly the outcome of that great political and social upheaval. At the time when the grant of the manor and rectory was made to Brydges, a lease given by the late dissolved Abbey of Malmesbury, of the premises, was still in force. In this lease, which is dated the 4th of September, 7 Hen. VIII, 1515, the monks had demised the manor and rectory with tithes, etc., the advowson of the vicarage, etc., excepted, to Richard Pulley, and Margaret his wife, and Ambrose, Edmund, Isabel, and Giles, their children, for their lives in survivorship, at a rent, for the manor of £9 16*d.*; for the rectory of £12, and for the tithes of 40*s.*, or 23*l.* 16*d.* in all. Such leases made during the latter years of their existence by the religious houses were everywhere the occasion of disputes between the reversioners and the tenants, and it is, on the whole, somewhat surprising to find in how many instances titles derived from the late monastic owners and lessors were upheld, although the grants were evidently made in anticipation of impending changes and for considerations which could not be avowed. Judging, however, by the

date of the lease to Pulley, there is no doubt that it was a genuine transaction, and could not be set aside. He was himself a substantial man, and his wife Margaret, who is variously described as a daughter of "Barrow of Heelkirk" and of "Hugh Lowther of the North", was certainly a niece of James Lowther,¹ gentleman of the king's chamber. We find Pulley's name in various commissions from the king concerning the county. He died in 1527, and the fact that he was buried in the chancel of Purton suggests the probability that he was a resident in the parish. His will shows him to have owned, besides his lease in Purton, freehold estates in Rodborne Cheney and the Lye near Cricklade. Margaret Pulley, his wife, directs in her will, which is dated 6 May 1544,² that she too should be buried in the chancel of Purton church. Edmund Pulley, a son, and one of the lives mentioned in the lease of 1515, apparently survived until 1563, since administration to the goods of "Edmund Pulley late of Purton dec." was granted in that year to Elizabeth Jay *alias* Pulley, his sister, it would therefore seem that the Brydges family did not, previous to that date at all events, obtain the full benefit of their reversion in Purton.

But although we find that the multitude of demises whereby the monastic authorities had endeavoured to save something out of the ruin which was overtaking them, were upheld by the Crown to the temporary disadvantage of the new grantees, in other ways the so-called Reformation was proceeding in a resolute if not a ruthless manner. The very principles of our religion were being slighted and impugned, the outward forms so venerated by generations in the past, were treated with the utmost contempt, the stately ceremonial was regarded as slavish idolatry, and even the surplice was flung aside as

¹ James Lowther was the grantee from the Crown of Elcombe Park in Wroughton parish, and the owner in right of his wife, Jane, the daughter and coheir of William Collingbourne "the traitor", of considerable estates in Lydiard Millicent and elsewhere in North Wilts.

² The will was proved on 27 June 1564, by Benedict Jay and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Margaret Pulley.

superstitious. A spirit of destruction passed over the land ; the churches were desecrated, and the materials of the most exquisite shrines were removed and sold for what they would fetch.¹ Of this form of reformation we have a glimpse in the "case" which Brydges, the new lord of Purton, had to work up against the conventual lessee, Pulley, and inasmuch as one of the fragmentary documents containing this evidence is also especially interesting on account of the "suggestion" it offers of local antagonism to the spoliation of church ornaments which emphasized the introduction of the new *régime*, they are here given in full.²

"INTERROGATORIES to be mynystred on the parte of Sr. Edmund Bryyddges, Knight."

"First, whether Browne and Jaakes, servauntes unto Benet Joy, dyd stele take and convey away the Image of Seynt George ouzt of Puryton Church and caryed the same to the mancious house of Joys or no.

"Item, whether one of the church wardens comaunded them soo to doo or by whose comaunde they soo did, and who byd them put hit into the wole house of Joys and for what intent the same was caryd away more than other images.

"Item, whether Browne and Jakes did confesse the takyng away the said image, and whether they toke the same ageyn oultzt of the woll house and caryed hyt to the church ageyn, or who caryd the same image to the church.

"Item, whoo comaunded them to bryng hit to church and what was the cause, or did they bryng hyt of their owne free will.

"Item, whether the seid Sr. Edmond Bryges did convey away his trees owzt of Joys ferme grounde with as much

¹ Stow relates (*Survey*, p. 58) that "the church and steeple" of the priory of Holy Trinity in the ward of Aldgate "were proffered to whomsoever would take it down and carry it from the ground, but no man would undertake the offer." Quoted by Gasquet in *Hy. VIII and the English Monasteries*, ii, 394.

Star Chamber Proceedings, Hen. VIII, B. 25, No. 272.

spede as he cold gett caryage, or whether he sufferyed them to lye of purpose to destroy Joys grasse.

“Item, whether the bearward to Sr. Edmund Bryges be a naturall foole or folishe or noo.”

Around this image of Seynt George, which forms so important a consideration in the above document, there lurks more than a suspicion of romance. It has a history of its



own, over which it is tempting to linger, for we know that in early times certain acres in Purton were set apart for the saint's "cult", and that in connexion therewith was associated that quaint old building known as the "Buthaye". Long after the above enquiries were promulgated the Crown claimed and obtained the premises as given to superstitious uses, against the parish, which till then had continued to use the rents for church purposes.

There, too, was brewed the Seynt George's ale, which was subsequently sold, and the proceeds dedicated to the use

of the saint. A visit to the old cottage will repay the curious enquirer into old customs. Beyond a noticeable absence of windows in its upper storey in front, there is nothing in its external appearance to attract attention, but within it is different. There, beside the hearth in the principal living room, is an alcove some 4 feet square, with an opening into a small dark chamber above. This chamber has no window, and no other means of obtaining light or air save through the aperture in the alcove, which also forms the only means of ingress. The cottage possesses a small stairway to other upper rooms, but nowhere is there any evidence that the dark chamber was ever approached from it, although the latter undoubtedly formed part of the original design of the building. Few details remain whereon to base an opinion of the antiquity of the cottage, but such as there are suggest the inference that it was standing much as we see it now when Benedict Joy had to answer to the interrogatories quoted above.

After the expiration of Pulley's lease his name disappears from the parish. But though the name is lost, many subsequent residents in Purton, such as the Webbes and Maske-lynes, could claim connexion with the last "farmer" under the Abbots of Malmesbury.

S. J. ELYARD.

(*To be continued.*)

WILTSHIRE TITHE CASES.

(*Continued from p. 458.*)

GWYNNE, clerk, *against* SHARPE.—*Wiltshire, 2nd June 1677.*¹ The plaintiff, as rector of the parish church of *Wilton*, in *Wiltshire*, exhibited his bill, claiming the tithes of *Friars Mead* in kind, and twelve shillings for every yard land in the tithing of *Netherhampton* in lieu of *small tithes*.

¹ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 171.

The defendants confessed the plaintiff to be lawful rector of *Wilton*, and entitled to all manner of tithes there, saving the tithes for *Friars Mead*, which mead is tithe free, and except the right of the *Earl of Pembroke* to the great tithes in *Netherhampton*.

The defendant *Sharpe* said, that for nine years past he had been possessed, for the remainder of a term of ninety-nine years determinable upon lives, whereof two are yet in being, of *Friars Mead*, containing four acres, granted to him by *Philip, Earl of Pembroke*; which mead, for four years last past, he had let to the other defendant for £13 *per annum*, he, the defendant *Sharpe*, allowing £1 13s. 6d. for *Lord's Rent*, with all rates and taxes, amounting to fifty shillings; that he believed the same was part of some abbey, friary, or religious house in or near *Wilton*; and that the same was always tithe free.

The defendant *Brazier* said, that he held *Friars Mead* of the defendant *Sharpe*.

The defendant *Sharpe* further said, that he is owner of a messuage and one yard-land in *Netherhampton* held of the *Earl of Pembroke* by copy of Court roll; and believed that there hath been a custom in *Netherhampton*, for every yard-land there to pay to the rector of *Wilton* for the time being, in lieu of small tithes, twelve shillings yearly, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser number of lands there. He said that the same were for the said time (except the last year) in different persons' possession; but that he was willing to pay the plaintiff twelve shillings for the said year, according to the said custom.

The plaintiff replied, etc.

The cause now came on to be heard; and on reading several depositions, and on full debate, etc.

It is ordered by the Court, that the defendant *Sharpe* do forthwith pay to the plaintiff twelve shillings, in lieu and satisfaction for the tithes of the said yard-land in *Netherhampton* for the year 1672, when he held the yard-land in his own hands.

And as touching the tithes of *Friars Mead* for the years mentioned,

It is ordered that the defendants do respectively satisfy and pay to the plaintiff the values of the tithes of the said mead for the several years they held the same.

WILLIAM MONTAGU.

PEARSE *against* BENNETT.—*Wiltshire*, 13th June 1678.¹
The scope of the bill was to be relieved for tithes due to the plaintiffs, as owners and proprietors of the rectory of *Norton Bavant*, in *Wiltshire*, out of a farm and several hundred acres of land and meadow within the said parish for five years past.

The defendant said, that she is owner of the farm called *Norton Farm*, consisting of several hundred acres of arable, pasture, and meadow ; that the said farm and lands were heretofore parcel of the monastery of *Dartford* in the county of *Kent* ; and that by the statute of the 31st year of *Henry the Eighth* they came to the crown ; that the abbot of the said monastery, and his predecessors, at the time of the dissolution of the said monastery, held the said farm and lands discharged of tithes ; that the late King James, by his letters patent dated the 26th of *November*, in the seventh year of his reign, granted the same to *G. Salter* and *John Williams*, and their heirs ; and that the same, by good conveyances, came to the defendant for life ; that King Henry the Eighth, and all other persons under whom she claims, have holden the same discharged of tithes.

