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THE  
WILTSHIRE  
Archæological and Natural History  
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY, A.D. 1853.

VOL. XXIX.

1896—97.



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EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



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### NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi.; and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, MR. DAVID OWEN, 31, Long Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

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### THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE OBTAINED OF MR. D. OWEN, 31, LONG STREET, DEVIZES.

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INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS. The alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archaeological Societies. Price 3d. each.

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1922

# THE WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

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DECEMBER, 1896.

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## Report of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society

For the Year July, 1895—July, 1896.

[*Read at the General Meeting, at Salisbury, July 14th, 1896.*]

“THE increase in the number of Members of the Society (which the Committee hoped would have progressed until there were at least four hundred upon the list) has not been maintained, for the loss of ten Members by resignation and eleven by death since the 1st July, 1895, whilst only nine new Members have been elected, has reduced the total to three hundred and eighty-two. Notices of some of those removed by death have appeared in the *Magazine*. It is hoped that every effort will be made by the Local Secretaries and other friends to keep up our numbers.

“A copy of the accounts for the year 1895 appears in the last *Magazine*. We regret to observe that the amount of subscriptions received within the twelve months is considerably less than in 1894. Prompt payment of subscriptions at the commencement of the year would be greatly appreciated. There is a falling off in the amount received from visitors to the Museum. Had it not been for the very handsome contribution to the Society's funds handed over by the Local Committee at Corsham, after last year's Meeting there, the receipts would have been much less satisfactory than the account shows them to be.

“The cost of additions made to the Library and Museum of the Society is again considerable, but the Committee consider it desirable to continue their efforts to make the Library as complete a collection of books relating to Wiltshire or written by Wiltshire authors as means will allow. Amongst the items purchased during the past year are a considerable number of drawings and prints, which will add much to the value and completeness of the Society’s collections. In this matter the Committee confidently appeal to the whole county, for whereas in respect of local antiquities the excellent Salisbury and South Wilts Museum naturally competes for their possession with the Society’s Museum at Devizes, in the formation of a library on the other hand, which shall by degrees become a place of reference for all Wiltshire books, pamphlets, drawings, and prints, our Society comes into competition with no other institution, and therefore looks to the south of the county equally with the north for help in the way of gifts of old or new books, original drawings, prints, or portraits, in any way whatever connected with Wiltshire. A catalogue of the collection of prints and drawings, now in the Society’s possession, is practically finished, and will be printed as soon as possible.

“The catalogue of the Stourhead Collection has proved a more considerable task than was anticipated. It has been thought desirable to illustrate it as fully as possible, and this has taken a good deal of time and attention. It will, it is hoped, prove to be one of the most important publications of the Society. The collection is recognised far beyond the limits of the county to be one of very great interest. Numbers 84 and 85 of the *Magazine* have been issued during the year.

“In these days of amateur photography, the Committee would call special attention to the report on Photographic Surveys bound up with No. 84. It contains many useful suggestions.

“Unfortunately no member of the Committee was able to attend the annual Congress of Archæological Societies at Burlington House, in 1895.

“Among architectural works which have been undertaken in the county during the year the great enterprise of securing the safety



of the Cathedral tower and spire is of course the most important. It is proposed by the Committee to hand over to the Repair Fund, as a donation from the Society, any surplus which the Local Committee may be able to place in their hands after the Meeting. Of other works the restoration of Imber Church has been carried out in an admirably conservative way. The Committee would especially draw attention to the way in which the colouring on the walls has been *preserved* without losing its interest, as is too often the case, by being "restored." The question of the proposed removal of the tower and nave of Leigh Church, in the north of the county, has been brought before the Committee by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. The Committee feel that it is a difficult question, that much may be said on both sides, and they therefore hesitate to express any opinion on the matter.

"There is an account in the last number of the *Magazine* of the interesting Meeting at Corsham last summer.

"This year we re-visit Salisbury after an interval of nine years, An admirable programme has been prepared by Mr. Doran Webb, to whom the Committee is greatly indebted for undertaking so much work as he has done and doing all in his power to ensure a very successful Meeting."

---

## The Skull of the Poet Crabbe.

By CLIFFORD W. HOLGATE, M.A.

**T**HE Poet Crabbe, though not a Wiltshireman by birth, has still strong claims upon the interest of Wiltshiremen, owing to the last eighteen years of his life having been spent in the county, as Rector of the Parish Church of St. James', Trowbridge.

I am surprised, therefore, that no mention has ever been made in the *Magazine* of the incident connected with his remains which I am

about to narrate. Indeed, the only reference I can find to the poet, at all, in the *Magazine*, relates to his collection of fossils, and other memorials of him which were exhibited in the temporary Museum, in the County Hall, Trowbridge, in August, 1872, at the nineteenth Meeting of the Society (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xiii., p. 315).

The Dean of Salisbury, the Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, however, chose Crabbe as the first subject for his pen in a series of articles on "Wiltshire Worthies," in the quarterly magazine known as *Warminster Work*, vol. iv., No. 1, pp. 1—5, for April, 1893, and he writes thus of the only poem of Crabbe's which can be reckoned as a Wiltshire work :—

"In the 'Tales of the Hall' there are passages of great beauty, that show how thoroughly and completely the poet had imbibed the true spirit of English scenery, and the true character of the working men of England."

The standard life of Crabbe is that by his son, the Rev. George Crabbe, prefixed to the collected edition of the poet's works in eight volumes, published in 1834, and afterwards issued complete, in one volume, by Murray, in 1847, and subsequently; and to that, those who wish to read the story of his strange and interesting career should turn. A handy little "Life" by T. E. Kebbel, in the "Great Writers" series, was published in 1888, and this has a bibliography by J. P. Anderson, of the British Museum.

Crabbe's connection with Wiltshire began in 1814, in which year, on March 18th, he was instituted by the then Bishop of Salisbury, John Fisher, D.D., to the Rectory of St. James, Trowbridge, on the presentation of John Henry, fifth Duke of Rutland—who was the poet's generous and unvarying patron—the benefice being vacant by the cession of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford. His induction to the benefice, which was then a peculiar of the Bishop's, did not take place until June 3rd, 1814, and he remained rector until his death on February 3rd, 1832, aged 77.

Crabbe's literary work—his last, after his coming to Trowbridge, consisted in his *Tales of the Hall*, written in the years 1817-18, and published in two vols. 8vo, in June, 1819. For this, and for

the remaining copyright of all his previous poems, Murray paid him the sum of £3000. A letter from Thomas Moore, the poet, to Murray, dated January 1st, 1834, is quoted in Crabbe's Life, giving an account of the transaction, which ended as follows:—

"When he received the bills for 3000*l.* we earnestly advised that he should, without delay, deposit them in some safe hands; but no—he must 'take them with him to Trowbridge, and show them to his son John. They would hardly believe in his good luck, at home, if they did not see the bills.' On his way down to Trowbridge, a friend at Salisbury, at whose house he rested (Mr. Everett, the banker), seeing that he carried these bills loosely in his waistcoat pocket, requested to be allowed to take charge of them for him, but with equal ill-success. 'There was no fear,' he said, 'of his losing them, and he must show them to his son John.'"

Sermons, perhaps, hardly count as literary work, though those which relate to events in the county will have to be reckoned with when the bibliography of Wilts is undertaken. Mention, however, may be made of a sermon on I. Cor., x., 6, "The Variation of Public Opinion and Feelings, considered as it respects Religion," preached before Bishop Fisher, and the Clergy of the Deanery of Potterne, on February 9th, 1817, at the Bishop's Visitation, and published by their desire.

Also, a volume of "Posthumous Sermons" of Crabbe's was published in 1850, edited by the then Rector of Trowbridge, the Rev. John David Hastings, which in all probability were all (twenty-one) preached in Trowbridge. From the preface to this collection it appears that the money for the restoration of the Church in 1847 being deficient, a suggestion was made that the publication of a collection of Crabbe's sermons would probably excite interest, and the profits of sale should be given to the Restoration Fund. The poet's son was appealed to, who said that his father's sermons were in a rough state, and were evidently never intended to be published. However, though he declined to edit them, he eventually consented to their being published. What profits accrued from the sale of them I am unable to state.

So much then, by the way, as to Crabbe's literary work in connection with the county.

After the poet's death his body was buried in a vault on the

north side of the chancel of St. James' Church, within the communion rails, and the parishioners of Trowbridge decided to erect a monument over his grave. Edward Hodges Baily, R.A., the famous sculptor, was chosen to execute this; it is of white marble, and it was placed in the Church in August, 1833. It represents the poet in the attitude of death, and bears the following inscription:—

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
**THE REV. G. CRABBE, LL.B.,**  
Who died on the 3rd of February, 1832, in the 78th year of his age  
And the 18th of his services as Rector of this parish.

---

Born in humble life he made himself what he was;  
Breaking through the obscurity of his birth by the force of his genius,  
Yet he never ceased to feel for the less fortunate;  
Entering, as his works can testify, into the sorrows and wants of the poorest of his parishioners,  
And so discharging the duties of a pastor and a magistrate as to endear himself to all around him.  
As a writer he cannot be better described than in the words of a great poet—his contemporary,  
"Tho' Nature's sternest painter, yet her best."

This monument was erected by some of his affectionate friends and parishioners.

It may be noted, in passing, that this inscription, both in wording and setting out, differs somewhat from that given in Crabbe's life, by his son, which may be found printed on page 91 of the collected edition of Crabbe's works, 1847, and which purports to be a copy of "the short and beautiful inscription judiciously expressed in his own native tongue," upon the monument.

I now come to relate the story of the abstraction of the poet's skull from his grave in 1847, and its restoration in 1876, which was the chief motive of this paper; and I am able to do so through the kindness of the family of the late Alexander Mackay, of the Grange, Trowbridge, who have lent me for this purpose a choicely-bound little book of cuttings, letters, etc., put together by Mr. Mackay in 1876, and entitled "Reminiscences of the Poet Crabbe." This little volume is but one example of Mr. Mackay's carefulness in dealing with, and finishing up, whatever piece of good work his hand found to do. In this case his care was expended in dealing with the reparation of an act of sacrilege connected with the

Parish Church, of which he was one of the churchwardens from 1873 to 1895.

To go back, then, first to the year 1847. The Rector of the parish then was the Rev. John David Hastings, whose tenure of the benefice extended from 1841 to 1869. I have ascertained that in 1846 the joists and flooring of the Church, and the vaults underneath, were found to be in a decayed and insecure state. A faculty, accordingly, was applied for to remove the then existing pews, replace the joists and flooring with new materials, repair extensively the vaults underneath, remove the western gallery, remove the organ from it to the south transept, and to remove the "incongruous Grecian altar piece" from before the east window. The re-seating proposed was to raise the accommodation from eight hundred and ninety-three sittings to nine hundred and ninety-six, of which three hundred and thirty-seven were to be free; £1200 was to be raised in the town by a rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound, and the remainder of the total estimated cost of the alterations—£6000—it was hoped would be raised by voluntary subscriptions in the town and county. A faculty for the proposed "re-pewing and making other alterations in and about the Parish Church of Trowbridge," was duly granted by the Consistorial Court of Salisbury on January 15th, 1847. In it no special mention was made of Crabbe's or of any other particular monuments or vaults, but there was the following general proviso:—"provided that all monuments, tablets, or tombstones, which it shall be found necessary to remove for the purposes aforesaid, shall respectively be replaced in a proper and suitable situation, as near as conveniently may be to their present position."

It was during the restoration and re-pewing of the Church in 1847—fifteen years after the poet's burial—that his remains were disturbed, and his skull taken away by a workman engaged in the work in the chancel.

The details of what actually happened with regard to the skull, given in the words of the gentleman into whose hands it eventually came, will be quoted directly.

The facts relating to its abstraction, as known generally, and as



to its restoration, from the most authentic source, as given in the *Trowbridge Chronicle*, are as follows:—In lowering the floor of the chancel at the restoration, the workmen came upon Crabbe's grave. The coffin was entirely decayed, and the then Rector and churchwardens ordered another one to be made for the remains. Whilst this was being made the skull was abstracted. Every possible search and enquiry was made for it, but it could not be found, and the remains were accordingly re-interred without it. For some years previously to 1876, it became known to a few, in whose hands the skull was. Early in 1876 this came to Mr. Mackay's knowledge, he being then (as already stated) one of the churchwardens of the Parish Church, and he, with the then Rector, the Rev. Horace Meyer, called upon this gentleman, representing to him that, as the floor of the chancel was then being laid with encaustic tiles, it would be an opportunity to re-inter the skull in the grave, or as near to it as possible. The gentleman most willingly acceded to this request, saying he had long wished to give up the skull. The fact of the skull having been recovered gradually became known, and a not entirely accurate paragraph about it appeared in the *Trowbridge and North Wilts Advertiser*, for Saturday, July 15th, 1876, and was copied into other papers. The *Daily Telegraph* of Wednesday, July 19th, 1876, in a leading article prompted by the news of the discovery, in which Crabbe—amongst other appreciative references—was spoken of as "one of the tersest and most vivid word-painters that ever wrote in the English tongue; he was as realistic with his pen as Hogarth had been with his pencil;" pointed out, with regard to the authenticity of the skull, that an unimpeachable pedigree would be required before the fragment could be accepted as genuine. This, no doubt, led to the publication of a more detailed account of the removal and restoration of the skull in the *Trowbridge Advertiser* for Saturday, July 22nd, 1876, from which the following is taken:—

"Strangers are inclined to question the correctness of the story of the lost skull, but as we have had it from the lips of the gentleman who has been the means of restoring it, we give it:—Thirty years ago, I was standing by the open vault of the Poet Crabbe, with the then Rector of Trowbridge, the late Rev. J. D. Hastings. The Church was then undergoing thorough alterations, and

the floor of the chancel was up, for the purpose of lowering it. The removal of the surface disclosed the vault of the Poet Crabbe, where he was buried fifteen years before. It was his wish to be buried in a plain coffin, hence the rapidity of decay . . . . The workmen tossed up a skull, and Mr. Hastings said, 'That is the skull of Poet Crabbe; this is where he was buried.' I was a student of phrenology then, and said, incidentally, 'I should like to take a cast of that skull.' Nothing more was said, and we left. That evening a dirt-begrimed labourer presented himself at the side door of my father's house and enquired for me, saying in a sepulchral voice, 'I've got it.' 'Got what?' I said. 'Old Pa'son Crabbe's skull! and we should like a drop o' beer on the job, please Sir.' 'I don't want it; I can't have it; put it back; don't let my father see you here with it; where is it?' I said. The man replied 'I put it in my tommy-bag when you was gone, as I heard you say you should like to take a cast, and now I can't put it back again, for the floor is all rammed down and cemented, and, the stones laid, and if you don't have it I shall destroy it, that's all,' and he was proceeding to tie up his 'tommy-bag,' and to depart to fulfil his threat. To save the skull from such a fate, brought about by the simple remark I had made at the graveside, I decided to take care of it, and carried it indoors, but my father would not have it there, so I tied it up in a silk pocket-handkerchief, and hid it in a dry place for seven years, when I removed it to my iron chest, and there it has been ever since. I offered it to the late Rector for re-interment, but there was no opportunity for raising the chancel floor. . . . I have shown it to his [*i.e.*, the poet's] son, before he went to Australia, and have since, at his request, forwarded him photographs of it in four different positions."

Early in April, 1876, after obtaining possession of the skull, Mr. Mackay had a handsome square polished oak box made for it, lined with white sarsnet and wadding, into which it was put, and on the cover of which was an engraved brass plate bearing the following inscription:—

"This box contains the skull of the Rev. George Crabbe, Poet, and for eighteen years Rector of this Parish. It was taken away at the Restoration of the Parish Church in 1847 from his grave in the Church, and was restored as nearly as practicable to the original spot, by the Rector and Churchwardens, in the year of our Lord 1876."

Finally, on Tuesday, July 18th, 1876, this box was buried as near as possible to Crabbe's vault, in the chancel of the Church, by the churchwardens, thus bringing to a conclusion the strange incidents with regard to the poet's skull.

The matter came to the knowledge of the poet's grandson, the Rev. George Crabbe, B.A., Rector of Merton, in Norfolk, and chaplain to Lord Walsingham, who wrote to Mr. Mackay, thanking

him warmly for the part he had played in the matter, and saying:—

“I think you have managed a rather disagreeable business most admirably, and I need not say how much Mr. Crabbe’s descendants feel indebted to you, as indeed must the whole town of Trowbridge, for the delicate and liberal way in which you have acted.”

*Notes and Queries* is such a wonderful garner of out-of-the-way information, that one might have expected to have found some account in it of the discovery in 1876. Yet, I believe, the only mention of it is contained in small type at the end of the issue for November 25th, 1876 (5th Series, vol. vi., p. 440), amongst the paragraphs headed “miscellaneous,” as follows:—

“**CRABBE’S SKULL.** A few weeks ago a Trowbridge paper stated that the skull of the Poet Crabbe, which was stolen during the restoration of the Church in 1847, has been restored to the rector. CH. EL., M.A.”

Rather a belated notice, but still, the note, when found, was made.

I first heard this story relating to Crabbe from Mr. Mackay, when staying with him at Holt Manor in 1887 for an ordination which was held in Trowbridge Parish Church on Sunday, March 6th, 1887. It impressed me at the time as very interesting and curious, but it was not until after I had seen the little volume of notes with regard to it, which he had preserved, and had found that there was no record at all of it in the *Magazine*, that I thought of writing this paper.

Mr. Mackay came to Trowbridge in 1861, and from 1873 until his death on September 30th, 1895, he served the office of churchwarden of the Parish Church. The part he took in this little incident in 1876 is but an illustration of his frequently-displayed thoughtful generosity to the Church, the town, the county, and the diocese of his adoption. As such an illustration I wish to link it with his name in the pages of this *Magazine*, reviving, as it did, the fame and the interest in one of the English poets whose association with the County of Wilts must always be prized.

## Notes on Recent Discoveries at Lacock Abbey.<sup>1</sup>

By C. H. TALBOT.

**T**HE Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society has, on several occasions, visited Lacock Abbey, so that the building, as a whole, must be pretty well known to many of the Members; but, during the past year (1894) considerable discoveries have been made, and works of the nature of restoration have been carried out, under the professional superintendence of Mr. Harold Brakspear, so that there is a good deal to be seen that will be new to them.

One of the ill-advised and destructive alterations of the last century was the removal of the east walls and windows of the sacristy, chapter-house, and day-room, by which those buildings were thrown open to the terrace, the doors of communication with the adjacent buildings being, at the same time, walled up. In the case of the chapter-house and sacristy, this alteration has now been reversed, and it is hoped that the day-room may soon be proceeded with in a similar manner.

The most striking discovery that we have made is that of the original west front of the chapter-house, of the thirteenth century. We have opened out the arch of entrance and the two unglazed side windows.<sup>2</sup> This Early English front was respected by the builders of the Perpendicular cloister, who retained it and carried their own work across it, in a very remarkable manner. It must be understood that the present vaulted cloister has replaced an earlier cloister,<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Read before the Society, at Corsham, August 1st, 1895.

<sup>2</sup> It was obvious, from the treatment of the vaulting, as I noticed in my first archæological paper, (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii., p. 224), that this, the typical arrangement, must once have existed, but we hardly expected to find it so well preserved.

<sup>3</sup> The four sides of this earlier cloister were probably complete, but the west walk of the later cloister, though intended, was never erected. In the west wall of the cloister court, at the back of the modern dining-room, I discovered and

which must have had a wooden lean-to roof, supported by corbels in the walls, and by stonework, probably in the form of an open arcade,<sup>1</sup> next the court. These early cloisters have, I believe, generally disappeared, in the British Islands, but remain occasionally on the Continent. The lines of the present cloister conflict, as might be expected, with the lines of the Early English work. Two bays, at the west end of the south walk of the cloister, are transitional from Decorated to Perpendicular. The rest is fully-developed Perpendicular, and probably of the time of Henry VI. Where this work crossed the front of the chapter-house, one of the piers supporting the vaulting is carried back, from the vaulting shaft, to meet the earlier work, the space between being filled with very good panelling. The next pier, not being so conveniently situated, is treated as a detached clustered column, of four shafts, and tied to the earlier work. The chapter-house is a fine Early English vaulted building, of three bays in length by two in width, except that, at the west end, the vaulting is divided into three bays, in order to admit of the central arch and side windows. The whole is supported by two pillars. The easternmost one is a clustered pier,

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partly unblocked, some years ago, a square-headed mediæval window, which may be of the fourteenth century. Immediately under it are the remains of a string-course, which must have been the weathering over the roof of the early cloister, and two stones in the wall below probably are the remains of corbels.

<sup>1</sup> I formed the opinion that the first cloister would probably have a continuous arcade with twin shafts, before I had any evidence on the subject. Having occasion later to lower the ground, which had accumulated, and repair the footing of the walls of the present cloister, I found some Purbeck marble fragments, bases, caps, and an abacus, which had belonged to twin shafts. These were mostly at the point which would be the north-west angle of the cloister, if it were complete, in the foundation of the present cloister. One double base-stone broke, in the attempt to remove it, and part was left in the wall. There is not much doubt that these are remains of the thirteenth century cloister. We also found a fragment which seems to show that it had a trefoiled arcade of freestone, which view is supported by the quite recent discovery, in the wall at the east end of the north walk, of a walled-up trefoil-headed recess. There were originally two, but one has been converted into a doorway opening into the day-room, probably in the fourteenth century. The fragments are now placed in the chapter-house. They lay for some time in the day-room, and some of the pieces of Purbeck marble have become disintegrated, apparently owing to damp rising from the ground and then frost acting on them.

supporting transverse arches, which carried the east wall of the dormitory. The base of this pillar remains, in a mutilated state, and under it is a portion of the original pavement, which shows evidence of settlement. The western pillar is octagonal,<sup>1</sup> and has lost its base, but was similar to one, in a corresponding position, in the sacristy, which remains perfect. An examination of the bottom of this pillar revealed the fact that two stones have been inserted under it, no doubt to counteract a settlement; at which time the floor was raised and such of the base mouldings as remained were removed. A stone coffin was found, *in situ*, immediately to the east of this pillar, at a higher level than the original floor, which shows this underpinning of the pillar and raising of the floor<sup>2</sup> to have been done at a late date, probably in the fifteenth century; at which time the base of the other pillar must have been mutilated and the floor carried over it. A stone coffin was found, at a low level, in the south-east bay, and another, in the cloister, exactly opposite the entrance to the chapter-house. All these had been disturbed before; but the two in the chapter-house, which were examined, contained human bones,<sup>3</sup> which were not disturbed further. There was nothing to show what persons had been buried there. All these coffins have been left in position. The responds and vaulting shafts, in the chapter-house, did not originally, as at present, descend to the floor, but terminated on a stone seat which

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<sup>1</sup> When the late Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., was here he pronounced these octagonal pillars of the chapter-house and sacristy to be insertions of the fourteenth century, and suggested that the original pillars had probably been of Purbeck marble, laid the wrong way of the bed, and had given way. I adopted his view, at the time, but have since reverted to the opinion that they are original, and are perhaps to be regarded as examples of transition from Early English to Decorated. It is noticeable that the detached shafts, in the recently-discovered west front of the chapter-house, are not of Purbeck marble, and there is no evidence that that material was used in the chapter-house and sacristy at all.

<sup>2</sup> The fifteenth century level of the floor appears to have been maintained in the sixteenth century.

<sup>3</sup> The bones in the coffin at the low level were in great disorder. That coffin was simply covered down again. The coffin at the high level, in which the bones were fairly in order, was filled with concrete, which was necessary for the new tile pavement. The coffin in the cloister was not examined.

ran round the building. In the south-west angle the outline of the original base of the shaft can easily be traced. The two-light side windows, flanking the entrance archway, are of rather peculiar design. Their central shafts have caps at a much higher level than the jambs, which cannot be considered a satisfactory design, but it offends the eye less as it becomes more familiar. Of the many mutilations that the work has suffered the earliest are due to the nuns themselves, for the sake of their own comfort. Cuts have been made in the bases of the window shafts, for the evident purpose of slipping in boards,<sup>1</sup> and there are holes in the shafts and jambs, where they were fixed with pins. These were, most likely, introduced in the fifteenth century, and it is not improbable that they may have been taken down in summer. Cuts have also been made in the jambs of the central arch, for the purpose of fixing doors, and the Early English cap of the north jamb of the arch has been cut into for the purpose of inserting a horizontal board which, on the south side, was let into a cut in the Perpendicular work. There is painting of the fifteenth century on the arch of the thirteenth century and on the adjoining Perpendicular work, and, as this was evidently stopped by the board above-mentioned it shows that the latter was inserted in the late Perpendicular period. This painting also occurs on the side windows.

After the dissolution of the abbey, Sir William Sharington, the purchaser, converted this chapter-house into a dwelling-room, inserting a doorway of Renaissance character under the central arch and closing the side windows, the whole being walled up flush internally, which accounts for a good deal of mutilation, but the earlier and later mediæval work still remaining, partly exposed to view, externally. Finally, Ivory Talbot, my ancestor, in the last century, after other changes,<sup>2</sup> walled the whole up flush, externally,

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<sup>1</sup> I am told that the same thing has been found in the chapter-house of Durham Cathedral.

<sup>2</sup> The opening of the doorway had been widened by cutting away some of the stonework of the jambs, which weakened the support of the head, but this may, perhaps, have been done before Ivory Talbot's time. Whilst the door still continued open he added a pseudo-Gothic face to it on the east side.

mutilating<sup>1</sup> the Renaissance doorway, which had been previously crippled; so that, when we discovered it, it was not practicable to retain it, *in situ*, and therefore I have had it taken down and the stones<sup>2</sup> placed in the sacristy. Fortunately, I have other almost identical doorways<sup>3</sup> *in situ*. In the centre of the north side of the chapter-house Sir William Sharington inserted a fireplace,<sup>4</sup> which appears to have been a fine one, but it has been so deliberately destroyed that its design cannot be recovered. It appears to have had a projecting hood, supported by caryatid figures, standing on pedestals. A head of a female caryatid figure was found amongst the loose rubbish of the floor, and other fragments of Renaissance work were discovered, but not enough to recover the design of the fireplace. It is evident that, when Sharington inserted this fireplace, he must have removed the original stone seat, in that part of the building, and it was probably then that the responds of the transverse arches were carried down to the floor, but the angle shafts<sup>5</sup> were carried down by Ivory Talbot in the last century.

The windows that were removed, at the latter date, from the chapter-house and sacristy, were of the sixteenth century

<sup>1</sup> The cornice was ruthlessly chopped away, and, where not so mutilated, was as fresh as if newly-worked.

<sup>2</sup> Many of these are mediæval worked stones re-used.

<sup>3</sup> Three in number, on the north side of the courtyard.

<sup>4</sup> A conjecture of mine (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii., p. 225), founded on the apparent omission of the string-course, that the seat of the abbess was in this position, falls to the ground, as the string-course proves to have been removed in the sixteenth century. I expected that we should find the remains of a sixteenth century fireplace, on account of masonry, at the back, projecting into the slype, and also the base of the chimney remaining above. The fireplace was contracted before it was destroyed.

<sup>5</sup> The base stones of these angle shafts were cut back to the size of the shafts, and other stones were added below, to continue the shafts down to the floor. That this was done by Ivory Talbot is shown by the fact that a plinth, with which he finished the walls at the bottom, is worked on these stones. This seems to show that some part of the stone seat remained to his time. On the other hand, the responds, continued down by Sharington, were cut, to receive Ivory Talbot's plinth. We could not retain the plinth, as it crossed the remains of the fireplace, but we left the angle shafts, thus lengthened down, to tell their own tale.



Renaissance<sup>1</sup> work, and, in the chapter-house, they were recessed, but, though we found fragments that must have belonged to them, they were utterly gone, so that there was no question of restoring them, and we introduced windows of Early English character. There was no evidence by which to recover the design of the original windows of the thirteenth century. In the case of the sacristy we simply had to unblock the original doorway<sup>2</sup> and replace the east wall<sup>3</sup> and supply windows. The further restoration of that building is, for the present, postponed.

At the south end of the east walk of the cloister we have unblocked a very elegant Early English doorway,<sup>4</sup> which led into the eastern part of the Church, which appears to have been the nuns' choir, and was probably divided by a screen, from the western part of the Church. Just to the west of this doorway there is a recess in the wall, which probably may mark the position of such screen.

The door had two valves and was barred on the inside, there being a deep socket, in the west jamb of the doorway, for the wooden bar to run back.

<sup>1</sup> They appear in Buck's view, 1732. That was in Ivory Talbot's time, but before his destructive alterations.

<sup>2</sup> There was apparently a vaulting shaft of the cloister in the way, but before we commenced operations it was detected as an insertion of Ivory Talbot's. The vaulting is finished with a drop, let into the Early English arch of the doorway, and he appears to have sawn off a pendant and added the shaft, which was therefore easily removed. The imitation, which was a very good one, was detected owing to the proportions of the cap not agreeing with those of the true vaulting shafts.

<sup>3</sup> There were some indications, in the sacristy, of the points of window arches, inserted probably in the fifteenth century.

<sup>4</sup> We had to restore the rear-arch. I expected that we should find a doorway, but not an Early English one (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii., p. 228, and vol. xvi., p. 354), on the evidence of Darley's drawing, which I, at first, attributed in error to Harrison. Darley misled me, however, by showing a four-centred arch, instead of the segmental rear-arch. The doorway was walled up by Sharington with the *debris* of the Abbey Church. Most of these fragments are now in the chapter-house. Among them are a springer and a capstone, apparently belonging to the Church vaulting. The latter is triple in plan. There are arch stones of the thirteenth century, retaining painting of the fourteenth century, and a number of fourteenth century fragments, some of great delicacy, which may have belonged to one or more monuments.

Close to this doorway, and at the east end of the south walk of the cloister, we found a large Early English doorway, which formed the entrance to the staircase<sup>1</sup> to the dormitory. It opens into a little groined vestibule, from which the stairs started. The greater part of the staircase was built up solid in the sixteenth century, but, as that filling has since been disturbed,<sup>2</sup> some of the steps may be seen, and one of the original steps under the doorway remains, worn down by the feet of the nuns. It would appear that, originally, there was no direct communication from the dormitory staircase to the Church. It was necessary to pass through the cloister, but, at a later date, probably in the fifteenth century, a passage was made through from the vestibule of the staircase to the Church. That alteration appears to have been the cause of a settlement, which has got worse of late years, and we have therefore built the passage up solid, for security. It had no architectural character, and was not of exceptional interest.

We have found a two-light window, which lit the staircase from the cloister, originally Early English and shafted internally, but, on account of its rising too high for the second cloister, converted into Perpendicular externally.

The great arch of the Early English lavatory, in the north walk of the cloister, I discovered, many years ago, being led to examine that part of the wall on account of the occurrence there of a corbel instead of a vaulting shaft. I then supposed that the builders of the Perpendicular cloister had entirely walled up the recessed lavatory, and substituted a projecting one. It was, however, suggested to me, lately, that such would not be the case, but that there would still be a recessed lavatory in the fifteenth century. A partial unblocking of the work last year (1894) confirmed that view. The lavatory was re-modelled in the fifteenth century, and

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<sup>1</sup> I anticipated (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii., p. 224) that the staircase would be found in that situation.

<sup>2</sup> Probably in 1828, when access was obtained by a square-headed doorway, of which a small portion is still visible, from the site of the Abbey Church. The doorway has a rebate on that side, but there was a door on the other side with a bar to it, and the socket for receiving the bar was sheathed with wood.

some very good Perpendicular work has come to light, bearing the arms of the Hungerford family, and also, on shields, the sickle badge of the same family; so that it is evident that one of the Hungerfords was a benefactor. Very probably it may have been Walter, Lord Hungerford, who was lord of the hundred of Chippenham and of the manors of Sheldon, Lowden, and Rowden.

It is noticeable that, in the vaulting of the south walk of the cloister, occurs the shield of Heytesbury, flanked by sickles, which may have reference to the same Walter, Lord Hungerford. Above this Perpendicular stonework of the lavatory, the back of the larger arched recess is filled with a very interesting fresco painting, representing the abbess, in her robes and carrying her crozier, kneeling to a saint who is a bishop, probably St. Augustine,<sup>1</sup> who is holding up one hand in benediction. The whole scene is represented as passing in a garden. In the smaller recess is another fresco, in a very shaky state, which apparently represents a female saint, the only part that is well preserved being the head of a crozier. There will be much difficulty, I am afraid, in keeping up this second fresco when the unblocking is carried further. A number of fragments that we found seem to show that the front of the lower part of the lavatory was ornamented with narrow Perpendicular panelling, but it is not easy to make out the whole design. The whole was walled up in the sixteenth century.

It has been assumed, too hastily, by various writers, that the letter E, in the vaulting of the south walk of the cloister, refers to the foundress and first abbess, Ela Longespee. It more probably refers to the abbess, Elen de Montefort. We found the letters E and M, the initials of that abbess, in the spandrels of a fireplace of the fifteenth century, inserted in an Early English wall, under the present hall, which fireplace had been walled up. I may here mention that another abbess, of the de Montefort family, is to be added to the

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<sup>1</sup> The nuns were Augustinian canonesses. There was a figure of St. Augustine in glass, in a similar attitude of benediction, in the abbey, in 1684, which Dingley has sketched. He notices "some obliterated paintings and inscriptions" on the walls of the cloister, of which there is not much chance of finding any traces now, as they will have been destroyed, by re-plastering, in the last century.

list which I have already published, viz., Matilda de Montefort, who is shown, by documentary evidence, to have been abbess in 1351.

Another matter of interest, though not strictly archaeological, has been brought to my notice quite lately, which it may be well to mention now. I had long desired to ascertain who was the designer of the hall, built about 1756, which is a very remarkable attempt at a Gothic revival. My attention was called to an article<sup>1</sup> by the Rev. George Miller, in the *Banbury Guardian* for June 20th of the present year (1895), in which, speaking of Kington Church, Warwickshire, he says that transepts appear to have been added to that Church in 1775, and that they were designed by Mr. Sanderson Miller, of Radway, in that county, who also designed the hall at Lacock, in Wiltshire, and "made other improvements to that house." I have not seen the documentary evidence for the statement, but it is supported by the fact that the arms of Miller<sup>2</sup> of Radway appear, in a conspicuous position, in the hall.

<sup>1</sup> "Rambles on the Edge Hills and in the Vale of the Red Horse, chap. viii."

<sup>2</sup> I long ago noticed that the arms (azure four mascles in cross or) were identical with those of Miller, of Radway, but, knowing of no possible connection between Lacock and that family, I could not suppose that they were intended for their arms. They face the arms of Longespee, and the explanation appears to be that Ela Longespee founded the abbey and Mr. Miller designed the hall. Mr. George Miller, however, makes a mistake in stating that the Rev. William Talbot, Vicar of Kington, was brother to Mr. Talbot, of Lacock. He appears to have been eldest son of Sharrington Talbot, third surviving son of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham (Collins's *Peerage*, fourth edition, vol. vi., p. 197), which would make him third cousin to Ivory Talbot.

# The Parish Church of S. Michael, Mere.<sup>1</sup>

By C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

**T**HE Church as it now stands consists of clerestoried nave with north and south aisles of five bays, north and south porches—each with a room over, clerestoried chancel with north and south chapels, and western tower. There is, fortunately, much documentary evidence of its history.

The earliest known record of this Church is in the Register of Bishop Osmund, dated 1091, and from it we learn that the bishop, having received from William the Conqueror a grant of the revenues of the Church at Mere,<sup>2</sup> applied half of the same to the building of the Cathedral of Old Sarum,<sup>3</sup> of which he was the founder.

A further entry, dated 1190, refers to the Church as dedicated to S. Michael,<sup>4</sup> and this is confirmed by a reference in the library of Salisbury Cathedral, bearing date 1115,<sup>5</sup> and by the Dean Wanda's inventory in 1220.

After Bishop Osmund's gift of half the revenues this Church became a peculiar of the Deans of Salisbury, who held the rectorial tithes until they were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Dean's visitation was made annually. William de Wanda was the first Dean of Bishop Poore's new Cathedral at New Sarum, and at his first visitation of Mere, made on the vigil of S. Michael,

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<sup>1</sup> I desire to preface this paper by acknowledging my indebtedness to Mr. T. H. Baker, of Mere Down, for very valuable information which only his intimate acquaintance with all that concerns Mere—and particularly his knowledge of the old churchwardens' book, could supply; and to Mr. A. R. Malden, of Salisbury, for verbatim extracts from original documents in the Dean's Registry.

<sup>2</sup> Charters confirming this grant were given by Henry I. and Henry II.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix A.

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix B.

<sup>5</sup> Ref. in library, Salisbury Cath., 358, 201.



MERE CHURCH, SOUTH-EAST. SHOWING BETTESTHORNE CHAPEL.



MERE CHURCH. ROOD SCREEN, AND GALLERY ACROSS NORTH AISLE, GIVING ACCESS TO IT.



1220, he caused to be made an inventory of the belongings of the Church at Mere.<sup>1</sup>

The inventory, after describing the Church and three chapels in the parish, proceeds to give very valuable information of Mere Church. It states that:—<sup>2</sup>

“the Church is consecrated, the chancel uncovered; the cemetery now first closed against beasts. There is a tower with four bells.”

This shows that there was a very complete Church, having three altars, a tower, and bells, at this early period, and that the chancel was, from some reason, without a roof. The date—1220—would exactly correspond with the characteristics of the earliest part of the chancel. On the south side, eastward of the chapel, can be seen the corbel-table which came under the eaves of the chancel of this time, and there can be no doubt that the lower part of the east wall of the chancel, including the string under the east window, the three buttresses on east and south, and the north wall, are also parts of the building which Dean Wanda found in process of construction, the roof not yet being on, in 1220. But it was the usual order in the erection of a new Church to build the chancel first, and it is hardly probable that there would have been a nave with three altars, tower, and bells, without a chancel: moreover, in the east wall of the chancel can be seen stones bearing distinct traces of fire; these are used indiscriminately, and were not burnt *in situ*. The chancel was, therefore, built with the materials of a building which had probably been destroyed by fire.

Until the discoveries made during some works of repair inside the Church in 1895 there was no idea of there being earlier work than the parts referred to above, and certainly the present tower had all the appearance of having been built *from the ground* in the fifteenth century, but on removing the modern plaster at the west end of the nave we found that the present archway opening into

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<sup>1</sup> By the kind assistance of Mr. A. R. Malden I am enabled to give a literal extract from the original document in the Dean's register at Salisbury, which proves that those formerly published are inaccurate in some particulars. (See Appendix C.)

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix H.



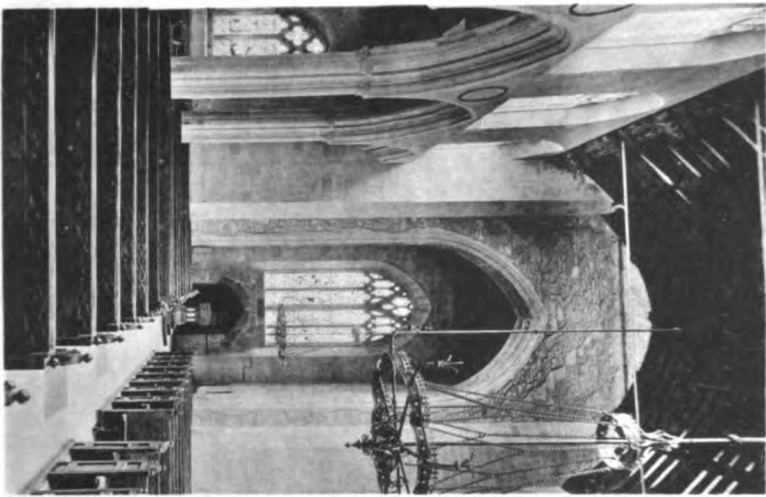
the tower had been *inserted in an older rubble wall*; that this wall was carried *above* the roof of the coeval nave (and therefore presumably that of a former tower); that the tailing stones of the drip-course (the projection being cut off) which came over the nave roof of the then existing nave remain; and that the fifteenth century tower arch at its apex cut into an earlier opening coeval with the wall. It is obvious that the tower was built before this archway was inserted—it is inconceivable otherwise that the narrow piece of the early wall (the distance between the buttress and arch-stone, both of later work, being in one place only 8in.) would have been left.

It will be observed that the rubble wall stops at the apex of the weather tabling horizontally, for the full width, and the Perpendicular work is started with a course of wrought stone about 12in. deep, the face of the wall over setting back 5in. and the top of this course weathered off. The builders of the present tower and nave probably at first intended to retain a smaller arch of the early tower, but afterwards resolved to put a new one in better proportion with their own work. It was a bold thing to raise so lofty a structure on one wall of old work of this kind whilst building the other three anew from the ground, and they probably relied on their massive angle buttresses for support.

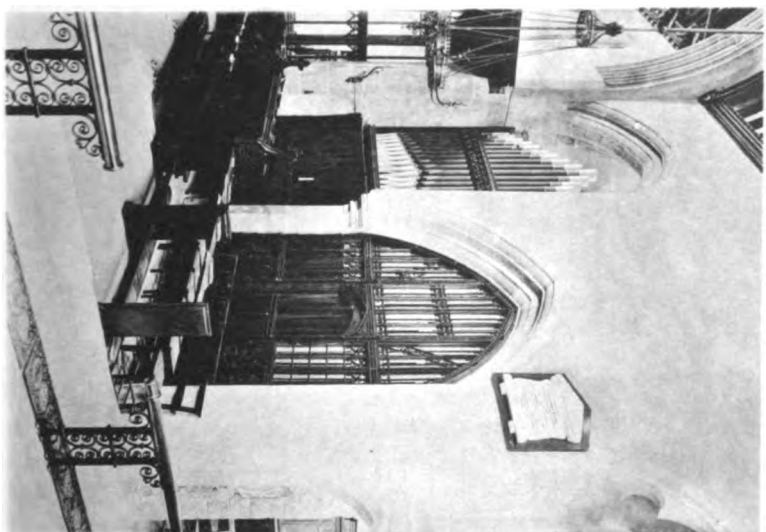
A further discovery, which is of value as a clue to the period at which this early work was built, is that of the charred end of one of the wall plates of the nave roof, which has now been carefully protected by glass. This indicates a nave of very early proportions—it was 13ft. 11in. wide between the wall plates, 25ft. 3in. to the top of the walls (or nearly twice its width in height), and 37ft. 2in. to the apex of the roof. Here, then, we have, surely, the remains of a *Saxon Church*!

The rude arched opening, about 3ft. wide, into which the later arch cuts, is built of rubble masonry, and doubtless gave access to the space between the ceiling and roof of the nave.

It is a matter of doubt at what period this early Church was burnt: the whole of it could not have been destroyed at the time of Dean Wanda's visitation (otherwise where were the three altars?)



MENE CHURCH. SHOWING EARLY WORK AT WEST END OF NAVE.



MENE CHURCH. RAISED ORGAN ARCH BETWEEN CHANCEL AND NORTH CHAPEL.



and yet the calcined stones used in the chancel seem to show that some part of it must have been burnt anterior to this. The most probable solution seems to be that the fire occurred early in the thirteenth century; that the chancel was so much damaged by the fire as to necessitate re-building; that only the roof of the nave was destroyed, and that it had been renewed before the date of the visitation. These discoveries, in any case, clearly show that in 1220 the Church was of its full present length, and (as we shall presently see) with nave and aisles of nearly equal width to the present ones.

The remains of the thirteenth century work inside the chancel are the westernmost piscina, with its shelf, in the south wall, and in the north wall the doorway and the curious arched recess formed in rubble masonry on the sanctuary floor-level. This is 3ft. 5in. wide, 1ft. 10in. high to the springing, 3ft. 9in. to the apex and 1ft. 1in. deep; the arch is of radiating rubble stones, and of slightly pointed form. The recess is too small for a founder's tomb, and from the fact that in 1556 an item in the churchwardens' book alludes to a payment for "*makyng*e* iiij*e*r pynnes for the Sepulchre*," it was doubtless the Easter sepulchre. The doorway evidently opened into some building, probably a sacristy or a small chapel, on the north side of the chancel, as the rebate is on the outside. This door was close to the west wall of the adjunct, and the west jamb is not (like the east) of wrought stone, but rough masonry, and indicates where it was cut away when the wall was removed. There is a coeval piscina on the outside, eastward of the doorway, which was for use in the sacristy. The use for this doorway ceased, and the sacristy or chapel was removed, before the end of the thirteenth century, when a two-light Geometrical window was inserted over it, the sill of which formed a square head to the opening, too low for use as a doorway. The present sill is not the original one, for it has no glass groove (which exists in the jamb and tracery, showing that the window was glazed and therefore opened to the outside clear of any building), and it was fixed on a higher level when the doorway again came into use—probably in quite recent times. It could not have been used for the present

chapel, otherwise a door would hardly have been made in the screen.

Soon after the insertion of the window (in 1325) the north chapel was founded and dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin by Johannes de Mere, steward of the manor under King Edward II.<sup>1</sup> The work of this period can be distinguished, as a rule, by the use of a large proportion of the green stone from the Wolverton quarry, on the manor held with the chapel, which is to some extent intermixed with Chilmark. This work consists of the arcade of two bays between the chapel and chancel, and the lower part of the jambs of the chancel arch with the rood-loft staircase in the south jamb, which was entered from under the north arch, and was afterwards superseded; the exit door can be seen on the west face.

The chapel at this time probably only extended eastward as far as the window over the door (which, it must be remembered, looked into the open at this time), and in width as far as the north wall of the then existing nave aisle, some 2ft. 9in. less than the present width, whilst it was probably much lower than the existing chapel. Both arches of the arcade were at this time on a level, and the raising of the western one is a later work; these two arches are of two orders of the quarter-round moulding, the outer order dying out on to a plain chamfer on the jambs and on to the stilted part above the cap of the central pier: this pier is an octagonal one. The stop on the east respond is on the chapel side 1ft. 1in. higher than the base of the central pier, and than the stop on the chancel side; this seems to indicate a raising of the level for the sacrarium floor of the chapel of this date. There is no evidence of a contemporary arch into the north aisle.

The pieces of oak tracery now made up into a screen for the arch opening into the north aisle are of this period, and may well have formed part of the rood screen which undoubtedly existed before the present one.

The erection of this chapel seems to have aroused a spirit of emulation, for the arcade of two bays on the south side of the

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendices *D.* and *E.*

chancel and the one between the south chapel and aisle are of practically the same date, but in Chilmark stone. The detail of the mouldings is the same. The west arch probably spanned the entire width of the aisle, as on the north side (there is the same peculiarity of the *east side only* of the outer jamb of the arch having wrought stonework), but the central pier of the arcade has no cap to stop the outer order of the arch, the moulding of which is returned horizontally in an unusual manner; this pier also has stops to its diagonal chamfered faces and a moulded base beneath which has been cut away later for the erection of the screens, and—later still—for pews. These arches imply the existence of a chapel here before the present building, and this is corroborated by the chantry dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin having been founded by Sir John Bettesthorne (who died 1398) *in the Chapel of S. Mary*.<sup>1</sup>

The present south chapel was no doubt built by Bettesthorne very little later than 1350, and it may be set down as a very early example of the dawn of Perpendicular feeling, which is specially marked in the east window tracery, where the attempt can hardly be considered successful. This window is a pointed one of four lights, and has two of the mullions carried through to the arch, the central one branching out to meet the sides of it in a very clumsy way.

There are diagonal buttresses at the south-east and south-west angles, the latter showing that the chapel projected beyond the south aisle of the nave, against which it was built. In the middle of the south side is a stair-turret projecting outside as a semi-octagon, giving access to the roof, and eastward of this is a three-light pointed window, with typical “flowing” tracery, whilst westward of the turret is a five-light window with square head. It will thus be seen that there is great diversity in the design of the windows of this chapel, but they are all of one period and they have several points in common, *e.g.*, the cusps of the tracery are all chisel-pointed; the outside labels are of a pure Decorated type, and are worked out

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<sup>1</sup> Kite's *Wilts Brasses*, p. 23.

of the solid with the voussoirs of the arches in the pointed windows, and on the square head in the other (the carvings at the sides and apex outside the east window are a peculiar feature); and all have inside arches with mouldings dying out on to the jambs. The label terminals of each of the two south windows are carved to represent a male and female (those to the five-light window might be intended for Sir John and Lady Bettesthorpe, and there is a striking resemblance in the features to those on his brass). In the tracery of this window the original glass remains almost intact. There are figures of S. Nicholas, S. Martin, S. Christopher, and an Archbishop, probably S. Thomas of Canterbury. This glass is of the rich brown colouring so noticeable in the almost contemporary window in the Lady Chapel at Edington; the free oak-leaf foliage in the two middle pieces is unusual. The old glass with coats of arms which Aubrey notes in the east and south windows is not mentioned by Hoare, and had probably disappeared before his time, although a beautiful piece of glass, the lead-work of which is a work of art in itself, representing the arms of Bettesthorpe quartering Berkeley, impaling Fitzhugh, said to have been removed from the chapel (with another coat now lost) in 1865, was found by Mr. Troyte Chafyn-Grove in Zeals House and put in the south window of the sanctuary in 1893.

All the wrought stone-work of the chapel is Chilmark.

There are some remains of fourteenth century paving tiles preserved near the steps, which are doubtless those mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare.<sup>1</sup>

Behind the door in the staircase a large arched aumbry is formed in the wall with rebate for shutter, and there is in the south wall of the sanctuary a large piscina with moulded shelf, moulded jambs, and arch with early-looking stop, the label cut away. The original oak door exists at the foot of the turret stairs, and it has good scroll hinges, probably those mentioned in the footnote to Jackson's Aubrey.

In the floor of the chapel, in front of the altar, is the fine brass of the founder, John Bettesthorpe, lord of Chadenwyche, who died

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<sup>1</sup> *Hundred of Mere*, p. 12.

in 1398; the inscription is remarkable as giving the Dominical letter for the year (E).<sup>1</sup> The manor of Chadenwyche (now pronounced Charnage), together with much other property in Wilts and elsewhere, went to his only daughter Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Berkeley, Kt., and the chantry was then known as "Berkeley's Chantry."<sup>2</sup>

In the floor of the sanctuary of the chapel are the remains of another brass, supposed to be that of Sir John Berkeley, who died 1426-7.<sup>3</sup> This is described by Aubrey<sup>4</sup> as that "of a Chevalier with a Greyhound at his feet; his wife's effigies is lost, as also the escutcheons and inscription:" the brass was then more complete, but it appears to have become reduced to its present condition by Hoare's time.

Under the eastern arch is a Purbeck marble altar-tomb with the sides enriched by elaborate tracery with shields. There was a brass on one of the shields (that on the west side) but this, together with the inscription, was lost before Aubrey's visit. The tomb is coeval with the screens, and it may well have marked the burying-place of the first Lord Stourton (referred to later), who died in 1463, and who doubtless assisted in the great work of re-modelling the Church which was then drawing to a close.

This seems to be a suitable place at which to mention the considerable slope of the floor of the chapel from north to south, in the direction of the natural fall of the site: this has been jealously preserved in the recent works of restoration, as a striking instance of the practice which I believe was very general in mediæval times. The floor of the entire Church seems to have followed the same lines, for it has been levelled up at the south porch to the extent of 15in., as indicated by the benches in the porch and the stops of the door jambs; and the bases of the south arcade of the nave are 5½in. lower than those on the north.

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<sup>1</sup> Kite's *Wilts Brasses*, p. 23.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix F.

<sup>3</sup> Kite, p. 31.

<sup>4</sup> Jackson's *Aubrey*, p. 387.



This chapel has been very unfortunate in the matter of its roof, for the present is at least the fourth which has been put on. There was certainly one of Bettesthorpe's work (not to go back farther), which was of the pitch of the existing roof; then, towards the end of the sixteenth century a roof of lower pitch was substituted, the gable being reduced to the level of the side parapet, which was continued round. Aubrey refers to this roof as having some "good carved worke," and it existed in Hoare's time, as the engraving of the exterior of the Church shows,<sup>1</sup> and the two stone corbels (of the basest type of grotesque) and oak wall pieces which formed part of it still remain. The third roof was a very mean and weak one, of flat pitch and slated, put on some sixty years ago. The present roof was put on in 1892, from money left for the purpose by Miss Julia E. Chafyn-Grove, who had previously (in 1883) restored the altar to the chapel and opened it for daily service.<sup>2</sup>

Very soon after the erection of this chapel an enlargement of the body of the Church seems to have been necessary, and the projection of the south chapel naturally suggested the widening of the south aisle to the extent of 5ft. 7in., to bring it in line with the chapel. The south porch, with its priests' chamber over, and staircase for access to the same and on to the roof, was erected at the same time—not later than 1370. It will be seen that the plinth of the chapel is continued in the aisle, although the windows and parapets differ.

In the aisle are four (three in the south wall and one in the west) three-light pointed windows with tracery of reticulated type and chisel-pointed cusps, the outside labels here and in the outer south doorway, as in the chapel, being worked on the arch-stones.

The mullions and tracery are plainly splayed—not moulded—as

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<sup>1</sup> *Hundred of Mere*, p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> "The lands belonging to this chantry were obtained at the Dissolution by the Protector Somerset for his Secretary, Sir John Thynne, by whom they were sold to Thomas Chafyn, of Zeals, and by his representatives, the Groves, of Zeals, the chapel is now used for burial." (Foot-note to Jackson's *Aubrey*, p. 387.) Hoare (*Hund. of Mere*, p. 12,) gives the date of sale as 11th November, 1563.

also are the inner arches, the splay dying on to the jambs; the outer jambs and arch have the quarter-round mould in addition.

The inner doorway of the porch has two orders of mouldings on arch and jambs, without label, and typical stops—which are, however, almost hidden by the raising of the floor. The outer doorway has somewhat similar mouldings and stops, but the greater part of the porch has been re-built (as mentioned later), the window to the priests' chamber over disappearing in the process, leaving only the quatrefoil opening (which has never been glazed), which gave a view into the aisle. Parts of the arch of a two-light window now form the head of the upper doorway.


The work to this aisle is of Douling stone.

The present roof was put on at the restoration of 1856. The old oak benches on stone bases are preserved.

The next step in the development of the building was taken on the north side. In 1393 Richard II. made a grant of land for the further endowment of the north chapel, shortly before which time (*circa* 1380) the north and east walls were re-built, making it practically equal in width to the south chapel, and of the full length of the chancel—it thus projected beyond the north aisle as the Bettesthorne Chapel formerly did on the south, and had similar diagonal buttresses at the outer (north-west and north-east) angles: it was, however, carried above the contemporary chancel, and had a span roof, in lieu of the (probable) lean-to form of the previous small chapel. Here, as in the south chapel, the transition to the Perpendicular is much more marked in the east window than in the side ones. This window is a five-light pointed one, and if judged by its tracery might be taken to be later, but the mouldings—the wave-mould, splay, and cavetto on the outside arch and jambs and the two latter inside and on the mullions and tracery—show it to be of the period now under review. It has the same outside label returning square into the wall, as on the side windows, and inside arch with wave mould dying on to the jambs. The chapel is divided into three bays in length, the divisions being marked by buttresses on the outside; and a splayed plinth is carried round the diagonal buttress and along the east side (it is also continued later along the

north aisle). It is worthy of note that whilst the north wall of the chapel is of squared ashlar, the east wall is faced with rubble, as though to harmonise with the Early English rubble of the east wall of the chancel, against which it was built. Each bay has a four-light square-headed window with cavetto moulding on all members and a segmental inner arch which is moulded like that of the east window; the tracery is of reticulated design, with cinquefoil cusping—the cusps having a slight tendency to the square form of the later period. Three eyes of the tracery of one window contain old glass, viz., in a quatrefoil five roses and an eight-pointed star, in a trefoil three estoils and a floriated centre with a border of guilloche pattern, and in another trefoil three leopard's heads and a centre composed of a quatrefoil with five roses.

The arch between the chapel and north aisle was inserted at this time, and spanned the whole width of the aisle, the outer face of the wall of which can be seen on the inside 8in. from the north-east angle of the present aisle. The north jamb has the moulding carried down and stopped on the east face, but not on the west, where there is no jamb of worked stone. This is conclusive as to the insertion of this arch before the widening of the north aisle. The drip-course built over the then lean-to roof of the aisle when the west wall of the chapel was erected is also clearly distinguishable.

The contemporary roof remains, and is a waggon-head vault divided into twenty panels by oak ribs plastered between: it retains some of the original carved bosses at the intersections, but the wall-plate has been re-modelled and some Jacobean scroll brackets added at the springing of the ribs, also a good shield bearing the date 1604 with a , and opposite to it a poor copy with the date 1791, in which year the chapel was ceiled and white-washed, Robert Still paying one fourth of the expense. A hatchment of the Still family impaling Skrine, of Warleigh, Co. Somerset, is preserved in this chapel.

The only piscina in the chapel is that previously noted near the doorway into the chancel, which I assume to have been in use in the sacristy.

Sir William Stourton, who (like Johannes de Mere) was (in

1402) Steward of the Principality of Wales, and therefore of the manor of Mere, and who died in 1403, directed that his body should be buried in the chantry chapel of the Virgin Mary in the Church of Mere, but this was not carried out as he was buried in the priory of Witham, Co. Somerset.<sup>1</sup> John, his son, who was made first Lord Stourton in 1448, and who died 1463, was probably buried under the altar-tomb above referred to. This John was probably the most distinguished of the Stourton family, and served his monarchs Henry V. and VI. in their foreign wars with great ability, for which services he was created a baron. Leland says he built the ancient castle at Stourton "*ex spoliis Gallorum*," and it was no doubt from the same source that he greatly contributed to the general reconstruction of the Church of Mere, *circa* 1450-60. He married Margery, daughter of Sir John Wadham, of Merefield, Co. Somerset, Kt., whose arms appear on one of the shields on the bridge across the north aisle.

The second Lord (William) died 1479 and was, like his son John, the third Lord, buried in this Church.<sup>2</sup> The second Lord married a "daughter of Sir John Chidiok, of Chidiok, Co. Dorset," and "by this the family of Stourton acquired the manor of Stourton Caundle, Co. Dorset, which was afterwards sold to Henry Hoare, of Stourton, Esq., in whose family it now remains."<sup>3</sup>

The third lord married a granddaughter of Sir John Berkeley, who married the daughter of Sir John Bettesthorpe, builder of the south chapel, and died in 1484.

The widening and raising of this chapel appears to have had a similar effect on the parishioners to the similar work in the south chapel, for the north aisle was immediately afterwards re-built—indeed it is doubtful whether the chapel was roofed in before the aisle was begun—the width of the chapel being in each case the limit for the width of the aisle, whilst on the north the roof of the aisle was a continuation of that of the chapel. As stated on p. 25,

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<sup>1</sup> Hoare's *Hundred of Mere*, p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 48.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 44.

the inside wall of the previous aisle was in a line with the face of the north jamb of the arch communicating with the chapel, and the rough facing between this and the present wall indicates the point from which the wall was removed, whilst the drip-course over the arch marks the line of its roof.

The work of the aisle very closely resembles that of the north chapel, and the same plinth-course is continued through both, but there is sufficient difference to indicate some progress in the change of taste which was so rapid at this period: thus, although the two north windows of the aisle correspond with those of the chapel in form, in number of lights, and in the reticulation of the tracery, it will be seen that the arches to the lights are of ogee form, instead of two-centred, and have trefoil cusping; the inner arch has a cavetto instead of the wave-mould, and the labels of all three windows in this aisle have circular terminals instead of the square returns into the wall. The west window of the aisle is peculiar—it is of three lights with square heads on the outside, but the pierced part assumes a pointed form, so that on the inside it has the appearance of a pointed arched window, and the inside arch is also pointed, the spandrels between the arch and the square head on the outside being filled with blind tracery: the label is worked on the solid with the head and jambs, as in the south aisle. The roof of the aisle was, doubtless, like that of the chapel (although with a somewhat later-looking cornice), but, as in the nave, the ribs have been cut away and the whole plastered.

The north porch, with its staircase and room over, was apparently built with the north aisle. It is much richer than the one on the south and was always—as now—the principal entrance to the Church. It has diagonal buttresses carried up and terminating in crocketed pinnacles above the parapet. The outer doorway is a good one, with two orders of wave mould with a hollow between, and a bold label over, having terminals carved to represent animals. Over it is a niche having flanking pinnacles and groined canopy, which is occupied by a figure representing S. Michael slaying the dragon. Sir R. C. Hoare assumes this figure to be older than the surrounding work, but this is probably due to its weather-worn

appearance from the softness of the stone; there seems to be no reason to think that it was not made for the niche in which it stands. The canopy of the niche cuts the cornice and parapet of the porch, which latter is carried up with a curve on each side of the centre and terminates in a modern cross. There appears to have been an alteration in this part which has caused some confusion—the parapet is continued round the stair-turret, but there is none to the north aisle. The outside work of the porch is of green Wolverton stone; inside, the doorway and vaulting are constructed with Chilmark and Doultling stone mixed. The inner doorway has two orders of mouldings with a four-centred arch (the earliest instance of this form in the Church), and over it is a niche with square head, occupied by a figure which has a history so remarkable that it is worth relating:—In the piece of ground to the east of the churchyard, now forming a playground for the National Schools, the site of the old Church-house, and in later years a farm-yard, was a pond, afterwards filled up with earth. In digging a trench for the foundations of the coal-shed at the south-west corner of the ground this headless figure was brought to light and restored by the Vicar to its present position, which it exactly fits. The figure had probably been thrown into the pond either when the images in the Church were destroyed in 1563, or when the town was visited by Cromwell's troopers in 1645, when the renowned glass of the Church, remarked upon by Aubrey, was broken up and the Vicar—Dr. Chafyn—so brutally ill-used as to cause his death shortly after. The figure appears to hold a model of a Church in the left hand, which would indicate a founder.

The porch has a lierne vaulted ceiling, with good foliated carving in the bosses; there are two stone benches with plinths and seats. The room over has a window on the west and a smaller one on the east; the original oak door remains at the foot of the stairs, as also that of the inner doorway of the porch, with its traceried head and plain strap hinges. There is no peep into the Church, as on the south side. This room is referred to in the churchwarden's accounts as the "Treasurye Lofte over the Northe Porche" in the year 1636, when the following inventory of its contents is given:—

"Three Great Pypes of the Organes.

"One Barrell of Gunpowder weyinge ij<sup>o</sup> weighte.

"More of Gunpowder of severall pounds made up in paper xiiij<sup>l</sup>.

"More in that loftes Twoo olde Greate Chests.

"More of Soader in one of those Coffers w<sup>ch</sup> was the Remeynder of the Soader bought this yere ix<sup>l</sup> and xix yards of matche."

This room is now fitted up as a museum, and an inventory of its contents is given at the end of this paper<sup>1</sup>: it is to the present time used for vestry meetings.

We now come to the period of the great work of the re-modelling of the centre of the Church, which had become almost inevitable from the raising and widening of the north and south aisles and chapels. Although the nave was of good height—for the early structure, of which traces are preserved at the west end, doubtless remained, but re-roofed after the fire—we may assume that it was very much cut off from the aisles by low Norman arches (for there would hardly have been Saxon aisles) which would seem to the men of the fifteenth century (who were very much given to re-modelling everything to suit more modern ideas) quite out of harmony with the lofty proportions of the aisles, whilst the low thirteenth century chancel must have been quite buried between the two chapels. The three-light square-headed window on the south side of the sacrarium may be assigned to the end of the fourteenth century, and its low position, beneath the Early English eaves corbels, seems to show that it was inserted before the chancel was raised, although its inner arch and jambs are similarly treated to those of the later windows; this may have been an alteration in the re-modelling.

Gilbert Kymer was Dean of Salisbury—and by virtue of this office, Rector of Mere—from 1449 to 1463, and we find his arms<sup>2</sup> on two of the bench-ends in the chancel, which are (with the two fronts of the north and south book desks) contemporary with the screens, and the character of the whole work so exactly fits in with

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix G.

<sup>2</sup> Hoare (*Hund. of Mere*, p. 11): "Kymer, or Keymer, of West Chalborough, Co. Dorset. *Argent*, three wolves in pale *azure*, within a bordure *sable* bezanté."

it that we need have no hesitation in concluding that this great work was commenced during his tenure of the rectory and finished (with perhaps the exception of the tower) before 1470. It was commenced at the east end by the raising of the chancel and the insertion of the present east window. This east window is a pointed one of five lights, in Chilmark stone, it has three small orders of chamfers on the outside of the jambs and arch, and one inside and out on the mullions and tracery; the latter is of Transitional type, and in general form might be taken to be earlier than that in the north chapel, but a careful study of its details shows that it is slightly later. The added part of the east wall is of rubble masonry like the thirteenth century work below, and the east end of the chapel, into which it is bonded. The chancel has three clerestory windows of two lights on the south with cinquefoil cusping. An interesting relic of the period between the raising of the north chapel and that of the chancel is preserved in the stone shoot which came at the end of the gutter between the roofs as they then existed. A second piscina was formed in the south wall farther east, the older one being probably found to be inconveniently far westward.

The Dean having performed his part, the Vicar, the landowners, and parishioners were not slow to follow, and it must be admitted that they carried out their share in a magnificent manner. The re-modelling consisted in the raising of the chancel arch and of the western arch of the arcade in the south wall of the north chapel—the latter evidently for the purpose of an organ-loft—the blocking up of the rood stairs (of which more later), the entire re-building of the north and south arcades with clerestory, the nave roof with turret for sanctus bell on the east gable, the re-building of the tower with the exception of the lower part of its east wall, and (a little later) the insertion of the arch in the latter. At the same time a new rood-screen was erected. I will now proceed to describe these works in the above order.

The whole of the stone used for the internal features in this work (with the exception of a small quantity of Chilmark) is an oolite from Doultong, Somerset, and the point from which the chancel



and organ-loft arches were raised can be exactly identified. The chancel arch is of the west-country panelled type, without label, the added part of the jambs and the arch being entirely new work of Douling stone; in the case of the organ-loft the old green stone arch was re-used, but with new springers and the jambs heightened, the old springers being cut off and left *in situ*. The raising of these arches and the consequent weakening of the pier from which they spring was doubtless the reason for filling up the space in it occupied by the rood-loft stairs.

The arcades between the nave and aisles are of five bays, the spaces being divided as between the wall-face of the tower and the eastern respond—the westernmost bays are therefore narrower by the projection of the east buttresses of the tower against which they abut. The columns are tall and slender, and consist in section of semi-circular attached shafts on the cardinal faces with hollows between—the four shafts having deep moulded bases and moulded caps stopping the outer order of the arch-mould, which is an ogee instead of a plain roll like the shaft; the hollows are continued round the arch. The arches are pointed; over each arch on the south side is a three-light pointed clerestory window,<sup>1</sup> and the same is repeated on the north side, but is visible on the inside only, and built solid (not subsequently blocked up, as Hoare thought) on the outside: this was doubtless owing to the high-pitched roof which had been put on the north aisle as compared with the lean-to or flat-spanned roof on the south. The absence of labels to both arches and windows is noticeable, and this flat treatment was no doubt intended to receive colour decoration, which there is evidence to show covered the interior of the building. The joints of the columns are bedded on oyster-shells, except in the re-built parts, where sheet-lead is used.

The nave roof still remains, it is of the collared and braced rafter type, with longitudinal moulded ribs intersecting with the main circular ribs. The cornice is a richly-moulded one with carved

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<sup>1</sup> The tracery to the south windows had disappeared and was renewed, copied from the blind windows on the north, in 1856.

paternæ and angels with outstretched wings holding shields bearing emblems of the Passion and other devices,<sup>1</sup> twenty-two in all, one under each main rib. The greater part of the roof was doubtless open to the oak strips, widely spaced, with lead covering, but the easternmost bay was boarded under the rafters and collars and subdivided by ribs into panels painted alternately red and green. This had been removed and the mouldings of the circular and horizontal ribs cut away and the roof ceiled underneath (probably in 1592, when tiles were substituted for lead), but sufficient traces remained to enable a restoration of it to be made in 1895, when the roof was opened out. The whole of the cornice and the angels bear traces of having been richly coloured and gilded.

The sanctus bell-cot remains intact—a simple erection of two jambs with a square-headed opening for the bell, and a crocketed and pierced finial over. The bell was rung from the north chapel, under the organ-loft, and there still exists a squint of quite unique interest in one of the mullions of the oak screen under the organ, through which the “bedesman” in charge of the bell (who was also the organ-blower) viewed the priest at the altar, and the only position at which the priest could be seen through this opening is the centre of the west side of the altar. The opening is rudely chiselled through the mullion and measures 9in. high, by 2in. wide on the chancel side, widening to 11in. high by 2½in. wide on the chapel side. The grooves worn by successive ropes are visible on the stonework of the east face of the wall over the chancel arch, and the extent of the wear and tear of the rope may be judged from the entries in the churchwardens’ accounts, which record the purchase of a “new rope for the little belle” on an average yearly.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Commencing from the east, on the north side:—(1) The Sponge, (2) Crown of Thorns, (3) Pincers, (4) Scourge, (5) Ladder, (6) a Scroll, (7) a Garment, (8) Staff and Book, (9, 10, and 11) a plain shield. On the south side, beginning from the east:—(1) The Mallet, (2) Spear, (3) Hammer, (4) Nails, (5 and 6) a plain shield, (7) The Cross, (8) plain shield, (9) open Book, (10) rent Garment, (11) plain shield.

<sup>2</sup> The sanctus bell now in position has a curious history. It appears to be the original metal, but re-cast, and re-hung on the original bar. It may have been used at one time as a service call bell for the Vicar, the vicarage before 1865

The tower is a magnificent one in proportion and dimensions, and a fine piece of masonry, but it is plainly treated with the exception of the parapet. It strikingly resembles, in type, that of S. Peter's, Marlborough, but it is bolder in detail and conceived on a larger scale. It is  $94\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height from the ground to the top of the parapet (the pinnacles rise about  $29\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above this), and about 23 ft. square on plan exclusive of the buttresses. It is of three stages in height, divided by string-courses. At each angle is an octagonal buttress (that on the north-west contains the staircase for the full height) about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in diameter at the lower stage, carried up for the full height and terminating in a spirelet springing from a simple moulded and embattled cornice. There is a chamfered plinth, and above this a base mould. The cornice beneath the parapet is a repetition of the string-courses. The parapet is an embattled one enriched by two stages of sunk tracery in quatrefoils with shields, this work being very similar to that on the tomb between the chancel and south chapel. There is a three-light window in each face of the upper stage. The middle stage is divided into two on the west face with a two-light window in each part. In the lower stage there is a low four-centred doorway without label in the west face, and above it a four-light window of transitional type with a vesica in a curious position in the tracery. The label has square terminals. Over the window is carved an angel holding a shield with the device I.H.S.

There is distinct evidence of the tower having been built after the west wall of the north aisle, and the latter made out to insert the buttress. The outside stonework of the tower is Chilmark, as are the buttresses where they occur inside the Church. The archway into the nave is a fine specimen of the panelled type like the chancel arch, 11 ft. 2 in. wide; the jambs are 3 ft. 10 in. thick, and the sinkings are bold and deep.

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being the house now known as "the old vicarage," or "Layfield House," due west of the tower across the road. In some manner it found its way, about the beginning of the century, to the house known as "Dean's Orchard," to the south of the churchyard, and was there used for domestic purposes by successive tenants till it was discovered in 1895 in the corner of a dark coal cellar and re-hung in the bell-cot.

The ceiling over the lower stage of the tower is a richly-panelled and traceried one, and is illustrated by Sir R. C. Hoare,<sup>1</sup> but it has been much renewed, as an entry in the accounts of the restoration in 1855 shows,<sup>2</sup> and the four angle panels are now plain. The ceiling springs from stone corbels in the angles.

The bowl of the font is coeval with the re-modelling; it is of Purbeck marble, octagonal in shape, each side having a traceried panel—a quatrefoil with multifoil cusping, with a plain shield in the centre: this work strongly resembles that of the tomb of the first Lord Stourton, and the parapet of the tower. The stem and base were renewed in 1855, but it had again become so disintegrated that it had to be further renewed in 1895, when some departure from the design of the old shaft—the cusping having been omitted—was inadvertently made. The font was formerly where it now stands, but it was subsequently removed to near the north door, and replaced in the tower last year.

The rood-screen is a magnificent one; it is of the full width of the nave (23ft. 6in.), and 15ft. high from the nave floor to the floor of the loft; it is divided into five main bays by moulded mullions treated as shafts, from which, and from the wall shafts, spring—on both the east and west sides—the rich fan-vaulted cove to the loft: the panels of the groining are elaborately traceried. Each main bay is subdivided into six lesser bays by moulded smaller mullions which are carried through the lower panelled stage and the two open stages above to the arch-ribs of the vaulting. A heavy transom, with carved pateræ in a sunk member, divides the open stages, and beneath this, in the central bay, come the folding doors

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<sup>1</sup> Hoare's *Hund. of Mere*, p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> The following builder's estimate was accepted for work to this ceiling at the restoration in 1855:—"Restoring and repairing, cleaning and stopping framing to tower ceiling. Taking out the whole of the panels, cleaning, repairing, and stopping suffnt. for 4 sets with plain deal stained panel in angles of ceiling, new cross mouldings but without carvings to same, the centre piece to have new panels, and the whole cased with inch deal, cleaned, repaired, and stopped, the bosses and angel carvings of principle framing to be made good, the bosses on next smaller size to be made good, but not angel carving, the whole to be properly cleaned and to have 2 coats oiled with boiled oil properly rubbed in. £33 15s."

with four-centred head, the spandrels having undercut carving of exquisite design. The rail at the top of the lower panelled stage is sunk and carved like the transom, and the panels beneath it are traceried, each being treated as a flat ogee-crocketed canopy; this occurs on the nave side only, the east side being plain for the returned stalls. The lower open stage has tracery under the transom, and the heads of the five main bays are filled with tracery of a fully-developed "Perpendicular" type. The cornices on both sides remain intact, and are richly moulded and carved—that on the nave side has two orders of inserted carving, besides a small member carved on the solid, and that on the east has two orders of carved pateræ in addition to a lower "fringe." The parapet was taken down in 1562, when an oak cover-mould was put on the cornice, but on removing this I found the mortice holes indicating a central panel 1ft. 7in. wide (this only being grooved into the sill piece of the parapet), with nine panels on each side, in groups of three; the mullions forming the main divisions were supported on corbels morticed in horizontally. The holes from which the beam forming the top of the parapet was taken were evidently *left for the purpose* in building the clerestory walls, and filled up round the beam afterwards: they indicate the height of the parapet as 3ft. 9in. from the loft floor. The east parapet was divided by mullions into eleven equal panels of 12½in., and does not appear to have touched the arch at each end. The width of the loft is 6ft. 7in.

The means of access to the rood-loft (after it had been raised to its present height and the staircase which led to the earlier and lower loft blocked up) was by a wooden ladder in the north-west angle of the north chapel, through a doorway in the wall forming the east end of the aisle (this was obviously *cut through* after the insertion of the present arch), across a bridge to the east respond of the north arcade of the nave, and through the respond to the loft. Both openings in the walls are 2ft. wide, large enough to admit an adult (which is not often the case), and in the 2ft. 3in. in thickness of the respond, through which the upper doorway is cut, four steps are arranged in an ingenious way, giving 11in. tread to each. Both openings appear to have had doors. I have met with

two other instances of access to the rood-loft by means of a bridge across the aisle, where the loft itself did not extend through nave and aisles, viz., Bishops Cannings and Battle (Sussex).<sup>1</sup>

The entries in the churchwardens' book which appear to refer to the altars, tabernacles, and the rood-loft and its bridge, are as follows:—

- "1558. Item for makynge of a dore to the Rode lofte."  
     "Item for Jemewes and nayles to the same."  
     "to W<sup>m</sup>. Stafford for whytynng of the walles of the northe Ile of the Church ii<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>."
- "1559. Payde in Earneste towards the makynge of the Image of Seynt Michell."
- "1561. Item for takynge downe of the Aultares by comāndement of the Quenes vysytors aforesaid."  
     "Item for takynge downe of the Rode in the Churche."  
     "Item for wasshyng out of the Rode and the trynnye."  
     "Item for lyme for the same."  
     "Item for defacyng the Images of the twelve apostles which were painted in the fface of the Rode lofte."
- "1562. Payed for the takynge downe of the Rode loft by the comāndment of the Bysshop x<sup>d</sup>."  
     "For lyme to amende the same place ageyn xvj<sup>d</sup>."  
     "For lathes to amende the Rode lofte xiiij<sup>d</sup>."  
     "Item to Henry Hopkyns for the defacyng of the seats or tabernacles of the Images throught all the Churche<sup>2</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>."  
     "Item for lyme for the same iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>."  
     "Item for the carriage of the Rubble oute of the Churche iiij<sup>d</sup>."  
     "For a table peynted with the tenne comāndm<sup>t</sup>. and for a Kalendar and a boke of the homelyes ij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>."
- "1625. for Setting upp the Kinges Armes and for plaine sentences of Scripture on the walls iiij<sup>li</sup>. v<sup>s</sup>."
- "1625. A new Pulpitt sett up and some new seates. The King's Arms were sett upp and many poses written on the walls."

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<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxiii., p. 5.

In St. Martin's, Langharne, Carmarthenshire, a cruciform Church, with central tower, the rood-loft was approached by a bridge across the south transept. Also at Ditchet, Somerset, the loft was approached by a passage in the wall above the north aisle arch between aisle and transept from a staircase with entrance in the north aisle.—J. A. LLOYD.

<sup>2</sup> It is not clear where these tabernacles were, as traces of such work only exist over one piscina in the chancel, but that there was more is shown by the entry for carriage of rubble out of the Church. A whole niche has been removed and the wall made good 3ft. eastward of piscina in north chapel.

"1684. Itm. paid Mr. White for new draweing and settinge up the Kings armes 07<sup>li</sup> 00<sup>s</sup>. 00<sup>d</sup>."

(This is the existing achievement and bears the inscription "Fear God Honour the King 1684—Thomas Rabbitts—John fford Churchwardens"; the former one having doubtless been destroyed during the Commonwealth.)

"1625. To the Joyner for a pyne for the pulpitt to hang the preachers hatt on j<sup>d</sup>."

The image of S. Michael might have occupied the central panel. That this was treated in some manner distinct from the rest is shown by the groove in the sill of the parapet, to lend it special support. The twelve apostles were doubtless painted in twelve of the side panels, whilst the other six were occupied by other figures, probably angels in adoration. Traces of the colouring of the parapet remain on the sill piece recently opened out. The works of spoliation done 1559—1562 were very sweeping.

Aubrey (1680) says:—<sup>1</sup>

"In the north aisle is a kind of Balcony, as it were for an organ, on which these coates are painted, viz. :—

A Merchant's Mark.	Berkeley.
(Clyvedon.)	Stourton.
Carant.	(Wadham.)
Hungerford, with a mullet for difference.	Bettesthorne.
— Do. without the difference.	Baynton.
Prince of Wales.	Carant as before, with a crescent for difference.
The Trinity. Device. <sup>2</sup> (a)	— P (c)
— P (b)	

"*Don nobis Dñe, non nobis, sed nomini tuo dx gloriam.*"

The bridge and the two other galleries were taken down in 1856, the panels forming the front were preserved in the framing of the

<sup>1</sup> Jackson's *Aubrey*, p. 386.

<sup>2</sup> Sir R. C. Hoare (*Hund. of Mere*, pp. 10 and 11) supplies the blanks as follows:—

(a) Christ Church.

(b) The Cross of Saint George.

(c) S. Bartholomew's Hospital (Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*).

[In Hoare's description of these arms he omits to mention the chevron counterchanged shown by Aubrey.]

pulpit and altar from 1856 until 1895, when they were replaced on the bridge.

The four arches between the chancel and north and south chapels and the one on the west of the south chapel were provided with screens at the same time, and these, whilst being varied in design, all exhibit the same feeling as the rood-screen, and the same delicate treatment. The two arches on the south of the chancel (one of which is made to fit the tomb, so that the first Lord Stourton did not live to see his great work completed) and the eastern one on the north are completely occupied by the screens, up to the apex, whilst the one on the west of the south chapel and the one to the organ arch are finished by a horizontal cornice: neither has any widening of the top, by vaulting or otherwise. The present top piece of the organ screen is evidently (as the rebate and upper moulding show) the lower part of the cornice which terminated it, and it was only carried higher by the depth of the cornice—this probably indicates the level of the loft for the organ referred to in the churchwardens' book in 1556.

The entries relating to the organ are given in the Appendix.

They commence with the blower's salary of 8*d.* for the year 1556-7, and this is continued (varying in amount, but generally 2*s.* a year) until 1591, when it ceases. In 1575 the organ was taken down and, presumably, re-erected, for an entry occurs in 1578 for repairing it. After 1591 no mention is made of the organ until 1636, when, in an inventory of Church goods in the hands of the churchwardens, we find:—

"In the lofte over the North Ile one payre of old decayed Organes w<sup>th</sup> xxxvi Organe Pypes of the greater sorte in them besides the three Pypes hereafter charged, besides a quantitye of small pypes w<sup>ch</sup> wer not numbred and were in the pype case";

and:—

"in the Treasurie Loft over the North Porche theise goods Three great Pypes of the Organes."

In 1782 there is an entry of a "Pitchpype for the Singers." Presumably therefore, from nearly the end of the sixteenth century onwards there was no organ in use until a new one was set up in



the original position in 1870: this gave place to the existing organ in 1886.

Jerard the bedeman, who was doubtless stationed beneath the organ-loft, probably had charge of the sanctus bell as well as the organ bellows, as the marks of the ropes and the squint through the mullion of the screen indicate that it was rung from this place.

The present stalls in the choir were originally in two sets of three each, and they are shown retained as returned stalls facing eastwards on Mr. Wyatt's plan for the restoration of the Church in 1855, since which they have been altered and re-arranged. One of the old stalls is separated from the rest and used as the Vicar's seat on the south, and the other two of this set are joined to the other three, making the row of five on the south side. The misereres are carved to represent (1) a fox with foliage (new); (2) an angel holding a shield and with side foliage; (3) foliage; (4) a bearded head with foliage at sides; (5) a Tudor rose and leaves; (6) a head with tongue and two sprays of foliage protruding from mouth, with foliage at sides. The desk fronts on north and south sides are original, although much re-cut and re-faced. The ends, with their poppy-heads are also original, but it is doubtful whether they occupy their former positions. The western ends are traceried only, but each of the two eastern has a shield suspended from a human hand and bearing the arms of Kymer, which are previously mentioned: the latter two are more likely to have been the ends of the desk to the returned stalls and conspicuous "on entering the choir."<sup>1</sup>

The Jacobean seats in the nave are the original ones, cut down and re-modelled to suit modern requirements: they were made by "Walter the Joyner" of Maiden Bradley, between 1638 and 1641, when they cost £86 11s. 10d. The following are the entries referring to them:—

"1638. Item to the Joyner for the newe seates <sup>£i</sup> xiiij."

"1639. To Walter the Joyner this year 1638 for the making and setting up  
of the new seates on the North side of the Church. <sup>£i s.</sup> xix. x."

"To Willm Gough for the Joyners Diet while the Seates were setting  
up <sup>s. d.</sup> xiiij. x."

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<sup>1</sup> *Hund. of Mere*, p. 11.

- "1640. Paied to Willm Walter the Joyner of Bradley for setting up the womans seates in the south and north side of the Church  
<sup>£i</sup>  
xxvii=00=00."
- "1640. Paied to Richard Olliffe the Joyner for a newe ffourme to set in the passage to sitt uppon 00. <sup>6</sup>viii. 00."
- "1641. Item p<sup>d</sup> Willim Walter of Mayden Bradley for the new seating  
<sup>£i</sup>  
xxiv=00=00."

It is not quite clear to what extent the Church was thus seated but the men and women sat apart, the latter in the south and north aisles, and in 1635 a special seat was provided for the "midwyfe."

There are many interesting entries as to the sale of seats and single sittings for life between 1610 and 1850.<sup>1</sup> Towards the end of this period parishioners began to erect seats for themselves. Sir R. C. Hoare<sup>2</sup> refers to the rood-loft being "much disfigured by a pew which rises up to a considerable height, and in a very heavy form, above it."

The two long benches in the tower are also part of Walter the Joyner's work, and were evidently made for their present position, for the use of sponsors. They had been removed to the north chapel, but were found to fit their present places, except that the one on the south had been shortened.

The bridge across the north aisle appears from entries as to the letting of seats to have been widened in 1686-7 and divided into two pews—one (the northern) having four sittings, the other five sittings; total, nine. A gallery of similar size was set up at the east end of the south aisle about 1704, containing ten seats.

A faculty was granted for the erection of another gallery in the

<sup>1</sup> This seems to have led to difficulties. In 1685 is an entry:—"The old reading pew sold to James Harding 8s." And thirteen years later is the following entry:—"Mem. May y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>, 1698. Memoranded y<sup>e</sup> upon debate this day before mee concerning y<sup>e</sup> sale of y<sup>e</sup> Old Reading Pew above mencon'd to James Harding (it appearing y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Parish Clerk for y<sup>e</sup> time being was better provided for of a seat in y<sup>e</sup> Chancell) y<sup>e</sup> sale of y<sup>e</sup> same to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> James Harding was by and w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> approbacion of divers of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Parish then p'sent ratified and confirmed by me. Robte: Woodward Doi Sarum."

<sup>2</sup> *Hund. of Mere*, p. 10.

tower in 1705, to accommodate twenty-four singers, and the rood-loft (called the "Middle Gallery") was arranged to seat thirty-six : this was in 1815 "reserved for a school." Besides these there appear to have been no galleries erected in the Church.

There is no evidence of the mediæval pulpit, but we may conclude that, the other woodwork of the Church being so rich, this was not neglected. The new pulpit set up in 1625, with its peg for the preacher's hat, has also disappeared, and the present one is modern. There are entries for colouring the font, 1695 ; colouring pulpit and pew, 1699 ; new pulpit cloth and cushions (£10 10s.) in 1701 ; "coullering the Skrene and Font and writing the Tenn Commandments," £7 16s., in 1603 ; painting font, 1705 ; colouring "skrene," 1720 ; black cloth for pulpit, 1817 and 1821 (on the occasions of the deaths of Princess Charlotte and George III.) ; pulpit cushions and lights in 1822 ; two oak chairs, 1844.