Now upon opening the pleadings, and hearing counsel on both sides ; and upon long debate, etc.,

The Court ordered a *trial at law* in an action upon the statute 2 *Edw. VI, c. 13*, for the not setting forth of tithes ; the defendant to admit the plaintiff's title to the rectory under the letters patent, and insist upon any discharge to exempt her from payment of tithes, or that the said tithes did not pass by

¹ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 184.

the said grant ; but no lease in being of the said tithes is to be insisted on by the defendant.

A trial was had, but the plaintiffs, who produced a copy of part of the said letters patent, but had omitted to take out the *non obstantes* therein, were, for want thereof, nonsuited ; but a *new trial* was granted upon payment of the costs of the last trial.

A new trial was accordingly had, and a verdict was given for the defendant ; and now, upon hearing the plaintiff's counsel, praying another new trial, on the allegation that the verdict was given for the defendants contrary to the expectation of the judge before whom the cause was tried ; and after hearing the defendant's counsel, a new trial was ordered, upon payment of *good costs* for the last trial ; and that this shall be final to the plaintiffs : to be tried by a special Jury.

Pursuant to which last order a trial was had ; and upon long and full evidence, a verdict passed for the defendant.

The cause coming this day (27th Nov. 1679) to receive a final hearing,

The Court after much debate, &c., the plaintiff's counsel insisting upon a new trial, ordered, that the defendant shall be, and is hereby absolutely dismissed of and from the said bill, and the matters and things therein contained.

WM. MONTAGU.

THO. RAYMOND.

EDW. ATKYNS.

HEWLYN *against* WILDMAN.—*Wiltshire*, 11th February 1680.¹ The vicar of *Wroughton*, in the county of *Wilts*, claims an annual payment or composition of forty shillings *per annum*, for his tithes, arising out of a farm called *Leazes*, in the possession of the defendant.

The defendant denied that he knew of any such custom.

The Court was of opinion that there hath been an ancient

¹ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 209.

custom of paying forty shillings *per annum* for the lands in the defendant's possession, to the vicars of the said vicarage of *Wroughton*, in discharge of all vicarial tithes for the said lands, and that the same has been paid for above sixty years; and therefore it is ordered, by the Court, that the defendant shall, upon notice of this decree, pay to the plaintiff £11 in full for the arrears of the said ancient yearly payment of 40s. for the said vicar's tithes, belonging to the said vicarage.

WM. MONTAGU.

EDW. ATKYNS.

WM. GREGORY.

TOWNSON, D.D., *against* HUNGERFORD, Knt.—*Wiltshire*, 6th May 1687.¹ The vicar of *Brenhill*, in the county of *Wilts*, demanded tithes in kind for the land which the defendant held within the manor of *Cadenham*, in the said parish.

The defendant pleaded a *modus* of 20s. a year in lieu of all manner of tithes within the said manor and the demesne lands thereto belonging.

On the third of *February* last it was ordered, that the defendant should take out a commission and appear gratis; and by another order, made the first instant, the depositions, taken in the Court of Chancery, were to be made use of at the hearing.

On reading the depositions and ancient acquittances for the said *modus* of 20s. a year payable in lieu of all tithes for the said manor of *Cadenham*,

The Court declared the defendant to have well proved his *modus*, and ordered that the said bill be dismissed without costs, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff the arrears of the *modus*.

ATKYNS, *Chief Baron.*

JENNER, *Baron.*

HEATH, *Baron.*

MILTON, *Baron.*

¹ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 217.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 498.)

VOLUME XXIV, 1754.

Sheriff appointed for the year, Wm. Phipps, of Leigh, near Westbury, Esq.

Feb. 9.—E. of Pembroke appointed capt. in King's Reg. Dragoon Guards.

Feb.—Frederick Toll appointed prebend of Salisbury.

Feb.—W. Atkinson, A.M., has a dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Sutton Banger with the rectory Fiskerton Anges, Wilts, £200.

March 16.—Died : Rt. Hon. Countess Dowager of Abercorn, Lady of John Grove, Esq., of Fern, Wilts, in child-bed.

March.—Mr. Burrell presented to the rectory of Lediard Millicent, Wilts, £240.

April 10.—As some labourers were levelling a small barrow on Little Durnford Downs, near Salisbury, they found a human skeleton lying on the left side in a sloping posture. It was covered over with large flint stones, not above two feet below the surface of the earth ; the jaws and teeth were perfectly sound. About twenty years ago two small urns of ordinary clay, and rude workmanship, were taken out of the same barrow, about three feet on the left side of the above skeleton ; and not above two yards distant was found a human trunk with a dart in it. Which urns and dart are placed in the possession of a member of the Royal Society, who was at Little Durnford when they were dug up. The antiquaries are desired to account for the bodies of some, and ashes of others, being buried together in one and the same tumulus.

- April* 15.—Edw. Montague of Notton, Wilts, Esq., m. to the widow Starthals.
- April*.—Bankrupts : Rich. Mundy of Marlborough, victualler ;
Wm. Barry of Trow Bridge, apothecary.
- May* 4.—Died : Rev. Mr. Rogers, vicar of Bradford, Wilts.
- May*.—Walter Chapman, A.M., appointed vicar of Bradford, Wilts.
Mr. Geo. Watts appointed prebend of Salisbury.
Mr. James Stirling Samber appointed to the living of St. Edmund, Salisbury.
- May* 11.—Isaac Horlock of Trowbridge, Esq., m. to Miss Miller of Ashwick, near Marshfield, £20,000.
- June* 8.—Died: Walter Hungerford, Esq., possessed of £2000 a year, member for Calne in 1744.
- June* 15.—Died : Sir Wm. Pincent of Ushant, Wilts, bart.
- June* 19.—Died : Geo. Clarke of Enford, Wilts, Esq.
- June*.—Rich. Strong, B.D., presented to the vicarage of Abbot's Waltham, Wilts, £150 per ann.
- July*.—The degree of Doctor of Laws, the highest the University of Oxford can confer, was bestowed on (*inter alia*) Wm. Northey, Esq., member for Calne, Wilts.
- July* 6.—On the 3rd inst. 140 houses, almost the whole town, were destroyed by fire at Hindon, Wilts ; by which the inhabitants are reduced to great distress.
- July* 9.—Henry Coulthurst of Melksham, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Wood.
- July* 7.—Died : Her grace the dowager dutchess of Somerset, relict of his late grace, and mother to the countess of Northumberland ; she was daughter of — Thynne, Esq., brother to the first lord viscount Weymouth.
- Aug.* 12.—Salisbury. Ann Robinson, of Englishaw, spinster, has been committed to Fisherton gaol, charged with the murder of her great-uncle John Chamberlin, who was found six weeks since, in a deep pond a mile from his house, with several marks of violence on the back

part of his head; and his body being opened and no water found in his stomach, it is supposed he was first murdered and then thrown into the pond. The Coroner's jury brought in their verdict—wilful murder by a person or persons unknown. He was an elderly man, worth upwards of £3000, which he had given by will to the father of this girl; but on some misunderstanding arising, had intended to make another will in favour of a grand-nephew, his heir-at-law, which is supposed to have incited the niece to the perpetration of this horrid murder.

Aug.—Thos. Freeor, A.M., presented to the vicarage of Haggley, Wilts.

Aug. 27.—Edward Goddard, of Cliffe-Pypard in Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Reed of Crowood.

Sept.—Geo. Froome, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the rectory of Tollard, Wilts, and the rectory of Puntrele, Dorset.

Nov. 30.—Petitions are presented to the House of Commons, complaining of undue elections or double returns at the following places (*inter alia*) New Sarum, and Wootton Bassett.

Nov.—Dr. Doclivell (? Dockwell) made canon residentiary of Sarum (Wynne deceased).

Dec.—Bankrupt: Geo. Whatley of Devizes, inn-holder.

VOLUME XXV, 1755.

Sheriff for the year, Arthur Evans, of the Close of N. Sarum.

Jan. 12.—Rev. Mr. Foyle [Somerford Keynes?] m. to Miss Hayter [Newton Tony?], £10,000.

Jan.—Fred. Comer, B.A., presented to the rectory of Hebden, Wilts, £120.

Charles Baker, A.M., presented to the rectory of Hembury St. Michael, Wilts, £170 per annum.

Feb. 12.—A sudden fire broke out at the seat of Wm. Beckford, Esq., at Fonthill, near Hindon, Wilts, which in three

hours' time consumed the greatest part of the building, and most of the rich furniture, together with the fine organ, which is said to have cost near £5000. The whole loss is computed at £30,000, only six of which were insured.

Feb. 28.—A very extraordinary confession is said to have been made by a highway-man in Salisbury gaol. He says he lived a few years ago with Dr. Shakerley, late Archdeacon of Wells, and knowing his master had received a considerable sum, when he was asleep, as was customary with him in the afternoon, he put a pistol to his mouth, which immediately killed him,—he then put the pistol in his master's hand, and left another upon the table. 'Twas universally believed that he had killed himself.

Feb. 19.—Died : Wm. Hipplesley, Esq., of Staunton, Wilts, possessed of upwards of £3000 per ann.

March.—Letter from Malmesbury in the county of Wilts. One Thomas Snell, of that town, cake-baker, having often-times eat some shelled kidney-beans boiled, without any visible hurt, a few days ago baked some, in order to make soup, of which he and his family having partaken, they were soon after taken very ill, and their bodies began to swell as though they had been poisoned, and everybody thought they would have died. At last, however, an old woman came, who prescribed glistening and rubbing them over with hog's grease, which purged them in a very extraordinary manner for 12 hours ; and the next day they took a little physic, and are now perfectly recovered.

March 5—Died : Fra. Kenton, Esq., alderman of Salisbury.

March.—Mr. John Newton presented to the vicarage of Melksham, Wilts.

March.—Sir Wm. Calvert, elected member for Old Sarum in room of Thos. Pitt, a place.

March 30.—Being Easter Sunday, and a high festival at court

the knights of the garter, thistle, and Bath appeared at St. James's, in the collars of their respective orders, and his Majesty, proceeded (*sic*) by the heralds, went to the chapel royal, where he received the sacrament from the Bishop of Salisbury, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Allen, and then made his offering of three purses of gold.

April.—List of Capital Convictions in 1755. (*Inter alia*) Salisbury.—John Best, Tho. Howell, Tho. Conway, and Joseph Taylor for the highw. Jn. Mayoris for house-breaking; Jn. Sherwood for stabbing a colt. [Joseph Taylor, who till the night of his execution went by the name of Thomas Cooper, was the man said formerly to be the servant and murderer of archdeacon Shakerley of Wells, for which there appears to have been not the least foundation. The only man-servant that lived with the archdeacon at the time of his death, lives now a servant at Winchester, and is a man of unblemished character. Reports of this kind defeat the end for which they are calculated, and draw upon the authors a portion of that infamy they are intended to wipe away.]

April.—Geo. Hungerford of Studley House, in Wilts, m. to Miss Eliza Pullen, 2nd daughter of John Pullen of Andover, Esq.

May.—The 5th of last month, at a meeting of the Justices at Chippenham, Wilts, Mr. Walter Wiltshire, of Bath, was convicted and paid the penalty of £5 for having a waggon drawn with five horses on the turnpike road. And on the 11th John Hawkins, of Melksham, was convicted in the penalty of £5 for the like offence.

April 26.—Died: Rev. Mr. Naish, sub-dean of Sarum, aged 98, he could read the smallest print without spectacles, had not lost a tooth, and had six children after he was 60 years of age.

May 1.—Died: Ambrose Goddard of Swindon, Wilts, Esq.; worth £3000 per annum.

- May 24.*—Died : Relict of George Ducket, Esq. ; who served in several parliaments for Calne, in Wilts.
- May.*—Rev. John Rolle presented to the living of Berwick St. John, Wilts.
- June.*—Mr. Venn presented to the rectory of St. Peter in the Vale, Wilts.
Mr. Charles Tarrant presented to the sub-deanery of the Cathedral of Salisbury (Naish, deceased).
- July 6.*—Twelve sheep were killed by thunder and lightning in the parish of Isterton, near Devizes, and six more in the parish of Coat, two miles from that town.
- July 12.*—John Grove, Esq., of Fern, near Shaftesbury, m. to Miss Philippa, daughter of Walter Long, Esq., of Salisbury.
- July 13.*—Died : Dr. Davis, physician, at Devizes, Wilts.
- July 16.*—A fire broke out in one of the barns of farmer Budden, at Damerham, Wilts, which burnt down the dwelling-house, barns, stable, etc., with everything therein ; with several ricks of corn and hay ; and implements of husbandry, to the amount of between two and three thousand pounds.
- July.*—Bankrupt : Joseph Jaques, Chippenham, Wilts, grocer.
- July 29.*—At the assizes at New Sarum, Thomas Elkins was convicted on the game act for killing a hare and having it in possession.
- Aug. 12.*—Rev. Mr. Philip Walton m. to Miss Emma Gilbert, sister to the bp. of Salisbury.
- Aug. 6.*—Died : Mr. Wm. Smith, alderman of Salisbury.
- Aug.*—Tho. Dodson, B.A., presented to the rectory of Shipton, Wilts.
- Aug.*—Bankrupt : Sam. Adlam, Crockerton, Wilts, fuller.
- Sept. 3.*—Died : Sir John Bland, bart., suddenly on the road between Paris and Calais, member for Luggershall, Wilts. He is succeeded in title and estate by his brother, now Sir Hungerford Bland, bart.
- Sept. 6.*—Died : Benj. Webb, Esq., at Devizes.

- Sept.*—Hugh Morley, B.A., presented to the rectory of Milton, Wilts.
- Richard Allen, M.A., presented to the rectory of River Dean, Wilts.
- Sept.*—His majesty's post-master-general, for the further improvement of correspondence, has been pleased to order that letters shall for the future be conveyed three days a week, instead of two days as at present, between London and Aimsbury.
- Oct. 2.*—Roger Fisher, of Froxfield, Wilts, was carried to gaol, miserably wounded by a bailiff's follower, in consequence of his stealing (two years ago) a bundle of rotten sticks out of a coppice in the neighbourhood, value sixpence ; for which being prosecuted to an execution, the cost amounted to eight pounds, ten shillings, whereby his wife and children are thrown on the parish.
- Oct. 25.*—Weyhill Fair. Few hops were sold all Monday and Tuesday, but then several tons went at £7 per cwt. On Wednesday and Thursday, the prices were much altered, and they sold generally from £2 and some under, to £4 10s. per cwt. Sheep sold well and quick.
- Oct. 3.*—Died : Rev. Dr. White, residentiary of Wells, and rector of Christian Welford, Wilts.
- Oct.*—Mr. Crouch presented to the rectory of Upton Lovell, Wilts.
- Nov.*—Henry Digby elected member for Luggershall, in room of Sir John Bland, deceased.
- Dec. 2.*—Died :—Mrs. Archer, near Salisbury, whose estate descends to H. Archer, Esq., member for Warwick.
- Dec. 29.*—Bisse Richards of Wimbledon, Surrey, member for Hindon, Wilts.

(To be continued.)

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.**CHOLDERTON.****(Continued from p. 506.)*FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [31-50 *Henry III.*]

ANNO 40 [A.D. 1255]. At Ivelcestre, a month after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Between Simon de Childrinton and Agnes his wife, John le Cnicht and Grace his wife, Simon Godeward and Roesia his wife, Elias le Cnicht and Nichola his wife, and William de Stanton, plaintiffs; and Peter de Childrinton and Isabella his wife, tenants of 8 messuages, 8 virgates, 12½ acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 2 courts, a mill, and 56s. 2d. rent, with the appurtenances in Childrinton, Aldinton, and Alwardebyry; and between the same Simon de Childrinton and Agnes his wife, John and Grace his wife, Simon Godeward and Roesia his wife, Elias, Nichola, and William, plaintiffs; and the foresaid Peter and Isabella his wife, whom Margery FitzMichael called to warranty, and they warranted to her for a virgate and 8 acres of land with the appurtenances in Childrinton. Plea was summoned between them. The plaintiffs aforesaid quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of each of them to Peter and Isabella and the heirs of Peter for ever. For this Peter and Isabella granted to Simon de Childrinton, and the others, 2 virgates of land with the appurtenances, except a messuage which pertains to those 2 virgates to wit those two virgates sometime belonging to Erlyce de Childrinton in Childrinton; to have and hold to them and their heirs of the chief lord of that fee for the service which belongs to that land for ever.

* It is regretted that in the first number of these records the following misreadings occur on p. 506:—'Roger of Coenye' should be 'Roger de Toenye'; 'Cristina de Haresfeld' should be 'Cristina de Harsefeld'; 'Ada daughter of Eadmond' should be 'Adam son of Eadmond'. In the name 'Peurel' the *u* stands for *v*; in the writ attached to this inquisition the name is spelt 'Peuerel', so that it cannot be doubted that Agnes, the lady in question, was one of the well-known family of Peverel; in the Inquisition 42 Henry III on the same page, 'Badene' should be 'Radene'.

ASSIZE ROLL. No. 1005, m. 22. [*Easter 9 Edward I.*]

Assize at Wilton.

A.D. 1280.—Hugh de la Vessele and Rose his wife, John de Stratton and Agnes his wife, Emma la Britton and Cristiana her sister, sued Richard de Upton and Isabella his wife for 1 messuage and 8 acres of land, with appurtenances in Childrinton; and Peter le Heyr for 2 virgates of land; and John Bysset for 1 virgate of land; and Michael son of Wankelyny for 1 virgate of land; and Henry le Serjaunt for 8 acres of land, with their appurtenances, all in the same village; which Ralph le Britton, great-grandfather of the said Rose, Agnes, Emma, and Cristiana, his heirs, gave to Michael de Cheldrinton, clerk, and to the heirs of his body, and which, on the death of Michael without heirs, ought to have reverted to the aforesaid Hugh, and Rose, Agnes and John, &c.

And Richard de Upton and the others came. Richard and Isabella say that they do not hold the whole of the tenements for which they are sued, Simon le Fry holding 8 acres of them as he held them on the day of obtaining the writ, to wit, the 25th May of this present year. And they place themselves on the country for this.

And Peter le Heyr says that Henry le Seriaunt holds 8 acres of the two virgates of land for which he is sued, and held them on the day of the application, &c. And he places himself upon the country.

And John Bysset says that the virgate for which he is sued is the right of Margery his wife, and he found her seized of it when he married her. And he seeks judgment for his own good.

And Michael, son of Wankelyny, says that his mother holds the tenement for which he is sued and held it on the day, &c., it being her marriage portion. And he puts himself upon the country for this.

And Henry le Serjaunt says that he does not hold the 8 acres for which he is sued, but 8 acres out of the 2 virgates

for which Peter le Heyr is sued. And he puts himself upon the country.

And the foresaid Hugh and Rose, &c., answer by their attorney, that Richard de Upton *doth* hold the whole of the tenements for which they were sued, and *did* hold them on the day of application, &c. And that John Bysset held the 1 virgate as his own acquisition, and that Alice [*sic*], his wife aforesaid, had nothing of her own in the said tenement. And they put themselves upon the country. And similarly Richard and Isabella, &c. Therefore a jury is formed; and the judgment is given against Hugh and the other plaintiffs, who are in mercy for their false claim.

IBID., m. 27d.

The same plaintiffs sue Richard de Upton and Isabella his wife for 1 messuage with the appurtenances in Childrinton, and Simon le Frye for 8 acres of land there, as their right, which Ralph de Bretton, their great-grandfather, gave to Michael de Cheldrinton [as above].