The floor of the Church appears to have been originally of chalk, and there are entries for "malm" for repairing the holes. In 1636 we read that :—

"This was an extraordnye yeare ffor 3 causes—ffirst ffor that theise accomptants had notice to make pvision ffor Mr. Deanes Cominge at the Visitacon they came w<sup>ch</sup> they pvided ffor but came not and coste the v<sup>h</sup> dinner. Secondly yt fell owte that the north leads of the South pte of the Church weare soe muche in decaye y<sup>t</sup> th coste there betwene 30 and 40<sup>li</sup> the Repayreng. Thirdleye they paved all the Boodye of the Churche w<sup>th</sup> out the Chauncell and the ij Porches and Paynted the vaute and Both Church doores as by the pticulers in the said Accompte will shewe."

In 1680 an entry states :—

"To John Bayly and W<sup>m</sup>. Ribb for draweing the mame stone and layenge the paviere at the Church 00=13=00."

By this it would appear that more paving was done, and again, in 1703 :—

"Itm paid for 2 loads of Pavio" for the Church and laying them and for carriage of them up to Mere £05=18s.=09d."

And an entry of 18s. 4d.,


"p<sup>d</sup>. to William Sheppard for quartering the men that paved ye Church, being a fortnight's tyme,"

shows that workmen were again brought from outside.

The inscriptions on the bells are given by the Rev. W. C. Lukis<sup>1</sup> as follows:—

"*Mere*, 6.

"1. 2. W. C.: T. T.: C. W.: T. P.: Anno Domini, 1665.

"3. Anno Domini, 1660. W. B.: W. H.: C. W.: D. I.  L.

"4. Messieurs Phillips and Mitchell, Churchwardens. J. Kingston, Founder, Bridgewater, 1828.

"5.  *Stella Maria Maria Succurre Piissima Nobis.*<sup>2</sup>

"6. Mr. Giles Forward and Mr. Giles Jupe, C<sup>b</sup> W<sup>d</sup> 1747. William Cockey, Bellfounder."

There were, as we have seen, four bells in 1220, but these—as might have been expected—have been replaced or re-cast. There is an inventory which mentions five bells in good repair in 1635. The first and second of the present peal were cast in 1665 by F. Purdue, of Salisbury, when the peal was made up to six; and the third in 1660, by John Sett, of Salisbury. There are no entries in the churchwardens' book from 1646 till 1672, so that these items do not appear. The tenor bell was re-cast by William Cockey, of Frome, in 1747. He was paid 20*s.* per cwt. for re-casting 24*cwt.* 1*qr.* 4*lbs.* of old metal and 13*s.* per lb. for 1*cwt.* 1*qr.* 3*lb.* of new added metal, and a new clapper, 39*lbs.* Mr. Giles Jupe—one of the churchwardens—was paid 19*s.* for bringing it from Frome. The fourth bell had 24*lb.* of iron added to its clapper in 1593, the result being to crack it, and it was re-cast at Yeovil, being hauled there by one Ganett, of Knoyle. In 1616 it was again re-cast by Mr. Wallys, together with the little bell (in the sanctus bell-cot), at a cost of £12, with an additional £9 5*s.* for 1*cwt.* 2*qrs.* 17*lbs.* of added metal. There is also an entry:—

"for entertayninge Mr. Wallys the bell founder att tymes. 3*s.*"

In 1828 the fourth bell was again re-cast, at Bridgewater, by J. Kingston.

<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. iv., p. 158.

<sup>2</sup> This bears two shields—one charged with a Bend dexter; the other with Cross Keys between a mitre, pastoral staff, a chalice, and another figure."

There are many entries from 1556 onwards for leather "baldricks," or "bawdricks," for the bells, and buckles for the same, also for payments to ringers on various occasions, thus:—

- "1636. To the Ringers when Mr. Dockter Chafin went through the Towne and p'cession xij<sup>d</sup>."
- "1685. Itm to the Ringers when Munmoth was taken. 00=05=00."
- "1691. Itm p<sup>d</sup> for beere gave the Ringers the Gunpowder Treason and the Thanksgiving day for the reduceinge of Ireland. 01=09=06."
- "1704. Itm to y<sup>e</sup> Ringers the Thanksgiving day for y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Marlboroughs victory obtained aganst y<sup>e</sup> french. 00=18=06."

The bells were in 1705 rung from a new gallery erected in the tower in that year.

Very interesting are the many entries in the churchwardens' book relating to ritual and to the arrangements and the fittings and furniture of the Church:—

- "1556. Itm Receuyd of Edithe Brabante whiche she gave to the Churche of devocyon to be prayed for. xij<sup>s</sup>."
- "Itm payed to Robert Cowherd, for the Redemyng of certeyn sylvre spones of the Churche stock, which he had in gage, by the delynd of the Churchwardens for xls. of money borrowed of hym to thuse of the Churche xl<sup>s</sup>."
- "Itm payed for the lampe Taper, and the Trendell. iij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>."
- "Itm for a bawdrick for the belles. ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."
- "Itm payed for a Buckell for a Bawderick. ij<sup>d</sup>."
- "Itm to Robte Peareman for the pascall Taper and for too other Tapers for the Aulter. ix<sup>s</sup>."
- "Itm for mendynge of the Stremer and of the sylke banner, Ageynst the p'cessyon weke, this yere. xvj<sup>d</sup>."

(The "Pascall taper" was doubtless for use at the Easter sepulchre.)

- "1636. More to the Ca'penter for 210 foote of borde to laye under the Ledd of the South Ile at ix<sup>s</sup> per © is xix<sup>s</sup>."
- "ffor a quarter of Tymber to Lyne<sup>1</sup> the Jesse there. vi<sup>s</sup>."

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<sup>1</sup> "*Jesse*. A large brass candlestick, with many sconces, hanging down in the Middle of a Church or choir, which Invention was first called *Jesse* from the similitude of the branches of those of the *Arbor Jesse*; and this usefull ornament of Churches was first brought over into this Kingdom by Hugh de Flory, Abbot of St. Austin's in Canterbury about the year 1100. (*Chron. Will. Thorn*, 1796.)" From Jacob's *Law Dictionary*.

To "line the clothes" is a local term for hanging them out to dry.

The last is a curious entry, and I can only conclude it was a beam from which to hang a brass candelabrum. That there was such a means of lighting appears from the following entry:—

- "1753. Paid Henry Lewins for mending one of the sconces. 1<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>."  
 "1558. Paid for a Sacrynge bell iij<sup>d</sup>."  
 " Itm for makynge the lamp taper and for ffyllynge of the weze Trendell. ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."

The two following are suggestive—(Dr. Chafyn was at this time Vicar):—

- "1639. ffor an Houre Glasse for the Church. xij<sup>d</sup>."  
 "1640. Paied for an halfe houre glasse. 00=01=00."

Under the date 1636 occurs an interesting inventory of the ornaments and other goods belonging to the Church. This is printed in full in the Appendix.

The following refer to the Church books:—

- "1560. Whereof payde for a Boke of the Englisshe byble to be used in the Church accordyng to the Iniunctions. xxvi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."  
 " Itm payed for a boke of the Comunyon, iij bokes of the psalter, and too other bokes to syng the suyce yn. xij<sup>s</sup>."  
 " Itm for a boke of the paraphrases of Erasmus. v<sup>s</sup>."  
 " Itm to John Shepherd for a pcesyonall boke. ii<sup>d</sup>."  
 "1562. Itm for a Table paynted with the tenne comanndm<sup>ts</sup>. And for a Kalender and a boke of the homelyes. ij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>."  
 " Item for a Queyre of paper, to make a boke for the Church of crystenynge, maryeing, and buryeng. iij<sup>d</sup>."  
 "1566. ffor a saulter booke. xx<sup>d</sup>."  
 "1578. Itm paied to Mr. Willm Drewe the Clarke of the Assizes for allowing of the Charter of the libties of Meere. v<sup>s</sup>."  
 "1582. A new Bible. xvij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>."  
 "1591. Imp<sup>ts</sup>ims for the Changing of the old bible for one of the largest volume. xvij<sup>s</sup>."  
 "1635. ffor Bishop Jewells works bought in London xl<sup>s</sup>. ffor newe tryming the same book then and the carriage down with a Box for the same booke. v<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>."

This book is referred to in the inventory of 1636 as being "tyed wth a litle Iron Chayne in the Comunion Chauncell." Part of a small chain now remains attached to the chapel side of one of the north screens, but this must have been for some other book (? a bible).

"1748. Pd for a new common prayer book. 15/6."

"1781. For a Royal folio Bible in Rough Calf for use in the Church. £3. 13. 6."

"One demy folio prayer book. 17/-."

"1789. A new prayer book. 20/-."

It may be well to give a translation by the late Dr. Baron,<sup>1</sup> of Upton Scudamore, with his notes, of the inventory of Dean William de Wanda's visitation, 1220.<sup>2</sup> This is given in Appendix C., together with translations, with notes, of extracts from the Sarum Registers of Deans Chandler (1404—1418) and Sydenham (1418—1425).<sup>3</sup>

From these extracts we are able to form a good idea of the books, vestments, and ornaments belonging to the Church at these periods. The book having a cross on which oaths are sworn, the portable altar of marble, the ivory pix hanging over the altar, the silver pix for conveying the Lord's Body to the sick, the ivory comb for the ceremonial combing of the celebrant's hair, the processional cross of copper with a subsequently-acquired cross of agate, the linen cloth for covering up the cross in Lent, the silver-gilt chalice ornamented with the crucifix, the three linen cloaks to cover up the image of the Blessed Virgin, and the various vestments are of peculiar interest and show how richly this Church was appointed.

The entries in the churchwardens' book as to Church plate<sup>4</sup> are numerous—probably some of them refer to vessels used for Church ales, of which mention is made yearly down to 1613, in which year the profits are entered as £21 5s. It was not unusual to pawn the articles to raise money, as we see by the entry (1556) quoted on p. 48.

In 1625 there is an entry in the churchwardens' book of:—

"A double rate this yeare alsoe for this yeare alsoe for that the Church was verie much in Decay."

In 1707 Michael Downes was paid £2 14s. 8d. "for putting up the iron barr to goe a-Thwart ye Church"; it may be gathered

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Baron's translation has been slightly altered in one or two places in order that it may agree with the *Latiu* text as printed here.

<sup>2</sup> *Mere Parish Magazine*, September and October, 1884.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, November, 1884.

<sup>4</sup> Appendix I.

from this, and the entries that follow, that the south clerestory was leaning outwards. The remedy does not appear to have been sufficient, and this part of the Church continued to be a cause of anxiety :—

“1708. Itm. paid to a free mason and his son for advice 4/-.”

It seems that in 1710 the Dean ordered the south side, which was in danger of falling, to be repaired, and in the same year the following entry occurs :—

“1710. Itm paid to a Surveyor for his journey and advice and expences upon him and horse £1. 6. 6.”

But in the following year, nothing further having been done the Dean strictly enjoined that the work must forthwith be carried out *sub pano excommunicationis*, and then we find the entries continue as follows :—

“1711. Itm pd. Leisster the Surveyor for his coming to Mere. 10/-.”  
Itm p<sup>d</sup> in expence and fees to Goslyn the Surveyor. 17/6.”

After these preliminary expenses for advice (and probably estimates of cost) the vicar and churchwardens called in another surveyor, by whose advice the partial re-building of the three western columns of the south arcade was taken in hand, and the arches and clerestory of this part were taken down and re-built, Tisbury stone being used in this work—the Doultling stone remaining in the bases and lower parts of the columns. Two medallions on the wall record this event as follows :—

“1712.

This south side wall and roof was repaired  
Mr. John Hardcastle M.A.

being Vicar William Harding & William Forward Churchwardens.”

“1712.

At the cost and charge of the Parishioners  
of Mere and performed by Mr. Charles  
Stoakes of London, Surveyor of Buildings.”

The following entries in the churchwardens' book relate to it :—

“1712. These Accom<sup>ts</sup> doe crave allowance of one Bill paid to Mr. Stokes who undertook the South side of o<sup>r</sup> parish Church to secure it



being likely to fall and took it down and raised it up againe for y<sup>e</sup> sum of £124."

"Itm p<sup>d</sup> towards the articles of Agreem<sup>t</sup> with Stokes 5/-."

"Itm pd. in Expende in Treating with Stoakes when hee undertook to carry on the concerns of the Church. 15/10."

"Itm gave the workmen when the Rooffe was draw<sup>d</sup> in. 5/-."

"Item paid for mending and new making the Images that was defective. £5."

(This doubtless refers to the angels in the cornice, and those with plain shields may have been renewed at this time.)

"Item paid to John Green for whiting the new pillars and new pointing the windows and cornish. 4/9."

The last entry proves that in 1712 the inside of the Church was whitewashed, and that the churchwardens, notwithstanding that they drew up articles of agreement with Mr. Stokes, did not bind him to make good the whitewashing and pointing occasioned by his work, as would be done in the present day.

In 1817 the "S. Aisle" was repaired at a cost of £54 5s. 9d.; this probably consisted in re-building the south porch and the parts adjacent.

The pinnacles of the tower were a constant source of expense. In 1568 we have an entry of "Pinacles repaired." In 1630 Robte Bundy was paid 55s. 2d. for "mending the pinacles."

"1639. To goodman Boles 9<sup>th</sup> February for taking down of the Pynakle and for other work. 35/9."

"1640. Item given to two men that came from Wells to see the decay of the Pinnacle. 1/6."

"1703. Robte Bundy for mending of the pynacles of the Church and for the stones. 12/2."

This is doubtless a descendant of the man of the same name who did similar work in 1630.

"1639. To John Guyre and his company for setting up of the Pynicle of the Church. £9."

(This is probably the one taken down by goodman Boles in 1639.)

"To the same men for mending the othe Pynicles of the Tower and men to help them in the work. £2. 9. 6."

"1704. Paid one Thomas Cox and John Cowly for setting up the pinical that was blowne downe in the Great Tempest. £5. 10. 0."

"Paid for y<sup>e</sup> stones for y<sup>e</sup> pinecal and Carriadg. £1. 14. 0."

"1705. Paid John Cowlyes bill for setting up the pinicle and other work.  
£3. 7. 9."

"1717. Bowden the mason in part of his money towards setting up the  
pinnical. £20."

Repairs to pinnacles are recorded in 1745, 1793, and 1847.

In 1878 the north-west pinnacle was struck by lightning, and the top had to be re-built.

In 1888 the north-east pinnacle was in a dangerous state and was re-built stone for stone—the entire tower being scaffolded and re-pointed at the same time. On this occasion it was not found to be necessary to go out of Mere for a builder to do this, as in 1640 and 1704, for it was well done by Mr. John Avery.

The lead roof of the tower was renewed in 1616, and again in 1700 (at an outlay of £61 15s. 2d.) and for the third time this month (November, 1896), at a cost almost the same as in 1700.

It was a frequent practice to play games in the churchyard, and the plain faces of the south and north walls of the tower afforded good opportunity for fives: the former was called the great fives place and the latter the little fives place, and the west windows of the aisles overlooking them were called "fives place windows." There are the following entries:—

"1691. Itm for casting the earth abroad in the fives place."

"1705. Itm sold to Philip Strong ju the whole intire seat under the Little  
fives place window for his life and paid for y<sup>e</sup> same 2/-."

"Paid for mending y<sup>e</sup> fives place windowe. 4/-."

There was formerly a cross in the churchyard, although there is no trace of it left, and it is even doubtful where it stood. The churchwardens' book records:—

"1556. For two lode of stones w<sup>th</sup> the cariage for the new makeynge of  
the Crosse yn the Churcheyard. 4/-."

"For the Base stone and the stemme for the same Crosse 2/-."

"To the Masons for their labo<sup>r</sup> for the newe makynge of the same  
Crosse in the Churchyard. 17/6."

From this it is evident that the cross was only re-built in 1556, and that one existed previously. This one does not appear to have been great in size or ornamentation, judging from the smallness of the cost.

A yew tree was planted in 1636 and another in 1707, thirty new lime trees in 1732, and ten lime trees in 1892.

New gates and piers were set up in 1716 at a cost of £11.

In the museum over the north porch is a piece of sculpture in alabaster which has an interesting history. It was dug up in a garden under Castle Hill, and taken to Mrs. Matthews, of Mere, and at a sale of her effects on 8th April, 1888, it was bought for 10s. by Mr. T. H. Baker, of Mere Down, and presented to the Church. The subject is the Adoration of the Magi. On the back is the inscription ANNO . 5. 72 . viv Өs<sup>r</sup>. It probably means VIVUS . THEOS . EST—"He is the Living God." This relic doubtless had a place in the castle.

## APPENDICES.

### A.

The following is the text of Bishop Osmund's grant of half the revenues of the Church at Mere to his new Cathedral at Old Sarum:—

A.D. 1091. Carta Osmundi . . . . .

"In nomine Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis Ego Osmundus Sarum ecclesiæ episcopus, omnibus Christi fidelibus tam posteris notifico quam presentibus ad honorem Domini Jhu Christi sanctissimæque Mariæ Virginis, et pro salutem animarum Willielmi regis et uxoris suæ reginæ Matildæ atque filii sui Willielmi regis Anglorum regni successoris pro salutem animæ suæ ecclesiam Sarum me construxisse et in ea canonicos constituisse atque illis viventibus canonice bona ecclesiæ ita sicut ipse optimerare libere et ut exigit regulam censura canonice in perpetuam concessisse; has scilicet villas præter militum terras . . . . dimidiam ecclesiam de Mera cum medietati decimæ et ceteris ibidem appendiciis; . . . ."

### B.

The entry in the Register of Bishop Osmund mentioning the dedication of Mere Church is as follows:—

A.D. 1190. De Mera. "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Eustachius de Bailleul divinæ caritatis pietatis intuitu et pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ Petronilla et antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi ecclesiæ *S. Michaelis de Mera* gardinum quod est juxta curiam ejusdem ecclesiæ et eadem villa in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam," &c., &c.

## C.

<sup>1</sup> "Inventarium factum in Ecclesia de Mera, per W. Decanum Sarum, Anno D'ni MCCXX. qui erat annus tertius Pontificatus Ric'i Sar. Ep'i, in vigilia S'ti Michaelis.

"Ecclesia fundata est in honore Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et sunt ibi in majori ecclesia <sup>4</sup> tria altaria, unum in honore beatæ Virginis et unum in honore beati Thomæ martiris et unum in honore S. Mariæ Magdalene. Sunt etiam in ipsa parochia duæ capellæ pertinentes ad eandem ecclesiam capella de Seles quæ est de Sancto Martino cui debetur officium tribus diebus per ebdomadam et alia capella apud Chaundeswic quæ est de eodem sancto et idem debetur ei officium. Item alia capella apud Deverel quam tenet Walterus decanus pro quatuor marcis per quatuor terminos anni et est capella de Sancto Andrea et est de dominio canonicorum Cenomansium quorum terra [sic] habet Ricardus de Derneford ad firmam. Ecclesia dedicata, cancellum discoopertum, cymiterium non clausum bestiis pervium. Item est ibi turris cum quatuor campanis.

<sup>2</sup> "Galfridus Capellanus annuus percipit omnia præter garbas et fenum, et reddit inde 8 marc. ad 4 term' anni. Et habet . . . Capellanum secum, et Diaconum, et facit deservire duabus capellis.

"Hii sunt Libri ecclesiæ de Mere unum [in margin, "de dono Ate Decani"] missale novum et sufficiens cum nota suffici-

"An Inventory made in the Church of Mere by W——<sup>2</sup> Dean of Sarum A.D. 1220, which was the third year of the consecration of Richard,<sup>3</sup> Bishop of Salisbury, on the eve of St. Michael.

"The Church is founded in honour of St. Michael the Archangel, and there are in the larger Church three altars; 1 in honour of the Blessed Virgin; 1 in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr; 1 in honour of St. Mary Magdalene. In this parish are also 2 chapels belonging to the same Church: the chapel of Zeals which is St. Martin's, to which is due service three days a week; another chapel at Chadenwych which is of the same saint, and the same service is due to it. There is also another chapel at Deverel, which Dean Walter holds for 4 marks, by the 4 terms of the year, and the chapel is of St. Andrew, and is of the demesne of the Canons of Le Mans, whose land Richard de Derneford has to farm.

"The Church is consecrated, the chancel uncovered, the graveyard now first fenced against beasts. There is also a tower with 4 bells. Geoffery the yearly chaplain receives all except sheaves and hay, and renders therefrom 8 marks at the 4 terms of the year. And he has . . . chaplain with him, and a deacon, and provides service at the two chapels.

"These are the books of the Church of Mere. One missal (of the gift of

<sup>1</sup> Hoare. Not given by Malden.

<sup>2</sup> William de Wanda was Dean of Sarum, A.D. 1220 to 1226.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Poore became Bishop of Salisbury in A.D. 1217, and was promoted to Durham, A.D. 1229.

<sup>4</sup> The phrase "major ecclesia" is used to discriminate between the parish Church and the three chapels of Zeals, Chadenwich, and Deverel, which were also in the parish.

<sup>5</sup> "Galfridus"—"capellis," Hoare. Not given by Malden, but translated by Dr. Baron.

enti et unum vetus cum nota sufficiens [*sic*] unum breviarium in duobus voluminibus in asseribus ligatum Duo antiphonaria unum novum in quo continetur [*in margin*, "de dono Decani Ric,"] psalterium et collectarium et capitularium et ymnarium et aliud in quo continetur collectarium et capitularium et ymnarium et est ligandum. Item unum gradale bonum et sufficiens sed ligandum et aliud vetus cum tropario parvi pretii unum manuale in quaternis x minus plenarii, et unum psalterium nullius pretii. [<sup>8</sup> Item i gradale novum de dono Galfridi presbiteri Item i liber vetustissimus habens crucem superpositam super quam juratur.]

"Item ornamenta ejusdem ecclesie, unum [*in margin*, "de dono Ate Decani"] par vestimentorum sufficiens et ydoneum sine casula et tria vestimenta quorum duosunt sufficientia cum casulis sericis et tertium par vestimentorum vetus et attritum cum [<sup>9</sup>casula de fuscotincto] similiter attrita Item mantilia xv sufficientia quorum viii vel plura sunt benedicta et duo calices deaurati quorum unus est ponderis xxiv solidorum et alter [<sup>11</sup>xix

Adam the Dean<sup>1</sup>) new and sufficient, with sufficient notation; <sup>2</sup> and one old with sufficient notation. One breviary in 2 vols. bound in boards.<sup>3</sup>

"Two antiphonaries<sup>4</sup> of the gift of Dean Richard; <sup>5</sup> one new in which is contained the psalter, and collects, and epistles, and gospels, and hymns, and another containing collects, epistles, and gospels, and hymns, and is to be bound. And one gradual<sup>6</sup> good and sufficient, but to be bound; and another old, with a troparium<sup>7</sup> of little value. One manual in four parts. Ten incomplete and one psalter of no value. Also 1 new gradual, of the gift of Geoffrey the priest. Also 1 very old book having set upon it a cross upon which oaths are sworn.

"Also ornaments of the same Church. One set of vestments (of the gift of Adam the Dean), sufficient and serviceable without chasuble;<sup>10</sup> and three vestments of which two are sufficient with silk chasubles; and a third set of vestments old and worn with [dark coloured chasuble] likewise worn.

<sup>1</sup> Adam of Ilchester was Dean of Sarum, A.D. 1215—1220. The name is distinctly "Ate" in the MS.

<sup>2</sup> Notes of music.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.*, of wood.

<sup>4</sup> Antiphonary, an office book of the Latin Church, containing the antiphons and other portions of the service which were sung antiphonally.

<sup>5</sup> Richard Poore was Dean of Sarum, A.D. 1198.

<sup>6</sup> Gradual, a book containing the psalms, &c., to be sung from the step of the lesser desk after the epistle.

<sup>7</sup> Troparium, a book of alternate responses in singing mass.

<sup>8</sup> Added in a later hand.

<sup>9</sup> These words erased by a later hand.

<sup>10</sup> The vestments of a priest for mass are the amice, alb, girdle, stole, maniple, and chasuble (this latter is called generally "the vestment"), and in inventories and constitutions of bishops, two pairs of vestments mean two sets of chasubles, amices, alb, &c., *i.e.*, all the articles mentioned above; also occasionally it included the vestments for deacon and sub-deacon at high mass.

<sup>11</sup> Later insertion.

solidorum] Duo paria corporalium bona et satis ydonea et unum altare marmoreum portabile et una pixis eburnea dependens super altare cum eucharista et alia argentea ponderis iiii solidorum ad deferendum corpus Domini infirmis et alia lignea depicta et duo fiolæ de stanno et v vexilla vetera et unum bonum Item duo panni serici ante altare et duo alii ad modum thoralis et unus lineus floribus protractus et una vetus cortina et unus pannus quadragesimalis vetus et attritus et tria pepla ad Mariolam cooperiendam linea Item duo candelabra de cupro et thuribulum eneum et est ibi sacrarium sufficiens [<sup>3</sup> Item Liber Evangeliorum vetus et attritus] et crux processionalis de cupro Item i pecten eburneum.

<sup>4</sup> Haec sunt postmodum adquisita iiii mantilia quorum unum est paratum i crux processionalis de gagate Item i alba parata de dono Margaretæ de Sele [<sup>5</sup> Item i casula serica de dono Galfridi presbiteri] Item i vexillum sericum de

"Also 15 towels,<sup>1</sup> sufficient of which 8 or more are blessed, and 2 chalices gilt, of which one is of the weight of 24 shillings, and the other of 19 shillings.

"Two sets of corporals, good and sufficiently serviceable, and one portable altar of marble, and one pix<sup>2</sup> of ivory, hanging down over the altar, with eucharist; and another of silver, of the weight of 4 shillings, to carry the Lord's Body to the sick, and another of wood decorated with painting, and 2 cruets of tin, and 5 old banners and 1 good.

"Also two silk cloths before the altar, and two others after the fashion of a coverlet, and one linen, encircled with flowers, and one old curtain; and one linnen cloth old and worn, and three linen cloaks to cover up the image of the Blessed Virgin. Also two candlesticks of copper, and a brass thurible, and there is a sufficient sacring bell and a cross for processions, of copper. Also one ivory comb.<sup>5</sup> These were subse-

<sup>1</sup> The word towel, as used in old inventories, has three significations. First, it means the rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar except during mass; secondly, it refers to linen altar cloths; thirdly, the word towel is used in its ordinary acceptance to signify linen cloths for wiping the hands.

<sup>2</sup> Pix, in its literal sense, means a box, but it is generally understood as a vessel to contain the holy eucharist. Pixes were, however, used as reliquaries, and as cases for altar bread.

<sup>3</sup> Erased in later hand. Not given in Hoare or Baron.

<sup>4</sup> All from here is in the same later hand as the marginal notes.

<sup>5</sup> Not in Hoare or Baron.

<sup>6</sup> "Combs were among the appurtenances of an ancient sacristy, and were sometimes exceedingly beautiful in design. Durandus, *Rationale*, lib. iv., c. 3, states that of old bishops, when about to celebrate, were wont to comb their heads. This is a custom borrowed from the East, and still retained in the Greek Church. (In an archiepiscopal liturgy in 1870 I saw the long back hair of a Greek archbishop ritually combed out during the service). If it was a bishop who pontificated, the deacon and sub-deacon combed his hair as soon as his sandals had been put on his feet, while sitting on his fald-stool; if a priest

dono Elie Wikint Item i vexillum de  
 dono Luce Drumare de armis ejusdem  
 Item iii panni linei incisi et picti ante  
 altaria de perquisitione J Capellani  
 Item unum lintheum ad cooperiendam  
 crucem tempore quadragesimali Item  
 i superpelliceum vetus et i rochetta  
 Item est ibi unus truncus ferro ligatus  
 [*in margin*, "arca qua oportet poni pannus ad  
 sustinendum pannum sericum."] in quo re-  
 ponuntur libri Item i archa in qua re-  
 ponuntur vestimenta."

quently acquired, four towels, of which  
 one is apparelled; one processional cross  
 of agate; also one alb, apparelled, of the  
 gift of Margaret of Zeals; also one silk  
 banner of the gift of Elias Wikine;  
 also one banner of the gift of Luke  
 Drumare, with the arms of the same;  
 also three linen cloths pierced and  
 figured before altars, acquired by  
 Chaplain J . . . .; also a linen  
 cloth for covering up the cross in  
 time of Lent;<sup>1</sup> also one surplice  
 old, and one rochette;<sup>2</sup> and there  
 is a trunk bound with iron [a chest in  
 which a cloth should be put to hold up  
 the silk cloth] in which the books are  
 kept; also one chest in which the vest-  
 ments are kept."

#### D.

*Further inventories from the Registers of Deans Chandler (1404—1418) and Sydenham (1418—1425.)*

##### Ornaments of the Church of Mere.

"Ornaments of the Chantry of Mere. In the first place one silver-gilt chalice  
 with image of the Crucified on the foot, with paten the Agnus Dei in the middle;  
 two silver cruets; also four corporals with four burses; also one missal on the  
 second folio of which after the Kalendar **ET MITTERE**, also one other missal with  
 [musical] notes on second folio of which after the Kalendar **ET SEMPER**; also  
 one portforium<sup>3</sup> on the second folio of which **ET VITA**; also one other portforium  
 [musically] noted on second folio of which **DEVIS QUI**; also one gradual with

celebrated, the same office of the comb was done for him as he sat within his  
 niched seat, the first of those three sedilia in the presbytery to be observed in  
 most of our parish Churches, built of stone against the southern wall of the  
 chancel." (Rock's "*Church of our Fathers*.")

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Rock gives a woodcut from a Flemish book of Hours showing the interior of a Church during Lent, and the rood with St. Mary and St. John, wrapped up in white cloths. ("*Church of our Fathers*.")

<sup>2</sup> As the surplice is an augmentation of the albe, so the rocket is a diminution of the same, for the sake of convenience being shorter, and either with tighter sleeves or without sleeves. (Pugin.)

<sup>3</sup> Portforium is the Salisbury name for breviary.

[musical] notes on second folio of which QUAM P'P'T; also one ordinal<sup>1</sup> on second folio of which ALTI JUS ENIM; also one book called *rationale divinerum*<sup>2</sup> on second folio of which ET VITA; also one *p'o oculi* on second folio of which after custodias SE HERE; also one book of *decretals* on second folio of which ILLUD INVENIRE NON POTEST; also one . . . . of which on second folio TALI QUOD DIR."

"Ornaments . . . . In the first place one set of vestments of white colour, of cloth of gold, powdered with griffens heads of gold, with one chasuble, two tunics, three copes, with appurtenances and frontal, and sub-frontal<sup>3</sup> of the same; also four curtains of white tartan; also one set of vestments of black colour, of worsted,<sup>4</sup> with chasuble, two tunics, three copes with the appurtenances of the same set; also one set of vestments of ruby baudekin,<sup>5</sup> with white birds; also one set of vestments of blood red baudekin; also one set of vestments of green tartan; also one set of ruby tartan, with one chasuble, two tunics and one cope, with appurtenances; also one set of cloth, decorated with gold of Morre<sup>6</sup> colour, powdered with heads of griffens; viz.: one chasuble, two tunics and apparels<sup>7</sup> of one albe of the same set, and apparels of two other albes, of different colours; also one albe with amice, of which the apparels are of blood colour; also three amices, of which one apparel is of divers arms;<sup>8</sup> another is of cloth, ornamented with gold, powdered with fleurs-de-lis, and the third is of ruby velvet, powdered with golden griffens; also six towels of which four are of Parisian<sup>9</sup> work; also three frontals; also two wipers, and another . . . . The said Chantry is dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; also a pall<sup>9</sup> of green colour, powdered with lions and peacocks, picked out with gold.

"Memorandum of the Books of the Chantry of Mere, which are wanting. In

<sup>1</sup> The word ordinal is now commonly used to mean the ordination services which are bound up with the English Book of Common Prayer, but in mediæval lists of Church books *Ordinale* means a book of rubrical directions for priests.

<sup>2</sup> This is the celebrated work *Rationale Divinorum Officinarum*, by William Durandus, who was Bishop of Mende, in Languedoc, and died 1296.

<sup>3</sup> This, from the connection, seems to be the meaning of "fromite" and "sub-fromite."

<sup>4</sup> Worsted was first made at Worsted, Norfolk, about 1348.

<sup>5</sup> Baudekin, the richest kind of stuff, the web being gold, and the woof silk, with embroidery, so called from an Oriental name for Babylon, whence the stuff was brought.

<sup>6</sup> Dark red.

<sup>7</sup> Apparels=ornamental coloured borders.

<sup>8</sup> Divers arms, i.e., heraldic coats of arms.

<sup>9</sup> The palls anciently used at the funerals of persons of distinction were of a most costly and beautiful description, frequently of velvet, or cloth-of-gold, with embroidered imagery and heraldic devices. The palls used for ecclesiastical purposes were of four kinds:—first, palls for covering the bier and coffin at funerals; second, palls for extending over tombs; third, ornamental palls to hang in choirs at festivals; fourth, linen cloths to cover the altars.



the first place, one Bible and one Hugucion, which are in the custody of Sir Richard Cheddesey, also Egidius de Regimine perseveranda, which is in the custody of John de Clevedon; also a set de Element and sixth book of Decretals, in the custody of Sir John Robbetut, Rector of Penrith; also one book called Albanus, which is in the custody of Sir John Chasse; also one set of vestments which is in the custody of Sir John Berkeley, Knight."

### E.

In 1324 King Edward II. granted to Johannes de Mere certain lands and rents in Mere to provide a chaplain to pray daily in the Parish Church of Mere for the soul of Margaret, late Queen of England and for the souls of the aforesaid John and Alianer his wife, and for the souls of their fathers and mothers, of their ancestors and heirs, and for all the faithful deceased.

The following is from the *Registrum Mortival* (addenda to Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, p. 4):—

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Joh'es de Mere dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo et B. Maria ac d'no Joh'i de Mere capellano, dum singulis diebus in Eccl'ia paroch' S. Michaelis de Mere ad altare in honore Annunciatis B. Mariæ in eadem Eccl'ia noviter erectum pro anima D'næ Margaretæ quondam Reginæ Angliæ, et anima mea &c. . . . .

"Dat' apud Mere predict' die Lunæ in crastino S. Michaelis Archangeli anno D'ni 1325, anno vero Regis Edwardi filii R. Edw'di decimo nono."

### F.

#### *Bettesthorne Chantry.*

The Bettesthorne Chantry was founded in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary (where the brass still lies), and was dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin. It originally consisted of one chaplain only, but a further license was subsequently obtained from the king to increase the endowment for the maintenance of two other chaplains, who were daily to perform divine service in the said chapel "for the good estate of the said John whilst he lived, and for his soul when he should depart out of this light, for the souls of his parents and other ancestors, and for the souls of all the faithful departed, for ever."

A second inquisition, taken on the decease of Bettesthorne, on behalf of the Mere Chantry, describes the lands and tenements forming its endowment, which appear to have consisted of one messuage, forty acres of land, and twelve acres of meadow, in Clopton; ten acres of land and two of meadow, at Gillingham; nine messuages, eighty acres of land, four of meadow, and one of wood, in Mere; together with the manors of Mere and Chadenwyche. (Kite's "*Brasses of Wiltshire*," p. 23.)

The rents of the Mere property of the Bettesthorpe Chantry are collected to the present time, and are now owned by Meyrick Banks, Esq. They are as follows (in Mere):—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Rumsey's house, corner of Church St.	1	11	8	<i>Brought forward</i>	£7	4	10
Chantry Mead		9	2	Mr. Standerwick's (Castle St.)	7	6	
Chantry House	3	9	2	Cottages opposite Church	18	0	
Walton's House		13	4	House in Castle St. (Bun- galow)		6	0
On Jesse's property, Zeals		9	0	Mr. Walton's shop	1	9	0
House in Church St. (Harding)		6	0				
Charles Lander (Brewery)		6	6				
<i>Carried forward</i>	£7	4	10		£10	5	4

List of hatchments in the Bettesthorpe Chantry Chapel.

*On the south wall:—*

The easternmost is Chafin, probably that of one of the sons of William and Mary Chafin, who inherited the estate and died a bachelor. Arms.—Gules, a talbot passant, or, a chief ermine.

West of the last is the hatchment of William Chafin, who died 1695. He married Mary Freke. The arms are: Chafin quartering Erlegh and Marsh (?) impaling Freke.

*On the west wall are as follows:—*

The southernmost, Grove impaling Grove. William Chafin Grove of Zeals, M.P., died 1793. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Grove, of Ferne.

The second is, Grove impaling Acland. Charles Grove, M.D., of Salisbury, son of William Chafin Grove, died 1806. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Acland, Esq., of Fairfield.

The third is, Grove. Chafin Grove, Esq., died a bachelor, 1851.

*On the north wall:—*

(1) The westernmost is that of William Chafin Grove, Esq., who died 1859. He married Eleanor Michell, of Standen House, Hungerford, whose arms are impaled with those of her husband (2) in the lozenge adjoining.

## G.

*A Catalogue of the Contents of the Museum in the Parvise over the North Porch of St. Michael's Church, Mere, Wiltshire, established in 1896.*

\*.\* The name, &c., in parentheses () following the description of each article shows the source whence derived.

*Walls:—*

Speed's Map of Wiltshire. (*Purchased.*)

Wardour Castle—Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1732. (*Purchased.*)

Nunye Castle—Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, 1733. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

An old mantelpiece, as it existed in 1876 in an old barn in Castle Street, Mere, which was pulled down in 1891, supposed to have been originally the rectory. This mantelpiece, together with a smaller one which stood on an upper story of the same building, were removed by Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove about 1886, and presented to the Church House, at Salisbury. This pencil drawing was taken by Mr. Ernest Baker. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Rubbings of brasses in Mere Church.

An unknown knight, date 1427. Supposed to be Sir John Berkeley, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Bettisthorpe.

Sir John Bettisthorpe, of Chadenwych. Date, A.D. 1398.

From Clyffe Pypard Church :—a knight, probably Quentin. Date, circa A.D. 1380. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

From Dauntsey Church :—Dame Anne Danvers. Date, A.D. 1539. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

*Corner Cupboard :—*

Finial from end of seat, the most eastern in the south aisle, found after the present poppy-heads had been affixed, 1895. Removed from the Church and sold with other oak at the restoration in 1856. (*John Dean.*)

History of England, by Laurence Echard, M.A., Archdeacon of Stowe, 1718, containing an account of Charles the Second's visit to Mere, 6th October, 1651, on his journey from Trent to Hele House. (*Rev. W. Chell.*)

*On the Mantel-shelf :—*

An alabaster tablet, representing "The Adoration of the Magi." This tablet was bought by Mr. Baker at the sale of the effects of the late Mrs. Mary Matthews, of Mere. She purchased it of a man named William Gray, who found it in digging some garden land under the Castle Hill. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

*The Cupboards against the North Wall :—*

*Books :—*

Salisbury Diocesan Gazette (1888-89), 1890-91, 1892-93. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Mere Union, financial statements with lists of guardians, officials, paupers, and other information, from 1863 to 1896. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"Records of the Seasons," 1882, collected by Thomas H. Baker. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"David and Goliath," 1833, by William Lander, Sen., of Mere. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"Coke's Reports," 1658, containing the "Case of the Prince," a lawsuit by Thomas Chafin, Esq., against Lord Stourton, concerning 200 acres of land in Mere. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Lammas Tithes and Quit Rents, collector's book, 1775 to 1779. From the late Mr. J. Phillip's papers. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"How we kept the Jubilee in Mere," 1887. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

"My Voyage to Australia in 'The Rome.'" (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

The Jubilee of the Mere Temperance Society. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

British School of Mere, &c. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Sermons by the Rev. S. H. Gassan, A.M., Curate of Mere, Wilts. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Mere Parish Magazine, 1882 to 1891. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Times' Telescope, 1815, 1816, 1818. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

"Find of Roman denarii in Mere Cemetery." List of the coins and description, by Rev. D. M. Clerk, Rector of Kingston Deverill. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Mercurius Rusticus, 1685, and Mercurius Belgicus, 1685. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Rood and other Screens in Devonshire Churches. *Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury, 1824; Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, 1834; Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Winchester (two vols), 1827. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

A Brief Relation of the taking of Bridgewater, 1645. (*Note.*—This was found in a cottage at Zeals by Rev. L. R. Henslow.) (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Drawings:—

Water-colour drawing of Stavordale Priory, north side. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Ditto ditto interior. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Pen-and-ink sketch of interior of Chapel, 1786, by S. H. Grimm. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Sundries:—

Two keys found in the old barn, formerly the residence of the Dean, when it was being pulled down. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Cornice ornament from the same place. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Stones found in piscina in North Chantry Chapel, 1895:—No. 1, jamb of a recess coloured red and green; No. 2, bracket, probably from same recess, with the same colouring; No. 3, small piece of stone with black colour plastered on face; Nos. 4 and 5, two pieces of freestone tabernacle-work; No. 6, small piece of tile; No. 7, one tile found in disturbed wall where probably niche had been, some 4ft. eastward of piscina, forming one quarter of a complete design formed by four tiles.

Copper spoon, found in a hole in a wall at Wolverton, together with a spur. (*John Hooper.*)

Two keys of an old house at Mere. (*John Hooper.*)

Earthenware lamp found when working near the foundations of Chantry, supposed to have been used by chantry priests. (*John Hooper.*)

Cannon-ball from Wardour Castle, taken from Wardour by W. Wickham and presented by Lord Arundell, 1896.

Photographs:—

1. Zeals House, south-west. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

2. Zeals House.

3. Mere Down Avenue.

4. Stourton, old Bristol Cross before restoration. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

5. Old Bristol Cross after restoration, 1895. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

6. Ship Inn, Mere, 1885. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

7. Market Place, Mere, with old Market House, Angel Inn, &c., 1863. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

8. Market Place, Mere, with the new Angel Inn, &c., 1890. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

9. Castle Street, Mere, 1890. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
10. Dean's Orchard, Mere, 1886. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
11. Mere, from Castle Hill, 1886. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
12. Castle Hill, Mere, showing the old barn, formerly the residence of the Dean. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
13. Thatched Cottages, which stood on the site of the Grove Buildings, pulled down 1891. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
14. Woodlands Chapel. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
15. Woodlands House, south view. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
16. Woodlands, over-mantel in room under the Chapel, with Dodington arms impaling Francis. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)
17. Mere Church, exterior, south-east view. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
18. Ditto south porch. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
19. Ditto interior, nave, August, 1895. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
20. Ditto interior, looking west, 1895. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)
21. Ditto interior, looking east, 1894. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

*Under the Cupboards :—*

Old vane from the tower, 1848.

Piece of lead from the Castle at Mere, found in 1887, when excavating for the pole of the flag.

Panel, carved oak, supposed to be from eastern parapet of screen.

Two pieces of wood, probably lintels from some domestic building, found in the Still vault, when lowered and opened in 1892, supporting the flag-stone forming the entrance.

Original stem and base of the font, Purbeck marble.

*Case on the Table :—*

Prints (*purchased from Walter V. Daniell, said to be from the Collection of the late Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson*):—

1. Bell-tower of Salisbury Cathedral.
2. Fonthill Abbey.
3. Fonthill redivivus, built by Beckford at a cost of £240,000, and pulled down by him shortly after and materials sold for £9000.
4. West Dean House, Wiltshire.
5. Kingston Deverill Church.
6. Chapel Plaister, parish of Box, Wilts.
7. Tottenham House, Wilts.
8. Pen-and-ink drawing of Woodlands House, Mere, by M. L. M., 1818.
9. Woodlands House, Mere.
10. Screen of Mere Church, 1832.

*Literature :—*

An Interpretation of the number 666, by Francis Potter, B.D., son of the Vicar of Mere, who was born in the Vicarage House there, on Trinity Sunday, 1594. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Whitehall Evening Post, September 8th to 10th, 1726, containing account of a Mr. Guy, who was found lying dead on Mere Down. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Letter from John Britton, the antiquary, to Mrs. Rumsey. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Sundries :—

Oyster-shell, found September 3rd, 1895, in an old scaffold hole under the east window in the north chapel of the Church, left there by the workmen, *circa* 1470.

Three shells found under the font on its removal, April, 1896, to its original position under the tower, from west side of north door in north aisle, where it was placed in 1856.

Bronze celt, found by the late Mr. Philip Crocker, agent to Sir R. C. Hoare, probably on the Wiltshire Downs. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Specimens of Selenite, found on "lynch" near the gas-house at Mere during excavations for the sewerage, 1879. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Piece of pottery from Cold Kitchen Hill. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Pyrites with piece of flint imbedded in it, found on Mere Down. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Impression in wax of a seal found under the Castle Hill, at Mere—"Sigillu : Johi . de : Orchard x

EDW

Tobacco-pipe SAND found at Mere. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

BLL

Coins, Tokens, &c. :—

Carausius, third brass, reverse Pax, found near Edge Bridge, Mere, by Robert Welch, about 1890, when digging a post-hole. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Constantinus Magnus, third brass, struck at Treves, found on the arable land on the Manor Farm, Mere, about 1870, by John Hooper. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Emilia Gens, denarius found in the river at Wellhead, Mere, 1878, by John Gray. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Henry II., penny found by Frederick Hooper, in his garden at Mere. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Valentinianus, denarius, reverse, urbs Roma. Struck in Aquitaine. (*Rev J. A. Lloyd.*)

Roman, third brass, uncertain. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

William III., sixpence, found in churchyard. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

George III., farthing, 1799, found in churchyard. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Seventeenth century tokens :—

Bristol farthing, 1662, found in Knoll Path, Mere Down, by Samuel Dodington. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Thomas Cutler, Junr., in Sarum, 1666. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

William Roggers in Meere, 1666. (*Mrs. Ernest Baker.*)

Thomas Gamblin in Mære 1665. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Robert Harrison of Amsbury 1653. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

For the Poore's benefit. Help O. Andover 1666. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Stephen Brassier, Wilton in Wiltshere 1667. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Farthing token of Charles I. Rose. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Lead label, with merchants' mark. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

Nuremburg Token, Hans Winckell in Nur, reverse, GOTES . BEICH . BLIB. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Maundy threepenny-piece, Charles II., 1679. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

Token, 1566, found when the Market House at Mere was pulled down. (*Thomas H. Baker.*)

William III., halfpenny. (*Rev. J. A. Lloyd.*)

George III., halfpenny, found in the churchyard when levelling the earth on the south side of tower. (*Rev. E. Borradaile.*)

George III., Irish halfpenny, found same place. (*Rev. E. Borradaile.*)

### *H.*

The entries in the Churchwardens' book relating to the organ are as follows:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| "1556-7. Itm. for the mendyng of the organs with<br>xxij <sup>d</sup> . for a staple and for glewe for the same.   | vii <sup>j</sup> <sup>a</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> . "       |
| " Itm to Jerarde for blowyng of the byllowes of<br>the organs for the hole yere now endyd.   | vii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup> . "                         |
| "1558. Itm payed to Jerarde the Bedeman for his wages<br>for blowyng of the Organ byllowes for one yere.   | ij <sup>a</sup> . "                                       |
| " Itm for a Rope for the Organ byllowes.   | jd. "   |
| "1559. Itm. for paper to amend the organs.   | vd. "   |
| " Itm for a Corde for the organs.  | jd. "   |
| " Itm for the glewyng of the Cappes of the organs.   | xij <sup>d</sup> . "                                      |
| " Itm payed to Thomas Jerard the Bedeman for his<br>wages for blowing of the organs for one yere.  | ij <sup>a</sup> . "                                       |
| "1562. Itm for amending of the organs.   | xiii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup> . "                        |
| " Itm to Thomas Gerard the Bedeman for his wages<br>for blowyng of the Organs thies yere.  | ij <sup>a</sup> . "                                       |
| " Item for glewyng of the Organs.  | vii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup> . "                         |
| " Itm for amending of the Keyes of the organs.   | vij <sup>d</sup> . "                                      |
| " Itm payed for a Key for the organ house.   | ij <sup>d</sup> . "                                       |
| "1563. Itm payed to Thoms Jerarde the bedeman for his<br>wages for blowyng of the organs for one hole yere<br>endyd at the fease of the Annuncyacon of o <sup>r</sup> . lady<br>last past. | ij <sup>a</sup> . "                                       |
| Itm for a Corde for the organs.  | jd. "   |
| "1565. Itm for mending of the bellowes of the organs.  | xiii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup> . "                        |
| "1568. Whereof the said Churchwardens have paied and<br>Disbursed for Div's repacons of the Church and of<br>the Bells and Organs and other charges.                                       | xj <sup>l</sup> . xvij <sup>a</sup> . xj <sup>d</sup> . " |
| "1569. Itm paied unto Gerrett, for blowyng of the Organs<br>for iij quarters.  | xvii <sup>j</sup> <sup>d</sup> . "                        |
| " Itm paied to Thomas Gerrett for blowyng of the<br>organs.  | vjd. "  |

- "1575. Item for mending of the bellows and the pentis  
of the organs. ix<sup>d</sup>."
- "1576. Allowed to the said Churchwardens for dyvers  
repacons of the Church and Bells and Orgaynes and  
other things as appeareth. x<sup>li</sup>. vij<sup>s</sup>. xjd."
- "1575. Item for the taking downe of the organs.  
"Item for Gerrard his worke, sheepskins and glue. iij<sup>s</sup>. ijd."  
"Item for the Gyner's worke. iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>."  
"Item for one hundred and twentie foote of borde. iiij<sup>s</sup>."  
"Item for iiij peeses of square tymber. vj<sup>s</sup>."  
"Item paied to the Gyners for the tymber work  
about the organs. xxjd."  
"Item for Clamps and nailes. x<sup>s</sup>. vjd."  
"Item for vj Sheepskins. viij<sup>d</sup>."  
"Item for board nailes and sprig nayles. ij<sup>s</sup>. xd."  
"Item for a pownd of Wyer. vjd."  
"Item for a bushell of Charcole. xvjd."  
"Item for the Organ maker's tooles and nailes. ijd."  
"Item for ij pound and a half of glue. xx<sup>d</sup>."  
"Item for the Organ maker's boord. xd."  
"Item paied to the Organ maker for his work. iijs."  
"1578. Item for mending and keeping of the organs for  
two yeares ended at midsomer A<sup>o</sup> 1577. xij<sup>s</sup>."  
"1579. Paied for the repacons of the Church, the bells,  
the Leaddes and the Organs and other charges. vijli. xiijs."  
"Item paied for a Sheepskin and glewe for the  
organs. vjd."  
"1580. Paied for the repacons of the Church the bells,  
the ledde and the organs &c. viijli. x<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>."  
"Item paied for glewe for the Organs. ijd."  
"Item paied for a Cord for the Organs. jd."  
"Item paied to John Chappington for two yeares  
for the Organs. x<sup>s</sup>."  
"Item for an Iron for the organs. jd."  
"Item paid for the mending of the organs. viij<sup>d</sup>."  
"1581. paied to Willm Bellie for blowing the billowes  
of the organs. ijs."  
"1583. Item paied to Willm Bellie for the whole yeares  
wages for blowing the organs. ijs."  
"1584. For mending the organs."  
"Item to Chaperton for mending the organs. xlvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."  
"Item to a Carpenter for casing the billowes. xij<sup>d</sup>."  
"Item for nayles about the same. vd."  
"Item to the Bedman for blowing the organs. ijs."  
"1586. Item paid to Goodden o'. Beadman for the  
blowing of the organs. ijs. vid."  
"Item laied out to the Organ maker. vs."



"1587. Item paied to the Organ maker.	x <sup>s</sup> . "
"Item to Goodden for his wages to blow the billowes.	ij <sup>s</sup> . "
"1591. paied to the Heller for mending of a plott over the yorgynes.	xvj <sup>d</sup> . "
"paied for taking upp of the orgynes.	xvij <sup>d</sup> . "
"paied to Robte Goodyng for his labour.	ij <sup>d</sup> . "
"for wood at the same tyme.	ij <sup>d</sup> . "
"paied to Hugh Trassey for making of a seate for the orgaynes.	ij <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> . "
"paied to Robte fforward for making of ij straps of iron for the orgynes.	ij <sup>d</sup> . "
"for nayles for the orgynes.	v <sup>d</sup> . "
"1592. paied to Robte Goodyng for bloying of y <sup>e</sup> orgynes.	ij <sup>s</sup> . "

## I.

*Entries referring to the Church plate:—*

"1559. (No churchwardens this year.)"	
"Inventory of Church Goods. Eleven silver spoons wherof one is broken; a great crocke conteynyng by estimacon 6 galons."	
"1566. For Tynnen spoones and trenchers, and potts bought to th use of the Church.	vij <sup>s</sup> . "
"1577. Paied for the lone of pewter vessel.	xij <sup>d</sup> . "
"1578. Item for v cruses for the Churchale.	xv <sup>d</sup> . "
"1579. The Chalis changed. Yo' Challis weyes xij oz. at iiij <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> . the oz. some is lvj <sup>s</sup> . of yours."	
"The new Cupp weyes vij oz. and half at v <sup>s</sup> . x <sup>d</sup> . the oz. the some xlvij <sup>s</sup> . John Atkins resteth xi <sup>s</sup> . iij <sup>d</sup> . "	
"1580. Item for other cuppes.	viiij <sup>d</sup> . "
"1580. Alsoe they are charged w <sup>th</sup> xj <sup>s</sup> . iij <sup>d</sup> . for the ovr plus w <sup>ch</sup> remaineth for the alteracon of the Chalosse for the Communion cupp.	xj <sup>s</sup> . iij <sup>d</sup> . "
"1584. (Inventory.) A communion cup with a cover of silver. xi silver spoones with round knapps whereof one of them the knapp is broken. ii greate brasen crocks. iiij <sup>s</sup> . dosen of trenchers. iiij <sup>s</sup> . stone cupes.	
"1594. For a dosen of cupps and fower dosen of spoones for the Church.	vj <sup>s</sup> . "
"1601. (Inventory.) Eleven silver spoones, two crocks a communion cup of silver and a silver plate. The eleven silver spoones doe way x oz. w <sup>ch</sup> after the rate of iv <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> . the oz. amounteth to xlvj <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> . and are	

soe sold to John Coward uppon this daie w<sup>th</sup> the consent of all the pishioners here p<sup>se</sup>nt."

"1618. (Inventory.) One sylver challice, one sylver plate, too pewter potts, too table clothes, a blew carpet, a brass pott now in W<sup>m</sup>.Harding's possession. Kewere George Abbotts brasse pott yf it be sold unto him because Willm Hardeing sayeth it was a pott belonging to the pish."

"1632. ffor two new flagons waying xi<sup>li</sup> at 16<sup>d</sup> a pound. xv<sup>s</sup>."

"The ~~Accompt~~ of suche ornaments and other goods of the Church of the Parische of Meere aforesaide As theise Accomptants have delyeded over at this Accompte into the Chardge of John Ball als Rogers and Robert Pyttman Churchwardens Elected for this yere to come As ffolloweth.

"Imprimis the Greate Church Byble the service Booke Mr. Barrett Reades the prayer In, And fflower other olde Books of Comon Prayer.

"Itm one other Booke intituled the Booke of Buishopp Jewells Wourks and tyed w<sup>th</sup> a litle Iron Chayne in the Comunion Chauncell.

"Itm the Pulpytt Cloathe and Cushion and three other Chushions made of the olde Pulpitt Cloathe.

"Itm one Greene Carpett of Broad cloathe Adged aboute w<sup>th</sup> Greene silk ffrendge w<sup>th</sup> serveth for the Comunion Table.

"One old Blewe Carpett Cloathe Adged aboute w<sup>th</sup> white and Blewe Woursted ffrendge.

"One Comunion Table Cloathe of Dowlas.

"Two Surplices ffor the Dockter and his Curate.

"The Comunion Table now in use. And one olde Comunion Table.

"In the Comunion Chauncell one Cheste Twoo Coffers.

"The Plate and flagons used at the Communion.

"Itm one olde auncient Litle silver Bool w<sup>th</sup> a silver Cover plate on yt.

"One silver Bool of the Guifte of James Alforde deceased as by the Booll will shewe.

"Two greate flagons of Pewter both holdinge seaven quarts.

"Two little flagons both holdinge aboute iij quarts.

"Itm in the lofte over the northe Ile one payre of olde decayed Organes w<sup>th</sup> xxxvi Orgayne Pypes of the greater sorte in them besides the three Pypes hereafter chardged, besides a quantitie of small pypes w<sup>th</sup> were not numbred and were in the pype case.

"In the Treasurye Lofte over the Northe Porche theise goods

"Three Great Pypes of the Organes.

"One Barrell of Gunpowder weying ij<sup>c</sup> weighte.

"More of Gunpowder of severall pounds made up in papers xiiij<sup>li</sup>.

"More in that lofte Two olde Greate Chests.

"More of Soader in one of those Coffers w<sup>th</sup> was the Remeynder of the Soader boughte this yere ix<sup>li</sup> and xix yards of matche.

"Itm ffyve Bells in good Repayre w<sup>th</sup> a Clock.

"Itm a small Bundell of lafts in the Southe lofte.

70      *Occurrence of the Cream-Coloured Courser in Wilts.*

"Itm one Steele and Iron Cheesel weh was made to use aboute the playn-  
inge of the stooness weh paved the Churche.  
"Itm Lastely Two Beares to Carrye the Deade Boodyes Inn."

---

*K.*

On the floor of the tower, eastward of the font, is now placed a memorial stone of peculiar interest, with the following inscription commemorating a former vicar :—

"Depositum Gulielmi Bayly  
Vicarii Mun . . . . . ti in  
Ecclesia Meræ Annos 46  
Qui Obiit Nono Novembris  
Anno Domini 1691."

Query—what are the missing words or word? Dr. Chafyn died in 1645 and Mr. Bayly in 1691—a space of forty-six years—but Mr. Bayly was not inducted until 1661, at the Restoration, so that he only served the office of Vicar for thirty years. It has been suggested that the words were "*Munere Recti*," which would imply that he was vicar by legal gift forty-six years, though his place was usurped for sixteen years during the time of the Commonwealth.

[The illustrations of Mere Church accompanying this paper are from photos by the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, Vicar of Mere.]

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*Occurrence of the Cream-coloured Courser  
in Wilts.*

**B**E so good as to place on record another occurrence of the Cream-coloured Courser (*Cursorius isabellinus*) a very rare bird, within the limits of this county; for a specimen was killed on the downs above Erlestoke, on October 10th, by Mr. George Bovill, within a very short distance of the spot where Mr. Langton killed

another specimen, at Elston, near Tilshead, on October 2nd, 1855 (see my *Birds of Wilts*, p. 374). Mr. Bovill kindly writes me word that the bird in question was running along the down when he first saw it, but rose on the wing as he approached, when he at once shot it. He describes it as appearing to be tired after a long flight, and indeed it is probable that it had been blown across the sea and over Salisbury Plain by some of the heavy gales which had been prevailing from the south-east for two days previously.

There are two things which strike me as very remarkable in the occurrence of this straggler. In the first place it has appeared in almost exactly the same locality as its predecessor of forty years ago: and again it has arrived, as almost all of its fellows which have appeared from time to time in England have done (see Seebohm's *British Birds*, vol. iii., pp. 63-4), in the month of October, when the equinoctial gales are prevalent from the west and south-west; and yet the true home of the Cream-coloured Courser is the East and the South.

Since the occurrence of our Wiltshire specimen I learn, on the authority of the very able editor of the *Zoologist*, that another Cream-coloured Courser was shot in Jersey, on October 19th, and Mr. Harting suggests that in all probability these two birds left their summer haunts in company, but encountering the south-western gales which lately prevailed, got blown out of their course and separated *en route*.

The bird was exhibited at the Linnean Society's Meeting on November 5th, by Mr. Harting, and notices of it appeared in the *Athenæum*, November 21st, 1896, and in the *Zoologist*, November, 1896, p. 434.

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

*Old Park, Devizes,*

*November 26th, 1896.*

## Wilts. Obituary.

Rev. Robert Hawley Clutterbuck, F.S.A., Rector of Penton Mewsey, Hants. Died Aug. 29th, 1896, aged 59. Buried at Penton Mewsey. 2nd son of Charles Clutterbuck, citizen of London, and Hannah, d. of John Kinlack, Esq. Born Jan. 1st, 1837. Educated at King's College, London. Ordained deacon, 1862, by Bp. of Lichfield; priest, 1864, by Bp. of London. Curate of Plaistow, Essex, 1864—66; St. Mark's, Clerkenwell, 1866—67; St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, 1867—82; St. Antholin's Lecturer at St. Mary, Aldermary, 1880—82; Rector of Knight's Enham and Vicar of Smannell, Hants, 1882—1890; Rector of Penton Mewsey, 1890 until his death. A vice-president of both the Hampshire, and the Salisbury Field Clubs, Mr. Clutterbuck was widely known of late years—it is not too much to say as *the* antiquary—("antiquary," as distinguished from "archæologist") of the Hampshire border and the Salisbury neighbourhood. He was a mine of information as to the mediæval history of the neighbourhood in which he lived, his strength lying especially in the direction of ancient MSS. and documents and the power of conjuring up from the evidence to be found in them the details of the secular and religious life of a locality during mediæval times. In this branch of antiquarian study he had few equals in this part of England, and the counties of Hants and Wilts will together feel the loss of one whose place there are but too few capable of filling. He was well known as a lecturer—always an interesting lecturer—at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. He was a frequent contributor to the journals of the British Archaeological Association, the Hampshire Field Club, and the Salisbury Field Club. He was the author of many antiquarian jottings appearing from time to time in the *Salisbury Journal*, as well as of many antiquarian pamphlets:—"The Story of Wherwell Abbey," "The Black Book of Southampton," "Some Recovered Memorials of the old Church at Andover," "Collections Relating to the Family of Clutterbuck," "Notes on Weyhill Fair," &c.; whilst it will be remembered that he read an exceedingly valuable paper on "Salisbury Fraternities" at the Salisbury Meeting of the Wilts Archaeological Society in 1896. A notice in the *Devizes Gazette*, September 3rd, 1896, says:—"A better man, a kinder friend, or one more earnest in his high calling we should never find were we to search the world over." The *Hampshire Chronicle* speaks of him as "a model parish priest.—His death was somewhat remarkable, it is supposed that whilst on the lawn he was stung by an insect, blood-poisoning immediately ensuing and causing death." Other obit. notices, *Marlborough Times*, Sept. 5th, 1896; *Church Times* and *Guardian*, Sept. 9th, 1896.

Rev. John Dryden Hodgson. Died Aug. 19th, 1896, aged 74. Buried at Collingbourne Ducis. 2nd son of John Hodgson, Q.C., of Lincoln's

Inn. B.A., Camb., 1844. M.A., 1847. Fellow of Peterhouse, 1844. Deacon, 1846. Priest (Rochester), 1847. Curate of Sawbridgeworth, 1847—49; Gt. Baddow, Essex, 1849—51; Incumbent of East Grafton, Wilts, 1851—55; Vicar of Great Bedwyn, 1855—74; Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, 1875 until his death; Canon or Prebendary of Sarum, 1878. J.P. for Wilts. A scholar and an earnest parish priest, widely respected in the three Wiltshire parishes in which he spent forty-five years of his life. The nave of the Church of Collingbourne Ducis was restored in 1877 through his efforts, the chancel having been previously re-built by his predecessor—Mr. Lukis. Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 27th; *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 22nd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Sept., 1896.

Rev. John Edward Wilson. Died Sept. 20th, 1896. Em. Col. Camb. B.A., 1855; M.A., 1865; deacon, 1856; priest, 1857. Curate of Hunslet, Leeds, 1856—57; Rochdale, 1857—61; Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, 1861—67 and 1868—79; St. James's, Marylebone, 1867—68; Headmaster Chelsea Grammar School, 1871—83; Vicar of East Kennett, 1884 until his death.

Mrs. Gambier Parry. Died May 24th, 1896, aged 69. Daughter of Francis Lear, Dean of Salisbury. Born Oct. 28th, 1826. Married, 1851, Thomas Gambier Parry, of Highnam Court, Gloucester. An *In memoriam* notice in *Gloucestershire Chronicle*, reprinted in *Guardian*, June 3rd, 1896.

Ven. Herbert Maundrell, first Archdeacon of Nagasaki and Southern Japan. Died Nov. 3rd, 1896, at Winchester, aged 57. Of a yeoman family well known in the Calne neighbourhood, he was educated at the C.M.S. College, Islington, 1860—63; ordained as Missionary of C.M.S. in Mauritius and Madagascar, 1863—73; after this for a short time Curate of St. John's Chapel, Devonshire Hill, 1874; then went to Japan as C.M.S. Missionary and Chaplain of Nagasaki, 1875; Archdeacon of S. Japan, 1886. Author and editor, *Revision of Occasional Services and Ordinal of Malagasy Pr. Book*, Mauritius, 1873, *Kinsuto-Shogui-Reki-shi*: or "*Life of Christ*," Nagasaki, 1884, and *Sei Sho Ryakushi*: or "*Epitome of Old Testament History*" in Japanese. Obit. notices, *Times*, Nov. 5th; *Standard*, Nov. 6th, 1896.

Alfred Blake. Born at Steeple Ashton, Aug. 10th, 1814. Occupied a farm in that neighbourhood until 1853, when he went to Chitterne All Saints, and retired from business in 1877, living at Codford St. Peter until his death. Widely known and much regretted in the Warminster district, where he had acted as Chairman of the Board of Guardians for more than twenty years. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, July 16th, 1896.

Wadham Locke. Died May 22nd, 1896, aged 93. Buried at Seend. Eldest son of Wadham Locke, of Rowdeford House, M.P. for Devizes, 1832. He did not, however, inherit the Rowdeford property, which went to his younger

brother. J.P. for Wilts for fifty-six years and high sheriff in 1847. Lived for some years at Seend Cleeve. Married, first (in 1828), Caroline, daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq., of Skelton, Yorks, by whom he had two children—a son deceased, and a daughter, Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth, married to Capt. Lamb in 1857. His second wife (1844) was Albinia, daughter of John Dalton, Esq., of Sleningford Hall, Yorks. By her he had seven sons and two daughters. Obit. notice and sketch of the Locke family in *Devizes Gazette*, June 11th, 1896.

## Wilts Books, Pamphlets, Articles, &c.

*Jefferies' Land: a History of Swindon and its Environs.* By the late Richard Jefferies, edited with notes by Grace Toplis. With map and illustrations. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Wells, Som.: Arthur Young. 1896. Pp. xvi., 207. Jefferies spent much time and labour in collecting the materials for this work, which appeared in instalments in the *North Wilts Herald* during 1867. Regarded from a literary point of view, it cannot of course be compared with the works produced during its author's maturity, while his lack of true antiquarian knowledge is too often evident; but it forms a valuable supplement to what Mr. Morris and others have told us of Swindon, and may fairly claim to take its place as a local book of reference. The district to which the editor has assigned the name of *Jefferies' Land*, as shown in the accompanying map, extends, roughly speaking, from Cirencester to Marlborough in one direction, and from Malmesbury to Hungerford in the other. The scope of the work itself may best be shown by quoting the headings of the various chapters, which are as follows:—I., Ancient Swindon; II., Holyrood Church; III., Swindon in 1867; IV., Upper Upham; V., Liddington Wick; VI., The Marlborough Road; VII., The Devizes Road; VIII., The Oxford Road. The illustrations are from drawings by Miss Agnes Taylor, and comprise a column at Ivychurch; Avebury Font; Jefferies' House, Victoria Street, Swindon; Ruins of Holyrood Church; Reservoir, Coate; Wanborough Church; Entrance to Swindon from Coate; Marlborough Lane; Day House Farm, Coate; Chisledon Church; Jefferies' House, Coate; and The West Window, Fairford. While the editor has wisely left the letterpress exactly as Jefferies wrote it, without attempting to correct it or bring it up to date, she has added many useful and interesting foot-notes.

We observe that a reprint of the *History of Malmesbury* is announced as to follow.

G.E.D.

The Early Fiction of Richard Jefferies. Edited by Grace Toplis.

With a rare portrait [ætat 22]. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Wells: A. Young. 1896. Pp. xv., 210. This volume contains a short but interesting paper on *Traits of the Olden Time*, followed by four short melodramatic tales—*A Strange Story*; *Henrique Beaumont*; *Who will Win, or, American Adventure*; and *Masked*—all of which appeared in the *North Wilts Herald* during 1866. Of these there is little to be said. In the opening sentences of *A Strange Story* we seem for a moment to trace some foreshadowing of the author's maturer style, but that is all. Regarded as stories, they are little better than burlesques, a boy's crude work, showing in every page his utter ignorance of the scenes—social, naval, and military—which he was endeavouring to depict. But, as illustrating the earliest stage in the development of a great writer's powers, they will be welcomed by all students of Jefferies. The editor's preface is well put, and says all that need be said. In it she quotes two specimens of Jefferies' verse—"To a Fashionable Bonnet," and "The Battle of 1866,"—which have been unearthed among the files of the *North Wilts Herald*. G.E.D.

Leaves from the Journal of the Poor Wiltshire Vicar, being pp. 8—69 of *Elementary German Exercises*, by W. E. Mullins. 5th Edition. London: D. Nutt. 1894. This is an excellent but slightly abridged translation, arranged for school use, of a pathetic tale by the well-known German novelist, Heinrich Zschokke, who is said to have founded it upon a fugitive sketch that appeared in England about the middle of last century, from which Goldsmith drew some of his materials for the *Vicar of Wakefield*. This sketch is probably to be identified with the *Week's Journal of a Wiltshire Curate*, which was reprinted in *The Crypt* for 1829. A complete translation of Zschokke's tale appeared in *The Gift*, an American publication, in 1844, and was afterwards reprinted, somewhat revised, as the *Journal of a Poor Vicar*, in Vol. II. of Chambers's *Miscellany of Instructive and Entertaining Tracts*. The scene is laid at Cricklade, during the winter of 1764-5, and the poor curate-in-charge, with his hard-earned stipend of £20 per annum, goes through many trials and sufferings during the few weeks that his diary covers. However, all ends well, and goodness of heart and simple piety are suitably rewarded at the last. Many names of persons at Trowbridge, Cricklade, and Wootton Bassett are mentioned in the course of the narrative, but we are unable to say whether any of them can be identified. G.E.D.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 14, June, 1896. A good number.

The Annals of Purton are continued, with genealogical information as to Goddards and Reads—accompanied by a reduced form of the beautiful drawing of Restrop, which is given in *Some Old Wiltshire Homes*. Then follow seven pages of extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, showing the same amazing carelessness in the editor of 1758-9 as previous extracts have shown—Nutsley, Chaulkley, Borrington, Musselden, Abbots Loaders, Barton, Dub-Down, Secombe, Wimbleton Carey, Mudgeworth, Priors Hadden, are mysterious rectories and vicarages which certainly are



not to be found in Wiltshire now. Wiltshire Tithe Cases and Wiltshire Wills are continued, as well as the records available for the History of Cholderton. Then comes a continuation of the notes on the family of Fawconer, of Salisbury, and various notes and queries, with a *fac-simile* of a curious rough sketch map of Warminster parish in 1588, and a plate from a pen-and-ink sketch of a fine fireplace, with six heraldic coats on it, now in Box House, but said to have been brought from Ashwick, in Marshfield, Co. Gloucester. There is an interesting note, by Mr. Kite, on St. John a Gore and Gore Cross, the "Gare" of Domesday, now a tithing of Market Lavington, recording the opening up of the foundations of the ancient "Chapel of Gore," in 1877, which was found to have consisted of a simple nave and chancel of perhaps the thirteenth or fourteenth century. A note by Mr. Parsons on certain riotous proceedings in Wootton Bassett early in the century, and a few shorter notes, complete the number.

Ditto, No. 15, Sept., 1896. The continuation of the *Annals of Purton* is illustrated by a charming drawing of Church Farm and another of Purton House. The records available for the History of Cholderton, the List of Wiltshire Wills, and the extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* are continued. Then follow the beginning of a paper on Quakerism in Wilts, by Mr. Penney—Seend Briefs—Materials for the History of Braydon Forest—and an interesting note on Wiltshire Prisons, the number concluding with queries on various subjects.

Warminster and Neighbourhood, Views of. B. W. Coates, *Journal Office*, Warminster, (1896). Oblong 16mo. Cloth. This very useful little souvenir of Warminster contains ten pages of letterpress, six of which deal with the Celtic and Roman remains around the town, two with "Warminster of to-day," and two are taken up with notes by Sir Arthur Blomfield on the architecture of the Parish Church. The information given in these pages is unusually accurate and well-chosen, and the process views which follow are most of them excellent:—General View of Warminster from the South; Warminster Market Place, looking East; Warminster Market Place, looking West; Savings Bank, with the Fountain; Longleat House; Longleat House, with Lake; Longleat House, from Heaven's Gate; Sheerwater; The Minster, General View (Exterior); The Minster Nave (Interior); Christ Church; St. John's Church; St. Laurence's Chapel; The Cottage Hospital; The Grammar School; S. Boniface Missionary College; The Town Hall; Common Close Chapel and Schools; St. Monica School; St. Deny's House; Boys' Orphanage; Girls' Orphanage; Westbury White Horse; Stourton Pleasure Gardens; King Alfred's Tower, Stourton.

George Herbert at Bemerton. A pleasant article by E. H. Fitchew in *The Quiver*, May, 1896, pp. 566—569, with good illustrations of Leighton Bromswold Church (restored by G. Herbert); George Herbert's Medlar; Bemerton Rectory; and Bemerton Church and Rectory.

George Herbert. One of a series of articles on "The Handwriting of famous Divines," *Sunday at Home*, May, 1896.

George Herbert's Church at Bemerton. *The Salisbury Journal* of Oct. 17th, 1896, gives a very good account of this little Church, its history, and the works of repair which have this year been undertaken in it, further details being given in the issue of Oct. 24th, in the account of the re-opening of the building.

Wilt's Visitation, 1565, Sowche of Pitton to Yerworth of Collingbourne Kingston, is continued in the July and October numbers of Vol. xiii. of the New Series of *The Genealogist*. The latter number also contains an article on the surname "Le Poher" (Power, Poore).

Salisbury Cathedral and Stonehenge. At the meeting at Salisbury of the Society of Estate Clerks of Works, Mr. T. Potter read a discursive paper on the objects of interest in Salisbury and its neighbourhood, dwelling at length on Stonehenge, and quoting with approval the opinion of a gentleman who believes "that the [sarsen] stones came from the North of Europe attached to or embedded in icebergs during the Glacial Period," and that of another "eminent archæologist" who accounts for the propinquity of the cursus to the barrows by the suggestion that the deceased persons' effects were offered as prizes in the chariot races, probably on the day of the funeral! It is a melancholy thing to find anyone who proposes to instruct his fellow-men capable of talking such an amount of nonsense on one subject. The article is printed at length in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 22nd, 1896.

Salisbury and its Cathedral. An article by Christopher Crayon (J. Ewings Ritchie)—reprinted in the *Wiltshire County Mirror*, Aug. 21st, 1896, from the *Christian World* of the week before—expresses the opinion that in "Protestant countries the Cathedral is played out," and that "outside the Cathedral the one curiosity of Salisbury is the fourteenth century Poultry Cross."

The Organ of Salisbury Cathedral and the Organist, Mr. C. F. South. F. J. W. Crowe, in the *Musical Courier*, quoted by the *Wilt's County Mirror*, July 3rd, 1896, has an article giving interesting information as to the past and present organs, and notes on the life and work of the organist.

Avebury. A Brief Account of its Stone Circles and Avenues, Artificial Mound called Silbury Hill, Ancient Church, and other points of Antiquarian interest. With Two Illustrations, from Photographs. By the Rev. W. H. Davis, B.A., Vicar of Avebury. Price Sixpence. Devizes: published by Hurry & Pearson, 1896. (8vo pamphlet of 10 pp.) This little pamphlet does not pretend to be anything but a very brief guide for the use of the many visitors to Avebury who know nothing of the history of the place. The various points of interest mentioned in the title are touched on shortly and judiciously, the various theories as to the circles and Silbury are given as far as space will allow, and there is a most commendable absence of positive statements about matters of which nothing positive is known, together with

a considerable amount of accurate information, both of which are rare in guide books of the kind. The photo-process plates, especially that showing the Saxon windows of the Church, are excellent.

History of Tilshead Parish, Wilts, by the Rev. Horace Vincent Thompson. Reprinted from "*The Bath Chronicle*," May 28th, 1896. Bath, 1896. A pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 7. Price One Penny. The author assumes, on what grounds do not appear, that the ancient Borough of Tilshead is the survival of a Roman Municipium—though he does not say that any Roman remains have ever been found there. Coming to the Church, he tells us that the tower, "in the opinion of many visitors," is raised upon British foundations—that the tower arches and pillars of the nave are Saxon—and that the chancel is interesting inasmuch as it is wider at the roof than at the base, said to have been thus built to represent the ark, but doubtless intended to teach "the openness of Heaven to receive the prayers and offerings of the saints"!!! There is a list of vicars and a nice process view of the Church.

Guide to St. Peter's Church, Clyffe Pypard, by J. G. Wilson. Price 3d. 24mo. 1896. A little pamphlet of 7 pp., simply giving the facts as to the structure and contents of a Church which has now more visitors than most other country Churches in Wilts. One mistake is to be noticed: the monumental effigy now so grievously mutilated did not receive its injuries "during the restoration," but some time early in the century.

Excursion to Chippenham, Calne, Kellaways, and Corsham, Whitsuntide, 1896, by Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S., and H. B. Woodward, F.G.S. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 339—354. Reprinted from "*Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*," Vol. xiv., part 8, July, 1896. Many valuable geological notes on the district visited, Mr. Winwood's account of the Box and Corsham Quarries being full of most interesting information as to the extent of the quarries, the manner of working the stone, the local terms used by the quarrymen, and other matters as to which information is not easily attainable elsewhere.

Hungerford to Bath. *Daily News*, July 18th, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, July 23rd, 1896. One of a series of articles on "Cycling Highways."

A Salisbury Housekeeping Account, 1748. Interesting extracts from an old account book, which belonged to a Mrs. Towsey, are given amongst the "Jottings on Local Antiquities" in *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 8th, 1896.

Trowbridge in 1820. A few recollections of the town in old days are printed in *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 17th, 1896.

Local Birds. An interesting lecture on local birds, more especially those of the New Forest district, was given at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, by the Rev. J. Kelsall, and is reported in the *Salisbury Journal*, May 16th, 1896.

Weyhill Fair. Interesting descriptive article in *Spectator*, Oct. 24th, 1896.

**A Wiltshire Molecatcher.** Article in *Globe*, May 30th, 1896.

**Groveley Wood** is the scene of an article by Walter Bothams (of Salisbury), entitled "At Home with the Pheasants," in *Sunday Mag.*, Oct., 1896, pp. 679—682, with four illustrations, three of them from sketches by the author in Groveley—Headpiece (a scene in Groveley); Early Days; and Feeding-time.

**Malmesbury an Old English Town**, by Henry Walker. A good article in *Sunday at Home*, Oct., 1896, pp. 773—778, with six woodcut illustrations by A. R. Quinton. Malmesbury Cross; Abbey and Abbey House (2); St. John's Arch; Abbey Gate; Abbot's Pew.

**Richard Jefferies.** A chapter entitled "Afield with Jefferies" occurs in G. H. Ellwanger's "*Idyllists of the Country Side*": also an article in *The Clarion*, quoted in *Swindon Advertiser*, July 18th, 1896, on "Two Great Writers," by "Nunquam," comparing Jefferies with Stevenson, to the disadvantage of the latter. *Temple Bar*, Dec., 1896, has "A Study of Richard Jefferies," by Charles Fisher,—and C. G. Freeman has an article in the *Surbiton Times*, June 18th, 1896, entitled "Richard Jefferies at Surbiton," identifying the localities in "*Nature near London*."

**Priaulx Pedigree**, with illustrations, is commenced in *Miscell. Genealog. & Herald.*, 3rd Series, Part III.

- **Tan Hill and the Downs** on the north side of Pewsey Vale are the scene of a short article in the *Sunday Mag.*, July, 1896, pp. 478-9, by the Rev. B. J. Johns, called "The Hills in Summer." Quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, July 30th, 1896.

**Wilts and Dorset Bank.** Article and sketch of the history of the Bank (by R. Howarth), in *Financial Post*, quoted by *Wilts County Mirror*, June 26th, 1896.

**Calne Bacon-curing Factories.** A long illustrated article in the *British Workman*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, July 16th, 1896, tracing the growth of the business of the Harrises from its foundation in 1805 to the present day.

**Goddard Family.** *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, Sept., 1896, pp. 125-6, gives a letter, dated Mar. 11th, 1684, from Thomas Goddard, of Swindon, to Bullen Reymes, Jun., of Whaddon, who was then stopping "att Mr. Edw<sup>d</sup> Goddards Goldsmith in the pav'd Alley over agst S<sup>t</sup> Albanes Street in Pell-Mell, London."

**Wilts Plant Names.** A long list of names used at Cholderton. *Monthly Packet*, July, 1896.

**Aunt Meary's Soup—a True Story.** Wiltshire dialect story, by E. Slow, pp. 4, in *Edward's Salisbury Almanack Compendium*, 1897.

**Longleat and Sheerwater.** An article entitled "In Wiltshire Woods—May" in *Devizes Gazette*, June 11th, 1896.

Cranborne Chase. An article by "a Lady Traveller," in *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 18th, 1896, describing Gen. Pitt Rivers' Peasant Museum at Farnham, his experiments in the acclimatisation and crossing of animals, and King John's House at Tollard.

Fishing at Salisbury. Article by "Heron," in *Fishing Gazette*, Nov. 21st, 1896, pp. 367-8.

Mr. Bennet Stanford's Coach through Downton and Salisbury is the subject of an article by a Lady Passenger in the *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25th, 1896.

The Badminton Pack, by Hon. F. Lawley. One of a series of articles in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 20th, 1896), on "Historic Packs of Hounds."

Mummers. Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck discourses on Christmas Plays, and gives the words as used in Hampshire, with some variations in use at Cranborne, Dorset, in *Salisbury Journal*, July 4th, and Aug. 1st, 1896. Another note on same subject, Aug. 8th.

Political Letters and Speeches of George XIIIth Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, now first collected for private circulation—with Portraits. Two vols., cloth, 8vo. London: Richard Bentley & Son, 1896. These two well-got-up volumes contain letters to the *Times* and speeches on various subjects by the late Lord Pembroke. The principal subjects dealt with are:—National Defence, the Navy and Volunteers—General Politics—Socialism, Liberty, and Property—The Land Question—The House of Lords—Ireland—also a number of letters to Wiltshire papers, and speeches delivered in Wiltshire. There are two good photo-process portraits of the late Earl. In a review of the book the *Wilt's County Mirror*, June 6th, 1896, says:—"Never impassioned, never rhetorical, Lord Pembroke was not a speaker who could rouse an audience to enthusiasm, but he was a speaker to be listened to with deep attention, who reasoned weightily and closely and made his hearers reason too. Perhaps his addresses had sometimes too much likeness to spoken essays . . . they make excellent reading." Notice, *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6th, and a long article entitled "A Lost Leader" in *British Review*, Nov. 7th, 1896.

Rev. A. P. Morres. Amongst the Birds on the Farne Islands, May 26th, 1896. Salisbury: Brown & Co. Price Sixpence. An 8vo pamphlet of 35 pp., describing a visit to the Farne Islands, off the coast of Northumberland, whereon twelve species of sea birds nest every year in countless thousands. Mr. Morres dwells on the scene with an enthusiasm which will make every bird-lover who reads his story long to be off next June to visit the Puffins, and the Guillemots and the Eiders on the "Outer" and the "Inner" Farnes.

Rev. Henry Arnold Olivier. "Our Lord Jesus Christ made known through the Church, from Advent to Trinity, set forth in Verse.

London: Henry Frowde. Cr. 8vo, cloth, pp. viii. and 120. A series of Devotional Meditations for the various Sundays and Holy Days, somewhat on the model of the "Christian Year."

Rev. B. G. Johns, Rector of All Cannings. "Man or Monkey, from a common-sense point of view." Salisbury: Brown & Co. 1896. Price 1s. An 8vo pamphlet of 23 pp., in which the author claims "to take a broad, fair look at the question [the theory of evolution] as it appears to an ordinary outsider of average intelligence." It is written in a rather amusing way, though nothing new or specially convincing is adduced against the theory which is attacked.

The Bishop of Salisbury. "A Gift of God: Memorial Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, on Sunday, 18th Oct., 1896 . . . together with notes of an Address at the Re-opening of S. Andrew's Church, Bemerton." Salisbury and London. 8vo pamphlet, pp. 19. This sermon, preached the Sunday after the death of Archbishop Benson, contains a review of his life, character, and work, by one who knew him well.

Saint Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury. Forms of Admission and Special Prayers. Salisbury. 1896. 8vo pamphlet of 12 pp. (compiled by Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Master).

Rev. H. H. Mogg. Draft Scheme for the Organization of Mission Work in the Diocese of Salisbury: prepared by request for the consideration of the Diocesan Board of Missions. Pamphlet, 8vo. London. 1896.

Emma Marie Caillard. The series of ten essays on "The Intellectual Position of Christians," in *The Parents' Review*, concludes in the October number, 1896. The same authoress has a series of six papers on "The Use of Science to Christians," in *Good Words*, Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., and Sept., 1896.

Sir J. Dickson Poynder, Bart., M.P., in the *St. James's Gazette*, gives an account of an interview with the Japanese Premier, on the subject of the Rise of Japan. Reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 6th, 1896.

The Duchess of Somerset, in *Lady's Realm*, Nov., 1896. Article, with illustrations, on "Consolations in a Garden."