Richard and the others came and defended their right. And Richard and Isabella say that the messuage is a gift in frank-marriage of the said Michael de Childrinton, who gave it to one Peter, son of Peter de Dunnington, sometime her husband, to have and hold to Peter and his heirs begotten of Isabella. And Peter begat of Isabella Robert now under age and unable to answer concerning this, and they seek that the imparlance may rest until he come of age. And Hugh and the others admit Hugh gave the tenement to Peter [as above], but say that the minority of Robert should not retard the imparlance, because the gift was made to Peter by reason of Isabella, and that the whole right to it remains in her own person and not by reason of her heir; whereon they seek judgment.

And Simon le Frye says that Ralph de Bretton was never seized of the tenement for which he is sued, so as to be able to give it to any one. And he puts himself upon the country. Similarly Hugh and the others. Therefore a jury is impanelled.

The Jury say upon oath that Ralph was never seized of the said land so as to give it to anyone. Therefore it is considered that Simon go without day, and Hugh and the others be in mercy for their false claim.

IBID., m. 28d.

Hugh de la Vessele and Rose his wife, and John de Stratton and Agnes his wife, Emma la Bretun and Cristiana her sister, sue Henry Serjaunt for 8 acres of land with the appurtenances in Cheldrinton as their right, &c.

Henry came by his attorney and vouched to warranty Alexander Tylve ; he may produce him at Exeter in the quindene of St. Martin by the aid of the Court. And it is summoned in the county of Southampton.

IBID., m. 35.

Assize at Marlborough.

The same plaintiffs sue Peter le Heyr for 2 virgates of land with the appurtenances in Cheldrinton, and Richard de Upton and Isabella his wife, of 1 messuage with the appurtenances there which Ralph le Bretonn, &c.

And Peter came ; and he calls to warranty, Richard de Upton and Isabella his wife, who come by summons, and warrant to him concerning the land, warranty and messuage. And they say that the said Hugh and Rose and the others can claim nothing of right in the said tenement, because a fine was levied in the 20th year of the reign of king Henry, father of the king now, at Wilton, before Walter Abbot of Hide and his associate itinerant justices, between the foresaid Michael, plaintiff, and William le Bretonn, uncle of Rose, Agnes, &c., concerning those same tenements, in which fine Robert father of Rose, Agnes, Emma, and Cristiana, being of full age and in full life within the four seas of England, and in no prison, within a year and day did not put forth his claim.

And Hugh and the others say that this should not exclude them from their action because Michael de Childrintone, after their grandfather Ralph gave the tenements to him, never

demised them, but before and during and after the making of that fine was in seisin of them until he died, wherefore William le Bretonn never was in seisin of them, so that no exchange could be made of them, and brought to the notice of Robert aforesaid necessitating him to oppose his claim.

And Richard and Isabella say that William le Bretonn was seized of the tenements and returned them by the said fine to Michael. And concerning this they put themselves upon their country as do Hugh and Rose and the others.

The Jury say upon oath that William le Bretonn was seized of the tenements and afterwards gave them by fine to Michael de Cheldrington. Therefore Hugh and the other plaintiffs are in mercy for a false claim.

IBID., m. 38*d*.

Hugh de la Vessele and Rose his wife, John de Stratton and Agnes his wife, Emma la Bretonn and Cristiana her sister, sue Roger le Bayllif for an acre of land with its appurtenances in Childrentone; and Ralph Burgeys for 1 acre of land; and Alice, formerly wife of Walkelin atte Toneshend for 1 virgate of land with the appurtenances; and John Byset and Margery his wife for 1 virgate of land with the appurtenances, except 2 acres of land in the same village which Robert le Bretonn the great-grandfather, &c., gave to Michael de Childrington, &c. [as on memb. 22].

And Roger and the others come and call to warranty William de Stantone, Elyas le Knyth and John son of John le Knyth and Graciana his wife, and Henry Trussehare. And William and Henry come and ask to show by what they ought to warrant. And Roger and the others produce certain deeds testifying that one Michael de Cheldrington, ancestor of the foresaid William and Henry gave to the ancestor of the said Roger and the others the said tenements, and bound himself and his heirs to warrant.

And William and Henry warrant and answer by allowance [*per licenciam*] for the portion touching themselves, but said

they have nothing by descent from Michael, their foresaid ancestor, of which they could give them to the value, but when anything should fall to them of the heritage of the same they would be ready, &c. Therefore it is considered that the foresaid Hugh and the others should recover seisin of the said tenements against Roger and the others, shall have of the land of the said William and Henry when anything falls to them of value, and William and Henry in mercy.

The same Roger, Ralph, Alice, John, and Margery opposed themselves on the fourth day against the said Elyas le Knygh, John son of John le Knygh and Graciana his wife, concerning the plea to warrant on this day to the said Roger together with William de Stanton and Henry de Trussehare an acre of land with the appurtenances in Cheldrinton, and another acre of land ; and to warrant to Alice aforesaid 1 virgate of land with the appurtenances, and to warrant to John and Margery 1 virgate of land except 2 acres in the same village, which Hugh and the others claim. And they did not come and otherwise made default in the octaves of St. Michael, when they were summoned. Therefore the sheriff was admonished to take of the lands of the said Elye, and the others to the value, &c. And a day was given them, to wit, the Tuesday next after the quindene of St. Michael. And the sheriff showed the day of the caption. And therefore it was considered that the said Hugh and the others recover their seisin against the foresaid Roger, Ralph, and the others, shall have of the lands of Elyas Knyght and the others touching themselves to the value, &c. And Elyas and the others in mercy.

(To be continued.)

SOUTHWICK COURT AND ITS OWNERS.

On the left hand side of the road from Trowbridge to Frome, about two miles from the former place, lies Southwick Court Farm—variously spelled—Suthwyck, Suthwyk, Southwyke—a tithing of the widely-spread parish of North Bradley.¹ Around the grey walls of this moated dwelling, now occupied as a farm house, linger traditions of its ancient owners which carry us back into the dim distance of at least six centuries—leading out in several instances into the great field of national history.

In the year 1274 two carucates of land in Southwick belonged to William de Greynville (or Greyville) who held under the Abbess of Romsey. About twenty years after this, his son, Adam Greynville, attached to his dwelling at Southwick Court, a chapel dedicated to St. John Baptist.² By sur-

¹ Tradition points out two tall poplars standing on either side of a gate opposite the village green as the termination of an ancient road from Southwick Court to the parish church at North Bradley. Much of the intervening space, now enclosed, was formerly an open common, extending from "Axe and Cleaver" lane, on the right side of the road from Trowbridge to Westbury (so called from an old inn of that name, long since discontinued), to the line of scattered houses near the vicarage, known as "The Rank"; all apparently built on the common. Southwick Court can still be reached on foot, in dry weather, either by "The Rank", from the village street; or by "Axe and Cleaver" lane, from Trowbridge.

² In the year 1294 a controversy having arisen between the Rector of Bradley and Adam de Grenville, about a chantry chapel of the latter, in his Court of Southwick, the Rector agrees to permit it.

Grenville, and his successors, are to present to the Rector, from time to time, fit chaplains, who shall do fealty to him, and shall promise to admit none but the family of Grenville and their guests. Offerings to be made three times a year in Bradley Church; other offerings to be at the disposal of the chaplain, except thanksgivings of women, which are to be received at Southwick Chapel by the priest of Bradley himself, or by the other with special leave.

In 1397 the Rector of Edyngdon Monastery instituted Richard of Lokynton to the vacant chantry, on the presentation of Humphrey Stafford. In 1534 Hugh Lloyd, the then cantarist, was in receipt of £6 7s. per annum (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*); and at the general suppression, 2 Edw. VI (1548), the name of Baltazar Segytte occurs as the last incumbent. The plate belonging to the chantry, at this date, weighed 8 ounces 1 dwt., the goods, including books and vestments, were valued at nine shillings, and a bell at eight shillings and four pence.—*Certificate of Wilts Chuntries, in the Public Record Office.*

rendering to the Rector of Bradley (who was at that time the Prebendary of Edyngdon,¹ a ground called Alerleye, he obtained the right of presenting to his chapel a chantry priest, who in acknowledgment of fealty was to offer two pounds of wax in Bradley church every year on the anniversary of the Nativity of St. John Baptist. In 1369 the Bishop of Salisbury (Robert Wyville) granted a license for mass to be said in the private mansion house of Southwick. This chaplain, in after times, was always instituted to his office by the Rectors of the house of Bonhommes at Edyngdon, to whom the Church of North Bradley then belonged. (Aubrey and Jackson, *Wilts Collections*, p. 346.)

About the year 1341 the heiress of Greyville married Sir Humphrey Stafford, a scion of the great mediæval family of that name. By this marriage with a Wiltshire heiress, Sir Humphrey acquired a large estate, including the manor, mansion house, and patronage of the chapel of St. John Baptist thereto annexed, of Suthwyke, in the parish of North Bradley, in this county (which subsequently became his residence), as also the manors and advowsons of Clutton and Farnburgh, Somerset; and the manor of Burmington in Warwickshire.

After the death of his first wife, Sir Humphrey re-married Elizabeth, the second daughter of Sir William d'Aumarle, of Woodbury, co. Devon; and widow of Sir John Maltravers, of Hooke, co. Dorset; when he appears to have removed from his Wiltshire residence at Southwick to her dower house at Hooke. In the 12 Henry IV (1411) he was sheriff of the counties of Dorset and Somerset. His will is dated at Hooke, 5 April 1413, with codicil 30 October following—and on the

¹ The Rectory of Edyngdon, with the Chapel of St. Nicholas at North Bradley, then formed a prebend of Romsey Abbey—the Abbess of which, as patron, presented the Prebendary Rector, who in turn nominated a Vicar to undertake the spiritual charge of the parish. In 1351, when the advowson of Edyngdon Prebend was severed from Romsey, and granted to William de Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester, for the endowment of his new college of Bonhommes at Edyngdon (to which the present village church, consecrated in 1361, belonged), the Rectorial Tithes of Bradley were appropriated to the Bonhommes, and a vicarage was endowed here.

next day he died, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset,¹ with his second wife, who had predeceased him only sixteen days.

By his first wife—the heiress of Greynville—Sir Humphrey left an only child, a son and heir, known as Sir Humphrey Stafford “*with the Silver Hand*”, an epithet probably applied to him as a figurative compliment to his liberality. He was owner of Southwick, in right of his mother, and of Hooke, in right of his wife; having married Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Sir John Maltravers, by Elizabeth d’Aumarle, which latter afterwards became his father’s second wife. He resided at Hooke House, of which the old historian Coker tells us he was the “great builder”,² meaning probably that he rebuilt, in great part, the older residence of his wife’s family, and their ancestors the Cifrewasts. By will, dated 14 December 1441, he appoints John Stafford, “*fratri meo*,”³ Bishop of Bath and Wells (Chancellor and Treasurer of England—afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), his own son William Stafford, and others, his executors. He died 27 May following, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury, in the chapel of St. Anne, which he had founded therein. His wife, who appears to have died about the year 1420, was also buried there.

This Sir Humphrey “*with the Silver Hand*” had issue by his wife Elizabeth (Maltravers) three sons and a daughter. Of the sons, Sir Richard, the eldest, died in his father’s lifetime, about the year 1427, leaving by his wife Maud, daughter and heiress of Richard Lovell, Esq., a daughter Avice, who

¹ A Benedictine Monastery, founded by Orc, or Urkus, steward of the palace to King Canute, A.D. 1026.

² “In foregoing ages,” says Coker, “the Cifrewasts, men of great antiquity and note, dwelled there.” Their heiress married Maltravers, and, he continues, “Humphrey Stafford, who married Maltravers’ heir, was the great builder of it”.—*Survey of Dorset*, 1732.

³ Of this relationship some interesting particulars will appear in a future number of *W. N. & Q.*

became the second wife of James Butler, 5th Earl of Ormonde, created Earl of Wiltshire and K.G. in 1449. His widow remarried John Fitzalan, K.G., 13th Earl of Arundel.¹ The second son, Sir John, married Anne, daughter of William, third and last Lord Botreaux, and sister of Lady Margaret, wife of Robert Lord Hungerford, which latter lady eventually became sole heiress to the large property and titles of the Botreaux family. He also died in 1427, before his father, leaving an only child, Humphrey, who died in Scotland 1461.

The third son, William Stafford, of Southwick Court, survived both his elder brothers, and his father; and lost his own life in the encounter with Jack Cade, at Sevenoaks, co. Kent, 18 June 1450. By his wife Katharine, daughter of Sir John Chidiok, knt., he left an only son, Sir Humphrey, who rising high in the favour of his sovereign, was created Baron of Southwick, 26 July 1461—taking his title from the family inheritance in Wiltshire—and subsequently Earl of Devon, 7 May 1469—but failing in the first service with which he was entrusted by the monarch (Edward IV) who had so recently honoured him—to the confusion of his royal patron—he was beheaded at Bridgwater on the 17th August following; and with him perished also the name and race of the family of which he was the last representative. His will bears date 3 September 1463—nearly six years before his death—and his remains were interred in the Abbey Church of Glastonbury.

Alice, the only daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, by his wife Elizabeth (Maltravers), married Sir Edmond Cheney, of Brooke, near Westbury—a property of which his grandfather,

¹ This John Fitzalan succeeded to the Earldom of Arundel 1421. He was engaged in the French wars, created Duke of Touraine, and died 1434. The Fitzalans were, from an early date, lords of the neighbouring manor of Keevil, and also held lands in Poulshot. The fine old timber house, of the 15th century, in the former village, now the residence of Mrs. Kenrick (by whom it has been recently restored), appears to have been built by the Fitzalans, and bears, on the front of the ancient minstrel's gallery in the hall, a shield with the arms of FITZALAN quartering MALTRAVERS, encircled by a garter.

Sir Ralph Cheney,¹ of a Devonshire family, had become possessed by marriage with a co-heiress of Sir John de Paveley, lord of the hundred of Westbury. Sir Edmond died 30 May 1430, leaving two daughters and co-heiresses by this marriage—one of whom became the wife of Sir John Willoughby, of a younger house of Willoughby of Eresby, and thus conveyed both Brooke and Southwick into the latter family. Sir John was killed at Tewkesbury 3 May 1471. Leland says he was a benefactor to the house of Bonhommes at Edyngdon, and “lyth buried” there.

EDWARD KITE.

West Ashton, Trowbridge.

(*To be continued.*)

WILTSHIRE WILLS.

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(1383—1558).

(*Continued from p. 489.*)

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------------|
| 1535 | Fauntelerey, William, S.T.P., prebendary
of Lincoln; dioc. Sarum. | 24 Hogen. |
| 1538 | Fauntleroy, Tristram, Michelmershe,
Hants; Wilts. | F. 21 Dyngeley. |
| 1464 | Fawconer [<i>formerly</i> Peche?], Elizabeth,
St. Nicholas at shamels, London;
Marleburgh, Wilts. | 4 Godyn. |
| 1534 | Fawkenor, John, Chippenham, Wilts. | F. 16 Hogen. |

¹ French, *du chêne*, “of the oak.” The family first came over with the Conqueror, and were subsequently scattered throughout the midland and southern counties of England from Kent to Cornwall, their name still surviving as an affix to their olden possessions in several localities. The tomb of Sir Ralph Cheney (grandfather of Sir Edmond), and his wife, the heiress of Paveley (of whom Bishop Edyngdon was guardian), occupies the space between two piers on the south side of the nave in Edyngdon Church. A chantry enclosed with screen work was anciently attached to it.

1493	Fayrehere, William, Orcheston St. Mary, Wilts.	4 Vox.
1529	Feteplace, William, esquier, Chilrey, Berks; Wilts.	6 Jankyn.
1518	Fevyr, John, St. Edmond, Sarum.	8 Aylofffe.
1502	Fisshere <i>als.</i> Gyane, Richarde, Wotton Basset, Wilts.	19 Blamyr.
1492	Flecher, William, Hendon, [Wilts?]	17 Dogett.
1519	Flemyng, Martya, Castelcombe, Wilts.	20 Aylofffe.
1506	Fleychurre, Johane, par. Estknoyll, Wilts.	20 Adeane.
1549	Flower, Nicholas, Mylkiessham, Wilts.	31 Populwell.
1546	Flowre, John, Worton, Wilts; and sent- ence.	F. 17 Alen.
1528	„ Thomas, Lavington, Wilts.	32 Porch.
1530	Fonten, Gregorye, Hackford, Norfolk; Highworth, Wilts.	1 Thower.
1416	Forster, Wottonbasset, Wilts. In the register this will is crossed through.	33 Marche.
1502	„ Howchyns <i>als.</i> , Roberte, Marle- burgh, Wilts.	11 Blamyr.
1475	Fortey, Nicholas, Hyworth, Wilts; Chepyng Faryngdon, Berks.	18 Wattys.
1494	Forward, John, West Knoyell, Wilts.	14 Vox.
1493	Foughyll, John, Stanley, Wilts.	28 Dogett.
1404	Fovent, Thomas, clk., Friars Minors, London; Donyngton, Wilts.	6 Marche.
1503	Foxe, Robert, Stepulastyn, Wilts.	7 Holgrave.
1554	Frankleyn, John, Ocorne Andrew, Wilts.	F. 10 More.
1500	Freman <i>or</i> Fremon, John, clerk, Alton Barnas, Wilts. Regd. twice.	5 Moone.
1520	Frere, Henry, the Devises, Wilts.	2 Maynwaryng.
1514	Frever, William, Devyzes, Wilts.	31 Fetiplace.
1501	Frissh, Nicholas, Merleborogh, Wilts.	14 Blamyr.
1407	Fromee, Richard, Friars minors, Sarum; Dorset.	14 Marche.

1485	Frowike, sir Thomas, knyght, Yilling, etc., Middx. ; Shaldborn, Berks ; Wilts.	18 Logge.
1506	Frowyke, sir Thomas, knight, St. Thomas the apostle, London ; Middx. ; Herts ; Berks ; Wilts.	15 Adeane.
1557	Frye, John, Westgrymsted, Wilts.	45 Wrastley.
1494	Fryse, Chapman <i>als.</i> , Thomas, St. Aldelm, ———, dioc. Sarum.	12 Vox.
1527	Fylloll, sir William, knyght, Wodelonde, Dorset ; Sarum.	23 Porch.
1516	Fyssher, William thelder, Marleborogh, Wilts.	19 Holder.

Vol II p 111

King Alfred's Moot-Places of Swinbeorg and Langan-dene.—You will, I hope, find room for a short note on the identification of the two places mentioned in King Alfred's will as "æt Swinbeorgum" and "æt Langan-dene", the former where the witena-gemót was holden at which Ethelred and Alfred consented to some provisional arrangements of property, and the latter where Alfred obtained the consent on which he based the particular dispositions of his own will.

In the *Academy*, 1884, p. 348, I wrote as follows:—"I had conjectured that the name [Swinbeorg] is found in that of Swanborough hundred in Wilts; but I was unaware till a few days since of the exact spot. In Mr. G. Laurence Gomme's *Primitive Folk-moots* (Sampson Low, 1880) I read (p. 108):—"The Rev. R. Nicholson kindly informs me that by the side of the road between Woodborough and Pewsey, Wilts, and in the parish of Manningford Bruce, is a hillock on which grows two or three ash-trees of no great age, but which may possibly spring from the roots of an old tree. It is called "Swanborough Tump", or "Swanborough Ashes". The name of the hundred is Swanborough: and within the memory of an old man, who died a few years ago, courts used to be held there."