Philpotts Williams, author of *Poems in Pink*, has published a second volume of forty-two poems, of which twenty are devoted to hunting subjects, entitled "*Plain Poems*." Salisbury: Brown & Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Price 5s. Favourably reviewed in *Salisbury Journal*, June 27th, 1896.

Venus and Cupid, or a Trip from Mount Olympus to London. By Author of *Dame Europa's School*. Cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. net. London: Dent & Co. 1896. Reviewed very unfavourably in *Athenæum*, July 7th, 1896.

John I. Watts (of Whistley, Potterne), *A Simple and Practical System of Marking Foreign and Colonial Produce (Meat, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, &c.)*, with illustrations. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 32.

Benjamin Tompkins (of Pipsmore Farm, Chippenham). *The Theory of Water-Finding*, with advice thereon, by a Professional. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 1892. Pp. 45, with appendix of viii. pages, and process portrait of the author. This little book, though it really tells us nothing whatever of the "theory" of the water-finder's art, and is rather in the nature of an advertisement, is for all that by no means uninteresting,—giving an account of the author's discovery of the power he claims to possess in 1886, and of the extensive use which he has made of it in various parts of England since he began to practise professionally in 1890. If what he says as to the finding of gold and silver coins which had been hidden is accurately described, there seems no room for doubt that there is "something in it."

#### PERSONAL NOTICES:—

Major-Gen. Lord Methuen. A character sketch from the *Pall Mall Gazette* is reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, May 28th, 1896.

The Hon. M. H. Herbert, C.B. The *Westminster Gazette* gave a sketch of his life and character. Reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 2nd, 1896.

Duke of Beaufort. Article, with poor portrait, in *Tit Bits*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

Duchess of Somerset. Notice of, by Mrs. Darling Baker, in *Madame*. Quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 26th, 1896.

Mr. E. T. Hooley. A sketch of the career of the purchaser of Lord Ashburton's Wiltshire estates, is given in *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, and quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 20th, 1896.

Henry Herbert Smith. Biographical notice in *Biographia*, Vol. I., part 2.

William Senger. A veteran ringer of Calne, who rang at the Queen's accession, and also at her jubilee, and is still living at more than 80 years of age. Notice in *Bell News and Ringers' Record*. Quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 10th, 1896.

#### **Wilts Portraits, Pictures, &c.**

The Royal Academy, 1896, contained the following:—

The Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P. Portrait by H. T. Wells, R.A.

The Rev. H. A. Olivier. Portrait by Herbert A. Olivier.

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Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke. Statuette by Paul R. Montford.  
 Richard Walmsley, of Lucknam. Recumbent effigy by H. H. Armstead, R.A.  
 Mr. H. A. Olivier also exhibited "September, Upper Waters of the Medway,"  
 "The Passion Flower," and "Hampshire Yew Trees."

Views in Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset:—

An Exhibition of Pictures at Dickinson & Foster's, Bond Street, London.

Noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, March 21st, 1896, included;—

Salisbury Cathedral. Large painting by Cyrus Johnson; two drawings by  
 A. W. Weedon; and several views by F. Whitehead.

Stonehenge. Views by F. Whitehead.

Downs. ("Downs near Hanging Langford," "Beacon Hill, from near  
 Vespasian's Camp," and "Avebury.") Views by F. Whitehead.

Wayfarers, by Hugh Fisher, etc.

Malmesbury Abbey, by Armstrong.

Marlborough, College and Town, etc., drawings by F. Barraud.

"Queen Guinivere's Bridge at Amesbury," by F. W. Whitehead.

Wishford and Steeple Langford, by ditto.

Savernake, by ditto.

Porch House at Potterne, by Hugh Fisher.

Watery Harnham, by E. Young.

Cottages in George Herbert's Garden at Bemerton, by ditto.

St. Ann's Gate, Salisbury, by Percy Buckman.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, Nov., 1896, "Salisbury  
 Plain," by Albert Goodwin.

Miss Sophia Beale's water colours exhibited at Bournemouth, Feb. 22nd, 1896,  
 included "The Italian Garden at Wilton House," and "Wilton Fair."  
 Noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, Feb. 15th, 1896.

Canon the Hon. B. P. Bouverie exhibited, at the Town Hall, Devizes,  
 Aug. 19—21, 1896, sixty-four sketches illustrating his voyage round the  
 world, with others from Cornwall and Norway. Noticed, *Devizes Gazette*,  
 Aug. 20th, 1896.

Henry Grant's Portraits. Notice of some of these in *Southend-on-Sea  
 Observer*. Quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 31st, 1895.

Bishop of Salisbury. Woodcut portrait, with notice, *Church Monthly*,  
 Jan., 1897.

Earl of Pembroke. Process portrait, *Lady's Pictorial*, July 25th, 1896.

Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach. Process  
 portraits, *Pearson's Mag.*, Aug., 1896.

Duchess of Somerset. Process portrait in *Lady's Realm*, No. 1, Nov., 1896.

Lady "Dorothy" (Doreen) Long. Process portrait in *Home Chat*, Nov.  
 7th, 1896.



Sir John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, Bart., M.P., and Miss Anne Beauclerk Dundas, 3rd daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Glenesk, N.B. Process portraits in *Lady*, Oct. 8th, and *Gentlewoman*, Oct. 10th, 1896.

Capt. G. W. T. Prowse, eldest son of George Prowse, Esq., of St. Edith's, Chippenham, and Miss Fanny Isabel Kelly. Process portraits, *Lady's Pictorial*, June 27th, 1896.

Capt. W. Wilson, R.N. Process portrait, *St. James' Budget*, July 17th, 1896.

George Herbert at Bemerton. A re-production of the picture by W. Dyce, R.A., in Part 8 of "*England's History*." Newnes. 1896.

The Duke's Vaunt Oak, Savernake Forest, is illustrated in a paper by G. Clinch, on "Royal and Notable Oaks," in *English Illustrated Mag.* for June, 1896.

Hour-Glass at Compton Bassett Church. Woodcuts in *Girls' Own Paper*, Sept., 1896, p. 717, in paper on hour-glasses by Sophia F. A. Caulfield.

Potterne. The old font is well illustrated in two woodcuts, accompanying a short paper on "Inscribed Fonts," by Emma Swann, F.S.A. Scot, in *The Church Monthly*, July, 1896, p. 160.

Stanton Fitzwarren font is also illustrated and described in the same paper

Salisbury Cathedral. Circular woodcut view from south-west in *Church Monthly*, January, 1897. Also a full-page plate in *Photograms of '96*, London, Dawbarn & Ward, 1896, of "Salisbury Cathedral, S. E. Transept," by C. F. Dickinson, a work which gained a medal at the S. London Exhibition.

Stonehenge. A photo-process print of "Cyclists at Stonehenge" appears in *The Hub* for Sept. 26th, 1896.

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## Additions to Library.

Presented by REV. E. H. GODDARD: One drawing of Corporation Plate and five of Church Plate.—Guide to Clyffe Pypard Church.

„ THE AUTHOR: An Archæological Survey of the United Kingdom, by David Murray.

- Presented by **MR. R. B. MULLINGS**: Framed portrait of Canon Jackson.
- .. **THE LATE MR. E. WAYLEN**: Three prints of Lacock, Malmesbury, and Wardour.
- .. **MR. A. SCHOMBERG**: Joseph Alleine, his Life and Times—Ashford, its Church, Vicars, College, and Grammar School.
- .. **MESSES. NEVILLE**, of Llanelly: Original Specifications for Engines for Devizes Waterworks.
- .. **MRS. BARNETT**: Poll Books, papers, &c., relating to Chippenham (from the late Mr. G. Noyes).
- .. **THE AUTHOR**: Views of Warminster and Neighbourhood, by B. W. Coates.
- .. **THE AUTHOR**: Memorial Sermon (on the late Archbishop), preached in Salisbury Cathedral, October 18th, 1896, by the Bishop of Salisbury.
- .. **THE AUTHOR**: Christ made known through the Church. Verses. By Rev. H. A. Olivier.
- .. **MR. W. CUNNINGTON**: Geologists' Association, Excursion to Chippenham, Calne, Kellaways, and Corsham. Pamphlet, 1896.
- .. **DR. PRIOR**: Prior's Ancient Danish Ballads, three vols.—Blackmore's Creation.—Blackmore's Alfred, an Epick Poem. Blackmore's Paraphrase on the Book of Job.—Prior's Notes on Croquet.—Prior's Popular Names of British Plants.—A Journey through Spain in the years 1786 and 1787, by the Rev. J. Townsend (of Pewsey), three vols.—Photo-portraits of Rev. J. Townsend, Mr. C. Broome, and Dr. Prior.
- .. **MISS COLBORNE**: Aubrey's Letters, three vols.—Barry's Caesar and the Britons.
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- .. **MR. A. D. W. FRENCH**: County Records of the Surnames of Francus, Franceis, French, in England, A.D. 1100—1350. Boston. 8vo. 1896.
- .. **MR. B. H. CUNNINGTON**: Three Wilts Pamphlets.—Placard of Anti-Slavery Festival at Devizes, 1838.—Ditto of Peace Rejoicings, 1856—and other papers.
- .. **THE AUTHOR**: Man or Monkey, from a common-sense point of view. By Rev. B. G. Johns
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Second examples of Edmund Hide and Richard Leader, Highworth; and  
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## NOTES AND QUERIES ON WILTSHIRE MATTERS.

The Editor will be glad to receive, for insertion in the Magazine, any short Notes on Antiquarian, Genealogical, or Historical matters connected with the County, as well as Queries from persons desiring information on any such points.

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### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The REV. E. H. GODDARD would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archaeological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archaeological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

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TO BE DISPOSED OF, a duplicate copy of each of the following books:—Hoare's "Ancient Wiltshire," 2 vols., folio; "Modern Wilts," "Hundreds of Heytesbury" and "Branch and Dole," 2 vols., folio; Canon Jackson's "History of Grittleton," 4to; Aubrey's "Natural History of Wilts," 4to; Smith's "Choir Gaur," large paper 4to; also the first five vols. of "The Wilts Magazine," containing all the rare numbers of that publication.—Apply to MR. W. CUNNINGTON, 58, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

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## *Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.*

Will any Member give any of them ?

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| <p>Political Letters and Speeches of Lord Pembroke.</p> <p>Hoare Family. Early History and Genealogy, &amp;c., 1883.</p> <p>Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.</p> <p>• Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.</p> <p>Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.</p> <p>Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.</p> <p>Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith, M.F.H., 1867.</p> <p>Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report. 1881.</p> <p>Lord Clarendon. History of the Rebellion, Reign of Charles II., Clarendon Gallery Characters, Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &amp;c.</p> <p>Broad Chalke Registers. Moore, 1881.</p> <p>Akerman's Archaeological Index.</p> <p>Hobbes (T.). Leviathan</p> <p>Oliver (Dr. G.). Collections illustrating a History of Catholic Religion in Cornwall, Wilts, &amp;c.</p> <p>Bishop Burnet. History of His Own Time.</p> <p>    Ditto History of the Reformation.</p> <p>    Ditto Passages in Life of John, Earl of Rochester</p> <p>Warton (Rev. J., of Salisbury). Poems, 1794.</p> <p>Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.</p> <p>N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &amp;c, written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on <i>any subject</i>, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, &amp;c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, will also be acceptable.</p> | <p>Riot in the County of Wilts, 1739.</p> <p>Price. Series of Observations on the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.</p> <p>Addison (Joseph). Life and Works.</p> <p>Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.</p> <p>Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859—69.</p> <p>R. Jefferies. Any of his Works.</p> <p>Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.</p> <p>Morris' Marston and Stanton.</p> <p>Moore. Poetical Works. Memoirs.</p> <p>Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.</p> <p>Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.</p> <p>Armfield. Legend of Christian Art. Salisbury Cathedral. 1869.</p> <p>Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.</p> <p>Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.</p> <p>Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.</p> <p>Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.</p> <p>Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.</p> <p>Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.</p> <p>Collison's Beauties of British Antiquity.</p> <p>Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Mac-knight.</p> <p>Massinger's Plays, &amp;c.</p> <p>Guest's Origines Celtice.</p> <p>Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.</p> |
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No. LXXXVII.

JUNE, 1897.

VOL. XXIX.

THE  
WILTSHIRE  
Archæological and Natural History  
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, MR. DAVID OWEN, 31, Long Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

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THE  
**WILTSHIRE**  
*Archæological and Natural History*  
**MAGAZINE.**

No. LXXXVII.

JUNE, 1897.

VOL. XXIX.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

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JUNE, 1897.

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THE FORTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING  
OF THE  
Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,  
HELD AT SALISBURY,  
*July 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1896.*

SIR H. BRUCE MEUX, BART., President of the Society.

TUESDAY, JULY 14TH.

**T**HE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Society, at which some twenty-five Members were present, was held at the County Hotel at 2.30, p.m. MR. C. PENRUDDOCKE took the chair in the absence of the President, and called upon MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT to read THE REPORT.<sup>1</sup> In connection with a paragraph in the Report, a letter addressed to the Society, from the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, urging a protest against the proposed removal of the tower and nave of the old CHURCH OF LEIGH, in the north of the county, to a new site, was read by THE REV. E. H. GODDARD, who explained the circumstances under which this was proposed to be done. In the discussion which followed MESSRS. TALBOT, SCHOMBERG, BELL, MEDLICOTT, GODDARD, COLBOURNE, ARCHDEACON LEAR, and others, took part, some defending the proposal to remove the Church as being a *lesser evil* than allowing it to remain on its present site and go to ruin—as in

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<sup>1</sup> Printed in the last number of the *Magazine*, December, 1896.

all probability it would do speedily if a *new* Church were built in the village; whilst others maintained that, whether the Church was likely to go to ruin or not, if left alone, an Archaeological Society such as our own should under no circumstances give its sanction to such a proposal as the removal of an old building and its re-building stone by stone on another site. In the face of this difference of opinion it was resolved that our Society should not commit itself to one side or the other, and that an answer in this sense should be returned to the letter of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

The next business was the proposed sale of a number of FOSSILS belonging to the Society which have no connection with the county, and which there has never been room to exhibit at the Museum. This proposal, brought forward by THE REV. E. H. GODDARD and seconded by MR. A. B. FISHER, was carried unanimously—and the officers of the Society having been formally re-elected, the Members adjourned, some twenty-five of them joining the excursion to Longford, whilst the remainder stayed in Salisbury itself. A three miles dusty drive brought the party to LONGFORD CASTLE, kindly thrown open to them by LORD RADNOR, though, as the number present was too large to be taken round the castle at once, there was but too little time for the enjoyment of the many notable pictures by Holbein, Vandyke, Claude, Quintin Matsys, Mabuse, Gainsborough, and Reynolds, and the fine specimens of furniture with which the house is filled. The grand Holbein portrait of Erasmus, and the marvellous steel chair, of German work, probably unrivalled in its way, among a multitude of good things, stand out perhaps pre-eminently.

Returning to Salisbury, the Members made their way to THE PALACE, where THE BISHOP kindly received them at tea in Bishop Poore's thirteenth century undercroft, and afterwards showed them over the other parts of the interesting old house. Though perhaps not unknown to many of the Members, the quite unrivalled view of the Cathedral and the spire from the palace gardens is a sight not to be forgotten—the most beautiful thing, indeed, to be seen in the City of Salisbury. It is worth noting here, too, that the

long-continued drought had mapped out the foundations of the west and part of the south walls of the old BELL TOWER in the Close, with their buttresses, almost as clearly on the turf as they could have been drawn on paper.

The ANNUAL DINNER took place at the County Hotel—where also the evening CONVERSAZIONE was held at 8.30, p.m., some forty-five members being present. At this meeting THE BISHOP took the chair—MR. TALBOT taking his place when he was obliged to leave later on in the evening. The first paper was a valuable and suggestive one by THE REV. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, on "SALISBURY CONFRATERNITIES," a subject which he had made his own. This was followed by a selection of music most kindly provided by CANON CARPENTER, MISS HUSSEY, and other ladies; after which a paper, or rather address, by MR. DORAN WEBB, giving a short sketch of the history, and a lucid account of the principal features, of ROMSEY ABBEY, to be visited on the morrow, brought the evening's proceedings to a close.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 15TH.

The party, leaving Salisbury by the 9.15 train, got out at DEAN, and proceeded to the fine old red brick BARN, with its curious buttresses on the south side, probably of very late fifteenth century date—originally the tithe barn of Mottisfont Abbey, but afterwards used as a "Deer Barn," in which the deer of the forest were shut up or fed when necessary. Above the barn, embowered most picturesquely in trees, stands what remains of the OLD CHURCH OF WEST DEAN, consisting of the south aisle or chantry chapel, now retained as a mortuary chapel—the body of the Church having been pulled down in 1868, when the new Church was built. The windows of this little building are of fourteenth century date—those on the north side having been built in within the arches by which the aisle joined the Church. It contains three or four large monuments of the seventeenth century Evelyns—two of the later ones most curiously enclosed with folding iron doors or shutters—whilst a small brass commemorates George, son of John Evelyn, the author of *Sylva*. The old house of the Evelyns has disappeared,

the terraces and walks alone remaining to mark its site. **THE VICAR** (the Rev. E. Wells) acted as cicerone to the party, pointing out three piscinæ in the new Church, as well as an Early English column with sculptured cap, now serving as a reading-desk, and several good thirteenth century tiles let in to the wall at the back of the piscinæ—all of which came from the Church destroyed in 1868. A stone coffin in the mortuary chapel and a stone with **I N** on it, in the new Church, were pointed out as having come from the Church destroyed in the seventeenth century. Having seen the Churches, some of the party accompanied the Vicar to the vicarage, where a large **COLLECTION OF ROMAN POTTERY** (much of it New Forest Ware), iron objects (including a good many sandal cleats), glass fragments, &c., from the Roman villa excavated some years ago between the station and the vicarage, is preserved.

Entering the train again for a few minutes, and getting out at Dunbridge, the party walked a mile or so to **MOTTISFONT**, where **MR. DORAN WEBB** pointed out the most notable features in the **CHURCH**—the Norman chancel arch—Renaissance monument of the Sandys family in the chancel—and the considerable remains of good old glass in the heads of the windows of the chancel, as well the figures in the four upper lights and quatrefoil of the east window—the remainder of the window being good modern glass designed to match the old. Crossing the road the Members found themselves in the gardens of **MOTTISFONT ABBEY**, which, with the house itself, were thrown open to them by the kindness of **MR. D. MEINERTZHAGEN**. The house itself is featureless, though it stands on the site of the abbey, and portions of the buildings are incorporated in the modern walls; they are only to be seen, however, in the thirteenth century undercroft, now forming the cellars, and in the kitchens. Preserved here are several remarkable specimens of Church needlework, the most notable being a portion of a chasuble of English work of the fifteenth century, in good condition, having upon it the crucifix with the figure of the Father above, and four separate figures of saints. There is also a very curious representation of the Last Supper—the disciples reclining at the table, which is said to have been the antependium for the

altar in the chapel at the "Vine," the seat of Lord Sandys ; against this, however, is the fact that the work is more than 4ft. deep, and so could not have been an altar-frontal. Possibly it was a hanging. It has rather a late look about it, and is extremely quaint in design. MR. DORAN WEBB gave an interesting sketch of the history of the abbey, interspersing it with lively anecdotes, as his manner is ; and the Members then strolled about the lawns, bordered by the clearest of streams and shaded by splendid trees, one of which was acknowledged by everyone to be by far the most magnificent Plane that they had ever seen. Among the many charms of this most delightful garden, in which even the flower beds are admirably placed, not the least is the deep chalk spring, clear as crystal and cool as ice, that wells up in the lawn close to the house. A short walk across the meadows of the Test brought the party to Mottisfont Station—whence they took train for ROMSEY, where lunch awaited them at the White Horse Hotel. Several Members of the Dorset Field Club had joined the party during the morning, and the total number present at lunch was thirty-two.

The afternoon was spent in the ABBEY, and proved none too long for the proper understanding and enjoyment of that noble building. There is very much to see, and the party saw it well—under the efficient guidance first of MR. DORAN WEBB and afterwards of THE VICAR, the Rev. J. J. Cooke Yarborough. The remarkable Norman crucifix (for *pace* Mr. Doran Webb on this point—crucifix in most people's opinion it certainly is) outside the south door ; the even more remarkable and less known pre-Norman crucifix in low flat relief, with two soldiers with spear and sponge beside the cross and two angels perched on the arms of the cross, found built up in the wall and now placed over the altar in the south aisle of the choir ; and the curious arrangement by which the nave of the Parish Church (now destroyed) was tacked on to the north side of the abbey nave, having the north transept of the abbey for its chancel ; are amongst the points of greatest interest—but the whole building, standing as it does as one of the grandest examples of Norman architecture in England, is indeed full of points of interest and of beauty. By five o'clock, however, the party were

quite ready to do justice to the tea most thoughtfully provided for them by THE VICAR—and after thanking him heartily for his kindness, proceeded to the station, and reached Salisbury at 6.20, after as thoroughly enjoyable a day as has ever fallen to the lot of the Society. Both the arrangements and the weather were perfect, for whilst the one allowed of ample time to see all that that there was to see at each place visited, the other took the form of a bright sun and a pleasant air, with an entire absence of the sweltering heat which had been so prevalent for some time before.

THE EVENING CONVERSAZIONE, held at the County Hotel at 8.30, was but sparsely attended. The first paper, by DR. C. R. STRATON, was an interesting one on "Witches' Brooms," which led to a discussion in which THE CHAIRMAN, THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY, and others took part. After this paper the Members were once more indebted to the kindness of some of the Salisbury ladies for a musical interlude; which was followed by a paper on "The Heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral," by THE REV. E. E. DORLING; and this, again, by a paper by MR. C. E. PONTING, F.S.A., on Mere Church, part of which—for time did not allow of the reading of the whole of it—was read by THE REV. E. H. GODDARD in the the author's absence. All these papers will be found printed in the *Magazine*.

#### THURSDAY, JULY 16TH.

The weather was cool and overcast—just the weather, indeed, for a long drive—as the party, numbering about thirty-five, leaving Salisbury at 10 o'clock and journeying by rail on the South Western line as far as SEMLEY, met their carriages there, and proceeded to drive to MERE. About two-and-a-half miles short of that place, however, a mishap occurred, which threw out the arrangements somewhat, and caused considerable delay. The axle of one of the carriages broke, and the occupants had to turn out and walk most of the way to Mere. On the way WOODLANDS HOUSE was visited, with its very complete fourteenth century chapel (turned into a living room and adorned with a fine fireplace early in the seventeenth century) and its later hall and porch. This remarkable

building was saved from practical destruction some twelve years ago by the efforts of the Rev. E. G. Wyld (then Vicar of Mere) and Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A. A Manchester surveyor had actually prepared a specification providing for various alterations, such as "Take out old stone windows and insert new ones with deal frames 5 × 3, with oak sills, &c."! This was, however, happily set aside through the efforts of the gentlemen named above, and the chapel retains the fine tracery of its windows to this day. From this point a walk across the fields brought the party to **MERE CHURCH**, where **THE VICAR**, the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, had been for some time waiting for them. He described shortly the chief features of the Church—the magnificent rood-screen, the screen on the south and north sides of the chancel, the curious bridge (lately restored) by which access is supposed to have been gained to the rood-loft, the Jacobean seats, the two fine brasses, and many other objects of interest which the short time at the disposal of the company (owing to the breakdown already mentioned) made it impossible to inspect with the attention that they deserved. The utilization of the chamber over the north porch as a museum for the preservation of objects of interest connected with the Church and town is an admirable idea. Amongst the most interesting objects here exhibited are the remarkable churchwardens' accounts and an alabaster slab sculptured with the adoration of the Magi—found on the site of the castle.

Leaving this interesting Church all too soon and driving under the grand ironwork sign of the Ship Inn, the party proceeded to **STOURTON**, where the **BRISTOL CROSS** was first inspected, **THE REV. E. H. GODDARD** reading some notes upon it prepared by **MR. C. E. PONTING**, F.S.A., under whose direction it has been lately repaired and restored at the expense of Sir Henry Hoare. The company were unanimously of opinion that the way in which this work had been carried out reflected the greatest credit upon owner and architect alike.

A move was then made to the adjacent "**Stourton Arms**" for luncheon, after which **MR. W. HEWARD BELL** expressed the thanks of the Society to Sir Henry Hoare for the kindness with



which he had come to the rescue with a carriage after the breakdown in the morning, and for his permission to visit the grounds and mansion of Stourhead.

The CHURCH having been first inspected, SIR HENRY AND LADY HOARE then accompanied the party by the walks winding round the lake to the "PANTHEON," and so up the hill to the house. This walk was certainly one of the greatest treats of the year's excursions. The ever-changing views of the lake and its islands, and the steep and varied slopes on either side, covered to the water's edge with magnificent trees, make a picture whose loveliness—in its own way—is certainly not to be matched in Wiltshire, and probably in but few places in England, whilst the constant succession of fine specimens of rare conifers planted beside the walks are in themselves a feast to those happy persons who have the love of trees in their hearts. By the time the party had arrived at the HOUSE there remained but a few minutes in which to look at the pictures, the portrait of Sir R. Colt Hoare, and the Memling triptych, and to do hasty justice to the "light refreshments" kindly provided by SIR HENRY HOARE, before the Secretary's horn once more called the party to the carriages, which were waiting for them at this point. Passing through KILMINGTON there was just time to jump out and look at the interesting tower of the Church (the only point of interest about the building), in which the Hartgills took refuge from Lord Stourton, before proceeding on down the break-neck hill by the private road through the woods to WITHAM. Here the very remarkable vaulted and apsidal Norman Church of the Carthusians, with its old work successfully scraped and scarified out of all semblance of antiquity, was inspected, and the party returned to the station to await the 5.36 train, by which they were to be dispersed to their respective homes. So ended the Meeting of 1896, with its varied and delightful programme—the pictures of LONGFORD, the gardens of MOTTISFONT, ROMSEY ABBEY, and the grounds of STOURHEAD, all seen to the best advantage under the admirable guidance and arrangements of MR. DORAN WEBB, to whom the Society owes a debt of enduring gratitude for the labour and trouble he expended so ungrudgingly on the organization

of the Meeting and excursions. It cannot be said, however, that his efforts were seconded by the inhabitants of the capital of Wiltshire as a whole, with any perceptible warmth, and the result from a financial point of view was distinctly disappointing, and so far from the Cathedral Spire Fund benefitting, as it was hoped and expected that it might, from the balance of the Meeting, the Society found itself in a position which it had not occupied for many years—with a small deficit to make up after the expenses of the Meeting had been met.

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## The Ancient Sub-Chantry House formerly in The Close, Salisbury.

By J. HARDING.

**T**HE premises in the Close, now occupied as the Salisbury Diocesan Training College, besides the more extensive range of buildings known as the King's House, also includes the site of an old house called the Sub-Chantry, it having formerly been appropriated as the residence of the sub-chantor or succentor of the Cathedral, which office is now held by the Rev. S. M. Lakin.

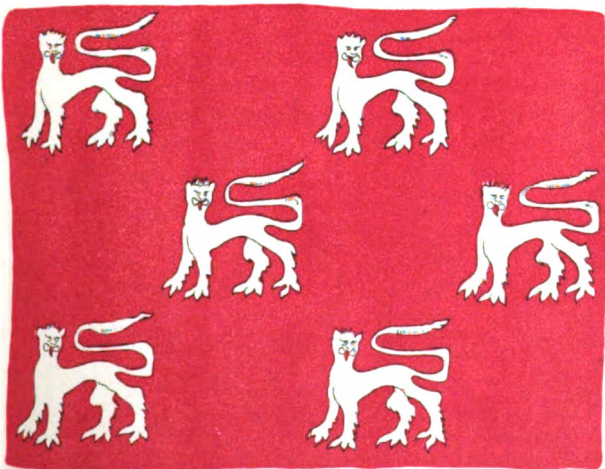
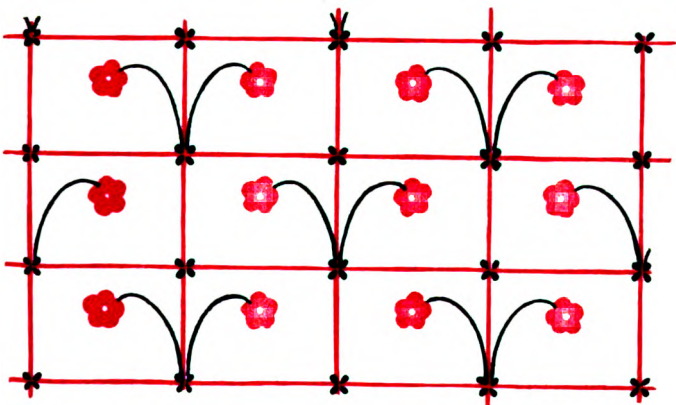
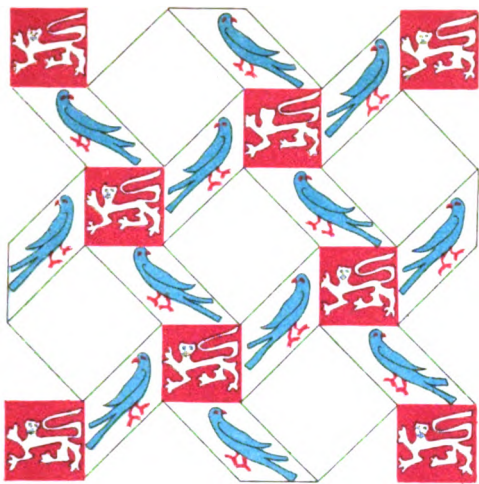
The Sub-Chantry House was situated between the King's House and the Deanery, and like them it stood back a considerable distance from the road, having an open space before it, the greater part of which was many years ago added to the grounds of the Deanery.

In 1849 the trustees of the Training College acquired possession of the King's House and premises, as well as those of the Sub-Chantry, which included a garden extending to the river, when the

plans of the late Mr. T. H. Wyatt for the adaptation and enlargement of the buildings to the requirements of the college were carried out by the late Mr. F. R. Fisher. This involved the removal of the old Sub-Chantry House to make room for a new building upon its site; it was accordingly pulled down with the exception of the north wall, which was left to form part of the boundary wall next the Deanery garden.

Before it was taken down there was little in the exterior of the building except the nail-studded door and pointed arch of the entrance to mark its early origin; many alterations and additions, some of them of the sixteenth century, having been made to it; while the interior had been divided into three storeys and many rooms, so that no part of the original building was visible, but as the work of demolition advanced and the paper and canvas, lath and plaster, floors and partitions of later times were removed, the skeleton of a fourteenth century structure of great interest, and of some importance was laid bare. The principal part of the building consisted of a hall running north and south, 38ft. long by 14½ft wide internally, having massive walls of flint with dressings of Chilmark stone, and open to the roof, which was of oak and divided into bays by principals and curved braces forming a series of lofty pointed arches; the purlins were moulded and wind-braced, some of the braces being simply curved and the rest foliated. The splayed openings of the original windows still existed in the east wall, but the stone mullions and tracery had been swept away to make room for sash frames. There was an ample fireplace on the west side of the hall, and two doorways immediately opposite in the east and west walls, the former still retaining its pointed arch. Some remains of a massive oak screen or partition were found in the hall, which might have divided it into two apartments, but the original building had been so much altered that it was impossible to verify this conjecture.

The decoration on the walls could be distinctly traced upon three sides of the hall. The designs on the north and west walls appeared to be heraldic in character. The ground of the north wall was white and diapered with squares coloured gules and each charged



FOURTEENTH CENTURY WALL DECORATION IN THE HALL OF THE  
SUB-CHANTRY HOUSE, SALISBURY (DESTROYED 1849).



with a lion passant gardant argent; between the squares were birds azure, beaked and legged gules; the whole forming a pleasing diagonal pattern. The west wall was coloured as the field gules, and the whole surface covered with lions statant gardant, argent. The south wall was decorated with a kind of trellis pattern formed into oblong divisions by vertical and horizontal red lines, at each crossing of them was a calyx of four small black leaves; from each alternate one issued to the right and to the left a black stem with a flower of five red petals and white centre, so that there was a flower in each compartment of the trellis. No decorations were traceable on the east wall. Many fragments of ancient floor tiles were found among the *débris* of the building.

The remaining part of the Sub-Chantry house was of later and various dates, and contained but little of interest.

The foregoing account is compiled by me from notes which I made at the time of the demolition, I being then employed by Mr. Fisher, the clerk of the works, to superintend the alterations.

The accompanying illustration of the wall-decorations is made from tracings taken by me, now in the Society's Library at Devizes.

The following extract from the late Canon Jones' "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Sarisberiensis*," p. 272, relates to this house :—

"It was at an early period that the office of Succentor was endowed with the Rectory of Ebbesbourne Wake. A house also was assigned to the Succentor August 27th, 1440. It was conveyed to William Berwyk, then Succentor, and his successors, subject to the payment of certain 'obits,' and is described as a house within the close, 'opposite the western entrance to the Cathedral, situated between the house of the chaplains of the chantry of Lord Hungerford on one side, and a small house near the house of the Dean on the other side.'"

## The Mizmaze on Breamore Down, Hants, near Downton.

By the Rev. A. D. HILL.

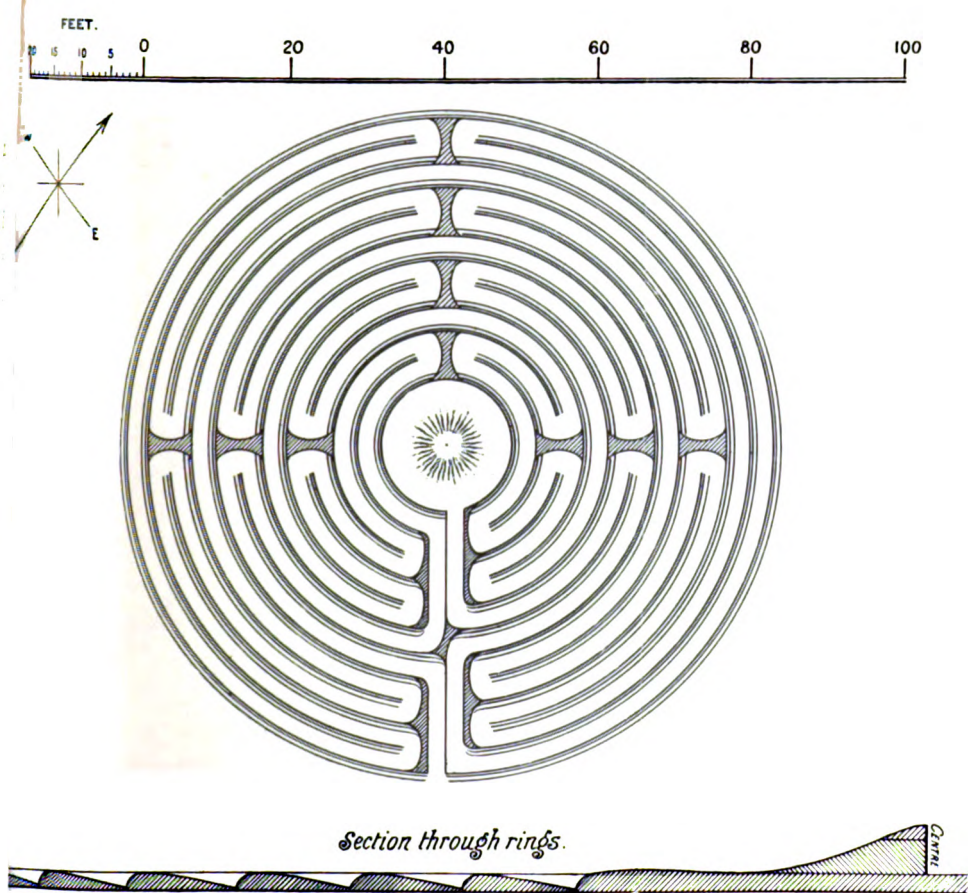
**T**HE "mizmaze" in the parish of Breamore, Hants, is an excellent example of the *turf-labyrinths* of which some twenty still remain in various parts of England, while records of others that have disappeared show that they must have been more numerous in former days. As far as I know they have not been observed out of Great Britain.

The mizmaze occupies a level area on a conspicuous wooded knoll which forms the southern end of a spur of chalk downs stretching from Salisbury Plain along the western bank of the Avon. A portion of a low circular bank and ditch is to be seen at the bottom of the steeper southern slope of the knoll, which may be a British defensive work; Whitsbury Castle-ditches occupy the summit of the next hill eastwards; a short distance to the north is Gallows Hill, at an angle of Grim's-ditch; and several barrows occur in the neighbourhood, a small one lying a few feet south-east of the circumference of the mizmaze.

Hoare thus briefly refers to it in *Ancient Wills*, vol. i., p. 213:—

" . . . . on Wick Down, where there is one of those relics of antiquity called a maze. It has the appearance of a low barrow surrounded by circles within circles. I have been informed by a friend well versed in antiquities that these mazes are to be found in various parts of our island."

It is not, however, a barrow, but on the natural level of the ground. The labyrinth is circular in form, and 87ft. in diameter. Its path is arranged in eleven concentric rings, each 3ft. in width, leading eventually—after thirty-four windings—into a central area 18ft. across, in the middle of which a small mound rises about 1ft. above the ground-level. The path is of turf, the outer edge of which is raised a few inches, while the inner side slopes downwards towards the little trench which separates it from the circle next within.



MIZMAZE ON BREAMORE DOWN, HANTS,  
NEAR DOWNTON.





It can be readily understood that, in the midst of such surroundings, and in so remote a situation, a very primitive date might at first sight be ascribed to this work. From early times the stories of labyrinths, such as that of Dædalus in Crete, with the legend of Theseus and Minotaur, have exercised their fascination. The mystery they suggested and the symbolism of which they were capable, have been adapted to many purposes: and we find almost continuous traces of their influence, in the recreations of the people and the pleasure-grounds of the wealthy, from the days of the glowing tales of Herodotus to those of the formal labyrinths of clipped yew introduced into English gardens after the Renaissance.

A Memoir of Ancient and Mediæval Labyrinths, by the Rev. E. Trollope, F.S.A., in *The Archaeological Journal*, 1858, vol. xv., p. 216, though it does not describe the Breamore labyrinth, provides us with a key to its interpretation, and gives a valuable summary of what is known on the subject, to which I am indebted for the following facts. The labyrinth appears in conventional form on Cretan coins, as a symbol on Greek and Roman gems, and as an architectural design on mosaic pavements at Pompeii and elsewhere. Before the ninth century it is appropriated as an ornament for the dress of emperors, signifying the inscrutableness of the counsels of princes as well as the divinity that "doth hedge a king." Then, adopted as an ecclesiastical symbol, it acquires a new significance, that of the safety of the Church in the midst of the tortuous ways of the world. When pilgrimages to favourite shrines took the place of the more arduous journeys to Jerusalem of the Crusaders' days, and occasions were not wanting when even these easier vows were unfulfilled by the devotee, a new meaning was found for the ecclesiastical labyrinth, and a new name given to it, *le chemin de Jerusalem*, symbolical of the difficulties of the road to the literal as well as to the heavenly Jerusalem. It may, also, have represented the "Way to Calvary." It is accordingly suggested that the large labyrinths on the pavements of foreign Churches were used as a means of fulfilling neglected vows of pilgrimage, as well as for other purposes of penance and acts of devotion.

Many instances of labyrinths occur in Italian and French

Churches, chiefly from the twelfth century and onwards. Of those recorded by Mr. Trollope I will mention one incised upon a porch pier at Lucca Cathedral, 20in. in diameter; a square one formerly existing in the pavement of the Abbey Church of St. Bertin at Saint Omer; an octagonal one 34ft. in diameter in the entrance to the Parish Church (twelfth century) of St. Quentin; and a circular one in the nave floor of Chartres Cathedral, of grey and white marble, 30ft. in diameter, its path being 668ft. in length, and with its outer and inner circles richly ornamented with escallops and cusping.<sup>1</sup>

In England no such architectural examples are known,<sup>2</sup> but similar designs are to be seen in the labyrinths cut in the turf at many places, and variously named "Troy Town," Julian's Bower," "Mizmaze," etc. Though some of these may have had their origin in popular games, yet many bear a remarkable family likeness to the Italian and French pavements; and the circular mizmaze on Breamore Down is in fact an exact reproduction of the design at Lucca, at Chartres, and (except that it is circular instead of octagonal) at St. Quentin. A maze at Alkborough, Lincolnshire, is also identical in plan, but about half the size of that at Breamore. The only evidence of the existence of a labyrinth in Wilts, of which I am aware, is "The Mizmaze Wood" at West Ashton. There is, however, no trace of a labyrinth there now, and the only explanation that the oldest inhabitant can give of the name is that the field is a rough one, and "all of a mizmaze."<sup>3</sup>

This striking resemblance, together with the fact of the proximity of most of these turf-labyrinths to a Church or religious house, seems to indicate the ecclesiastical origin of at least the greater

<sup>1</sup> The Italian labyrinths are described by M. Durand in *Didron's Annales Archéol.*, vol. xvii., p. 119; and the French labyrinths by Wallelt, "*Description d'un Pavé mosaïque à St. Omer*," Douai, 1843, p. 97.

<sup>2</sup> In the modern pavement of the west bay of the nave of Ely Cathedral, there is a labyrinth 20ft. square, perhaps copied from a foreign example.

<sup>3</sup> The name is now generally applied to a *field*, but in an old survey "Mizmaze Wood" is described as part of a larger wood called "Lion Ball Wood," and the two are mentioned together in the tithe map of 1840. Canon Jackson suggests that it was a maze in the grounds of a house belonging to the Beach family formerly standing here. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xiii., p. 331; *Aubrey's Coll.*, p. 364.

number of them, and a date probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries. Some member of the community had, perhaps, been familiar with the *chemins de Jerusalem* abroad, and imitated them, with no little mathematical skill and accuracy, on the downs or commons around his English home, for devotions or penances, or even the innocent recreation of his brethren.

In the instance before us we have a corroboration of this theory of the ecclesiastical origin of the turf-labyrinth. The maze is situated at the extreme edge of the downs, where they are bordered by the Breamore woods, and is just within the boundaries of the parish and lands formerly belonging to the Benedictine Priory of Breamore, founded by Baldwin de Redvers in the reign of Henry I. The priory was in connection with the Abbey of Reading, and contained a prior and nine canons at the time of its dissolution. At the foot of the knoll, across the ditch and bank previously noticed, the commencement of an ancient track is marked by the remains of a yew avenue. It points southwards through the wood in the direction of the Church, little over a mile away, and of the site of the priory on the right bank of the Avon, and indicates a road by which its occupants might gain access to their labyrinth within the limits of an easy walk.

The mizmaze has probably been renewed at some comparatively recent date, as the pathway is distinctly marked and the area free from brushwood. Doubtless many similar relics, as well as another class of turf-circles made for the recreations of the country folk have disappeared beneath the plough, and from natural causes. In a few instances, however, local interest has attached a value to them, as in the case of a square labyrinth near the site of an ancient chapel on St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester, dear to Wykehamists, which has twice been renewed during the present century by the authorities of Winchester College; and a circular maze at Asenby, Yorkshire, which was, and is, I hope, still preserved at the expense of the parish of Topcliffe, in which it is situated. The wider interest taken in archæology at the present day, and a right understanding of the historical relics around us, will tend to their better preservation for the future.

# Passages in the History of Downton, A.D. 1138—1380.

Chiefly from the Public Records.

By REV. J. K. FLOYER, M.A., F.S.A.

**A** TRADITION exists in Downton, based, it may be, on some entries in the Manorial Court Rolls of that place, that there was in former times a castle of King John existing there, and some topographical writers have supposed that the "Moot"—a British and Saxon earthwork of considerable extent—was the site of it. The tradition, however, is really a confusion of two facts : first, that there was a castle here ; and secondly, that King John stayed in it. It was built in 1138 by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, the lord of the manor. This appears from the following entry :—

A.D. 1138. "*Hoc anno fecit Henricus episcopus aedificare domum quasi palatinum cum turri fortissima in Wintonia: castellum de Merdona et de Fernham et de Wautham et de Duntona et de Tautona.*"<sup>1</sup>

The erection of these castles was probably to assist in the establishment of order in the troublous days of Stephen, Bishop Henry de Blois being his brother.

There are now no architectural remains whatever of it except such portions of the stonework as may be worked into the construction of other buildings, and two crowned wooden heads, one of a man, the other of a woman, now on the front of the "White Horse Inn," which are said to have been brought from it. Tradition ascribes the first to King John, but his beard is a good deal longer, and the side locks less conspicuous, than in the nearly contemporary effigy on his tomb in Worcester Cathedral. Britton, writing in 1801, states that the date 1225 was on the niche, but, if so, it could only

<sup>1</sup> *Annales Monastici Winton.*

have been placed there at the time of their removal, perhaps early in the eighteenth century, and would rather show that the head was at that time thought to represent Henry III., but it bears no more resemblance to the latter's effigy at Gloucester than to that of John at Worcester.<sup>1</sup> The niche is surmounted by the initials J.R. Britton<sup>2</sup> also states that "part of the walls" of the castle or "Old Court," "were standing within the memory of some of the old inhabitants," and that it was situated behind the mills. The site may also be roughly indicated by a field, still called "Castle Meadow," on the left bank of the Avon, below the "Moot," and in the course of some excavations made on the site by Gen. Pitt-Rivers and Mr. E. P. Squarey foundations were discovered. The architecture of the Churches suggests that the western end of the present Church of Downton, and the existing chapel at Nunton, and possibly other Churches at Standlynch and elsewhere, were either built very soon after the castle, or, in the hands of a progressive architect like Bishop Blois, might have been built at the same time.<sup>3</sup>

For some time after this Downton, or "Dunton," as it was then commonly spelt, does not appear in the public records except for four entries in the Pipe Rolls. In 1160 ten marks were paid for a "murdrum" and the pardon given to the Bishop of Winchester. A "murdrum" was in all cases a secret murder, and if the town was too poor to pay the fine, it was assessed, as in this case, on the whole hundred. The law was originally passed for the protection of the king's Norman subjects, and if the victim were an Englishman the fine was generally remitted.<sup>4</sup>

In 1167 and 1168 payments are again made for "murdrum" from the hundred, and in the latter year, and also in the next year, "Osbertus prepositus de Dunton" makes payments to the Exchequer—one as a pledge for a robber being brought to justice. Osbert

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<sup>1</sup> The Rev. A. D. Hill, who examined the niche about 1885, says that the date was legible then as 1207.

<sup>2</sup> *Beauties of Wiltshire*, 1801.

<sup>3</sup> The writer is confirmed in this opinion by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A.

<sup>4</sup> *Introductio* to Pipe Rolls.

was the bishop's bailiff, an officer not necessarily identical with the "alderman" in later times called "mayor," the latter being representative by election of the people of the borough. The bishop's bailiff, however, was the officer for the return of burgesses to Parliament, and in later times we find this duty in the hands of the "mayor." In Hoare's *History of Wiltshire*, the first visit of King John is recorded to have been made on January 2nd, 1206. On the 7th February in the same year the King wrote to the Bishop of Bath from Lexington, saying that he is sending to him, among other things, six palfreys and two grooms (*garcones*) which are at Downton.<sup>1</sup> Of the two other visits mentioned in Hoare's history, there is additional proof of one, and mention of another, making four in all. The second, then, was on January 30th, 1207,<sup>2</sup> and the third, about the beginning of July, 1209,<sup>3</sup> when the King left Odiham on a Wednesday, arrived at Clarendon on the following Saturday, and the next day stayed at Downton on the way through Gillingham, Wells, Bristol, &c., to the north. Three payments are made during his stay at Downton<sup>4</sup>—two through the Bishop of Winchester, whose guest he was, and who seems to have accompanied him through the greater part of this journey. Another visit was made on the 19th of August, 1215, that is, a few months after the sealing of Magna Charta. On the above date he wrote, at Downton, a letter to Hugh Mortimer; and on the following day three others, to Geoffrey Luttrell, to the Justiciary of Ireland, and to Geoffrey de Mar respectively.<sup>5</sup>

In order to account for these visits of King John, which may have been made much more frequently than these records show, it will be well to recall shortly the circumstances of the time.

Peter des Roches, or de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, and hence the owner of the castle at Downton, was one of the most devoted of King John's adherents, and in the time of his successor,

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Lit. Claus.

<sup>2</sup> Hoare's *Wilt.*

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.*, the first Monday after the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

<sup>4</sup> Rot. de Liberate, Misis et Praestitis.

<sup>5</sup> Rot. Lit. Patentium, 1215. Government Ed.

Henry III., became one of the most powerful men in the kingdom. It will be remembered that the year 1208 was one of those in which England was under the interdict of Pope Innocent III., and Peter des Roches was the only bishop remaining in England.<sup>1</sup> In the following year, 1209, he was sent by King John to meet Archbishop Langton, whose appointment by the Pope had been the cause of the trouble. In the year after, 1210, he helped the king to lead an army into Wales, at the time when John was under sentence of excommunication. In 1213 Peter des Roches was made Chief Justiciary, and held this office when King John was his guest at Downton on the last recorded occasion. It is probable that the castle obtained its importance from these circumstances, which ceased to exist on the death of Des Roches in 1238.

So far as has been ascertained there is no trace of its occupation after the death of John, and on the abandonment of Clarendon as a royal residence, the castle at Downton was most likely not kept in repair and gradually decayed.

There is no truth, however, in the tradition that it was ever a king's castle. At an inquisition held at Salisbury in 1274 it was declared by the jurors that the king had no rights whatever in the manor of Downton, that the bishops of Winchester had always held it, and as far back as the time of Bishop Peter the bishops had held also the rights of chase in three lordships in the hundred of Downton,<sup>2</sup> and moreover, that these rights had been sometimes invaded by the county forestarius. The bishops' right of chase is further illustrated by a notice in 1283, in which year a commission of oyer and terminer was issued "touching the persons who broke the park of John, Bishop of Winchester, at Downton, hunted therein, and carried away deer."<sup>3</sup>

The period we have been considering was a time of lax discipline and morals, both among clergy and laity, broken here and there by reformers such as Bishop Grosteste, of Lincoln, and Archbishop Peccham. In 1284 the latter made a visitation for purposes of

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<sup>1</sup> *Annals of Dunstable.*

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Hund., Ed. I.*

<sup>3</sup> *Patent Rolls.*



reform into Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, where he was told that one Sir Osburn Giffard had carried off two nuns from the monastery of Wilton. Sir Osburn was excommunicated and made to perform severe penance, of which one of the least rigorous parts was that he was to be stripped to the waist on three following Sundays in Wilton Parish Church and beaten with rods.<sup>1</sup>

The next few notices of Downton are chiefly concerned with the holders of the benefice, of whom a list is given below; but there is a curious instance of the disputes between the Pope, the King, and the lawful patrons—the Bishops of Winchester—as to the rights of patronage, in the presentation of William Burnell.

In 1290 Pope Nicholas IV., then at Orvieto, issued an Indulgence to William “Burnell,” who, being aged 21, had already, at the request of Odo de Grandison, received a papal dispensation to retain the Provostship of Wells, the Rectory of Westerham, Canonries and Prebends of Lichfield, Salisbury, Llandaff, St. David’s, and S. Omer. A further licence was given to him by this Indulgence to accept the Church of Downton, on his resignation of Westerham, and to retain also a Canonry and Prebend of York.<sup>2</sup> This appointment to Downton seems to have been disputed by the authorities in England on the technical ground of the invalidity of the papal document because the name of the beneficiary was spelt “Brunell,” instead of “Burnell,” and his age had been stated as twenty-two, instead of twenty-one, in the quotation of the former dispensation. In the following March, therefore, the Pope wrote again to confirm the Indulgence, notwithstanding these mistakes, and further allowed that Burnell might hold the Rectory of Downton for five years without residing or being ordained priest, while engaged in his studies.<sup>3</sup> In 1292 William Burnell was elected Dean of Wells, but retained the Rectory of Downton by dispensation from Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, probably a near relative. The Bishop of Winchester, however, on the ground that Burnell’s

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<sup>1</sup> Collier’s Eccl. Hist.

<sup>2</sup> Papal Letters.

<sup>3</sup> Papal Letters.

acceptance of the Deanery made Downton *ipso facto* vacant, tried to assert his right of patronage and presented one of his own clergy, Robert de Maydenstane. William Burnell, on this, began a law-suit with Maydenstane, and finding that by his acceptance of the Deanery he had violated the constitutions of Gregory X., he resigned the latter in 1295, and in 1303 obtained a letter from Pope Boniface VIII. to be again collated to Downton; Robert de Maydenstane in consequence retiring to his rectories of "Mulchilmere" and "Adurbiri," the latter in the Diocese of Lincoln. It is not to be assumed that among these non-resident "parsons" the cure of souls was necessarily neglected. The papal indulgences sometimes stipulated that it should not be so, and, in providing a benefice for a given person, often mentioned whether it was to be with, or without, cure of souls. The "parson," or "rector,"<sup>1</sup> probably held much the same position as a lay rector now, that is to say, one who receives a portion of the tithe, but is not necessarily responsible for the cure of souls.

Harewedon is the first presentation mentioned in the episcopal register of Winchester,<sup>2</sup> and he is entered as the successor of Burnell, from which it would appear that Maydenstane's law-suit was unsuccessful. Harewedon held also the Rectory of Thyngden, was one of the King's justices, and an attorney, in which capacity he obtained, at various times, legal acknowledgments of debts. William de Honingham, who is next mentioned, as "parson," may have been vicar under Harewedon, for the latter is mentioned again as "parson" of Downton in 1317.

Robert de Sandale may also have been vicar under Charlton, for both presentations are recorded in the same year.

Thomas de Chorleton, or Charlton, D.C.L., held, besides the rectory of Downton, Canonries and Prebends of York, Salisbury, Lichfield, and London. In 1320 he obtained from Pope John XXII. the reservation of the next vacant benefice in the Salisbury diocese. In October, 1327, he was consecrated Bishop of Hereford, being then

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<sup>1</sup> The word "parson" is used in the English records, "rector" in the papal letters.

<sup>2</sup> The writer is indebted to the Rev. F. T. Madge, Minor Canon, for the search.

Canon of York, Archdeacon of Wells, and Treasurer of England.<sup>1</sup> In 1337 he was made Chancellor of Ireland, and afterwards "Warden" of that kingdom. He was recalled in 1340, and on his death, 11th January, 1343, was buried under the great window of the north transept at Hereford. He appears to have resigned Downton on his election to Hereford, for in that year the Bishopric of Winchester being void, Edward III. assumed the right to the temporal possessions of the see, and presented to Downton Richard de Ayreminne,<sup>2</sup> a Canon of Lincoln. This appointment also seems not to have been recognized by the Pope, for in the following year John, Cardinal of S. Angelo, obtained a provision from him of Downton, which is described as "void," not by the resignation of Ayreminne, but "by the consecration of Thomas, Bishop of Hereford."<sup>3</sup>

It is probable that Richard de Ayreminne may be identified with the person of that name who in 1324 was appointed Keeper of the Rolls. He seems, however, almost immediately to have quarrelled with the King, for at the end of the same year he is alluded to as "nuper custos cancellarum," and in the following year he delivered up the keys of the chests to Nicholas Clyf, his successor:<sup>4</sup> further, after repeated commands to appear before the King in 1326, the Sheriff of York was commanded to compel him to appear. What happened is not recorded, but he soon obtained the Pope's favour. In 1327, besides having been appointed to Downton, he was Canon of Lincoln, and in the following year he is mentioned as holding the Prebends of Cauleton with Turleby, in Lincoln, and of Cokerton, in Darlington. He was, also, at this time Rector of Elveley (Kirk Ella), had a prebendal portion in the free chapel of Wimborne Minster, and the provision of a Canonry and Prebend of Chichester.<sup>5</sup> In 1328 he obtained, besides, from Pope John at Avignon the provision of a Canonry and Prebend of Salisbury, on condition that he

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<sup>1</sup> Fasti Herefordenses.

<sup>2</sup> Patent Rolls.

<sup>3</sup> Papal Letters.

<sup>4</sup> Parliamentary Writs.

<sup>5</sup> Papal Letters.

resigned the Rectory of Elveley, to which the Pope then presented Itherius de Itherio de Concoreto, Bachelor of Civil and Canon Law, —evidently an Italian. In 1331 Ayreminne obtained also from the Pope, though at the request of the King—Ayreminne being described as one of his clergy—the Prebend of Briklesworth. If he is to be identified with the former Master of the Rolls, he must have become reconciled to the King. In the following year, 1332, the Pope also writes that plenary remission is to be given by his confessor at the hour of death, under condition of contrition, confession, and satisfaction, when required, to Richard de Ayreminne, among others, who is described merely as “Canon of Chichester.”

John, Cardinal of S. Angelo, did not hold Downton for long, for in 1330 William de Mere is mentioned as “rector,”<sup>1</sup> and obtained from Pope John the reservation of a benefice, without cure of souls, in the gift of the Abbess and Convent of Wilton.

It is worth noting that the value of the Rectory of Downton, at the time of William de Mere’s tenure of it, is mentioned as twenty-five marks.

Of the remaining two clergy of our period there is nothing special recorded. On May 4th, 1380, William de Wykeham, then Bishop of Winchester, obtained licence for the appropriation in mortmain of the Church of Downton, on condition that he should apply the profits thereof in aid of the maintenance of seventy poor scholars studying grammar in a college to be founded by him in or near Winchester.<sup>2</sup>

A further licence was obtained by him from Pope Urban VI. to hold the rectory himself in mortmain, provision being made for the maintenance of a vicar. Nicholas de Alresford, therefore, would, technically, be vicar under Wykeham.

The advowson and rectorial tithe still continue in the hands of his college at Winchester.

A list is given below of the burgesses returned to Parliament for Downton, which differs slightly in some respects from the one in

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<sup>1</sup> Papal Letters.

<sup>2</sup> Patent Rolls.

Hoare's *Wiltshire*. It is taken from the Government publication of the "Parliamentary Writs." The period covered by the list was one when surnames were not fixed, and it is possible that what appears as a surname in many instances expresses the trade of the burgess or his immediate forefathers. Thus, Geoffrey Rotarius is called in another place Geoffrey le Wheler, "rotarius," being the latin name for a wheelwright. "Taylor" and "Cissor" are in another case interchangeable, and it may be suggested that Henry "le Drapier" was really a cloth-worker; Robert le Wryere, a basket-maker; and Nicholas "le Mareshal," a farrier. Concerning the representation of small boroughs such as Downton must have been, it may be useful to give a quotation from that ancient document, "Modus Tenendi Parliamentum," which represented the custom at the above period:—

"Concerning the Burgesses.

"It used and ought to be commanded to the bailiffs and good men of boroughs that they should elect two fit, honourable, and experienced burgesses from among themselves, and for them to come and be present at the Parliament . . . . but the two burgesses used not to receive for their expenses more than ten shillings for one day, and sometimes not more than half a mark, and this used to be taxed by the court according to the greatness and power of the borough and according to the greatness and power of the person sent."<sup>1</sup>

It is to be regretted that, so far, it has not been found possible to trace the effect upon Downton of such calamities as the "Black Death," or such political events as the Labourers' revolt in the time of Richard II. The following entry may have some connection with the latter, though Downton is not mentioned in it:—

"1 Richard II. Westminster. Commission in pursuance of the recent ordinance of Parliament, of oyer and terminer to 'certain people' in respect of the tenants of the Abbess of Shaftesbury at Bradford, Ludyngton, Donhevede (Donhead?) and Donyton (Donington?) Co. Wilts, who at the instigation of certain counsellors, maintainers and abettors, have long refused the customs and service due for their tenures, and have in divers assemblies confederated and bound themselves by oath to resist and daily congregate to do further mischief—with power to imprison those who are indicted."<sup>2</sup>

This rising was not confined to one locality, but is alluded to in

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<sup>1</sup> Trans. by Sir T. Duffus Hardy, 1846.

<sup>2</sup> Patent Rolls.

the same way at Egham, in parts of Dorsetshire, the neighbourhood of Bath, and at Aston Bampton, in Oxfordshire.

The general revolt of the commons did not reach its climax until two or three years later.

*List of Downton Clergy, 1281—1401 :—*

Year.	Name.	How mentioned.	Reference.
1281	John de Montibus	Presented	Patent Rolls
1290	William Burnell	Presented	Papal Letters
1297	Robert de Maydenstane	Rector	Papal Letters
1297	William Burnell	Restored	Papal Letters
1304 }	Robert de Harewedon	{ Presented	Bp. of Winton's Regr.
1317 }		{ Parson	Close Rolls
1313	William de Honingham	Parson	Close Rolls
1318	Robert de Sandall	Instituted	Close Rolls
1318 }	Thomas de Chorleton	{ Instituted	Hoare's Wilts
1320 }		{ Rector	Papal Letters
1327	Richard de Ayreminne	Presented	Patent Rolls
1328	John, Cardinal of S. Angelo	Provision	Papal Letters
1330	William de Mere	Rector	Papal Letters
1336	John de Droghton	Parson	Patent Rolls
1337	John de la Colon	Parson	Patent Rolls
1361	John de Edyngton	Instituted	Hoare's Wilts
1383	Nicholas de Alresford	Instituted	Hoare's Wilts
1401	Thomas Turk	Presented by the Warden of the College of S. Mary, Winchester	Hoare's Wilts

*Burgesses returned to Parliament for the Borough of Downton, 1295—1396. Extracted from the "Parliamentary Writs," printed by Government, 1827 :—*

Year.	Place.	Name of Burgess, &c.
1295	Westminster	{ Johannes Spede
		{ Ricardus de la Sale
1298	York	{ Reginaldus de Aula
		{ Johannes Whithorn
1300	Lincoln	{ Rogerus de Portesmue
		{ Willielmus Leycester
1304	Westminster	{ Rogerus le Large
		{ Johannes Ervys
1306	Westminster	Johannes de Donton
1306	Carlisle	{ Radulphus Laving
		{ Johannes Spede
1307	Northampton	The writ was returned to the Bailiff of the Liberty, who gave no answer to the Sheriff

Year.	Place.	Name of Burgess, &c.
1309		No return
1311	Westminster	{ Robertus le Wryere
1311		{ Willielmus Osgod
1311		Return made again, but name torn off
1312	Lincoln	{ Johannes le Cove
1313		{ Johannes Arny
1313		Writ returned to the Bp. of Winchester, Bailiff of the Liberty of Downton, who has the return of all writs, and the execution thereof, by whom no answer was given to the Sheriff
1313	Westminster	{ Galfridus Nymethalf
1313	Westminster	{ Rogerus de Portsmouth
1314		{ Johannes le Cove
1314		{ Galfridus Nymethalf
1314		The return, if any, torn off
1314	Westminster	{ Nicholaus le Mareshal
1318	York	{ Willielmus Whithorn
1318		{ Galfridus Rotarius
1319	York	{ Henricus le Drapier
1319		{ . . . . Norreys
1320-21-22-23		{ Galfridus le Wheolore
1323	Westminster	No return made
1323		{ <sup>1</sup> Johannes Cortays vel Curtoys
1325	Westminster	{ <sup>1</sup> Nicholaus Lovering
1325		{ Johannes Curtays
1326	Westminster	{ Nicholaus le Cove
1326		{ Edwardus de Tarente
1326		{ Nicholaus de Brikelswade

<sup>1</sup> Entered on the pawn or roll of attendance.

## Notes on the Heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral.

By the Rev. E. E. DORLING.

[*Read at the Salisbury Meeting of the Society, 1896.*]

**I**N presenting to the notice of your Society a few observations on the heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral, I must begin by confessing that our cathedral is not a church rich in heraldic ornamentation. In fact, architecturally speaking, and so far as the actual fabric of the church is concerned, it is completely devoid of heraldry. Compare this cathedral with such a church as Sherborne Abbey, and you will understand what I mean when I say that the structure is absolutely unheraldic. And the reason of this absence of heraldry in the architecture of our church is not far to seek. Planché lays it down as a fundamental fact that heraldry appears as a science at the commencement of the thirteenth century. Now Salisbury Cathedral was begun in 1220, and was substantially finished in 1266, so that even by the time the building was completed heraldry would only just be beginning to assume the position to which it gradually attained as a well ordered and intelligible science. But, in the other case, heraldry had come to be recognised as an essential part of the nation's economy when Sherborne Abbey was left, practically as we know it now, after the great re-building by Abbots Bradford and Ramsam in the fifteenth century. Until the end of Henry III.'s reign heraldry was only in process of assuming a definite and systematic character. And if it is objected that the architecture of Westminster Abbey—a church built contemporaneously with Salisbury Cathedral and finished only a few years later—is rich in heraldic adornment, the poverty of the Salisbury builders might be suggested as a further reason for our church's lack of heraldry. The deans of the building period placed on record the difficulty which they experienced in obtaining funds for the prosecution of the work, and it is not altogether unreasonable to suppose that the



builders of Salisbury Cathedral were content to build as well as they could with the money at their disposal, without calling in the aid of heraldic art as an additional luxury of adornment, a reason which possibly would not weigh with a wealthy community such as the Abbey of Westminster. But if the building itself is not heraldic, it possesses many great monuments which are. You will scarcely expect me to enumerate all the heraldic monuments in the cathedral. I have not the time to make, nor could I tax your patience so far as to expect you to listen to, a bare enumeration of all the coats of arms in the building. Let me then beg your attention while I speak of six great monuments, belonging respectively to the thirteenth and five following centuries.

The first of these is the famous timber altar-tomb supporting the stone effigy of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, son of Henry II. and Rosamund Clifford. This monument stands on the "stone bench" between the two easternmost pillars on the south side of the nave, where it was placed by the ingenious Mr. Wyatt after its impious removal by him from the north side of the Lady Chapel during his disastrous "restoration" at the end of the last century. The earl, who died in 1226, is represented in a complete suit of chain mail, carved with extraordinary fidelity, the body being covered from neck to knee with a loose surcoat confined at the waist by a narrow belt, the latter supporting the long sword which gave the earl his surname. On his left arm is the great war shield reaching very nearly from the shoulder to below the knee, charged with the arms of Longespée—*Azure, six lions rampant or, 3, 2, 1*. On the shield the charges are carved in relief; on the surcoat they were simply painted flat. Traces of colour and gilding are still quite plainly visible on both.

Let us cross now to the north side of the nave, where, on the plinth in the second bay to the east of the north porch, rests—only temporarily, it is to be hoped—the monument of Sir John Montacute, younger son of William, first Earl of Salisbury of this family, who died in 1390. His tomb, desecrated and placed in its present position by Wyatt, formerly stood on the north side of the Lady Chapel, apparently against the wall, though Gough places it on the

plinth between the Lady Chapel and the Chapel of St. Peter, now occupied by the Gorges monument. The monument is an altar-tomb, decorated with six quatrefoils enclosing shields—one at the east and west, and four on the south side—and bearing the recumbent effigy of the knight in plate armour of the end of the fourteenth century, with his head resting on a great tilting helmet, bearing the griffin crest of his house. The shield at the east end bears *Argent three fusils conjoined in fess gules, within a bordure sable*, the arms of Montacute, with the bordure as the difference of the second son; that on the west the arms of the Isle of Man—*Gules, three human legs in armour, conjoined at the thighs and flexed in triangle proper quartering Montacute* (without the bordure). William, the first earl, was “king” of the Isle of Man, and though in 1392 his eldest son had sold the island, he had reserved to his house the right of quartering these “arms of pretension” with his own, without a difference. On the south side of the monument, counting from the west, are the following shields of arms:—*Montacute within a bordure sable* (the arms of Sir John) *impaling Or, an eagle displayed vert*, the arms of Margaret his wife, the heiress of Monthermer. It is noteworthy that in this shield and the next, which is charged with Sir John’s arms impaling an uncharged coat, the whole of the bordure, in accordance with ancient custom, is shown; but the very remarkable third shield bearing *Montacute within a bordure engrailed sable quartering the Monthermer eagle* is one of which I have been unable to find any satisfactory explanation.

*Apropos* of Montacute quartering Monthermer, I should like to remind you of the notable picture by Edwin Abbey, A.R.A., in this year’s Academy, representing the wooing of the Lady Anne Neville by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, at the funeral of his victim, Henry VI. Anne Neville was the daughter of Warwick, “the King-maker,” who, through his mother, Alice Montacute, was fourth in descent from this Sir John whose monument we are considering, and the painter has marked Anne’s descent by blazoning her gorgeous robe with *Montacute quartering Monthermer*. (She actually bore as the second quarter of her shield, when Queen of Richard III., *Montacute impaling Monthermer*.)

The third monument to which I have to refer is that of Bishop Mitford in the first bay between the south choir aisle and the south-west transept, where, in accordance with directions which the bishop left in his will, his monument forms the north side of the chapel of St. Margaret. Richard Mitford was translated from Chichester to Sarum in 1396 (19 Rd. II.), and he died here in 1407 (8 Hen. IV.). His monument is canopied by a flattened Perpendicular arch, under which, on a sadly defaced altar-tomb, lies the figure of the bishop in full pontificals. In the east spandrel on the north side of the arch are the arms of the see of Sarum—*Azure, the Blessed Virgin, standing, vested and crowned, holding on her right arm the infant Saviour, and in her left hand a sceptre, all or.* In the west spandrel, on the same side, are the arms of Mitford—*Barry of 4 indented, or, azure, or, sable.* On the south side of the arch, in the west spandrel, are the arms of Henry IV., in whose reign the bishop died—*France Modern and England quarterly* (the change from *France Ancient* to *France Modern* had been made just two years earlier); and in the east spandrel a shield charged with *Azure, a cross patonce between five martlets (with long beaks, but without legs) or,* the arms attributed to Edward the Confessor, and borne by Richard II., who was reigning when, in 1390, Mitford was consecrated Bishop of Chichester. The moulding of the arch is decorated on both sides with a vigorously carved series of *columbine flowers* (one of the badges of Henry IV.) alternating with *birds* holding in their beaks scrolls inscribed with the motto “*Honor Deo et gloria.*” I take these birds, notwithstanding their long beaks and legs, to be martlets, derived from the Confessor’s shield; so that, if my supposition is correct, this decorated moulding is allusive to the two kings in whose reign Mitford was bishop.

The chantry of Bishop Edmund Audley, in the middle bay on the north side of the presbytery, is the next monument to claim our attention. This is a very elaborate edifice of Perpendicular work, built by the bishop himself in 1520 in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, roofed with an elaborate and splendid fan-vaulting, and enclosing in its south side an altar-tomb in which he lies. This splendid monument is, for our present

purpose, principally interesting as evidence of the decay of heraldic taste at the time it was built. It only contains three true heraldic shields, and two of these are repeated on various parts of the monument, while there are more than a dozen shields bearing the two sacred monograms, I.H.S. and MARIA, and the monograms of the bishop, E.A. and E.S. On the exceptionally large bosses of the vault are two great shields charged, the westernmost with the Audley arms—*Gules, fretty or*, and that to the east with the arms of the see *impaling* Audley. The Audley coat appears again ensigned with a mitre on the cresting at the top of the monument on the south side, and *impaled* by Sarum and ensigned, on the north side, as well as in the spandrels of both doors and on the altar-tomb. On the tomb also appears the arms of the Order of the Garter—*Argent, a cross gules*, of which the Bishop of Salisbury was chancellor. One other shield demands a word of notice. It is finely carved in the western spandrel of either door-arch, and bears *Gules, a butterfly or*. There is no such coat known in British armoury, and as the butterfly occurs again amongst the decoration of the moulding I am inclined to think that it may be an Audley badge and not a charge. Within the chantry on the string-course over the site of the altar, among a number of defaced pieces of decoration, is a shield, *Gules charged with the five wounds of our Lord*. It is needless to say that this shield, as well as those of the arms of the see, have all been chipped and partially obliterated in the most careful and painstaking manner.

Next on my list is the great monument which stands on the site of the altar of St. Stephen, at the east end of the south choir aisle, erected to the memory of Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, who died in 1621, and of his wife Catherine Grey, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk. This gorgeous and elaborate erection is singularly rich in English heraldry, displaying on no less than eighteen separate shields the principal alliances of the powerful families of Seymour and Grey. At the summit of the whole appears the complete achievement of Lord Hertford—*Quarterly of 6.*  
 1. *Or, on a pile gules between six fleurs-de-lis azure, three lions of England*—the augmentation granted by Henry VIII. “of his

mere grace" in commemoration of his marriage with Jane Seymour.

2. *Gules, two wings conjoined in lure or*—Seymour. 3. *Vair*—Beauchamp. 4. *Argent, three demi-lions rampant gules*—Sturmy. 5. *Per bend argent and gules, three roses in bend counterchanged*.—MacWilliam. 6. *Argent, on a bend gules, three leopard's faces or*—Coker. The shield is surmounted by the *phœnix crest* of Seymour, and supported on the dexter by a *unicorn argent, ducally gorged per pale of the first and or, chained of the last*, and on the sinister by a *bull azure, armed, unguled, ducally gorged and chained or*. Beneath this achievement is a lofty arch in the spandrels of which are the coats of the Seymour augmentation and of Grey—*Barry of 6 argent and azure, in chief three torteaux, a label ermine*—to the north and south respectively. Within the arch is a long latin inscription detailing the merits of the earl and countess, surrounded by a conventional genealogical tree bearing fifteen shields. Beginning at the bottom on the north side is Seymour *impaling* Beauchamp; then follow Seymour *impaling* Sturmy; MacWilliam; Coker; Darrell—*Azure, a lion rampant crowned or*; and Wentworth—*Sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces or*. Next is the coat of Edward, Duke of Somerset, "the Protector"—the augmentation and Seymour *quarterly, impaling* Stanhope—*Quarterly ermine and gules*; and at the top of the tree is Lord Hertford's own *quarterly coat impaling* Grey. Returning now to the south or female side of the tree, and beginning at the base, we find Grey *impaling* the following coats:—Strange—*Gules, two lions passant argent*; Astley—<sup>1</sup>*Azure, a cinquefoil pierced ermine*; Ferrers of Chartley—*Vairy or and gules*; Widville—*Argent, a fess and a canton conjoined gules*; Harington—*Sable, a fret argent, quartering* Bonville—*Sable, six mullets argent pierced gules, 3, 2, 1*; Wotton—*Argent, a cross patty fitchy sable*; and Brandon—*Barry of 10 argent and gules, a lion rampant or, crowned per pale of the first and second*. Below the inscription is the full <sup>2</sup> coat of Seymour, *quarterly of 14, impaling* Grey, *quarterly of 16*, as follows:—Seymour, *quarterly of 14*. 1. The augmentation.

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<sup>1</sup> Wrongly blazoned on the monument.

<sup>2</sup> See the accompanying illustration, and the genealogical table of the descent of Seymour and Grey.





## MPALING GREY.

Sibel, coh  
brings i  
of her i

William de Vivon m de Valence,  
heir of his m of Pembroke.  
was co-heir of + 1296.

John de, r and = John, 2nd Lord  
+ Aymer Hastings.  
e. + 1327.

Elizabeth. = Roger, 1st Lord  
Grey de Ruthyn.  
+ 1353.

John, 3rd strange. = John, 2nd Lord Grey  
+ s.p. de Ruthyn.  
+ 1389.

Margaret  
her m  
Peter i

Reginald, established right to = Joan, heir of  
name and arms of Hastings. William de  
+ 1441. Astley.

Sir Edward Grey, created Lord Ferrers of  
Groby; Grey of Groby; Lord Astley  
as heir of his mother.  
+ 1458.

n.  
460.

K.G. 1st Marquis of Dorset.  
+ 1501.

2nd Marquis of Dorset.  
+ 1530.

Henry, K.G., 3rd Marquis of Dorset,  
created Duke of Suffolk.  
+ 1554.

ne Grey.





2. Seymour. 3. Beauchamp. 4. Fortibus—<sup>1</sup>*Gules, on a chief argent a label of the field.* 5. Malet—*Azure, three escallops or.* 6. Marshall—*Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules.* 7. Strongbow—<sup>1</sup>*Or, six lioncels rampant sable, 2, 2, 2.* 8. Giffard—<sup>1</sup>*Gules, three lions passant in pale argent.* 9. Macmurgh—*Sable, three garbs argent.* 10. De la Mare—<sup>1</sup>*Or, three bars dancetty gules.* 11. Sturmy. 12. Hussey—*Barry of 6 ermine and gules.* 13. MacWilliam. 14. Coker. Grey, quarterly of 16. 1. Grey. 2. Hastings—*Or, a maunch gules.* 3. Valence—*Barry of 10 argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.* 4. <sup>1</sup>Astley. 5. Ferrers of Chartley. 6. Ferrers of Groby—*Gules, seven mascles or, 3, 3, 1.* 7. <sup>1</sup>Astley. 8. Blundeville—*Azure, three garbs or.* 9. Lupus of Chester—*Azure, a wolf's head erased argent.* 10. Widville. 11. Bonville. 12. Harington. 13. Brandon. 14. Rockele—<sup>1</sup>*Lozengy ermine and azure.* 15. Bruyn—*Azure, a cross moline or.* 16. Pole—*Azure, a fess between three leopard's faces or.* The phoenix crest of Seymour is blazoned a second time above the inscription, and two other crests, viz., a lion's head affronty per pale argent and azure, and a unicorn statant ermine, maned and unguled or, before a sun in splendour of the last, appear on either side of the monument. Lastly, near the heads of the effigies of the earl and countess kneels a man in armour bearing on his left arm a shield of the Seymour augmentation.

The last monument which I have to describe is that of Sir John Mompesson and his third wife Catherine Paginton (or Packington). Sir John died in 1627, and his monument, which stands against the wall of the south choir aisle in the bay next to that of Bishop Mitford, bears a close resemblance in style and treatment to the Hertford monument. The figures of Sir John and Dame Catherine lie under an arch, on the summit of which is a coat bearing Mompesson quarterly of 6 impaling Paginton quarterly of 4, as follows:—Mompesson, quarterly of 6. 1 and 6. Mompesson—*Argent, a lion rampant sable, charged on the shoulder with a martlet or; in chief a mullet gules for difference.* 2. Godwyn—*Gules, a chevron ermine*

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<sup>1</sup> Wrongly blazoned on the monument.

between three leopard's faces or. 3. Drew—*Ermine, a lion passant gules.* 4. Watkins—*Azure, a fess between three leopard's faces passant-de-lis or.* 5. Sable, a tower argent, in chief three plates. Paginton, quarterly of 4. 1. Paginton—*Per chevron sable and argent, in chief three mullets fess-wise or, in base as many garbs gules.* 2. Baldwin—*Argent, six oak leaves in pairs, 2 and 1, the points downwards vert, stalked sable.* 3. Arden—*Ermine, a fess chequy or and azure, an annulet gules for difference.* 4. Washbourne—*Argent on a fess between six martlets gules, three quatrefoils slipped of the first.* In the eastern spandrel of the arch is a shield bearing Mompesson impaling Howard of Effingham—*Gules, on a bend, between six crosses crosslet fitchy argent, a mullet sable,* the arms of Sir Richard's first wife; and in the western spandrel Mompesson impales the coat of his second wife, Elizabeth Ogleshorp, who bore *Argent, a chevron between three boar's heads couped sable.* Round the arch is a series of nine shields bearing the following arms:—Beginning at the bottom on the east side are Mompesson impaling the coat of his fifth quarter; Watkins; Drew; and Godwyn respectively. At the top of the arch is Mompesson impaling Paginton; and beginning at the bottom on the west side we find four shields of Paginton impaling Baldwin; Washbourne; Arden; and Baldwin again.

The Hungerford chantry, familiarly known as "the cage," removed from its original position in the nave in 1778, and decorated in the best heraldic taste by the second Earl of Radnor, stands on the middle bay of the south side of the presbytery, opposite to the Audley chantry. It is now used as the family pew of the Radnor family. I am unable, through lack of space, to say more at present than that this chantry deserves the most careful study, containing, as it does, a multitude of the armorial bearings of a most important and ancient Wiltshire family. The Gorges monument, already referred to, is also worthy of study on account of the interesting series of foreign coats of arms which form part of its decoration.

I should like to mention a curious coat, which forms the third quarter of the arms of Henry Hyde, carved on his monument on

the south wall of the nave. This is, *Argent, a tiger passant, regardant, coward gules, gazing at a mirror azure handled or*, for Sibbell of Kent. This very singular collocation of bearings only belongs to two families in English heraldry. Speaking of this coat Gwillim moralises thus:—"Some report that those who rob the Tigre of her young, use a policy to detain their dam from following them, by casting sundry Looking-glasses in the way, whereat she useth long to gaze, whether it be to behold her own beauty, or because, when she seeth her shape in the glass, she thinketh she seeth one of her young ones, and so they escape the swiftness of her pursuit. And thus are many deceived of the substance whiles they are busied about the shadows."

It is not a little surprising that there are scarcely more than a dozen coats of arms of Bishops of Salisbury in their own cathedral. I venture to pass on to the Society a suggestion made to me by one of your members, that it would be most appropriate to fill the great window of the north-east transept, which is exactly opposite to the throne, with stained glass, containing a complete series of the arms of the Bishops of Sarum.

This leads me to say one last word about the heraldic glass in the Cathedral. The only ancient specimens are in the windows at the west end of the nave. In the south aisle appears the complicated coat of Bishop Jewel—*Or, on a chevron azure between three gilly flowers gules slipped vert, a maid's head of the first, ducally crowned of the third, on a chief sable a hawk's lure stringed of the first between two falcons argent*. In the north aisle window is the quartered shield of Thomas ap Rice, who died in 1560. He bore quarterly (1) Ap Rice—*Sable, three roses argent*; (2) Cotymore—*Gules, a chevron between three stag's heads, cabossed argent*; (3) Meredith—*Gules, a chevron ermines between three helmets argent*; (4) Foulkes—*Gules, three boar's heads erased in pale argent*. At the top of the great west window are the arms of Henry VII. within the garter and ensigned with a royal crown, and at the bottom are the following shields:—Beginning at the south side: (1) Clare—*Or, three chevronels gules*; (2) *Paly of 8 gules and or*; doubtless representing the arms of Arragon (*Or, four pallets gules*) borne by

Eleanor of Provence, wife of Henry III.; (3) France Ancient; (4) England; (5) Richard of Cornwall, King of the Romans—*Argent, a lion rampant gules crowned or, within a bordure sable bezanty*; (6) De Burgh—*Or, a cross gules*.

In the space and time at my disposal I have not been able to do more than touch the fringe of a subject which ought to be of great interest to all Wiltshire people, and especially to such a Society as that which I have had the honour of addressing; and I venture to hope that if I have been so fortunate as to arouse any interest in the heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral my words may induce someone more competent than myself to take this important subject in hand and treat it in the way it deserves.

## Certificate of the Town Gild of Malmesbury.

(Public Record Office—Certificates, &c., of Guilds.  
Chancery No. 443.)

**T**HE accompanying certificate is the only existing example for the county of Wilts of the returns made to the king in council by order of parliament, as to the ordinances, wages, properties, &c., of English Gilds, 12 Rich. II., A.D. 1389.

Canon Jackson mentions in his *History of Malmesbury* (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. viii.) the deed by which king Athelstan gave land to the burgesses of Malmesbury, about the year 930:—"I give and grant to them that royal heath near my little town of Norton for their aid given me in my conflict with the Danes"; and in a note to J. Aubrey's account of Malmesbury (p. 252) says that Malmesbury Common was enclosed and allotted by act of

parliament 8th June, 1821, and adds that a "Bruera," or rough pasture, near the manor called Brendeheth (now Burnt Heath Farm), "was given by King Athelstan" for sustaining one chaplain to pray for the souls of the King and the burgesses. [Pat. Hen. V. Jones' Index.] In this note Canon Jackson also mentions the chaplain and the source of his income, which, according to the certificate, was "46 shillings in all"; but the only allusion found to "the Chapel built in honour of God and St. John the Baptist," is in Canon Jackson's "Ancient Chapels in Co. Wilts" (*Wills Arch. Mag.*, vol. x., p. 294), where he says "The Valor Eccles. names as in the Abbey Church, a chapel of St. John the Baptist, the chapel of the B.V.M., and the shrine of St. Aldhelm; but no notices of any of these having been endowed have been met with." The following record of endowment is, therefore, very interesting.

"A nostre tresexcellent et tresgracieuse Seigneur nostre Seigneur le Roi et a son tresage consaill certefient en sa Chauncerie lez poeres Aldreman et Burgeysez oue toute la cominalte de la ville de Malmesbury qe la dite ville de Malmesbury feust et est une aunciene ville et auxi Burgh et de tout temps deuant le Roi Athelston et puis saunz aucun interrupcione. Et le Roi Athelston progenitour nostre Seigneur le Roi qorest a cez Burgeis de Malmesbury suzditz et a lour successours granta qils eient et teignent touz lez vsages et frankes customes sicome ils tendreierent en temps de cez progenitours et qils Soient quites de Burghbote Bruggebote Wardewite Hornegeld et scot. Et outre dona a lez ditz Burgeysez un bruer iuxta la ville de Norton conteignant cink hides de terre en [eide] de eux et de lour Burgh et cominalte purceo qils feurent eidantz a luy encontre lez Danes Sicome appiert en sa charte conferme et ratefie par vous nostre Seigneur le Roi Et lez ditz Burgeises ont usez de temps dont memorie ne court a contrarie qe

"To our most excellent and most gracious lord our lord the king and to his most wise council certify into his chancery the poor aldermen and burgesses with all the commonalty of the town of Malmesbury that the said town of Malmesbury was and is an ancient town and also borough and from all time before the king Athelston and since without any interruption. And the king Athelston progenitor of our lord the king who now is to his burgesses of Malmesbury abovesaid and to their successors granted that they may have and hold all the usages and free customs so as they held them in time of his progenitors and that they may be quit of burghbote, bruggebote wardewite hornegeld and scot. And besides he gave to the said burgesses a heath near the town of Norton containing five hides of land in aid of them and of their borough and commonalty because they were helpful to him against the Danes so as appears in his charter confirmed and ratified by you our lord the king. And the said burgesses have been wont

chescun temps qascun deuient Burgeys a demurrer deinz mesme la Burgh il iurra qil serra foial et loial a nostre Seigneur le Roi et a cez heires et qil ne ferra rienz qe purra turner en disheritance de mesmes Burgeisez et cominalte touchant lez fraunchisez Suzditz. Et lez Burgeisez auant ditz veiantz le grant et gracieuse done et conferment le Roi Athelston en son temps firent edefier une chapell en honour de dieu et Seint Johan le Baptist en quell chapell estoit ordeigne par lez ditz Burgeises qe perpetuelement seroit un chapelleyne pur chaunter chescun iour pur lez almes le Roi Athelston et dame Mauld Sa compaigne et lez almes du (*sic*) Roies dengleterre et pur lez almes de lez Burgeisez de mesme la ville et de leur progenitours et successours et pur lez almes dez bienfesours a mesme la ville Et apres la deces de chescun chapelleyne un autre serra esliu par lez ditz Burgeisez et mys en la dite chapelle en dewe forme et issi demurer pur sa vie le quell chapelleyne issint ordeigne ad estee et chaunte pur lez almes Suzditz et de toutz cristianes tout temps puis encea. A quell chapelleyne et sez Successours hommes et femmes ascuns en leur testament ont deuisez et ascuns sanz testament par don ont doner partie deuant temps de memorie et partie puis et longe temps deuant lestatut de religieuses terres et tenemenz en eide et sustinances de mesme la (*sic*) chapelleyne pur accomplier cell grant almoigne gency bon manere feust comence les queux terres et tenemenz montent par an a quarant et Sis Soldz en tout. Et purceo qe le dit chapelleyne ne poet Suffisaument viure de cell rent le Aldreman et lez Burgeises de mesme le Burgh donent a luy le remenant de leur biens propres. Et auxi ordeigneront deuant temps de memorie pur mesme le chapelleyne un mancione a luy et cez Successours Et autres biens pur Seruer en la dite cha-

from time whereof memory runs not to the contrary that every time that any one becomes a burgess to live in the same borough he shall swear that he will be faithful and loyal to our lord the king and to his heirs and that he will do nothing which can turn to the disinheritance of the same burgesses and commonalty touching the abovesaid franchises. And the burgesses aforesaid considering the great and gracious gift and conferment of king Athelston in his time had a chapel built in honour of God and St. John the Baptist in which chapel was ordained by the said burgesses that perpetually should be a chaplain to sing every day for the souls of king Athelston and dame Maud his spouse, and the souls of the kings of England, and for the souls of the burgesses of the same town and of their progenitors and successors and for the souls of the benefactors of the same town. And after the decease of every chaplain another shall be chosen by the said burgesses and put in the said chapel in due form, and there to stay for his life, the which chaplain thus ordained has been and sung for the souls abovesaid and all Christian souls all time since after. To which chaplain and his successors men and women some in their wills have devised and some without wills by gift have given, some before time of memory, and some since, and long time before the statute of the religious, lands and tenements in aid and sustenance of the same chaplain for the accomplishment of this great charity which in such good manner was begun. The which lands and tenements amount by year to forty and six shillings in all. And because that the said chaplain cannot sufficiently live of this rent the alderman and burgesses of the same borough give him the remainder out of their own goods. And also ordained before time of memory for the same

pell cestassauer un mysall un portos un graiell un chalys deux peires de veste- mentz oue lec tonallez necessities lez queux ornementz issint nomez amontent a la value de x. li queux biens Sont en la garde de chapelleyn du dicte chapell."	chaplain a dwelling-house for him and his successors and other goods to serve in the said chapel, to wit, a mysall, a portos, a graiell, a chalys, two pairs of vestments with the necessary towels, the which ornaments thus named amount to the value of x. li., the which goods are in the keeping of the chaplain of the said chapel."
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A very interesting account of Malmesbury Common, with a plan, is to be seen in G. Laurence Gomme's "*Village Community*," 1890, quoting *Gent. Mag.* of 1832, and Mr. Trice Martin, in his preface to the *Registrum Malmesburiense*, vol. ii., p. xliii., giving

"an interesting archaism which accompanies the delivery of the allotted portions of land to the commoners. Seizin was given by the transferring of a twig and the repetition of the rhyming formula :—

‘This land and twig I give to thee,  
As free as Athelstan gave it to me,  
And I hope a loving brother thou wilt be.’

The appearance of the rhyme at once denotes that we are in the presence of archaic custom, and the last line recalls that ‘common brotherhood’ which is the typical feature of early communities,” &c.

T. S. M.



# Nevil Maskelyne, D.D., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal.

By T. S. MASKELYNE.

**N**EVIL MASKELYNE, afterwards Astronomer Royal of England, was born 5th October (15th October, N.S.), 1732, at Kensington Gore, where his father, Edmund Maskelyne, resided. But, though the place of his birth was thus beyond the borders of our county, there can be no more question that his name is properly included in any catalogue of "Wiltshire Worthies" than his claim can be disputed to eminent rank in the field of pure science, and to the very foremost rank among those benefactors of their country who have applied the teachings of science directly to the public good. His observations at St. Helena and on Schellien have their place in the history of science, but it is as the projector of the "Nautical Almanac" that his name will live longest in the memory of a land of mariners.

The family of which in his latter days he became the representative had belonged for more than three hundred years to Purton, in this county, and its vicinity. His lineal ancestor, Robert Maskelyne, from whom his descent is perfectly well traced by evidences, "held land freely" within the manor of Lydiard Millicent, Co. Wilts, as early as 1435.

In the year 1560 one "Edmond Maslin," Robert's descendant in the fifth degree, was christened at Purton, the earliest extant entry in the baptismal register there. He was M.P. for Cricklade in 1625,<sup>1</sup> and is described sometimes as "of the Inner Temple," sometimes as "of Cliffords Inn, gentleman." His wife was a granddaughter of Mary Nevill, sister of Lord Abergavenny, and, like his neighbours at Oaksey, the Pooles, and with equal

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<sup>1</sup> The returns for Cricklade, 1625, are missing, but Brown Willis states that Edmund Maskelyne was M.P. for Cricklade in that year.

right, he bestowed the Christian name of Nevill on his son.

Nevill Maskelyne succeeded his father as "lord of the manor and borough and hundred of Cricklade," and sat as M.P. for Cricklade in 1660. His great-grandson, Edmund Maskelyne, father of the astronomer, was a clerk under the Duke of Newcastle in the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall—a Foreign Office clerk would be his modern description. At the time of his marriage he resided in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, but subsequently removed to a house in Kensington Gore, and about four years after the birth of Nevil, his youngest son, settled in Tothill Street, Westminster. Here, in 1744, he died, having had the pleasure of seeing two of his sons, William and Edmund, elected King's scholars on the ancient foundation of St. Peter's College, or Westminster School, hard by, where Nevil, the youngest, joined them in 1743.

The mother of the astronomer was Elizabeth Booth, only child of John Booth, of Chester (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Edward Proger, Ranger of Bushey Park, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles II.) and granddaughter of George Booth, Prothonotary of Chester, whose translation of "Diodorus Siculus" shows him to have been a scholar. Of this lady there is a portrait at Basset Down, and there is a letter from her hand preserved among the MSS. of Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcastle (now in the British Museum), appealing to the Duke, at her husband's death-bed, in behalf of their second son.

Edmund Maskelyne's whole anxiety when dying, was, as appears from his will, for his daughter (afterwards Lady Clive) and two younger sons. His eldest boy, William, educated, as we have seen, at Westminster, and afterwards Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was, in July, 1753, a candidate for the Hebrew professorship, had been in the previous year put beyond want by the care of his godfather and great-uncle, William Bathe, who bequeathed to him the whole of his estate with land, and the interesting old moated house now called The Ponds, at Purton Stoke, subject only to some legacies. Relieved from all pressure of poverty, William made no name for himself in the world.

"I am impatient to hear," writes, in 1765, their cousin the Honble. Mrs. Hervey, to Captain Edmund Maskelyne, the second son (then in India with his life-long friend and brother-in-law, Lord Clive), "how poor Nevil does. It's pity great abilities has not larger purses." And yet the slender purse, perhaps, counted for something in the different issue of the brothers' lives.

Elizabeth Maskelyne, his mother, died in the winter of 174 $\frac{8}{9}$ . "Poor Neice Maskelyne died of a Palsey," is the note in the diary of her aunt, Mrs. Katherine Howard. Thus, when he was just 15, Nevil became an orphan in respect to both his parents.

The nature and extent of his life's work will best appear from a chronological statement of what he did.

As before stated Nevil Maskelyne was educated at Westminster; and afterwards successively at Catherine Hall, Pembroke Hall, and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1754; M.A., in 1757; Trinity fellowship, in 1757; B.D. degree, in 1768; and D.D., in 1777.

He says of himself that:—

"it was from occasional discourses in the family that he became eager to see the effect of telescopes and to know more of the system of the universe. The observing of the great eclipse of the sun in 1748 with Mr. Ayscough in an unusual manner by means of the sun's image projected through a telescope on a white screen in camera obscura added fresh spur to his astronomical desires. . . ."

It is a singular coincidence that to this same eclipse the French astronomer Lalande owed also his introduction to astronomy. He was only three months older than Nevil Maskelyne, and was his correspondent and friend to the end of his life.

In 1755 Maskelyne accepted a curacy at Barnet, and about this time became acquainted with the then Astronomer Royal, Dr. Bradley, whom he assisted in his astronomical calculations.

In 1758 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and became an important contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*.

In 1761 he was chosen by the Royal Society to go to the Island of St. Helena to observe the transit of Venus. The cloudy state of the weather prevented this observation, and the imperfections of his instruments frustrated other intentions connected with the

voyage, but it answered a more important purpose and one of a wider influence than that originally intended. During the voyage he introduced into navigation the determination of longitude by lunar distances, "a method long contemplated as a grand desideratum in navigation," plans for which had been suggested by Flamsteed, Newton, La Caille, and others, which it was now the task of Nevil Maskelyne to reduce to practice.

Soon after his return he published his "British Mariner's Guide," which has been called the "Germ of the Nautical Almanac." "Seamen must never forget that they are indebted to him for the Nautical Almanac, the management of chronometers, and the establishment of lunar observations" are the words of Admiral Smyth, in a work in which, under the name of "the Celestial Cycle," he made important contributions to astronomy, while bringing the science within the reach of all.

Two years later—in 1763—Maskelyne undertook another scientific voyage by appointment of the Lords of the Admiralty, in order to find the longitude of the Island of Barbadoes by astronomical observation, and to test Harrison's chronometer; a voyage on which he held the rank of chaplain to the ship.

In 1764 the office of Astronomer Royal became vacant by the death of Dr. Nathaniel Bliss, who had succeeded Dr. Bradley only two years before.

This office was justly considered of great national importance. It had been established by Charles II. about a hundred years before this time, "for the purpose of rectifying the tables of the motions of the heavens and places of fixed stars, in order to find out the much desired longitude at sea, and for perfecting the art of navigation." Through want of this knowledge whole fleets had been lost, and Government had offered immense rewards for practical methods of determining the problem; and when Nevil Maskelyne—the "*Father*," as he has been called, "*of Lunar observation*"—was made Astronomer Royal, the appointment announced in the *London Gazette*, February 16th, 1765, gave universal satisfaction.

General Malcolm (in his *Life of Lord Clive*) attributed the

appointment to the influence of his brother-in-law, Lord Clive. That biographer lost no opportunity of assailing Clive's connections, and certainly, if Lord Clive had anything to do with it, it may be said that he conferred a boon upon the country. But in fact the name Maskelyne had already earned, for work done in the very direction for which the observatory was instituted, pointed him out as one almost unique in his claim to the appointment, and testimonials are extant in which all the greatest contemporary names in British science petitioned for his appointment. He immediately laid before the Board of Longitude the plan he had been long maturing for an annual publication, to be entitled "*Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris*," and he undertook the carrying out of the work necessary for the publication, which, beginning in 1767, he continued till his death. The vast amount of labour required for this important work, undertaken by Dr. Maskelyne with the aid of his one assistant and of a few computers, is in itself a lasting monument to a man, who, with what would now be the salary of a junior clerk in a public office, carried on for the forty-six years during which he was Astronomer Royal the continuous and accurate series of annual volumes, the preparation and publication of which now—in certainly a much extended form—costs the country over £12,000 per annum.<sup>1</sup>

A "*chère confrère*," Lalande, speaks of this work of the then deceased Foreign Member, as "*le recueil le plus précieux que nous avons*," and Delambre, in his celebrated Eloge on Dr. Maskelyne, before the Imperial Institute of France, 4th January, 1813,<sup>2</sup> says, speaking of his Greenwich observations and catalogue of thirty-six principal fixed stars (four folio vols., 1776 to 1811), numbering about ninety thousand observations :—

"He has left the most complete set of observations with which the world was ever presented, corrected in the most careful manner, which has served during thirty years as the basis of all astronomical investigations. In short it may be said

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<sup>1</sup> The cost of the Greenwich Observatory and Nautical Almanac Office combined.—*Whitaker*, 1897.

<sup>2</sup> Printed in full in the *Mémoires de la Classe des Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques de l'Institut Imperial de France*, Année 1811, vol. 12, p. lix.

of the four vols. of observations which he has published, that if by any great revolution the works of all other astronomers were lost, and this collection preserved, it would contain sufficient materials to raise again nearly entire the edifice of modern astronomy, which cannot be said of any other collection."

Up to Dr. Maskelyne's time the observations made at the Royal Observatory were considered the private property of the observers, and had never been published; it was he who saw the great importance of their annual publication, and who, together with the P.R.S., induced the Royal Society to undertake it, giving rise to Delambre's remark "Et c'est par là qu'il a mérité d'être pendant 40 ans le chef et comme le régulateur des astronomes."

His communications to the Royal Society are numerous, as will be seen by the list of his works appended to this notice of his life.

He was presented by the Council of the Royal Society with the gold Copley Medal, for his work in 1774 of "weighing the world from the flanks of Schehallien,"<sup>1</sup> a mountain in Perthshire, "by which the mean density of the earth was computed and its central attraction according to the Newtonian theory first demonstrated." "The apparent difference of latitude between two stations on opposite sides of the mountain being compared with the real difference of latitude obtained by triangulation."

Besides the Copley Medal he received:—

A gold medal, from the Elector of Hanover.

A gold medal, from Stanislaus, King of Poland.

A medal of the Abbé Poczubut (Astronomer to the King of Poland) in token of his friendship, in 1777.

A bronze medal from Catherine of Russia, together with a diploma<sup>2</sup> making him foreign member of the Imperial Academy of Science of St. Petersburg, 1776.

A silver medal from the Institut National des Sciences et des Arts at Paris, twelfth year of the French Republic.

He was one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of

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<sup>1</sup> These were the words in which Thomas Carlyle spoke of that famous exploit.

<sup>2</sup> Signed by the mathematician Euler, the year before his death.

France; foreign member of the Royal Society of Gottingen, 1771; and Fellow of the American Academy of Massachusetts, 1778.

He was presented to the living of Shrawardine, in Shropshire, by his nephew, the second Lord Clive, in 1775, and to the living of North Runcton, in Norfolk, in 1782, by his college, when he resigned the former living.

His numerous notebooks contain information of the most varied kind, from mathematical problems and methods for improving the instruments under his care, down to new ways of sweeping chimneys, curing of hams, &c., and show a careful and exact mind, accurate even in the minute details of daily life.

"Every astronomer, every learned man, found in him a brother" is a remark made of him by M. Delambre, adding M. Chabert's testimony to his kindly reception of foreigners, then driven to take refuge in England, and his delicate and generous conduct towards them; and the same testimony is borne by M. Grosley, in his book, "Londres" (three vols., 1770), where he says of him:—

"Chez lequel je trouvai une politesse et une complaisance que les savants de ce rang n'ont pas toujours pour les passants."

In the "Memoirs of Caroline Herschel" she makes many most pleasant allusions to the friendship existing between herself and Dr. Maskelyne—and several of his letters to her are there published, in one of which he calls her "my worthy sister in astronomy." After every discovery of a comet she hastened to inform him of it, and her brother, William Herschel,<sup>1</sup> in writing to Sir J. Banks, P.R.S., on one of these occasions, says:—"The Astronomer Royal in particular obtained a very good set of valuable observations on its path." She seems to have felt great pleasure in helping Dr. Maskelyne, as she had helped her brother, by copying out lists of

<sup>1</sup> W. Herschel, afterwards Sir William Herschel, Bart., was made Royal Astronomer in 1782 by King George III., with a pension of £200 a year, in acknowledgment of his services to science in making great and powerful telescopes. The title given to him by George III. is misleading to those who do not know it was a private royal appointment, and entirely distinct from that of Astronomer Royal of England, held by Dr. Maskelyne from 1765 to 1811.

the stars omitted in Flamsteed's catalogue; and she alludes to many kind invitations to go to Greenwich, though she only once paid a visit of a week there, occupying her time almost exclusively in astronomical work. Dr. Maskelyne showed his esteem and appreciation of her services by having her "*Index to Flamsteed's Observations*" printed, and by making her a present of a binocular and night-glass, for which service and honour she thanks him warmly in letters, dated Slough, September, 1798, and January, 1800.

He had been Astronomer Royal for seventeen years before any mention is made of his meeting W. Herschel (at Bath), and it was not till a year later (in 1782) that Herschel took his telescope to Greenwich, and compared it with the greatly inferior instruments which were, at that time, all Dr. Maskelyne had to work with, and Herschel, in a letter to his sister, says that "Dr. Maskelyne in public declared his obligation to me for introducing the high powers."

Although a close prisoner to his work at the observatory he spent part of every year at his Purton home (which he inherited on the death of his brother), and his notebooks show the interest he took in his country affairs—one note of more general interest than the rest being, after a meeting of the county of Wilts to augment the militia, April 14th, 1794, he "ordered Messrs. Coutts to subscribe 20 guineas for me at Messrs. Hoare's."

He died the 9th February, 1811, aged 79 years, at the observatory, having been Astronomer Royal forty-seven years, and was buried in Purton Church, leaving an only child, Margaret, who subsequently married Mr. Anthony M. R. Story, afterwards (in 1845) Story-Maskelyne.

The portrait of Dr. Maskelyne, presented by his widow to the Royal Society, was painted by Vanderpuy in 1785.<sup>1</sup>

The crayon portrait at Basset Down, executed in 1804, together

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<sup>1</sup>Said to have been painted by Vanderburgh—but the name is spelled Vanderpuy in Dr. Maskelyne's account books; he gave £25 10s. to the artist for the portrait and frame on 19th November, 1785, and the same sum for a portrait of his wife on May 24th, 1786.



with that of his wife, Sophia Rose (to whom he was married in 1783), is by John Russell, R.A., and was a gift by the artist to him.

A large oil portrait of Mrs. Maskelyne and their daughter Margaret as a baby on her lap, at Basset Down, is by Vanderpuyt, painted in 1786.

A bust of Dr. Maskelyne, at Basset Down, by Sievier, in 1830, taken from the two pictures, is said by his cousin, J. Prowett, "to give the idea of a larger man, and the face too long. Dr. Maskelyne's face was round, which, together with a certain playfulness of manner, preserved an air of youth to a late period."

There are two engravings published from portraits of Dr. Maskelyne, one from the portrait at the Royal Society, and another engraving like Russell's crayon, but omitting the observatory, which appeared in the *European Magazine*.

In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, under Maskelyne, is the following *mis-statement* :—

"He married about 1785 a daughter of Henry Turner of Botwell, Middlesex, a sister of Lady Booth."

Hannah Turner, here mentioned, was the first wife of the Rev. George Booth, who, after his accession to the title of baronet, married, as his second wife, Letitia, daughter and coheir with her sister Sophia, Dr. Maskelyne's wife, of John Rose, of Cotterstock, Co. Northampton.

#### LIST OF WORKS BY DR. MASKELYNE.

The British Mariner's Guide containing . . . . Instructions for the Discovery of the Longitude . . . . by observations of the distance of the moon from the sun and stars, taken with Hadley's Quadrant. To which are added an Appendix . . . . and a set of Astronomical Tables. 4to, London, 1763.

An account of the going of Mr. John Harrison's Watch, at the Royal Observatory, from May 6th, 1776, to March 4th, 1767. Together with original observations and calculations of the same. Appendix, containing observations of equal altitudes of the sun, &c.). Two pts. J. Nourse, London, 1767. 4to. [Watt says 1768.]

The Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for the year 1767, pub. by order of the Commissioners of Longitude. London: printed by W. Richardson & S. Clark, Printers. Sold by J. Nourse in the Strand and . . . booksellers to the said Commissioners. 1776 to 1816. With Dr. Maskelyne's preface.

Tables requisite to be used with the Nautical Ephemeris. Published by order of the Commissioners of Longitude. 8vo. Printed by W. Richardson. Sold by Nourse in the Strand. 1st edition, 1776. 2nd edition, 1781.

Mayer's Tables, with both Latin and English Explanations. (To this Mr. M. added several Tracts and Tables of his own; and prefixed to the whole a Latin preface, with the title: *Tabulæ Motuum Solis et Lunæ*.) It was published by order of the Commissioners of Longitude.

Tables for computing the apparent places of the fixed stars, &c. Fol., London, 1774.

Astronomical observations made at the Royal Observatory . . . from . . . 1765, to ( . . . 1810), by N. Maskelyne. [Ser. II.] Four vols., fol., 1776—1811.

Speech [in the debate in the Royal Society upon the conduct of Sir Joseph Banks with regard to Dr. Hutton, &c.]. An authentic narrative of the dissensions and debates in the Royal Society; containing the speeches at large of Dr. Horsley, Dr. Maskelyne, Mr. Masereo, Mr. Poore, Mr. Glenie, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Matz. 8vo, London, 1784.

A plan for observing Meteors called Fire-balls. Fol. [London, 1783].

Aviso de la vuelta del cometa, que se vió en los años de 1532 y 1661, y se espera en el de 1788, leído á la Real Sociedad de Londres en 29 de junio de 1786. . . Traducidos del Ingles al Espanol. 4to, Madrid, 1787.

An Answer to a Pamphlet, entitled, "A Narrative of Facts" . . . by T. Mudge, Junior, relating to some timekeepers constructed by his father, Mr. Thomas Mudge, wherein . . . the conduct of the Astronomer Royal, and the resolutions of the Board of Longitude respecting them are indicated. 8vo, London, 1792.

A Preface and Precepts for the explanation and use of Taylor's Tables of Logarithms. 4to, 1792.

Observations of the Sun, Moon, and Planets—in the third vol. of Vince's Astronomy (Rev. S. Vince, A.M., F.R.S., Prof. Astronomy at Cambridge), and an Article on the Effect of Parallax, in vol. I., pp. 399—417 in the same work. 4to, 2nd Edit., 1814. The work is dedicated to Dr. Maskelyne.

Explanations of Time-Keepers, constructed by Mr. T. Earnshaw, etc. [Edited by N.M.] 1806.

Versuch einer Bestimmung der Horizontal-Refraction auf der Insel St. Helena, aus Untergängen. Zach. Monat. Corresp. xviii., 1808, pp. 512—527.

Some Account of the Hudson's Bay and other northern Observations of the Transit of Venus, 1769. Amer. Phil. Soc. Trans., I., 1771, pp. 1—4 (App.).

Observations of the Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun made at Greenwich. Amer. Phil. Soc. Trans., I., 1771, pp. 105—113.

On a new property of the tangents of three arches, &c. Nicholson's Journal, xx., 1808, p. 340.

PAPERS IN THE PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS:—

- A proposal for discovering the Annual Parallax of Sirius, vol. li., p. 889.  
 A theorem on the Aberration of the Rays of Light refracted through a Lens, vol. lii., p. 17.  
 Observations to be made at St. Helena, to settle differences of Longitude, &c., vol. lii., pp. 21—26.  
 Account of the Observations made on the Transit of Venus, June 6th, 1761, in the Island of St. Helena, vol. lii., p. 196.  
 Observations on Tides at St. Helena, vol. lii., p. 586.  
 Results of Observations of the Distance of the Moon from the Sun and Fixed Stars, made in a Voyage from England to St. Helena, &c., vol. lii., p. 558.  
 Observations on a Clock of Mr. John Skelton, made at St. Helena, vol. lii., p. 434.  
 Proposals for determining differences of Longitude, vol. lii., p. 607.  
 On the Equation of Time and true manner of computing it, vol. liv., p. 336.  
 Concise Rules for computing the effects of Refraction and Parallax in varying the apparent distance of the Moon from the Sun or a Star, vol. liv., p. 263.  
 Astronomical Observations made at the Island of Barbadoes; at Willoughby Fort; and at the Observatory on Constitution Hill, vol. liv., p. 389.  
 Astronomical Observations made at the Island of St. Helena, vol. liv., p. 380.  
 Observations of the Transit of Venus and Eclipse of the Sun, 3rd June, 1769, made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, vol. lviii., p. 355.  
 Introduction to the Observations of Mr. Smeaton, vol. lviii., 154.  
 Introduction to the Observations of Messrs. Mason and Dixon, vol. lvi., p. 270.  
 The length of a Degree of Latitude in the Province of Maryland and Pennsylvania, vol. lviii., p. 323.  
 Observations on proportion of English and French measures, vol. lviii., p. 326.  
 Eclipses of Jupiter's first Satellite, Eclipse of Moon and Occultations of Fixed Stars by Moon at Greenwich, vol. lix., p. 399.  
 Description of a method of measuring differences of Right Ascension and Declination, with Dolland's Micrometer; with other new applications of the same, vol. lxi., p. 536.  
 Remarks on Hadley's Quadrant; tending principally to remove the difficulties which have hitherto attended the use of the back-observation, and to obviate the error that might arise from a want of parallelism in the two surfaces of the index-glass, vol. lxii., p. 99.  
 M. de Luc's rule for measuring heights by the barometer reduced to the English measure of length and adapted to Fahrenheit's Thermometer and other scales of heat; and reduced to a more convenient expression, vol. lxiv., p. 158.  
 Observations of Jupiter's first Satellite, vol. lxiv., p. 184.  
 Longitudes of several places in N. America, vol. lxiv., p. 190.  
 A proposal for measuring the attraction of some hill in this kingdom by astronomical observations, vol. lxv., p. 495.  
 An account of Observations made on the Mountain Schehallien, for finding its attraction, vol. lxv., p. 500.  
 On a new Instrument for measuring small angles, called the Prismatic Micrometer, vol. lxvii., p. 799.  
 On the Longitude of Cork, vol. lxix., p. 179.

- Advertisement of the expected return of the Comet of 1532 and 1661, in the year 1788, vol. lxxvi., p. 426.
- Concerning the Latitude and Longitude of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich; with remarks on a Memorial of the late M. Cassini de Thury, vol. lxxvii., p. 151.
- An attempt to explain a difficulty in the Theory of Vision, depending on the different Refrangibility of Light, vol. lxxix., p. 256.
- Observations on the Comet of 1793, vol. lxxxiii., p. 55.
- An account of an Appearance of Light, like a Star, seen in the dark part of the Moon, vol. lxxiv., p. 435.
- On a property of the tangent of three arches trisecting the circumference of a circle, vol. cxvii., p. 122.

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## The Fraternities of Sarum.

By the late REV. R. H. CLUTTERBUCK, F.S.A.<sup>1</sup>

[Read at the Salisbury Meeting of the Society, 1896.]

**I** WANT to ask your attention to the fact that we are met in a venerable city, which can show, perhaps, more completely than any other spot in the South of England what were the most developed features of social and religious life throughout the Middle Ages. And its records are so complete that there can hardly be a subject of enquiry for the antiquary to engage in for which New Sarum would not supply authorities and illustrations. I shall try and confine myself within the narrowest limits, and trust to future opportunities of presenting more ample notes, which may probably be more useful and less tedious, in a printed form. You will observe I have chosen for the title of my paper "The Fraternities of Salisbury," and I had better thus early define what I intend to include in that definition. I mean by the Fraternities those

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<sup>1</sup> The lamented death of the author soon after the reading of this paper—whereby the cause of archaeology in Salisbury and on the Hampshire border has suffered an irreparable loss—has deprived this paper of those "more ample notes" which he had intended to give in illustration of it. It is here reprinted as it stands in the columns of the *Salisbury Journal*, July 16th, 1896.—[Ed.]

associations which are generally described as the "Religious" or "Social Gilds." I am glad to have the support of Dr. Malet Lambert for my opinion that it would be much better to invariably distinguish them by the designation "Fraternity," which was so generally used in the ancient societies. Because, by whatever term you describe them, you cannot help a confusion so long as you employ the word "Gild." And again, it is quite impossible to separate the two aspects in these associations. What was a social gild was also a religious gild. The social life and the religious life in mediæval times were never separated. There is no one particular which so much accounts for the traditional title of "Merrie England" as do these Fraternities, and it is perfectly impossible to examine their history without proving at every turn how completely the religious and the social aspects are interwoven.

In this typical English city all the needs of civilised life have ever been exhibited. Trade has had the place that it must take always and everywhere. That involved here, as everywhere, regulation, control, and government. This was of course provided by the Gild Merchant, which at Salisbury, as at Andover, was not only in existence but chartered in 1175. But it is worth mentioning that there was this peculiarity. In 1306 a composition was entered into between the citizens and the Bishop of Salisbury:—

"Also, from the time of making of these presents there shall be, in the city aforesaid, a Gild of Merchants, in which thenceforth are included, as subject and devoted to the same Lord Bishop . . . . from henceforth only they shall participate in the said gild and the liberties obtained, who by the said Lord Bishop, his successors, the mayor of the city for the time being, shall happen to be thereunto admitted."

At Andover the records of the Gild Merchant are particularly numerous and perfect.

The Craft Gilds were very powerful in Salisbury, always a most important factor in the life of the city, and even now perhaps hardly extinguished. The halls of some of these gilds have been amongst the relics of the past you have noticed in this visit. The Weavers' Gild was one of the chief of them, which I mention particularly because I shall have to allude to it again presently. In the splendid

Museum in this city, an institution which would absorb any amount of time you could give to it, and repay with interest all your attention, we have the seals of the Weavers' Gild, the Tailors' Gild, the Carpenters' Gild, the Bakers' Company, and relics of others, and a painting of the Gild Hall pulled down rather more than a century ago. It is not within my province to enlarge on these Trade Gilds; but I want to point out that they had so many usages in common with the special subject I have in hand—the Fraternities—that it is often more than difficult to distinguish between the records of their respective organisations. For instance, the Weavers' Gild maintained a priest at St. Edmund's Church, and he had his own plate and ornaments belonging to his altar, in exactly the same way as the Fraternities did in the same Church. The Craft Gilds also had their processions, their plays, their sports, and entertainments, and as must happen when the details are to be gathered from the churchwardens' account books, which were written with no other idea than that of accounting for money received and spent, it is very difficult indeed to preserve a clear distinction. I have gone upon what I think will be allowed to be a safe rule, and considered that what the churchwardens made themselves accountable for may fairly be esteemed the property of the Church and of no private person or corporation.

The object and purpose of the Craft Gilds is pretty clearly indicated by their name. They first sprang up amongst the free craftsmen when they were excluded from the fraternities which had taken the place of the family unions. Their principal object was to secure their members in the independent, unimpaired, and regular earning of their daily bread by means of their craft. The crafts had been devised for the purpose that everybody by them should earn his daily bread, and nobody should interfere with the craft of another. To define them thus is easy and plain enough. But when you meet a survival, as you do in the pageants at Salisbury, it becomes exceedingly difficult to be confident as to whether it must be traced to a craft gild or to a fraternity. And in the same way any attempt to get at the particulars of the Cathedral history, or the history of the parish Churches, brings the

same difficulty to the front. But I hope it will be understood how essential it is to be clear as to which must be attributed to the one class of association or the other. Craft Gilds, from the nature of things, must be almost entirely confined to the towns. But the Fraternities, which are my particular subject, were very much more widely spread. You will allow me to emphasise, therefore, that I have now left the other classes, the Gild Merchant and the Craft Gilds, and purpose to confine myself to what have been called the Social or Religious Gilds, but which, as I think, would be better called the Fraternities. In every town and in every parish of any size these friendly associations, made for mutual aid and contribution, were institutions of local self help, which before poor-laws were invented took the place in old times of the modern friendly society, the benefit society, or in wider terms of all the organisations by which under the names of clubs and so on parish work is carried on at the present day. In fact, it is a characteristic of our time that Gilds for social and religious purposes are everywhere being resumed, the old names being re-adopted.

There is no getting at the beginning of them, and no drawing lines of limitation for their varied forms. They were lay bodies and existed for lay purposes, and the better to enable those who belonged to them rightly and intelligibly to fulfil their neighbourly duties, as free men in a free state. They were usually called by the name of the saint to whom they were dedicated, the most popular names being St. George, Corpus Christi, the Fraternity of Jesus, the Fraternity of Our Lady, and so on. In Salisbury there were the Gild of Saint George, the Brotherhood of the Jesus Mass in Saint Edmund's Church, the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost in Saint Martin's Church, and in Saint Thomas's one which, like that at St. Edmund's, seems to have been called the Fraternity of the Jesus Mass.

There was one at Andover, called after the Virgin Mary, and I want to mention one at Basingstoke, the Fraternity of the Holy Ghost, because its ruined chapel, so close to the railway station, may serve as a continual reminder of the subject to all who travel.

Their number throughout the country was very great, a parliamentary return was made in 1388 of five hundred gilds existing at

one time, but later there are said to have been, in Norfolk alone, no less than nine hundred and nine, and seventy-five of them in Lyme Regis only. Dr. Malet Lambert truly says, "No attempt to understand or depict the English social life or thought of the period from the 10th to the 16th century can be true to its original in which these institutions do not play a large part." These Fraternities were generally under the management of an alderman and two or more wardens or stewards, assisted by a clerk or secretary, a beadle, and in most cases by a chaplain. They were, however, far from being ecclesiastical in their character, and were open to every class. In 1452 the Gild of St. George at Norwich had on its roll one archbishop, four bishops, an earl, knights, clergy, fishmongers, smiths, tailors, jailors, butchers, carpenters, and so on. King Henry IV. and King Henry VI. were members of a gild at Coventry. The Gild of St. Barnabas in London numbered among its members both Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey. The members do not appear to have been bound by perpetual vows, but they had to pay periodical contributions, or "pence," as they seem generally called, or the "aid," which contributions were collected four times a year. I exhibit some rolls of members belonging to the Andover fraternity in which the payment is indicated by notches cut in the parchment. I think, too, that the members, at any rate on occasions, wore a distinctive hood, and I have a theory that we can guess the fashion of such hoods. The "Livery" companies of London do not, except for the court, retain the use of the gown, although when they are summoned to vote at the election of Sheriffs the order goes out that they are to attend in their livery gowns. When, however, a freeman is admitted to the livery a vestment is put on his shoulder which I believe is of the character of the fraternity hood, and it is always worn by the Master of the Leathersellers' Company. I have already pointed out so many similarities between the craft gilds and the fraternities that I hope I may not be considered inconsistent (notwithstanding that I want to emphasise the distinction between them) by trying to illustrate one by the other.

Before I enter on the subject of the work accomplished by these



Fraternities, it will be well to consider the means they had to do it withall—the “sinews of war.” At Salisbury we are able to do this with accuracy, because the accounts of the stewards, or wardens, of the Confraternity of the Jesus Mass exist for many years and are printed by the Wiltshire Record Society under the able editing of Dr. Straton. This Fraternity in the year 1500 possessed a tenement in Wynmanstreet, in which William Lobbe the brewer was living and paying a rent of 40s. a year. Another tenement thereto annexed was rented by John Combe, malt maker, at 33s. 4d. a year; there was another, called Combys place, next door, for which William Harry, the tenant, paid 25s. 8d. on a repairing lease; another, “aforegeynst” the last, for which Edmund Baker paid 20s. a year. Joan Spicer tenanted another house in New Street, paying 6s. 8d. a year; Widow Agnes A. Dene paid 6s. 8d. a year for the house next door. So that the rents of the Salisbury houses came to £6 13s. 4d. Then there were the pence, which in that year amounted to £4 12s. 4d. There were also legacies from Robert Todd, the brewer, 3s. 4d., and John Savernake, the chandler, 8d., together 4s. So that the whole receipts for that year, arrears included, were £13 8s. 2½d. Of that sum in that year 3s. 9½d. had to be paid to the head lord, who was the Bishop. His lordship the present Bishop tells me that all such ground rents and all other payments now go direct to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so that there is no tracing them, which it would have been interesting to do. But I do not think myself, though I cannot prove it from the accounts of this *particular* brotherhood, that the Fraternities, any more than the churchwardens or the craft gilds, neglected the opportunity of turning many honest pennies by entertainments, and though perhaps the churchwardens were the ones to supply the “refreshments” and make all they could out of them, yet the brothers and sisters, when possible, provided the amusements, of which I believe the “collection at the close” formed an important part.

Indeed, there is one somewhat primitive drama presented in our parts every Christmas, which I cannot help feeling confident is the survival of the play of the Gild of St. George, the most frequent

dedication for gilds. The characters, who are called Johnny Jacks, or Mummers, or Christmas Boys, are dressed in a costume of fringes of wall paper, of which I show a specimen. The play as acted in the neighbourhood of Andover has been printed by the *Salisbury Journal*, and may be had at the *Journal* Office in a small pamphlet form. We must come now to the question as to how these funds were used. In Andover the objects were the maintenance of some almshouses known as the Spytal, which still exist, and the maintenance of a stipendiary priest, whom we should describe as an assistant curate. At Basingstoke, where the Fraternity Chapel is such a well-known object, the education of youth was the good work undertaken, and at the suppression of the chantries, on the petition of Lord Sandys, it was refounded as the Grammar School, and the master of that school is still cited to visitations as "Chaplain of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost." The late Dr. Millard published the accounts of the Fraternity from 1557 to 1653. The Fraternity we know most about in Salisbury was that of the Jesus Mass at St. Edmund's, and its name indicates the chief object of its endeavours, namely, the provision of a daily celebration for the parishioners. You will of course remember that St. Edmund's was a collegiate Church, and its own staff would be occupied with their own services, and those for which they were responsible. But the parishioners had the use of the nave, and at the altar of the Holy Cross in the nave, they, through the agency of this Fraternity, provided themselves with their own service. From the fact, I suppose, of their using the altar dedicated to the Holy Cross they are sometimes called the Brethren and Sisters of the Fraternity of Jesus and the Holy Cross. There was an altar at St. Edmund's dedicated to the name of Jesus. Their priest had for his "wages" £5 6s. 8d. a year as a regular thing, though he got a few extras. For instance, on the Fridays in Lent he sang Salve, for which he got 7s. extra. The Salve is an antiphon sung in procession with the choir, the priest vested in a cope, the choir present with lights. It was sung after Compline, and therefore both priests and choir were allowed their supper. The account is entered in this way:—

"for brede and ale for priests and clarkes singing at Salve in Lent 5s. 8d."

The food is often entered as singing bread and singing wine. When there was an obit the priest had extra pay; 5*d.* seems to have been about the figure. When a dirge was sung the priest got extra. In 1477 it was 8*s.* 1*d.*, but that included the tolling of the great bell, which I expect had to be paid for to the Church. When the Fraternity priest was ill, or the place was vacant, the wardens paid a substitute. The clerk was paid £5 8*s.* 8*d.* in 1496, and seems to have been lucky enough to get 20*d.* for engrossing the account.

But he was not always so fortunate, for in the year ending 19th April, 1500, the account reads thus:—Stipends and rewards this year

"To ye morowe masse Chapelayn of ye said mass of Jhu for his hole yeres wages sz. euery quarter xxvjs viijd. S'ma of the hole yeres wages cvjs viiid. To ye Clerkes yt helpith ye same Chapelayn to masse and kepith ye ornamentes ther, for his wages by ye hole yere sz a quarter xd. S'ma iijs. iiijd."

And the account goes on:—

"for bred and ale for preistes and Clerkes yt syngeth the Salueis every fryday in ye lent xxd." "Necessary costes of wexe & other for the morrow messe auter this yer to Will'm Harold, chaundler, for a littell Torche of rosom and for makyng of ij taperis for ye said morrowe masse Auter in all xvjd. To ye same Will'm for a nother Torche of rosom weyng xj lb the lb ijd. S' ijs. vd.; to ye same for vj lb talowe candelis for ye said morrowe masse preist at ye masse in the Wynt' the lb jd Sma vjd; to Thomas Coke mercer for xiiij lb wexe for the Salue in the lent ye lb vjd. S'ma vj xjd; to ye said Willm Harold for making of ye same Taperis and for making of wexe torchis in all xjd; for syngyng bred for ye said morow messe Auter for all this yer past xd; for syngyng wine for ye same Auter for all this yer' nowe past iijs vd.; for wassyng of all ye same Auter clothies in all this hole yere nowe past xd; for skowring of the latyn candilstikkes thier in all ijd. S'ma xvijs. vjd."

The accounts also include the cost of repairs to the property, the items of which, though very interesting, would weary you, even were I to give but a sample.

When it came to be a case of alienation of land to endow these Fraternities, then a licence was necessary, which was of course preceded by a writ and inquisition *ad quod damnum*, and eventually by letters patent the licence was granted and recorded. But except for alienation of land the late Mr. Toulmin Smith insists that the king's licence was not necessary to the foundation of a Gild. I exhibit

one of these writs issued as to one of the Andover chantries. The statutes for the government and regulation of these Fraternities are still extant to the number of more than five hundred, enough to teach us the characteristic purposes and value of these institutions. They are the remnant of a return ordered by Parliament in the twelfth year of Richard II., 1388.

They are full of interest, and would be well worth examining for the sake of the light they would shed on these examples at Salisbury, but time will not permit of my doing so now. The Early English Text Society printed them in 1870, with notes by the late Toulmin Smith and an introduction by Dr. Brentano, to which I must refer you.

I come now to the saddest record in the accounts of this once admirable Fraternity in Salisbury. It runs thus:—

“Symon Hamsterley Stuard of Jesus Masse hath delyuered to William Helbroke xxiijs. vjd the xxviiij day of Aprell in the xxviijth yere of Kynge Henry the viijth. Md that William Holbrowke Steward of J'hs mas hathe made a dewe and a clere accompte the day and yere a bouseyd (the xxiiij day of marche A<sup>o</sup> mccccxxxvi) and hathe delyuered vnto Davy Sydnam at the day of the seyde accompte xxxvs. ijd. Md that Davy Sydnam hathe made a dewe accompte the xiiij day off Aprell A<sup>o</sup> mccccxxxviij and owthe none arreragis to the churche.”

“April 22, 1547, Christopher Tomson paid to Robert Harryson 29s. 9d. and ys clerely dyscharged & acquyted, there beyng present Mr. wylliam Hanna mayre, Mr. Rob. Holmes, Mr. Wylliam bryan, Mr. Thomas shorte, Mr. Thomas chafyn yonger ffolkes Mownslow and William Kent.”

This is the statement from the fraternity side of the result of the commission issued by Henry VIII. or Edward VI. to enquire and report on all the “Colleges, Chauntreys, free chapels, ffraternyties, Brotherhoods, Stypendaryes, Obbitts, Lyghts, lamps and Anniver-saries.” The report on the Fraternity of the Jesus Mass at St. Edmund's was that the incumbent was Nicholas Duryes, of the age of 63 years; that the property was worth £7 15s. 4d., from which 7s. 4d. had to be paid to the bishop as quit rent, and 6s. to the priest of Tudworth's Chantry in St. Edmund's Church, so that the clear value was £7 2s.;

“that the sayd Incumbent is a man of honest behavyor and fame, albeit a very poore man, and hath none other lyving but the service before written, and furthermore he is not able to serve a cure by reason that he is impotente.”

The outcome of this commission was that the whole were confiscated and suppressed, not because any abuse or fault was even so much as charged to their account, but simply to satisfy the personal greed of an unscrupulous faction under cover of law. So complete was the ruin and destruction that even the very names of multitudes of these useful institutions have been forgotten. Mr. Toulmin Smith, a very unbiassed witness, says:—

“No more gross case of wanton plunder is to be found in the history of all Europe. No page so black in English history.”

I should like to close this paper with a quotation from the late Dr. Rock, because it seems to me a hopeful and encouraging sign that from the people themselves, and not from the action of the clergy alone, there appears to be a strong tendency to recur to the idea of the Fraternity:—

“Each Gild’s first steps were bent towards their church, where solemn High Mass was chanted. Thence went all the brotherhood to their hall for their festive dinner. The processions on the occasions and other amusements so dear to Englishmen when the country was merry England, were meant to be edifying and instructive; and helped religion to make her children both good and happy, through even their recreations. This present age—[the book was published many years ago]—with its stepmother’s chill heart, dull eye, and hard iron like feeling, that sees naught but idleness in a few hours’ harmless pause from toil, and knows nothing but unthriftiness in money spent in pious ceremonial, and thinks that the God who sprinkled the blue heavens with silvery stars and strewed the green earth with sweet breathing flowers of a thousand hues, and taught the birds to make every grove to ring with their blithe songs, and told the little brook to run forth with a gladsome ripple, all in worship of Himself, can be best and most honoured by the highest and noblest of his wonderful works—the soul of man—the more gloomy, the more mopeish, the sourer it is—such an age will not understand the good which in a moral and social point of view was bestowed upon this country by the religious pageants, and pious plays and interludes of a by-gone epoch. Through such means, however, not only were the working classes furnished with needful relaxation, but their very merry-makings instructed while they diverted them.”

## Witches' Brooms.

By C. R. STRATON, F.E.S.

[Read at the Salisbury Meeting of the Society, 1896.]

**C**URIOS plant structures, which go by the name of witches' brooms, are frequently seen growing on Birch, Abele, Hornbeam, and Silver Fir. They are not unlike bird's nests, or bunches of mistletoe; they are, however, not parasites like mistletoe, but distorted parts of the tree itself. When a Birch tree is affected a bud will be found here and there larger and looser than the others; if the loose scales be shaken off it will be seen that the contained shoot is stunted and a circle of buds surrounds the undeveloped central bud. Each bud of this circle undergoes the same development, without waiting for the returning seasons of growth, and crop after crop is thrown out until the work of five or six years has been crowded into one. The leaves and shoots dwindle, but the woody base goes on increasing. If one of these brooms be tapped gently over a sheet of paper a number of small gall-mites may be shaken out. These *phytopti* are not, properly speaking, insects, but belong to the same class as spiders. Their cylindrical bodies are  $\frac{1}{200}$  of an inch in diameter, and they have four short legs placed close to the head. Their eggs are found under the scales of the bud. It is the influence of the *phytoptus* that produces this rapid bud formation, and as a result an enormously increased supply of food for its young. I need not enumerate the many trees which gall-mites tuft in this way. Sometimes the flower bud only is attacked, and many of those flowers that "run back" to green leaves owe this peculiarity to the presence of gall-mites. Witches' brooms are not, however, always due to animal interference. The Silver Fir bears brooms of great size which are due to the influence of a cluster cup fungus (*Peridermium elatinum*). All the twigs forming

the broom are very soft and are arranged in circles, but the broom dies and withers after four or five years. Some of the fungi producing these brooms have two generations alternating between two plants. Every species of tree that bears a broom has its own special gall-mite or fungus as the active agent in provoking its growth; and whether the agent be animal or vegetable it causes a rapid and unnatural bud development upon a thickened woody base. The Hornbeam owes its broom to the *Eroasus carpini*.

I am aware that this is an Archæological as well as a Natural History Society, and therefore with this brief explanation of the biology of these curious structures I will turn to the archæological aspect of the subject, and endeavour to show how witches' brooms came to possess that name, and to be mixed up with witchcraft.

A belief in supernatural influence exists in every primitive people. Wherever the sun rises in the east to sink in the west, and, putting on the cap of darkness, travels back through the unknown land until he comes to the east again, those who watch him develop the idea of another world. And wherever men dream and hold converse with those who have passed away, they people that unknown land with the spirits of the departed, and believe that when those spirits have left that western shore, where the sun goes down, they still watch over and care for the living. The dead chief watches over his tribe, and the father over his children, to see that they act justly to each other. If a Zulu were to ill-treat his brother he believes that his father's spirit would come to him in a dream and injure him. Every unaccountable circumstance is referred by the primitive mind to this ghostly interference. A child while teething has convulsions—the spirit father has sent a demon to rend the child. It is to remind its parents of something they have omitted to do, and they offer a meat offering and a drink offering that these may rise in a cloud to the offended spirit. The sacrifice is offered, the evil spirit is exorcised, and the child recovers.

One of the oldest records existing is a memorial tablet preserved in the Bibliothèque in Paris. It belongs to the time of Rameses XII., and is about three thousand years old. It tells us that the

Egyptian God Khons was sent in his ark to cure the little princess Bentaresh of the evil movement in her limbs. When he came the demon said "Great god who chasest demons, I am thy slave, I will go to the place whence I came." Then they made a sacrifice for that spirit, and he went in peace, leaving the patient cured. Here we have demoniacal possession as the disease, and exorcism with sacrifice as the remedy. This story of the little Egyptian princess suffering from St. Vitus' dance is older than the *Odyssey*, and it gives a simple picture of primitive belief. There are spots on the shores of the Atlantic where vestiges of early beliefs still linger. In the Hebrides, the land of Ossian, on the West Coast of Ireland, and in Brittany we find traces of these primitive ideas, stranded where the westward tide of civilization has left them. Near the western point of France is a bay called the Bay of Departed Souls. As many a vessel, like the ill-fated *Drummond Castle*, is wrecked on that coast it is often supposed that it takes its name from the number of shipwrecks it sees; but it is not so. The Baie des Trépassés was the shore of the stream beyond which the sun sinks into that unknown land we see in dreams, and it was from the Bay of Souls that the spirit started on its journey. There is one custom, too, which the Bretons still preserve of such touching sweetness that I cannot forbear mentioning it. Before retiring to rest on the festival of All Souls, the peasants in every homestead make up the fire, unbolt the door, and leave the supper table spread, ready for the spirits of those loved ones who will visit their homes that night.

Very different, however, from this lofty idea of spirits still watching over and caring for the living are the later and coarser notions of witchcraft. The belief in the Middle Ages was no longer that a departed spirit was the agent, but that a living person had entered into a compact with Satan, the arch-fiend, and was working by his power. There was the same tendency to explain whatever they did not understand by a reference to ghostly interference, but the demons were now sent by living people called witches instead of by the spirit father.

Certain passages in the Old Testament ordained that sorcerers



should not be allowed to live, and "prophets, sorcerers, witches, feeders of evil spirits, charmers, and provokers of unlawful love," were punished; "indeed," says Coke, "it would have been a great defect in government, to have suffered such devilish abominations to pass unpunished." The crime of witchcraft was described by a legal writer as witches entering into a covenant with the devil to do all the mischief possible, he on his part promising certain things. He gave them an imp, which served them as their familiar and was kept in a pot that had a very evil smell. If a witch could write she signed this covenant with her blood, if she could not write the devil put his mark on her; this was like a flea-bite or a blue spot, and it was quite insensible to pain and did not bleed if pricked. When witches entered as novices they were received at great gatherings called witches' sabbaths, held once a year at midnight. The usual day in Scotland was All Hallowe'en; and in Germany it was Walpurgis Night, the 1st of May, when enormous witch gatherings took place on the Brocken. According to the confession of Elizabeth Style, a Somersetshire witch, in 1664, the Devil appeared to her and promised her money and all the pleasures of the world for twelve years if she sold herself to him. He pricked her fourth finger of the right hand, and she signed the parchment with her blood, giving her soul over to him and covenanting to obey his laws. The sabbath was held on the Common at Stoke Trister, and wound up with dancing and feasting, the Devil vanishing in flames and the witches singing at the close:—

"Merry we meet, merry we meet, and merry we part."

Witches had often to go great distances to keep their appointments at these meetings, and if they were not punctual the Devil used to give them a severe drubbing. For the purposes of flight they had to render their bodies very light by anointing themselves with a composition resembling the Hell-broth described in *Macbeth*. Scrapings of altars, filings of Church clocks, and the "finger of birth-strangled babe," were among the ingredients of this ointment. To get fingers witches often violated unburied bodies, and lights and bells were used to keep them off. When a witch had anointed

herself she mounted a broom, and took a sieve, either in her hand or on her head. There is a sculptured stone in Elgin Cathedral which shows a witch sitting on the edge of the moon holding her broom in her hand. According to the confessions of witches these meetings did not differ much from the description given in *Tam o' Shanter* when he saw "Warlocks and witches in a dance." A Jew's harp supplied the music, and the meeting-place was usually decorated with coffins, murderers' bones in gibbet-irons, and unbaptised infants; the Devil preached from a pulpit lighted with black candles. New-comers renounced their "baptism at the font stone" and the Devil occasionally baptised them afresh "with a waft of his hand like a dewing." At cock-crow there was a cry of "Horse and Hattock in the Devil's name," when each mounted and flew through the air, "and in an instant all was dark." While witches were away from their homes on the Devil's business it was necessary to conceal their absence from their husbands. To do this was one of the chief uses of the broom. A broom was laid in bed in the witch's place, and as she did so the witch said three times:—

"I lay down this besom in the Devil's name,  
Let it not stir till I come again."

The broom then became a woman by the husband's side, and remained so until the witch's return. At witch trials it was useless for the husband to swear his wife had never been absent or engaged in witchcraft, for it was at once explained to him that his failure to discover his wife's absence was only an additional proof of her guilt. The Devil always found women more easily approached than men, so writers say, and the typical witches in the Middle Ages, and on to the 17th century, were "withered hags most wild in their attire," decrepit, wrinkled, with a hairy lip and gobbler tooth, a squint eye and squeaking voice. They carried a distaff and were attended by a black cat. They travelled about on a broom, hovering "through the fog and filthy air." They could foretell future events, produce vermin or destroy them, and like the *Pied Piper of Hamelin*, "draw the children of the town happy and joyous to the blue river where they leave all griefs behind." A

witch could make men and animals "dwindle, peak and pine," she could influence the fruits and crops, and could make the trees bear brooms for her use. Under her spells the cows would refuse to give milk and milk would yield no butter, for she milked the cows in the night and dropped witches' butter about, which botanists now call *Exidia glandulosa*. She could raise storms, as King James believed he had found to his cost. She could summon the Devil by beating three times on the ground and saying "Rise up, foul thief!"; she could change herself into a hare or any other animal by "throwing a glamour," greatly to the annoyance of sportsmen. She could make philtres which if dropped into the eye produced love; and she could distil a venom from poisonous herbs which might be dropped into the ear as Shakespeare has beautifully told. She could heal sicknesses or transfer them to others, and she could take away the spells of other witches. In 1588 Alison Pearson was tried for having cured the Archbishop of Saint Andrews by witchcraft. He had suffered from ague, with palpitation, and feebleness in his back and loins, and Alison confessed that a green man, who was her familiar, had told her to make a salve of hart's grease and spikenard, and rub it on the nape of His Grace's neck, chest, and stomach. She also gave him ewe's milk, claret mulled with herbs, and some boiled fowl. By these means the Archbishop recovered, and his sickness was transferred from His Grace to His Grace's palfrey, which died, or, as says the legend:—

"They laid it on his fat white horse,  
As all men saw, it soon deceased."

On the margin of the court record two words are written, "*convicta et combusta*," so that the poor woman was burnt although "she made him droggis that did him gude." In the same year the Earl of Angus was ill unto death, and was said by the physicians to be bewitched. A wizard offered to remove the spell if the old Earl would allow him, but—unlike the Archbishop—he refused to be healed, "I shall never be beholden to a devil's instrument," he said, and died.

The extent to which this metaphysical crime grew gave rise to a new profession, and each district had its witch-finder, who appears

to have been a self-constituted public prosecutor of the most dangerous kind. The Bull of Pope Innocent VIII. says:—"It has come to our ears that numbers of both sexes do not avoid to have intercourse with the infernal fiends and that by their sorceries they afflict both man and beast, that they blight the marriage bed, destroy the births of women, and the increase of cattle, they blast the corn on the ground, the fruits of the trees, the grass and the herbs of the field:" the Inquisitors are therefore called upon to "convict, imprison, and punish." They seem to have entered into this work with great zest, for in Geneva in one year five hundred "Protestant witches" were burnt, and in Como a thousand. There is no doubt that the secret meetings of the Waldenses gave a ground of suspicion which the Inquisitors were not slow to avail themselves of. In Sweden the things done in Heaven's name took a revolting turn. In one village more than sixty children were tried, fifteen were burnt, thirty-six were lashed every Sunday for a year at the Church door, and twenty very young ones for three Sundays only. Then public prayers were offered that Heaven might be pleased to restrain the power of the Devil.

In England the Bishops' Articles of Visitation directed enquiry to be made "whether you have any who use enchantments, witchcraft, sorcery, or any like craft invented by the Devil." The Pope rather resented the secular courts' interference with witchcraft, and considered that these trials belonged to the ecclesiastical courts, indeed the fees for exorcism amounted to a very considerable sum. The Calvinists did not believe in the rite of exorcism; they were, nevertheless, equally bitter against witches, although the Pope's Bulls began to associate "Witches and Heretics" in a common excommunication. The method of exorcism employed by the Calvinists was "by strong prayer." A committee took turns, relieving each other, and praying loudly and fervently until the devil was cast out. One demon resisted for a whole year, and had finally to be given up. This was evidently very trying to the persons who were supposed to be possessed, and a canon was promulgated forbidding ministers any longer to try and expel devils without a licence from the bishop.

Witch-finding reached its climax in 1645, when a man named Hopkins assumed the title of Witch-finder General, and in the Eastern Counties superintended the examination of witches by means of the most horrible tortures. When any unaccountable or unexpected event happened, "if anyone had a sheep sick of the giddies, or a hog of the mumps, or a horse of the staggers, or a knavish boy of the school, or an idle girl of her wheel, or a young drab of the sullens, and she hath a little help of the epilepsy or cramp," then an appeal was made to the witch-finder, who looked round the neighbourhood for some one of the type of features which pointed to a witch. In Africa at present there are places where no old woman's life is safe for twenty-four hours at a time; and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in England age was as little respected. If the old woman on whom suspicion fell could not show her broom when asked, this afforded a clue. Again, if on the trees in the neighbourhood a witch's broom was found growing it was clear that the witch was not far off who grew it for use in the black art.<sup>1</sup>

A farmer's wife who was not very prosperous was told that if she would do as her neighbours' wives did she would thrive too. These women were witches deeply learned in the Devil's wicked ways. Having imposed on her a vow of secrecy they told her when she went to bed to take the besom with her, leave it in her place when her husband was asleep, and come with them. Having slipped away she found her neighbours waiting with brooms and sieves, and the three, mounted on their brooms, sped over hill and glen. When they reached the mountain they found its top in flames. They heard sweet music, and a savoury smell arose from

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<sup>1</sup> As to the reason why a broom was considered an appropriate vehicle for a witch, I can only throw out this suggestion:—The word *scoba* (from *scopa*) was used for a broom, and witches were called *scobaces* because they rode on brooms. The same word *scoba* was used for milfoil, *mille foliola*. This was not the plant we now call milfoil, but the horsetail, *equisetum*, which was sold in Rome for brooms. Whether the fanciful artists of the time drew a witch with a horsetail behind her, and converted this into a broom, I must leave those possessed of the necessary scholarship and leisure to determine; but certain references to brooms in mythology would point to an earlier origin than this.

a table spread with many dishes, at which a tall dark gentleman of foreign appearance received all comers. Women were flying about as if they were crows, and when the farmer's wife looked round she saw her two neighbours floating in the middle of the river in their sieves. She crossed herself and cried out "Holy Mother, confound them!" Yells of despair followed, and then all was dark. The farmer's wife hurried back to her house and barred the door. Husband and broom were just as she left them, and she slipped unobserved into her place. But the neighbours' wives never returned to their homes, and Madge Macdonald, a wise woman, was consulted by the husbands of the lost women. Madge muttered "East, West, South, North; East, West, South, North" for some time, and then asked if a broom or a sieve had been missed. A search was made, each husband owned that a broom and a sieve were missing. "So I thought," said Madge, "Look for your wives in the River Spey!" The bodies were never found, but the sieves were in the Witches' Pool.

Besides witches' brooms flint arrow-heads were another very certain sign of the presence of a witch. Lady Fowlis was accused of destroying her step-son by the "artillery of elf-land." Isabella Gowdie confessed that at Lammas, 1659, she and others were rambling through the country as cats and hares, penetrating their neighbours' houses and wasting their goods, when the mountain opened and they entered a fair big room as bright as day. At the entrance large bulls ramped and roared. Within, the arch-fiend and the elves were busy making arrow-heads.

If a witch could not be got to confess she was tried in various ways. In Trial by Fleeting the fingers of one hand were tied to the toes of the opposite foot and in this way she was dragged by ropes through a pond. If she were a witch she floated from the lightness the ointment gave her body, and also, as King James puts it, "because water refuses to receive into its bosom those who have shaken off the waters of baptism." The unfortunate part of this trial was that it was only by being drowned that she could be proved innocent. Humane bystanders often suggested another test—weighing the witch against the parish bible. Scripture, it

was said, being the work of God himself, must naturally outweigh the operations and vassals of the Devil. As the parish bible weighed about 12lbs the woman easily won by this trial. Another horrible method of conviction was to watch for the return of her imps to be suckled, which it was supposed they did at least once in twenty-four hours. During all these hours the poor wretch was kept naked, perched on a stool in the middle of a room, without food or drink, while pins were run into her flesh to keep her awake; a little hole was made in the door of the room to admit the imp; if a fly or a spider were seen it was killed at once, but if it could not be killed it was satisfactory evidence that her imp had returned as a fly or a spider, and she was burnt. At the same time the witch was carefully examined for her Devil's mark, and if at any part the 3in. pins used caused no pain, or did not draw blood, it was at that spot that the Devil had sealed her. Sometimes the proof was of an unexpected kind. In 1752 Captain Douglas awoke in the night and saw a black cat jumping out of the window, he fired his pistol but she flew over the Church steeple. Next morning he found his landlady had swooned and was lying in a pool of blood, with one of her ears shot off. It was clear that he had shot her under the form of a cat. A cruel husband was persuaded by Margaret Clarke to leave off beating his wife, and actually did so. Such a result, it was said by those who knew him, could only be attributed to witchcraft. In a similar way a dentist who extracted a tooth without pain, and a woman whose skirts were not dragged on a wet day, both fell under suspicion. At her trial it was always observed that a witch could only shed three tears, and these from the left eye; and she could never say the Lord's Prayer without pausing at the words "Forgive us our trespasses" and "Lead us not into temptation," but she could say it backwards without a hitch. When witches did not readily confess pilniwinks were screwed on their fingers until the blood gushed out; boots with wedges were tightened on their feet; their flesh was torn with red-hot pincers; and their limbs were stretched on the rack. Even King James himself was present at these tortures, and when a false confession was wrung out of the victim he felt that once more the Devil had

been overcome and his agents defeated. Nothing, it was thought, struck terror into the fiend like a commission with plenary powers. The Devil often tried to prevent the victim from confessing under torture, even drying up their mouths and putting obstructions in their throats, but when at last they confessed enough to ensure their being burnt "the fiend lost much credit on these occasions." The poor wretches were usually strangled by being wired to the stake, and burnt, but sometimes they were ordered to be "burnt quick," or alive, and their half-charred bodies, if they tried to escape, were pushed back into the flames. The stone blocks and pillars seen near towns are some of them stakes for witch-fires. In England alone thirty thousand lives were sacrificed by people who thought they were doing God a service; but I have said enough of horrors, done in Christian England, in Christ's name, and in the eighteenth century.

What has brought about this change of thought and opinion in so short a time? Men of whose honesty there could be no doubt in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries were thoroughly convinced of the truth of witchcraft. Bishop Jewel, preaching before Queen Elizabeth, said "Your Grace's subjects pine away even unto the death, their colour fadeth, their flesh rotteth, their senses are bereft. I pray God they may never practise further *than upon the subject*." Martin Luther wrote, "As for witches that spoil farmers' butter and eggs, I would burn them all!" Lord Verulam, in England, and Lord Stair, in Scotland, both men of critical and philosophical minds, strongly disapproved of the repeal of the Acts against witchcraft. John Wesley wrote that "giving up witchcraft was giving up the Bible." We do not so view the matter now. With the revival of learning and the invention of printing came a steady widening of the stream of knowledge, and increased study of natural and physical laws. The foundation of the Royal Society in London, of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, and of Universities gave a stimulus to the study of the exact sciences and of the phenomena of Nature. Since the foundation of hospitals cases that dwindle, peak, and pine may be traced to their sources; and by the establishment of asylums



mental diseases may be observed, and many harmless imbeciles are now cared for there who would have been tortured to death in former times. The witches' brooms, too, have lost their glamour, and are now traced to an insignificant gall-mite or a microscopic fungus. And the imps, the green man, the familiars, and the others :—

"These our actors  
as I foretold you were all spirits, and  
are melted into air, into thin air."

[In the discussion that followed the reading of the paper MR. HEWARD BELL said that the late parish clerk of Seend, who died a few years ago, an old man of 83, remembered as a boy an old woman being tied in the way that they used to tie witches and thrown into the stream in the village, and it was only by the timely arrival of Lord Frederick Seymour, who lived near, that the old lady was saved from being drowned. That happened almost within living memory, as the old man only died five years ago, and had often told him (Mr. Bell) the story himself.

THE BISHOP remarked that from his own experience the belief in these superstitions had not died out. He had reason to think that formerly the belief in those powers was shared by those who were reputed to practise them as well as by those who persecuted others, and that while some used those influences benevolently, they were also often the cloak for murders and other evil designs. The great problem was how to put an end to that kind of superstition and cruelty. No doubt there was a great revival of that form of belief. If they read the spiritualistic journals common enough in some parts of England, and especially in Yorkshire, they would see the revival of these superstitions in a gross form. The best way of treating them, perhaps, was to leave them alone. From time to time they saw people brought into the police courts for pretending to have powers they did not possess, and they were very properly fined and punished. If at one time a large number of people took to those nightly excursions referred to, though no doubt many of them were not on brooms—(*laughter*)—the result must have been demoralising, and something had to be done to check it. In the same way they in the present day had to consider whether they would not be obliged to face the revival in question. As he had already intimated, the best way, perhaps, was to treat it as foolish and worthless and denounce it in every possible way as a superstition and pretence. When those things got ahead they were rather difficult to deal with. He could not think that their forefathers who treated those things so seriously were so utterly mistaken as it was sometimes the fashion of this century to suppose. He had read a good many of the trials alluded to, and there was certainly evidence, he thought, that those persons were guilty of distinct crimes as well as of pretending to have powers they did not possess. He dared say Dr. Straton, with his larger researches, would be able to confirm that view. He (the Bishop) had no doubt at all it would take very little to revive both the belief and the cruelty of those practices. He was talking the other day to a Dorset farmer who thoroughly believed in witchcraft,

and who laughed at him for having doubted it. He had no doubt at all that the germs of superstition were still existing amongst the people of this country, especially in the modern form connected with Theosophy and nervous forms of belief, and he was sometimes afraid they would see a recrudescence of the old miserable business.]

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## WITCHCRAFT IN WILTSHIRE

It seems worth while to print as an Appendix to Dr. Straton's paper the following "Anecdotes of Witchcraft in Wiltshire," contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May and June, 1832, by "B. C. T.," of Malmesbury. The original MS., in the form of a letter, dated Ash Wednesday, 1685-6, was apparently written by the justice who arrived late. He does not give his name. After some preliminary observations on witchcraft he proceeds as follows :

"It is not possible as yet for me to set out all the Charges against the persons I mention now who have suffered on the accompt of Witches, there having been many convicted formerly before my time, and some since, of whom I onely can now give the names ; such was John Barlowes wife, convicted of and executed for Witchcraft about 55 years since. Alice Elger, widow, dwelling in Westport, became so audaciously noxious to the good inhabitation, there being none but martial law then, it was about 1643 ; Malmesbury then being in the hands of the Armyes ranged against the King ; that the Soldiers and some of the lowest of the people did in the mercat place use her very roughly, moved by an instant emergent, so that shee, perhaps to avoyd the like, went home and poisoned herselfe, as was then beleaved, and was buried in a cross way as a felon of herself.

"Orchard, widow, was beleaved to be a Witch universally, and was very conversant with Alice Elger, and thought to bee her Confederate about 27 years since ; shee came to the house of Hugh Bartholomew, of Malmesbury, brewer, and finding his daughter Mary, since wife to Robert Web, not long since Alderman of Malmesbury, now deceased, about the doore, Orchard asked her for some barme or yeast. Thesayd Mary, apprehending harme from her, if she should give her any, refused her, and sayd there was none to spare. Orchard told her there were 40 hogsheads or barrells then working, but was told by the sayd Mary, there was none for her. She rejoyned, 'Then you will give me none ? 'twere better for you you had ; and went away muttering to herself.' Immediately after shee was gone, a great cipress chest in which Mr. Bartholomew kept his money, being in the chamber over the roome where he and his company were, was lifted up and let fall, so that it shook the whole house ; immediately afterwards they heard great cracks, and the gingling of money, of which there was above 200*l.* as they thought, and as in truth it was. Mr. Bartholomew beleaved his chest had been broken, and his money or part of it lost, went not upp into the chamber, but followed Orchard

towards her house, and being to pass thorow a large plat of ground, which is within the walls of the Towne, where much timber was lay'd and sawyed out, hee asked the sawyers if they sawe Goody Orchard goe homewards? They say'd they did, that shee was gone to her house a little while before. Hee cominge to her house, and finding the door shut, and the window-boards down, knocked at the door and the windows, but nobody answered; although hee told her hee had six pence for her. A neybour's wife opened the door of her house, and seeing Mr. Bartholomew knocking at the doore, and calling Goody Orchard by her name, asked laughing, whether her neybour Orchard had used or played any of her froliques with him? Hee answered she had, and that because she was refused barne at his house, she caused her Spirits to breake his great cyprus chest, and for ought he knew, to throwe about or carry away his money.

"Goody Orchard, who it seems was harkening, hearing what hee say'd, speake as near as I can remember, for some are alive heard them, these words: 'You lie, you old Rogue; your Chest is not broken, the nayles are only drawn, and there is never a penny of your Money gone.' He being well pleased to heare it was no worse, went home, and taking company with him, went into the roome, where he found the pinns or nayles of the Chest onely drawn, the money out of the bags, but none missing; but the lock so filled with it, and some of the money in the lock so bent, that he was forced to cause a smith to take it off, and to pull it to peeces, to get out the money, and to fit it up for use. Immediately after Mr. Bartholomew was gone from Orchard's house, shee packed upp what shee thought fit to carry with her, and left the house and towne, and was not heard of in 3 or 4 months; and then that shee was in Salisbury Gaole, committed thither for bewitching a young Mayde, a gardiner's daughter of Burbage, about 4 miles south or south-east of Marleboro'; the manner of it was thus: Early in the morning this goody Orchard came to the gardiner's house; hee was one of those who kept great grounds of early pease, carotts, and turnips, for to serve mercats, and prayed his daughter, a young mayd of 17 or 18 years, then coming from fetching carotts to bee carried out to mercat, to give her some victuals. Shee, whose hands were sandy, answered 'by her troth shee would wash her hands, and cut something to eat herselfe, for shee was ready to faynting, having been from the first daylight working hard, filting up and cleansing carotts, and that shee had done more than that idle Old Woman had done in a twelvemonth; and after she had eated a bit or two, shee would give her some victuals.'

"The Mayd's Father hearing her answere the Woman as above, sayd to her, cut the poore woman some bread and cheese, and let her goe about her business. The Mayd answered, let her staye; 'I am so faynt, I can scarce stand on my leggs; I will eat a bit or two, and give her some.' There was a garden by the doore near the path to it, where were walks round a grasse plot, into which garden the woman stepped, and neyther walking or running, she trotted about the garden in the walk; and when she came round it, she trotted into the middle of the grass plot, and squatted down there. This she did three times, muttering some words not understood by those present, and then trudged away as fast as shee could. The young Mayd having water brought her, put her hands into it to wash them, which she had no sooner done, but her fingers were distorted in theyr joynts, one this way, another that way, and with such extreame torment, that shee cryed out as if one had been about to kill her, or shee had been killing, and

say'd, that wicked old woman had bewitched her, and preyed her father to send after her, and bring her back. Many horses being ready to goe out with carrots to the mercats, men and labourers mounte, and some one way and some another pursued the Woman, and the third day found her begging about twenty miles thence at Edington, in the Mannour House, of which Mr. Leues (Leving P), a person not to bee mentioned without his due prayse of being both very prudent and very hospitable, dwells; to him they brought the woman. Hee having heard the Complaynt, and taken the information and examination, made a Mittimus for her to Salisbury Goale; but, on the request of the men who tooke her, hee suffered them to carry her back to Burbage, to the gardiner's house, to which they carried her, and found the Mayd in a feaver, with the extreame torment of her fingers, and not having slept since it came upon her. When Orchard was brought to the Mayd, the Mayd charged her with bewitching her, and so did the rest of the persons there, and threatened her with hanging: but Orchard stood stoutly in it, that she was not bewitched, but that she had washed her hands in unwholesome water, and that wholesome water would cure her; whereupon some of the same sort of water which she washed in before, was brought, which Goody Orchard desiring to see, that she might judge whether it were wholesome or not, she put one of her fingers into it, and carried her finger so that shee made three circles in it contrary to the course of the Sun, and then pronounced it wholesome water, and bid the Mayd dip her hands in it, which the Mayd doing, her fingers recovered their due posture, and the extreme paynes ceased, but the tone of the nerves being for the present lost, her fingers had no strength in them at the time of the tryal, and were not without some payne.

"The Woman was carried to Salisbury, and there convicted and executed; and, to prove her a Witch, Mr. Bartholomew and divers of Malmesbury, that being discovered to be the place of her last abode, were bound to give evidence against her, which they did; for which, and for Mr. Bartholomew's being the cause of her flying from Malmesbury, those dire revenges were taken upon Mrs. Mary Webb, his daughter, who also had denyed the yeest. I have omitted, that when the Hagg trotted about the garden, she muttered certayne words, some of which the witnesses thought to be . . . . .

"Jan. 16, 1685-6. The Alderman of Malmesbury in Wiltshire, that being the title of the chiefe Magistrate of that antient Borrow, sent to the Justices of the Peace of that subdivision of the County, to pray them to assist him in a discovery which was made of Witches by the voluntary confession of one Ann Tilling, widdowe, who had confessed to Mrs. Mary Webb, the wife of Mr. Robert Webb, since Alderman of that Burrow, that she Ann Tilling, — Peacock, and — Witchell, widow, sisters, had bewitched Thomas, the son of the above-named Robert Webb and Mary his wife, which Mary was the daughter of Mr. Bartholomew, whos chest was broken as in the foregoing relation, so that Thomas Webb above-named had very grievous fitts of swooning, sometimes three or four times in a day, and that he seemed to bee possest with some foreigne power betwixt thos fitts, so that he would curse and sweare, tell what the persons suspected to have harmed him were doing or saying, and often speake to them as if they or some of them were present, although not visible to any person uppon the place.

"The confession of Anne Tilling was made to Mrs. Mary Webb upon this motion. Mrs. Webb meeting casually with Ann Tilling, reproached her for

that, ungratefully and without provocation, shee had joined with Peacock and Witchell to bewitch her son, who in his fitts complayned of Tilling, Peacock, and Witchell, for tormenting him and doing him hurt severall ways. That her husband and shee (Mrs. Webb) had ever been very good friends to Ann Tilling and her deceased husband, and had employed them in their work, when they wanted work, and had been many ways upon several occasions bountiful and beneficial to them, even to the preventing of their utmost necessity; upon which Ann Tilling fell downe on her knees, and beg'd Mrs. Webb's pardon, confessing she had been wrought on by goody Peacock and Witchell, to agree that her son Thomas should be bewitched; for which shee was very sorry, and would do what shee could at any time to helpe him to come out of his fitts. The boy continuing to have his fitts, Mr. Webb complayned to the Alderman, who having apprehended Ann Tilling sent to the Justices above-mentioned to have their assistances in the examinations of Tilling and the two others above-named. Ann Tilling confessed before the Alderman and 3 County Justices, that herself, persuaded by and joining with Peacock and Witchell, had harmed the boy, and caused those fitts, which, by the helpe of theyr spirits, they had brought upon him; and that, three witches being needful to doe things of that nature, Goody Clark being bedrid, soe that she could not goe out with them, nor they have free recourse to her; they had taken her, Ann Tilling, into the first 3 in Goody Clark's place; that they had consultations often with other two threes, so that they were 9, about avenging themselves upon theyr enimys, and that the three threes had often mett since shee was admitted into the first 3; shee alsoe named 3 or 4 men and women confederates, but not frequently conversing with them. That when they mett altogether, it was late at night, in some one of their houses; and that there and then they did eate and drink all together, and consulted of their business, which was the avenging themselves upon theyr enimys, Besides the three first upon Tilling's confession, eleven persons, 2 men and nine women, were apprehended and examined, theyr examinations taken in writing, and mittimus making, and some made and signed, for sending them to the County Goale. Whilst the clerks were finishing the mittimus, another Justice of the Peace arrived, who had not been forward, not being perhaps very credulous in matters of Witchcraft at least thinking that at Malmesbury they were rarer than they were thought to be. He was much carressed by the Alderman and the 3 Justices, who began to despair of his company at that time, and desired him to read the information and confession of Ann Tilling and also the information of Thomas the son of Robert Webb, which having done, and seeing 14 persons ready to be committed to the County Goale, he was extremely concerned at the precipitate proceeding of his fellow Justices, and very sadly prayed that they would be pleased to hear him, before they proceeded further upon the commitment of the 14 persons then apprehended. It was agreed readily that the last come Justice should be heard; who thereupon moved that the room might be ushered, and that none should remayne but the Justices and those gentlemen of quality that should desire to be present with them. It was done as agreed to and done; some gentlemen sent for, and admitted; and an audience given to the last Justice, who spoke words to this purpose:—

“Gentlemen,—I see here are apprehended and designed to be committed many persons, against whom by the informations which I have seen, there is

(if any) very light evidence. Gentlemen, what is done at this place, a Borough remote from the centre of this large county, and almost 40 miles from Salisbury, will be expended both by the Reverend Judges, the learned Counsaile there, the persons Ecclesiastique, and the Gentry of the body of the County; so that if anything be done here rashly, it will be severely censured, and for ought I know, those against whom there is some kind of evidence, may escape in the crowd of such against whom I see none. Gentlemen, the mittimus's only mention a general charge of suspicion of witchcraft, and that against three onely there is a very special charge in the informations, that is to say, against Tilling, Peacock, and Witchell. Truly, Gentlemen, I ever thought the word Witch to have a very wide extent, for as that word is used now, there may be such as are naturally so, at least their natures are corrupted by atrabilis, or something I understand not; so that they looks, when fixed upon a living object many times, destroyes it by a certain poyson, very contrary to the purpose of those miserable people, so that it sometimes affects their beloved children, but oftener theyre owne cattle, which pine away and die, to their masters' impoverishment; as in the case of Lee of Christian Malford, who was, although he had a good farm, and was very laborious and diligent, by the death of his own cattle, as well as those of his neighbours, which he fixedly looked upon, reduced to great poverty, for his lands being pasture, nobody would rent them, and his owne would pine away and dy. I did know another in the next parish to Christian Malford, ordinarily knowne by the name of Snigg, whose cattle did not dye ordinarily, but would never prove so as to be in good liking, his wife, himselfe, his children, extremely leane, out of prooffe, as well as his horses, oxen, kowes, and hoggs; I never did know any he had fat, but a dog, which kepte himselfe in the barne amongst the beanes, out of sight, and had learned to eate them, so that hee was fatt. The truth of what I assert may be easily knowne, one of these persons having dwelt in this Hundred; the other, Lee, in Damerham North Hundred, in this sub-division. Of these unhappy people there has so much been sayd by phylosophers, phisitions, and poets, that there nothing remayns but to give our compassion to the involuntary witches, and to avoyd any neere converse with them. There are other Witches, for so I must call those who in their passion curse in the usual terms 'The Divell take you or him!' 'The Divell break you or his neck!' This is an invocation of the Divell; and truly their ignorance cannot well excuse them from being Witches, by their inadvertency, for they misprice the invocation of the Divell. There are others who deal in charmes, who have never made any explicit contract, but are by others' contract, perhaps made many generations past, of which they are ignorant, but have by tradition some conditions annex to the charmes, as in the case of Mr. brander, who did wear a charme for an ague, and was advised to take care of water, whilst he wore that charm, he having very narrowly spared drowning in a mill-pound of his owne, not far from his house, was some few [—P] after with Mr. Curtis crossing the Thames from Chemsford [Kempeford], in the night to the Wiltshire side, where he dwelt. At the landing of the boate, both himself and Mr. Curtis were mis'd; and upon search two or three days after, taken up crooks (*sic*) from under some willows which hung down into the water. The thing is so well knowne, I need say no more of it. Probably the

woman was ignorantly a Witch, acting by a precedent contract, which might be unknowne to her. The last, and such as deserve the highest punishments, are those who are entered into an explicitt contract with some uncleane spirits, and have had knowingly and willingly conference with such spirits, and are taught by those spirits to hurt man or beast; if beasts are hurt by Witchcraft, and the author proved to be so, it is pilloring in 4 townes of the county, and actionable at law, for the first offence: but if any of the King's subjects be by those means kill'd, maym'd, or pyned, it is felony, without benefit of Clergy, for the first offence, and this is the charge against Peacock, Tilling, and Witchell. But I see not cleer evidence against Peacock or Witchell. The boyes information I think should have little streese put on it, for eyther he is an imposter, or indeed he is agitated by some foreigne or external power. If he imposes on us who are antient and should be prudent, it will be our perpetuall shame, that a boy of 12 years old should not be discovered to impose on us; but if his fitts are not fayned, they must be effected by some spiritual foreigne power, and that power must be of light or darkness; that it is not of light, is as clear as he speaks in another tone and other words then hee was ever heard to speeke, when he was or is well; hee reviles his father and mother, swears and curses and blasphemes God, which he was never observed to doe formerly; which deportment shows by whom hee is actuated; and truly if in such fitts he accuses any person I think hee is not greatly to be heeded, for as much as those murderers are likelier to destroy the innocent than their own confederates the nocent. As for Ann Tilling's evidence against herselfe, Peacock, and Witchell, it may, for ought I yet see, bee a confederacy with the boyes parents, who are sayd to be ever good to her, to bring in Peacocke and Witchell, who are women of very bad fame, and terrible to the people. Peacocke having been lately acquitted at Salisbury upon a trial for Witchcraft, and proceeding boldly since as is sayd upon confidence, nobody will eyther be at the charge to prosecute her, or run the hazard of her revenge, if shee shall be acquitted, or of her confederates, if she is found guilty, except such a person as this Mr. Webb is reported to be, for him I doe not know there. I would perswade that the boy be very well observed; and Tilling examined at several times, and with prudence, to observe whether she alters her confession or information.

"The Alderman and the three other Justices approved what the last-come Justice had proposed, and desired him earnestly to propose some methode for their proceeding. Hee sayd his opinion was, that the eleven persons then in custody should be set at liberty, and that Pocock, Witchell, and Tilling should be retayned in restraint, but by no means to be ill used, or any tryals made on their persons, as had been so usual in the lately passed times; and alsoe hee thought it might be a safe course for the Justices to send immediately for 2 or more of the ablest Divines in those parts, to confer with Tilling and the other 2."

Dr. Straton is no doubt right in his assertion that the belief in witchcraft has died out—or almost died out—in Wiltshire; certainly it has in the north of the county, where we are stolid unimaginative people, with very small tincture of either poetry, romance, or superstition in our natures, and doubtless in comparison with many other

parts of England we have always been so ; but in Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, where the Celtic strain in the blood of the people is probably much stronger than it is in Wiltshire, the belief in witchcraft, in the evil eye, and in "overlooking," is, as the Bishop pointed out, very much alive still, as anyone may see for himself, as far as Somerset is concerned, in the pages of Elworthy's "*Evil Eye*." As regards Dorset I am enabled on the authority of the Rev. W. H. Dalison, Vicar of Pydeltrenthide, near Dorchester, to give the following very recent instances of the prevalence of the belief. In that parish there lived less than ten years ago an old woman who was commonly reputed to be a witch, named Harriett Bollen. An old man now living being firmly convinced that she had "overlooked" her son and caused the illness of which he died, determined to pay her back in her own coin. He therefore got a bullock's heart, tanned it, stuck it full of nails, and told her that she would be burnt as a witch. She laughed at him, but on the 3rd January, 1888, she was found burnt to death in her cottage, having, it is supposed, fallen into the fire in a fit. The old man, however, not unnaturally looks on the bullock's heart, &c., as having compassed the vengeance he desired, and he himself is the authority for the story. Another inhabitant of the village—Silas Bellinger—is still (March 24th, 1897) under the firm conviction that his wife was overlooked. He did all in his power to induce the witch to take off the spell, and at last she relented, and took it off, but said she was afraid it was too late—and so it proved, for the woman died a day or two afterwards. There is also another old woman much dreaded by the people as a witch, though my informant does not think that she has really practised the art.

ED. H. GODDARD.



## Excavation of a Roman Well near Silbury Hill.

July and October, 1896.

By J. W. BROOKE and B. HOWARD CUNNINGTON, F.S.A. Scot.

**F**OR many years past the tenant of the farm near Silbury Hill on the south side of the Bath Road,<sup>1</sup> noticed that at a particular spot close to the hedge which borders the road the soil subsided every year in spite of the fact that the hole was continually filled up—in fact, many cartloads of refuse had from time to time been put in to make this part of the field level.

This continual subsidence led the present tenant—Mr. Arnold, of West Kennet—to believe there must be a disused well at the spot, and he kindly gave us permission to excavate it.