“Where is the original register of Alfred's Abbey at Winchester containing the will?¹ That part of the MS. is said to be of about the date of 1028. It would be interesting to ascertain the exact reading. But surely the Swinbeorg where Ethelred and Alfred stood must be Swanborough Tump, and from that important moot-hill the hundred took its name. Lands of Alfred at Bedwin, Pewsey and Alton passed by his will to his eldest son and heir Edward, and these doubtless contained within their bounds this very Swanborough Tump.”

Mr. Gomme wrote in the *Academy* (p. 387):—“I am much interested in Mr. Tomkins's identification of this meeting-place of the hundred with the old meeting-place of the folk-moot in Alfred's time,” etc. ; and also kindly acknowledged the value of the identification in reply to a private letter which I had sent him. I have since seen it accepted by Mr. Walter de Gray Birch in a note in his *Cartularium Saxonicum* (vol. ii, p. 176).

To the Rev. R. Nicholson (then rector of Beechingstoke, and since deceased), I also wrote on the subject, and asked him where was Longdean? To this he gave the unexpected reply that “there is on the Marlborough Downs, about three miles from Swanborough Tump, a dean which is called Long Dean. A few years ago it was full of scattered stones like the grey wethers of a neighbouring dean. We called them Sarsen stones in Wilts, but they were used for the erection of bridges on the Marlborough and Savernake Railway. It (Langandean) is a deep and long-drawn depression in the hills. You would see something about it in Mr. Smith's book about the Wiltshire Downs lately published.”

A friend lent me this most interesting and valuable survey, but it stopped short of Swanborough Tump and also (I think) of Longdean.

When Mr. Nicholson, after his removal to Wincanton, was

¹ The reference in the *Cartularium Saxonium* to the source of the text there given is “Brit. Mus., Stowe MS. 960, p. 48 (Hyde Register, probably written A.D. 1028 x 1032).”—ED. *W. N. & Q.*

staying in this town I was away from home, and soon afterwards his lamented death took place.

Pardon me if, not being a Wiltshireman, in my ignorance of your local archæology I am "sending coals to Newcastle".

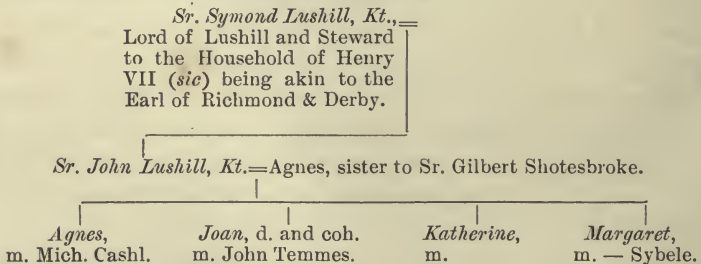
HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS,
Weston-super-Mare. *Late Vicar of Branscombe.*

Yatton Keynell Church (p. 508).—The defaced shield on the stone screen at this church has evidently the marks of "the Passion" carefully scraped out by the Puritans of early days—before Aubrey's time, who noticed it.

EDWARD C. AWDRY,
Vicar of Kington St. Michael.

Queries.

Lushill of Wiltshire.—In an old pedigree of "Temmes of Rood Ashton, Wilts," among the Harleian MSS. at the British Museum, I found the following :—



Can anyone verify this pedigree, or add to it? The words "Steward to Henry VII" I am sure are a mistake: since in 1403 the manor of Lushill was divided among the co-heirs of the last of the Lushills,—Nicholas Samborne buying $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor from his brother-in-law, Wm. Sybel. In 1409 Nicholas Samborne and his wife Katherine owned the whole manor.

Except for this mistake as to date it would look as though the above Lushill pedigree were correct. If so, who was Sir Simon Lushill? to which monarch was he steward? and how was he akin to the Earl of Richmond and Derby? (who I assume to have been a Plantagenet).

The arms of this Lushill family were—*Argent, a pale fusilly, gules, within a bordure azure, bezantée,*” for these arms were quartered with the Samborne arms a century later by Drew Samborne of Southcot, Berks, a grandson of Nicholas.

Can anyone give the inheritance of the manor of Lushill, or from what it took its name?

Can anyone add any facts about the Shotesbrokes? or about the Sambornes? The first Samborne I have found, Nicholas Samborne, who held the manor of Biddestone, Wilts, in 1392 (*Aubrey*). His arms were,—*Argent, a chevron sable, between 3 mullets gules, pierced, or.*”

V. C. SAMBORN.

La Grange, Ills., U.S.A.

Henry Alworth Merewether, of Bowden Hill, Wilts, was the author of a book published in 1874, and entitled *By Sea and By Land*, being a well-written narrative of a trip round the world. It is racy in style and somewhat egotistical, but decidedly above the average of such volumes. The writer tells us that he had been thirty years at the Parliamentary Bar, when, “at the close of 1871, having earned a sufficient remuneration in that scantily paid branch of the profession, I determined to give up. In addition to this, I had in the former year lost my wife, and being left with thirteen children, it seemed to me, that on the whole they would be better off if I gave myself time to look after them and advance them in life, than they would by any additional money I might make by continuing the labours of the Bar, which at sixty, had become rather irksome.” He was chairman of Wiltshire Quarter Sessions. Having children settled

abroad in India and New Zealand, he took a trip round the world to visit them and other members of his family.

I am not aware whether any of the Merewether family still remain in Wiltshire, or whether any property in Wiltshire still remains vested in them, but since I have come across numerous records of Merewethers and Merreweathers at Lavington, Easterton, Calne, Melksham, and other places, I am anxious to know if they are all of the same stock. Can any one supply me with a pedigree of, or some notes as to, the family.

VERAX.

The Wiltshire Eye.—Can any of your readers well versed in physiology throw any light on the peculiarity of the "Wiltshire eye" referred to in two places by Beddoe in his interesting work, *The Races of Britain* (1885, pp. 145, 251)? Part of the first reference runs thus: "The 'Wiltshire eye' is known to recruiting officers. It is a muddy hazel-grey very prevalent in the county, and common also in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The recruiting surgeons seem to have classified it as hazel, but some would call it grey. I make it neutral." The substance of the second reference is as follows: "The remaining type of Professor Phillips belongs chiefly, he said, to the elevated districts of the West Riding—persons robust, visage oval, full and rounded nose often slightly aquiline, complexion somewhat embrowned, florid, eyes brown or grey, hair brown or reddish. This brown, burly breed he thought Norwegian. I believe it to be a variety of the Anglian; it abounds in Staffordshire, a very Anglian county. Another point about it is the frequency of eyes of a neutral undecided tint between light and dark, and green brown and grey, the hair being comparatively light; this is the 'Wiltshire eye'"

R. C.

"The Wiltshire Beau, or the Life of Ben. Barnard."—This is the name of a book which was published in two

volumes, and by Moren, at the price of 6s. It is advertised in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1765. It must now be very rare, and I should be glad to hear from any person who has access to a copy, whether it is a fictitious or biographical account, and any further particulars of it that he or she may be able to give.

A. T. W.

Richard Hipplesley.—The above was appointed captain of Sandgate Castle, near Dover, in July 1628; in 1654 he petitioned the Protector for arrears of pay, stating "that he had a life patent for the captaincy of the Castle with £40 a year, and had held it twenty-five years, during which time his pension fell £280 into arrears, that he had lent £50 on public faith, as Sir Henry Heyman can testify, and that he had been removed by Lord Fairfax on pretence of impotency through age, without satisfaction for his place in which another is settled." Captain R. Hipplesley was apparently brother of Sir John Hipplesley, Lieut.-Governor of Dover Castle and Ranger of Bushey Park. I should be glad of any further particulars as to Richard Hipplesley. I have seen four original letters of his written from Sandgate Castle in 1641 to Capt. Collins of Dover, sealed with arms "*On a bend three mullets.*"

RIC. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate, Kent.

Viner Family.—I shall be grateful for any information about the family of Charles Viner, the founder of the Vinerian scholarship at Oxford, which was first enjoyed by Justice Blackstone.

In Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* he is described as son of Charles Viner of Sarum, and in the registers of St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury, I find in the year 1678 the baptism of Charles, son of Charles Viner and Mary his wife; I cannot, however, find the baptism of my ancestress, his elder sister Elizabeth, who, in 1698, married George Bisse, of Crewkerne, in Bemerton Church. I should be glad to get hold of the

baptism of Elizabeth, the marriage of Charles Viner, sen., and, more particularly, the ancestry of the latter. C. V. used the following coat—*Az.*, a bend *or*, on a chief *arg.*, two Cornish choughs *ppr.* Sir Thomas Phillipps asserted that he belonged to the same family as the baronets who were Lord Mayors of London, but unfortunately he left no proof of this statement, and the arms though very similar are not identical.

HERBERT WIGAN.

Ancient Lecterns and Altar Desks.—Does any ancient church lectern exist in any Wilts church (besides that in St. Martin's, Salisbury), or any pre-reformation altar-desk?

In the church of Over Wallop, S. Peter's, Hants, there is a fine old brass altar-desk, which was brought from Ypres in Normandy and given to the church some thirty-five years ago.

L. S. D.

The Bear Hotel, Devizes.—George Whatley, landlord of this hotel in the middle of the last century, appears to have died in 1767, and the *Salisbury Journal* of that year gives a notice of his death. As it is proposed to give some account of "The Bear" in a future number of this magazine, we should be glad to hear from anyone who can supply us with an extract of the said notice.

ED. W. N. & Q.

Replies.