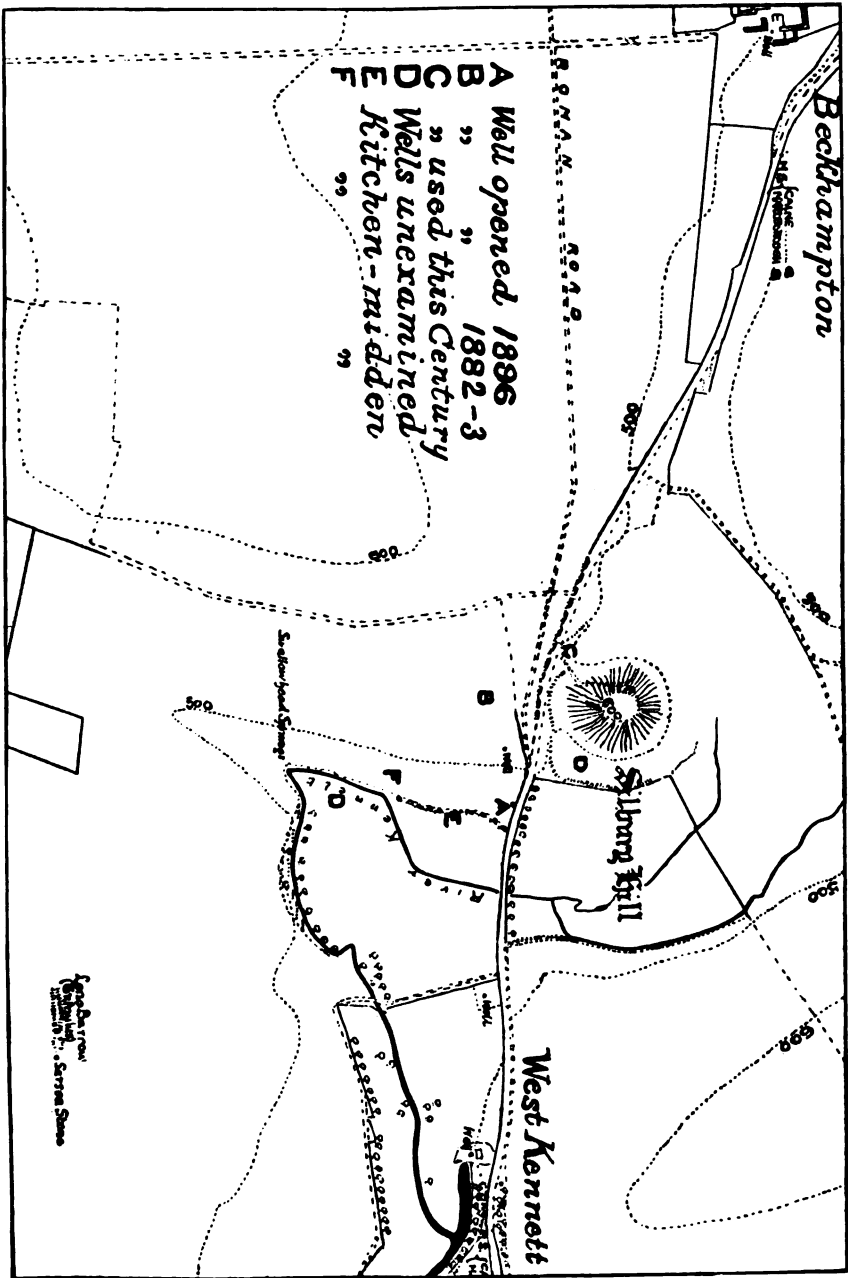
The well is situated about 150 yards south-south-west of Silbury Hill, and between the Roman Road and the present highway. It is also about 50 yards east of the well excavated by Mr. William Cunnington and the late Mr. Henry Cunnington in 1882-3.

The ground slopes from the west towards the River Kennet, and the well is about 40 yards west of the river.

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<sup>1</sup> *Explanation of accompanying map, traced from the Ordnance 6 in. Survey.*

- A Well opened by Messrs. B. H. Cunnington and J. W. Brooke, 1896.
- B Well opened by Mr. W. Cunnington and the late Mr. H. Cunnington in 1882-3. The position of this well is taken from "*Smith's Antiquities of North Wilts.*," and is not clearly located.
- C Well that has been in use within living memory, and may be modern.
- DD Position of wells unexplored.
- E A kitchen-midden was opened here by the Rev. A. C. Smith, a description of which appears in his *Antiquities of North Wilts.*
- F A kitchen-midden was opened here by Mr. J. W. Brooke, an account of which appears in the *Marlborough College Natural History Report*, 1888.





With the willing assistance of Mr. Arnold (the tenant), Mr. Willis, Sen., and Mr. Willis, Jun., of Beckhampton, and Mr. Brown, of Avebury, we began work on the morning of July 14th, 1896, and by 6 o'clock that evening had excavated to the depth of 13ft. Almost from the beginning of the work "finds," such as fragments of Romano-British and other pottery and flint flakes, were continually coming to hand. These were, however, undoubtedly in the material used for filling up the well in recent times.

At about 6ft. from the surface the well assumed somewhat of an oval form, and having by this time removed the greater part of the material used to fill in the subsidence of recent years many specimens of Roman and Romano-British pottery, both red and black, iron nails, local red ware, and oyster and snail shells were found.

At a distance of 8ft. from the top a small bronze finger ring was discovered, which was quickly followed by a small bronze "steel-yard," one end of which is complete and the centre balance ring and a remnant of bronze wire which supported the counterpoise intact. Only one small coin of bronze was found during the day, but another was discovered on the following day. These Sir John Evans has kindly identified, stating them to be of Arcadius, 383—395 A.D., and Theodosius II., 408—450 A.D.

During the next 3ft. nothing of importance was met with, but at about 16ft. from the surface we found a beautiful specimen of a red deer horn pick, and at about the same place several broken fragments of deer antlers, but in too crushed a condition to allow of any conjecture as to their having been utilised as picks.

About the same time a curious piece of antler, about 6in. long, tapering to a point, was discovered. This shows signs of having been rubbed, pointed, or polished, and Mr. William Cunnington, to whom it was shown, says "It is no doubt one of the crown tines of red deer, but whether the smooth point is all man's work or mostly done by the deer it is difficult to say. That it has been cut by man is apparent. It could not have been used as a *pick* from its position on the horn."

A fragment of the "nether" stone of a quern, completely worn through, a large double hook of iron (such as is now used in butchers' shops), together with several pieces of red brick tiles, were also found. It may be noted in passing that broken tiles of a similar character are to be found freely strewn over the surface of the field in which the well is situated. Several large sarsen stones and flints were taken out, some of the former no doubt forming the steining of the well. One stone in particular had a round hole about 1½ in. in diameter bored through it, having been worked from both sides. This appears to have been used as one of the supports for the windlass.

On the second day we came upon some large sarsen stones, weighing several hundredweights each. These greatly retarded progress, as they had first to be securely lashed with ropes, and for safety the workers in the well had to climb out before the stones could be raised. Each stone was in turn hauled to the surface, one of them—the largest—requiring the combined efforts of seven men and four of the Marlborough College students to land it on *terra firma*. Immediately beneath these stones we came upon water, and after a short while further progress was found to be impossible. Among the principal finds of this day's work were the second bronze coin already mentioned, three massive Romano-British pitcher handles, one blade of a species of shears, a small iron stylus with its flattened end in good preservation, and the teeth of horse, fox, pig, &c.

On leaving off work the total depth excavated was 19½ ft., 2 ft. of which was filled with water.

On the third day we fixed up a hand-pump with a 2 in. suction pipe, and, although our first efforts were fairly successful and the depth of water was reduced a few inches, it soon began to run in as fast as we could pump it out. Finding our efforts in this direction useless we gave up pumping, and all our exertions were devoted to raising some of the large sarsen stones, which we succeeded in doing. After clearing out a few bucketsfull of loose rubbish, the water remaining about 2 ft. deep, we raised some more large stones, two of which showed evident signs of having been cut and squared,

doubtless having originally formed part of the steining of the well. Local inhabitants told us that the water in the neighbouring springs would by the end of September be several feet lower than at present, so we decided to cover over the mouth of the well with planks and leave it until then. During the day several visitors inspected the work and "finds," amongst whom were the Rev. C. W. Hony, of Bishops Cannings, and Mr. Napier, agent for the estate. After leaving off work for the day we noticed what appears to be another well, about 200 yards eastward of the one upon which we were engaged. This, including the well by the roadside at the foot of Silbury Hill, and another one pointed out by Mr. Kemm, of Avebury, on the eastern side of Silbury Hill, makes five within a radius of about 150 yards.

Owing to the abnormally dry summer the springs in the neighbourhood were, by the end of September, lower than they had been known to be during the last fifty years, and consequently, on inspecting the well on October 5th, we found that the water had completely subsided. We erected a tripod 17ft. high over the mouth, and by means of pulley-blocks and ropes attached were able to bring up eleven large boulders, which, like the others already taken out, formed no doubt part of the steining. In spite of most inclement weather—heavy rain and hail storms—several visitors came to see how things were going on. During the day a depth of a little over 20ft. was reached, but still no water was found.

The next day, in the thick of a south-westerly gale, we resumed work, and raised three more large boulders weighing three or four hundredweight each, and after excavating another 2ft. of loose rubble we were able, by means of an iron rod to feel what we believed to be the bottom.

Three immense sarsen stones, weighing upwards of half-a-ton each completely blocked our way, the appliances at hand not being sufficiently strong to raise them to the surface. A piece of Bath stone—apparently part of a pillar—measuring 9in. in diameter and about 12in. high, and a few pieces of pottery, were all the "finds" of this day.

Having obtained efficient pulley appliances we resumed work on

October 9th, and the three large sarsens were safely raised to the surface. Beneath them was a flat stone somewhat circular in shape and about 8in. thick. This nearly filled up the well, which had been gradually decreasing in circumference and now measured about 4ft. in diameter. About 1ft. above this stone was a crevice in the chalk about 12in. or 14in. in length and averaging  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width, which to all appearance was the mouth of the spring which supplied the well. When the stone above-mentioned was brought to the surface stagnant water was found, and the total depth excavated was 26ft. This water was about 1ft. deep, and beneath it was a large flat stone with a hole in its centre, completely filling up the bottom of the well. This stone appeared to be the corresponding one to that which was raised earlier in the work, and which also had a hole through it, the two together evidently having formed the supports to the windlass.

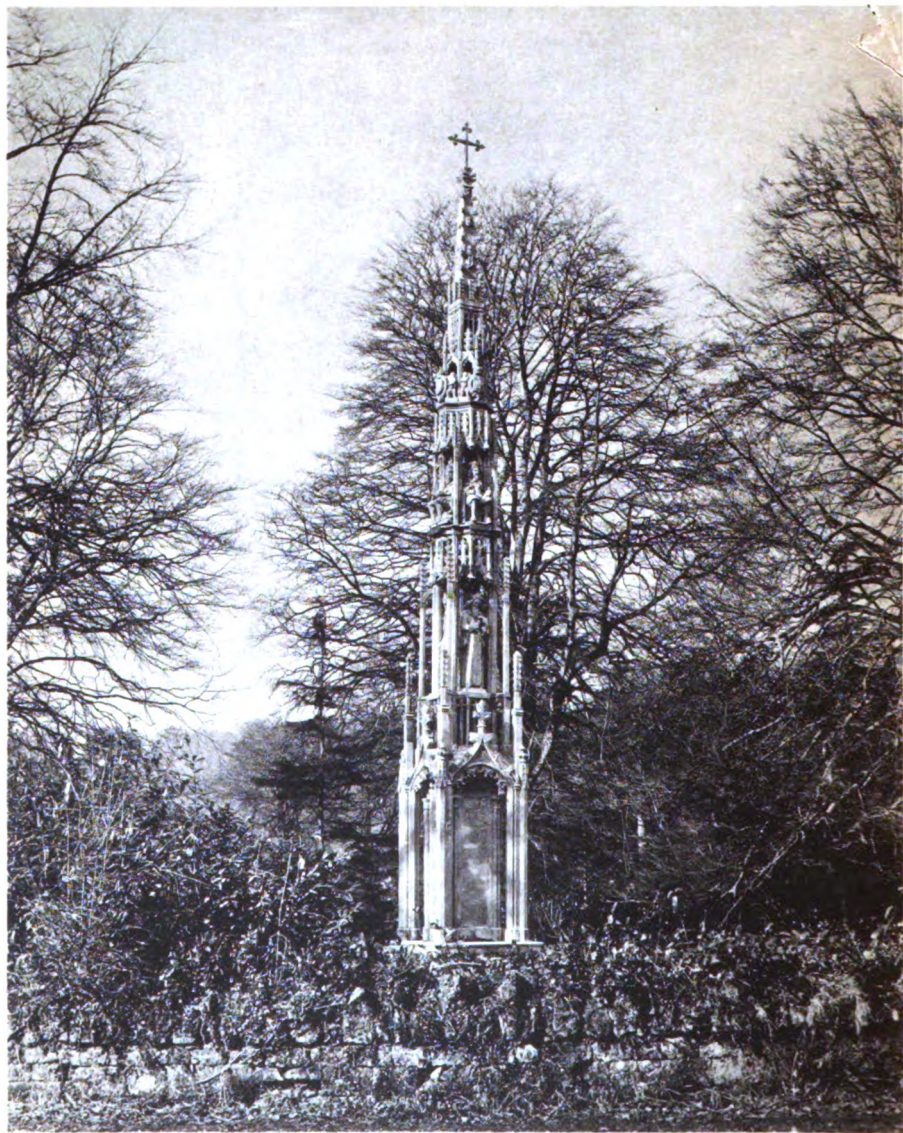
Owing to its position we were unable to raise this stone, but by digging away a little on one side, and so getting below it, we found a layer—about 2in. deep—of fine grey mud, beneath which, to the extent of about 18in., was what had every appearance of being the puddling, or artificial bottom, of the well. This puddling was composed of a fine chalky clay, chalk marl, and finely-crushed flints. It was now unanimously resolved that the bottom of the well had been reached, and that further excavation would be useless. Amongst the “finds” of the day were a few pieces of grey Romano-British pottery and a few tiles, that may have formed part of the roofing of the well.

General Pitt-Rivers has kindly examined some typical pieces of the pottery, and says “I have identified the pottery as far as possible, and think there can be little doubt as to the Romano-British quality of nearly all of it, probably all of it.”

Judging from the small deposit of black-grey mud, the well could only have been in use a comparatively short time, and must have been soon filled up, and from the late date of the coins found one must conclude that it was made at a late period of the Roman occupation. Taking into consideration the number of wells within such a small radius, and so close to the Roman Road, it has been suggested by







BRISTOL CROSS, AT STOURTON, WILTS, 1896.

an eminent archæologist who is familiar with the district that this spot may very likely have been a halting-place for troops on the march from one station to another. So far as the spot has yet been investigated the remains found are not such as would lead to the supposition of this having been the site of a permanent settlement.

The various articles found have been placed in the Society's Museum at Devizes.

In conclusion we wish, on the part of the Society, to accord their thanks to Mr. Arnold for so kindly supplying us with appliances and able assistance, as well as to the Rev. W. H. Davis, Vicar of Avebury and Mr. Willis and his family, who in many substantial ways showed their interest in the work.

This article would not be complete without placing on record the valuable services rendered by William Coleman, of Avebury, road foreman. His untiring energies and valuable experience contributed in no small degree to the success of the undertaking.

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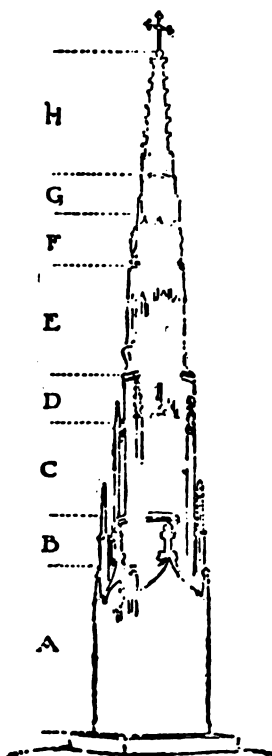
## *The Bristol High Cross at Stourhead, Wilts.<sup>1</sup>*

By C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

**T**HE recent repair of this structure seems to mark an epoch in its history, at which it may be interesting to recall the many vicissitudes through which it has passed, and to publish a

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<sup>1</sup> This paper is also printed in the current number of the *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*.



somewhat fuller technical description than appears to have been previously done.

The Cross was first erected in 1373, at the intersection of the four principal streets of Bristol (where a former "High Cross" stood, as mentioned in a MS. Calendar of 1247) to commemorate the separation of Bristol from Gloucester, by a charter granted to the burgesses by Edward III.<sup>1</sup> By comparing it with the Eleanor Crosses, and by the light of documentary evidence which exists as to the missing parts of these, as well as with other erections more nearly its contemporaries, we can arrive at a very good idea of what the Bristol Cross was at that time. It consisted of a bench-table forming a seat, and possibly two or three steps (all of which were probably pared off by degrees as the demand on the space around increased) on which stood the lower stage A (*see key diagram*) which was square on plan, and, unlike the existing Eleanor Crosses which had the lower stage solid, was open, and formed by four piers, each composed of a diagonal buttress with attached shafts, and a central shaft supporting an elaborately groined canopy, with a cusped arch surmounted by crocketed pediment and finial on each of the four sides.

Above this was a base of tabernacle work (B) of sufficient height to lift the statues above the finials of the pediments in front of them, with a central core and corbels for the figures; the diagonal buttresses of the lower stage being continued up past it and surmounted by crocketed finials. This base supports the stage of effigies (C) which is the *raison d'être* of the design. Pooley, in his *Crosses of Gloucestershire*, published in 1868 (his information

<sup>1</sup> Barrett's *History of Bristol* (1789), p. 473.

being apparently gleaned chiefly from Barrett's *History of Bristol*, referred to above), describes these effigies and their positions as follows :—

“In the niches which occupied the different stages were placed well-sculptured statues of those kings who had been benefactors to the city.

“That of King John was placed northward, fronting Broad Street. He gave the city the first and very extensive charter of privileges, especially all the void ground on the banks of the rivers, thereby to amend the town by building.

“That of King Henry III. was fixed fronting Wine Street, eastward. He confirmed Henry II.'s charter that established it a mayor-town, and also that of King John, and joined Redcliffe to Bristol, making it one corporate town.

“That of King Edward III. was fixed facing Corn Street, westward; and

“That of King Edward IV. was added afterwards to the other three figures, and placed to front High Street, southward.”<sup>1</sup>

It seems, however, improbable that the Cross would have been left with only three figures, and it is more reasonable to suppose that the fourth represents some other king, possibly Edward II.

These effigies had their backs against a central shaft, and were divided by angle shafts supporting the canopies (D), diagonally with which were detached pinnacles with crocketed terminals, connected to the shafts by flying buttresses. Each of the canopies (as also of the bases of the figures) was a semi-octagon on plan, projecting from the side of a square, of which the shafts formed the angles; they were richly traceried and crocketed, and groined underneath.

We have no material evidence of the work which was erected above this in 1373, but by drawing a parallel from the entries in

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<sup>1</sup> In the ancient manuscript preserved in Bristol, known as “The Mayor's Kalendar,” written by Robert Ricart, who was elected Town Clerk of Bristol 18th Edward IV. (A.D. 1479), it is recorded, under the date 1491 :—

“The High Crosse was peynted & gilt, which cost xx”. This yer the King was in Bristow,” &c.

the original rolls, temp. Edward I., still preserved in the Public Record Office, referring to the Eleanor Crosses (the terms there employed being quoted here in brackets) we may conclude that there was an octagonal base supporting a shaft or column (variously termed "*virga*," "*flèche*," "*lancea*,") surmounted by a head ("*capitis*") with small figures contained within niches. This part, the figures within which would have had a religious meaning, one of them probably being a crucifix, was doubtless, as in the case of many other crosses, destroyed in the religious troubles of the latter half of the sixteenth century.

In 1633, as Pooley says, "some repairs being necessary" (probably as a result of the injuries last referred to), very important additions were made to the Cross, at a cost of £207. These consisted of another tier of four effigies with canopies (E) on which was a stage of four pairs of cherubs (F) supporting shields, with a kind of canopy over each; on this was a panelled base (G) square on plan, supporting a tapered spirelet (H), on each side of which was a head in low relief, carved at mid-height, a similar head at the top supporting the finial, and an angel in a sitting posture below both; the spirelet being surrounded by eight crocketed pinnacles, carried up from the base, and having carved crockets up the angles and a carved finial, surmounted by a copper cross—the whole height being raised to 48ft.<sup>1</sup> This alteration was effected with great skill and judgment, and without any dwarfing effect on the scale of the earlier work—one specially clever feature being that, to keep the added figures in due proportion, they are *seated*, whereas the earlier ones are standing. They represented later sovereigns who had either granted or confirmed charters to Bristol.

"That of King Henry VI., which was placed in a new niche, eastward. He granted and confirmed all the charters of his predecessors.

"That of Queen Elizabeth, which was placed westward. She also had confirmed the charters.

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<sup>1</sup> This is taken from the actual work as re-erected at Stourhead. Pooley gives it as 39ft. 6in.

“That of King James I., who had renewed the charters, which was placed southward; and

“That of King Charles I., which was placed northward. He granted a new charter, and sold the castle and its dependencies to the city, which, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants, was before out of the mayor’s jurisdiction.”<sup>1</sup>

It is interesting to compare the Carolian Gothic work, intermixed as it is with contemporary ornaments, with the beautiful detail of the fourteenth century work. The structure was further enriched at this time by colour and gilding, and this was repeated in 1697, “in such a costly manner that no cross in the kingdom is said to have exceeded it.”<sup>1</sup>

Pooley goes on to say :—“Just thirty-six years after its restoration, in 1733, it was removed at the instance of a silversmith living near, who was frightened lest the Cross should fall and crush him, and thrown by in the Guildhall as a thing of no value, until at length it was rescued from oblivion by Alderman Price and a few other gentlemen, and, with the approbation of the Dean and Chapter, re-erected in the centre of College Green, a spot consecrated by the labours of Jordan, a co-missionary of S. Augustine, who there first preached Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons more than a thousand years before.”

In 1763, “it was at length found that this beautiful structure, by intersecting one of the walks, interrupted gentlemen and ladies from walking eight or ten abreast,”<sup>1</sup> and on this poor excuse the Cross was again taken down and the stones laid by in a corner of the Cathedral, where they lay for some time until Dean Barton gave them to Mr. Henry Hoare, of Stourton, who, in the month of August, 1766, removed them to his seat of Stourhead, and proceeded to re-erect the Cross on the spot it now occupies at a cost of £300. Pooley states that his son, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, carried out this work, but, as he was not born until 9th December, 1758, this is an error; moreover, Barrett expressly mentions “*Mr. Hoar.*” The

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<sup>1</sup> Pooley’s “*Orosses of Gloucestershire,*” p. 6.

<sup>1</sup> Barrett’s *Bristol*.

wide reputation of Sir R. C. Hoare has overshadowed the considerable antiquarian tastes and capabilities of his father, as evinced in this and the similar work of removing to Stourhead, in 1765, the building known as S. Peter's Pump, from the south-west corner of Peter Street, Bristol (where it, in 1633, superseded the ancient openwork cross erected by Spencer, Mayor of Bristol, in 1474). This he erected about a mile higher up the valley at the extreme source of the Stour. It is not recorded how these two relics came to be presented to Mr. Hoare; the fact proves that his influence at Bristol was considerable.

The stone used, both in the work of 1373 and that of 1633, is a Bath oolite—apparently from Combe Down. In the rebuilding Mr. Hoare substituted a large core of Chilmark stone for the original central shaft of the lower open stage, presumably for increased stability. Unfortunately, in his zeal to still further strengthen the structure, he made the great mistake of freely employing *iron* for dowels, cramps, and tie-rods; a central rod of iron being carried up through the core of the upper stage and the spirelet. This had the most disastrous results, the stone becoming split and fractured in all directions from the expansion of the iron by oxidation; this, together with the fall of a tree against the Cross in recent times, had rendered the condition of the fabric most perilous, and many of the more delicate portions had become lost. At the time when the fall of the Cross appeared to be imminent Sir H. H. A. Hoare succeeded to the Stourhead estate (July, 1894), and one of his first acts of ownership was to take steps to ascertain its condition and render it secure. The work was placed under the care of the writer, who had examined the Cross from a scaffold prepared for the purpose, and its execution was entrusted to Messrs. Hems & Sons, of Exeter.

The Cross was strongly shored and supported by iron girders, resting on concrete foundations, and the stonework was preserved intact, as far as possible; but it was found absolutely necessary to rebuild it from the point D upwards; this was done stone for stone as it originally existed, and the remainder carefully repaired, and copper cramps substituted for iron.

The following extract from the architect's report indicates the spirit in which the work has been carried out :—

“It is of the greatest importance that this beautiful and historical specimen of the work of two periods of architecture—wholly distinct, but both equally interesting—should be handled with the greatest care, and irrevocable injury might be done to it by careless or unsympathetic treatment. The old stonework should be preserved intact wherever sound, however small may be the fragments ; all loose parts should be re-set, and all the old fragments which can be found restored to their original positions. Any renewals should be made with a faithful regard to the spirit of the old work, and they should be confined to the separate features which have been broken off and have disappeared as described in detail above, and *on no account* should old stonework be interfered with, because it is weatherworn or decayed on the surface, so long as it is capable of fulfilling its purpose in supporting the fabric, and the greatest care must be observed in repairing it not to scratch the original surface.”

A great point was made of preserving Mr. Hoare's central core of the lower stage intact, as evidence of that period of the history of the Cross, rather than carry out a conjectural restoration of the central shaft.

The view accompanying this is reproduced from a photograph taken in January, 1895, immediately on the completion of the work.



## Short Notes.

Stonehenge. The origin of the "Foreign" stones. Professor T. G. Bonney has favoured us by a critical examination of the microscopical slides of the Stonehenge rocks in my possession, with special regard to the supposition that they have been derived from the Channel Islands. The result is entirely opposed to this idea. Speaking of the Rhyolite, specimen No. 51, Professor Bonney says "it is modified by pressure, and this would exclude such a rock from the Channel Islands." Of the calcareous tuffs (or schists) he remarks that they are much altered by pressure. In conclusion he says "I may venture to say that none of these rocks came from the Channel Islands."

W. CUNNINGTON.

Stonehenge. Discovery of the S.W. Pointer. Mr. Albert Dawes, in "An Essay on Division of the Heavens, Zodiacal and Mundane Aspects, and Directions," in *The Astrologer*, Jan. and Feb., 1890, discourses astrologically on Stonehenge, and gives two plans—one of them a "Key Plan of Trilithons, Altar, Inner Oval, &c., representing *twelve* Solar Months, and with Arch Druid's Stone, *thirteen* Lunar Months." In this plan he shows seven trilithons (two of them being *small* ones). The second is an adaptation of Smith's plan, published in 1771, and is chiefly interesting as showing a "stone discovered by A. Dawes." As to this the author says:—"On writing to Mr. Judd [the "guardian" of Stonehenge], asking him to kindly search in the S.W., he did so, and informed me that he had found the base of a stone about a foot under the surface, and in a letter to me he says, 'I find that the base is still in the earth about one foot under the surface, and is situated about 51 degrees West of South.'"

This stone is apparently just inside the earth circle, and, according to Mr. Dawes, marks the sunset at the winter solstice. It was unknown to Petrie when he made his plans, and if its existence is absolutely confirmed its discoverer has a right to say "I think I may claim some little credit for this most important discovery."

Stonehenge. Letter from Mr. James Douglas to Mr. Cunnington, 1809-10. (Communicated by Mr. W. Cunnington.)

"Barnham, near Bognor, 7th Nov., 1809.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"In my letter in answer to a query, I said something about Stonehenge which I should be happy to communicate to you, but I feel diffident of advancing any new matter, being conscious that yourself and Sir Richard Hoare

must have obtained every relative argument on its history ; however I have ventured to hazard an opinion that the *Bethyle* or stone of adoration, situated without the cespitious or grass circle, was the primary erection, to which the temple was dedicated ; the stone in the first place to the pure worship of the Deity and the temple afterwards to the Mithraic, or fire worship ; and therefore considered justly by Stukeley as a temple to the Sun, especially as the adytum is certainly open to the Eastern quarter. Sammes who wrote before Stukeley is right in his conjecture of its being of Phœnician origin, erected to their celebrated Hercules, whose rites were symbolic of the Sun and therefore this Deity [is] represented as looking through chinks or crevices with this motto OMNIA VIDENS. Both Greek and Roman authority assert the existence of his pillars at Cades ; doubtless a structure of unhewn stone ; and his representation of leaning on a club is only a vulgar perversion of his real history by the ignorant Greek writers, who had assimilated the mythology of all nations to theirs and by their national vanity, confounded and perplexed the real history of their progenitors. Holingshed, in his chronicle of Scotland, has this curious entry in the life of King Mamius ; I shall here transcribe it for your perusal as an argument to prove that the writers of the Scottish history from whom he quotes always considered these cirques of unhewn stones of a far remoter period than the succeeding writers in Charles's days.

“ ‘ Mamius King of Scotland upon a religious devotion towards the Goddes, having an assured belief, that without their favour all worldly policies were but vain, devysed sundrie partes of his dominions to be appoynted out, and compassed about with *great huge stones round lyke a ring*, but towards the south was one *mightie stone farre greater than all the rest, pitched up in manner of an aulter*, whereon (at which) their priests might make their sacrifices in honour of their Goddes. In witness of the thing there remayneth unto this day certaine of those greate stones standing round, ring-wise (vid : Rolrick stones) which places are called by the common people the old Chapels of the Goddes. A man would marvel by what shift, policy or strength such mightie stones were raised in that manner.’

“ N.B.—This king according to Harrison and Boethius florished about three hundred years before Christ.

“ If not tired with my antiquarian gossip, I shall venture on another remark. Had Stonehenge been of Druid origin or even afterwards consecrated to their rites, the Romans under Claudius and the succeeding emperors, who abolished their rites and suppress their convocations, would most assuredly have overthrown the Temple of Stonehenge. The absurd idea that has been started of its being erected after their times, from its not being mentioned in their writings by Tacitus or Dio, may be satisfactorily answered with this remark ; that these erections or similar cirques of the Eastern colonizers were common in all the northern regions which they overran ; (nor do I think they were dilapidated before the Christian æra ;) and which the Romans held sacred to the Gods of those nations whom they conquered. In my letter to Mr. Coxe I mentioned the prostrate stone just opposite the *Bethyle* and close within the outward circle. This puzzled Stukeley, who ascribed it to an altar stone. I think this probable, but not

an altar stone to the temple, but to the single obeliscal stone or *Bethyle*; at all events from the methodical position of it, it is worthy of being raised; for if it had been originally erect<sup>1</sup> there might be a possibility of its being laid prostrate for some sepulchral purpose; and therefore some funereal relics might be found under it . . . ."

Mr. James Douglas to Mr. Cunningham, March 16th, 1810:—

"In page 131 of my *Nenia* I made a very incautious and unhandsome remark on the father of our British antiquities, the learned and ingenious Dr. Stukeley; for whose memory I entertain a great regard, notwithstanding the fastidious criticism of many superficial modern antiquaries. It was on a Barrow which my imprudent remark was hazarded, north of Stonehenge in the group south of the cursus. What he calls a double barrow, one of which contained the skeleton of a man, and the smaller one, the urn, burnt bones, and a considerable number of beads and other articles of a young female, which he engraved in Pl. xxxii. of his *Stonehenge*, now before me. The relics in question, which I had never seen but by the engraving, made me incautiously apply them to the order of my lower barrows; in which, having found beads of glass and amber of the shape he described, inclined me to suppose them of a coeval date; but by the same kind of *beads* in your possession of the "pully" fashion and the verditer opaque glass which I saw, I have no doubt now, of their British period, of a high date, and which the bronze spear head found in the same barrow ought to have convinced me of. You thus perceive, my dear Sir, that error is the common fate of short-sighted man."

[The beads of "pully" fashion, mentioned above, are the long notched glass beads of which we have several in the Museum.—Ed.]

Stonehenge. Excavations at, 1801. The following passage occurs in a letter from Mr. Cunningham to Mr. Leman, of Bath, dated Heytesbury, 1801:—"I have this summer dug in several places in the area and neighbourhood of Stonehenge and particularly at the foot of the 'altar,' where I dug to the depth of five feet or more, and found charred wood, *animal* bones and pottery, of the latter there were several pieces similar to the rude urns found in the Barrows, also some pieces of Roman pottery. In several places I found stag's horns."

W. CUNNINGTON.

Stonehenge. It appears that the mystery which has so long surrounded Stonehenge has been solved at last! So at least says "Dr. Berks Hutchinson, of Cape Town, S. Africa," who advertises in the *Southampton Observer* of April 3rd, 1897, a Stonehenge Exhibition at 65, Waterloo Place, Southampton, admission one shilling, in which all "Archæologists, Freemasons, Master Mariners, Astronomers, &c., will find food for reflection." "Stonehenge is a veritable relic of an ancient British Royal Arch (Israelitish)

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Cunningham's answer to this part of the letter is printed in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxiv., 129.

Masonic Temple, B.C. 1500." "The Doctor, we understand," says the *Southampton Observer*, "is a veteran and enthusiastic Freemason, and considers that the key to ancient Masonry which had been lost for so many centuries, has veritably been discovered by himself in England's greatest archaeological gem; the wonder and mystery of past ages—Stonehenge."

**Pre-Roman Interment at Tilshead.** As a man named Rolfe Kyte was, in March, 1897, enlarging a pit near the village of Tilshead, he struck his pick into a human skull, and on trying to remove the earth and stones brought up the leg bones. I visited the place soon after the discovery of the skeleton, and found that it had lain in a pit about 1ft. 6in. deep by 2ft. 6in. long and 1ft. 6in. wide. I could find no trace of pottery or worked flints or anything else accompanying the interment, which, from what the finder told me, appears to have been in the contracted posture—the legs drawn up over the body, and an arm across it, the whole covered with very large flints. The skull and the bones were small, and the sutures of the former had come apart.

C. V. GODDARD.

**Bronze Torques from the Duke Collection.** In the note on the sale of the Duke Collection of Antiquities, *Wills Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxviii., p. 261, the larger of the bronze torques then sold was erroneously said to have been bought by "Mr. Graves." In reality both of the torques were purchased by Gen. Pitt-Rivers.

**Romano-British Settlement on Cold Kitchen Hill.** Mr. W. Stratton has presented to the Museum two or three more objects obtained from the surface of the tumulus, or rubbish-heap (?), on Cold Kitchen Hill, found during 1896. They include an extremely perfect bronze Roman fibula with hinged pin, a pair of bronze toilet tweezers, and a portion of a light iron chain of seven or eight links—the links being of figure-of-eight shape. At the same time a bronze coin of Crispus, of a common type, was found, showing that the site was inhabited about A.D. 325.

**Curious Deed at Avebury.** The document, a copy of which follows, speaks for itself. It is lodged in our parish chest, where it may have been originally placed for safety. It is engrossed on thick Government paper, and bears three sixpenny stamps. The same seal is impressed against each signature. It is embossed with the figure of a lion on a coronet. It will be observed that there is a blank left for the first name of this Farmers' federation. There is no signature, too, against the first seal. It is impossible to say who was intended to be named here, or why—probably at the last moment—he held back. May he have been the one employer of labour whose leniency in the past had given cause for the federation? And was it to bring him to their standard of a master's duty that the others suggested this mutual obligation? Anyhow the document is curious and deserves to be recorded.

"Know all Men by these presents that we

sof

Avebury in the County of Wilts Gentleman and John Grant of the same place Gentleman and John Nalder of West Kennett in the Parish of Avebury and County aforesaid Yeoman and Robert Nalder William Thrush Francis Piper Stephen Browning and William Harbert of Avebury aforesaid Yeomen and William Wooldridge and William Philpot of Beckhampton in the said Parish of Avebury Yeomen, are held and firmly do stand bound to each other in the sum of Ten pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain to be paid unto each and either of us or our certain Attorney To the which payment well and truly to be made we do hereby bind ourselves firmly by these presents. Sealed with our Seals Dated the Twelfth Day of January in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord 1756 Whereas the Threshers and other Daily Workmen and Servants of us the above bounded

John Grant, John Nalder, Robert Nalder, William Thrush, Francis Piper, Stephen Browning, William Harbert, William Wooldridge, and William Philpot, have long established that very bad custom of going out of their business two Hours every day at their Breakfast-time, and one Hour at their Dinner-time for the space of nine Months in the year, and two Hours every Day all the other part of the year to our great detriment. We do therefore unanimously agree to order and oblige all and every our Threshers and other Daily Servants to be in their Work and Service from Six of the Clock in the Morning untill Ten and from Eleven untill Three and from four untill Six, and so to continue from the Middle of February untill the middle of November, And from the middle of November untill the middle of February they shall continue in their said Work and Service from Daylight until Eleven of the Clock and from Twelve untill Night. Now The Condition of this Obligation is such that if any Servant or Servants of us or any or either of us refusing to work pursuant to the above Order, and thereupon his Master turns him off and each and every of us refuseth, and doth not by any means or ways howsoever countenance employ or set to work any such Servant or Servants so refusing to work as above said Then this Obligation to be void or else to remain in full force.

*"Signed and delivered (being first  
duly stamped) in the presence of  
Jno Clements.*

Francis Piper

"Jno Griffin Grant Stephen Browning

"John Nalder William Harbert

"Robert Nalder William Wooldridge

"Will. Thrush Wm. Philpot  
X  
his mark."

W. H. DAVIS.

## The Place of Burial of Col. John Penruddocke.

A series of letters on this subject appeared in the *Wiltshire County Mirror*, January and February, 1896. Mr. T. J. Northy, in his "*Popular History of Old and New Sarum*," which has been coming out in that paper, says (chap. xxix.) :—"The remains of Penruddocke were interred at the Church of St. Lawrence, Exeter," following, as Mr. Harry Hems pointed out, the well-known tradition in Exeter itself, which is doubtless responsible for the definite statements made on the subject by various authorities. Thus, Jenkins, in his "*History of the City of Exeter*" (1806), says that Penruddock was buried in St. Lawrence's; Dr. Oliver, in his "*History of the City of Exeter*" (1861), after narrating the facts of the execution, says :—"In the appendix we give the parting letters between Colonel Penruddock and his wife. His execution took place at the Castle on Wednesday, 16th May, 1655, and he was privately interred in St. Lawrence's Church. His fellow-sufferer, Mr. Groves (*sic*) was privileged to be decently interred in St. Sidwell's Church and was thither attended by some thousand persons of a depressed party. The brass plate to his memory there was erected after the restoration of monarchy." (This brass still exists at the east end of the north aisle.) Cotton & Woolcombe, in "*Gleanings from the Municipal and Cathedral Records of the City of Exeter*," 1877, say :—"Penruddock and two others were condemned to death and suffered the extreme penalty on Heavitree gallows tree." (This is a mistake—Penruddocke and Grove were beheaded at the Castle, seven others were hanged at Heavitree.) Isacke, in his "*History of Exeter*," 1677, though he gives the dying speeches of both Grove and Penruddocke in full, does not say where the latter was buried. The Rev. W. Everitt, Rector of St. Sidwell's, writes :—"There is not the slightest reference to Colonel Penruddocke in my parish books, there is a tradition that he was buried in St. Lawrence Church. The sexton's family here have often told me that a few years ago the body was exhumed, by order in council, by the representatives of the Penruddocke family, and taken away to the family burial-place, and this quite recently, in Mr. Davis's incumbency." [This, in the light of Mr. C. Penruddocke's evidence, given below, is a curious example of the modern growth of a legend.] The incumbent of St. Lawrence states that Col. Penruddocke's name does not occur in the registers of that Church. Lysons, "*Magna Britannia*," II., p. 448 (1822), says :—"John Penruddocke, Esq., beheaded at the same time, was buried in Wiltshire." And Mr. Charles Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlaine, conclusively proves (*Wilts County Mirror*, July 24th, 1896) that this was so, from the parish register of that place, in which is the following entry :—"John Penruddocke, Esq., died at Exeter May 16th (1655), and buried at Compton the 19th of the same month." He also gives the following extracts from an account book preserved at Compton :—

"For bringing home Mr. Penruddocke's body from Exon to Compton	£07 09 00
For a tombstone the mason's work about it	00 07 06
More for ribbands and gloves	00 19 11."

Mr. Penruddocke continues :—"In the autumn of 1858 some repairs were made to the floor of the Penruddocke family pew in the chancel of Compton Church, when, in a small brick vault beneath, a large coffin was discovered almost entirely decayed, the bottom only just holding to the sides. No doubt it was that of John Penruddocke. It appeared on examination that a body had been enclosed, first in a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch elm shell, and that again in a mahogany coffin having an outer covering of oak, with large thick pieces of wood screwed on the outside as if to protect it and form a packing-case for travelling to the whole, a large extra lid being fastened on the top of all. The nails were of brass thickly gilt. No inscription survived. Cloth had been used as a covering of the coffin, but it was totally decayed. The inner coffin contained bones, apparently those of a middle-aged man, and portions of a substance supposed to be skin with short high-coloured or red hairs on it. No part of a skull or teeth could be discovered, so that most probably the head was never placed with the body. If it was exposed on the scaffold or on the castle gate at Exeter, it may easily have disappeared." Mr. Northy, in acknowledging the conclusiveness of the testimony of the Compton register, suggests that possibly the tradition of burial at St. Lawrence's may have arisen from its having been so given out at the time in order to divert attention from the removal of the body to Wiltshire.

### The Murder of Sir William Estcourt, 1684.<sup>1</sup>

Dec. 13, 1684.

"The evidence against Mr. St. John was that he calling S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Estcourt 'Asse' and S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> replying 'You are a fool,' S<sup>r</sup> John threw a bottle at S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>, and immediately followed it with his sword (as Sir W<sup>m</sup> sat in his chair unarmed) and after he had wounded him, cuft his face with his fist saying 'Beg my parden' several times; wh. S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. took patiently; and replied nothing, being mortally wounded in the belly, by one wound wh. fitted Mr. St. John's little sword & in the groin by a large wound wh. fitted Col. Web's broad sword as the Chirurgeons (which probed them both) attested; & also that both those wounds or either of them were mortal, & that both their swords were bloody & greisy, so they were both found guilty of murder. The Drawer of the tavern where this murder was done for mincing his evidence and denying what he swore at the coroner's Inquest is comitted to Newgate; and also Mr. Higden is comitted for the like in the case between Montgomery<sup>2</sup> & Narborne. This morning judgement was pronounced ag<sup>t</sup> the malefactors at the Sessions, where Mr. St. John, Web &c. received sentence of Death & two others to be hanged for clipping and coyning & 1 woman to be burnt for the same. It is not yet said whether there will be any pardons granted."

[The above is from a MS. news letter at Longleat.]

<sup>1</sup> See *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, IV., 275, Oct., 1869.

<sup>2</sup> See *Jackson's Aubrey*, p. 35, where the name Montgomery is not given.

Dec. 30, 1684.

"Yesterday His Majesty's warrants for the pardon of Mr. St. John & Coll Webb; were sent to Mr. Solicitor Finch, who is to draw up their pardon."

Jan. 13, 1684-5.

"This day St. Johns & Web's pardons were sealed." [MS. news letter at Longleat.]

"The Pardon of Mr. St. John & Col. Webb are not passed the Sealers, but since the signing the warrant they have been granted their liberty on bail." [*Muddiman's MS. Journal*, p. 63.]

"Jan. 20, 1684. Sessions at Old Bailey on 16th. Nothing remarkable than that Mr. St. John and Coll Webbs pardons were pleaded and allowed & Mr. John Brampston for killing Mr. Wiseman at a Tavern was brought in guilty of manslaughter." [*Ibid*, p. 66.]

Bp. Thos. Barlow, of Lincoln, 1692, writing on cases of conscience in No. 2, discusses "whether it be lawful for His Sacred Maj' King Ch. II. to reprieve or pardon a person convicted and legally condemned for murder—Written upon occasion of Mr. St. John being unfortunately convicted for the unhappy death of Sir W<sup>m</sup>. Estcourt Bart."

[All the above are from extracts made by Canon Jackson.]

Mr. G. A. Hansard, writing on the matter to Mr. Cunningham in 1869, says:—"Bp. Burnet mentions the affair, vol. 2., p. 600—but not with perfect correctness; oral tradition supplies a different version. The circumstances are as follows: on the morning of the 20th Dec., 1684, Mr. Henry St. John, son of Sir Walter St. John, of Battersea [and Lydiard Tregoze], and father of Lord Bolingbroke, Secretary of State to Queen Anne, being at a Wiltshire County Club with Edmond Webb, Sir William Estcourt, Roland St. John, and Michael Styles, a quarrel arose about the drinking a Republican health proposed by one of the company but declined by Sir William Estcourt—eventually, tradition says, the whole party sallied out into the street and a *melée* combat ensued, in which Sir William was mortally stabbed, either by St. John or Webb. They were arrested and intended to plead not guilty, but on the night before the trial a messenger came secretly to them from the court, saying that 'two great ladies' [Mrs. Nell Gwyn and Lady Castlemaine] had heard of their mishap, pitied and would intercede with the King for a pardon, provided they pleaded to the indictment of murder. Knowing that Jefferies was to be their judge they caught at this chance for life, and were condemned accordingly. Then the agent reappeared with a message that £16,000 was the price of the ladies' interference, and unless that were promptly paid the utmost rigour of the law awaited them. The men, being both of wealthy Wiltshire families, procured the sum and a long reprieve of fifty years was granted—the King took £8000 and gave the remainder to the ladies.

"There is a patent roll in which Charles, about three weeks after the duel, restores to Henry St. John and Edmond Webb and Rowland St. John all



their lands, tenements, farms, cattle, personals, &c., escheated to the Crown by the killing of the above-named gentleman.

"The tradition further says that a fifth man, Bedingfield Paston, was present, but incontinently fled to the West Indies, where he changed his name to Pogson, became captain of the Independent Company of St. Kitts, married, and his descendants held high rank in the army under that *alias*."

The Diary of Narcissus Luttrell places the affair at the Globe Tavern, otherwise called the Devil's Tavern, in Fleet Street, and says that it arose primarily out of Edward Fitzharris's recent condemnation for treason, 33rd Charles II. In November Edward Noseworthy was tried for saying he hoped he might live to see the judges hanged who had sentenced Fitzharris. In the indictment the words were laid to have been uttered in Wilts, but witnesses proving that it was in Dorsetshire, the prisoner escaped. Sir William Estcourt, who had been one of Noseworthy's jury, sitting soon after in the Globe Tavern in company with some of his fellow jurymen and divers friends from the country, a quarrel arose; and swords being drawn, Estcourt was stabbed in five places by St. John and Webb.

Will. Richmond, of—Alice, d. of Thomas  
Draycott Foliatt. Webb, of Draycott.

Will. Richmond, *alias* Webb,=Joan, d. of John Ewen,  
of Draycot Foliatt. of Draycott.

[Then, after two descents,]

Edmond Richmond, *alias* Webb,=Catherine, d. of Nicholas  
of Rodbourn, or Rodboro'. St. John, of Lydiard  
Tregoze.

John Webb.=Elizabeth, d. of Rich. Nicholas.

Edmond Webb, the "duellist."

Sir William Estcourt, Bart., of Newnton and Salisbury, was the son of Sir Giles. He was Sheriff of Wilts in 1626. On his death the baronetcy became extinct, and the estates, passing through cousins, eventually fell to that branch of the Estcourts who in modern times have represented Devizes and North Wilts in Parliament.

W. CUNNINGTON.

### The Furniture and Contents of an Inn in the year 1726.

(Communicated by Mr. P. Pinchin, great-great-grandson of John Bayly.)

"The Inventory of John Bayly late of Box in the County of Wiltes, Inholder deceased taken and appraised the 8th Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1726.

"A True and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goeds and Chattles,

Rights and Credits of John Bayly late of Box in the County of Wiltes Inholder Deceased, taken and appraised the Eighth day of September Anno Dom. 1726 By William Lewis of Box aforesaid Yeoman, John Brown of the Chappell of Plaister Innholder and John Little of Whitly in the county aforesaid Carpenter, as followeth, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
"The Deceased his Wearing Apparell	010	00	00
"Ready Money by him Left in house	120	10	00
"In the Kitchen.			
"Nineteen pewter Dishes, four Duzen and a Halfe of pewter plates, six pewter chamber pots pewter cheese plate, six pewter quart potts, one pint, one halfe pint, one nogging, and halfe nogging, to candle sticks of pewter.	05	00	00
"Three Bellemettle potts, two Brass potts, one Skillett and Sawspann Two Settles, Tenn Brass Candlesticks, one Copper pott, one Copper Tea pott	04	00	00
"One Iron Grate, and paire of Doggs, and Fire Henges, fire Shovell and Tonges, fire pick Frying pann, Greed Iron, Cheafing Dish &c.	00	15	00
"One Long Table Board, one Round Table, one Settle, one Foarm, and Joint Stool, and Choyors, and other Lumber, with the Tyn [?]	00	17	00
"In the Hall.			
"Four Spitts of Iron, three Iron Candle Sticks, one Jack for Rosting; one Iron Driping pann, two paire of Iron pott hookes, one fire Grate, and Sliders, one paire of Doggs, and one Hetter, one Fender; one Fire Shovell and Tonges, one fire pick, two paire of Fire Henges, Two Iron Boxes for Smoothing; and Clamps &c. one paire of Bellows two Cleavers, Knives and Forkes	02	15	00
"One Settle, two Framed Chayors, one Foarme, one Looking Glass, other Cheyors, and other Lumber	01	10	00
"In the Parlor.			
"One Large Ovell table, one Long table, one smale Round table one Large press for Cloaths, Four Joinstools, one Framed Cheyor, Six Leather Cheyors, Six twegged Bottum Cheyors; one Large paire of Bellows, one Fire Shovell and tonges, one Grated Fire Shovell, and Fire pick; and one Fire Grate; Eight pictors, and other Lumber	05	02	00
"In the Best Chamber.			
"One Feather Bed and Bowlster, one Rugg, one Quilte, one paire of Blanketts, Curtains and Vallans Bed Steed &c.	06	00	00
"Two paire of andirons with Brass A paire of tonges and fire Shovell with Brass, one Long Table, one Large Round Table, one Side Table, Six old Ceane (P) Cheyors, and Stand, Earthen ware; pictors and Lumber with Eight Joynt Stools	03	07	00
"In the Hall Chamber.			
"One Feather Bedd and Bowlster, one paire of Blanketts, one Bedd-Stead and Bedd Matt &c. w <sup>th</sup> ye Rugg Curtains and Vallans	04	00	00

"One paire of Chest of Drawers one Large Looking Glass, one Round Table Six Cheyors, a paire of Bellows, two Mapps, one paire of Iron Doggs and Close Stool and pann, pillows	02	00	00
"In the next Chamber.			
"One Flock Bedd, and Bedd Stead and Rugg, and Quilt and Bedd Matt &c.	03	00	00
"Two Leather Trunks, one Iron Trunk, two Cheasts, one Joyn Stool, one Quooffer, one Leather Cheyor, one Cheese Rack, one large Press, &c.	02	02	06
"In the Cellar Chamber.			
"One Feather Bed and Boulster, one paire of Blanketts, one Green Rugg, one Low Bed Stead, and Bed Matt, one Flock Bedd and Rugg, Blanketts Bedd Stead and Eead Matt and pillows	04	10	00
"One Table Board, Three Boxes ; one Coffe ; Flasket and other Lumber	00	11	06
"In the Little Garrett.			
"One Flock Bedd and Bedd Stead, Rugg, and Matt, Curtains and Vallaines, one Foarm and four Coockumber Glasses	02	04	06
"In the Middle Garrett.			
"Two Flock Bedds and three Bedsteads Two Coverletts, Two Blanketts, two Matts, one foarm, Beanes, pease, and other Lumber	03	10	00
"In the Upper Garrett.			
"One Flock Bedd and Bed Stead, one paire of Blanketts, Bedd Matt and Cover Lett and other Lumber	02	02	06
With curtains and Vallains not put upp	01	10	00
"In the Stayers of the Second Story.			
"One Clock and Clock Cease	01	10	00
"Wheate in House	04	10	00
"In the First Cellar.			
"Three Butts of old Drinke at	21	00	00
"Two Hogs Heads of old Drinke at	08	00	00
"Four Barrells of forty Gallans each and one Halfe Hogs Head of Ale	08	10	00
"Two Butts, Two Large Hogs Heads empty	02	10	00
"Two Forty Gallon Barrells two five Gallon Barrells, three two Gallon Bottles, one Six Quart Bottle, one Gallon, all Wooden Bottles	01	05	00
"Five Duzen of Good old Drinke	01	05	00
"Four Duzen Bottles of ale, Tobacco and other Lumber w <sup>th</sup> the Hosses	01	10	00
"In the Second Cellar.			
"Six Hogs Head of old Drinke	24	00	00
"Three Forty Gallon Barrells of old Drinke	08	00	00
"One Cagg of Wine Vinegar	00	10	00
"One Empty Caske of Twelve Gallous	00	04	00

"The Hosses for to sett the Barrells on, Two Cubbards Hopps and other Lumber	}	01	09	00
"In the Clossett.				
"Ten Duzen Bottles of Old Drinke		02	10	00
"Two Cheese plates, and Bowls and other Lumber with a Morter and pestle	}	00	07	06
"In the Third Cellar.				
"Five Barrells of Old Drinke		13	06	8
"One Butt of old Drinke		07	00	0
"Four Duzen Bottles of Cyder		01	04	0
"Eight Duzen Bottles of old Drinke		02	00	0
"Two Duzen Bottles of Wine		02	00	0
"In the Lower Malthouse.				
"Three Hundred of Thick old Cheese		04	10	0
"Two Hundred of Thin Cheese		02	08	0
"One Cheese Frame and Cheese Tacks &c.		01	05	0
"Hosses for Barrells and Table Board		00	09	0
"In the Lower Malthouse Chamber.				
"Seaven Hundred of New Cheese		06	06	0
"One Cheese Frame and Eleven Cheese Tacks		00	15	0
"One Long Table, and Frame, Three other Short Table Boards, Three Long Foarms, one Long Ladder; Tressles and other Lumber	}	01	10	0
"In the Dairy.				
"One Cheese Press, Seventeen Cheese Vates, Three Cheese Tubbs, Two Whey Tubbs, Two Milke Tubbs Earthen Ware, and other Goods Belonging to the Dairy with the Churme &c.	}	03	16	0
"In the Pantry.				
"One Dow or Neading Trough	}	00	10	00
"One Salting or powdering Tubb				
"One Meale Tubb, and Renges and Lumber				
"Mugge and Glasses		01	00	00
"In the Brewhouse.				
"Two Meashing Tubbs, one Cive Tubb, Five Coolers, five Washing Tubbs, Five other Little Tubbs, one Strainer, six pailles	}	03	19	00
"One Large Furnace and Little Furnace		09	00	0
"One Little Barrell, one Large Hoss, one Bottle Rack, Sawd Quartered Aish, and other Lumber w <sup>th</sup> ye Beanches Tables &c.	}	01	13	0
"In the Middle Malthouse.				
"Four Quarters of Green Malt		05	00	00
"Dry Barley		03	07	06
"In the Malt Chamber and Ciln.				
"One Large Cheese Rack		00	04	00
"One Large Haire Cloath		00	10	06

" In the Smale Beer Buttery.		
" Three Twenty Gallon Barrells	00	15 00
" One Twelve Gallon ; w <sup>th</sup> Smale Beer	00	05 00
" Five and Twenty Duzen of Bottled Beer in a place in the Garrett	}	06 05 00
" Thirty Duzen Bottles of Old Beer in a Clossett under the Stayors		
" In the Malt Chamber over the Stable.		
" Fourteen Quarters of old Malt 3 <sup>s</sup> . 6 <sup>d</sup> .	19	12 00
" One Side and a Halfe of Bacon	02	00 00
" Two Bittles and Wedges, Saw, Axe, Hatchet	}	01 00 00
" Two Wood Hooks ; two Spade Shovells, one Iron Stoop ; one Cutting Knife		
" Four picks and six Rakes and five Duz. of Bissums	00	10 00
" One Skreen for Malt and Mill	02	00 00
" One Large Corne Been ; Oates and Beanes ; Bushell, halfe Bushell, peck, halfe peck Quartern, with three Basketts	}	01 12 00
" Twelve sacks		
" In the Stable.		
" A Large Mare	05	05 00
" Two saddles and Gambadoes, and two Bridles	01	10 00
" One Side Sadle and Cover ; one pillin and pillin cloath	00	15 00
" One wheel Barrow	00	05 00
" In the Orchard and Backside.		
" Three large plock piles, and plocks, about the yard and Faggetts &c.	}	100 00 00
" In the woodhouse and Tallett a Large Stock of Elming Board, and Quartered Sawed Oake and Aish &c.		
" An old Stack of Hay and som new Hay	005	00 00
" Two fat piggs	06	10 00
" In the Lower Court.		
" Coles, Faggett Wood ; piggs Troughs, and other Lumber	011	10 00
" Hay in rick at Aishly Lane Ground, one Rick at the Leigh, Tinening ; one Rick at the Lay, one Rick at the Barryetts Grounds	}	030 00 00
" In the Pigg Sty.		
" Four young Store piggs, and an old Sow pigg	05	10 00
" In the Cow Barton.		
" Ten Milked Cows	30	00 00
" Att the Tennement called the Blew Vaine.		
" Wheate in the Straw	03	00 00
" Barley in the Straw in the Barne	10	00 00
" The Leasehold estate called the Blew Vaine and two peeces of Ground called Chipleases with a Barne Stable Orchard and Garden, and Appurtences thereunto belonging	}	56 00 00

"The Leasehold estate called Barryetts and Layes	108	00	00
"The Tenem <sup>t</sup> called Maishes Tenem <sup>t</sup>	018	00	00
"One Silver Tankard, one Silver Cupp, Three Silver Salts, } Six silver Spoons	009	10	00
"Table Linen Bedd Linen &c	010	00	00
"Bonds and Notes	106	00	00
"Book Debts due	100	00	00
<hr/>			
"Total of the whole Inventory	1008	06	08
"Appraised by us W <sup>m</sup> . Lewis. John Brown. John Little."			

[The above is interesting as showing in detail the furniture and appurtenances of a country inn at the beginning of the eighteenth century.—ED.]

The Derivation of the name Warminster. Mr. Daniell, in his *History of Warminster* (p. 12—14), inclines to the view that there is preserved in the name that of a British chief, Worgemyn. or Guermin, who is otherwise unknown, and this view was accepted by Canon Jones. Mr. Daniell, however, says, in a letter to me, that he never felt quite satisfied with it. It is based upon the statement in a document given in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, xi., p. 328, that "the King was at Worgemynster." This document is given in Earle's *Land Charters*, p. 165. He dates it about 907, and this is the earliest date at which any place is named which might be identified with Warminster. Birch, in his edition of *Codex Diplomaticus*, has not yet got as far. I venture to suggest another derivation, viz., that the original form of the name was "Waermund's-tre." The evidence is as follows:—D. H. Haigh, in his *Anglo-Saxon Conquest of Britain*, p. 151—3, notices that the name of Waermund, an ancestor of the Kings of Mercia, is often preserved in names of places, especially in Mercia—i.e., roughly, the Midlands north of the Thames valley—as at Warmley, in Warwickshire; Warmlow, in Worcestershire; Warmscumb, in Oxfordshire; and many other possible examples. He finds the name also in other districts connected with the memory of Hengist and Horsa and their house. These two names are found in various parts of England, and there are many instances in the southern and western counties. In this neighbourhood, for instance, are to be found Henstridge, in Dorset (Hengesteshricg); Hengestbury Head, on the coast of Hants; perhaps Hursley (Horsanleah), in Hants. (See also Isaac Taylor, *Words and Places*, p. 209). So at Orcheston is preserved the name of Oeric, a son of Hengist; at Ebbesborne the name of Ebissa, a nephew; at Swanborough and Swanage, the name of Swane, a sister. Waermund survives at Warmwell, in Dorset; and Waermundstrew in Wilts. (These are some of Haigh's examples. Kemble, in his index to *Cod. Dip.*, mentions "Warmstree" in Wilts, but I have never heard of this place.) Now this name "Waermundstrew" occurs in a document in Kemble's *Cod. Dip.*, vol. 3,

p. 201, No. 641, which is also given in a corrected form in Earle's *Land Charters*, p. 429. Its date is 983, and it gives the boundaries of certain lands near Tisbury, in Wilts; observe, not far from Henstridge (Hengist's-ricgh). Some of the boundary names we can identify, as Cigel marc (Chilmark), Nodre (the river Nadder), Funtgeal (Fonthill); others no doubt might be recognised by anyone who knew the locality well, as Sapcombe, Rodelee, Gificancombe, Gofsdene; and the Waermund'strew is one of these boundaries. Of course it is not Warminster, but I should conjecture that at Warminster, as near Tisbury, stood a Waermund's-tree, which gave the place its name. It will thus be an English, and not a British, name. The tree would be a mark tree, dedicated to a hero or a god, just as the special god of borders, Woden, has given his name to Wanstrow; or, it might be the "sacred tree where the village with its elders met in the Tun-moot which gave order to their social and industrial life." (See Green's *Making of England*, p. 181, 183, 193.) And inasmuch as boundary marks were sacred, and were also places of assembly, it may not be rash to conjecture that the tree may have stood where the Church stands now; just as "near Chertsey is an ancient and venerable oak said by tradition to have been a boundary of Windsor Forest, and called the Crouch, i.e., Crux, or Cross Oak." (Kemble, *Saxons*, vol. i., p. 53.) Compare the name Bishopstrow, though the explanation is slightly different. (See Jones, *Hist. of the Diocese of Salisbury*, p. 54.) Whether Haigh means to identify "Waermundstrew in Wiltshire" with Warminster, or whether he simply takes the name from the Saxon document, without identifying it with any place, does not appear; but we may notice one further fact, that the document quoted above gives us the earliest form (putting Worgemynster aside) of the termination of the word, which is *tre*—not *ter*. In Domesday it is still *Guerminstre*, and continues so till the fifteenth century. Mr. Daniell gives no instance of the termination *ter* till the fifteenth century; then it became fixed and regular, and thus the last syllable, read with the second syllable, made an existing English word and so the etymology was obscured.

Mr. Daniell thinks that the derivation suggested above is safer than his own, and accepts it as the most probable.

JOHN U. POWELL, M.A.

#### Wootton Bassett Notes.

(Reprinted from the Wootton Bassett Almanack, 1897.) "It may perhaps not be generally known that the tower of the Parish Church which was taken down at the restoration was not more than 40ft. in height. It was, however, of exactly the same size as the present one, and contained four large pieces of oak timber in the corners of the belfry. The windows in it were of the Decorated period. On the east side could be seen the mark of the roof of the Church to which it belonged, which must have been a small, low edifice, supposed to have been built about A.D. 1300.

"A portion of the Church of 1300 still exists, viz.: the window in which the stained glass to the memory of the late Earl of Clarendon is placed. In the chancel taken down at the restoration of which this window formed

part, it was placed at the east end in the north aisle. It is considered to be a good specimen of the style (Decorated) to which it belongs, and has now formed part of three or perhaps four different Churches, as the chancel which was taken down was of a kind of debased architecture and inferior workmanship, and may have been erected by Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, at the same time as the Town Hall, as the columns or pillars were apparently about the same pattern and size.

"On the left-hand side of the south door on entering the Church was the remarkable fresco or mural painting representing the assassination of Thomas à Becket. About 1856 this interesting relic of antiquity was destroyed by a monument being placed over it, the place being between the large doorway and the staircase leading to the parvise. It is thus described in a newspaper of the date of the discovery, viz., 1823 :—'The curious discovery of an ancient painting in the Church at Wootton Bassett.—On clearing the south wall, which is a more ancient part of the Church than the rest of the structure with which it is now united, the workmen here accidentally brought to light a very curious painting, executed in the rudest style, but evidently illustrating the subject which it represented. In the act of brushing, a piece of plaster fell off and discovered underneath the armed foot of a man with a spear. Gradually removing the plaster away, the workmen found a painting in water colours (red) of the murder of Archbishop Becket. The four knights in armour are nearly perfect, the two foremost are pressing on him with their swords drawn, the latter in the act of drawing. The archbishop is kneeling before the altar; between his hands, which are raised in a pious attitude, is the wafer. The cup and the book are placed on the table before him, the crucifix and the mitre are by his side. The cardinal's red robe with golden bands is distinct. His features are a good deal obliterated, but there is sufficient to distinguish that his head is turned in sudden surprise. The picture is evidently painted on the first coating, as the bare stone is immediately underneath; and below is sketched what was intended as the Cathedral itself. The picture is highly worth the inspection of the curious.' The writer can remember seeing this on the very day on which it was discovered. It was in the first year he went to school, and on going home past the Church he went inside to see it.

"On the north wall of the nave, just opposite the large door was the royal coat of arms placed by law in every Church at the Restoration. It was painted on the wall in red colours, and there were these words on the upper part, 'God save King Charles,' and at the bottom, 'God save his Grace.'

"The handsome chandelier was presented about 1780 by Mrs. (or Miss, for she was never married) Jane Hollister, daughter of Mr. Charles Hollister, who was then steward or bailiff to Lord Clarendon.

"In a Terrier dated 28th July, 1783, the furniture of the Church is thus described :—'five large and one small bells, a clock, one silver chalice and cover gilt, the gift of Mr. William Joburn to the Church at Wootton Bassett in the year 1631, on the cover is engraved the letters W.J.; one small ditto & cover weight 11 ozs., one silver salver weight 11½ ozs., one ditto 10 ozs., one chandelier and two scones, one in the minister's desk and one on the clerk's, the gift of Mrs. (or Miss) Jane Hollister of Wootton Bassett; and



the glebe land, Wootton Fields, formerly called Rudhills (53½ acres).'

'At the time of the restoration of the Church the lead coffin of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester was found. He must have been a very tall man, and the coffin was singularly narrow where the shoulders would be. The inscription, of which the writer has a tracing, was 'The Right Honble. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, Died 10th December, 1753, in ye 83rd year of his age.' There was also the coat of arms and the motto 'Soyez Ferme.'

"In a Terrier dated 28th July, 1783, the Old Vicarage—which stood on a site some distance below the present one—is thus described:—'The Vicarage House Built with stone, and covered with thatch, a hall on the first floor with stone pavement, pantry with earth floor, scullery with stone pavement, on the first floor; a dining room wainscotted chair high, a drawing room, and three bed rooms, all ceiled, on the second floor; three garrets; brewhouse 29ft. by 24ft. Stable, 19ft. by 17ft., stone walls, and covered with thatch. Barn, 47ft. by 19ft. weather boarded, and covered with thatch.'

"The parish was formerly divided into two tythings, Woodshaw and Greenhill. Each appointed its own tythingman or constable until 1839, when the rural police took over their duties. When the new Highway Act was adopted in the Swindon Division, in 1864, surveyors of highways ceased to be appointed. The Borough of Wootton Bassett appointed its own surveyor. The amount levied was to the full extent of that authorised by law, namely, three ten-penny rates in a year, and there was always much squabbling among the inhabitants. Once a year the road scrapings were sold, about Christmas time, at one or other of the inns, and the money was spent in jollification. This was called the 'Dirt Supper.'

"The rates in Woodshaw tything seldom exceeded sixteen pence in the pound, and those levied in Greenhill were about sixpence, but—as may be expected—the roads were in a wretched state.

"The area of the parish in which the tything of Woodshaw was comprised was the north and east side of the stream, the correct name of which is the 'Lower Avon,' and the Greenhill tything the south and west sides of the same. Among the roads which have ceased to exist in the parish may be mentioned one called 'Pudding Lane,' which led out of the Chippenham Road to Dunnington Common, and now forms part—at the west side—of an arable field called Aluxon Close, on Dunnington Farm. Those people from Brinkworth and elsewhere who came up Whitehill Lane, could, if they wished, go to Marlborough without passing through the borough, thus avoiding the two hills by which it is approached. There was also another road which was abolished when the enclosure (about 1820 or 1821) of the common land within the parish took place. It led from Dunnington Common by a bridge built over the canal, down to the brook into a large field called Ford Close, or Cruse's Field (now belonging to Mr. George Twine), and went over, up under the hedge, into what was Greenhill Common, thence to Calne, Chippenham, &c. It was only used for a bridle road, but it is quite evident from the quantity of earth in the track—which has vanished, the ground being much lower—that it must have been used to a great extent in ancient times. By going from Dunnington Common

by Nore-Marsh, up Stoneover Lane, and thence by a road which is said to have existed by Midgehall Farm to Shaw, there appears to have been a way to Highworth. There was also another lane which is now disused, called Vowley Lane. This was between Wootton Fields Farm and Taylor's Field on Nore-Marsh Farm. The correct name, however, is Fowl Hill. There were several pieces of land of this name to which the lane led, and instead of 'Bishop's Fowley' the farm ought to be called 'Bushey Fowlhill,' that being the name in old documents. There is another bridle road, the knowledge of which has probably almost passed away. It commenced at Upper Greenhill, and passed along the south side of the parish, from thence to Bushey Vowley, or Fowlhill, by Wootton Fields Farm, and between the glebe (called Rudlands) and Goldborough in Broad Town parish. The footpath from Tockenham and Lyneham originally crossed the brook on the lower or north side of the canal aqueduct by means of some very large stones, which formed a bridge. One of them was dragged out by four horses in 1842 and utilised on a neighbouring farm. It is probable that the field named the Wores (there were three of that name) was so called from being close to the mill pond. A wear, or weir, is a dam or stank, so that it is probable that 'The Weirs' is the proper name. The Weir at Broad Hinton, and Whyr Farm, are probably derived from the same source. About 1793 the turnpike road from Swindon to Christian Malford Bridge was in use, and that part between Hunt's Mill Bridge and the Red Lion at Hillocks, Lyneham, was entirely new. The old road leading from Wootton Bassett to Chippenham went up where the canal bridge now is, up the hill on the right a little way beyond it, thence through the upper part of Little Park Farm, by Woodyates (or Wood Gate) and along towards Tockenham, passing at the bottom of the Cowleaze at Queen's Court Farm, where there are several pollard sycamore trees which were once in the hedge belonging to the road. It then passed the village of Tockenham on the north side, went by Shaw House Farm, and thence to the Red Lion. The turnpike house in Wootton Bassett parish at Coped Hall would seem to have been used as such, according to the census, in 1793, but that at the west end of the town at Whitehill Lane was not built then. There was a date on the beam (1797) when it was pulled down in 1879. From where Whitehill Lane widens below the cottages, or rather did, for it has recently been enclosed and added to the adjoining fields, it was called Broadway. What is now Hooker's Gate in ancient times was called Faafe Gate, and was where the 'Duke went forth.' There was an enclosure of oak trees there, called Woakhay (or Oak Hay), and a 'Woak Hay mead.' This must have been corrupted into Hooker's.

"There was formerly a wood called Calo Wood, consisting of a hundred acres, about where Mr. Tuck's farm is at Highate. After the Agricultural Riots of 1830 a large piece of land on the north of the road was broken up there, and used as allotments by the labourers of the parish, which was christened by them 'New Zealand,' and another piece of land on the south side was used for the same purpose, and called 'High Beggars.'

"The Act of Parliament for enclosing the common land in this parish was obtained in 1819, and the commissioner appointed was Mr. Decimus

Godson, who also in the next year surveyed and valued the parish of Lyneham. He afterwards became manager of a bank at Croydon, where some of his descendants are now in business.

"Greenhill Common consisted of about forty acres, and everyone in the parish had a right to depasture stock there, and a hayward was appointed by the manor court. The cottagers also kept many geese. It was a favourite resort of gipsies, whose 'pitch' was generally on the west side of the hedge on the left-hand side of the Bushton and Clyffe Road, just over the canal bridge called in the ordnance map 'Greenhill Bridge.' On Sunday the lads and lasses of the lower orders in Wootton Bassett were accustomed to congregate there, the former for football and the latter to have their fortunes told by these dusky sybils.

"The late Mr. Abraham Woodward, of Wood Street, Wootton Bassett, declared that he had seen in print somewhere that Lady Englefield, on her departure from Vastern in 1667, assigned this common to the inhabitants for pasturage in lieu of the Lawn (or Lawnd). Of this there is scarcely a doubt.

"The Cripps family had a field in the middle of Greenhill Common, which they held as lifehold for many generations. It was popularly supposed to have been at some time 'grabbed' from the common, and was called 'Pinchgut Close.'

"The last time any court of the Manor of Wootton Bassett was held was in March, 1834. The writer, whose father was tything-man and hayward, remembers summoning some of the inhabitants of Greenhill tything to attend. The manor courts were always held in the Town Hall.

"When the common was enclosed it was apportioned to the owners of the adjoining land, according to the quantity in their possession."

W. F. PARSONS.

## Natural History.

White-tailed Eagle at Salisbury. The Rev. A. P. Morris, in an interesting letter to the *Salisbury Journal*, February 6th, 1897, describes an enormous bird which was seen by several people flying slowly N.W. over the Close, and quite low down, on January 31st, mobbed by all the rooks and jackdaws in the neighbourhood. From the description given him he feels sure that the bird was an immature specimen of the Sea Eagle, *Haliaetus albicilla*, which has been not unfrequently killed in the neighbourhood of Christchurch.

Potterne Bird Notes—Kingfisher, Peregrine, Greater Spotted Woodpecker, &c. There was an interesting nest of Kingfishers last summer at Eastwell. It was in a hole in the sandstone at the side of a small cave, near the pond, and about 25yds. from the house. The curious part about this choice of a nesting-place was that the children of the house had built a small stove within a few yards of the cave and were continually

lighting fires at it, and amusing themselves for hours together. The young birds were duly hatched and reared, and I believe that there is going to be another nest in the same hole this spring, as a pair of old birds have been seen more than once lately near the place.

I saw a Greater Spotted Woodpecker on the 1st of February, but have not been able to find him again; and in the course of the winter I have seen a pair of Peregrines on two occasions, a single bird repeatedly; a Sheldrake (a very fine male); and a Coot, a bird which I have never seen in the brooks near here before.

There was what I may call a complete absence of Fieldfares and Redwings from the fields in this immediate neighbourhood after November. The Redwings arrived in the third week of October, but in small numbers, the Fieldfares later, and they were more numerous—good flocks of them were with us for about a fortnight, then they disappeared, but in the first week of February came back, and are still (April 8th) about. A very few Redwings also came back.

A. B. FISHER.

Omosaurus or Stegosaurus, from the Kimmeridge Clay of Swindon.

Some years ago a number of Saurian bones (now to be seen in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington) were found at the Swindon Brick and Tile Works. They were regarded at the time as belonging to a new genus of Saurians, to which the name "*Omosaurus*" was assigned. It appears, however, that amongst the astounding series of monsters whose bones have been found and described by Professor Marsh in the Western States of America (see "*Extinct Monsters*," by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson) one of the most astonishing, the "*Stegosaurus*," is really identical with the creature to which the Swindon bones belonged. This monster, whose length was about 30ft., either walked on all fours or sat up on end on his hind legs and tail—the latter member being of enormous dimensions and armed with four pairs of great spines. All down his back he had a cresting of great erect bony plates, and, whilst he had but a small set of brains in his head, he seems to have had a second set of larger dimensions in his haunches, to control the movements of his gigantic hind quarters.

Swallows roosting in osier beds. A letter appeared in *The Times* of Sept. 18th, 1896, describing a remarkable flight of swallows observed on the evening of Sept. 15th at Chiswick, in the following words:—"It was a dark, dripping evening, and the thick osier bed on Chiswick Eyot was covered with wet leaf. Between 5 and 6 o'clock immense flights of swallows and martins suddenly appeared above the eyot, arriving, not in hundreds, but in thousands and tens of thousands. The air was thick with them, and their numbers increased from minute to minute. Part drifted above, in clouds, twisting round like soot in a smoke-wreath. Thousands kept sweeping just over the tops of the willows, skimming so thickly that the sky-line was almost blotted out for the height of from 3ft to 4ft. In time I discovered whence they came. They were literally 'dropping from

the sky.' The flocks were travelling at a height at which they were quite invisible in the cloudy air, and from minute to minute they kept dropping down into sight, and so perpendicularly to the very surface of the river or of the eyot. One of these flocks dropped from the invisible regions to the lawn on the river bank on which I stood. Without exaggeration I may say that I saw them fall from the sky, for I was looking upwards, and saw them when first visible as descending specks. The plunge was perpendicular, till within ten yards of the ground. Soon the high-flying crowds of birds drew down, and swept for a few minutes low over the willows, from end to end of the eyot, with a sound like the rush of water in a hydraulic pipe. Then by a common impulse the whole mass settled down from end to end of the island, upon the osiers. Those in the centre of the eyot were black with swallows—like the black blight on beans. Next morning, at 6.30, a.m., every swallow was gone. In half an hour's watching not a bird was seen. Whether they went on during the night, or started at dawn, I know not."

This letter was followed, in the issue of Sept. 22nd, by another, from Mr. E. F. Catford, dated Swindon, Sept. 19th, describing a precisely similar scene at Coate, near Swindon:—"A few days ago, at Coate, near Swindon, within a stone's-throw of the house where Richard Jefferies was born, the swallows gathered one evening in thousands—the sky seemed black with them—and settled in an osier bed, quite near the public highway. They descended in precisely the same manner as at Chiswick—as it were, 'they fell from the sky,' or, as an eye-witness put it, came 'like bullets from a gun.' A like scene, too, has been witnessed this week at Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, the birds here again choosing an osier bed. The gathering at Coate is specially remarkable because of its annual recurrence; it has happened every year for thirty years at the same osier bed. Can such unfailing regularity be explained? And can Mr. Cornish or any other naturalist tell us why the birds seem always to prefer osiers?"

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## Recent Books, Pamphlets, Articles, &c., on Wiltshire Matters.

The Cathedral Church of Salisbury; a Description of its Fabric, and a brief History of the See of Sarum. With 32 illustrations. Edited by Gleeson White. London: George Bell & Sons. 1896. Cloth. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 115, Price 1/6. Bell's Cathedral Series.

This little book, with its tastefully-designed cover, its many illustrations, and its concise scholarly letterpress, undoubtedly supplies a want. Hitherto

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there has been no guide to the Cathedral which is at once cheap and good—but now the visitor to Salisbury can buy for one shilling and sixpence a guide book in which he will find the information contained in the large and expensive works of Hatcher, Britton, Dodsworth, Price, and others most carefully boiled down for his consumption. It is, in fact, an admirable little book. The casual tourist will find in it just as much as he wants to know of the history of the Building and the Bishops and the See, and may rest secure, as he takes it for his guide round the Cathedral, the Cloisters, and the Chapter House, that no feature of interest—whether ancient or modern in its origin—will escape his notice, and that the information which he derives from its pages is thoroughly accurate and up to the level of modern architectural and antiquarian knowledge. Even the professed student of architecture will find very little indeed that is not accurately described and commented on with knowledge, and in cases of doubt—such as the attribution of the various monuments—the views *pro* and *con* are shortly and carefully stated and the authorities by which they are supported are given. The title on the cover, “The Cathedral and City,” is somewhat misleading, for Old Sarum has to be content with four pages and New Sarum with only one. A singular slip, too, occurs on p. 35, where “the grey colour of the *stone* roof” is spoken of; and the present great work of repair on the spire is not mentioned: but otherwise the book is a model of what such books should be, and the visitor to Salisbury cannot do better than arm himself with it forthwith.

It contains the following illustrations:—Salisbury from an old print, the Cathedral from the South, Cathedral and Bell Tower, West Front, one Bay of Nave, Corbel, Plan, Nave, Interior Bay of Nave, N. Aisle, Nave Transept, Choir looking East, Portion of Old Organ Screen, Piscina, S. Choir Aisle, Chantry of Bp. Bridport, Bay of Chapter House, Interior of Chapter House, Carvings of Chapter House, Cloisters, One Bay of Cloisters, Doorway in East Cloister, Cloisters looking North, Old Rings, Hanging Parapet on Close Wall, Death and the Gallant, Hungerford Chapel, Stained Glass, Bishop Poore's Monument, Bishop Bingham's Monument.

Noticed in *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 23rd, and *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 23rd, 1897.

Salisbury Cathedral, by the Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, M.A., Dean of Salisbury. Illustrated by Alexander Ansted. London: Isbister & Co. MCCCXCVII. 12mo. Pp. 65. [Price 1/-]

This dainty little booklet, dressed in white, does not enter into competition with the handbook noticed above. It is really a reprint of two articles written by the Dean for *The Sunday Magazine*, in which he discourses pleasantly of the history of the Cathedral and its main characteristics, merely touching here and there on the architectural details of the structure and the monuments, dwelling rather on the constitution and work of the Chapter, the various worthies connected with it, the parts which the successive Bishops took in the events of the times in which they lived, and their influence on the work of the Cathedral body. The illustrations are from charming pen drawings, and altogether, without pretending in any way to

be a guide book to the Cathedral, it is a memento which many who visit the great Church will be glad to carry away with them. Noticed in *Devizes Advertiser*, May 13th, 1897.

The illustrations are as follows:—Cathedral from the N.E.; W. Front; S. Aisle, looking W.; Turret of the W. Front; N. Porch; Longespee Tomb; View from the Meadows; Inverted Arch; Audley Chantry; Cloister and S. Transept; Great Transept; Chapter House; view through Grille to the Bridport Tomb; Lady Chapel; Consecration Cross on Chapter House.

Old Wiltshire Market Towns and Villages, by M. K. Dowding.

Illustrated by M. E. Sargent. London: Houlston & Sons. Chippenham and Bath. 1896. Sm. 4to. Pp. vi., 92. Cloth. Price 5/- nett. With frontispiece and 35 illustrations in the text from pen drawings.

This is a nicely-printed and well-got-up little book, written in an easy and not unpleasant style, and illustrated with numerous sketchy pen drawings which here and there—as in the case of the old Shambles, now destroyed, at Chippenham—illustrate some point of interest, but for the most part are but too vague “impressions” of buildings, or picturesque “bits,” of little value from a topographical point of view. The letterpress contains outlines of the history of the places treated of, and of their prominent characteristics in modern times. As far as the history is concerned, this seems taken as a rule from the recognised authorities—though even here there are too many slips. The people of Wilts were hardly called “Wilsotas” in Cæsar’s time—the Saxon Archbishop’s name was Theodore, not “Theodosias”—and the great castle-building bishop, Roger of Salisbury, did *not* bear the surname of “Poore,” by which he is mentioned three times in this book. In the matter of architecture the authoress has apparently the vaguest ideas, as is sufficiently evident from such statements as that the bell-cots of Biddeston, Leigh Delamere, and Acton Turville are “considered to be Saxon”—that the outside of Box Church displays the Norman style—that the “massive Blind House on the Bridge at Trowbridge” is connected with the ancient castle—and that the existing chancel of the old Church at Swindon is about eleven hundred years old. The derivations of place names given in the book, as for instance, the identification of Warminster with Westminster, are in several cases not convincing—and where the authoress (as at Swindon and Box) ventures on a remark on the local geology it is but too evident that she is out of her depth. It is a pity that so pretty a book should be marred by such mistakes as these.

The following is a list of the illustrations:—Salisbury Cathedral, E. Gate of the Close, Butter Cross; Warminster from New Road, The Minster; Trowbridge Parish Church, Almshouses; Bradford-on-Avon Bridge, Saxon Church, View of from Railway Station; Melksham Church, Old Houses; Devizes—St. John’s, Virgin and Child at St. Mary’s, Old Town Hall; Calne Church, Green with School-houses; Marlborough High Street; King Oak Savernake Forest; Swindon View from, Chancel of Old Church; Chippenham Parish Church, the Old Shambles, Old Town Hall; Corsham Church Porch, Hungerford Alms Houses; Box Church, Bridge and Blind House; Biddestone St. Nicholas, Belfry of St. Peter’s; Malmesbury Abbey Porch,

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Market Cross, Town from Railway Station ; Castle Combe Church, Cross.  
Noticed, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 12th, 1896 ; *St. James' Budget*, March 5th, 1897.

A Parish on Wheels, by Rev. J. Howard Swinstead, M.A., of the Society of St. Andrew, Salisbury ; with Introduction by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. London : Gardner, Darton, & Co. 1st and 2nd editions. 1897. Post 8vo. Cloth. pp. xviii., 233. 30 illustrations.

Mr. Swinstead was for some time Itinerant Missioner for the Diocese of Salisbury, a part of his duty being to visit as far as possible all the chief fairs in the counties of Wilts and Dorset and to minister to the floating population of "Van-dwellers" assembled thereat, living amongst them during the fair like one of themselves in his own van. He speaks therefore with authority on the life and characteristics of a class, numbering about two thousand in the Diocese of Salisbury, which is too often assumed to be composed of social Ishmaels unworthy of an honest man's acquaintance. Mr. Swinstead has much to say in their favour, and gives many instances of conscientiousness and fair dealing that would be rather astonishing even in people who do *not* dwell in vans or own roundabouts or swing-boats. In fact he stands up manfully both for the fairs themselves and for the fair people. His illustrations, from photos of incidents in the lives of his "parishioners," are most of them good and characteristic, and he has a power of observation and a keen sense of humour which enable him not only to tell a good story but to tell it with strict regard to local colouring—a not too common accomplishment. He writes the van-dwellers' language well, the language, that is to say, of the South Wilts and Dorset "Travellers," with whom he came most in contact. His chapter on superstitions mentions several interesting points, *e.g.*, a baby may be as clean as a new pin elsewhere but the palms of its hands should not be washed, in order that the marking of the "birth lines" may remain clear and distinct ; again, you must on no account point at a rainbow—and if you can find a filbert with two points preserve it carefully in your waistcoat pocket and you will never suffer from toothache. Altogether the book is both entertaining and interesting. The least satisfactory thing about it is the cover, which quite unnecessarily suggests that the book is of the Sunday school prize order. Noticed favourably in *Salisbury Times*, Jan. 22nd, *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 23rd, *Devizes Gazette*, March 4th, *Spectator*, May 15th, 1897.

Wilton Garden. Hortus Penbrochianus. Le Jardin de Vuilton.  
Construit par le très noble et très puissant Seigneur Philippe  
Compte de Penbrooke et Mongomeri Baron harbert de Cardif  
Seigneur parr et Ralle de Candall, Marmion St. Quentin et  
Churland, gardien de lestanerie aux Contez de Cornvall et devon  
Chamberlain de la Maison du Roy, Chevalier du très noble  
ordre de la Jartiere, Lieutenant-general pour le Roy aux  
provinces de Vuilts, Somersett et Kent, Conseiller du Conceill



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Privé de sa Majesté. Isaac de Caus inv. Oblong 4to. n.d.  
Price £1 1s.

This is a *fac-simile* reproduction by Quaritch (P) of the rare set of etchings by Isaac de Caus published c. 1640, the title being taken from that of the large folding plate, and a list of the 26 plates added, including the title page and advertisement. The other plates are.—A Bird's Eye View of the Garden, folded; Plan of the Garden, folded; 5 Plates of Embroidered Flower Plats; 4 Fountains with Statues; the two Groves, with Statues of Bacchus and Flora; a Fountain surmounted with a Crown; 2 Elevations of the Covered Arbours; 2 Plates of the Gladiator; Elevation of the Front of the Portico; Plan of Portico; Perspective Views of Interior of Grotto with Figures; a Platt with two Statues, fountain, &c.; the Raised Terrace.

These etchings, of which the originals are so rare as to be practically unattainable, are admirably reproduced and give a good idea of what must have been in its day one of the most extensive and elaborate gardens of the Italian sort, with clipped hedges, arbours, statues, fountains, grottoes, formal "platts," and geometrical walks, ever devised. It was doubtless a fine thing of its kind—but, when one thinks of the beauties of Wilton as it is, it is hard to regret its disappearance.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 16, Dec., 1896. Mr. Elyard concludes his "Annals of Purton" with a description of the Church, illustrated by a plate of architectural details, and the charities of the parish. Then follow ten pages of the valuable records for the History of Cholderton. The sufferings of Quakers in Wilts for non-payment of tithes and Church rates and non-attendance at public worship in the "Steeple House," taken from a MS. book of "*Sufferings from 1653—1756*," afford many interesting points. The parish clergyman is always spoken of as "ye priest." The sufferers themselves seem to have come chiefly from the neighbourhood of Salisbury, Bradford, Chippenham, Calne, Bishops Cannings, and Lavington. After this Mr. Tompkins returns to the charge on the subject of the whereabouts of the Swinbeorg of Alfred's will, and adduces some ingenious evidence in favour of its being "Swanborough Ashes," or "Tump," in the parish of Manningford Abbots—of which he gives a sketch. Nonsuch House, Bromham, is illustrated by a drawing, and notes on the Norris family, to whom (with many other small properties in Wilts) it belonged during the whole of the eighteenth century. There is also a nice drawing of Ivy House, Chippenham. Altogether the number is quite one of the best yet published.

Ditto, No. 17, March, 1897. This number—the first issued under the editorship of Mr. Arthur Schomberg—contains an unusually large number of queries and short notes. Of the latter perhaps the most interesting is the information given as to the holding of a Court Leet for the Hundred of Swanborough in 1764 at "Swanborough Ash," and also another in 1763 at Foxley Corner, in the parish of Urchfont, for the same Hundred. The writer suggests that, as the ancient Hundred of Stodfolde was incorporated in the Hundred of Swanborough, Swanborough Tump doubtless represents

the site of the Swanborough Hundred court, and Foxley Corner that of the court of the Hundred of Stodfolde. The Rev. A. P. Morres gives a long and interesting note on the large Sea Eagle lately seen at Salisbury, from which it appears that this specimen, or another of the same species, was seen by Mr. Bennett Stanford on Jan. 22nd, at "Great Ridge," on the Fonthill estate, whilst Mr. Morres supposes that the Salisbury bird was also the one seen later on in Devonshire. The Wiltshire extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* are continued—Mr. Kite begins an account of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury—and the first part of an account of the Child family and their connection with Heddington also appears, illustrated by a reduced reproduction of Stukeley's view of the place.

"Stonehenge and its Earthworks." In a 4to pamphlet of 11 pp., dated April, 1897, Mr. Edgar Barclay, the author of the work bearing the above title, published in 1895, prints a series of replies to the criticisms passed on his theories and conclusions, under the somewhat enigmatic motto "*Veritas Tempora Filia*." He argues that his theory that the cursus was the camping ground of the strangers who came to take part in the Stonehenge solemnities is more plausible than any other. So far, however, as one can see the only arguments that he adduces in its favour are, that there are only two barrows within the cursus, that it is near the River Avon, and that the fortified positions of Durrington Walls and Vespasian's Camp command the path from the cursus to the water, and would, therefore, serve to keep the crowds of strangers, whom he pictures as camping in the cursus, in order. Again, he argues that his theory that the erection of Stonehenge was the work of a "brief transitional period" in the time of Agricola, is supported by the analogy of the trilithons with similar erections in Tripoli, some of which have Roman ruins connected with them, because "southern ideas and innovations in temple building could only have spread northwards with the advance of Roman dominion." If this is so it seems to follow that all dolmens, circles, and other megalithic remains must also belong to the Roman age, inasmuch as they exist both in the North and South—in Northern Africa and Syria, as well as in France, Britain, and Denmark. He relies also on the "presence of foreign stones" as "telling of foreign assistance," and says "without assistance these same tribesmen could never have obtained the foreign blue stones; are we to presume that the rude Celtic shepherds and herdsmen of Salisbury Plain had ships at their command?" Here again, as in his book, he ignores the geological evidence lately adduced on the highest authority that all the "foreign" stones may very well have come from Devonshire, and never crossed the sea at all. Moreover, on page 7 he himself speaks of the existence of a regular coasting trade in pre-Roman times between Cornwall and the Isle of Thanet. As to the Durrington interment with a flint "spear head," &c., under a sarsen stone, which one of his critics appears to have brought forward as evidence of the Neolithic date of Stonehenge, Mr. Barclay is at much pains to argue that this interment itself must have been of the same date as the Romano-British Durrington settlement, close to which it was found. There seems, however, no reason why it should not have belonged to a far earlier age, but

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it is difficult to see what bearing the question of its age can have in any way upon the date of Stonehenge, if the general mass of the barrows are ruled out of court, as Mr. Barclay rules them out, as having nothing to do with "the Temple," and as being themselves of "unknown age." Altogether we do not seem to get much forwarder from the study of Mr. Barclay's answers to his critics.

**Establishment of a Village Council and a Small Freehold Colony at Winterslow.** The Landholders' Court. Price Sixpence. Printed and published by the *Salisbury Times* Co. 8vo. n.d. [1894.] Pp. 12.

This pamphlet gives an account of the extremely interesting experiment of Major Poore at Winterslow, in the formation of a representative Parish Council—before the passing of the Local Government Act—and the establishment of a colony of freeholders cultivating their own land and governed by a "Landholders' Court."

**Gleams of Sunshine in Dark Corners of Dorset and Wilts.** What can Dorset and Wilts do in regard to Darkest England? 8vo pamphlet. Salisbury. 1896. Pp. 15. 2nd thousand. [By Rathmell G. Wilson.] With three process illustrations:—"Our Toy Makers at Work," "Toys made in Dorset and Wilts," and "Spare Time Exhibition at Dorchester, 1896." This pamphlet, by the Secretary of the C.E.T.S. in the Diocese of Salisbury, sets forth the objects aimed at and the work done by that society, with special reference to the "Spare Time Movement," which proposes to give employment in the evenings to the men and boys of agricultural districts in making home-made toys.

**The Sarum Office Book.** Primes and Hours (with other Services) for the use of Sarum Theological College). London: John Hodges. 1897. 3/- nett. Pp. xxii., 132. Preface by the Bishop.

**Life and Work of Bishop Richard Poore.** A valuable lecture at St. Edmund's, Salisbury, by Mr. A. R. Malden, reported in *Wiltshire County Mirror*, April 2nd, 1897, in which he makes the interesting suggestion that the old quarries of Downshay, in the parish of Worth Maltravers, in the Isle of Purbeck, are those which furnished the Purbeck marble for Salisbury Cathedral, the manor of Worth Maltravers having then belonged to Alice Bruer, the donor of the marble.

**The Stourhead Collection in the Wiltshire Archæological Society's Museum at Devizes.** Article by the Rev. E. H. Goddard describing the principal objects in the collection, with 52 illustrations (from the Stourhead Catalogue). *Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist*, Jan., 1897, pp. 20—36.

**Malmesbury, the Old Corporation.** An interesting account of the ancient system of municipal government, from the "Report on the Municipal

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Corporations of England," published 1821, is given in an article on "Malmesbury" in *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 25th, 1897.

**Wilts and Berks Canal.** An account of the history and origin of this canal is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, April 29th, 1897.

**Wilts Pedigrees, &c.** *The Genealogist*, New Series, XIII., pp. 145—152, contains "The Samborne Ancestry," by V. C. Samborne, and "Additional Wiltshire Pedigrees," by W. C. Metcalfe (pp. 183—188), including Ashley, Aubrey, Bennett, Button, Darrell, Davenport, Grobham, and Jacob.

*Miscellanea Gen. & Herald.* 3rd Series, II., has notes on Priaulx pedigree, 125—132; notes on D'Aranda of Calne and Bremhill, Stokes of Seend, pp. 134, 135, and pedigree of Pincke, p. 105.

Knevett of Charlton, Lambert of Maiden Bradley, Richmond *alias* Webb of Rodborne, and Sadler of Everley, are given in *The Genealogist*, April, 1897.

**Richard Jefferies.** *Swindon Advertiser*, Dec. 12th, 1896. A long article on R. Jefferies as a first notice of "*Jefferies' Land*."

**Wiltshire Stories.** A column-and-a-half of these is contained in *Anecdotes*, Dec. 5th, 1896, of which one is in a sort of north country dialect!

**A Tobacco Business of Two Centuries.** In the *Tobacco Trade Review*, Nov., 1896, is an account of the tobacco and snuff works of Messrs. Austie, at Devizes, with process illustrations of the New Offices in the Market Place, the Old Snuff Mills, and the New Snuff Mills.

"Pleasant Memories of Angling," by Alfred Jardine, in *Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 23rd, pp. 53, 54, and Jan. 30th, 1897, p. 71: an account of a few days' fishing with Francis Francis twelve years ago over the waters from Wilton Park to Downton.

**Aldborne Church Bells.** Article in *Marlborough Times*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

**Salisbury Bell Founders.** A lecture on Church bells by Mr. J. R. Jerram, *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 27th, 1896.

**St. Thomas, Salisbury.** An interesting lecture by Mr. E. Doran Webb, at the Blackmore Museum, describing the history and architecture of the Church. Fully reported in *Salisbury Journal*, Feb. 6th, 1897.

**Crown Hotel, Salisbury.** Article on "An Ancient Wiltshire Hostelry" in *The Caterer and Hotel Keepers' Gazette*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, April 1st, 1897.

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Salisbury Parliament. *Notes and Queries*, Jan. 2nd, 1897, pp. 1, 2, contains an article by Hamilton Hall on "The Parliamentary Writ of 25 Edward I.," for a Parliament to meet at Salisbury.

"Salisbury" is the subject of a special edition of "Views and Reviews," published by W. T. Pike & Co., Brighton. Demy 4to. Sewn. pp. 5—48. Of these, thirteen pages are devoted to a sketch of the history of the city and its principal institutions and buildings—the remainder is practically a trade directory or advertisement, with process views of shops and portraits of their owners. Altogether there are sixty-one photo-process illustrations. Amongst the most interesting are:—The Church House, The Training College, The Market Square, The Firing of the *Feu de Joie* at the Jubilee in 1887, A Group of Morris Dancers with the Giant, A View of Old Sarum, and Crane Bridge. Some of the illustrations are quite good.

Salisbury Plain. A child's story of how the fairies made a famous smith of an old shepherd of the Plain, by Vida Briss, in *The Sunday Mag.*, May, 1897, pp. 339-340, entitled "Horse Shoe!"

George Herbert. Short notice in *Daily Mail*, Feb. 4th, quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 5th, 1897.

Wiltshire Orchards. "The Wasted Orchards of England: some Truths about British Fruit Growing." By the *Gardener's Magazine* Special Commissioner. London: W. H. & L. Collingridge. [1897.] 6d.

The Wiltshire section is at pp. 106—110. It says Wilts ought to be noted for apple orchards, but has very few at present. "Nowhere do apples lay on more colour, and where good culture is practised the weight of the individual fruit is also remarkable." Very good orchards noted about Bradford-on-Avon, and very bad ones about Wootton Bassett. Bromham, Bratton, and Heddington are commended.

The Wool-weavers of Winterslow. *Chambers' Journal*, part 158, March, 1897, pp. 126-7. A brief sketch of what promises to be a successful experiment.

The Road Murder. "Famous Trials: The Road Mystery," by J. B. Atlay, pp. 80—94 of *Cornhill Magazine*, Jan., 1897.

Diogenes' Sandals, by Mrs. Arthur Kennard. Remingtons. 1893. The scene is laid at "Summerslow," i.e., Winterslow. Two friends rent shooting there, and camp out in an old railway carriage converted into a hut on the downs. The local colouring in the story is not bad, and there are a good many Wiltshire words and phrases.

Devizes Fifty Years Ago—and Now. An interesting article in *The Devizes Advertiser*, May 20th, 1897, contrasting the condition of the town

in 1847 and in 1897, and giving a large amount of information as to the principal buildings and inhabitants at the earlier date, and as to the changes which have taken place in the last fifty years. It is stated that in only eight instances are business premises occupied now by the same families who occupied them in 1847.

Stonehenge. A leading article in *The Standard*, May 14th, 1897, dealing with the danger to the structure likely to arise if the Great Western Railway makes a station near it on the light railway up the Avon valley, and the necessity of providing for its protection.

On Southern English Roads. By James John Hissey. London; Bentley & Son. 1896. Price 16/- In this volume Mr. Hissey describes his journeyings through Wiltshire from west to east—passing Trowbridge, Seend, Devizes, Upavon, Everley, Ludgershall, and other villages. Noticed, *Wilts Notes and Queries*, Dec., 1896.

The Saints and Missionaries of the Anglo-Saxon Era. First Series. By the Rev. D. C. O. Adams . . . . Mowbray & Co. Oxford and London. Cr. 8vo. 1897. The Kingdom of Wessex has only five saints to show, of whom Birinus and Aldhelm alone concern us in Wilts. To the life of the latter eleven pages are given, and the Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon is illustrated.

### **Books and Articles by Wiltshiremen.**

The Principle of the Incarnation with especial reference to the Relation between Our Lord's Divine Omniscience and His Human Consciousness. By the Rev. H. C. Powell, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral and Rector of Wylve, Wilts. Longmans. 8vo. London. 1897. Price 16/-. Pp. xxxi., 483. Noticed in *Guardian* and *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, March, 1897.

English and Dutch Dairy Farming. Article by E. C. Treppin and H. Herbert Smith in *Nineteenth Century Mag.*, Nov., 1896.

The Evils of Gambling. A forcible article by Mrs. Whytehead (wife of the Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough), in *Mothers in Council*, Jan., 1897, pp. 18—25.

Mrs. H. R. Whytehead. "Queen and Mother. A Keepsake for Mothers for 1897." Sewn. Oblong 24mo. London. Pp. 11. Price 1d. A useful little booklet.

Chilbury Folk. By C. E. M. [Margaret E. Clarke, daughter of the late Rector of Compton Bassett]. Pub. by S. P. C. K. Sm. cr. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 92. A well-written little story, dealing with the belief in the evil eye in the down country of Dorset (?).

Sworn Allies. A story, by the same authoress ("M.E. Le Clerc"). Favourably noticed in *Guardian*, May 26th, 1897.

The House of Cromwell, by James Waylen. A new and revised edition; with an introductory chapter on the ancestors of Oliver Cromwell by Rev. J. G. Cromwell, M.A. Pub. by Elliot Stock. Demy 8vo. Cloth. 1897. Price 8/6.

Insects and Insect Life. Lecture by Mr. C. R. Straton, at the Blackmore Museum. Reported at length, *Salisbury Journal*, March 27th, 1897.

Sir J. Dickson Poynder. *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 11th and 18th, 1897, reports at length an interesting lecture, at Chippenham, on Sir John's recent travels on the N.W. frontier of India.

Tobacco and Pipes. A very interesting lecture, at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, by Dr. H. P. Blackmore. Reported in *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 5th, 1896. Dr. Blackmore dwelt on the fine collection of prehistoric pipes from the North American mounds, in the Museum, and the interesting fact that the Toucan and the Manatee are represented amongst their carvings, though these creatures were only found thousands of miles away in South America. These pipes were carved by people of the Bronze Age. The lecturer then traced the growth and variation of pipes in England, from the original silver pipes first used, through the small "fairy pipes" of Stuart days, to the Gauntlett Pipes of Amesbury and Salisbury, of which the Museum possesses a large number; and touched on the modern Red Indian pipes of North America, and those of Eastern nations—mentioning amongst other matters of much interest the fact that the original idea of the tobacco stopper was to put the pipe out after the smoker had taken two or three whiffs, so that the same pipeful might be re-lighted when desired.

Migration of Birds. A lecture, at the Blackmore Museum, by the Rev. A. P. Morres, touching on the partial migration of the "resident" species of birds, and on the causes which govern migration. *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 18th, 1896.

Emma Marie Caillard has a paper on "Force" in the May (1897) number of *Good Words*, pp. 314—318.

The Very Rev. G. D. Boyle, Dean of Salisbury, writes on "Some Recollections of 1870"—when he happened to be travelling abroad in the early days of the Franco-German War—in *Good Words*, May, 1897, pp. 306—308.

Richard Jefferies. "T. T. T." Pub. by A. Young, Wells. 1896. Brown paper covers. Price 1/- nett. Pp. 26. Only one hundred copies printed. A reprint of a story from the *North Wilts Herald*, 1866, to complete the "Early Fiction" volume. Probably the title means "Tea and Toast Tyranny," as the squiress therein insists on her domestics and others living thereon.

Richard Jefferies. The Pageant of Summer. Brought out as a booklet on Japan vellum. 1896. Limited edition. By Mosher, of Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

W. H. Hammond Jones. Nursery Rhymes and Rigmarolia with tunes. First Series. London and New York. Novello, Ewer & Co. 1896. 2/6. Royal 8vo. Sewn. Pp. 42. Noticed favourably in *Western Times*, March 9th, *Lloyd's Weekly*, Jan. 24th, *The Strad*, March, and *Musical Standard*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

— 194 Old Nursery Rhymes and Songs with New Tunes. Second Series. London and New York. Novello. 1896. 2/6. Royal 8vo. Sewn. Pp. 42.

Dr. Charles W. Pearce (native of Salisbury). A Whitsuntide Anthem; "The Comforter which is the Holy Ghost," in Musical Supplement to *The Organist and Choirmaster*, April, 1897.

Rev. A. P. Morres [A. P. M., *Sarum*]. Hymn for the Sixtieth Commemoration of the Queen's Accession.

## Personal Notices.

His Honour Judge Cammille F. Desire Caillard. Notices of his career on his resignation of the County Court Judgeship. *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 7th, *Wiltshire Times*, Jan. 9th, 1897.



The Marquis of Bath. A short notice of the present Marquis, as a text for an article on the family of Thynne and their descent from the Botevilles of Church Stretton. *Echo*, Jan. 21st, 1897.

Mr. John Fuller. As candidate for Salisbury. Notice of his career. *Salisbury and Wilton Times*, Jan. 22nd, 1897.

Mr. Edward Henry Hulse. A sketch of his connection with Salisbury as M.P. *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 22nd, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allhusen (Unionist candidate for Salisbury). Notice. *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 22nd, 1897.

Duchess of Somerset. Notice by Mrs. Darling Baker in *Madame*. Quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 26th, 1896.

Earl Nelson. An interview, with portraits of Earl and Countess. *Church Bells*, Dec., quoted *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 11th, 1896.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The *Spectator*, Feb. 13th, 1897, has an article on "the evolution of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach into a statesman of the first class."

Rt. Hon. Walter Long. *Truth*, April 22nd, 1897, has a really funny parody of Goldsmith's "Elegy on the death of a bad Dog," *apropos* of the muzzling order, beginning

"Good people all of every sort  
Give ear unto my song,  
Which I engage shall be but short  
Though 'tis of Walter Long."

### Portraits.

The Marquis of Bath, and Viscount Folkestone, M.P., as movers of the address in the Houses of Parliament. Woodcuts. *Illustrated London News*, Jan. 16th, 1897.

Mr. Henry Allhusen and Mrs. Henry Allhusen. Photo-process. *Supplement to Wilts County Mirror and Express*, Jan. 19th. Pub. Edward Roe & Co., Salisbury. *Black and White*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Excellent photo-process. *Country Life Illustrated*, Jan. 8th, 1897.

Isaac Pitt  
3rd W  
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Earl Countess

John Fuller.

Michael Hicks-

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Ernest Terah Ho

1898, entitled "Papw

Green Church. An illus

Amesbury," occurs in an

The Halliday Pew in W

into the adjoining

Stack, April 14th, 1897.

Minister Church. Ext

Blondfield's work, in Church

London, Clarence Street E

Herald, April 9th, 1897.

Wiltshire Regiment. Polo

3rd Battalion. Process Illu

1897.

Library, House in the Close.

Photo-litho. from drawing by

Sketch Book, 3rd Series, Vol. I.

- Sir Isaac Pitman. Good photo-process. *Illustrated London News*, Jan. 30th. Woodcut. *Christian Herald*, Feb, 4th. Process. *Black and White*, Jan. 30th, 1897.
- Earl and Countess Nelson. Process portraits, *Church Bells*, Dec., 1896.
- Mr. John Fuller. Process. *Black and White*, Jan. 30th, 1897.
- Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Process. *Black and White*, Jan. 30th, 1897.
- Miss Louise B. Poore, d. of Major R. Poore, of Old Lodge, Salisbury. Process. *Lady*, Dec. 10th, 1896.
- Duke and Duchess of Somerset, in hunting costume in the Far West, with notice of the Duchess as a traveller. *Lady's Realm*, March, 1897.
- Mr. John Mullins, the late water-finder of Colerne. A portrait is included amongst the illustrations of an article on "The Divining Rod," in *Pearson's Mag.*, March, 1897.
- Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley. Cartoon portrait in *Vanity Fair*, Dec. 17th, 1896, entitled "Papworth."

## Illustrations.

- Milston Church. An illustration of "Flooded floor in Milston Church, near Amesbury," occurs in an article on "Floods" in *Strand Mag.*, April, 1897.
- "The Halliday Pew in Warminster Church," and "The Pew thrown out into the adjoining field." Two photo-process illustrations in *The Sketch*, April 14th, 1897.
- Warminster Church. Exterior, illustrated as an example of Sir Arthur Blomfield's work, in *Church Bells*, May 14th, 1897.
- Swindon, Clarence Street Board Schools. Illustration, *North Wilts Herald*, April 9th, 1897.
- Wiltshire Regiment. Polo Centrepiece for Officers' Mess of the 2nd Battalion. Process Illustration. *Illustrated London News*, May 1st, 1897.
- Salisbury, House in the Close. A good folio plate of the front elevation. Photo-litho, from drawing by R. Shekleton Balfour. *Architect. Assoc. Sketch Book*, 3rd Series, Vol. II.

Steeple Ashton Manor House—The Granary. Folio plate, containing south and west elevations and plan. Photo-litho, from drawings by R. Shekleton Balfour. *Architect. Assoc. Sketch Book*, 3rd Series, Vol. II.

Edington Church—Pulpit. Folio plate—elevation and details. Ink photo, from drawings by R. Shekleton Balfour. *Architect. Assoc. Sketch Book*, 3rd Series, Vol. II.

## Wilts Obituary.

Sir Isaac Pitman. Died January 22nd, 1897, at Bath, cremated at Woking.

Born January 4th, 1813. Son of Samuel Pitman, then manager of the cloth factory of Mr. James Edgell, at Trowbridge, afterwards owner of a factory, at first at Trowbridge, later on removed to Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon. Isaac was educated at the Trowbridge Grammar School, and, after serving a while as clerk in the cloth factory, went to the Normal College of the British and Foreign School Society, after leaving which he became master of the British School at Burton-on-Humber (1832), and subsequently at Wootton-under-Edge (1836). He married, first, Mary, widow of Mr. George Holgate, of Barton, who died 1857; and secondly Isabella, daughter of Mr. James Masters. In 1837 he joined the "New Church" (Swedenborgian), and was accordingly dismissed from the service of the B. & F. School Society. He was also a strict teetotaler, vegetarian, non-smoker, and anti-vaccinationist. In 1837 he took up the study of shorthand, and issued a little book containing the cardinal principles of the system that he afterwards perfected—the writing of sounds instead of letters, *Stenographic Sound-hand*, by Isaac Pitman. London: Samuel Bagster. Price Fourpence. Royal 32mo. Pp. 12. The first edition of three thousand copies were sold by 1839, when he removed to Bath, where for a time he kept a private school. The second edition, "*Phonography, or Writing by Sound, being also a New and Natural System of Shorthand*," was issued as a penny plate in 1840; and in 1842 the first number of his monthly *Phonographic Journal* appeared. From 1843 he gave himself up entirely to the development and propagation of Phonography and Phonetic spelling, writing and lecturing all over England in the most indefatigable way. In 1845 he established a printing press in his own house, from which the *Phonotypic Journal* and other works were issued. *Phonography* reached a sixth edition in 1844, and a seventh in 1845. The *Fonetic Niuz*,

a paper started in 1849 in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Ellis, advocating phonetic spelling reform, expired within a year. In 1850 he published *The Bible* in phonetic spelling. *The Phonographic Teacher*, *The Phonographic Reporter's Companion* (1846), *The Vocabulary*, *The Phonographic Instructor*—of which fifteen thousand copies were sold in 1852-3—*The Manual*, *The Phrase Book*, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd *Phonetic Reading Books* contained the full development of the shorthand system begun in his earlier works. By 1862 one hundred and seventy thousand copies of *The Manual*, two hundred and eighty-five thousand of *The Teacher*, and twenty-five thousand of *The Reporter* had been issued. In 1867 he published a large work, *The Reporter's Assistant*, the first edition of which was lithographed, the second printed. "*Phonography*" reached its seventeenth edition in 1888, and an immense number of standard works printed in shorthand were issued from the Phonetic Institute. In 1887 the Jubilee of Phonography was celebrated by a gathering of phonographers from all parts of the British Empire, and gold medals and a marble bust were presented to Mr. Pitman. In 1894, at the instance of Lord Roseberry, he received the honour of knighthood. He lived to see his system of shorthand in use by 95 per cent. of the reporters in the English-speaking world; whilst, on the other hand, the system of phonetic spelling which he so long laboured to advance—in spite of its advocacy by Professor Max Müller and others—has made no practical impression. *The Times* (leading article and obit. notice, Jan. 23rd, 1897) says of him: "His death closes a useful and unpretentious life. It may fairly be said of him that many a more famous man has done less good in his generation. He worked with remarkable success in an industrial bye-path of his own, and will be remembered, not as the advocate of a futile attempt to change the spelling of our language, but as the inventor of an admirable system of shorthand which has had a considerable though indirect influence on our newspapers and our politics." "The single-minded earnestness with which Sir Isaac Pitman followed out his chosen course during a long and laborious life deserves all praise." A good sketch of his life and character, by T. A. Reed, appeared in the *New-Church Mag.*, March, 1897: the same writer having published in 1890 "*A Biography of Isaac Pitman (Inventor of Phonography)*", illustrated; London: Griffith, Farran, &c.; cloth, post 8vo, pp. vii., 191; with two portraits and process of the bust by Brock. Portraits also appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, January 30th, and *Christian Herald*, Feb. 4th; and full obit. notices in *Times*, *Daily Chronicle*, and *Standard*, Jan. 23rd, and *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 28th, 1897.

Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, Bart. Died Jan. 14th, 1897. Buried at Berwick St. John. Son of Dr. John Grove, of Ferne, and the Wardrobe, in the Close, Salisbury, by Jean Helen, d. of Sir William Fraser, Bart. Born Nov. 27th, 1821. Joined Inniskilling Dragoons, 1842; Capt., 1847; retired, 1859. He was many years connected with the Wilts Yeomanry, joining as Cornet in 1852, becoming Honorary Lt.-Col. in 1881, and retiring in 1888. M.P. for South Wilts, 1865—1874, and for the Wilton Division, 1885—1892. Succeeded to the Ferne estates on the death of his father in

1858. Created baronet, 1874. Member of the County Council, Deputy Lieutenant, J.P., and High Sheriff of Wilts, 1863. Also J.P. for Dorset. Married, first, 1847, Katherine Grace, second d. of Hon. Walter O'Grady, Q.C., of Castle Garde, Co. Limerick, who died in 1879; and secondly, 1882, Frances Hinton, d. of Henry Northcote, of Oakfield, Crediton, and widow, successively, of Capt. Herbert Crosse and the Hon. Fred. Barnewall Best. Succeeded by his son, Walter John, born 1852. As a politician his career was marked by more than one change of sides—the result of his sturdy independence and complete indifference to other people's opinions. He sat as a Liberal from 1865 to 1874, and again in 1885, opposed the Home Rule Bill and was returned unopposed as a Unionist in 1886, but afterwards rejoined the Gladstonian Liberals, and was defeated by the Conservative candidate in 1892. He was essentially a robust and manly country gentleman, taking great interest in all country and county business—and a Churchman of distinctly Protestant type. The *Mark Lane Express* says of him: "He was a politician who cared more for agriculture than all the other interests that enamoured constituencies." The *Agricultural Economist*, quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Feb. 12th, 1897, says: "His natural mental courage made him a singularly attractive man. He was as popular amongst his opponents as with his friends." Obit. Notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 21st; *Salisbury and Wilton Times*, Jan. 22nd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1897.

Rt. Rev. Edward Wyndham Tufnell. Died Sept. 3rd, 1896, aged 83. Born 1814. Son of Mr. John Charles Tufnell, of Walcot, Somerset. Educated at Eton and Wadham College, Oxon. Fellow of Wadham College. B.A., 1837; M.A., 1842; D.D., 1859. Deacon (Oxford), 1837; priest (Sarum), 1839. Curate of Broadwindsor, Dorset, 1837–40; Broad Hinton, Wilts, 1840–46; Rector of Beechingstoke, Wilts, 1846–57; Preb. of Sarum, 1850–59; Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, 1857–59; first Bishop of Brisbane, 1859–75, when he resigned and returned to England; Curate of Charing, 1877–79; Vicar and Rural Dean of Croydon, 1879–82; Vicar of Felpham and Canon Residentiary of Chichester, 1882 until his death. Obit. notices, *Morning Post*, *Sussex Daily News*, *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 5th, *Guardian*, Dec. 16th; with portraits, in *Illustrated London News*, Dec. 11th, and *Church Bells*, Dec. 11th, 1896.

Rev. Skinner Chart Mason. Died Dec. 19th, aged 74. Scholar of St. Cath. Coll., Camb. B.A., 1845; M.A., 1855. Deacon, 1845; priest, 1846. Curate of Winkfield, Berks, 1846–49; Sherborne, 1849–53; Rector of Magdalen Laver, Essex, 1853–55; Rector of St. Clement Danes, 1855–60; Vicar of Urchfont, 1860–96. Rural Dean of Enford Portion of Deanery of Potterne, 1891. He resigned the living of Urchfont a few months before his death.

Rev. George Ellis Cleather. Died Jan. 2nd, 1897. Exeter Coll., Oxford. B.A., 1846; M.A., 1855. Deacon, 1847; priest, 1848 (Sarum). Curate of Baydon, Wilts, 1847–50; Alton Barnes and Alton Priors, 1850–52;

Chirton, 1853—62; Vicar of Chirton, 1862—88; Rector of Brixton Deverill, 1888 until his death. Rural Dean of Potterne, Enford Portion, 1885—88. A conscientious parish priest, well skilled in Church music. Obit. notices. *Warminster Journal*, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 14th, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1897.

James Luckett Jefferies, father of Richard Jefferies, died at Bath, where he had resided for some years, on Dec. 24th, 1896, aged 80.

Thomas Browne Anstie. Died Jan. 3rd, 1897. Buried at the New Baptist Chapel, Devizes. Practised at Devizes as surgeon for over fifty years. Senior deacon of the New Baptist Chapel. J.P., 1892. A pronounced Liberal in politics, in which he took an active part. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 7th, 1897.

Rev. Samuel Henry Pemberton Whittuck. Died at Bath, Dec., 1896, aged 53. After serving in the 8th Hussars he was ordained deacon, 1879, priest, 1880, by the Bishop of Durham. Curate of Alnwick, 1879—82; Eglingham, Northumb., 1882; Felton, Northumb., 1882—85; Bath Abbey, 1885—89; Vicar of Heywood, Wilts, 1889.

William Perkins Clark, J.P., of the firm of J. & T. Clark, woollen cloth manufacturers, of Trowbridge, died Feb. 20th, 1897, aged 76. He was one of the first to identify himself with the Volunteer movement, and in 1860 joined the Trowbridge corps, in which he afterwards held the rank of major. He held the office of churchwarden for nearly forty years, and was chairman of the Local Board, and afterwards of the Urban District Council. A staunch Conservative in politics. Greatly respected in Trowbridge. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 25th, 1897.

Rev. Horace Meyer. Died March 14th, 1897. Buried at North Mimms, Herts. St. Cath. Coll. Camb. B.A., 1855; M.A., 1859. Deacon, 1855; priest, 1856, by Bp. of Worcester. Curate of Ch. Ch., Birmingham, 1855—56; Vicar of North Mimms, Herts, 1856—64; Rector of Tisted, Hants, 1864—69; Trowbridge, 1869—81; Ch. Ch., Clifton, 1881—93. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 18th, 1897.

Lord Charles William Brudenell Bruce. Born June 9th, 1834; died April 16th, 1897. Buried at St. Katherine's, Savernake. Third son of the first Marquis of Ailesbury by his second wife, Maria Elizabeth, d. of Hon. Charles Tollemache. Educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford. B.A., 1855. Married, 1860, Augusta Georgiana Sophia, third daughter of Mr. F. C. W. Seymour. He was Liberal M.P. for North Wilts, 1865—1874; M.P. for Marlborough, 1878—85. Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, 1880—85, when he was made a Privy Councillor. Served for a short time in the 1st Life Guards, and held a commission in the Wilts Yeomanry. Obit. notices, *Guardian*, April 28th, *Standard*, April 21st, 1897.

**Lady Victoria Catherine Mary Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley.** Died March 29th, 1897. Buried at Draycot Cerne. Born 1818. Her mother, who married the fourth Earl of Mornington, was the daughter and heiress of Sir James Tylney Long, of Draycot. She resided at West Stoke, in Sussex, where she was well known for her munificent charity. Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, April 9th, *Salisbury Journal*, April 10th.

**James Rew Shopland, C.E.** Died April 22nd, aged 55. Buried at Purton. Born at Exeter he came to Swindon in 1870, removing to Purton a year or so later—from which place he migrated again to Swindon three years ago. As a civil engineer he carried out important works in many parts of England. He was consulting engineer to the Midland and S.W. Junction Railway, and for some years had acted as Local Secretary to the Wilts Archæological Society. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, April 29th, 1897.

**Blanche Elizabeth Adelaide, Marchioness of Waterford, d. of the 8th Duke of Beaufort.** Born 1856. Married, 1874, John Henry, fifth Marquis of Waterford. Died, 1897. A long and very interesting obituary notice, by M.M., in the *Observer*, and another, by J.G.T., in the *Guardian*, are quoted in the *Devizes Gazette*, March 11th, 1897. Both bear witness to the very remarkable character of the life so early ended. Her beauty, her wonderful charm, her great accomplishments, her piety—above all, her “unique unselfishness”—are dwelt upon by those who knew her as the characteristics which made her “undoubtedly one of the most potent influences for good in London society.” “Many qualities were combined in Lady Waterford’s irresistible influence, but the bond of them all was undoubtedly the singular charm of her utterly unconscious unselfishness.” “A singularly noble and beautiful life.”

**Henrietta Louisa Lear**, daughter of J. W. Farrer, Esq., of Ingleborough, Yorks, Master in Chancery. Born July 7th, 1824. Married, 1859, the Rev. Sidney H. Lear, brother-in-law and chaplain of Bishop Hamilton. Died at Salisbury Nov. 8th, 1896, aged 73. Buried in the Cloisters. Left a widow in 1867 she lived since 1871 in the Close at Salisbury, closely identifying herself with Church work of divers kinds in the diocese and beyond it, and ever ready to give generously of her means for its support. Keenly interested in women’s work her name was well known in connection with sisterhoods in the North and South of England. The Salisbury Theological College owed much to her, the chapel especially being entirely her gift. The screen in the Cathedral was erected by her to the memory of her husband, and the beautiful altar cloths—fine examples of modern needlework—were given and worked by her. A working men’s club in Salisbury also owes its existence to her generosity. Obit. notices, *Guardian*, Nov. 18th, *Standard*, Nov. 17th, *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 13th, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Dec., 1896.

Her literary powers, which were very considerable, were also devoted to the service of the Church, and amongst others she published the following

works, several of them well-known books of devotion, which have been translated into French, German, and Italian :—

ROUGH LIST OF WORKS BY MRS. SIDNEY LEAR.

Aunt Atta. [Anonymous. 1851 or earlier.]

Aunt Atta again, or, The Long Vacation. London. J. F. Hayes. n.d.

Memoir of Rev. Sidney H. Lear. *Privately printed*. 1868.

A Dominican Artist, a Sketch of the Life of the Rev. Père Besson of the Order of St. Dominic. Cr. 8vo. 1870.

Ditto new edition. Cr. 8vo. 1879.

The Revival of Priestly Life in the 17th Century in France. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 9s. 1873.

Ditto new edition. Rivingtons. Cr. 8vo. 1877. 3/6.

Ditto new edition. Rivingtons. Cr. 8vo. 1883. 3/6.

Fathers of the Church, edited by Rev. W. J. E. Bennett (containing Lives of St. Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Polycarp, Justin, Irenæus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Cyprian, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Dionysius, Athanasius, Basil the Great, Gregory Nazianzen, Chrysostom, Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, Cyril, and Ephrem). Three vols. Fcap. 8vo. J. F. Hayes. 1873 and 1875.

The Light of the Conscience, with Introduction by T. T. Carter. Post 8vo. 1876.

Ditto new edition. 32mo. 1892. 1/-, and 6d.

Life of Madame Louise de France, daughter of Louis XV. Cr. 8vo. 1877.

Bossuet and his Contemporaries. Cr. 8vo. 12/-, 1874; 1880; 12mo, 3/6, 1882.

Henrique Dominique Lacordaire, a Biographical Sketch. Cr. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1882. 7/6.

A Christian Painter of the 19th Century, being the Life of Hippolyte Flandrin. Cr. 8vo. 1875. 7/6

St. Francis de Sales. (*Biography*). Cr. 8vo.

Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai. (*Biography*.) Cr. 8vo.

Henri Perreye, by Père Gratry. (*Biography*.)

Weariness : a Book for Languid and Lonely. Fcap. 8vo. 1885. 5/-.

New editions, fcap. 8vo., 5/-, Rivingtons, 1881—5.

For Days and Years. (Containing text, short reading, and hymn for every day in the Church's year). 16mo. Rivingtons. 1882—6. New editions, 32mo, 2/6, 1/6, 1/-. 14th edition, 1895, 2/6. Longmans.

Five Minutes. Daily Readings of Poetry. 16mo. 3/6. Rivingtons. 1877. New editions, 1881—5, 3/6, 1/6, and 1/.

Maigre Cookery. 16mo. Rivingtons. 1884. 2/-.

She also edited the following works :—

Fenelon's Spiritual Letters to Men. 16mo.

Fenelon's Spiritual Letters to Women. 16mo.

A Selection from the Spiritual Letters of St. Francis de Sales. 16mo.

Ditto cheap edition. 32mo.

A Selection from Pascal's "Thoughts." 16mo.

The Hidden Life of the Soul. 16mo.



The Spirit of St Francis de Sales. 16mo.

Of the Love of God, by St. Francis de Sales.

Self-Renunciation. From the French, with an introduction by the Rev. T. T. Carter.

Here and there: Quaint Quotations, a Book of Wit. Post 8vo. Rivingtons. 1881. 5/-.

Precious Stones. Three vols. 48mo. 1/- each.

Sunrise, Noon, Sunset. Selections from various Authors. Three vols. Rivingtons. 1882. 3/-, 2/-, 1/- each.

Tales of Kirkbeck. Three vols. 12mo. Griffiths. 1894.

Toy: a Fragment by the late Mrs. Sidney Lear. Prefaced by a slight Sketch of the Author's Life. Fcap. 8vo. London. Longmans. 1897. 2/6.

Rev. George Edward Gardiner. Died May 20th, 1897. B.N.C., Oxford. B.A., 1864; M.A., 1867. Deacon, 1866; priest, 1867. Curate of Farnham, 1866—68; Batheaston, 1868—70; Cole Orton, 1870—73; Buxton (Norf.), 1873—4; Vicar of Box, 1874 until his resignation two years ago.

Rev. Tupper Carey. Died April 27th, 1897, aged 73. Buried in Guernsey. Ch. Ch., Oxford. B.A., 1846; M.A., 1842. Deacon, 1847; priest, 1848. Curate of Longbridge Deverill, 1847—59; East Harnham, 1859—61; Rector of Fifield Bavant and Vicar of Ebbesborne Wake, 1861; Rural Dean of Chalke and Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1862. He restored the Church and built the vicarage at Ebbesborne Wake.

## Additions to Museum.

- Presented by MR. W. BROWN: Coin, Hen. VIII., found at Potterne.
- „ MR. C. H. TALBOT: Example of the lead dowels used in the chimneys of Lacock Abbey, *temp.* Ed. VI.
- „ MR. W. WILLIMOT: Shells.
- „ MR. W. STRATTON: Fine Bronze Fibula, pair of Tweezers, Iron Chain, &c., from the Romano-British Settlement on Cold Kitchen Hill.
- „ MR. A. HARRIS: Brass Finger Ring, found in the churchyard (?) of Winterbourne Bassett

Bequeathed by the late REV. G. E. CLEATHER : Case of British Birds from the collection of Mr. Ernle Warriner.

Purchased :—Wilts Token :—

THOMAS . WALKER=HIS HALFE PENNY  
IN . BRADFORD . MERCER=T.B.W.

This token is unpublished.

## *Additions to Library.*

- Presented by MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT : Massinger's Plays, four vols.  
 „ "SALISBURY TIMES" COMPANY : "Establishment of a Village Council and a Small Freehold Colony at Winterslow."  
 „ MRS. EYRE MATCHAM : Eleven Wilts Pamphlets.  
 „ MR. A. DAWES : Paper on Stonehenge, and plate, in *The Astrologer*.  
 „ MR. G. W. ROSE : Wilts Pamphlet.  
 „ MR. A. SCHOMBERG : Two Wilts Pamphlets, and Newspaper Cuttings.  
 „ THE AUTHOR : Salisbury Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Boyle.  
 „ MR. G. E. DARTNELL : Izaak Walton's Lives, and Hobbes' Leviathan, with Morley's Introductions. 1888. — Original Poems (Salisbury.) — Wilts Pamphlets.  
 „ MR. J. HARDING : Coloured Drawings of Wall Paintings in Sub-Chantry House, Salisbury.  
 „ REV. G. S. MASTER : Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time, two vols., folio. — Armfield's Legend of Christian Art. — Hore and Hoare ; Early History and Genealogy.  
 „ THE AUTHORESS : Old Wiltshire Market Towns and Villages, by M. K. Dowding. 1896.  
 „ THE AUTHOR : A Parish on Wheels, by the Rev. J. H. Swinstead. 1896.  
 „ THE PUBLISHERS (Messrs. G. Bell & Sons) : The Cathedral Church of Salisbury. 1896.

- Presented by **MR. B. H. CUNNINGTON** : Cuttings.
- „ **MR. W. F. PARSONS** : Wootton Bassett Almanack.
- „ **MR. A. D. PASSMORE** : Vathek, by W. Beckford.
- „ **THE AUTHOR** : A History of Freemasonry in Wiltshire, by F. H. Goldney.—Portrait of Sir G. Goldney, Bart.
- „ **THE ETCHER**, Mr. W. Brown : Thirteen Etchings of Salisbury.
- „ **MR. R. SHEKLETON BALFOUR** : Plates, from Drawings, of Granary at Steeple Ashton, Pulpit at Edington, and House in the Close at Salisbury.
- „ **MISS FIELDING** : Paper by Canon Jackson on the Execution of Ankarette Twynyho.
- „ **MR. C. H. TALBOT** : Set of Photographs of Old Furniture at Lacock Abbey.
- „ **THE ARCHITECT**, Mr. H. Brakspear : Print of Proposed New Chancel, Lacock Church.
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SECOND REPORT  
OF THE COMMITTEE  
FOR PROMOTING THE  
TRANSCRIPTION AND PUBLICATION  
OF  
PARISH REGISTERS,  
WITH CALENDAR OF REGISTERS

*Printed and transcribed since the first Report of 1892.*

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONGRESS OF  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES IN UNION WITH THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

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1896



## CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

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### Report of the Parish Register Committee, 1896.

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The Committee in issuing the present supplement to their Report and Lists of 1892 have great pleasure in calling attention to the large increase in the number of Transcripts made; many of these, there is reason to believe, owe their existence to the help and stimulus given by the former report.

It is to be noted that a large number of the Transcripts have been made for the use of the various Parishes, and will therefore be accessible to the public.

It appears to the Committee that the evidence supplied by this supplemental List shows that the supposed impossibility of ever transcribing the whole of the Parish Registers of the Kingdom is imaginary, and that by enlisting and encouraging local effort, the very desirable object may be obtained at no great distance of time.

The list of Transcribers' names shows how much may be done by individual workers, and much more might easily be done by some organised effort by Diocesan authorities.

The Committee hail with satisfaction the successful formation of a Society for printing Parish Registers, under the patronage of the Archbishops and many of the Bishops. The Hon. Sec. is E. A. Fry, Esq., of 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham, who will be happy to give any information on the subject. The Society has already issued five Registers in return for the annual guinea subscription, and in the event of an increase in the number of subscribers will be able to print more Registers annually. In cases where some local help can be guaranteed, special arrangements can be made for printing Registers.

Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore (124, Chancery Lane) is also printing a series of complete Marriage Registers of Counties. Those of Gloucestershire are now being printed, and others for Hants, Kent, Northants, Notts, and Somerset are in active preparation. It is intended to arrange for other Counties.

Mr. Wm. Brigg, B.A. (Harpenden, Herts.), is printing in the "Herts. Genealogist" a useful series of Bishops' Transcripts for the periods for which the Parish Registers are lost.

It is gratifying to find that, at the instance of the Diocesan Conferences of St. Alban's and Worcester, Committees have been formed to obtain from all Incumbents in the Dioceses returns of the Registers existing in their Parishes, their exact dates and condition.

An effort will then be made to get the books put into proper repair.

The Rev. O. W. Tancock, of Little Waltham Rectory, Chelmsford, is Hon. Sec. of the St. Alban's Committee, and E. A. Fry, Esq., of the Worcester, and either of these gentlemen will be glad to answer enquiries as to their method of work, so that a uniform plan may be adopted in other Dioceses.

The St. Alban's "Diocesan Quarterly" for the past quarter (No. 15, price 3d. post free, W. Root, Halstead, Essex) contains an account of what has been done in the St. Alban's Diocese.\*

It is to be hoped that an effort will afterwards be made to get all the Registers transcribed and indexed, and copies kept in the Parish for reference. A small fee should be agreed upon as to be charged for consultation of the Transcript for purposes of Genealogical research, the charge for certified extracts from the original Registers remaining, of course, as at present.

The Committee are again indebted to Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. (Rouge Croix) for his revision of the list of Printed Registers. The somewhat arduous labour of compiling and editing the Calendar has been undertaken by Ralph Nevill, F.S.A. the Hon. Sec. of the Committee, and E. A. Fry, the Hon. Sec. of the Parish Register Society.

All who may publish to transcribe Registers in future are invited to send particulars to either of the above named gentlemen, who have undertaken to compile the next List.

RALPH NEVILL, *Hon. Sec.*  
13, Addison Crescent,  
Kensington.

*The particulars obtained of the Registers of Herts. will be printed in Middlesex and Herts. Notes and Queries, commencing January, 1897 (Messrs. Hardy & Page, 44, Chancery Lane, W.C.).*

\* *The Worcester Diocesan Mag. for December, 1896 (Midland Education Co., Corporation Street, Birmingham, price 2½d. post free), contains a similar Report for the Worcester Diocese.*

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The First Report of the Committee, issued in 1892, contains advice as to the transcription and publication of Registers, and a specimen alphabet of the characters chiefly used.

There are also Calendars of all Registers known to have been transcribed or printed up to the date of issue. The Calendars here given are supplementary to those in the First Report.

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 „ No. 4.—Registers of other Churches in all classes.  
 „ No. 5.—Sundry Records of allied character.
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### **No. 1.—List of Parish Registers that have been printed as separate works.**

- BERKS.** READING, St. Giles, 1518–1546, Walter L. Nash.  
**CHESHIRE.** BIDSTONE, 1581–1700, W. F. Irvine.  
 STOCKPORT, St. Mary, 1584–1620, E. W. Bulkely 1889  
**CORNWALL.** REDRUTH, 1560–1716, J. C. Peter, Redruth 1894, 4to  
**CUMBERLAND.** DALSTON, vol. i. 1570–1678, vol. ii. 1679–1812, Rev.  
 J. Wilson, M.A., 1893 and 1896. Indexed, with  
 corrections from Bishops' transcripts.  
 KIRK OSWALD, 1577–1609, Canon Thornley 1895, 8vo  
 PENRITH, 1556–1601, G. Watson 1893, 8vo  
**DORSETS.** BERE HACKETT, 1549–1745, E. A. Fry, Par. Reg. Soc.  
 1896, 8vo  
 CAUNDLE BISHOP, 1570–1814, Rev. Canon C. H. Mayo  
 (Dorset Records) 1895, 8vo  
 HOLNEST, 1589–1812, E. A. Fry (Dorset Records)  
 1894, 8vo  
 LONG BURTON, 1580–1812, E. A. Fry (Dorset Records)  
 1894, 8vo  
**DURHAM.** DURHAM CATHEDRAL, 1609–1896, Harl. Soc. (in press).  
**ESSEX.** FYFIELD, 1538–1700, F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., pr. 1896, fol.  
**GLOSTERS.** MARSHFIELD, 1558–1793, F. A. Crisp, F.S.A., pr.  
**KENT.** BEAKESBOURNE, 1558–1812, Rev. C. H. Wilkie, pr.  
 dmy. 8vo  
 ORPINGTON, 1560–1754, H. C. Kirby Lond. 1895, 8vo  
**LANCS.** HAWKSHEAD, 1568–1794, H. Swainson Cooper, F.S.A.  
 dmy. 8vo  
**LINCOLNS.** HORBLING, 1653–1837, H. Peet Liverpool, 1895, 8vo



- LONDON.** CHARTERHOUSE CHAPEL, Bap. 1696-1836, Mar. 1671-1754 and 1837-1890, Bur. 1695-1854, Francis Collins, M.D., Harl. Soc., vol. xviii.  
 CHRISTCHURCH, Newgate Street, 1538-1754, W. A. Little-dale, M.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xxi.  
 ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Mayfair, Bap. 1740- and Mar. 1735-1754 (wrongly entered in last list), George J. Armytage, F.S.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xv.  
 ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, Mar. 1810-1836 (in press), Harl. Soc.  
 ST. JAMES', Clerkenwell, Bur. 1551-1754, Robt. Hovenden, F.S.A., Harl. Soc., vol. xvii., xix., and xx.
- NORFOLK.** NORWICH, St. George's Tomblond, 1538-1707.
- NORTHANTS.** MAXEY, 1538-1712, Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A. (Mitchell & Hughes) 1892, 8vo
- NOTTS.** WELLOW, 1703-1812, Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. Exeter, 1896, 8vo  
 WORKSOP, 1558-1771, Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D. Guildford, 1894, 8vo
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- SOMERSET.** BRUTON, 1826-1890, Rev. T. A. Strong.
- SUFFOLK.** BARDWELL, 1538-1650, Rev. F. E. Warren, F.S.A. (Mitchell & Hughes).  
 BRAMFIELD, 1539-1889, Rev. T. S. Hill (Mitchell & Hughes).
- SURREY.** BANSTEAD, 1547-1789, F. H. Lambert, F.S.A., Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo
- WARWICKS.** FILLONGLEY, 1538-1653, Rev. A. B. Stevenson.
- WESTMORELAND.** ASBY, 1657-1798, T. R. Rivington 1894, 8vo  
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- WORCESTERS.** KNIGHTWICK WITH DODDENHAM, 1538-1812, Rev. J. Bowstead-Wilson, F.S.A. 1891, small fol.  
 WORCESTER, St. Alban's, 1630-1812, Rev. J. Bowstead-Wilson, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo
- YORKS.** BATLEY, 1559-1800, M. Sheard.  
 BOLTON ABBEY, 1689-1812, Rev. A. P. Howes, M.A. Skipton, 1895, 8vo  
 BURNSALL, vol. i. 1559-1700, vol. ii. 1701-1739 and 1783-1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A. Skipton, 1893, 8vo  
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 MONK FRYSTON, 1538-1678, Par. Reg. Soc. 1896, 8vo

- YORKS. RYLSTONE, vol. i. 1559-1723, vol. ii. 1724-1812, Rev.  
 (continued) C. H. Lowe, M.A. Leeds, 1895-6, 8vo  
 SADDLEWORTH, 1613-1751, J. Radcliffe 1887, 8vo  
 SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, vol. i. 1592-1680, vol. ii. 1680-1745,  
 vol. iii. 1745-1812, Rev. W. J. Stavert, M.A.  
 Skipton, 1894-6, 8vo  
 YORK, Holy Trinity, 1586-1760, Rev. E. Bulmer (in  
 progress).  
 YORK, St. Martin-cum-Gregory, 1538-1745, Rev. E.  
 Bulmer (in progress).

## No. 2.—List of Parish Registers printed in books and periodicals.

- BERKS. DIDCOT, Bap. 1562-1647, Berks Notes and Queries, Oct.  
 1890, to April 1891.
- CAMBRIDGES. CAMBRIDGE, St. Michael, 1538-1837, J. Venn,  
 Camb. Antiqu. Soc., vol. xxv. (complete part)  
 1891, 8vo
- CHESHIRE. STOCKPORT, Cheshire Notes and Queries.
- DURHAM. ESH, 1566- Pro. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- \*GLO'STERS. FORTHAMPTON, Mar. 1678-1812, Rev. E. R. Dowdeswell,  
 Glouc. Mar. Reg.  
 FROCESTER, Mar. 1559-1799, Rev. W. Symonds, Glouc.  
 Notes and Queries.  
 KING STANLEY, Mar. 1573-1812, Rev. T. W. Cattell and  
 Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, G. M. R.  
 MAISEMORE, Bap. 1600-1663, Mar. 1557-1590, Bur.  
 1538-1599, G. N. & Q.  
 NYMPFIELD, Mar. 1679-1812, Rev. J. Silvester, G. M. R.  
 OWLPEN, Mar. 1677-1895, W. P. W. Phillimore and Rev.  
 W. B. Benison, G. M. R.  
 PEBWORTH, Mar. 1595-1700, Rev. T. P. Wadley,  
 G. N. & Q.  
 QUEDGELY, Mar. 1559-1836, Rev. E. L. Bryan and Rev.  
 W. Symonds, G. M. R.  
 RENDCOMBE, Mar. 1566-1812, Rev. G. E. A. Kempson,  
 G. M. R.  
 SLIMBRIDGE, Mar. 1635-1812, Rev. W. Symonds, G. M. R.  
 SWINDON, Mar. 1638-1838, Sidney Madge, F.R.H.S.,  
 G. M. R.  
 WHADDON, Mar. 1674-1711, G. N. & Q.

\* The Glo'ster Marriage Registers are being printed in Glo'ster Notes and Queries,  
 and will be issued in volumes, the first of which is now complete. See Preface.

- HANTS.** ASHE, Rev. J. Thoyts, Par. Hist. of Ashe,  
Clowes & Sons 1888
- HERTS.** CHIPPING BARNET, Bishops' Transcripts for sundry years,  
missing from Par. Reg., 1569-1682, Wm. Brigg,  
B.A., Herts. Genealogist, vol. ii.  
NORTHAW, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1564-1748, Herts.  
Geneal., vols. i. and ii.  
ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, 1558-1689, Wm. Brigg, B.A., Herts.  
Geneal. Supplement.  
ST. ALBAN'S, St. Michael's in, Bps. Trans., sundry years  
1572-1630, Herts. Geneal., vol. i.  
ST. ALBAN'S, St. Stephen's in, Bps. Trans., sundry years,  
1561-1600, Herts. Geneal., vol. i.  
WIGGINTON, Bps. Trans., sundry years, 1609-1670, Herts.  
Geneal., vol. ii.
- LINCOLNS.** KINGERBY, 1562-1760 (in progress in Northern Genea-  
logist), Bishop's Transcript.
- MIDDLESEX.** CHISWICK, Mar. 1678-1800 (in "Chiswick"), W. P. W.  
Phillimore.
- NORTHANTS.** CLAY COTON, 1541- (in progress, Northern  
Genealogist).  
MAXEY, 1538-1712, Rev. W. D. Sweeting, M.A.,  
Mis. Gen. et Herald. (See also List 1.)
- NORTHUMBERLAND.** ELSDON, 1672- , Proc. Soc. Antiqu., New-  
castle-on-Tyne (in progress).  
WARKWORTH, Bap. and Mar. 1688, Bur. 1674, J. C.  
Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Antiqu., Newcastle-on-Tyne (in  
progress).
- NOTTS.** NEWARK, Mar. 1650-1662, Northern Genealogist.  
OLLERTON, 1592-1812, G. W. Marshall, LL.D., The  
Genealogist.  
WELLOW, 1703-1812, G. W. Marshall, LL.D., The  
Genealogist.
- SOMERSET.** STREET, 1599- (in progress in The Genealogist).
- SUFFOLK.** FRESTON, 1538-1894, Rev. C. R. Durrant, "Life in a  
Suffolk village," 1887-91.
- WARWICKS.** SOUTHAM, 1539-Bap. 1633, Mar. 1657, Bur. 1647,  
W. Gardner, Hist. Notices of Southam 1895, 4to
- WORCESTERS.** INKBERROW, 1675-1778, Rev. T. N. Leeke, Par. Mag.  
NORTHFIELD, 1569-1576, W. F. Carter, Par. Mag.  
ROUS LENCH, 1538- , Rev. Dr. Chafy Chafy, Par. Mag.
- YORKS.** LEEDS, St. Peter's, 1572-1612, Rev. E. Cookson, Thoresby  
Society.  
STARTFORTH, 1661-1691 (in progress in Northern  
Genealogist).  
WHITKIRK, 1603-1700, J. W. Morkill, M.A., Records  
of Whitkirk Leeds, 1892

### No. 3.—List of MS. Transcripts.

Those marked "Par." are in the custody of the Clergy for Parish use.

- BEDFORDS.** BIGGLESWADE, 1562-1598, John Powell.
- BERKS.** BISHAM, 1560-1845, Edgar Powell.  
 DIDCOT, Bap. 1562-1678, Mar. 1571-1674, Bur. 1568-1681, G. Tudor Sherwood.  
 UPTON-NEAR-BLEWBURY, &c., 1588-1741, J. F. Fry.
- CAMBRIDGES.** BABRAHAM, 1561- , Rev. T. D. Gray (in progress).  
 CAMBRIDGE, All Saints', 1538-1702, C. L. Acland (in progress).
- CHESHIRE.** BARROW-BY-TARVIN, Bap. 1572-1623, Mar. 1590-1619, Bur. 1572-1622, mixed 1629-1679, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.  
 CHESTER CATHEDRAL, 1687-1871, T. Hughes, F.S.A.  
 CHESTER, St. John's, Bap. and Mar. 1599-1626, Bur. 1661-1723, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.  
 „ St. Oswald's, 1580-1650, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.  
 „ St. Peter's, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.  
 NORTHEENDEN, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.  
 OVERCHURCH, i.e., UPTON, 1660-1812, W. F. Irvine.  
 SWETTENHAM, 1570-1820, Cyril Lockett.  
 WARBURTON, 1611-1752, Rev. G. Egerton-Warburton, M.A.
- CUMBERLAND.** BRAMPTON, 1663-1702, Rev. H. Whitehead.  
 NEWTON REIGNY, 1571-1812, Rev. H. Whitehead.  
 PENRITH, 1602-1812, Geo. Watson.
- DENBIGHS.** GRESFORD, T. Cann Hughes, M.A.
- DERBYS.** REPTON, 1580-1670, Rev. F. C. Hipkins.  
 SOMERSHALL-HERBERT, 1537-1812, Rev. H. C. Fitzherbert (Indexed, &c.).  
 STAVELEY, Bap. 1558-1665, Mar. 1587-1666, Bur. 1538-1693, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
- DEVON.** \*ALWINGTON, Mar., Bap. and Bur. 1550-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 ANSTEY, EAST, Mar. 1674, Bap. and Bur. 1596-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 „ WEST, 1653-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

\* Transcripts of those Parishes thus marked were entered in the first Report as among the Chester MSS. These were copied from the Transcripts here entered.

- DEVON.      ATHERINGTON, Mar. 1548, Bap. 1538, Bur. 1570-1812,  
                   Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 (continued) BERRY NARBOR, Bap. 1550, Mar. and Bur. 1540-1812,  
                   Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   BIDEFORD, 1561-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 \*BRADFORD, Mar. 1558-1754, Bap. 1558 and Bur.  
                   1559-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   BRAWNTON, 1538-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   CHITTLEHAMPTON, a fragment, Mar. and Bur. 1576-78,  
                   Bap. 1575-79, Mar., Bap. Bur. 1637-1812, Rev. J.  
                   Ingle Dredge.  
                   CLYST ST. GEORGE, 1567-1748, Rev. J. L. Gibbs.  
                   DOLTON, Mar. 1610, Bap. and Bur. 1608-1812, Rev. J.  
                   Ingle Dredge.  
                   FREMINGTON, Mar. 1602-1837, Bap. and Bur. 1602-  
                   1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 \*HARTLAND, 1558-Mar. 1837, Bap. 1812, Bur. 1866,  
                   Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   HEANTON PUNCHARDON, Mar. 1559, Bap. 1656, Bur.  
                   1559-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   HIGH BICKINGTON, Mar. 1754-1837, Bap. and Bur.  
                   1707-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 \*HOLLACOMBE, 1638-1739, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   HUISH, Mar. 1600-1789, Bap. and Bur. 1595-1812, Rev.  
                   J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   HUNTSHAW, Mar. 1755, Bap. and Bur. 1746-1812, Rev.  
                   J. Ingle Dredge.  
 \*LITTLEHAM (BIDEFORD), 1538-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   LITTLE TORRINGTON, 1672-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   MARWOOD, 1602-Mar. 1812, Bap. 1784, Bur. 1800, Rev.  
                   J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   MEETH, Mar. 1656, Bap. and Bur. 1653-1812, Rev. J.  
                   Ingle Dredge.  
                   MERTON, Mar. 1688, Bap. and Bur. 1687-1812, Rev. J.  
                   Ingle Dredge.  
 \*NEWTON ST. PETROCK, Mar. and Bap. 157    Bur. 1723-  
                   1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 \*PARKHAM, 1537-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   PLYMTREE, 1538-1800, Mrs. J. Rose Troup.  
                   PULFORD, WEST, Mar. 1670-Bap. and Bur. 1668-1812,  
                   Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   ROBOROUGH, 1549-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   ROCKBEARE, 1645-Bap. and Bur. 1676, Mar. 1672, Mrs.  
                   J. Rose Troup.  
                   ROSEASH, 1591-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   ST. GILES-IN-THE-WOOD, Mar. and Bap. 1555-1743, Bur.  
                   1556-1746, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 \*SHEBBEAR, 1576-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
                   STOKE RIVERS, 1553-Bap. and Mar. 1744, Bur. 1707,  
                   Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

- DEVON. WEAR GIFFORD, 1583-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 (continued) WEST DOWN, -1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 WESTLEIGH, Mar. 1561-1757, Bap. 1560-1776, Bur.  
 1559-1776, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 WINKLEIGH, Mar. 1569-1791, Bap. 1585, Bur. 1569-1812,  
 Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 WOOLFARDISWORTHY, 1723-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.  
 YARNSCOMBE, 1653-1812, Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.
- DORSET. CHIDEOCK, 1654-1812, Rev. C. V. Goddard.  
 LYDLINCH, 1559-1812, Rev. C. H. Mayo.  
 STURMINSTER MARSHALL, 1562-1694, Rev. J. Cross.  
 TARRANT HINTON, 1545-1812, Rev. A. S. Newman.  
 THORNFORD, 1677-1812, E. A. Fry.  
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 form, Rev. R. G. Bartlett.
- DURHAM. DENTON, 1714-1812 (*continuation*), Rev. J. Edleston.  
 DIMSDALE, Bap. 1556-1806, Mar. 1564-1754, Bur. 1562-  
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 Robt. Blair, F.S.A.  
 WHITBURN, Mar. 1579- , Robt. Blair, F.S.A. (in  
 progress).  
 WILTON, Bap. 1571- , Robt. Blair, F.S.A. (in progress).  
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 CHELMSFORD, 1538-1812, R. H. Browne.  
 CHIGNALL, S. James', 1724-1812 (earlier lost), Rev. O. W.  
 Tancock.  
 CHIGWELL, 1653-1812, R. H. Browne.  
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 A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.  
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 LEIGHS, GREAT, 1556-1812, The Rector.  
 „ LITTLE, 1679-1812, Rev. O. W. Tancock.  
 MALDON, All Saints', 1558-1812, R. H. Browne, Plume  
 Library, Maldon.  
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STONEHOUSE, Mar. 1558-1812, R. Denison Jones, for  
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SWINDON, Bap. 1606—Mar. 1638-1838, Bur. 1638-1700,  
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Harvey Bloom.

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HURSTBOURNE TARRANT, Mar. 1546-1754, W. P. W.  
Phillimore, for H. M. R.

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buck, for H. M. R.

LINKENHOLT, Mar. 1585-1738, W. P. W. Phillimore, for  
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THORNBURY, 1538-1735, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.

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A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

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HERTINGFORDBURY, 1679-1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

PELHAM BRENT, 1539-1773, Par.

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 WINGHAM, Bap. 1568—Bur. 1569-1778, Mar. 1569-1770, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
- LANCS.** BURNLEY, 1562-1722, W. Ecroyd.  
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 SCRIVELSBY, 1565-1812, Rev. Canon Lodge, Par.
- LONDON.** BERMONDSEY, St. Mary Magdalen, 1609-1643, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.  
 HOLY TRINITY, Minorities, Bap. 1563-1813, Mar. 1579-1664, Bur. 1566-1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.
- MIDDLESEX.** WILLESDEN, 1568-1865, Fred. A. Wood (Indexed).
- NORFOLK.** BAWSEY, 1537-1773, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.  
 BLO' NORTON, 1562—Bap. 1713, Mar. 1712, Bur. 1714, Rev. Aug. G. Legge, Par.  
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- NORTHANTS.** ALDWINKLE, All Saints', 1653-1726, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.  
 ALDWINKLE, St. Peter's, Bap. 1563-1689 and 1701-1711, Mar. 1654-1711, Bur. 1653-1679, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.  
 LILFORD, Bap. 1559-1779, Mar. 1564-1770, Bur. 1568-1778, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.  
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 FLAWBOROUGH, Mar. 1681-1812, W. P. W. Phillimore, for Notts. Mar. Reg.  
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- SHROPSHIRE. ALVELEY, 1561-1721, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.  
BATTLEFIELD, 1662-1812, Shrewsbury Free Library.  
CLEOBURY MORTIMER, 1574-1847, Mrs. Baldwyn Childe.  
HANWOOD, 1559-1763, Shrewsbury Free Library  
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KINLET, 1657-Bap. 1868, Mar. 1841, Bur. 1860, Mrs.  
Baldwyn Childe.  
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- SOMERSET. BATH, Abbey Church, 1569-Bap. and Mar. 1754, Bur.  
1800, Harl. Soc.  
CHRISTOW, 1553-1812, E. F. Wade.  
COMPTON BISHOP, 1641-1807, E. F. Wade.  
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GOATHURST, St. David Kemeys Tynte.  
ST. MICHAEL CHURCH, 1697-1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett.  
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(Indexed).  
COMBS, Bap. 1558-Mar. 1568, Bur. 1569-1732, A. S.  
Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.  
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1745-1777, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.  
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IPSWICH, St. Clement's, Bap. and Bur. 1563-1666, Mar.  
1564-1666, Rev. E. Cookson.  
" St. Lawrence, 1539-Bap. 1812, Mar. 1754,  
Bur. 1811, Rev. E. Cookson.  
" St. Mary-atte-Key, 1559- , Rev. E. Cook-  
son, and Par. (Indexed).  
" St. Mary Elms, Bap. and Bur. 1557-1812, Mar.  
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- SUFFOLK.** IPSWICH, St. Matthew's, 1559—Bap. 1695, Mar. 1702, Bur. 1701, Rev. E. Cookson (Indexed). Index with parish.  
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 „ St. Peter's, Bap. 1657—1790, Mar. 1662—1786, Bur. 1658—1789 (older books lost), Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., Par. (Indexed).  
 „ St. Stephen's, Bap. 1585—1690, Mar. 1586—1678, Bur. 1586—1679, Rev. E. Cookson, M.A., Par. (Indexed).  
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 WOOLPIT, 1558—1895, P. H. Page.
- SURREY.** BATTERSEA, St. Mary's, 1559—1700.  
 CRANLEIGH, 1566—1790, W. Welch.  
 HASLEMERE, Bap. 1594—Mar. and Bur. 1573—1812, J. W. Penfold.  
 WEYBRIDGE, 1625—Bap. 1797, Mar. 1812, Bur. 1820 (names only from 1797), Miss E. Lloyd.  
 WOODMANSTERNE, 1568—1710 (to 1750 in progress), F. H. Lambert, F.S.A.
- SUSSEX.** GRINSTEAD, EAST, 1558—1760, R. Payne Crawford.  
 LAVANT, EAST, 1653—Bap. and Bur. 1810, Mar. 1753, W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.  
 „ MID., 1567—1748, W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.  
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SOUTHAM, Bap. 1633-Mar. 1657, Bur. 1647-1812, W.  
Gardner. (See also List 2.)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 1553-1723, R. Savage.

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WHITCHURCH, 1561-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

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WILTS. AMESBURY, Rev. C. Ruddle.

BAVERSTOCKE, Bap. 1557-Mar. and Bur. 1561-1715,  
Chas. Penruddocke.

CHITTERNE, All Saints', Bishops' Transcripts to 1672 by  
Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Par. (originals lost).

COMPTON CHAMBERLAYNE, 1747-1812, Chas. Penruddocke.

DINTON, 1558-1812, Chas. Penruddocke.

GREAT BEDWYN, Bap. 1553-Mar. 1539, Bur. 1538-  
1717, Rev. J. Ward, Par.

MADDINGTON, 1611-1812, Canon Bennett and Rev. G.  
Bartlett, Par.

MILSTON - CUM - BRIGMERSTON, 1540-1700, Rev. R. G.  
Bartlett, Index copy and Par.

ORCHETON ST. MARY, Bishops' Transcripts to 1700, Rev.  
R. G. Bartlett (original registers lost).

PRESHUTE, 1607-1707, E. Ll. Gwillim.

ROLLESTONE, 1652-1812, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index copy.

SHREWTON, 1548-1812, Canon Bennett.

„ 1548-1700, Rev. R. G. Bartlett, Index form,  
Par.

WORCESTERS. ALDERMINSTER, 1628-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

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CLENT, 1562-1812, J. Amphlett (wrongly inserted in first  
Report under Staffordshire).

EYESHAM, All Saints', Bap. and Mar. 1539-1784, Bur.  
1538-1546 (in progress), Rev. J. Harvey  
Bloom.

„ St. Laurence, Bur. 1556 (in progress), Rev.  
J. Harvey Bloom.

HARTLEBURY, 1540-1579, Rev. R. A. Wilson (*to be  
continued*).

HONEYBOURNE, 1673-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

KYRE WYARD, 1694-1812, Mrs. Baldwin Childe.

WORCESTERS LITTLE CUMBERTON, Mar. 1510-1627, Rev. J. Harvey  
(continued) Bloom.

LITTLETON, NORTH and MIDDLE, 1661-1787, Rev. J.  
Harvey Bloom.

„ SOUTH, 1537-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

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SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, 1572-1812, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS, 1538—Bap. and Bur. 1733, Mar.  
1754, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom

TREDINGTON, Mar. 1560-1615, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom  
(in progress).

WORCESTER, St. Helen's, 1538-1812, Rev. J. Bowstead  
Wilson, F.S.A.

„ St. John-in-Bedwardine, Mrs. W. R. Carr.

# YORKS.

ALMONDBURY, 1557-1652, R. C. Oldfield.

BRADFELD, 1559-1670, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

BURGHWALLIS, 1596-1693 (with gaps), A. S. Scott-Gatty,  
F.S.A.

GANTON, Bap. 1556—Bur. 1552-1794, Mar. 1653-1737,  
A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

HARTHILL, 1586-1697, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

HATFIELD, Bap. 1566—Bur. 1565-1679, Mar. 1566-  
1681, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

HEMSWORTH, 1553-1688, Rev. J. Harvey Bloom.

HOOTON ROBERTS, Bap. and Mar. 1702-1803, Bur. 1703-  
1813, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

HOVINGHAM, 1642-1742, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

KIRK ELLA, 1588-1812, A. B. Wilson Barkworth.

LINTON-IN-CRAVEN, 1562-1896, Rev. F. A. C. Share, M.A.,  
Par.

OLD MALTON, Bap. and Mar. 1606—Bur. 1609-1765,  
A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

SADDLEWORTH, St. Chad's, 1571-1800, John Radcliffe.  
(From 1613-1751 are printed.)

SLINGSBY, 1687-1737, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

TANKERSLEY, Bap. 1593-1742, Mar. 1599-1754, Bur.  
1598-1755, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

THORNE, 1565-1698, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

WHITKIRK, 1603-1700, J. W. Morkill, M.A., Par. (See  
also List 2.)

WINTRINGHAM, 1558-1700, A. S. Scott-Gatty, F.S.A.

## No. 4.—Registers of Other Churches.

### Printed Registers.

- LONDON. FRENCH CHURCH, Threadneedle Street, 1600-1639,  
Huguenot Soc. Lymington, 1896, 4to
- WESTMORELAND. RAVENSTONEDALE, Presbyterian, 1775-1809,  
Congregational, 1811-1837,  
Soc. of Friends, 1655-1834,  
Rev. R. W. Metcalf 1894, fol.

### MS. Transcript.

- KENT. ROCHESTER, (Presbyterian) 1706-1806 (some entries  
from 1700), Humphrey Wood, F.S.A. (original  
deposited with Registrar-General).

## No. 5.—Sundry Records (printed).

- CAMBRIDGE. ELY, Mar. Licences, allegations for, 1582-1591,  
A. Gibbons, F.S.A.
- HANTS. Mar. Licences by Bp. of Winchester, allegations for,  
W. T. C. Moens, F.S.A. Harl. Soc., vols. xxxv. and  
xxxvi.
- HERTS. HUNTINGDON Archdeaconry, Mar. Licences, Abstracts,  
W. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist.  
St. ALBAN'S Archdeaconry, Mar. Licences, Abstracts,  
W. Brigg, B.A., Herts. Genealogist.
- KENT. CANTERBURY, Mar. Licences, 1568-1618 (First Series),  
J. M. Cowper. 1892 pr.  
" Mar. Licences, 1619-1660 (Second Series),  
J. M. Cowper.  
" Mar. Licences, Vicar-Gen. of Archbp., 1660-  
1679. Extracts by Col. Chester. Harl.  
Soc., vol. xxiii. and complement to do.,  
vols. xxxiii. and xxxiv.  
" Mar. Licences, Vicar-Gen., &c., 1679-1687  
and 1687-1694, Harl. Soc., vols. xxx. and  
xxxi.  
" Mar. Licences, Faculty Office of Archbp.,  
1543-1869, Harl. Soc., vol. xxiv.
- LINCOLNS. LINCOLN, Mar. Licences, allegations for, 1569-1670,  
A. Gibbons, F.S.A. (in progress).

- LONDON. LONDON, Mar. Licences, 1520-1610 and 1611-1828, Harl. Soc., vols. xxv. and xxvi.  
 WESTMINSTER, Mar. Licences by Dean and Chapter, 1558-1699, Col. Chester, Harl. Soc., vol. xxiii.
- YORKS. YORK, Mar. Licences by Dean and Chapter, A. Gibbons, F.S.A. (in progress).

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SOMERSET. COMMONWEALTH Mar., 1653-1656, Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries II. 73, 104.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. Index to Mar., 1731-1868, H. Farrar, Swan Sonnenschein (in press). dmy. 8vo

## NOTES ON WILTSHIRE MATTERS.

The Editor will be glad to receive, for insertion in the Magazine, any short Notes on Antiquarian, Genealogical, or Historical matters connected with the County, as well as on any interesting points of Wiltshire Natural History or Geology.

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### QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

#### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The REV. E. H. GODDARD would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

#### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archæological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

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### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at BRADFORD-ON-AVON, *July 27th—29th*.

- July 27th.—General Meeting of the Society. Parish Church; Saxon Church; Barton Barn; The Hall (Kingston House).  
July 28th.—Excursion to Westwood Manor and Church; Farleigh Hungerford Castle, &c.; Hinton Charterhouse; and Norton St. Philip.  
July 29th.—Broughton Gifford Church; Monkton House; Beanacre; Melksham Church; Keevil Church, Manor, and Old Timber Mansion; Seend Church; Steeple Ashton Church.

\*.\* For particulars apply to REV. W. N. C. WHEELER, Bradford-on-Avon.

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## *Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.*

Will any Member give any of them ?

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| <p>Political Letters and Speeches of Lord Pembroke.</p> <p>Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.</p> <p>    Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.</p> <p>Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.</p> <p>Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.</p> <p>Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith, M.F.H., 1867.</p> <p>Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report. 1881.</p> <p>Lord Clarendon. History of the Rebellion, Reign of Charles II., Clarendon Gallery Characters, Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &amp;c.</p> <p>Broad Chalke Registers. Moore, 1881.</p> <p>Akerman's Archaeological Index.</p> <p>Hobbes (T). Leviathan. Old Edition.</p> <p>Oliver (Dr. G). Collections illustrating a History of Catholic Religion in Cornwall, Wilts, &amp;c.</p> <p>Bishop Burnet. History of the Reformation.</p> <p>Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.</p> <p>Price. Series of Observations on the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.</p> <p>Addison (Joseph). Works.</p> <p>Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.</p> <p>Gillman's Devises Register. 1859-69.</p> <p>R. Jefferies. Any of his Works.</p> | <p>Beasant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.</p> <p>Morris' Marston and Stanton.</p> <p>Moore. Poetical Works. Memoirs.</p> <p>Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.</p> <p>Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.</p> <p>Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.</p> <p>Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.</p> <p>Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.</p> <p>Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.</p> <p>Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.</p> <p>Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.</p> <p>Collison's Beauties of British Antiquity.</p> <p>Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Mac-knight.</p> <p>Guest's Origines Celticae.</p> <p>Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.</p> <p>History of the 1st Battalion Wilts Volunteers. 1861-1885. By Major R. D. Gibney. 1888.</p> <p>Morrison. Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.</p> <p>Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.</p> <p>William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.</p> <p>Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.</p> |
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N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, will also be acceptable.

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## A G E N T S

FOR THE SALE OF THE

# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

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DECEMBER, 1897.

VOL. XXIX.

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MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

OF THE

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A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, MR. DAVID OWEN, 31, Long Street, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of *Magazines* should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

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# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological and Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

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No. LXXXVIII.      DECEMBER, 1897.      Vol. XXIX.

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#### DEVIZES:—

C. H. WOODWARD (*late HURRY & PEARSON*), 4, ST. JOHN STREET.



THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

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DECEMBER, 1897.

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Report of the Wiltshire Archaeological and  
Natural History Society  
For the Year July, 1896—July, 1897.

[*Read at the General Meeting at Bradford-on-Avon, July 27th, 1897.*]

“**T**HE Committee has to report the following changes in the list of Members during the year which has elapsed since the last Annual Meeting:—

“1. The Society has lost sixteen annual Members and three exchange Members by resignation, one life, and thirteen annual Members by death. Twenty-four new Members have joined us, viz., one life, twenty-two annual, and one exchange. This leaves us at the 30th June last with twenty-one life Members, three hundred and thirty-three annual Members, and nineteen exchange Members—a total of three hundred and seventy-three, a decrease from the numbers last year.

“2. Amongst those whose loss by death we have had to deplore are:—Mr. T. B. Anstie, an original Member of the Society, and of the Committee; the Marquess of Bath, a distinguished Member of many years' standing, who more than once welcomed the Society to Longleat; the Rev. G. E. Cleather, also an original Member, and the donor of some cases of birds, alluded to below; the Rev. Tupper Carey, who frequently joined our annual gatherings; and Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, Bart.

“3. The accounts for the year 1896 will be printed with the next number of the *Magazine*, after they have been audited. They show an increase in the amount received from subscriptions during the year, and in entrance and contributions to the Museum; a decrease in the amounts paid for printing and stationery, for the printing of the *Magazines*, for additions to the contents of the Museum, and for miscellaneous charges; and an increase of a few pounds in the funds of the Society.

“4. The additions to the Library and Museum have again been considerable. They are described in the *Magazine* with the donors' names. Within the past few days Mr. Grant Meek has presented to the Society the Ernle Warriner collection of British birds which was deposited in the Museum some years ago, and a good copy, in two volumes, of Bewick's Birds. With the two cases of birds recently presented by Mr. Cleather, the Ernle Warriner collection is now complete.

“5. Numbers 86 and 87 of the *Magazine* have been issued since the last Meeting. Also the Catalogue of the Stourhead Collection, and Appendix II. of the Library Catalogue. Information as to all publications of the Society is always given on the cover of the *Magazine*, which is made use of for various notices connected with the Society. It is hoped that the list of “Wiltshire Books wanted” does not escape the attention of readers.

“6. The Society is entitled to appoint a trustee of the Wootton Bassett Town Trust. The Committee suggests the re-election of Mr. N. Story Maskelyne, Vice-President. Mr. Kinneir resigns the post of Local Secretary for the Swindon Division, and by the death of Mr. Shopland the Purton District is deprived of its Local Secretary. The Committee recommends the appointment of Mr. A. D. Passmore, of Swindon, as Local Secretary for Swindon. It recommends the appointment of the Rev. Cecil V. Goddard, of Shrewton, as Local Secretary for Shrewton and Salisbury Plain. It also recommends the appointment of Mr. Toone, of the Capital and Counties Bank, Devizes, as Hon. Auditor in place of Mr. Wilshin, resigned.

“7. The appointment of at least one vigilant Local Secretary

in the Stonehenge district seems very desirable. The railway line proposed to be constructed by the Great Western Company from Pewsey to Salisbury will pass very near to many of the barrows, earthworks, and more important relics, of which solitude and remoteness from any lines of communication have for centuries past been the best protectors. In the near future, with a station close by Stonehenge, and forty thousand acres or more of land about to be acquired for military manœuvres, solitude and remoteness are at an end, and "'Arry at Stonehenge," as depicted by *Punch* (in August, 1886), is only too likely to become a very melancholy reality, even before our next meeting. The matter has attracted the attention of some of the leading journals, but no suggestion that can be made will prevent the realisation of the materialistic schemes alluded to. Education and improved tastes must be relied upon for the due preservation of the relics of Salisbury Plain, so valuable and so full of interest to archæologists.

"The cutting and levelling in connection with no less than four new short lines of railway in the county at almost one time ought to give the geologist many opportunities for further research.

"The Rev. E. H. Goddard attended the Congress of Archæological Societies at Burlington House in July, 1896, as the representative of the Society.

"The excavation of a disused Roman well by Mr. B. H. Cunington and Mr. J. W. Brooke, near Silbury Hill, has recently been recorded in the *Magazine*. The various relics found are described in the article, and they have been placed in the Museum.

"The Committee hopes that the Local Secretaries and all Members of the Society will do all in their power to keep up the numbers and maintain the reputation of the Society which for upwards of forty years has done much to throw light upon the antiquities of our county."



## Notes on the History of Mere.

By T. H. BAKER.

**T**HE following collection of items relating to Mere, though far from being a history of the place, may yet—being here gathered together—assist some future historian in writing a more detailed account of noteworthy occurrences and persons connected with the parish.

There is but little of original matter in this paper. It is simply a collection of details extracted from parish books, documents, and other available sources. It is moreover by no means exhaustive, for space will not permit the mention of many minor occurrences, which, although of interest to the local topographer, are not of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the general public. The writer has, therefore, endeavoured to record such matters as he considers most worthy of being handed down to posterity. Those conversant with Wiltshire lore will find that many extracts have been made from Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*, but a connected history of any place must necessarily contain much matter that has been transcribed from one author by another; he trusts, therefore, that with all its defects the following feeble attempt to save from oblivion many almost forgotten events will be looked upon as an endeavour to fill a gap in local history; a course which, had our ancestors adopted it, we should not now be so much at a loss to account for facts which have only come down to us by tradition and which many receive with suspicion.

The parish of Mere<sup>1</sup> is situated in the extreme south-west corner

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<sup>1</sup> The parish of Mere must be understood to include the tithing of Zeals, which has now been formed into a separate parish for both ecclesiastical and civil purposes. It was severed for the latter by an order of the County Council in 1896, and it was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1846, when a new Church was built and endowed, the patronage being in the Vicar of Mere. It has received an additional endowment since.

of the county of Wilts, bordering on Somerset and Dorset, whence possibly it takes its name—*mere* signifying a boundary. A stone in the middle of a millpond attached to Bourton Foundry marks the junction of the three counties.