James Smith ("Wiltshire Wills," p. 522).—I am quite certain that no James Smith, who kept a bank, ever resided at Wootton Bassett. In the census of the inhabitants taken in 1793 is the following description:—"John Smith, his wife

and brother, taylor." He then resided at the house now occupied by Mr. Armstrong, auctioneer, etc. In the previous year (1792) he appears to have removed from a much less pretentious dwelling, which stood on the site of what is now a part of the churchyard. He was called "Banker Smith", and was said to have opened a bank, but I have never seen or heard of one of his bank notes. He was also said to have inherited a considerable fortune from a relative in London, who was his uncle, and a "surveyor of his Majesty's Excise", as Mr. S. erected a handsome monument, which was "gratefully dedicated" to the memory of that gentleman and is now in the church. Mr. John Smith became a burgess of the Corporation in 1811, and was appointed Mayor in 1816 and 1821. He died in February 1824, at the same residence, and I can well remember being at school at a house opposite, the pupils of which were permitted to see the funeral procession, which was rather of an imposing character; for two mutes, one of whom was the late Mr. William Hawkins of the Angel Inn, were posted at the doorway of his house. Mr. Smith had a daughter, Eliza, who died a year or two before him, and who was said to have been engaged to be married at one time to Mr. Joseph Randolph Mullings, afterwards M.P. for Cirencester, who was at that time a solicitor in Wootton Bassett. There is a touching allusion to his memory on the same monument, which also records that Mr. Smith "ended his useful and exemplary life" at the date named. There is but little doubt that James Smith was the brother mentioned in the census, and that he died without a will, or it would have been found at the place named. It is believed that Mr. John Smith's property went to a family named Large of Bath. There is a most amusing account extant of a kind of riot at the Angel Inn in 1822, when he was Mayor, written by him, in which no less than twenty-two of the names of the delinquents are given.

W. F. PARSONS.

Ecclesiastical Memorials in Private Hands (p. 371).—Surely an ecclesiastical use, either at home or in some colony, may be found for all sorts of church furniture discarded to make room for better. Many a poor congregation might have been thankful for the oil-painting burnt at Devizes. In West Cholderton churchyard is the still handsome bowl of the Norman font, cast out when Mr. Fraser, afterwards Bishop of Manchester, put into the new church a quasi-Perpendicular font. It is usually full of filthy mud. It ought to be cleaned, and given to some church needing a decent font. Where there is a chalice superseded by a better one, what should we think of the Priest who used the old one as his beer-mug?

Finding once an old font lying in a Wilts village churchyard, I obtained leave to offer it to any church needing a font. My advertisement brought requests from various parts of England, from Ireland, and from America.

L. S. D.

“ Bill Stumps his Mark ” (p. 321).—The following, from the late Canon Jackson's paper on “Westbury under the Plain”, read before the Wilts Archæological Society in 1889, supplies an answer to this question.

A correspondent acquainted with this part of the parish, between Westbury and Westbury Leigh, says that “there used to be here an old place of meeting of the magistrates, and that the house, now a private dwelling and shop, has in its front a stone, on which is the following: ‘Here is a stone stand in the wall, to testify this is Whitehall, I. H. M., 1704.’ At the back still exists the place formerly used as cells, and in the house itself is a capacious cellar, which tradition affirms was for the use of the justices. In 1790 it was the property of Lord Abingdon, and was known as ‘The Council House.’”

EPHRAIM GARDINER.

Fawconer of Salisbury (p. 421).—There was an Edward Fawconer, rector of Britford in 1640. I do not find the name of John Fawconer as rector there about 1620 as your correspondent states.

The Rev. Edward Fawconer married (26 May 1633) Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Powell, S.T.B., rector of Britford (inducted 9 August 1625). The following children of Edward and Anne Fawconer were baptised at Britford:—Katharine, 9 June 1634; Edward, 26 Mar. 1636; Anne, 29 June 1637; Francis, 2 Feb. 1640; Penelope, 20 Oct. 1642; Mary, 22 Sept. 1644; John, 2 Nov. 1645; Samuel, born 24 Dec. 1646, buried 25 April 1651; Elizabeth, bap. 6 Feb. 1647; Susanna, bap. 6 Oct. 1651; Thomas, bap. 4 Nov. 1652.

Also, Edward Fawconer of Sarum and Mrs. Margaret Frowd, married 19 May 1659.

In the Cathedral Close Register is entered:—"Ralph, son of William ffaulkener, gent.," baptised 2 December 1611.

In St. Edmund's (Sarum) Register is entered the marriage of:—Mr. Edward Saintlowe and Mrs. Margaret ffawkener, 3 Aug. 1622. [*Vide Vis. Wills* 1623, Ed. G. W. Marshall, pp. 11, 54, where appears the pedigree of Fawconer of Westbury, co. Hants, a family connected with Sarum and Laverstock.]

In the Register of Milston-cum-Brigmerston, co. Wilts, is entered the baptism of:—"Roger filius Edwardi Falkner," 20 Dec. 1627.

Probably the Dorset Fawconers were connected with Henry Falkner of Litton, co. Dorset, who married Barbara, d. of Thomas Brown of Winterborne Bassett, co. Wilts, *ante* 1623. [*Vis. Wills* 1623, page 56.]

R. G. BARTLETT.

Flower, North Wilts (p. 319).—Perhaps these notes of the prolific family of Flower may be useful to your querist.

St. Martin's, Sarum, Register :—

1605, June 3, John flower and Margaret Tynbury married.

Winterborne Stoke, co. Wilts, Register :—

James Flower, gent., and Mary Greene married 27 Sept. 1632.

Floor stone inscribed to James Flower, gent., 3 June 1641.

Chitterne Register Transcripts :—

1629, 1 Aug., Jane	} Children of John and Margaret Flower, bap.
1633, 2 May, John	
1634, 21 Dec., Edward	

Cf. also *Visitation of Wilts* 1623, p. 57, where Thomas Browne of Wilton married Anna, d. of John Flower of Chitterne, *ante* 1610.

All Cannings Register :—

Roger Flower, clerk, and Katherine Gough (d. of Hugh Gough the rector) married 3 January 1613.

R. G. BARTLETT.

View of Kington St. Michael (p. 523).—The view reproduced in your last number is taken from part 27 of Marshall's *Select Views in Great Britain*, published about seventy years ago. In reply to a previous enquiry, I gave a list of the Wiltshire plates in the above work, which "L. N." will find under "Purton" on page 282 of your magazine.

GEO. E. DARTNELL.

This view was I believe an etching for the head of note paper made by a pupil of the Rev. E. Rowlandson, curate of Kington St. Michael, about 1840-50. The pupil's name was Bush, and I think he came from Bradford.

EDWARD C. AWDRY.

"The Highwaymen of Wiltshire" (p. 473).—First published in the *Wiltshire Independent* of Feb. 14, 1856, and subsequent numbers in 14 parts—afterwards re-published in the form of a 16mo. book. Devizes: N. B. Randle. A second edition was published by Brampton of Devizes. The book

was written by the late James Waylen, and the frontispiece is from a drawing by the author.

N. SIMMONDS.

Moonrakers (p. 471).—We have received many replies on this matter, but nothing to the point either of time, place, or persons. The exact spot in which the moon-raking incident took place is uncertain, though there are three ponds that lay claim to it. In the first place it is claimed by Bishop's Cannings that the pond at Bourton was the receptacle of the tubs. The neighbouring parish of Allcannings, on the other hand, prides itself on the fact that it was "Allcannings Water," a ford on the road to Etchilhampton, while the Crammar pond on Devizes Green is considered by many to have gained distinction by the fact.

Who shall decide amid so many claims? Is it not probable that ponds were the usual depositaries of the tubs, and that very few ponds enjoyed exemption from the smuggling tactics. In some cases the tubs were hidden in muck-heaps, under manure, ricks and the like; and in others they were stored in out of the way ponds and other places. Anything like an authentic record of this event, or any other connected with smuggling in Wilts, would be invaluable.

James Bartlett, Esq. (pp. 445 and 525).—J. Bartlett married Unity, daughter of Ambrose Awdry of Chippenham. His tomb at St. Martin's, Salisbury, was restored a few years since and placed in the north aisle. Can R. G. Bartlett give me any particulars of his family, and whether there are any descendants remaining, and what was his coat of arms?

EDWARD C. AWDRY.

Mungwell, Wilts (p. 526).—Is not this merely an error for Mungwell (or Mongewell), Oxfordshire? According to

Bacon's *Liber Regis*, Sir John Gyse [Guise], bart., the patron, presented to the living in 1750, and again in 1755.

C. H. M.

Heraldry of the Hungerfords (p. 525).—I notice in the September number a question relating to the Hungerford badge or crest. On the porch of our church here (about 1420) is a shield with their garb and sickle.

DOUGLAS MACLEANE, M.A.

Codford St. Peter Rectory, Wilts.

Obituary.

Mr. J. H. Mayo.—On Thursday, 3rd October 1895, was interred in the churchyard of Avebury, Wilts, at the comparatively early age of 56, Mr. John Horsley Mayo, late assistant military secretary at the Foreign Office, who had died in London on the previous Sunday, 29th September. The connection of his family with Avebury was of long continuance, four generations of his ancestors having held the living, viz.: Rev. John Mayo, 1712-1745; Rev. James Mayo, 1746-1788; Rev. James Mayo, 1789-1822, and Rev. James Mayo, 1822-1851.

He was the son of Mr. John Mayo (a brother of the last named) for many years in the Old East India House. He was born 26th November 1838, and on the completion of his education at Brighton College, entered the old establishment on 28th February 1855, continuing to serve therein when it became a Government office. He was appointed assistant-secretary in the military department in December 1882, and only retired from ill-health in the middle of the present year. Mr. Mayo had devoted many years to the study of medals and other service decorations, and his work on that subject,

in which especial attention is given to the warrants and other documents connected with their issue, together with numerous costly and finely executed illustrations, was passing through the press at the time of his decease. He has left a widow, the daughter of the late Vice-Admiral G. S. Reynolds, of Guildford.

C. H. M.

Notes on Books.

MEMORIALS OF THE DANVERS FAMILY (of Dauntsey and Culworth): their Ancestors and Descendants from the Conquest till the termination of the eighteenth century. By F. N. MACNAMARA, M.D., Surgeon-Major (Retired) Indian Army. London: Hardy and Page, 21, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. 1895.

This volume, like the one of which we shall next speak, is worthy of a more detailed notice than we can give it. Few, indeed, are the families which have been fortunate enough to find a historian so capable and energetic as Dr. Macnamara, who, in the course of the last six or seven years, has hunted up records on all sides, and pieced together a family history owing its origin to a knight of the Cotentin, who fought under the Norman Duke at the battle of Hastings. Nor is the stout volume, of 550 pages, filled with the mere pedigree records of the Danvers family, but those pages are rendered doubly interesting by the account of the alliances of the Family, and of the places where they were seated. It is not until 1487—when John Danvers (second son of Richard Danvers of Prestcote in Oxfordshire) married Ann Stradling, and thus became possessed of the estates of the Dauteseys of Dautesey—that their connection with Wiltshire may be said to have commenced. The Manor of Dautesey, thus obtained, remained in the family until the death in 1655 of Sir John Danvers, the

Regicide, he having previously married the heiress of the Daunteseys of West Lavington, the greater part of whose estates descended to the Earl of Abingdon, who died at the close of the seventeenth century. In the far too short account of the branches at Baynton, Tockenham and Corsham in the concluding chapter, we learn that the first owes its origin to the marriage (1540-50) of Henry Danvers with Joan Lamb of Coulston, the second was founded by John, fourth son of Dame Anne Danvers (formerly Stradling), who left him her farm at Tockenham, and the third, apparently, by John (son of the founder of the Tockenham branch) who married Susan Ayliffe in 1611.

STONEHENGE AND ITS EARTHWORKS, with Plans and Illustrations. By EDGAR BARCLAY, R.P.E. London: D. Nutt, 270 and 271, Strand. 1895. Price 15s.

No subject connected with Wiltshire has given rise to so many books, pamphlets and magazine articles as "Stonehenge", and it would indeed be difficult to find two writers who think alike in the matter. Amid many theories, however, there have not been wanting those who throughout the past hundred years have been patiently adding fact upon fact to our previous knowledge. Nor can we forbear to mention the Cunnington family in connection with this patient labour; for the spade was never better applied in the service of archæology and history than by Mr. William Cunnington of Heytesbury, to whom Sir Richard Colt Hoare dedicated his great work on *Ancient Wilts*; while his grandson, the present gentleman of the same name, is and has been endeavouring to widen the area of fact by a careful study, extending over many years, of the petrology of the stones. On the other hand, the general public have never ceased during the present century to visit Stonehenge on all possible occasions. Some go thither as students and scientists, others with a hunger for knowledge of all kinds, and a great many with a mere love of sight-

seeing. The guide-books of Stanford and of Murray are the most usual texts of the tourists, and, so far as they go, we believe the accounts contained therein to be well-written and fairly accurate. It is not, however, until the advent of the present drawing-room quarto, that we have had Stonehenge and its neighbourhood presented to us from its artistic side. Mr. Barclay's volume will doubtless be severely criticised by specialists for the novel theories he has advanced against the weight of the most received authorities. But everyone who takes up the subject must form some theory as to the reason and origin of its erection, and we believe no one will deny the charm of this work in itself, and especially of its gallery of beautiful and thoroughly illustrative pictures and plans. That it will prove popular we have no doubt, and in order to make the study more easy the author has attempted by a chronological and bibliographical summary to supply his readers with the opinions expressed by previous writers.

THROUGH TEN ENGLISH COUNTIES. By JAMES JOHN HISSEY.

With sixteen full-page illustrations by the author, and a map of the route. London: Richard Bentley and Son, New Burlington Street. 1894. Price 16s.

Of the literary tourists whose books have lately drawn attention to the neglected beauties of English scenery, none are more graphic in their language or more exuberant in their enthusiasm than Mr. Hissey. All who love our county may therefore rejoice that a considerable portion of his latest volume is devoted to an account of his journey through Wiltshire. He entered the county from its south-eastern corner, driving from Romsey to Salisbury on the first day. The next day was devoted to a Stonehenge excursion with impressions of Amesbury, Lake House, Heale House, Woodford and Stratford *en route*. From Salisbury he drove westward to Warminster, through Wilton Wishford, Stapleford, Steeple Langford, Codford and

Heytesbury. After leaving Warminster, he proceeded by Westbury, Beckington, Norton St. Phillips, Farleigh Castle, to Bradford-on-Avon, making an excursion on foot from that town to Great Chaldfield House. From Bradford-on-Avon he journeyed to Malmesbury *via* South Wraxall, Corsham, and Chippenham—and from Malmesbury he crossed the border of the county to Cirencester. This was the route, but of his charming descriptions and the beautiful woodcuts which accompany them we have left ourselves little space to tell. We cannot, however, refrain from the following quotation, descriptive of the scenery with which he was surrounded on entering Salisbury.

“We passed through a deep chalk cutting, and upon reaching the other side of this a most glorious and far-reaching prospect was revealed to us. Miles upon miles of wooded country lay spread out map-like beneath, interspersed with towns, villages, roads, railways, streams, and mansions surrounded by their parks: beyond all this was a vague distance of blue hills, excepting to the north, where the more level landscape faded away into a dreamy dimness. In the very centre of all this spreading loveliness the thin tapering spire of Salisbury’s famous cathedral rose gracefully above the ancient city. ‘How beautiful!’ we both involuntarily exclaimed, and truly if ever a prospect deserved that appellation, this did.

“I have seen many a panorama of excelling loveliness during my numerous drives through the length and breadth of England, but when all were so beautiful, which was the most so I could not tell. That one revelation of scenery, however, settled the matter. Salisbury’s soaring spire, with its graceful, arrow-like rise into the air, gives a special character to the view, that makes it, in my opinion, the finest in England.”

Those who are fond of word-painting, and of descriptions of scenery, should purchase this book.

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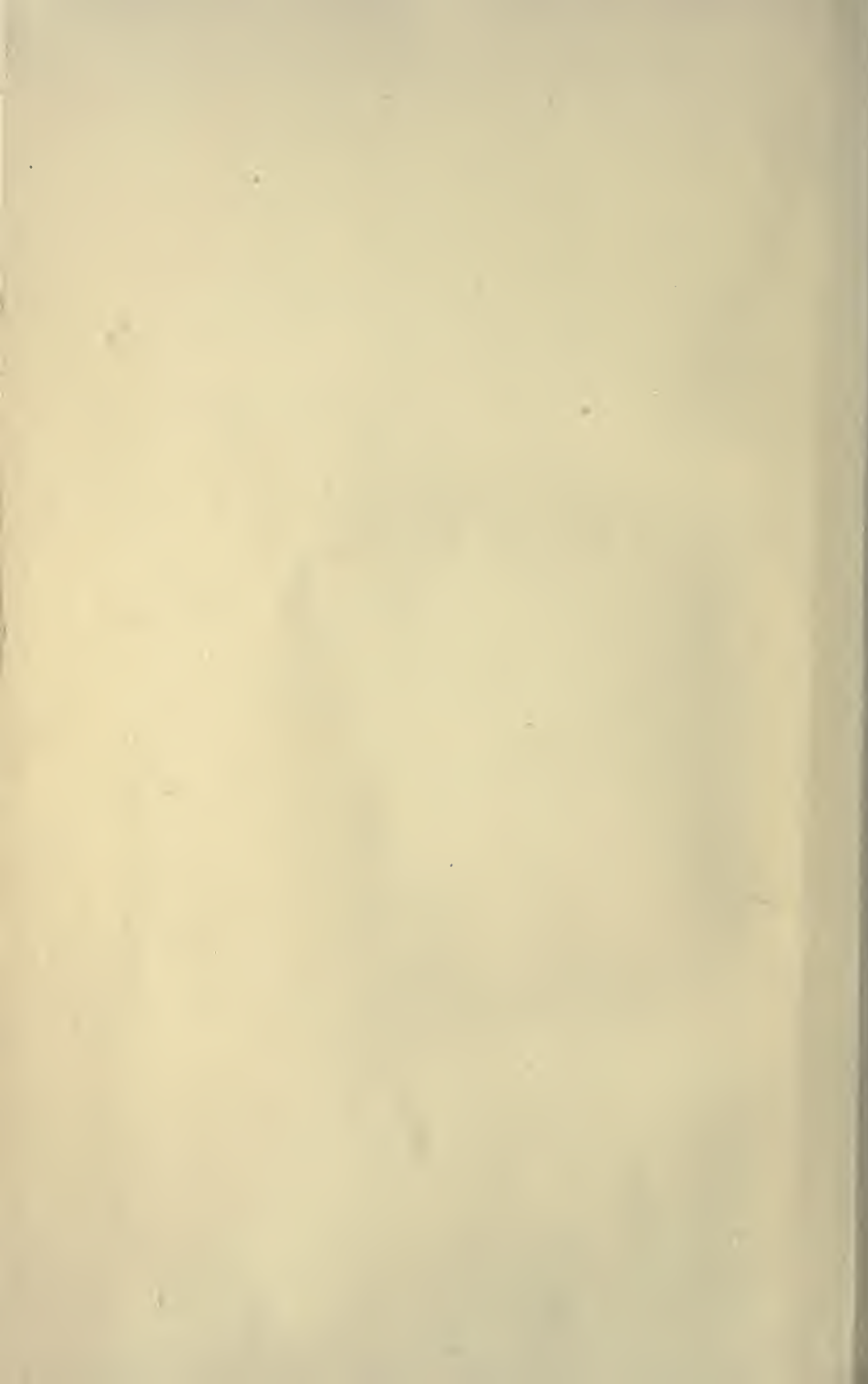
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