It is bounded on the west by Penselwood, in Somerset, and Stourton, in Wilts; on the north by Stourton and Kilmington; on the east by Maiden Bradley, Kingston Deverill, West Knoyle, East Knoyle, and Sedghill, in Wilts; and on the south by Motcombe, Gillingham, and Bourton, in Dorset.

#### POPULATION.

The population in 1801 was 2091; in 1811, 2211; in 1821, 2422; in 1831, 2708; in 1841, 3139; in 1861, 2929; in 1871, 3161; in 1881, 2930; and in 1891, 2749.

#### GEOLOGY.

The eastern portion of the parish is on the chalk formation, about two thousand acres being down land from 600ft. to 750ft. above the sea-level. The town, with a considerable quantity of land to the east and north, is on the lower or grey chalk. South of the town the soil is Kimmeridge clay with occasional veins of "white earth."<sup>1</sup> The hamlets of Zeals and Wolverton (now part of Zeals) are chiefly sand land. The Market Place is 344ft. above sea-level.

#### MILLS.

At the foot of the chalk hills are numerous springs, which unite near the town and are of sufficient volume to drive a moderate-sized mill for grinding corn night and day without intermission; and further down the stream are two more mills in the parish, formerly used for the same purpose but latterly giving motive power to two factories, one for manufacturing flax, the other for spinning silk, though both these industries are now dormant. Fifty years ago

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<sup>1</sup> "White earth" is a chalky loam with an admixture of flint, apparently denuded from the hills at a remote period. It was formerly generally used for floors of cottages, etc.; the Church was floored with it.

this was the seat of the flax trade, nearly every house possessing a loom. Another mill, called "Tucking Mill," has recently been destroyed, but it had ceased to be used as such for many years, having been converted into a cottage. It stood at the south-west corner of the sewage farm.

#### THE HUNDRED OF MERE,

as at present constituted, comprises the parishes of Mere (four tithings, viz., The Town, Woodlands, Chadenwyche, and Zeals), Kingston Deverill (a portion of), Maiden Bradley, Stourton, and West Knoyle. It was formerly more extensive. In "Exon Domesday" East Knoyle and Monkton Deverell are included, thus making the complete number of ten tithings, but the two latter parishes have been transferred to other hundreds—the former to Downton, by the Bishop of Winchester, in 1330, the latter to South Damerham. Annexed is the description given in Exon Domesday:

"In the hundred of MERE are 86 hides and a half and 1 virgate. Of these the Barons have in demesne 34 hides and a half and half a virgate. Of them the King has in Knoyle 17 hides and a half in demesne. The Abbot of Glastonbury 5 hides. The Abbess of Wilton 4 hides and 1 virgate. Walter Gifard 4 hides. Gilbert Mamnot 3 hides and a half and half a virgate. Godric the huntsman one virgate. And for 51 hides are paid to the King 15 pounds and 6 shillings. But of this money there were not paid 74 shillings from Knoyle Regis, the land of Earl William, at any of the usual terms, but for it the 4 collectors of the tax retained 12 pence. Saulf however retained the tax of 1 hide and 1 virgate which he holds of Gozelin de Reveire, to wit seven shillings and six pence."

Now, although the hundred has lost two parishes, viz., East Knoyle, 5352 acres, and Monkton Deverill, 1735 acres, the present extent is much greater than that here recorded. If we take a hide as being say 120 acres and a virgate 30 acres, the area would be 10,410 acres, whilst the parishes still forming the hundred have an acreage of nearly 19,000, after deducting a certain portion of Kingston Deverill (undefined, but still considered to be in the hundred of Amesbury). The present hundred consists of:—Mere, 7313 acres; West Knoyle, 1906; Kingston Deverill (the whole parish), 2651; Maiden Bradley, 4550; and Stourton, 3386; total,

19,806 acres. Therefore a considerable area of down land, wastes, and woods could not have been included, and, as we shall see hereafter in mentioning the account given in the "Exchequer Domesday," only a very small portion of the parish of Mere is included in that return.

#### BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

That a considerable population inhabited this district in remote ages is evident from the numerous works of British origin still existing. The Pen Pits extended far into the parish of Mere till within the memory of man, and for whatever purpose they were excavated their antiquity is undoubted. The downs still retain traces of ancient cultivation; banks, ditches, covered ways, and barrows abound, in addition to the camp on Whitesheet Hill, locally called "Old Castles," which is partly within this parish and partly in Stourton. Sir R. C. Hoare has minutely described most of these works in "*Ancient Wiltshire*," and he also is of opinion that the old trackway over the downs from Chadenwyche Hill to Long Lane—now almost disused, but till within the last few years the high road from Sarum to the West of England—is of British origin. A gold British coin of the type Fig. 6, Pl. I., in "*The Coins of the Ancient Britons*," by John Evans, F.S.A., was found about thirty years ago at Brewham Forest, near Stourton Tower, and came into the possession of the late Mrs. Mathews, of Mere.

#### ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Although no indications of a Roman settlement have been discovered in the parish, yet the number of coins found testify to the occupation of the district in that period. In 1856 an urn was dug up by men engaged in draining a piece of land immediately adjoining the town for the purpose of forming a new cemetery. It contained about two hundred and seventy denarii, ranging from A.D. 65 to A.D. 166 (see *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvii., 177). Most of the coins found in this locality are of the Constantine age, and a large percentage are of Carausius.

## SAXON REMAINS.

Of Saxon remains there are none, if we except a portion of the east wall of the tower of the Parish Church, which was discovered in 1895 hidden behind the plaster, and described by Mr. Ponting in his paper on Mere Church, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxix., 22.

## DOMESDAY BOOK.

The earliest authentic details of the parish are to be found in Domesday Book, and it is remarkable that in the case of so large a parish as Mere such a scanty report is given, unless we assume that it was in consequence of its being a royal manor, which manors, we are told, "never paid geld, neither were assessed in hides." In the Exchequer Domesday there are three entries under the heading of Mere, and these represent very small occupations, so the probability is that the remainder of the manor was in demesne. There are two entries relating to Seles, and one to Chedelwich.

"Godric the huntsman holds 1 virgate of land which pays geld in MERA. The land is a half carucate. He has there 1 coscet and a half acre of meadow. It is worth 5 shillings."

"Uluric holds MERA. Allic held it in the time of King Edward and it paid geld for 1 virgate and a half of land. The land is a half carucate which is there with 4 bordars and half an acre of meadow and 1 acre of pasture. It is worth 7 shillings and sixpence."

"Ulnod holds 1 hide in MERE and it paid geld for so much in the time of King Edward. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 6 cottars and 4 acres of meadow and 1 acre of pasture. It is worth 20 shillings."

So that probably these three holdings, about 200 acres, contained at that time all the assessable land in the parish, excluding Zeals and Chadenwyche, the remainder being in the hands of the King.

## THE MANOR.

The manor has from time immemorial been attached to the crown, and although there are some documents relating to the Church of Mere of an earlier date in the muniment room of Salisbury Cathedral, which will be noticed hereafter, the earliest mention of the manor I have seen is in Kennet's *Parochial Antiquities* :—

"Anno 1245. Richard Earl of Cornwall sent one thousand pounds by the knights hospitalers, for the relief and assistance of travellers and pilgrims to the Holy Land; and at Christmas entertained at Wallingford the King (Henry III.), the Queen, and nobility. And April 22nd, the same year, the King granted to him the manor of Meere with all appurtenances, that he may there found a religious house of what order he pleased."

This was eight years before permission was granted to the same earl to build the castle, but there is no existing evidence as to what religious house he built. Sir R. C. Hoare mentions the site of the monastery of Sealys Aylesbury, and as this was within the ancient parish of Mere, and was part of the possessions of the Earl of Cornwall, it may have been there, but there is no tradition as to its situation.

In 1253 permission was granted to Richard Earl of Cornwall to build a castle on a hill situated in his manor of Mere, and afterwards to fortify it; a grant of materials for this work was made from the forest of Blackmore. Also allowing him to hold it during his own life and entailing it upon his heirs male by Sanchia, his wife, but in failure of such issue the castle was to devolve again to the crown. His eldest son, Edmund, succeeded him in the earldom of Cornwall. He died without issue and this lordship reverted to the crown and was granted by Edward I. as dower to his second wife, Margaret of France. Edward II. bestowed the Earldom of Cornwall on his favourite, Piers Gaveston, who was beheaded in 1312; the manor of Mere was then seized by the King and remained in his hands till 1332, when Edward III. created his brother, John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and granted to him the manor of Mere with all the other possessions of the Earldom of Cornwall. He died in 1337; his property reverted to the crown; the Earldom of Cornwall was created a Duchy, and it was granted to Edward, Prince of Wales, eldest son of Edward III. From this period the manor of Mere with all its appurtenances descended with, and as part and parcel of, the Duchy of Cornwall..

#### THE CASTLE.

As we have shown before, this was built about 1253, and must have been a grand and conspicuous object. It consisted of six

towers, which were covered with lead, a hall, an outer and an inner gate, a deep well, a chapel, with a priest who was paid 50s. a year to say mass for the soul of the Earl's mother, Sanchia Berenger. Its officers were a constable, a warder for day, and a watchman for night. In the reign of Edward I. the Abbot of Secone, in Scotland, was imprisoned here. He was conducted as a rebel and traitor by the Sheriff of Wilts from Winchester, and delivered over to be kept in chains by Richard de Chiselden, Seneschal of Mere.

Edward Plantagenet, who was Earl of Cornwall, 1296, lived at Berkhamstead, Herts, he married Margaret, the heiress of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, from whom he was separated, and she was decreed to lead an unmarried life. She probably lived here, as one of the towers was called the "Countess's Tower." Other towers were called the Northern and Eastern. The castle does not appear to have been very substantially built, as in 1300 there is an entry in the Rolls of the Duchy of Cornwall, given by Sir R. C. Hoare, *Modern Wilts*, Hund. of Mere:—

"The Wages of Master William le Maras, plaisterer, making this year the wall of the Castle on the North side of the Great Eastern Tower, fallen to the ground, with 2 new buttresses joined to the said wall, and in making an arch beyond the inner gate, by task work, together with buying and carriage of freestones for all the aforesaid things, 40s. In digging, fetchng and squaring for the same work, 8s. 8d. In collecting in the waters 20 cartloads of moist sand, and in carrying it to the castle, 4s. 2d. In collecting dry sand and mixing it with old mortar from the said wall which had fallen, 16d. In making and burning 40 quarters of lime for the same work, together with the carriage of bavins 13s. In boards together with nails bought 6d. In alder bought and making hurdles at Clayfot 17d. In the hire of the aforesaid Master William, new building by task work 1 garret in the high North Tower, with free-stone, and in carrying it to the same, and for fetchng and working the stone for the same 25s. 9½d. In the hire of 1 plumber with his man six weeks repairing the lead over 5 of the towers of the Castle, and of the defects there and repairing the sixth tower 30s.; viz. for himself and his man per week, 5s. In 55 lbs. of tin bought to solder with 6s. 10½d.; for each pound 1½d. In sawing boards to place under the lead, with nails bought to fasten the said boards 2s. 8d. In 3lbs. of tallow bought for soldering with 3d. In the hire of 1 carpenter making 2 new joists in the tower of the Countess 12d. In repairing and mending cross-bows and darts for the engines this year 3s. 1d. In hemp for cord, wax, pitch and tallow for the same, 9½d. In the hire of 1 armourer mending and repairing the arms of the castle 3s. 6d. In a white skin bought for the same 4d. In 10 bushels of bran bought for the same 15d. In rubbing and polishing the same by the year 20d. In cutting and carrying stakes into the castle for store, and

in carrying great stones for the engines into the castle this year in autumn 6s. In mending the roof of the hall with 12 coping or ridge stones bought for the same 21*d*. In mending the water bucket this year with seeking the same twice in the well 17*d*. In 1 new iron chain with iron bought for the same to lengthen the cord of the said well 2*s*. In 31lbs of wax bought for the chapel 14*d*. In livery to 1 constable by the year 60*s*. 8*d*. In the salary of the same by the year 13*s*. 4*d*. In livery to 1 warder and 1 watchman by the year £4 11*s*. In salary to the same by the year 13*s*. 4*d*. In livery to 1 chaplain celebrating mass for the soul of Queen Schenchie by the year 50*s*. Sum £19 : 9 : 0½, and the total of all expenses £68 9*s*. 0½*d*."

In the year in which this account was taken some trouble was expected, the barons, headed by Bohun and Bigod, having refused to serve the King in any war beyond sea unless under the command of the King in person; consequently the arms and engines for casting missiles were put in repair. There is no record in existence stating how the castle was destroyed, probably it gradually fell to decay. Aubrey writes that "Mr. Francis Potter, Rector, sayes here was anciently a castle." Aubrey wrote in 1660, so that it must have disappeared long before that time.

Mere seems to have increased in importance about this time, for we find that in 1304-5 Johannes Tony and Henricus de Horsington were returned as Members of Parliament for Mere, but to the writ issued in 1307 no return was made. Whether any writs were subsequently issued is not recorded; it is stated, however, that the town was eventually excused from sending Members to Parliament on the plea of poverty.

Woodlands House and Zeals House have traces of fourteenth century work, and probably the manorial residences (demolished within the memory of the present generation, and of which no drawings or records exist by which to identify their age,) of Mere Park, Chadenwyche, and Burton were of about the same period.

Mere was at this time a great staple for wool.

The manor of Mere at the time we are treating of (the beginning of the fourteenth century and the latter part of the thirteenth) was kept in demesne by the Earl himself, who resided at Berkhamsted, in Herts, to which place a man and horse were sent with a buck from Mere Park. It was obliged to be salted to prevent putrescence during the journey.



Mere Park was used chiefly as a place for the Earl's brood mares, and for turning out his chargers. A.D. 1300 some of the land was let to tenants; as we find 1*s.* 6*d.* charged for land which did belong to Richard of Burton, and also 2*s.* 6*d.* for certain pieces of land granted to William Gomme. A fulling mill was let at 28*s.* 8*d.* per year, and two corn mills at £10 a year; £9 0*s.* 1*d.* was also paid by copyhold tenants of Mere, in lieu of manual laborious services which they were bound to perform for their lord, such as ploughing and digging his land, reaping his corn, and making his hay. Also 7*s.* was paid as the value of one ox, being the heriot of Roger Martin, deceased. The steward renders account of two oxen sold for 17*s.* 4*d.*, and of £4 13*s.* for ninety-three crone wethers sold before shearing, being 1*s.* each; and of £3 14*s.* 3*d.* for eighty-one crone ewes at 11*d.* each; also thirty cocks and ninety-seven hens, at 1*d.* each for the former, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* for the latter. Four weys of cheese were sold for 28*s.* 8*d.*, being 7*s.* a wey for some, but less for one parcel on account of the disease of the pockes which the ewe sheep had, so that part of the cheese was made from ewes' milk. Ten stone of butter were sold at 6*d.* per stone. The herbage sold this year in the meadows called East Mead, West Mead on the Hills, and in Conwich Mead for 26*s.* 7*d.* No grass was made into hay on account of the dry summer. Wheat sold for 6*s.* a quarter, and oats at 3*s.* a quarter. At the Court Leet Robert Jones, John the Tanner, and Peter Brekebut, were fined 5*s.* 8*d.* for making pits and heaps to the nuisance of the King's highway. Stephen Solely was fined 6*d.* for breaking the assize of ale; Walter the Miller, 2*s.* 3*d.* for breaking it five times; Robert the Clerk, 6*d.* for the same, and William Wyking, 3*s.* for seven infractions of it.

The assize of ale, which was passed 51 Henry III., enacted that when a quarter of barley was sold for 2*s.* then four quarts of ale should be sold for a penny; when for 2*s.* 6*d.* then seven quarts for twopence; when for 3*s.* then three quarts for one penny; when for 3*s.* 6*d.* then five quarts for twopence; when it was sold for 4*s.* then two quarts for one penny, and so forth.

It may be interesting to give the names of a few of the inhabitants of Mere in the year 1300. John Cleimond (Clement),

Walter of Horsington, John of Inmere, John of Hampstede, John of Burton, John Hodel, William Winking, Adam the Taylor, Robert of the Leigh, Walter Radel, William Gomme, Roger Martin, Walter Stedman, William Hitch, Adam Henton, Julia Galye, Thomas Harding, John Harding, Robert Artur, William Smith, Walter Carpenter, John Flingere, John and Matilda Caxton, Humphrey Hatch, William Bellamy, Richard Hatchwolf, William and John at the Green, Henry in the open Field, William of the Marsh, William and Robert at the Ash Tree, Walter and Alicia of the Spring, Reginald below the Water, Roger at the Brook, John the Hunter, John the Hayward, John the Shepherd, Osbert the Tanner, Roger the Wayte, William the Potter, William the Palmer, Edith the Mercier, Adam the Tukere, Eustace of Burton, Henry of Pimperleigh, Roger Aylward, William Ingram, John Goodricke, John Derry, Robert of the Conwich, Peter Brekebut, Stephen Solely.

In 1399 the men and tenants of the castle and lordship of Mere, in the county of Wilts, being of the ancient demesne of the crown, were confirmed in the privilege of exemption from toll throughout the whole kingdom of England "as they ought and had hitherto been accustomed to be." In 1408 King Henry IV. granted to his son, Henry, Prince of Wales, that he and his heirs should have two fairs yearly in the town of Mere in the county of Wilts, one on the eve and day of St. John ante portam Latinam (May 6th), to continue for six successive days—(this was the origin of the fair now held May 17th, which would correspond to May 6th, old style; Sir Richard Hoare has, in his *Modern Wiltshire*, fallen into the error of putting St. John's Day as the day of St. John the Baptist, June 24th, and therefore concludes that this fair is abolished)—; and the other on the eve and day of St. Bartholomew, August 24th, to continue for six days successively following; and also one market weekly, to be holden on Wednesday; together with all franchises, commodities, and liberties, to the said fairs and market belonging, for ever. This second fair has ceased to exist, and the present generation has no knowledge of its ever having been kept up. There is no record stating when the market

was altered from Wednesday to Tuesday. It is certain that a market was held in Mere before this date, as it is reported in 1423 that there is a certain cross in the town of Mere, which through default of the vicar, was become defective and ruinous. Now doubtless this was a market cross. These market crosses were erected that a monk or friar, on market days, may preach to the people assembled there, when they were exhorted to be true and just in their dealings. Milner says:—"The general intent of market crosses was to excite public homage to the religion of Christ crucified, and to inspire men with a sense of morality and piety, amidst the ordinary transactions of life." They originated in towns where there were monastic establishments, and they gave the religious house a central point to collect the tolls paid by farmers and dealers in country produce, for the privilege of selling in the limits of the town. There is a fine specimen still existing in the "Poultry Cross" at Salisbury. When this cross at Mere fell to decay probably the market house took its place, which was pulled down about thirty years since, and on its site the present clock-tower was erected. There were also boundary crosses, of which there were at least three in this parish, as we still have the names of White Cross, Long Cross, and High Cross, in remembrance of the monuments which stood at those places. We also had a cross in the churchyard, as our old churchwardens' book states, 1556-7:—

"For two lode of stones with carriage, for the new makynge of the crosse jn the churchyarde, 4s. Paid for the base stone and the stemme of the same crosse 2s. To the masons for their labor, for the new makynge of the same crosse in the churchyarde 17s. 6d."

This cross was probably destroyed in 1645 by the Cromwellians, when the Vicar—Dr. Thomas Chafin—was so barbarously treated (as will be shown hereafter).

In the churchwardens' accounts for 1673-4 occurs the following entry:—

"Itm paid for four doz. of pointes given at the pambulacon 00 .. 01 .. 00."

which suggests the idea that the fragments of the shaft were then used as boundary stones, as in the spring of the present year (1897)

the writer of this paper noticed a stone between Mere Down Farm and Chadenwyche of a different appearance to others used for the same purpose. On examination it proved to be a portion of the shaft of a cross of Ham Hill stone, of octagonal form; and a short distance from it, at the next bend, was a similar fragment. They were removed to the churchyard (other stones having been put in their respective places), where it is intended to restore them to their original position in their mutilated condition, with a new base from designs by Mr. Ponting.

Tradition also says there existed a cross in the garden at Woodlands to the north of the chapel. An old man named Thomas Cowley, who died a few years since, 90 years of age, stated that when a boy he had assisted to carry away the stones of which this cross was built.

The fair held on October 10th owes its institution to the dedication of the Church to Saint Michael.

#### SURNAMES.

Nearly all the surnames given above as those of inhabitants of Mere in the fourteenth century have disappeared from the neighbourhood, but a few families still remain which are probably descended in a direct line from the individuals who lived here in those days, and in some instances they have retained the same Christian names, as, for instance, John Harding, John Shepherd, etc. Some have undergone a slight alteration, viz., John at the Green is now John Green, William of the Marsh is William Marsh, and so forth. The original appellation plainly shows the derivation of the name. Others, again, have become so altered as to be scarcely recognizable. Cleimond has become Clement, Solely has become Sly, etc. Some which have entirely disappeared have their names perpetuated in fields, lanes, etc. Henry of Horsington, who was M.P. for Mere in 1305, must have been a landowner here. There are fields still called Horsington's situated on the borders of the parish, between Whitehill and the boundaries of Gillingham Forest. In 1568 these fields are described as "of old time a wood now wasted and destroyed." In 1300 they are mentioned as wood.

Henry of Pimperleigh derived his name from Pimperleigh; no existing dwelling is known by that name, but we have still Pimperlease Road, which connects Wet Lane with Barrow Street, and in those days a dwelling-house was situated somewhere thereabouts. Then John Clement has his name handed down to us in "Clement's Lane," which extends from Edge Bridge to the corner of the road which leads to Woodlands. This name probably was originally John de Claymont (John of the Clay-mound, now Clay Knap), where his house stood, and which is contiguous to the present Clement's Lane. Again, Robert of the Conwich took his name from the park of Conwich, which is still known as such, although all traces of dwellings are entirely swept away, but a farmhouse stood on this site in the recollection of persons still living. We also find in the neighbourhood a Robert Curthose, now corrupted to Curtis. Curthose means short hose, or short stockings. This family still exists.

When the Earl of Cornwall ceased to keep the manor of Mere in his own occupation, it appears that it was let to a succession of stewards, who sub-let the several holdings to copyholders for terms of lives. The occupations were generally small, as was the custom in those days, consisting of a few acres of enclosed pasture near the homestead, where the dairy was kept, with a right to run a certain number of cows, etc., on the commons, which were looked after by a herdsman under the superintendence of a hayward.

In Mere the reeve was the person who had the supervision of the commons, and we are able to give a list of those who held this office in the sixteenth century for more than thirty years, thus giving the names of many of the inhabitants two centuries later than those mentioned above:—

1551 Robert Coward	1571 Thomas Awbrey,	1579 Nicholas Clement
1552 John Clement	Gent.	1580 Thomas Holbrook
1553 John Gildon	1572 John Forward	1581 Christopher Alford
1554 Robert Bishop	1573 Christopher Alford	and Leonard Dodington
1555 Robert Sheppard	1574 Robert Coward, for	1582 Edward Foord
1556 John King	Charles Lord Stourton	1583 William Chafin
1566 Thomas Wats	1574 John Dodington	1584 Edward Chafin
1567 Randall Bannister	1575 Thomas Alford	1585 Thomas Alford
1568 Alexander Bourne	1576 John Gildon	1586 Thomas Abourough
1569 John Forward, Jun.	1577 Robert Bishop	1588 Thomas Watts
1570 William Dixe, Sen.	1578 Thomas King	

Every copyholder also held a portion of arable land, and the downs were generally stocked in common, each owner having pasturage for a certain number of sheep, according to the size of his holding. These sheep were attended by a shepherd who took charge of the whole flock, but in Mere a portion of down seems to have been allotted to each farm, whose occupier stocked it as he thought fit. Those downs which were called tenantry downs were subject to certain regulations, which the farmers who held rights of pasturage on them were bound to adhere to. There was a tenantry down at Mere, in addition to those in severalty.

To form a correct idea of the state of things at the period concerning which we are writing we must banish the Mere of to-day from our thoughts, and picture to ourselves Mere as it was then. A collection of small thatched houses framed with wood and filled in with lath and plaster, with a few superior buildings in the shape of shops, formed the town. One of these fifteenth century shops, situated on the north side of the Market Place, with its original front and pretty much in the same state as it was then, has lately been taken down, and a brick building erected on its site; another, though scarcely so perfect as this, fell to decay a few years ago in Church Street, opposite the National School. In addition to these were the manorial residences, and the Deanery and Chantry houses, which were of a more substantial character. Then the streets were rough and not macadamised, contrasting strongly with the well-kept roads of the present day, and the approaches to Mere were bad in every direction. From Salisbury the town was entered by the Old Hollow, then through the water, up by Steep Street, and round by Back Lane and Bishops Corner. Mere then, as now, lay out of the direct line of communication from Salisbury to the West of England. The high road ran over the down from the top of Chadenwyche Hill to Whitesheet and Long Lane. This in pack-horse days was a very important thoroughfare. From Gillingham and Shaftesbury it must have been difficult to get to Mere at all during the winter months, except on foot or on horse-back. The Shaftesbury Road is now often called "The Causeway," plainly showing that an artificial raised roadway was there made

at some period, to render Mere more accessible by this route than through the natural clayey soil of the district, which in a wet season could have been scarcely passable. To the south of Mere was the Forest of Gillingham, to the West the Forest of Selwood. It seems that the inhabitants of Mere claimed certain rights of herbage and pannage, over portions of this Forest of Gillingham, which, when the disafforestation took place in 1651, were acknowledged by the authorities by allotting eighty acres of land to be managed by trustees, for the poor of Mere for ever, and now exist in the shape of the Mere Forest Charity.

Nearly the whole of the land south of the town, except those portions immediately surrounding the several homesteads, was common, and remained as such till 1806-7, when an Act of Parliament was passed for its enclosure.

#### BOUNDARY.

The boundary line between Gillingham Forest and Mere was as follows (10 Elizabeth) (*see Hutchins' Dorset*):—

“From the Bridge of Huntingford and so by the water to the ground of Thomas Chaffyn Esq., called Horsington, in the county of Wilts; which Horsington of old time was a wood, which is now wasted and destroyed, thence Eastwards leaving the said watercourse by the hedge of the said ground called Horsington, as the bounds there goeth between the counties of Wilts and Dorset, unto the north-end of the purpresture now of Christopher Dodington Esq., and from thence eastward, overthwart Whitehill which was of old time called the Leighe, as the said bounds goeth between the said counties of Wilts and Dorset, unto the north side of the old Hayes; and from thence eastward in the north part of the ground of John, Lord Stourton, called Haselholte, all wayes as the bounds goeth between the said two counties unto an oak, standing by Leigh Marsh near unto Haselholt pound; and from the said oak eastward, all the ways as the bounds goeth between the said two counties unto the south end of the lane called Barrow Street Lane, and from thence as the said bounds goeth between the said two counties unto the corner of Mere Park, adjoining to the north side of Pymperleygh hedge; and from thence along by the hedge of the said park, unto the water called Gowge Pole, of old called Horeappliedore, and from thence along by the Hedge of the said Park, called Double Hedge, in the north side of Cowridge.”

At an inquisition made at Mere, 18th of November, 1300, concerning lands and tenements of which Edmund, Earl of Cornwall,

died seized ; John Cleimond, Walter of Horsington, John of Innere, John of Hamstede, John of Burton, John Hodel, William Wiking, Thomas Wiking, William Yling, Adam the Taylor, Robert de la Legh, and Walter Rudel, say on their oath, that on the day the said Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, died, he held the Manor of Mere, and a certain castle, the proceeds from which are nothing, and a messuage beyond the castle, with grange, cowstall, and stable, worth 2*s.* per annum. Also 324½ acres of arable land worth £7 16*s.* 2*d.* per annum ; 146½ acres of which are under the hills in Wodecomb, and Chatecomb, and beyond, and are worth 8*d.* per acre ; 139 acres on the hills are worth 2*d.* per acre, 116 worth 4*d.* Also 18 acres of meadow, worth £6 per annum ; 33 acres in Westmead, 1*s.* 8*d.* 65 acres in Eastmead and la Brech (Breches Farm), and Conewich, 1*s.*, also 43 acres on Maplederehulle land and pasture, and the enclosure of Conewich and Horscroft, 47 acres of pasture worth 22*s.* 6*d.*, or 3*d.* per acre. There is also a certain pasture in Swencombe, and beyond on the hills for oxen, cows, and young beasts, worth 33*s.* 4*d.* per annum. There is also a certain pasture on the hills for the keep of 700 two-tooths, with separate pasture in Wodecomb, and Chatecomb, worth 100*s.* Also a certain park called Conewich Park, in which are no wild animals, the herbage and pannage<sup>1</sup> of which are worth £4 per annum, save the hay and the tithe of the herbage. Also another park called Deverlingewode,<sup>2</sup> in which are no wild animals, and the herbage and underwood in which are worth 10*s.* per annum. There are also two water mills worth £7 save the tithe. Also one fulling mill worth 26*s.* 8*d.* Also a toll called Stanegrist, worth 6*d.* per annum. Total value of the whole, £34 11*s.* 2*d.* A house is let in the Market Place at 2*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

1399. A grant was made by Henry IV., as Duke of Cornwall,

<sup>1</sup> Pannage is the food of swine, such as acorns, beech-nuts, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Deverill Longwood (the modern name) was grubbed about 1845 and attached to the Manor Farm—then newly formed—and is now cultivated as arable land, with the exception of a very small portion still retained as coppice. Before this it was a "tenantry" wood, a certain area being allotted annually to each duchy tenant to be cut for use on the respective farms.



to William Stourton, on a repairing lease for five years at 66s. per annum, of

“Our Lodge and the herbage of our Park of Mere; our beasts of chase to be also reasonably kept up” (*ultrà rationabilem sustentationem ferarum nostrarum*).

The Stourtons had also long been watching for the chance of purchasing it.

1602. The revenue of

“The Dutchie of Cornwall from the Mannor of Meere in the Countie of Wilts, the yeerely rent is £89 „ 15 „ 10 ob.” (*History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Dutchy of Cornwall collected out of the Records of the Tower by Sir John Dodridge, Knight. 1630.*)

#### MERE PARK.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare says “This appears to have been in former times a royal residence, and was stocked with deer.” Why he considered it to have been a royal residence he does not say, neither does he give us any ancient authority which confirms his assertion, and as it is certain that a royal palace existed at Gillingham it seems altogether improbable that another should be coeval with it in the same locality. As to the fact of there being a palace at Gillingham, Hutchins, the Dorset historian, says :—

“In the forest was anciently a palace, built by the Norman or Saxon kings for their residence when they came here to hunt. It stood half a mile east from the church in the way from Gillingham to Shaftesbury, near two small rivers on a level ground encompassed by a moat, now dry. The foundations are still to be seen, though not a stone of it is left. King Henry I. passed some time here. It was repaired or re-built by King John, who made visits here each year from 1204 to 1214 inclusive, and in 1250—53 (the year that the castle was built at Mere for the King’s brother). 1261—1267 much work was done at the royal palace here. King Edward I. spent his Christmas and was here also in April, 1278; after this it appears to have fallen to decay. The site is still called “King’s Court.”

With these facts before us we are not justified in supposing Mere Park ever to have been a royal residence, unless very strong evidence is brought forward to support such an assertion.

Doubtless the park was kept stocked with deer for the King’s use, or for the Duke of Cornwall’s, for many generations, and probably the mansion there was occupied by the steward of the

manor for the time being, but not by the King himself, and as the castle at Mere was built about the time the royal palace at Gillingham was allowed to fall to decay it is clear that since that period no royal personage has dwelt at Mere Park.

The tract of ground enclosed as a park consists of about 550 acres, on the borders of the parish adjoining East Knoyle and Sedgehill, whilst outside the boundary a deer leap is claimed of the width of 18½ ft., and the wood upon it is the right of the possessor of the park. On the south side it is bounded by Gillingham, where is also a deer leap. The ancient residence, now destroyed, was situated at Higher Park, and was originally moated round. The modern house, at Lower Park, was built about 1726.

A curious letter dated 9th of January, 1552, was written by Sir John Zouche (who was then steward of the park and lordship of Mere, and who probably resided at the mansion in the park at the time), from which it appears that it was then intended to sell the entire manor of Mere, to which he was opposed:—

“To the right honorable the King's Maiesties Commyssioners appointed for the sale of his Highness landes.”

“It may please your honoures to be advertysed, I have been enformed that there is sute made unto yowe for the purchasse of the Lordshipp of Mycare, in the countye of Wilteshyre, whereof I have the Stuardshipp and keping of the Parke, by grant of our late soverayne Lord, King Henry theight. And because I knowe the royaltie of the thing, and what number of gentlemen of great revenue dwell within it, and hold their lands of it, what a lardge circuyte of grounde it occupyethe, above XXti myles compasse, that it is parcell of the auncyent revenue of the King Maiesties Crowne of his Duchie of Cornwall: And that it is a lordshipp royall, with a faier parke belonging unto yt, I thought it my parte to advertyse your honours thereof to thintente that if any further suite be made unto yowe in the case, yowe may, for the reasonable considerations before remembred, stave from proceeding with the partie suying to entre into bargayne. In dede the late Lord Sturton, in the tyme of the late King Henry theight, was very desirous of the purchase of it; which when his maiestie understode, he did furthwith stay it, although the money were before hand paid. Thus I thought my duety to opyn unto yowe; whiche done, I shall most humbly beseeche God to prosper yowe all in all your doinge. And so rest at your commandment. Frome Wilton, the ixth of January, 1552.

“Yo' hono<sup>r</sup> most humbly at commaundment,

“JOHN ZOUCHE.”

1577, Mr ffancis Zouch was keeper of the park at Mere.

Queen Elizabeth granted to Sir Walter Raleigh and Carew Raleigh for their lives the office of keeper of Her Highness's park of Mere, and thereby made them keepers of the said park, with all fees, profits, etc., to the office belonging.

1586, Sir Walter and Carew Raleigh grant the said office to Francis Souch or Zouch.

1591, Francis Souch assigns unto William Ley and Thomas South the herbage and pannage of the said park, and the keeping of it.

1592, William Ley, Thomas South, and Francis Souch grant to Jasper Moore the office of keeper of the said park, who also has the herbage and pannage granted to him. The office of keeper he assigns the same year to Henry Willoughby and John Budden. This arrangement did not last long, for in April, 1594, Henry Willoughby releases unto the said John Budden all his rights to the herbage and pannage, and in the keepership of the said park lodge, game of deer, etc., which in October is again assigned to Edward Wood and John Rowie for thirty-one years.

1595, Mere Park was sold in fee subject to the above leases, to Matthew Ewens, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and John Strowd, Esq., by Robert, Earl of Essex, Lylly Merriek, and Henry Lydney, Esquires; but the same year, in September, it was conveyed by the above Matthew Ewens and John Strowd unto Sir Matthew Arundell, Knight, and his heirs for ever.

1603, on the accession of James I. to the throne he disputed the grants made by Queen Elizabeth, and recovered the property which had been alienated from the crown, and by the result of this trial, which is recorded in Coke's Reports, the Manor of Mere was re-annexed to the crown. Coke says:—

“ In this case divers things were observed.

“ 1. That the eldest son of every king after the creation was Duke of Cornwall.

“ 2. That Richard of Bourdeaux who was son of the Black Prince was not Duke of Cornwall, although after the death of his father he was heir apparent to the crown, yet because he was not the first begotten son of any king of England (for his father died in the lifetime of King Edward III.), the said Richard was not within the limitation of 2nd Edward III., and therefore he was created Duke of Cornwall by a special charter. Nor Elizabeth the eldest daughter of King Edward IV. was not Duchess of Cornwall, for she was the first begotten daughter of the king, and the limitation is to the first begotten

son. Neither was King Henry VIII., in the life of his father after the death of Prince Arthur, his brother, by force of the said creation Duke of Cornwall; for although he was the sole son and heir apparent of Henry VII., yet forasmuch as he was not the first begotten son he was not within the said limitation; for Prince Arthur was his first begotten son."

Therefore, if the present Prince of Wales should happen to die before his mother, our Queen Victoria, his eldest son would not be Duke of Cornwall, unless created by special charter.

1624, December 1st, Mere Park was leased by the crown to Sir Matthew Arundell, and the same year the demesnes and barton were leased to Robert Goldesborough and Stephen Awbrey, Gent.

1627, May 5th, Deverill Long Wood and Knoll Wood were granted on three lives to Jasper Bannister, and the same year the demesnes, park, and residue of the manor, with the rights and appurtenances, were granted to Robert Phelips, Esq.

1650, Parliamentary survey of the hundred of Mere, dated October 4th, says of Mere Park:—

"Disparked about sixty years since; lying in the Parish of Mere, surrounded with pales, hedges, and ditches, and divided into thirty-four several closes, bounded east by Knoyle Common and the lands of Hugh Grove, west by Gillingham Marsh, etc., and containing by admeasurement 495 acres 3 roods, which, at 11s. per acre, is worth £272 per annum. Also a messuage within the park on the south-west, commonly called the Lodge, consisting of a kitchen, hall and two other rooms below, three chambers, etc., worth per annum 13s. 4d.; which disparked park we find in tenure of Mr. Jasper Bannister, by the indenture of the assignees of the now Thomas Lord Arundell of Warder, dated 4th August, 4 Car. for twenty-six years paying £200 per annum, and £5 every ten years for a heriot; the said Lord Arundell claiming to hold from Prince Charles by indenture, dated 22, Jac., for thirty-one years."

In the year 1649, when the estates of the Delinquents (so called) were sold, the manor of Mere was disposed of to Mr. Aubrey, of Reading, and probably held by him till the Restoration in 1660, when it reverted to the duchy. The manor, with lands and tenements belonging thereto, realised the sum of £8393 0s. 7d.

Mere Park is then described as:—

"All that parcel of disparked ground cum pert. called Meere Parke, within the parish of Meere, Com' Wilts, now divided into several closes of arable, pasture, and meadow, with the messuage called the Lodge, with another in the said

Parke, with all other the app' of the same, and all that the Manor of Meere, with its rights, rents, and app' with several grants which were possession of K. Charles."

"29th December, 1657, Order to prepare a grant to Col. Robert Phelipps of all our houses and lands, called the demesnes of the Manor of Meere, in Wilts. and the barton there, and the sheep pasture there, called the Cuppey Warren of Swaynecumbe, within the said Manor, and the park called Mere Park and all the houses and lands within the same, for thirty-one years from Lady Day next, and the residue of the said manor, rents of assize, perquisites of courts from Lady Day next, for thirty years and a half, rendering the rents formerly reserved on lease to Mr. Thomas Carey. This is in consideration of his many faithful services done to our royal Father of blessed memory, and to ourselves against our Rebels of England, especially in his late concealing us, and helping us to escape out of their hands; and also in consideration of the continual unwearied endeavours of him, and also of his wife Agneta Phelipps, to doe us service with the utmost hazard of their lives and fortunes. Given at our court at Bruges, 29th December, 1657."

"To our trusty and well beloved, our Attorney or Solicitor General, or in their absence to any other of our Counsel learned at law."

1602, Mere Park was valued at £100.

1640, Sir John Zouche was charged by rate £5 per annum for the herbage of Mere Park.

A. Zouche, whose family had been lords of Castle Cary, was holder of Mere Park, under the crown, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

1670, the demesne, barton, park, etc., were granted to Henry North, Esquire.

1694, the demesnes, Deverill Long-wood, Knoll-wood, etc., were granted to Sir Matthew Andrews, Knight, and continued in his hands, together with the manor, hundred, and bailiwick, except the woods and demesnes, till 28th March, 1735, when they were granted to Augustus Schutz, Esq., till 1775, when the hundred, bailiwick, and demesnes were granted to George Schutz, Esq., and so continued till the present century.

1716, John Nuttall and Robert Pitman took the whole of Mere Park from Henry Andrews, Esq., and it was sub-let—Higher Park to Deborah Morrice, and Lower Park to Thomas Butler.

1723, Thomas Butler gave up the occupation of Mere Park and

Thomas Toogood succeeded him at Lower Park. About this time the present farm-house was built.

In 1736 Thomas Toogood renewed his lease of Mere Park.

In 1794 we find that John Mereweather was tenant, and his sons occupied the whole park till 1828, when they were succeeded by Mr. William White, who left in 1844, and the farm was taken by John Mitchell, and in his family it has since remained.

#### CHADENWYCHE.

This is a tithing mentioned in Domesday Book, where it is styled Chedelwich:—

“The same Bishop [Sarum] holds CHEDELWICH. Algar held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for 5 hides. The land is 3 carucates. Of this land 4 hides are in demesne, and there are two carucates; and 3 villans, and 6 bordars, and 2 coscets; with 1 carucate and a half. There are  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long and two furlongs broad. The wood is 2 furlongs long and 1 furlong broad. It was worth 40 shillings; it is now worth £4.”

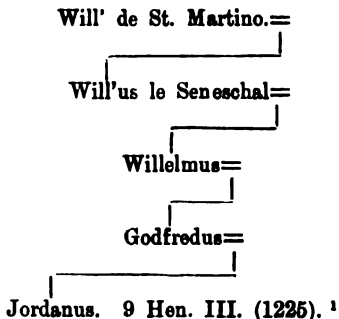
From the above we gather that the greater portion of this manor was in the occupation of the owner at this date, but there were also resident three *villans*, who are now represented by the class termed copyholders: two *coscets*, these were cottagers who held small portions of land—generally about five acres—attached to their tenement, for which they rendered certain services to the lord; in some places the coscet worked for the lord every Monday throughout the year: six *bordars*, these were of the same social grade as the coscets; they derived their name from the fact of their paying rent in kind, that is, in provisions to supply the lord's table. In some districts there are lands called *bord lands* at the present day.

The owners of Chadenwyche have been as follows:—

Algar, in the time of Edward the Confessor, 1042 to 1066.

Bishop of Sarum, 1087. Hugo was under-tenant.

William de St. Martin is said to have been enfeoffed in the manor of Chadenwich by Osmund, Bishop of Sarum. “Will. de St. Martin in Chadwick, quem feoffavit Osmundus Episcopus.”



Earl of Cornwall, 1298.

John Bettesthorpe, who died 1398, is described on his brass in Mere Church as "Johannes Bettesthorpe quondam Dominus de Chaddenwyche." Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married Sir John Berkeley, of Beverstone, Co. Gloucester, from whom it descended by heirship to Lord Compton, first Earl of Northampton, who owned it in 1571, when he sold it to Thomas Awbrey, of Reading, gent., who died 1634.

In 1640 possession was given to John Coventry, Esq.,<sup>2</sup> by William Awbrey.<sup>3</sup> It then became the property of Sir William Wyndham, who sold it to Richard Hoare, Esq., in 1736, who was afterwards knighted. He was Lord Mayor of London, 1745. In 1892 Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare sold this farm to John White, Esq.

Many of the fields on this estate still retain in a corrupted form their ancient nomenclature, viz., "Gannage" = Saxon *gangicæg*, this being the roadway from the homestead to the arable land in demesne; "Whurr" = Saxon *oare*, the boundary of the enclosed

<sup>1</sup> (MSS. Phillips). Addenda p. 6, Hoare's *Wilts*.

<sup>2</sup> Sir John Coventry resided in a house at Mere, which was pulled down 1711 and the Ship Inn erected on its site.

<sup>3</sup> In South Wraxhall Church is a monument inscribed "Here lieth the body of William Awbrey, late of Chaddenwyche in the parish of Meer in the County of Wilts Esq., who dyed Jan. 8, 1664.

William Aubrey, gent., of Chadenwyche, was M.P. for Hindon, 1559, therefore the Aubreys must have lived there before they purchased it.

In Caversham Churchyard, near Reading, is a monument to the memory of Rachel, wife of Robert Awbrey, of Mere, in the County of Wilts, 1628.

portion of the estate; "Stedham" = the enclosure for horses; "Whatley," ? Wheatley = the wheat-field; "Green Hayes," "Fisher Hayes," and "Washer Hayes" all retain the old Norman word *haie* = a hedge, and respectively mean the Green enclosure, Fisher's and Washer's enclosures; "Chilpits," ? chalkpits, etc.

The churchwardens' book at Mere contains a record of a dispute between William Chafyn, gent., farmer of the parsonage of Mere, and divers of the inhabitants of Mere, concerning the tithe hay of the Ingrounds of the parish of Mere; in consequence of which a commission was appointed by the Court of Exchequer to decide the same:—

"Int' Inquisicon et Expente de Anno xxvij<sup>o</sup> Regne Elizabethe Jn Sarū Remanentq ac in custodia Remen ejusdem Reginæ ibiū existe int' alia Continet'. ut sequit'. viz.:

"Wilts. Where as a Commysyon was a wardyd owet of the honorable Courte of the exchequer berynge date the xijth daye of february in the xxvij<sup>th</sup> yere of the Raigne of o' sov'aigne ladye Queene Elyzabeth &c. And here unto annexed, dyrected to Willm Brouncker, lawrence Huyde & Henry Wylloughbye esquyers. And Willm Blacker gent. to heare & det'myn the varyences and stryfes growen betwyne Willm. Chafyn gent. ffarmer of the psonage of Mere of that one pte And John Dodyngton, Leonard Dodyngton and Thomas Awbrey gent., And John Pryde, Xpofor Alforde, John Deverell, Robrt Coward, leonarde Cowley, John fforwarde theldr, Edwardes ffoorde. And all the Reste of the inhabitaunce of the pysshe of Meere on that other pte for and Consernynge the tythe hay in the Ingrounds and of the Inhabitants of the pyshe of Mere aforesaid and by them Claymed to have contynued tyme owet of mynde under Rates certayne By vertue of w<sup>ch</sup>. Commysyon we the said Willm Bruncker, lawrence Huyde, Henry Wylloughby & Willm Blacker, called before us all the said ptyes the xxi<sup>th</sup> & xxij<sup>d</sup> dayes of Julye in the said xxvij<sup>th</sup> yere of her mat<sup>e</sup> Raigne & examyned dys wytnysses And havinge harde what Could be said in ev'y behalfe in the ende w<sup>th</sup> the assent, consent, & good lyking of all the said ptyes & w<sup>th</sup> the consente of the Deane of Sar. lorde of the said psonage. We have sette downe those Rates ffoloyng to have Contynuacon for ev' yf soe it shall lyke the said honorable Courte of Exchequer to allowe thereof. W<sup>ch</sup>. wee doo heare certifie undr o' hands and vz., &c.

"WILLM BROUNCKER  
"LAWRENCE HUIDE

HENRY WILLOUGHBY  
WILLM BLACKER."

"Chadenwych. Imprimis. Thomas Awbrey gent. douthe holde the copyhold messuadge of the mannor of Chadenw<sup>ch</sup>. and dyv's lands and tenements in Chadenw<sup>ch</sup>. aforesaid whereunto there doo belonge xiiij<sup>en</sup> Closes of Stocke medowe or ingrounde medowes called by the name of Worthmeade, balle knappe, balle medowe, pcke meade, south meade, Resons, Resons ou' mdow, Resons nether mdow, lyense nether mdow, lyense ou' mdow, marche parke & Vesales parke,



ffor the w<sup>ch</sup> there hayth byn paid alwayes to the pson of Mere or his ffarmer or petr for the tythe hay dewe & payable owet of the same medowes, at lammes yerely beynge lawfully demaundyd the Rate or sum of v<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. Also the said Thomas Awbrey douth holde one Copeyhold in Chadenw<sup>ch</sup>. aforesaid wherein Adryan Cowherd douth dwell Where unto there doo belonge one close & one porke of stock medowe or Inground medowes callyd Pytte close, the porke lyeth betwyxte Mylle lane and grene lane, and one acar in the Worthe under the Rate of vj<sup>d</sup>.

Peter Coleman als launder holdyth one Tenem<sup>t</sup> where unto there doo douthe belong fflower medows called the greate medow, the lyttyl medowe, Wat<sup>r</sup> medowe als pytte close & the lyttyl medowe by the lane under the rate of —.

“John Cowherde holdyth one Tenem<sup>t</sup>. where unto there doo belong one medowe called the Greate medowe And one other medowe called the lytyll medow under the rate of vj<sup>d</sup>.”

The road from Mere to Chadenwyche was, till the beginning of this century:—through the river from Mere to Burton, then up Hollow Lane, through North Field and the copse now called “Burton Lane.” This is the lane mentioned in the document relating to the tithes, and there called “Mylle Lane.” The present road from Chadenwyche Farm to the main road, by the limekiln, was then private property, with a gate placed across it, and in the same document it is called “Green Lane.” These alterations were made about the time the Mere inclosure took place.

The Chapel, which was dedicated to St. Martin, stood at the east side of the garden; a portion of the wall is still standing, and may be recognised by the plinth. A barn, built on the site, was pulled down a few years since, when part of a cross botonnée was discovered amongst the *debris*.

#### BURTON.

This is a hamlet lying between Mere and Chadenwyche. It is now owned almost wholly by the Duchy of Cornwall, but a considerable portion has been purchased from other owners in recent times, the lands having been much intermixed. It consists of one principal farm, the farm house on which was erected by the Duke of Somerset shortly before he sold his estate to the duchy. Here stood another manor house belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall, which was destroyed about fifty years ago. It appears at one time to have been let on lives, as was customary. In 1606 Christopher

Awbry, gent., erected a seat in Mere Church for himself and his successors in his dwelling-house at Burton. In 1698 it was held by Mrs. Ann Bishop, widow.

Burton seems to have in days gone by consisted of several small farms (chiefly copyholds under the Duchy of Cornwall) each having a share of arable in the tenantry fields with the pasturage of a strip of Burton Down; these are all now merged into Burton Farm or Mere Down Farm.

A.D. 1274, Roger of Burton is one of the jurors of the hundred of Mere.

1300, Eustace of Burton held two virgates and two purprestures by socage.

John of Burton held one ferlingate of land by socage, lately held by his father, Richard of Burton.

Nicholas Gomme held a domain which was the farm of Richard of Burton, viz., one messuage, 49 acres of land on the hills,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres under the hills, 3 acres of meadow, and pasture for two-teeths worth 3s. per annum, for which he paid 31s. per annum.

Most of the fields in this hamlet are still called after the names of their former owners as Alford's, Hewitt's, Millard's, Gamblyn's, Lucas's, Farrer's, &c., all which we find among the old parish documents.

A document without date exists in Salisbury Cathedral:—

"De Burtune in Mera. Unfridus de Bohun, dapifer regis, omnibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit; salutem. Donationem illam quam Rogerus de Cesarisburgo et W. heres terræ de Burton fecerunt decano Sarum et ecclesiæ de Mera. xii. solid. denariatas terræ de feudo meo concedo, et presenti scripto confirmo. Et plegius sum, quod nec Rogerus, nec sui pro eo vel post eum cantariam ullam in capella de Burton per debitum clamabunt. Sed quando a decano et ejus capellano qui est apud Meram hanc impetrare poterunt, et salvis decano decimis et omnibus consuetudinibus suis quas de terra de Burton antea habere solebat, tantum de proprio catallo suo facient erga capellanum decani quem ipse in predicta capella cantare velit, quando sibi vacaverit; cum autem tempus pacis venerit cadit capella et redeant xii denariate terræ ad proprios heredes, nisi tunc renovetur inter decanum et ipso (*sic*) conventio.

"Testibus Margarita uxore meo; et Unfrido filio meo; et Adelelmo dapifero; Ricardo pincerna; Unfrido de Scotvilla; Unfrido de Sco. Vigore; Waltero Hosato; Rogero de Rocella."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> From the Register of Bishop Osmund in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

As there is no record or tradition of a chapel at Burton probably the above document refers to one of the chantry chapels in the old Church at Mere.

The Rev. John Hardcastle, Vicar of Mere, 1695 to 1734, owned lands at Burton, which probably came to him by his wife, who was daughter of Mrs. Bishop, who lived in the manor house there. She died 1711. Mr. Hardcastle, by his will, dated 1730, bequeathed these lands to Elizabeth Farrer ("Farrer's Ground" still retains the name), a relative. She by her will, dated 1753, gave them to Thomas Ellis, of Mere, and John Farrer, of London. The latter dispersed his property, and that held by Thomas Ellis was sold to Mr. James Lander, viz., Garston, Little Garston, Stedham, and the homestead adjoining. In 1874 this was purchased by the duchy from Mr. Charles Lander. Other property of Ellis was sold to John Wilton, a wheelwright, and in 1787 a farm at Burton, consisting of a dwelling-house, outbuildings, and about 100 acres of land then let to Mr. William Ford as tenant, was sold by Mr. Ellis, and is probably the estate afterwards owned by the Duke of Somerset and sold by him to the Duchy of Cornwall about 1860.

#### WOODLANDS.

Woodlands was for many years the residence of the Dodington family, whose arms (*3 bugle horns sa., stringed gu.*), are inserted in the porch on the south side of the house. These arms, with the crest (*a stag lodged to the sinister side regardant ar. in his mouth an acorn or, stalked and leaved vert*), may also be seen in the room under the chapel, over the fireplace, impaling Francis (*argent a chevron between three annulets gu., pierced of the field*), on a chimneypiece still existing but much mutilated. This estate was owned by the family of Guphaye, and came to the Dodingtons in the fourteenth century by the marriage of Thomas Dodington, of Dodington, Co. Somerset, with Jane, daughter and heiress of John Guphaye, or Gupphey, of Mere Woodlands. The exact date of this marriage is not known. They had one son, Philip. The father of this Thomas died before 1364, and his grandfather, Philip Dodington, in 1345,

therefore probably they settled here about the middle of that century.

In 1568 the name of Christopher Dodyngton is mentioned as one of the justices who addressed a letter to Sir John Thynne requiring him to produce at Sarum "a trewe and juste accompt of suche sums of money" as had come to his hands for building the gaol at Fisherton, and in 1571 he is returned as qualified to lend £50 for the use of the crown, but he was "spared by the Counsell's order at the first." In 1574, he is charged for Burton Farm, which he held, and for his house and demesne at Woodlands. He died 1584, and his widow, Margaret in 1613. She was Margaret Francis, of Coombe Florey, Co. Somerset, and as the arms of Dodington impaling Francis are still in existence on the chimneypiece in the house at Woodlands this is undoubtedly the period when great alterations were made in the structure.

1574, John Dodington was reeve, and a customary tenant of the manor.

Leonard Dodington and Christopher Dodington are charged for common silver. Leonard was reeve in 1581.

1637. William Dodington was charged to a rate, and John Dodington was charged for the farm at Burton for a rate for poultry.

1640, Joan Dodington had held two grist mills, now William Dodington's.

1641, William Dodington was charged £8 0s. 2d. for the two customary mills in Meere and Woodlands.

1641 and 1642, John and William Dodington were customary renters.

1655, Mr. Dodington, of East Burton, in the parish of Meere, was a visitor at Mr. Willoughby's, at Knoyle, before the rising at Sarum for participation in which Hugh Grove and Col. Penruddocke were beheaded.

1672, Stephen Dodington mortgaged the estate to Matthew Andrews,<sup>1</sup> Esq., who was afterwards knighted and became a

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<sup>1</sup> 1695, Sir Matthew Andrews, Kt., was elected M.P. for Shaftesbury. The poll was:—Edward Nicholas, 110; Sir Matthew Andrews, Kt., 102; Sir John

resident in the mansion house of Woodlands. In 1705 he purchased Woodlands. He died 1711, and was buried in Mere Church. His coffin, with inscription on it, was found in the Still's vault a few years since, together with that of Dame Ann Andrews, his wife, who died 1701.

There are no memorials to the Dodington family in the Church, although many deaths are recorded in the registers.

Sir Matthew Andrews was succeeded by his son, Henry, who sold the estate in 1753 to Richard Wotton, apothecary of St. George, Hanover Square, and William Kay, of the same place, gent., and in 1756 it was purchased by Thomas Pitt, Earl of Londonderry, from whom it descended to his son, who bequeathed it to his sister, Lady Lucy,<sup>1</sup> who married Pierce Meyrick. Lady

Moreton, 97; Henry Cornish, 82. 1714, Henry Andrews was defeated; Ed. Nicholas polled 140; Samuel Rush, 134; William Benson, 130; Henry Andrews, 100. On petition Benson was declared duly elected, but none of the others, and a new writ was ordered for one member.

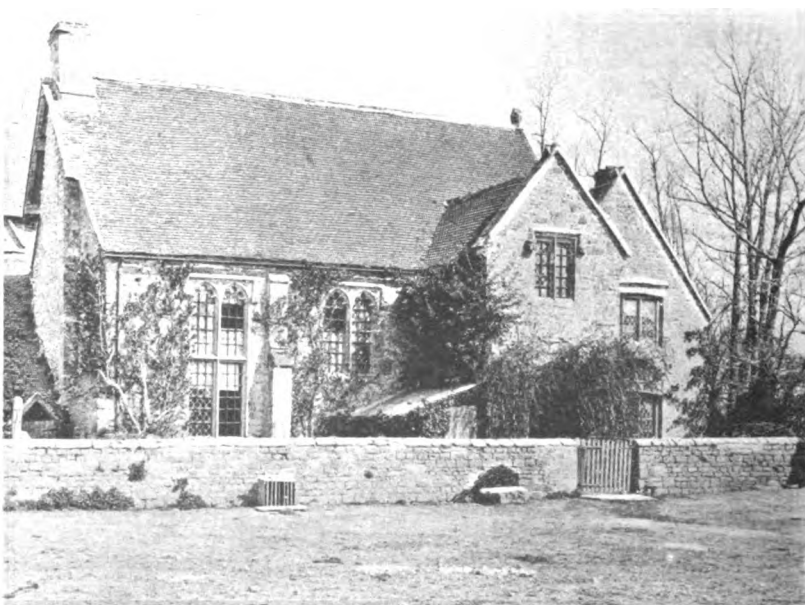
<sup>1</sup> The following is from a newspaper published about thirty years since, headed "A Romance of the last Century" :—

"When Lady Essex Cholmondeley's sister, Lady Londonderry, died, Lady Essex had under her care Lady Londonderry's only daughter, Lady Lucy Pitt. Miss Cholmondeley and her cousin were educated together with great strictness and exactness, almost amounting to severity. When the family were at Vale Royal the young ladies were only allowed to walk up and down for some hours, Lady Essex Cholmondeley placing herself at the window to watch them. They were to walk perfectly erect and never to speak. Lady Essex Cholmondeley had a house in London, near the parks. One day the two girls stayed out rather late, and as they passed by Lady Lucy's uncle he said "What will Lady Essex say to your being out so late?" The poor frightened girls at that moment met two Westminster boys whom they were acquainted with, the Mr. Meyricks, brothers, of Bodorgan, in the Island of Anglesea, the eldest heir to an immense estate and a beautiful place. The boys proposed that they should set off immediately for the Fleet and be married, and take the maidservant, who was then walking with the young ladies, and then all sail over to France. They agreed to go, but Lady Lucy Pitt said she could not possibly go without a little figure of a dog, a toy that when it was pressed down the dog barked; and Miss Cholmondeley said that she must take with her a beautiful bird which opened the door of the cage, hopped out, and sang. So childish were the girls that they returned home solely to get these things. On their arrival at the Fleet they did not delay a moment, but sent for a clergyman, and they all went to Church, Lady Lucy Pitt not quite fourteen years old and Miss Cholmondeley thirteen. The clergyman demurred about marrying Lady Lucy, she was so very little, and in





THE CHAPEL, WOODLANDS, MERE.



THE HALL, WOODLANDS, MERE.

Lucy died 1802, and Woodlands fell to her daughter, Elizabeth Meyrick, who died 1816, unmarried, and, being entailed, the estate devolved on her cousin, Owen Lewis Meyrick, Rector of Holsworthy, who died 1819, and was succeeded by his son, Rev. William Meyrick. From him the estate came to Meyrick Banks, Esq., of Winstanley Hall, near Wigan. He died 1881, and his representatives still hold the property.

Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., in 1888 wrote the following description and report on the then condition of Woodlands House:—

"The manor house (of which only the hall remains) and the chapel appear to have been erected in the latter half of the fourteenth century, probably 1370—80, during the period of 'transition' from 'Decorated' to 'Perpendicular,' of which we have a beautiful and authenticated example in Edington Church (1361). The work at Woodlands presents the same curious mixture of the details of both styles; thus the east window of the chapel has mouldings which are characteristic of the earlier period, with the tracery of the latter fairly fully developed. The window on the north side of the sacarium has similar mouldings, while the tracery is of an earlier or 'flowing' type, but there is no lack of evidence that both are coeval with the rest of the building.

"The building forming the chapel is of two stories, but as there are no original windows in the lower storey, nor a doorway as early as the walls, I conjecture that it was only constructed for the purpose of raising the chapel to a higher level than that of the hall, and it appears not to have been otherwise utilized. The chapel

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a frock, and both children in all respects. However, they put the maidservant's gown on Lady Lucy Pitt, and she was married to the eldest Mr. Meyrick, and Miss Cholmondeley to his brother. They were stepping into the vessel to sail away when they were all seized by Lady Essex Cholmondeley and her party. The boys were sent abroad, and the girls carried back to London and severely reprimanded and locked up. Poor children, they were perfectly miserable. If the clergyman had not delayed in regard to Lady Lucy, the parties would have sailed for France. This extraordinary affair was the cause of the 'Marriage Act,' the two young couples being of such high rank and having immense property. Some years afterwards the marriages were solemnised properly in England with the consent of all the relations and friends. (*Copied by permission from the papers of Vale Royal, the seat of Lord Delamere.*)"

(From an old newspaper cutting.—T.H.B.)



proper remains structurally in its original condition, the walls, roof, two square-headed windows on the north and a pointed one in the east: the doorway opening into it from the hall (as well as the one leading to the chapel) with its *door and hinges* and the piscina in the south wall of the sacarium, are all parts of the original building. It has also a coeval outside built-up doorway in the north wall, which could only have been approached by an external stairs, and there are traces of a west window which was removed to make way for the Elizabethan chimneypiece. The first alteration in the building appears to have been the insertion of two windows and an inside doorway in the walls of the apartment beneath the chapel: this took place probably about 1530, when the north door of the chapel was doubtless built up and the stairs removed.

"About the year 1600 the chapel was converted into a living room, and a chimney stack built against the outside of the wall (as the construction of the masonry shows). A chimney piece of rich design was put at the west end of the chapel, and a similar one bearing the arms of Dodington impaling Francis,<sup>1</sup> in the room beneath, the latter also had the addition of an elaborate plaster ceiling, part of which has been destroyed over the portion screened off. But beyond these and some modern fittings to adapt the chapel as a cheese-room and the space beneath as a sitting-room and pantry, no alteration has been made in the building, and in it is presented to us, up to the present time, one of the most complete specimens of a domestic chapel of the middle ages that it is possible to find.

"The contemplated operations, as set forth in the specification of which I received a copy February, 1888, would destroy features of the greatest possible value here, and, in fact, well-nigh obliterate all the historical evidence the building affords: they consist of:—

- "1. Removing the 'circular ceiling,' which is the original barrel vault of the roof, and substituting a flat one (a portion of the hall roof has already been hidden from view by similar means, though not destroyed).

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<sup>1</sup> Christopher Dodington, who died 1584, was a man of importance in his day, and doubtless it was he who converted the chapel and the room beneath into living rooms, made the rich plaster ceilings in the latter, and built the chimney. This would thus appear to have been done a few years earlier than I supposed, judging from the work only, or 1560—1570. C.E.P.



CHIMNEYPIECE IN ROOM UNDER CHAPEL, WOODLANDS.



THE SHIP INN, MERE.



"2. 'Taking out the stone windows,' which are good for centuries to come and are the most important features of the place, and substituting deal ones.

"3. Destroying the beautiful Elizabethan ceiling of the room under the chapel, and putting a new plain one.

"Apart from archæological considerations I am of opinion that those of *practical economy* can be much better served by retaining and repairing the existing features, which are far more durable than anything which would take their place; and that it can be carried out without increased cost—whilst the comfort and convenience of the occupier can be equally well met.

"There are serious items of disrepair which need immediate attention—the windows both as regards the stonework and the glazing are in a bad state, half the tracery of one having disappeared, and other parts are badly fractured; the side walls are spreading owing to the giving way of the main framing of the roof; whilst the disturbance of the west wall by the Elizabethan alterations has caused it to settle outwards, and the chimney (which appears to have insufficient foundations) is assisting this movement.

"The method of repair which I advise is as follows:—

"To underpin with cement concrete the foundations of the west end for its entire length, and the north-west buttress.

"To repair the oak wall-plate of the roof and strap it with iron at the joints to secure a longitudinal tie, the ends having short bolts and 'S' plates outside.

"To insert a transverse iron tie-rod across the centre of the roof and through the walls, under the wall-plate with 'S' plates on the outside; this might be suspended to the circular ribs in the centre, and so treated as not to be an unsightly object.

"To take out and carefully re-build the bulged parts of the walls, at the north-west angle, and on the north side, against the two-light window, and insert new bonding stones. To re-set the inside arch of the two-light window in the north side, and reinstate the fractured stone in it.

"To key up the inside arches of the three-light window and doorway in the north wall, and run the joints with thin cement, and repair the wall over the door.

"To restore the missing tracery of the two-light window of the chapel by copying the two halves of lights which remain: and the transom by the fragment left in the jambs.

"To carefully repair the defective stonework of other windows, piecing wherever possible, and only renewing where stones are too far gone for this; running all bad joints with thin cement. (In this work the greatest care should be taken not to *scrape* the surface of old stonework.)

"To reinstate two defective buttress weatherings.

"To cut out and repair the masonry of the north wall where cracked on the inside face, and insert stones across the fractures.

"To re-glaze the windows with lead lights (for preference), inserting new iron saddle bars when missing, and putting a wrought iron casement to open in each window. The windows might thus be made as free from draught as the contemplated new ones.

"To repair the Elizabethan ceiling of the sitting-room under the chapel by

strapping and bolting it up to the joists where loose with  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. iron 'coach screws,' having '2 x 2' thin plates of iron (or copper would be better) under the heads, let in flush with the surface. (This is a treatment I have recently adopted with a similar ceiling, and with great success.) The cracks and defective parts might then be cut out and stopped with plaster.

"The tiling of the roof should be stripped and re-laid on cleft oak laths, as specified, and opportunity should at the same time be taken to strengthen the framing of the principals by straps or bolts at the joints.

"Mr. Hooper pointed out an interesting oak Jacobean window in the furnace-house, which he has instructions to take out and supersede by one of deal. I think an examination of the old one will show that it is in a sufficiently sound state to last longer than the new, and it would be a pity to remove it.

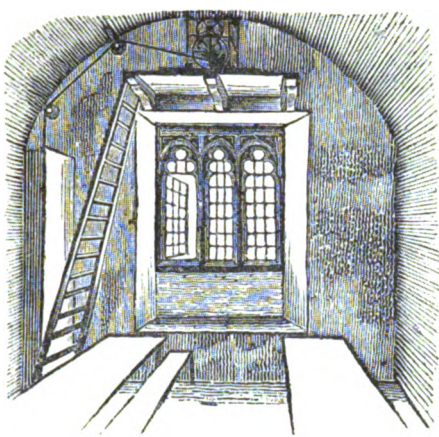
"I earnestly hope that some such repair as I have above indicated may be carried out, and that this interesting structure may be spared the well-meant but injurious handling with which it was threatened.

"C. E. PONTING."

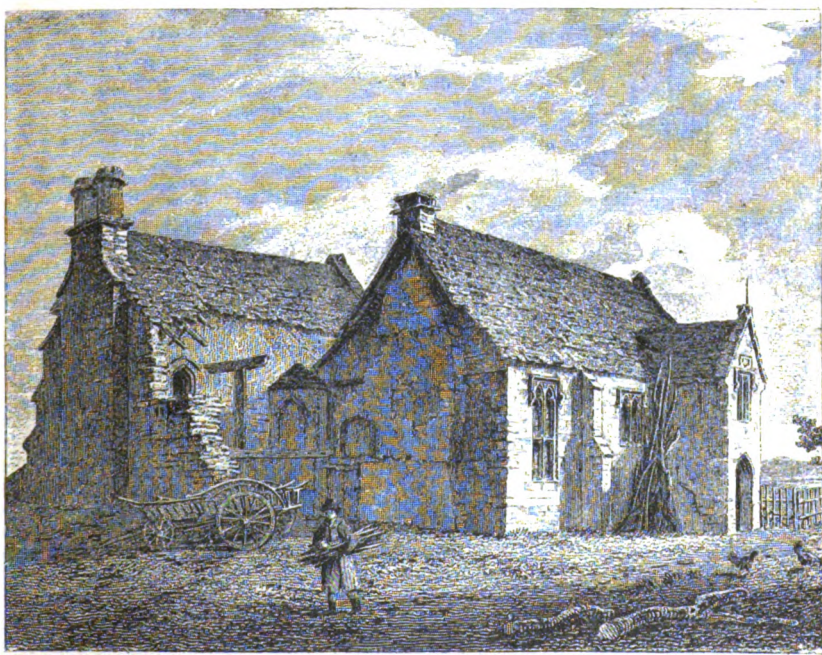
In explanation of the above it should be stated that in 1888 it came to the knowledge of the Rev. E. G. Wyld, then Vicar of Mere, that a contract had been signed by a local builder to carry out certain repairs and alterations in the chapel, which would have completely destroyed all the leading architectural features of the building; consequently he immediately communicated with Mrs. Banks (the owner) and with the Secretary of the Wilts Archæological Society, begging that the work might not be begun till a report had been made on the state of the chapel and as to the possibility of its being restored without being vandalised. Mr. Ponting was instructed to examine the building, and the report given above was the outcome of his inspection. It is a satisfaction to be able to say that Mr. Ponting's suggestions were to a great extent carried out, and the structure has been judiciously restored, and its original architectural features retained.

#### BARROW STREET

is another hamlet of Mere, lying between Mere Park and Chadenwyche. It consists of three farms, two of which are part of the Duchy of Cornwall, the other belongs to Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart. Of the former, BREACHES FARM—originally *La Brèche*—is about 322 acres in extent, and is annexed to Conwiche, which till the early part of this century was a separate holding.



Cross Loft in Town Hall, Mere  
[from *Gent. Mag.*]



Woodlands House. [from *Gent. Mag.*, 1825]



In 1300 the park of CONWICH was inclosed and 163 perches of new fence erected. The house and buildings attached thereto have entirely disappeared, and the site is almost forgotten.

Barrow Street derives its name from the existence of a large barrow, which formerly stood near the end of the "street" which connects Barrow Street with West Knoyle. Sir H. H. Hoare's farm is about 94 acres in extent. There are a few cottages here.

Adjoining Barrow Street on the south-west lies BUSH HAYES FARM, now owned by John Curtis, Esq., of Yeovil; its original extent was 46*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.*, but it has been enlarged of late years by the addition of lands purchased in its vicinity. In the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this one it belonged to the Merryweather family, who resided at Mere Park.

1617 and 1621, Christopher Awbrey is assessed for Bush Hayes.

1631, William Rogers was owner.

LEIGH MARSH, 52 acres—originally Duchy property—was exchanged for other lands in the parish belonging to the Grove estate, and is now added to Wet Lane Farm. Here is a field called "The Moot," and, being near the boundary of the Forest of Gillingham, it probably is the spot on which the rights of the foresters were discussed.

BLACK HOUSE FARM, lying between Leigh Marsh and Barrow Street, was for many years, and till recently, owned by the Bower family. Here is a field called "Paradise." The present owner is William Keates. Its extent is about 22 acres.

WHITEHILL FARM is the property of G. T. Chafyn Grove, Esq. This was formerly called La Leigh.

SWAYNE'S FORD and East Swayne's Ford are part of the Duchy of Cornwall, and have both of late years been augmented by copyholds which have fallen into hand, which were intermixed.

THE MANOR FARM, as at present constituted, was put in its present form about 1844, when the whole of the Duchy farms were re-modelled and many new buildings erected.

MERE DOWN FARM has for many years been in existence, even when most of the parish was in tenantry fields, but in 1844 it was enlarged, and new buildings were erected, as was the case with the



other farms belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall. The farm house and buildings adjacent were erected about 1720, when tradition says the homestead was built for the "Lord Farmer" of the Duchy rents, &c. The bricks were made at "Knoll," a hamlet now in Barrow Street Farm, and considering there were no macadamised roads in those days the cost of transit must have been enormous.

PROSPECT FARM is a very recent formation, in its present extent, being principally composed of the rectorial glebe (which was sold by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) and various contiguous pieces of land belonging to the Grove estate, some of which was acquired by exchange with the Duchy of Cornwall.

#### AGRICULTURAL SURVEY, 1793.

An unpublished MS., evidently intended to form a portion of a report on the agriculture of the County of Wilts, dated 1793, and entitled "Agricultural Survey of Wiltshire," has lately come to light (probably from the Stourhead Library). It was apparently written for the Board of Agriculture, but the writer confined his notes to this district, and did not complete his work.

The pages are divided into two columns, and subjoined is a literal copy of the portion relating to Mere:—

##### GENERAL OUTLINES OF SITUATION AND STATE OF PROPERTY.

1. Mere with the Hamlets of
2. Zeales.
3. Wolverton.
4. Chaddenwyche.
5. Burton.

Nos. 1 and 5 are held by Geo. Augustus Schutz, Esq., under the Prince of Wales.

Nos. 2 and 3 chiefly to the Devises of W. Chafin Grove, Esq., whose residence was at Zeales. No. 4 is Sir Richard Hoare's.

Rectory is Mr. Grove's, held under

Vicarage is a Peculiar of Dean of Sarum, present Incumbent Rev. Mr. Allix.

##### SOIL—SIZE OF INCLOSURES, &c.

Zeals and Wolverton are inclosed and chiefly Sand Land.

Mere has a few Inclosures South of the town, also a few Inclosed farms particularly Mere Park farm, but the greatest part of Mere Land is still in Common, viz., four Arable fields.

A Large Common.

Common Meadows.

Common Downs.

Soil of the three fields toward the Downs is Whiteland, and that toward Stourton a very bad Whiteland.

The field E. of Town—good Loam. Meadows and Common Pastures, strong clayey Loam and capable of great improvement.

Chaddenwyche farm is several, and

Mere is a small Market Town situate immediately under the N. W. Point of Wiltshire Downs, Part of the Lands extending South into Gillingham Vale and part Northward (or N. E.) towards Maiden Bradley and Kingston Deverill, some way on the Downs.

#### APPLICATION OF LAND AND METHOD OF MANAGEMENT AND MANURES USED.

The four common fields of Mere are crompt thus:—

Wheat.

Barley.

Clover mowed and usually seeded.

Clover fed.

Most of the Landholders keep separate Flocks and feed the Fields in Districts settled among themselves. The little farmers feed a certain District with a Common flock.

They have chiefly some Grass Inclosures on the South of the Town to each farm on which they mow Hay, and some of them lett Dairies.

They feed the Downs in Common.

The Common fields and Common are reckoned dangerous for Sheep in Wet Seasons for want of Draining. Having no Water Meadows, they generally keep their Ewes and Lambs on Hay and Water—and having no Turnips and few inclosed Pastures they usually winter their Lambs out.

#### STOCK KEPT & REMARKS THEREON.

*Sheep.* Wiltshire long horned and in the present uninclosed state of the fields cannot be improved.

No. about 3200.

*Cows.* A Mixture of all kinds but chiefly Long horned.

*Working beasts.* Chiefly Horses. Seldom any Oxen kept.

the Meadow inclosed, the Arable not inclosed.

Mere Down farm is several, but Arable not inclosed.

In the Low Lands there is a Stratum of clayey Loom—next a Stratum of Flint—and then Blue Marle or rather Clay, which runs South-west and in the next Parish [Knoyle] becomes pure Marle.

This Clay or Marle is reckoned here a good Manure, but they have so little inclosed Meadow that very little of it is used.

Chalk is used as a Manure on the Sands of Mere in Zeals Tything.

The Commonable Lands of this Parish would improve much by an Inclosure. The Chalk from the Hills and the Clay (or Marle) in the Valley might then be used to great advantage on what is now the Common Meads and Commons.

The Common fields are manured at present (but in a very bad way) with the Sheep fold.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Mr. Grove's Tenant takes up the greatest part of the Corn and Hay. Tythes in kind. He lets his own Farms (viz., Zeals) Tythe free.

The Vicar takes Tythes of Clover Seed, of which a considerable quantity is raised in this parish, even in the Common fields. He has a modus of 2*d.* a Cow and 4*d.* a Calf.

Sir Rd. Hoare has a good Wood at Chaddenwych, but little Timber in it, and Mr. Grove a good Wood at Zeales with a considerable quantity of Oak Timber in it.

Timber in the Hedges chiefly Elm and very good.

It will be seen from the foregoing description of the state of things agricultural in 1793 that the ancient system of tenure existed here till a recent date. The demesne land on the lord's farm had its land in severalty, the remainder was divided into copyhold tenements, some of which still exist, but they are gradually dying out as no renewals have been made for the last fifty years. A portion of these stocked the tenantry down with a common flock; the portion allotted for this purpose was what is now the down attached to the Manor Farm. The tenants at Burton held under somewhat different terms, each copyholder there having his separate strip of down. This is still called Burton Down, and was added to Mere Down Farm when the farms were re-arranged in 1844. The custom of the manor was to grant leases for three lives, and the widow of the last life in possession held the tenement by widowhood and chastity.

There was a considerable number of tenements in the parish held also for lives under the Dean of Salisbury, who was Rector of Mere. These, with other glebe lands, were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1836, who disposed of the greater portion of their property here to the late Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove, who again sold it in small lots in 1862. One holding, consisting of a house adjoining the churchyard and about 7 acres of land, is still held on lives by Captain Still, under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The rectorial tithes were restored to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum in 1896.

#### INCLOSURE ACT.

The Mere Inclosure Act was passed in 1807, but the award of the Commissioners was not made till 1821. By this act 840 acres of pasture and meadow land were inclosed and allotted to those entitled to rights of pasturage thereon. Great opposition was given to the act, and the following notice, signed by sixty of the principal copyholders, was issued by them:—

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having an unlimited right to feed and depasture all sorts of cattle on the commons, belonging to Mere, &c., do hereby give notice, that we dissent to and disapprove of an application being

made to Parliament in the ensuing Session or any subsequent Session, for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of dividing, allotting, or inclosing the same, would be very hurtful to the inhabitants of Mere in general, and particularly distressing to the poor, and would bring and entail upon the parish a heavy incumbrance."

Notwithstanding the above opposition the act was passed, but riotous proceedings ensued, and the military were called out to suppress the tumultuous doings of the malcontents. In the *Salisbury Journal* of March 19th, 1810, is a detailed account of the affair:—

"The inclosures of Milton and Mere Commons have excited much discontent. On Saturday se'nnight nearly three hundred men from Gillingham and parts adjacent met on Maperton Hill and Pier'swood and destroyed a long line of the new fences. A troop of horse from Dorchester barracks is now quartered in the neighbourhood, and several ringleaders of the rioters have been taken into custody. Four of them were on Friday lodged in Fisherton Gaol, where they are to remain for trial till the next assizes."

On March 26th is a further account:—

"Since our last seventeen more of the deluded men who were concerned in destroying the fences of the new inclosures on Mere Common have been apprehended and lodged in prison, viz., eight in Fisherton Gaol and nine in Dorchester Gaol, all for trial at the next assizes."

At the assizes held at Salisbury in August, 1810, Stephen Longyear, Benjamin Gray, Robert Gray, Philip Fricker, James Longyear, Aaron Gatehouse, William Shepperd, John Ridout, William Snook, and William Hill were charged with having riotously assembled at Mere and pulled down and destroyed the fences of certain allotments of land, late part of the common, inclosed under the late act. They were found guilty of having on the 10th of March last riotously and tumultuously assembled together at Mere and unlawfully destroyed certain fences on Mere Common; whom the judge, after pointing out to them the heinousness of their offence, but taking into consideration their long imprisonment, liberated (with the prosecutor's consent) on their own recognizances of £100 each, for their personal appearance to receive the judgment of the court when called upon by the prosecutors and for their good behaviour for three years. This appears to have had the desired effect, for no disturbance took place

after. These riotous proceedings must have been encouraged by persons in a higher station of life than those punished. An old lady lately residing at Bourton recollects a farmer's son riding into the town every evening and blowing a horn, which was the signal given for the assemblage of a band of roughs, who proceeded to the commons and levelled the banks which had been erected during the day. This seems more unaccountable since the tract of land between Mere and Gillingham served only as a shelter to rogues and horse-stealers.

#### TITHES.

Before the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act the tithes were often taken in kind. This led to continual squabbles. In 1841 the Rev. Henry Wake, the Vicar, circulated the following statement:—

"The Rev. Henry Wake was inducted into the vicarage of Mere in 1813. A surveyor was employed by him to value the vicarial tithes. His valuation was £513 per annum clear of all parochial assessments. The Commissioners under the Property Tax valued the vicarial tithes at £530. The valuation of the same property by the Commissioners under the Inclosure Act of Mere Common was £400 per annum. Mr. Wake authorised Mr. Chitty, of Shaftesbury, to make an offer of the vicarial tithes to the parishioners at £300 per annum. This offer was rejected. The property was in consequence collected in kind at considerable expense and loss. Mr. Wake then granted a lease of the property for seven years to a Mr. Dowbiggin, of Hextable Farm, in the county of Kent, at £400 per annum. In 1821 this lease expired. The tithes were again offered to the parishioners at £300 per annum. This offer was not accepted, but the farmers in return made an offer of £200 per annum. Under the peculiar circumstances of the time (the spring being considerably advanced and the greater part of the lambs having fallen, which constitute a principal portion of the vicarial tithes) it was deemed prudent to accept the offer; when, to the great surprise of the vicar, the farmers of Mere refused to abide by their own offer, after such offer was accepted by the vicar, and forced him to collect the property in kind, which was effected at considerable expense and subsequent loss. At length, in 1824, Mr. Phillips, the principal landholder in Mere, obtained a composition from the parishioners of Mere of £200 per annum, secured to the vicar by a lease for a term of seven years, granted to Messrs. Phillips, Robert White, and John Burfit, which lease expired in 1831. In consequence of the depression in the price of agricultural produce Mr. Wake allowed an abatement of £10 per cent. during the last two years of the term, exclusive of which he relinquished his claim to the poor on the tithe of potatoes."

The pasture land in Mere was subject to a modus of 2*d.* for every milch cow and 4*d.* for every calf, and, as moduses had to be taken into consideration by the commissioners at the apportionment, the tithe rent charge is very low on the pastures of Mere. Every garden, also, was liable to a modus of 1*d.*, every poultry yard, 1*d.*, and every orchard, 1*d.*

The tithes, as apportioned, are:—rectorial, £732 per annum; vicarial, £400 per annum; manorial, £9 15*s.* per annum.

Certain lands paid Lammas tithes, amounting in the whole to about £8 per annum. These were paid on Lammas Day in the churchyard, where the collector sat to receive them on a certain tomb which—like the custom itself—has succumbed to old age.<sup>1</sup>

#### THE CHANTRY HOUSE.

1424, King Henry the Sixth granted to the Dean and Chapter of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Sarum, that they might give and assign to Richard Cheddesey, Henry Rochell, and John Culpek, chaplains of the chantry of the Blessed Mary in the Church of Mere, a certain piece of their garden near to the churchyard of the parochial church of the Blessed Mary of Mere, lying on the southern part thereof, and containing one acre, holden by them as of the Duchy of Cornwall,

*“ad edificandum et componendum super eadem peciam mansiones pro eisdem capellanis necessarias; qui quidem capellani aliquam habitationem ad commodum insimul et in communi ante hæc tempora non habuerunt.”*

This, doubtless, was the origin of the present Chantry House and the date of its erection. The other house alluded to probably stood on the site of that called “Dean’s Orchard,” which is of much later date.

The Rev. William Barnes kept a boarding school in the Chantry House from 1827 to 1835, and here many of his poems in the Dorset dialect were written.

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<sup>1</sup> For document relating to tithes at Deverel *see* Appendix.

## THE CHANTRY LANDS.

In the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," Anno Domini 1534, it is stated there are three chantries in Mere Church, and that that they were all of the foundation of John Berkeley, Knight. Henry Duvall, custos of the three chantries, affirms his portion thereof to be worth annually £6 13s. 2d., subject to a deduction of 14s. 1d.; John Smith, another cantarist, £6 6s.; and Richard Swayne, a third cantarist, £7 12s. 2d., with a deduction of 25s.; making together an annual income of £18 12s. 3d. Out of this sum 10s. was distributed yearly to the poor, that they might pray for the soul of the founder; a rent of 10s. paid to Roger Stourton; and a third sum of 5s. to the Dean of Sarum; again reducing the clear annual value to £17 7s. 3d.

In the first year of Edward VI. (1547), when chantries were suppressed, it was found that the annual income of the "Barkelye Chauntry" amounted to £23 10s. 10d., with the following deductions:—

	£	s.	d.
A rent to the King's manor of Mere	1	1	5
A like rent to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum	0	6	4
Two like rents on land called "Saddleborne," to Mr. Morton and Peter Greene	0	13	4
	<hr/>		
	£2	1	1
	<hr/>		

leaving £21 9s. 9d. as the clear annual value.

"The lands belonging unto Barkelyes Chauntry consist of two parts, and are scituate in two several places, viz.: Clopton and in Meere. The lands in Clopton are one particular, and the rent of assias going out of the same is £5 6s. 8d. The lands in Meere are thirty-two parcels or particulars and the rent of assias is £18 4s. 2d.; one of which parcels are six acres of arable land lying in the fields of Meere, late John Alford's; the rent per annum is 4s. 6d. The total rent of assias is £23 10s. 10d.

"It appears on the Rolle of Particulars, where the premises were passed away from the Crown to Sir John Thynn, Knight and Lawrence Hyde Esq. for Thomas Chafyn Esq. that the said repris's paid to the Mannor of Meere were extinguished, both mannors being in the Crowne; soe that all the repris's are but 6s. 8d. to the deane of Sarum and 13s. 4d. to Morton and Greene out of Saddlebourne; so the remainder is £22 11s. 2d."

In addition to the revenue from lands in Cucklington and Mere, amounting to £21 9s. 9d. annually, this chantry owned plate weighing ten ounces, and goods and ornaments worth 75s. 10d. There were three incumbents:—John Gelebrand, aged 48 years; Richard Swayne, aged 63 years; and John Ferarde, aged 40 years.

“Forward’s Chantry, Richard Chafynne incumbent, aged 20 years. Several small pieces of land belonging to this chantry lay in Knoyle, Corton, and Motcombe. Clear yearly value, 106s. 4d.; plate, 19½ ounces; goods and ornaments, 5s.”

The Commissioners add to their report:—

“M<sup>d</sup> The sayd Incumbentis be verey honeste men, and of good report amonge there neighbours, albeit not able to s<sup>ve</sup> a Cure by reason of their Infyrmtyes and weakenes, and fethermore verey poore men, and have none other lyvings but these chuntries only. Also the sayd Rychard Swayne re-edyfyed all the houses app<sup>t</sup>eyning unto the sayd Chuntre after they were brent, at his own p<sup>p</sup>e costis and chargis, to the accomplishment whereof he solde xl<sup>l</sup>. land of his owne inherytaunce, and also is yet indebtyd x<sup>li</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. for the repayment whereof he layd in gage ij payre of vestementis of blewe velvet, ande one payre of Cruettis of Sylvr, wiche thingis be not worthe so moche money as they lye for; in consyderacon of wiche pmissis he prayith the Kingis most honorable counsell to consyder hym accordinglye.

“Also there be within the parish of Mere 800 people which receive the blessed communion and no preste beside the Vicar to help in administration of the sacraments, savyng the sayde Chantry Preests, wherefore the Parishioners desyre the King’s most hon Councell to consider hit accordinglye.”<sup>1</sup>

These three incumbents received pensions in 1553, Richard Chafynne, of Forward’s Chantry, receiving £6.

In 1548 lands in Gillingham and Motcombe, belonging to Berkeley’s Chantry in Mere, were granted to John Thynne, Esq.

In 1552, November 20th, Sir John Thynne, Knight, granted to Thomas Chafyn, Esq., a lease of all those his messuages, cottages, orchards, lands and meadows, pastures, feedings, rents, reversions and hereditaments in Mere, now or late in the several tenures and occupations of Thomas Denham and others, called “Barkkeley Chauntry,” for a term of fifty-one years, at a rent of £12 14s. 6d.

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<sup>1</sup> The quotation is here printed as given in Kite’s *Brasses of Wiltshire*. Sir R. C. Hoare gives it in *Modern Wilts* with considerable differences of spelling, and apparently not so correct as that given by Kite.



In 1563, November 5th, Sir John Thynne further sold to the said Thomas Chafyn, Esq., the aisle or chantry chapel,

“adjoining and placed on the south side of the parish church of Meere aforesaid, wherein lately the late chantry priest of some certayne chantry, being in Meere aforesaid, called the Chantry of the Blessed Virgyn Mary, in Meere, used to saye masse; and which chappel or ile lately app'tained to the said chantry, and came to the hands of our late Sovereign Lord, of famous memory, King Edward the Sixth, by the dissolution of the said chantry, by force of the Act of P'liament made in the first yeare of the rayne, of the said late kynge, conc'ning giving of chantries to the saide late kinge, his heyres and successors, and after granted by the said late kinge by his letters patents, amongst other things, to me the said Sir John Thynne, and to one Lawrence Huyde, Gent, and to my heyres for ever.”

The grantees of the chantry and its endowment were both commissioners acting on behalf of the Crown at the suppression. The chapel having been purchased by Thomas Chafyn, Esq., became the burial-place of that family and their descendants, the Groves, of Zeals, and contains many sepulchral memorials appertaining to both.

But subsequent to this conveyance it appears that a chantry bearing the name of Berkeley's was granted by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1592, by letters patent to Edward Downinge and Roger Mant, their heirs and assigns, together with certain lands, tenements, etc.

In 1609 the chantry lands were granted by the King (James I.) to Frances Phellips, and Richard Moore, Gent., their heirs and assigns, for ever, on payment of an annual fine of £3 17s. 1d. All which premises in Mere were formerly the property of the Chantry of Mere.

These chantry lands were afterwards held by Henry Andrews, Esq., only son and heir to Sir Matthew Andrews, Knight, who was buried at Mere, 16th March, 1711.

Twenty tenements also belonged to the chantry, the rents of which amounted to £11 4s., besides three tenements of Thomas Stourton, valued at 1s. 10d., and four of Mrs. Moore's at 1s. 8d., both of whom are described in an old court roll as tenants of the chantry.

There are still chantry rents collected at Mere, by the representatives of the late Meyrick Banks, Esq., whose ancestors

purchased the whole of the property in Mere formerly owned by Sir Matthew Andrews. They are charged on eleven different holdings, and amount in the whole to the sum of £10 5s. 4d. per annum.

The following admissions as chantry chaplains are recorded:—1408, Henry Rochell, the same day, Robert Carpenter; 1418, John Dudley, void by the death of Richard Rede; 1423, John Gulpeke; 1548, John Gelybronde.

#### THE CHURCH PLATE<sup>1</sup>

consists of two Chalices, precisely similar, 8½ in. in height, with a straight-sided bowl and knot on the stem; the base of the bowl and the foot are gadrooned. The only mark found is a square shield containing the letters V.R. surmounted by a coronet. One is inscribed:—

“Ex dono Jacobi filii Thomæ Alford de Mear, 1630.”


The other bears the inscription:—

“Christopher Twogood, Robert Elling, Churchwardens of Mear, 1700.”

Both are evidently of the same date—1700—when in all probability the Chalice inscribed 1630 was re-made from an older cup of that date.

Chalice No. 3, of silver parcel-gilt, together with its paten, bearing the hall-marks of 1881 and inscribed:—

“St. Matthew’s Church, Mere, Sept. 21st, 1882.”

A massive Flagon of tankard shape, 11½ in. in height, and a Paten 10 in. in diameter, both of the Britannia standard, bearing the hall-marks of 1699 and 1700; the maker’s mark on the flagon being  for Samuel Hood, and on the paten Ro, for Hugh Roberts. The Flagon is inscribed:—

“The gift of Mrs. Jane Weldon<sup>2</sup> to the Parish Church of Mear in the County of Wilts Ano Dom. 1699.”

<sup>1</sup> See Nightingale’s *Church Plate of Wilts*, p. 93.

<sup>2</sup> Mrs. Jane Weldon was sister of Mrs. Mary Chafin. They were daughters of Thomas Freke, of Hinton, Co. Dorset, Esq.

The Paten has the same inscription, with the date 1700.

There is also engraved on the Flagon her coat of arms, on a lozenge. *A cinquefoil, on a chief a demi-lion rampant* (Weldon) impaling *Two bars, in chief three mullets* (Freke).

There is also a similar massive Flagon and Paten dish of the same dimensions, bearing the same maker's marks of Hugh Roberts, and engraved with a lozenge and mantling, *A talbot passant, a chief ermine* (Chafyn) impaling *Two bars, in chief three mullets* (Freke). On the Flagon and Paten is inscribed:—

"The gift of Mrs. Mary Chafyn, to the Parish Church of Mear in the County of Wilts Anno Domini, 1700."

Two silver Patens, on feet, 5½ in. in diameter, 2½ in. high, were found by G. Troyte Chafyn Grove, Esq., amongst the Zeals House plate in 1892, and were by him presented to the Church. Both have shields of arms in the centre, and are Britannia-marked, the date letter being for 1713 (?). The maker's mark C in a square shield. Weight, 5ozs. 15dwts.

One silver spoon was given by Mrs. H. R. Lloyd in 1891—length, 6½ in.; weight, 1oz. 4dwts. Hall-marked 1890.

#### THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

The churchwardens' accounts date as far back as 1556, and with the exception of the years 1564 to 1566, 1570 to 1574, and 1646 to 1673, for which no accounts exist, they are continued up to 1853 in perfect order.

The first entry in 1556 is:—

"Inpmis the sayd Churchwardeyns do yelde Accompte of the pfytte of the Church Ale thies yere. Above all Chargs xij<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>."

This seems to have been the principal source of revenue for the expenses of the Church at this time. The total expenditure for the year was £8 12s. 5d., and the sum of the receipts, £12 4s. 2d.; the other items being sale of seats, 2s. 8d., and 1s., given by Edithe Brabante to the Church "of devocyon to be prayed for."

## CHURCH ALES.

The Church ales are continued yearly to 1614, after which there is no mention of them. They were suppressed in 1633.

The presiding officer at Mere was called the "Cuckowe King," and the vice-chairman the "Prince." In 1566 is a note:—

"Thomas Sheppard Rem' Cuckowe King this yeare for that he was Prince the last yeare According to the Custome. And at this daie John Watts the sonne of Thomas Watts is Chosen Prynce for the next yeare."

These appointments are noted at the foot of the accounts, together with those of the churchwardens and other parish officers, annually for many years.

In vol. ii., p. 194, of this *Magazine* is an article on "The Church Ale," and it may be advisable to reprint an extract there quoted from "*Surrey of Cornwall*" by Richard Carew, Esq., as the account there given of a "Church Ale" appears to accurately describe the doings at Mere:—

"For the 'Church Ale' two young men of the parish are yerely chosen by their last pregoers to be wardens, who deuiding the task make collections among the parishioners of whatsouever prouision it pleaseth them voluntarily to bestow. This they imploy in brewing, baking and other achates<sup>1</sup> against Whitsuntide, upon which holydayes the neighbours meet at the church-house and there meetly feed on their owne victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock which by many smalls groweth to a meetly greatness, for there is entertayned a kind of emulation betweene these wardens, who by his graciousness in gathering and good husbandry in expending can best aduance the churches profit. Besides the neighbour parishes at those times louingly visit one another and this way frankly spend their money together. The afternoones are consumed in such exercises as olde and yonge folke (hauing leysure) doe accustomally weare out the time withall.

"When the feast is ended the wardens yeeld in their account to the parishioners and such money as exceedeth the disbursments is layd up in store to defray any extraordinary charges arising in the parish or imposed on them for the good of the countrey or the Prince's service, neither of which commonly gripe so much but that somewhat stil remayneth to cover the purse's bottome."

The entries relating to the Church ales are:—

"1556. Itm payed to Robert Cowherd for the Redemyngs of  
certeyne sylv' Spones of the Church stock / which he had  
in gage by the delyu' of the Churchwardeyns for xl'. of  
money borowed of hym to thuse of the Churche. xl'."

<sup>1</sup> i.e., provisions.

"1559. Itm for the hyre of certeyn pewter vessell at the Church ale / and for one platter w <sup>ch</sup> was lost there	xx <sup>d</sup> ."
"Itm for bryngyng home of the greate Crocke of the parishe from Gillyngham to Mere	iiij <sup>d</sup> ."
"1562. Itm for a Cote for the vyse or ffole <sup>1</sup> at the Churchale	iiij <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> ."
"1565. Item for the Cuckowe lord's expenses	v <sup>s</sup> ."
"Item for Tynnen spoones and trenchers and potts bought to thuse of the Church	vij <sup>s</sup> ."
"Item for gunpowder spent at the King riding	xvj <sup>d</sup> ."
"1569. Item for the hyre of too Dozen vessells at the Church Ale	viiij <sup>d</sup> ."
"1575. Item for two Dosen of spoones	xvj <sup>d</sup> ."
"Item paied to Michael Lanyng the Cuckow prince	iiij <sup>s</sup> ."
"Item allowed to Randoll Coward being Cuckow King towards his expenses in that office	iiij <sup>s</sup> ."
"1577. Item for v cruses for the Church ale	xv <sup>d</sup> ."
"Item for other cuppes	viiij <sup>d</sup> ."
"1579. Item paied for bread and drink to make the Sum̄er Lord of Gillingham Drink	ij <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> ."
"1589. Item in bread and beere on Trynitie sunday to make the Company drink that came from Gyllingham	xvj <sup>d</sup> ."
"1595. There was this yeare neither Church ale nor collection for the repacon of the Church	nothing"
"1596. Item to make the Lord of Gillingham and his Company drink	ij <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> ."
"1598. Item for bread and drink to make the Lord of Gillingham drink	iiij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> ."
"1621. Itm for Cakes and beere on Whitmunday to entertayne the lordes of Gillingham	v <sup>s</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> ."

The last entries confirm the statement of Mr. Carew as to the custom of neighbouring parishes visiting each other. The Gillingham people paid an annual visit to Mere, and it appears were hospitably entertained.

Other entries in the churchwardens' book are valuable and interesting, exemplifying the customs of bygone days, but space will only permit a few examples to be given here.

The Holy Loaf.<sup>2</sup> The first entry is in 1568:—

"Item for money receyved for the holy lofe for this yeare after the rate of iiij<sup>d</sup>. for ev'ry sunday over and besides iiij<sup>d</sup>. allowed to the Bedman for Easter Day yearly xij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>."

This entry is continued year by year, and the sum of xij<sup>s</sup>. ix.<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> i.e., the Vice or Fool; the Vice was the buffoon of the early dramas.

<sup>2</sup> See *Appendix A*.

received by the churchwardens till 1591, when the "holy loaf" gives place to communion bread, and is continued as such till 1598. The last entry is:—

"Item they charge themselves with xij<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. for the rent of the Communion bread for the same years."

"1556. Itm payed for Smoke fferthynges to Rome <sup>1</sup> xix<sup>d</sup>."

"1559. Itm payed to the Clerke for his labo<sup>r</sup> for makynge of the billes of the nombre of the people, by the quenes counnysson xij<sup>d</sup>."

"Itm payed for Smoke fferthynges xx<sup>d</sup>."

"1562. Itm payed to the Bysshop for smoke fferthyngs vj<sup>s</sup>. jd. ob."<sup>2</sup>

"Itm for a Queyre of paper to make a boke for the Church of Crystenynge, maryeing and buryeng iij<sup>d</sup>."

"1561. Itm payed to Richard Beale, Alias ffysshher the Clerke of the markette at Hyndon, for a Rewarde or brybe, which he extorted of the parishe, by colo<sup>r</sup> of his office xx<sup>s</sup>."

"1562. Itm payed to Clerke of the markett at for a brybe or Rewarde, not to trouble the parishe, by reason or colo<sup>r</sup> of his office xx<sup>s</sup>."

"1563. Itm payed to Thomas Aubrey gent, by the Consent and appoyntement of the hole parishe, for his Charges and Expenses at london, to sewe for the Renewinge of the Charter of the libtyes of the man<sup>'</sup> of mere vij<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."

"1565. Item for the Smoke farthings vj<sup>s</sup>. jd. ob."

"1569. Item paied at Saru<sup>'</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> making of a bill when we did appeare for Chauntry land iij<sup>d</sup>."

"Item paied for singing bread iij<sup>d</sup>."

"Item paied for synging bread xx<sup>d</sup>."

"1574. Item paied to one Powell, Deputy to Henry Wilcoks Clarke of the Markett for his reward sitting at Meere, the Queene being at Hatchbury in the moneth of August last past w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> verge xx<sup>s</sup>."

"1578. Item paied to Mr. Willm. Drewe the Clerke of the Assizes for allowing of the Charter of the libties of Meere v<sup>s</sup>."

"1581. Item for two prayer bookes sent by the Ordynarie to the Church for the Earthquake vij<sup>li</sup>."

"1585. It is further ordered at this Daie that noe man shall have anie knell ringed for anie man except they pay first to the Churchwardens for every bell that they will have ringed vj<sup>d</sup>."

"It is alsoe ordered at this day. That noe proctor nor any pson w<sup>th</sup> lycense shall gather any money in the Church w<sup>th</sup>in the tyme of Dyvine service, nor at any time else w<sup>th</sup>in this pish. But all proctors and such as have lycense shall repaire to the Churchwardens. And they the said wardens calling to them two or three of the substanciall Inhabitants shall gyve their

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix B.

<sup>2</sup> "ob" is found in old accounts to represent a halfpenny (*obolus*); a farthing is represented by q.

charitable Devosion, according to their Discrecon, And they entering into their booke of allowances the day of the moneth, the some gyven and the name of the ptie to whome it shalbe given, the said somes shalbe allowed to the said Churchwardens yearelie uppon their accompts."

- "1585. Item laied out to the Clark of the m'kett viij<sup>s</sup>."
- "1586. Item paied to Symon Crouch for a shurt to whip the Rogues iiij<sup>s</sup>."
- "1589. Paid by them for a Cli and half a li of gunpowder by them bought and at this daie remayning in their hands vj<sup>l</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>."
- "1590. Item to the Clark of the Markett at Hyndon vij<sup>s</sup>."
- "1596. They are alsoe to be charged w<sup>th</sup> L<sup>s</sup>. as soe much money by them receyved for the said Barrell of gunpowder and w<sup>ch</sup> before this tyme remayned as a stock at vi<sup>l</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup>. as above appeareth L<sup>s</sup>."
- "Item to Mr. Edward Chafyn for the Clarke of the Markett viij<sup>d</sup>."
- "1599. Item paied to the Clarke of the markett ix<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>."

A curious agreement is here entered:—

"The xiiijth daie of Decēber 1615.

"Md. It was agreed between John Rogers als Ball & John fforward the younger of Woodland Church Wardens of Meere, & Dewby Deane of Lackcok in the Countye of Willtes, Plumber, that he the sayde Dewby Deane did undertake wth the sayde Churchwardens that he the sayde Dewby Deane or his assignes would at all tymes dewringe his naturall lyfe sufficientlye repayer at his own ppr. Cost & Charges all the leades uppon the tope of the tower & the leads w<sup>ch</sup> he did Cast uppon the northe Porch. In Consyderacon whereof the sayde Church Wardens did gyve to the sayde Dewby Deane xij<sup>d</sup>. of lawfull Englyshe monye, pvided allwayes that if the sayde leades wer hurt by any casuall meanes that then the same to be amended at the Charge of the pishe. In wittnes whereof I the sayde Dewby Deane have hereunto sett my hand the day and yere above sayde.

Witnesses hereunto,

DUBY DEANE.

Tho. Chafyn and  
Willm Jemver  
Sigm + Willi  
Jemver."

In 1623 is an entry of national interest:—

"To Contucino Palrologo <sup>1</sup> at two severall collections iiij<sup>s</sup>."

<sup>1</sup> This should be Contarini Palæologus. The Palæologus family reigned as Emperors of the East from 1260 to 1453.

In *Notes and Queries* (7th S., ix., 488), is a query, which says:—"In a letter dated October 16th, 1622, written by Theophilus Aylmer, son of the Bishop of London, to Dr. Owen Gwynn, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge (the original of which is in the muniment room of the college), there occurs the following passage:—"Interest in you . . . let me now finde in yr help to be afforded toward this Nobleman Contarin' Palæologus; of whose worth you

We have seen above that the gunpowder in the custody of the churchwardens, which was purchased in 1589, when the country was threatened with a Spanish invasion, was sold in 1596, when the scare was over, but it was renewed, for in 1620 is another entry:—

“And ytt is alsoe ordered that the Gunpowder remaynenge nowe in the Church for the hundred of Mere shalbe sould bye the Church Wardens to the souldiers of the trayned Bande att xij<sup>d</sup>. the pounce, the money thereof comenge to remayne in the Church Wardens hands to p'vide other powder hereafter.”

In 1626 is an entry of another character amongst the disbursements:—

“To a stranger that preached heare, vj’.”

And again in 1627:—

“To a preacher the xxviij of May, iij’.”

And in 1630:—

“To a Preacher that preatched heare iij’.”

---

shall receive testimonies many & worthy, beyond all exceptione, O' Kinge highly favoereth him; & hath granted him much grace and this one in particular, to make Collections in o' University. Now for as much as the particular help of men in y' place shall much advance the reliefe of this worthy man (the Kinge's most royall intente) I most earnestly . . . intreat you, to sett forward this worthy worke in y' famous Colledge that this distressed nobleman, finding that we who live in peace, have a true feelinge of his afflictione may glorify God & geve a worthy testimony of O' Universitie & the whole Kingdome, &c.” No very definite information was elicited by this as to who Contarini was, though from the above it appears that collections for him must have been general throughout England. *The Strife of the Roses*, by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, has a good article on the family, but no mention is made of this particular member of it. Du Cange (*Hist. Byzant.*, p. 255, ed. 1680), mentions their connection with Venice, and the Editor of *Notes and Queries* states that a family named Palæologue has for some centuries been settled in Roumania. A branch of the family settled at Landulph, in Cornwall, in which Church is a brass inscribed: “Here lyeth the Body of Theodoro Paleologus of Pesaro in Italye: descended from ye Imperyail lyne of ye last Christian Emperors of Greece, being the sonne of Camilio, ye sone of Prosper, the sonne of Theodoro, the sonne of John, ye sonne of Thomas second brother to Constantine Paleologus the 8th of that name and last of ye line yt raygned in Constantinople, untill subdued by the Turkes; who married with Mary ye daughter of William Balls of Hadlye in Souffolke Gent and had issue 5 children Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy, and departed this life at Clyfton, ye 5th of January, 1636.”



The payments to the "Clarke of the Markett" are still continued of varying amounts; this year (1627) it is x<sup>s</sup>., but there is no record showing who this official was or what his duties were. The payments to soldiers, poor Irish folk, and others who travelled with passes, for many years about this time are too numerous to give here, but they are full of interest as bearing on byegone customs.

1636. In an inventory amongst other things is included:—

"One barrell of Gunpowder weyinge ii. c. weighte and more of Gunpowder of severall pounds made up in papers xiii<sup>li</sup>."

1674. Item gave the officer who Collected the fire hearth money<sup>1</sup> s. for signinge a Certificate to excuse the poore people from payinge 00, 01, 00 "

At this period is given a list of briefs collected in the parish for various sufferers (principally for losses by fire). They are annually recorded up to 1707, when they cease.

#### TERRIER OF CHURCH LANDS, &c., circa 1640.

(Copied by T. H. B., 1890, from a document written on paper in the Muniment Room of Salisbury Cathedral. The values printed in italics are interlineations in a later hand.)

##### "VALUATION OF LANDS AT MEERE.

"One Cottage in Rooke street in Meere with A Garden, Orchard, and Two Acres of Meadow in the Tenure of Johnathan Bowles. *the yearly is 6<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Close of Meadowe, and A Close of pasture in the Tything of Woodlands in Rook street aforesaid in the Tenure of Woolstan ffoster. *the yearly valy is 8<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage in Church Street, with A Garden and Outhouse neere adjoyning in the possession of the sayd Woolstone ffoster.

"One Cottage in Castle Street and one plott of meadow in the tenure of the Widdow Burt.

"One other Cottage in A Street called Church Street with outhousing and an Orchard thereunto adjoyning and 4 Acres of Arrable Land in the Comon feilds of Meere in the tenure of William Crompe. *the yearly valy is 5<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage or tenement called Blackhouse and fiveteen Acres of Land, Meadow and pasture. *the yearly valy is 14<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

<sup>1</sup> Fire-hearth money was a duty payable to the crown on houses. By Statute 14, Car. II., cap. 2, Every fire hearth and stove of every dwelling and other house within England and Wales (except such as pay not to Church and poor) shall be chargeable with 2s. per annum payable at Michaelmas and Lady Day to the King and his Heirs and Successors, which payment was called Chimney money. This tax, being much complained of as burdensome to the people, was taken off and that of windows imposed in its stead, 7 and 8 W. III.

"One Tenement with A Garden & Curtiladge thereunto belonging and a little platt of Ground called Shitbrooke adjoyning to A parcell of Ground called Deane's Orchard with half an Acre in the Common feilds of Meere, in the Tenure of Christopher Philipps, & is known by the name of the George Inne in Meere.

"One other parcell of Meadow lying also neere unto Deane's Orchard called Shitbrooke in the tenure of Woolstan Illing.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the tenure of John Stacy.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the tenure of Christopher Smart.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the tenure of Dorothy Cable widdow. *the yearly valy is 2<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of William Harding. *the yearly valy is 1<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of Richard Cliffe.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of Henry Ball.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of James Westley. *the yearly valy is 2<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of Moses Wilkins.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of James fryth.

"One Cottage and A Garden in the Tenure of John Barfeild. *the yearly valy is 1<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage, Garden and Curtiladge in the Tenure of Woolstan Illing. *the yearly valy is 3<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of James Willis.

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of Edward Cruce. *the yearly valy is 1<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of Margery Powell widdow. *the yearly valy is 2<sup>li</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of Robert pointing. *the yearly valy is 1<sup>li</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> a yeare.*

"One Cottage and Garden in the Tenure of William Bateman.

"There is also a certain plot of Ground whereon certeyn Cottages are built, the values of which you may judge off by the Rates that are given for adjoyning Houses.

"I would have you enquire whither Mr. Chafyn hath not other Houses in Meere that belongs to the Deane, if so, then write down the Tennants' names, and what yearly Rents they pay for them.

"Be very diligent to learn the true value of the parsonadge, that is what the Tythes of All the Corn and Graine within the parish of Meere is worth by the yeare. *the parsonadge have been lett for 12 scur pounds as I have bine Informed.*

"Also there is belonging to the parsonadge, the Tythe Hay of all the Common Meadows within the sayd parish of Meere; In lieue whereof there is Allotted unto the sayd parsonadge, Seaven Acres of Meadow, In a Meadow called Lord's Mead.

"Enquire what these Acres are yearly worth, and whither Mr. Chafyn hath not more Acres in this Meadow which is allowed him for Tythe belonging to the parsonadge, if not in that whither in no other Meadowe.

"Enquire also what the Tythe Hay is worth in Mear Meade, Hurdles' Hearne,

Southbrooke and Whatley, and of other small parrocks<sup>1</sup> and parcells within the sayd parish, and of One Acre of Meadow belonging to the parson.

"There is also due and payable by the Inhabitants of the parish of Meere to the parsonadge of the sayd parish in respect of theire Inclosed Grounds upon the first day of August yearly for certeyn Tythes called Lamas Tythes. Enquire how much money is payd. Also learn what the Tythe Wood is worth within the parish of Meere, one yeare with another.

"Also how many Acres of Land lying in one parcell in A furlong called Brimley furlong in the Coñon feilds of Meere, Mr. Chafyn holdeth, & is called the Glebe land belonging to the parsonadge, and whither there be no more land in that furlong belonging to the sayd parsonadge.

"Also how many Acres there in the Tenure of Mr. Chafyn in the Coñon feilds of Meere in certeyn places there called Wetlands & Deane's Hill.

"Also how many Acres Mr. Chafyn holdeth in the Coñon feilds in a place called Wescombe.

"Also how many Acres of Arrable in the Coñon feilds in a place called Southbrook.

"Also how many Acres of Arrable Land lying dispersedly in the Coñon feilds between Mere and Burton.

"Also how many Acres of Arrable Land lying dispersedly in the Coñon feilds in a place called Widnam.

"Also how many Acres of Meadow Mr. Chafyn holdeth lying in severall parcells in A place called Hurdle's Hearue.

"Enquire also what Tythes, profitts or other Estate Mr. Chafyn hath or holdeth in the parish of Kingston Deverell being part of, or belonging to the parsonadge of Meere, and what the true yearly value thereof is. *the yearly valy is 5<sup>l</sup> a yeare.*

"Keep this paper safe, untill you have found out the true worth of the severall estates here mentioned, and then be so kind as to return it againe to me with the yearly value thereof; and if you can by any meanes discover any other Estates within the parishes of Meere and Kingston Deverell belonging to the Reverend the Deane of — take particulars of them with the names of those who enjoys them and let me have knowledge of them."

#### DEAN'S VISITATION.

Mere being a "Dean's peculiar," an annual visitation was made here by the Dean, when he was entertained, together with the churchwardens, sidesmen, &c., at the cost of the parish. This began in a modest way, but eventually grew into a lavish expenditure. In 1829 the visitation dinner is charged £21 17s. 6d., but the general amount was about £15. It decreased after this, and the last charge is in 1842, when it cost £5 3s. 8d.

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<sup>1</sup> i.e., paddocks, always "parrocks" hereabouts.

CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

In the churchyard are many quaint epitaphs and interesting inscriptions in memory of families now extinct. One must be mentioned :—

“In Memory of Edmond  
Dolling who Dyed of y<sup>e</sup>  
Small Pox which he  
designedly took Sept. 6  
1737. Aged 21 years.  
Stop Passenger my Fate deplore  
Take warning by my Toomb  
And never like me temp y<sup>e</sup> Lord  
Least thou shouldst have my Doom.”

Another stone on which are recorded the names of several members of a family named Suter, with dates from 1729 to 1806, has underneath the following lines :—

“Like Birds of a feather  
We sleep here together.”

The following paragraph, extracted from the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, August 25th, 1828, is of special interest, and records an incident which is now quite forgotten, and would have been lost had it not been noted at that time.

CHARLES II.

“On Sunday last the town and vicinity of Mere experienced a great treat by several merry peals from the Church bells, in consequence of the arrival, on the Friday previous of a new bell cast by Mr. Kingstone, bell founder of Bridgwater; and it is confidently hoped that under the superintendence of Mr. Hayter, organist, Mere will revive in the art of bell ringing, for which they were formerly so famous. One of the bells bears the date of 1670, and it is generally supposed to have been presented to the inhabitants on the restoration of Charles II. for their loyalty to their lawful, much beloved, though unfortunate Sovereign, who concealed himself about this part of the country, and frequently honored Mere with his royal presence, though then deprived of its externals.”

Whatever the truth may be as to the gift of the bell (of which no record exists in the parish), it is certain that Charles II. visited Mere in 1651, in his journey from Trent to Heale House, after the

Battle of Worcester. In "*Baker's Chronicles*" the incident is thus narrated :—

"The King in his way to Salisbury (from Colonel Wyndham's at Trent) came to a Town called Mere to the George, an acquaintance of the Colonels, where drinking in the Cellar, the Host seeing the King stand off as a servant, said, 'Thou lookest like an honest Fellow, Here's a Health to the King'; who unready answering it made the man expostulate with the Colonel what Fellow he had brought. The King from Mere went to the House of Mrs. Hide and was joyfully there received, and introduced to a secret place in the House and here Colonel Robert Phillips came to him and Col. Windham took his leave of his Majestic and returned."

The landlord of the George at this time was Christopher Phillips. In a *History of England*, by Lawrence Echard, Archdeacon of Stowe, the story takes this form :—

"The Travellers about Noon arrived at Mere, a little Market Town in Wiltshire, and dined at the George Inn, the Keeper of which was known by the Colonel to be faithful. He sat at the Table with the King, and discoursing with the Colonel told him the News. 'That he heard the Men of Westminster, notwithstanding their Victory at Worcester, were in a great Maze not knowing what had become of the King; but the most received opinion was, that he was come in Disguise to London, and many Houses had been searched for him there,' at which his Majesty was observed to smile. After Dinner he familiarly asked the King, 'If he were a friend to Caesar?' to which his Majesty answering 'Yes,' then said he, 'Here is a Health to King Charles' in a Glass of Wine; which his Majesty and the Colonel both pledged; and so taking Horse, at Night they arrived at Hele."

The principal inhabitants seem to have been loyal to the Royal cause. The Vicar, Dr. Chafyn, was shamefully treated by the Cromwellian soldiers. Walker, in his "*Sufferings of the Clergy*," says :—

"This worthy Dr. was by the Oliverian Soldiers dragged out of his House and barbarously Abused by one of the soldiers; who kick'd him in the Privy members, and afterward forced him to Mount on a poor *Galled Horse's Back* without Saddle; and so in that disgraceful manner they carried him to Fisherton Prison, where he continued some few weeks; but finding him to grow Weaker, they sent him home; where, after a few days, he died with the Anguish of the aforesaid Grief; Plundering his House and Stable of all his Goods and Horses; leaving his Relict and Family in a Forlorn and Mean Condition."

This happened in 1645.

The same year Mr. Richard Green, of Mere, for his delinquency,

compounds for £130. He hath already subscribed £20. He held correspondence with the King's party, as appears by his own confession.

1646, Thomas Bannister, of Mere, paid £20. He with his son Jasper, rents Mere Park, belonging to Lord Arundell, besides paying thirds to Lady Arundell. (Falstone Day Book, *Wills Arch. Mag.*, xxvi., 352.)

1650, Hartgild<sup>1</sup> Baron, of Mere, gentleman, adhered to the forces raised against the Parliament, for which his delinquency he humbly prays permission to compound; fine, £1 13s. 4d. This gentleman's losses in the Royal cause appear to have been amply made up to him. As the agent in "hazardous secret service" he actually got a promise from Charles II., when at Breda, for a pension of £200 a year for thirty-one years, which was duly ratified some time after the King's return, about 1662. At the same time he also acquired the office of Steward of the Court of Record in Windsor Castle and the reversion (after John Hill) of that of ranger and bailiff of Battle's Walk, Windsor. He was the first to announce (so it is stated in one of his petitions) to the exiled Court at Breda the determination of the Parliament of England to declare for a restoration (*Wills Arch. Mag.*, xxiii., 326).

#### FIRE.

Shortly after this period Mere seems to have suffered severely from a fire, but, strange to say, there is no tradition extant relating to it, and as no churchwardens' accounts exist for some few years at this time, no information can be gathered from those valuable historical documents, but from entries in other parochial registers we find confirmatory evidence of the occurrence.

In the parish register of Stanton Prior, Co. Somerset, is an entry :

"For Meere in Wiltshire burnt &c. A brief was published Aug. 13th, 1671. Collected 1s. 6d. Wm. Richmond, John Brookman, Churchwardens."

In the register of Tudeley cum Capel, Kent :—

"1671. Mear Wiltshire 1s. 7d."

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<sup>1</sup> His own mode of spelling his Christian name, though only a variety of Hartgill, the name of the victims of the Stourton tragedy.

In East Wellow:—

"1671. May 14. Collected for y<sup>e</sup> towne of Mere in y<sup>e</sup> County of Wilts 2s. 1d."

1671. In Stanton St. John:—

"Collected for Meere, in Wilts 3s. 2d."

1671, January 18th. In St. Margaret's, Westminster, is an entry:—

"Towards the great loss by fyre in the towne of ——— in our County of Wilts £2 12."

Now, as the name of the town is not given, this may not be Mere; but as there is no evidence of any other town in Wiltshire suffering by fire in that year the probability is that Mere is intended, and January, 1671, is 1672 according to our modern mode of reckoning.

North Luffenham, Co. Rutland<sup>1</sup>:—

"1671. Oct. Collected upon y<sup>e</sup> Brief for y<sup>e</sup> fire at Meere in Wiltshire the sum of eight shillings sixpence & as was appointed sent to the High Constable by y<sup>e</sup> Constables of o<sup>r</sup> town."

#### THE VICARS OF MERE.<sup>2</sup>

Mere having been under the Peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean, and no institutions from him being in existence before the year 1548, a complete succession of Vicars can only be given since that time.

A.D. 1300 Roger the Clerk is mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare.

1331 Walter vicar ecclie de Mere (Pedes Finium, H. of Warminster).

1374 Richard Bisschop, Vicar of Mere (Records of Stavordale Priory).

1405 Nicholas Modford.  
John Swinnerton.

<sup>1</sup> From *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, No. 17, p. 237.

<sup>2</sup> The following notices of Vicars and natives of Mere have appeared for the most part from time to time in the *Mere Parish Magazine*.

- 1554 John Roberts, appointed on the death of Swinnerton.
- 1556 Richard Chafyn.
- 1586 Richard Potter, on the death of Chafyn.
- 1630 Thomas Chafyn, D.D.
- 1646 William Bayly.
- 1691 Edward Garrard, on the death of Bayly.
- 1695 John Hardcastle, on the death of Garrard.
- 1734 Caleb Perfect, on the death of Hardcastle.
- 1744 Thomas Staples.
- 1775 Charles Wager Allix.
- 1796 Lancelot Greenthwart Holton
- 1802 Thomas Grove, on the resignation of Holton.
- 1809 William Hopkins, on the death of Grove.
- 1812 Henry Wake, on the resignation of Hopkins.
- 1845 Thomas Blundell.
- 1861 Charles Henry Townsend, on the death of Blundell.
- 1881 Edwin George Wyld, on the resignation of Townsend.
- 1890 John Augustus Lloyd, on the cession of Wyld.

But little is known of the majority of the above. We find that Richard Bisschop was a benefactor of the Priory of Stavordale, and that the canons of that establishment were bound

“To celebrate Mass daily in the chapel, at the High Altar in the Lady Chapel, at the altar of SS. Peter and Paul, and at that of S. James under the Campanile, for the souls of Queen Philippa (of Hainault, wife of Edward III.), the Bishop and his parents, John de Stourton, his parents and kin, the founders, *i.e.*, the Lovell family, Richard Bisschop, Vicar of the Parish Church of Mere, in the Sarum Diocese, and other benefactors of the Priory.”

#### RICHARD POTTER.

Nothing is known of the succeeding Vicars till 1586, when we find that the Rev. Richard Potter, B.D., of Trin. Coll. was instituted. He was afterwards Prebendary of Worcester. He was father of the Rev. Francis Potter. *See below.*

*Query*:—Did he hold the two livings of Mere and Kilmington at the same time? he was certainly Vicar of Mere till his death. In the churchwardens' book is the following entry:—



"The Second account of the said James Lucas, and Moses Wilkins, Churchwardens there for one whole yeare then ended the xxixth Daie of March 1630. In w<sup>ch</sup>. yeare the said Churchwardens were appointed Sequestrators of the Tithes and pfts of the Vicaridge of Meere aforesaid by the Right Wor<sup>th</sup> Edmund Mason then Deane of Sarum uppon the Death of Richard Potter, Batchelor in Devinitie and late Vicar of Meere aforesaid, whoe died about the ffeast of St. John Baptist 1629, and Thomas Chafin, Doctor in Devinitie was vicar in his place."

#### DR. THOMAS CHAFYN

was Vicar from 1630 to 1646,<sup>1</sup> when he succumbed to the treatment he experienced from the Parliamentary soldiers, as before related. Walker, in his "*Sufferings of the Clergy*," also states that he was Prebendary of Durnford, and further says:—

"Where this reverend person was born,<sup>2</sup> or in what university he had his education I am not informed; but bearing the name of an ancient family in the neighbouring county of Dorset it seems probable that he might be related to it, especially as I find he was a man of such note as to be in the Commission of Peace. One Dr. Chafin was, soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion sent for by the House of Commons as a delinquent. I take him to have been the same person with this Dr. Chafin."

The following entry in Rushworth's Collection confirms this supposition:—

"Mere. Dr. Chafyn was brought to the bar for certain words delivered at a visitation sermon at Salisbury &c. Anno 1640."

In the Mere Churchwarden's book for 1636 is this entry:—

"To the Ringers when M<sup>r</sup> Dockter Chafin went through the Towne on p<sup>r</sup>cession 12<sup>d</sup>."

He appears to have been an energetic man; during his incumbency the Church was paved, the south aisle re-leaded, the tower loft repaired, the churchyard walls restored, the Church new-pewed, and various other works carried out. Also two charities which had been withheld some years were appropriated to their proper use.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Chafin was also Rector of Fovant, Wilts.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas, son of William Chafin, of Zeals, was baptised 1595.

**WILLIAM BAYLY,**

who succeeded Thomas Chafyn, D.D., in 1645, is the first Vicar to whom a monumental inscription exists in the Church. His inscribed stone is almost illegible. It has been removed from the west end of the north aisle to the tower (1896). Whether the former was its original position is doubtful, as many memorials were moved in the restoration, A.D. 1856.

Sir R. C. Hoare puts the date of his induction 1661, but from the inscription we gather he was Vicar forty-six years, and, as his death took place 1691, this brings us back to 1645, the date of Dr. Chafyn's death. Therefore he must have been his immediate successor, but in consequence of the troublous times probably he was not formally inducted till after the restoration, 1660.<sup>1</sup>

The following is all that is legible on his tombstone:—

DEPOSITUM	BAYLY
VICARII MVN	TI IN
ECCLESIA MERA	ANNOS 46
QUI OBIIT NON	EMBRIS
ANNO DOM	I

**EDWARD GARRARD.**

Edward Garrard, who succeeded William Bayly as Vicar of Mere, is buried in the chancel.

On a gravestone underneath the communion table is the following inscription:—

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Malden writes from the Diocesan Registry as follows:—"William Bayly, B.A., was not apparently Vicar of Mere before 1661. On the 11th November, 1661, he subscribed to the articles, &c., describing himself, in his own handwriting, as 'admittendus et instituendus vicarius perpetuus vicariæ perpetuæ ecclesiæ parochialis de Meere,' and he was instituted the same day. He spells his name Bayly, the institution register calls him Bailly. The records of 1645 are scanty, and there are none relating to Mere about that time."

That William Bayly lived at Mere during all the time of the Commonwealth is certain, as the registers contain entries of the baptisms of his children in 1647, 1649, 1650, 1656, 1660, and he is described as "then minister of Mere," except in 1650, when he is styled "minister and vicar of Meere."

"H. S. E. Edoardus Garrard, Edoardi Garrard  
 de Novo Sarum in com. Wilts, armigeri  
 filius natu maximus  
 In academia Oxon A. M.  
 ecclesiæ hujus verus (sub Xto) pastor  
 cujus vocem errabundæ hic loci oves  
 agnoscentes illico redierunt  
 Adversæ diu valetudinis ponderibus  
 oppressus  
 altius surrexit altiusque usque in cælum  
 terris valedixit  
 Martii  
 die 3tio anno nativitatis Dom'i 169<sup>4</sup> suæ 3<sup>4</sup>."

In the south aisle of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral are the gravestones of his father, mother, and step-mother, with inscriptions in Latin, of which we give the translations:—

No. 1. "Here was buried, Edward Garrard, of the city of New Sarum, gentleman, of the family of Baronets, of that Name, in Co. Herts, who married the two beloved wives, lying on each hand of him.

"Satiated with the riches of this deceitful world, he rests here expecting the Treasures of Heaven. He died 5 March, 1712, aged 73."

No. 2. "Here was buried, Elizabeth Garrard, wife of Edward Garrard, of this City, Gent., and daughter of Thomas Gardiner, of the same, Gent., whom, being consumed by wasting disease, which no medicine could reach, Death snatched away from her sufferings, to eternal salvation, July 20, 1680."

No. 3. Here was buried, Florentia Garrard, second wife of Edward Garrard, of this city, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Bennet, of Norton, in this county, Esq. Her soul, pious among the first, at length freed from a body exhausted with pain, flew to eternal salvation, 12 Aug., 1705, aged 67."

Other inscriptions, to members of this family, are in St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury.

#### JOHN HARDCASTLE

held the benefice from 1695 to 1734. His burial is recorded in the parish register:—

"August y<sup>e</sup> 13th, 1734, Mr. John Hardcastle, Vicar, was buried."

There is no memorial to mark the place of his interment. The south aisle of the Church, which had become in a ruinous state, was restored during his incumbency. Two medallions inserted in the

south wall of the nave record this work, and the following entry is in the churchwardens' book :—

"Paid to Mr. Stokes who undertook the south side of o' parish church to secure it being likely to fall, and took it downe and raised it up again for y<sup>e</sup> sum of £124 0 0."

He came from Yorkshire, and married Dorothy, daughter of Mrs. Bishop, who lived in the manor house at Burton, which had previously been occupied by Christopher Aubrey. Mrs. Bishop died in 1711. He owned Burton Farm and Knoll, the latter probably as copyholder under the Duchy, besides other property in the town. His wife pre-deceased him, and by his will (dated 1730) he gave all his property to a distant relative, Elizabeth Farrer, who by her will (dated 1753) bequeathed all her property to Thomas Ellis, shopkeeper of Mere, and a cousin, John Farrer, of London, to the exclusion of her nearer relatives. John Farrer soon became bankrupt, and the property was dispersed.

John Hardcastle is believed to have been a near relative of the Rev. Thomas Hardcastle, of Yorkshire, who left the Church in 1666, and became the minister of a Baptist community in Bristol. He suffered imprisonment two or three times for Nonconformity.

CALEB PERFECT,

who held the living from 1734 to 1744, was brother of Robert Perfect, Esq., M.D., who practised as a surgeon and physician at Wincanton, and was the son of a gentleman who is said to have lost all his money in the South Sea Bubble and subsequently emigrated to the United States. Robert Perfect, of Wincanton, had a son, William, who practised as M.D. at Bath, and whose son, Robert, of Woolston House, Somerset, was J.P. and D.L. of that county, and some time M.P. for Lewes, Sussex. There are three sons of the last-named Robert Perfect who are beneficed clergymen of the Church of England in the present day, one of whom still preserves his connection with the county of Somerset as Vicar of Stanton Drew, and who has kindly furnished the above information. The following entry is in the Mere register : —

"Rev. Caleb Perfect was buried December y<sup>e</sup> 29th, 1743."

## THOMAS STAPLES

succeeded the Rev. Caleb Perfect in 1744. He was the son of the Rev. G. Staples, of Salisbury, where the family had been settled at least three hundred years. The vicarage house at Mere was burnt either shortly before or immediately after his death, and his widow was compelled to re-build it. The date of the old vicarage house is thus fixed. He died 1774/5, but as there is no entry of his burial in the register probably he was interred at Salisbury, the family burying-place. His father was buried at St. Edmund's in that city, and his widow died there also. Mr. Edmund Staples, the chemist, at Wilton (1891), is a member of this family.

## CHARLES WAGER ALLIX

was Vicar from 1775 to 1795. He was killed by a fall from his horse, tradition says near Norwood. He was buried in the churchyard under the south wall of the Church, where is an altar-tomb to his memory. It became dilapidated in 1883, when it was put in its present form. The inscription on it was then removed. It ran thus:—

"In memory of Rev. Charles Wager Allix, 20 years vicar of this place, who died the 30th of November, 1795, aged 47."

The following is copied from the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, 7th December, 1795:—

"Monday se'nnight died the Rev. Mr. Allix, Vicar of Mere, Wilts, whose loss will be severely felt by the poor of this parish, son of the late Charles Allix, Esq., of Swaffham, and a descendant of the famous Dr. Peter Allix, who was banished by the old persecuting Church of France in the last century. The death of the above gentleman was attended with the following extraordinary circumstances. He had been out coursing on the Wednesday preceding, and on approaching home enquired the hour of his servant; on being informed, he remarked that there was time for a short ride before dinner, turned his horse about, took a circuit, and again arrived within about a mile of his own house, when the servant observed him to be gradually falling from his horse, pointing at the same time to the ground. The servant rode up in time to catch his master in his arms, and laying him on the ground, where he had pointed, turned his horse loose, in hopes he would alarm the family and bring him assistance. The horse ran home, but no one knew what road to take, the servant was at length compelled to leave Mr. Allix senseless and speechless on the ground, and ride home for assistance; having run into the

house, and briefly related the distressful circumstance, he hastily mounted his master's horse and galloped back; the horse smelt to his master (apparently a lifeless corpse), snorted, ran back a few paces, fell on his side, and died in less than two hours! Though Mr. Allix languished till the Monday following, he neither spoke nor shewed any symptom of sensibility."

The same paper for December 14th adds the following:—

"We find there were some little inaccuracies in the account of the death of the Rev. W. Allix inserted in our last. He was not left alone on the ground. After the servant had disengaged him from his horse, a gamekeeper who was accidentally passing, remaining with Mr. A. whilst the servant went to the house, and the horse on which the servant returned (a very valuable one, worth at least seventy guineas) was taken from the stable on that occasion, and had not been out the whole day; he was not known to have any disorder, but was reported perfectly sound and the distance he was then rode was only a single mile, yet on smelling to his master he started back, trembled, fell on his side and died *instantly* (not at the distance of two hours time as before-mentioned). Had the poor animal been opened, it might have afforded some elucidation of this extraordinary circumstance."

#### THOMAS GROVE,

Vicar 1802, was third son of Chafyn Grove, Esq., of Chisenbury, and afterwards of Zeals. On the east wall of the Bettesthorne Chantry Chapel is a marble tablet to his memory. It is inscribed:

"Hic jacet,  
Thomas Grove,  
Hujusce Ecclesie nuper Vicarius,  
In Expectatione Dei supremi,  
Qualis erat, Dies iste indicabit,  
Obiit sec<sup>do</sup> Die Aprilis A.D. 1809,  
(Ætatis sue, 64."

His eldest brother was William Chafyn Grove, Esq., of Zeals, M.P. for Shaftesbury and Weymouth, who died 1793.

#### HENRY WAKE,

Vicar 1812—1845. He was also Rector of Over Wallop, in Hampshire, where he resided, the duty at Mere being left to the sole charge of his curates, of whom we give a list. He died at Over Wallop, 1851, aged 81.

Iltd Thomas, Curate 1815. Nothing is known of him except that he was Curate of West Knoyle in 1813.

Richard Howell, Curate 1817.

Rowland Williams Howell, M.A., Curate 1819. Son of the Rev. Richard Howell. He married Mary Beasley Faugoin, daughter of Mr. Felix Faugoin, of Wolverton, 1st October, 1821, and died April, 1822, aged 33. He is buried in the Chancel. On a flat stone in the pavement is inscribed :—

"The Rev. Rowland Williams Howell, A.M., obt. April 3rd, 1822, Æt. 34. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. 14th chap. 13th v. Behold therefore I will gather thee unto thy Fathers, and thou shalt be gathered into thy Grave in peace. 2 Kings 22nd Chap., 20th v."

On the north wall is a marble tablet inscribed :—

"Sacred to the beloved memory of the Reverend R. W. Howell, A.M., minister of this parish, who possessed in an eminent degree every virtue that could adorn the Christian and was well qualified to impress both by his life and his doctrine the Divine truths of the Gospel: in the full confidence that his pious labours would be rewarded in Heaven, he departed this transitory life, and was early separated from his afflicted wife and parents the 3rd of April, 1822, in the 34th year of his age,"

"He taught us how to live, and oh! how high

A price for knowledge! taught us how to die."

"**Mary Beasley Howell**, relict of the Rev. Rowland Howell died November 3rd, 1876, aged 88 years."

In the churchwardens' book is the following entry :—

"September 3, 1844, Presented by Mrs. Howell, widow of the late Rev. R. W. Howell, thro' the Rev. T. Blundell, Two Carved Oaken Chairs for the chancel of the Parish Church of Mere. The Rev. Thos. Blundell, Minister, Mr. John Curtis, Churchwarden."

Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A., F.S.A., Curate 1822—1830. He lost a daughter while at Mere, to whom a marble tablet is erected on the south wall of the chancel, inscribed :—

"**Louisa Ursula** fourth child of the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A., F.S.A., nine years curate of Mere, and now, 1831, vicar of Bruton, by Frances his wife, third daughter of the late William Ireland, M.A., vicar of Frome, Died January 26th, 1829, aged 15 months."

On a small white marble tablet inserted in the pavement are the initials L. U. C., doubtless marking the place of her interment.

He published a Volume of Sermons; also "*Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*," one vol.; "*Lives of the Bishops of Sherborne and*

*Salisbury*," one vol. ; and "*Lives of the Bishops of Winchester*," two vols. He was chaplain to the Earl of Caledon, and Curate of Frome before coming to Mere.

Reyner Cosens, Curate 1831—1833.

William Dyer, Curate 1834—1835. He was afterwards Perpetual Curate of Imber.

#### THOMAS BLUNDELL

succeeded the Rev. William Dyer as Curate here till 1845, when the Rev. Henry Wake resigned the living and he was his successor in the vicarage. He became infirm and left Mere 1858, died at Brighton, 1861, and was buried at Zeals. He had been a Baptist minister. The Rev. W. A. Voss was appointed Curate in sole charge after Mr. Blundell left Mere. The Parish Church was restored in 1856. The Church at Zeals and the Mere National Schools were built during Mr. Blundell's incumbency. A monument to his memory was erected in the chancel of Mere Church, 1890, with the following inscription :—

"In memory of the Rev. Thomas Blundell, who was for 25 years Curate and Vicar of this Parish, He died August 12, 1861, aged 75. Also of Charlotte, wife of the above, who died, February 28, 1855. 'The Memory of the Just is blessed.' Proverbs x. 7. This Tablet is erected by their grandson, Martin Petrie Blundell, of Melbourne, Australia."

The Assistant-Curates during Mr. Blundell's incumbency were:—

— Heron.

1856—9. Francis Tripp.

1859. Robert Canning Stiles, Vicar of Froxfield, 1880—1896.  
Died 1896.

1859. — O'Donnell and — Poer.

1860. John Phelps, M.A., previously Rector of Little Langford, and afterwards Vicar of Hatherleigh, Devon.

1861. A. Voss, previously Curate at Barford St. Martin, under Canon Waldegrave, who when Bishop of Carlisle, presented Mr. Voss to the living of Workington. He was afterwards Vicar of Allonby, where he died 1896.



**CHARLES HENRY TOWNSEND, M.A., Vicar 1861—1881.**

Of Brasenose College, Oxford. Was previously Perpetual Curate of Laverstock, near Salisbury, where the present Church was built during his incumbency. Mr. Townsend was instituted to the Vicarage of Mere in November, 1861, the Church being first lighted with gas on December 22nd the same year. During his incumbency the new vicarage house at Mere was built in 1865, and the old vicarage sold to Mr. William Mitchell; also the Chapels were erected in the Cemetery.

In 1870 a new organ was placed in the Church and the old one sold.

In 1873 a new roof was put on the chancel of the Church by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as Rectors, who subsequently added a reredos; and in 1878 the north-west pinnacle of the tower was struck by lightning, and re-erected.

The Assistant-Curates at Mere during Mr. Townsend's incumbency were :—

- 1864—5. Charles Edward Hornby.
- 1865—6. George A. E. Kempson.
- 1867. Lucius Henry O'Brien.
- 1868—9. W. Box.
- 1869. Ernest Peere Williams Freeman.
- 1870—1. William Hobday.
- 1871—3. Henry Vaughan.
- 1874. J. Sorrell and R. Thompson.
- 1875. R. W. P. Montgomery and J. S. Ellis.
- 1876. George Fletcher and C. J. Armistead.
- 1876—1881. James Cheel.

**EDWIN GEORGE WYLD, B.A., Vicar 1881—1890.**

Of Exeter College, Oxford. Previously Rector of Woodborough. Was instituted to the Vicarage of Mere, November 6th, 1881. In 1890 he became Vicar of Melksham.

1882.—February 14th, a branch of the C.E.T.S. was started. March 7th, the foundation stone of St. Matthew's Church was laid

by Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove. Easter Day, the choir was surpliced. September 21st, St. Matthew's Day, St. Matthew's Church was opened at a cost (including the value of the site, given by Miss Chafyn Grove, and haulage by the farmers) of £1500. The bells were re-hung this year at a cost of about £70. The churchyard was levelled and laid out with flower beds.

1883.—The St. Michael's Church Guild for Men and Women was founded.

1886.—A new organ was placed in the Church at a cost of about £330.

1888.—The tower was re-pointed and the north-east pinnacle rebuilt at a cost of about £150.

The Curates under Mr. Wyld were :—

1881—90. W. Chell.

1881—4. Thomas Veal.

1885. H. G. E. Westmacott, a Canadian.

1885—9. J. F. S. Pritchitt.

1889—90. G. E. W. Highmore.

#### JOHN AUGUSTUS LLOYD, M.A.

B.A., St. John's Coll., Oxford, 1872; M.A., 1874; deacon and priest by Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, 1873, 1874. Was instituted to the Vicarage of Mere, November 29th, 1890, by the Bishop of Salisbury, and inducted at the same time by the Rev. Edwin G. Wyld, of Melksham, formerly Vicar, the Bishop subsequently holding a confirmation. Formerly Curate of Bibury, Gloucestershire, and Blymhill, Staffordshire, and Vicar of Broad Hinton, Wilts, 1877—1890. Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in 1888. Surrogate, 1891, in which year new infant and technical schools, given by Miss Chafyn Grove, were begun, and extensive improvements in the National School buildings set on foot at an estimated cost of £3000. Miss Chafyn Grove, who died November 27th, 1891, left a sum of £450 for a new roof and other improvements in the Bettesthorpe Chapel of the Parish Church, an endowment of £108 a year for the Assistant-Curate at

S. Matthew's District Church, and a sum of £50 to be invested for the benefit of the Dorcas Society in Mere. The Assistant-Curates at present working in the parish are the Revs. William Chell, B.A., and Arthur Goodman.

#### NATIVES OF MERE.<sup>1</sup>

JOHN MARTIN.

The following memoir, given in Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (second edition), is quoted at length :—

"John Martin, son of a father of both his names, who was a schoolmaster in a little market town, called Meere, in Wilts, was born there, became a batler of Trinity College in Lent term, an. 1637, aged 17 years, with hopes of obtaining a scholarship there by the favour of Dr. Hannibal Potter, the president of that house, upon whose account he first settled there; but that design failing, his father caused him to be entered into Oriel College, where, being put under a careful tutor, he took one degree in arts, an. 1640. In 1642 the civil war began, and whether he bore arms for his Majesty within the garrison of Oxon, or was called home by his relations, I know not. Sure I am, that, having a benefice promised him, he took priestly orders from the hands of Dr. Rob. Skinner, bishop of Oxon, in Trinity college chapel, on the 21st of Dec., an. 1645, and two days after, he was instituted Vicar of Compton Chamberlayne, in Wilts, by the presentation thereunto of Sir John Penruddock, who gave him also the lecturer's place in the church there. Afterwards being settled, as much as the then times could permit, he continued there in good repute, till he was, among other religious and conscientious divines, ejected for refusing the Presbyterian covenant. Being thus deprived by unreasonable men, he rented a little farm at Tysbury, lived as a grazier in the times of usurpation, was knowing and consenting to the generous, yet unfortunate insurrection of the cavaliers at Salisbury in the latter end of 1654, at which time they were headed by the most loyal and valiant Colonel John Penruddock, son and heir of the aforesaid Sir John Penruddock; for which he the said Mr. Martin suffered for a time by a close imprisonment, and had without doubt, gone to pot, could the rebels have found sufficient witnesses that he had been engaged in the said plot or insurrection. However, being made one of the trustees for the estate of the said colonel, he, by his prudence, preserved it from sequestration, was in a condition to cherish his distressed family, and take his children

<sup>1</sup> In Coxe's *Magna Britannia*, Britton's *Beauties of Wilts*, and Stratford's *Wiltshire and its Worthies*, &c., Francis Lord Cottington is mentioned as a native of Mere; but, as Sir R. C. Hoare points out (*Modern Wilts*, *Hundred of Merc*, p. 158), the real residence of his family was at Godminster (spelt Godminton by Hoare), near Bruton, Co. Somerset. As I have never found the name of Cottington in any documents relating to Mere, or been able to find any confirmation of the statement that he was born at Mere, I have thought it best to omit his name from the list of natives.—T.H.B.

under his roof. He was a person of great modesty, well skilled in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and versed in all such learning as was necessary to make him a compleat divine; and therefore after the restoration of his Majesty King Charles II. when ancient learning began to be in repute again, he became much esteemed by the ministers and loyal gentry of his neighbourhood, was restored to what he had lost, and by the favour of Thomas Freck Esq. was made Rector of Melcomb Horsey, in Dorsetshire, in January an. 1660.

"When Dr. Earl was translated from Worcester to Salisbury he made choice of our author Martin to preach his primary visitation sermon, and intended his farther promotion in the church, but being untimely taken away, his design failed. However, when Dr. Seth Ward became bishop of that place, he collated him to the prebendship of Yatsbury, in the church of Sarum, by the resignation of Mr. Daniel Whitby, on the 10th of Dec. an. 1668 (about which time he made him his dean rural for the deanery of Chalk), and soon after upon a vacancy, the dean and canons would have elected him canon resident, but his modesty would not permit him to give them any encouragement. In the month of October, 1675, he was made Chaplain to Charles, Earl of Nottingham, and in the beginning of Oct., 1677, he was collated by the said Bishop Ward (who had a singular respect for him and his learning), to the prebendship of Preston in the said Church of Sarum: which prebendship, with his rectory, vicaridge, and lecture (little enough for such a modest and learned person, and so great a sufferer for his loyalty as Mr. Martin was), he kept for some time after the Prince of Orange came to the Crown.

"At length, sticking to his old principles, and denying the oath of allegiance to him and his queen, was deprived of all, except his lecture, which being worth about £30 per annum, was all that he had left to keep him till the time of his death, as was reported<sup>1</sup>; but Bp. Burnet in the Vindication of his Sermon at Dr. Tillotson's burial, p. 62, saith, 'Mr. Martin was continued by me in his living till his death, which happened two years ago,' and I still paid him the income of his prebend out of my purse. He would not indeed not take the oaths, but he would never join in the schism with the rest of the non-jurors, whose principles and practices he said to me he detested.

"'He hath written and published several sermons, as (1) *Hosanna, a Thanksgiving Sermon*, intended to have been preached 28 June, 1660, &c., on Psalm 118,—22, 23, 24, 25, Oxon. 1660, qu. It is dedicated to William, Marquis of Hertford, and lady A.P. meaning, I suppose, Arundella Penruddock, mother to Col. John Penruddock.

"(2) *Lex Pacifica*, or God's own law of determining Controversies; on Deut. xvii. 12, Lond. 1664, qu. It was preached at the assizes at Dorchester, for the county of Dorset, the 5th of Aug. 1664, and is dedicated to Sir Matthew Hale,

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<sup>1</sup> "From hence to the end of the quotation seems impossible to be wrote by Anth. Wood."—Note by Loveday in Bliss's edition of *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

<sup>2</sup> This could not be, for his successor, Rev. Nath. Highmore, M.A., was instituted to the living of Bingham's Melcombe in 1690, and John Martin did not die till November, 1695.

lord chief justice of the Exchequer, Sir John Archer, one of the justices of Com. Pleas, and to Thomas Freck, Esq., high sheriff of Dorsetshire.

“‘*Go in Peace,*’ containing some brief directions to young Ministers in their Visitation of the Sick, useful for the People in their State both of Health and Sickness, Lond. 1674, in large 12mo.

“‘*Mary Magdalene’s Tears wiped off;* or the Voice of Peace to an unquiet conscience, &c. Lond., 1676, octavo, written by way of letter to a person of quality, and published for the comfort of those that mourn in Zion. He hath written other things fit for the press, which perhaps may in time see light. At length this worthy divine dying at Compton Chamberlayne before mentioned, on the third day of Novemb., in sixteen hundred, ninety and three, was buried in the chancel of the Church there, leaving then behind him the character among those that well know him of a modest, learned divine, and altogether fitting of a greater station in the church than he enjoyed after the restoration of his Majesty King Charles II. &c., as I have been informed by that primitive christian, faithful and generous friend, Nich. Martin, master of arts, and vice-principal of Hart-hall, near of kin to the said John Martin.’”

Mr. Martin, of Stour Provost, having referred Sir Richard Hoare to this memoir, remarked that :—

“although he is there said to have had but little to keep him at the time of his death yet the court-roll of Gillingham proves he had a tolerable estate there, and Mr. M. is happy to say it is now (1823) in the possession of a great-grand-daughter of the celebrated Hugh Grove, of Chisenbury, and who is the widow of a great-grandson of the above John Martin.”

Some brief memoranda of John Martin were printed in 1868 by his descendant Albinus Martin, Esq., of Windsor.

#### THOMAS NORRIS.

born at Mere in 1741, was a well-known tenor singer. He composed a chant used for the Magnificat. He died in Staffordshire, 1790.

“On the 3d. inst. died at Himley, the seat of Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, Mr. Norris of Oxford, Bachelor of Music, whose professional abilities have been long known and admired. He was a native of *Mere* in this county, formerly a chorister of our cathedral, and pupil of the late Dr. Stephens, of this city. As a singer Mr. Norris justly held the first place in the Oratorio department; and that superiority in opening the Messiah and some other pieces he maintained to his last public appearance. To an excellent tenor voice, Mr. N. added great musical knowledge, and a most exquisite taste. For some time he had been afflicted with an illness which occasionally was so violent as considerably to obstruct him in his professional engagements. At the Abbey Music, such was his debility that he could not hold the book from which he sung, his whole frame was agitated by a nervous tremour, and the insufficiency of his voice evidently

proceeded from an inability to exert what in the plenitude of health was wont to enrapture and delight. Of this failure, at the last commemoration of Handel he was sensible. Aware that his reputation would suffer, should he make so unsuccessful an exit from public life, he resolved to make one more attempt, and once more exert the full strength of his vocal abilities. With this view he engaged himself, at the late Birmingham Music Meeting. On the first day he failed, and omitted an air; but on the last night his exertions astonished every one. That Norris was great before, but never so great as then, was the general opinion. The theatre rung with applause. Madame Mara was forgot, and the distinguished invalid enjoyed and deserved the loudest acclamations of the assembly. Much however as this success redounded to his fame, it was purchased with his life. His constitution was too feeble to survive efforts so violent and determined. Lord Dudley who, from early years has had a friendship for him, kindly invited him to Himley, in hopes it might have contributed to his recovery." (*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, Sept. 13th, 1790.)

FRANCIS POTTER, B.D.,

Rector of Kilmington, was born in the vicarage house at Mere, 1594.

Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, writes of him :—

" Francis Potter was born in the Vicaridge House at Meyre in Wilts on Trinity Sunday, *an.* 1594, educated in Grammar learning in the King's school at Worcester under Mr. Hen. Bright, became a Communer of *Trin. Coll.*, under the tuition of his elder brother *Hannibal Potter*, in the latter end of the year 1609, took the degrees in Arts and one in Divinity, and continued in the Coll. a close student till his father died *an.* 1637,<sup>1</sup> and then succeeding him in the Rectory of *Kilmanton* (sometimes called *Kilmington* and *Culmington*) left the University for altogether, retired to that place, led a single and monkish life, without the conversation of ingenious men till the day of his death. He was from a boy given to drawing and painting, and the Founder's picture that hangs in the Refectory of *Trin. Coll.* is of his copying. His genius laid most of all in the Mechanics, had an admirable mechanical invention, and excellent notions for the raising of water, and making water engines; many of which inventions being presented to the *Royal Society* about the time of its first erection, were highly approved by them, and forthwith the members thereof admitted him one of their number. About the year 1640 he entertained the notion of curing diseases by transfusion of blood out of one man into another: the hint whereof came into his head from *Ovid's* story of *Medea* and *Jason*, which matter he communicating to the *Royal Society*, about the time of its first erection, was entered into their books. But this way of transfusion having (as 'tis said) been mentioned long before by *Andr. Libavius* our author *Potter* (who I dare say never saw that Writer) is not to be esteemed the first inventor of that notion, nor Dr. *Rich. Lower*, but rather an Advancer.

<sup>1</sup> Richard Potter, his father, died 1629.

He hath written and published An interpretation of the number 666, wherein not only the manner how this number ought to be interpreted, is clearly proved and demonstrated; but it is also shewed, that this number is an exquisite and perfect character, truly, exactly and essentially describing that state of government, to which all other notes of Antichrist do agree. *Oxon* 1642. *qu.* Which book as one (Joseph Mede of Cambs) saith 'is the happiest that ever yet came into the world; and such as cannot be read (save of those persons that will not believe it) without much admiration &c.' A book called also *The Key of the Scripture* written by a *London* Divine, wherein, being large upon the *Revelations* he prefers the said Interpretation before all others. It was afterwards translated into French, Dutch and Latin; the last of which was done by several hands and severally printed. One copy was all or mostly performed by Tho. Gilbert of *S. Edm.* Hall printed at *Amsterd.* 1677, *oct.* And that, or the other, was partly remitted into *Matth. Poole's Synopsis Critic.* in the second part of the fourth volume, on the *Revelations*. What answers were made to the said *Interpretation*, that were printed, I think there were none; sure I am that one *Lambert Morehouse*, Minister of *Pertwood*,<sup>1</sup> about 6 miles from *Kilmanton* accounted by some a learned man and a good Mathematician did write against it, and seemed to be angry with the Author that 25 is not the true, but the propinque root; To which the Author replied with some sharpness. The M.S. of this controversie *Morehouse* gave to Dr. Seth Ward, B. of *Salisbury*, *an.* 1668, before which time he was prefer'd by *Dr. Henckman* than B. of that place to the spiritual cure of *Little Langford in Wilts*, where he died about 1672. He was a *Westmorland* man by birth, was educated, I think in *Clare Hall* in *Cambridge* and wrot other things, but are not printed. As for our author *Potter*, he lived to a good old age, died perfectly blind at *Kilmanton* between *Easter* and *Whitsuntide* (in the month of *Apr.* I think) in sixteen hundred seventy and eight, and was buried in the chancel of the church there. His memory is preserved in *Trin.* Coll. by a Dial that he made and set up on the north side of the Old Quadrangle, where it doth yet remain. His father's name was *Rich. Potter*, an *Oxfordshire* man born, some time Fellow of the said Coll. of the *holy Trinity* and afterwards Vicar of a little mercate Town in *Wilts*, and rector of *Kilmington* or *Kilmanton* in *Somersetshire* before mention'd."

Aubrey, in his "*Topographical Collections*, under *Mere*, says:—

"It ought not to be forgotten that the reverend and learned Divine, Mr. Francis Potter, D.D., Rector of *Kilmington*, in Co. *Somerset*, 1675, quondam a Commoner of *Trinity College* in *Oxford*, author of the 'Interpretation of the number 666,' which is translated into French, High Dutch, Low Dutch, and

<sup>1</sup> This is an error. It should be *Launcelot Moorhouse*. He had the character of a learned man and good mathematician. He objected to *Potter's* theory that 25 is not the true, but the approximate or "propinque" root of the number 666, which drew forth a sharp answer from that singular character. *Launcelot Moorhouse* is buried at *Little Langford*, under a common gravestone near the altar.

Latin : a rare inventor of machines, and my singular good friend, was born here in the Vicaridge house, his father being vicar here and Rector of Kilmington."

In his *Natural History of Wiltshire* he says:—

"Mr. Francis Potter, Rector of Kilmanton, did sett a hive of bees in one of the lances of a paire of scales in a little closet, and found that in summer dayes they gathered about half-a-pound a day ; and one day, which he conceived was a honey-dew, they gathered three pounds wanting a quarter. The hive would be something lighter in the morning than at night. He also tooke five live bees and put them in paper, which he did cutt like a grate and weighed them, and in an hower or two they would wast the weight of three or four wheat-corns. He bids me observe their thighs in a microscope. A plaster of honey effectually helpeth a bruise."

Anthony Wood also says:—

"'Twas pity that such a delicate inventive witt should be staked in an obscure corner, from whence men rarely emerge to higher preferment, but contract a moss on them, like an old pale in an orchard, for want of ingenious conversation, which is a great want even to the deepest thinking men. Mr. Potter was born 1594, and died about 1678. His book was published at Oxford in 4to, 1642."

(See *Wiltshire Collections*, Aubrey and Jackson, p. 389.)

Pepys mentions it in his *Memoirs* (Feb. 18th, 1665-6, and 4th and 10th Nov., 1666):—

"It pleased him mightily, he liked it all along, but the close most excellent, and whether right or wrong, mighty ingenious."

Mr. Potter also left behind him a remedy for the gout (See Aubrey, *Natural History of Wiltshire*, p. 73):—

"For the gowte. Take the leaves of the wild vine (Bryony, *Vitis alba*), bruise them and boyle them and apply it to the place grieved, lapd in a colewort leafe. This cured an old man of 84 years of age at Kilmanton, in 1669, and he was well since to June, 1670; which account I had from Mr. Francis Potter, the Rector there."

He has also left us an account of the murder of the Hartgills, which puts rather a different light on the affair from that of the generally-received version (See *Wiltshire Collections*, p. 393):—

"It is to be remembered that in those dayes there were animosities, they termed it feuds, between Lords and Lords, and Gentlemen and Knights, in all counties; and in Queen Marie's time there was a great feud between this Lord and William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke, of that family, who was altogether a stranger in the West, and from a private gentleman of no estate,



but only a soldier of fortune, becoming a favourite of King Henry VIII., at the dissolution of the Abbeyes, in few years, from nothing slipt into a prodigious estate of the Church's lands, which brought great envy on him from this Baron of an ancient family, and great paternal estate, besides the difference in religion. The Lord Stourton aforesayd was a person of great spirit and courage, and kept in his retinue the stoutest fellowes he could hear of. Amongst others he heard of one Hartgill, a mighty stout fellowe who had lately killed a man, who was recommended to his Lordship for his valour; who when he came into his family, the Lord Stourton gave the next Sunday, ten groates to the priest of the parish to say a Masse for him at church, for the expiation of Hartgill's sin in killing a man. A surly, dogged, crosse fellowe it seems he was, who at last, when his Lordship had advanced him to be steward of his estate, cosined his Lord of the Mannour of Kilmanton, the next parish. I think it was a Trust. The Lord Stourton who also had as good a spirit, seeing that his servant Hartgill had so ensnared him in law tricks as that he could not possibly be relieved, not being able to bear so great and ungrateful an abuse, murdered him."

John Britton says:—

"An Interpretation of the number 666 is a curiosity in literature. It exemplifies forcibly the obstruse and mystical researches in which the literati of the seventeenth century indulged; wherein not only the manner how this number ought to be interpreted is clearly proved and demonstrated, but it is also shewed that this number is an exquisite and perfect character truly, exactly and essentially describing that state of government in which all other notes of Antichrist do agree; with all knowne objections solidly and fully answered that can be materially made against it."

So general were studies of this nature at the time, that Potter's volume was translated into French, Dutch and Latin. The author, though somewhat visionary, was a profound mathematician, and invented several ingenious mechanical instruments.

Aubrey, who knew him, says of him:—

"He looks the most like a monk or one of the pastors of the old time that I ever saw. He was pretty long visaged and pale, clear skin, grey eyes. His discourse was admirable, and all new and unvulgar."

Another person writing of his book, says:—

"Exuberant as is the praise which Jose (*sic*) Mede bestows upon this booke, it is not superior to its deserts. To say it is the most ingenious book ever written on the subject is to say too little; I know of no Hypothesis on a matter, dubious as this is, so ingeniously constructed throughout."

He was one of those Royalists on whom fines were imposed at the conclusion of the Civil War. In Waylen's list of Wiltshire

Compounders,<sup>1</sup> he is described as an old gentleman far too deeply absorbed in his philosophical researches into physics and mathematics to act as a dangerous partizan, yet someone informed against him before the sequestrators of Somerset. On making his appearance before the board at Wells, one of their number, well acquainted with his harmless disposition, took him aside, and told him he need be under no sort of alarm: and, giving him a glass of wine, recommended him to make the best of his way back to his home; which friendly advice he followed, and it is believed heard no more from sequestrators.

## LIST OF CHURCHWARDENS OF MERE.

1556 }	Robert Byashopp	1586 }	Willm Chafyn gent. & Rich-
1557 }	Robert Lambert	1587 }	ard Hill
1558 }	No churchwardens appointed	1588 }	
1559 }	Wolstane ffoster	1589 }	Henry Wallis & John Coward
1560 }	Thomas Wattes	1590 }	Henry Wallis & George
1561 }	Randall ffoster alias Banester		Greene
1562 }	Richard Kendall the yong <sup>r</sup> .	1591 }	Thomas fforward & George
1563 }	Thomas Barnard and Willm		Greene
1564 }	Lucas	1592 }	John Hewett of Burton &
1565 }	Thomas Holbroke & John		Thomas fforward
	Watts, who died & Johane	1593 }	Symon Crouch & John Hewett
	Watts, his widdowe suc-	1594 }	Symon Crouch & Willm
	ceeded		Crumpe
1566 }	Thomas Holbroke & Thomas	1595 }	Willm Crumpe & James King
	Crouch	1596 }	Thomas Banister & James
1567 }	Thomas Holbroke died		King
1568 }	Davy Bower & Willm Tovy	1597 }	Xpofer fforward & Thomas
1569 }	John fforward thelder &		Banister
	Thomas Bartlett	1598 }	Xpofer fforward & John
1570 }	Davy Bower & William Tovy		ffrauncis
1573 }	Willm fforward & Willm	1599 }	John ffrauncis
	Kendall	1600 }	Randoll Coward & Simon
1574 }	Thomas King & John		Crouch
1575 }	Longyer	1601 }	Robte Coward & George
1576 }	Thomas Gyldon & Robte	1602 }	Abbott
1577 }	Clyves	1603 }	John Clement & John Cowley
1578 }	John fforward & Edward	1604 }	Thomas ffoster and John
1579 }	fford		Cowley
1580 }	John Tovy, glover & Phillip	1605 }	Leonard Snook & Edward
1581 }	Hendy		ffforward, drap.
1582 }	Richard Gyldon & Nicholas	1606 }	George Bradley, clothier &
1583 }	Clement		Thomas Crouch, butcher
1584 }	John Sheppard & Leonard	1607 }	Wolston ffoster & Thomas
1585 }	Cowly		Banister

<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxvii., 317.

1608	Thomas fforward & Roger Wilton	1640	Henry Bowrne & Jasper Coward
1609	Willm Hewitt & Wolston Illing	1641 } 1642 }	Henry Bowrne
1610	Thomas Chafin gent. & Wolston Illing	1643 } 1644 }	William Havill & William Bunn
1611	Robte Coward & Leonard Snooke	1645	William Clement & Richard ffisher
1612	Xpofer fforward & Willm Stevens	1646	Henry Clarke & John Clement
1613	Thomas fforward & John Lander	1660	W. B. & W. H.
1614	Wolston ffoster & Thomas Bannyster	1665	W. C. & T. T.
1615	John fforward J <sup>r</sup> of Woodland & John Ball <i>alias</i> Rogers	1666	Wm. Ball and Robert Pitman
1616 } 1617 }	Roberte Gatehouse & Thomas Hewett	1667	William Coward & John Clement
1618	John Knowles & Nicholas Kendall	1668	Thomas Gamlyn & Henry Trembe
1619	Thomas Pytman & Rob. Bannyster	1669	Edward Bernard & William ffoard
1620	Thomas ffoster & Thomas Doggerell	1670	John Hewett & Henry Trimby
1621	Thomas ffoster & Thomas Alford of Hyncks myll	1671	John Clement & John Welch
1622	Thomas Alford of Hinxmill & Willm Kendall	1672	John Hebditch & Thomas Rabbetts
1623	Willm Kendall & Robert Bannister	1673	Joseph Berjewe & Thomas Cobourne
1624	Willm Clement & Willm Jaques	1674	Henry Clarke sen <sup>r</sup> . & Robert Alford
1625	Willm Clement & Robte Gathouse	1675	Walter Shadwell & Edmund Best sen. [Lucas
1626	Robte Pitman & Henry Tilston	1676	Willm Twogood & Thomas
1627	Henrie Tilston & Robte Pitman	1677	Richard Fisher & Thomas Cobourne
1628 } 1629 } 1630 }	James Lucas & Moses Wilkins [Togood	1678	John Hewitt & Edward Cobourne
1631	Robte Coward & Christofer	1679 } 1680 }	John Illing & James Alford
1632	John Crumpe & Willm Garland	1681	John Wilkings & Henry Smarte
1633	Willm Baron, gent & Thomas Banister	1682	Christopher Butt & Michael fforwarde
1634	Willm Baron, gen. & Robte Goldisbrough Jun <sup>r</sup> gen.	1683	John Illinge & Thomas ffry
1635	John Bower & ffrancis Cradock, gent.	1684	Thomas Rabbetts & John ffoord
1636	John Ball alias Rogers & Robert Pyttman	1685	George Hoopper & Peter Sparrowe
1637 } 1638 }	Thomas Alford & Henry Bowrne	1686	John Millard & Edward ffoord
1639	Thomas Bower & Henry Bowrne	1687	John ffarthinge & William Bealinge
		1688	James Hardinge & Willm Weecks
		1689	Anthony Taylor & John Jacob
		1690 }	Edmund Hinnings sen. &
		1691 }	John Bowles senior
		1692	Christopher Twogood & Michael Downe

1693	William Baron gen. & Thomas Cobourne	1732	Edward Butt, Jun'
1694	Joseph Berjewe & Robert fforward	1733	Chaffin Grove & James Harding
1695	Joseph Berjewe, gent. & Thomas Hebditch	1734	Randolph Baron & Andrew Dudney
1696 }	Edward Cornelius gen. &	1735	Michael Butt & Joseph Jacob
1697 }	Edward Colborne	1736	Thomas Ellis & Thomas Maidment
1698	Willm Barnard & Abraham Suter	1737	William Foord & Richard Foord
1699	Willm Barnard & Phillip ffreith	1738	William Butt & John Hill
1700	Christopher Twogood & Robert Illing	1739	Andrew Dewdney & Giles Jupe
1701	Christopher Twogood & Robert Elling	1740	Giles Forward & Richard Robbins
1702	James Harding & John Clement	1741	John Ford & William Jupe
1703 }	William ffoord & Richard	1742	John Ford & Joseph Jacob
1704 }	Brixey	1743 }	Edward Butt & James Down
1705	Richard Brixey & Thomas Rabbetts	1744 }	
1706 }	Michael Downe sen' &	1745	Thomas Ellis & John Moors
1707 }	Henry Jupe	1746	Giles Jupe & Giles Forward
1708 }	William Gamlyn & John	1747	Robert Brixey & John Ford
1709 }	ffarthing	1748	Robert Coward & Thomas Toogood
1710 }		1749	Robert Brixey & William Hull
1711	John Clement & John ffarthing	1750 }	John Rogers & Abraham Suter
1712 }	William Harding & John	1751 }	
1713 }	ffarthing	1752	Stephen Butt & Joseph Jacob
1714	Osmond Hill & James Butt	1753	Joseph Butt & Richard Ford
1715 }	Osmond Hill & Christopher	1754	John Butt & Robert Butt
1716 }	Butt	1755	Edward Davis & Giles Forward
1717 }	John Coward & Steaphen	1756	Thomas Ellis & John Ford
1718 }	ffryer	1757	Abraham Suter & Henry Moors
1719	Joseph Merchant & Edward Barnard	1758	Thomas Pitman & Thomas Young
1720 }	Thomas Alford & Henry	1759	William Elliot & Joseph Jacob
1721 }	Glover	1760	Giles Jupe & Richard Ford
1722 }		1761	Henry Hindley & William Ford
1723	Michel fforward & Richard ffoord	1762	William Forward & John Toogood [Brixey
1724	Christopher Twogood & Richard Foard	1763	William Hull & Robert
1725	Christopher Twogood & William Foard	1764	Christopher Dowding & Joseph Suter
1726	Nathaniel Jacob & Nicholas Baunister [Butt	1765	William Moors & John fford
1727	Nathaniel Jacob & William	1766	Abraham Suter
1728	William Butt & Andrew Judeney	1767	William Shore & Robert Butt
1729	Richard Ford & Andrew Judeney [ward	1768	Jeremiah Morris & Thomas Perman
1730	Richard Ford & Giles For-	1769 }	Jeremiah Morris & John
1731	Giles Forward & James Down	1770 }	Butt
		1771	Jeremiah Morris & Harry Toogood

1772	John Toogood & Stephen Butt	1816	John Phillips & John Burfitt
1773	Aaron Dewdney & William Ford	1817	John Burfitt & John Curtis
1774 } 1775 }	James Down & James Fry	1818	John Jupe & John Curtis
1776	William Wickham & Abraham Suter [Jupe	1819	John Jupe & John Mitchell
1777	William Harding & Henry	1820	John Jupe & William Forward
1778	James Norris & John Ford	1821	John Phillips & John White
1779	John Jukes & Thomas Maidment	1822	Robert Cross & Edward Merryweather [Mitchell
1780	John Lander & Giles Forward	1823	Robert White & Richard
1781	William Beckett & John Toogood	1824	John White & John Mitchell
1782 } 1783 } 1784 }	William Chaffin Grove, Esq. & William Beckett	1825	John Phillips & William Wickham
1785	William Chafin Grove, Esq. & John Togood	1826	John Phillips & Richard Mitchell
1786	John Hooper & James Butt	1827	Charles Card & Charles Burfitt
1787	John Hooper & John Phillips	1828 } 1829 }	John Phillips & John Mitchell
1788	John Hooper & William Jones	1830	John Phillips & Robert White
1789	John Toogood & Aaron Dewdney	1831	John Phillips & John Jupe
1790	John Toogood & Henry Jupe	1832	John Jupe & Robert White
1791	John Toogood & Thomas Maidment	1833	William White & Robert White
1792 } 1793 }	William Beckett & Aaron Dewdney	1834	John Phillips & Christopher Rose
1794	William Harding sen' & Henry P. Hindley	1835	John Phillips & John Jupe
1795 } 1796 }	Joseph Hawkins & Henry Plucknett Hindley	1836 } 1837 }	Edmund Lander & John Jupe
1797	Edward Butt & Henry Plucknett Hindley	1838	Edmund Lander & John White
1798	Edward Butt & John Phillips	1839	Charles Card & John White
1799	Edward Butt & Thomas Maidment	1840	Charles Card & Henry Jupe
1800	John Toogood & Richard Coleman	1841	Charles Card & William White
1801 } 1802 }	Edward Butt & Richard Coleman [Forward	1842	John Curtis & William White
1803	Edward Butt & William	1843	John Curtis & John Phillips
1804 } 1805 }	William Forward & Aaron Dewdney	1844	John Ford & Ambrose Butt
1806 } 1807 }	John Toogood & James Lander	1845	John Ford & Giles Jupe
1808		1846	John Jupe & Giles Jupe
1809 } 1810 }	John Toogood & Albin Butt	1847	John Jupe & John Mitchell
1811 } 1812 }		1848	Walter Snook & John Jupe
1813 } 1814 }	William Forward & John Phillips	1849	Walter Snook & John Phillips
1815		1850	John Ford & John Phillips
		1851 } 1852 }	Charles Card & William Pike
		1853 } 1854 }	Charles Card & Thomas Jupe
		1855 } 1856 }	Charles Card & John Phillips
		1857	John Parfitt & John Harding
		1858	William Chafyn Grove & Henry Snook [Rose
		1859	Henry Snook & Christopher
		1860 } 1861 }	Henry Snook & Thomas Jupe

1862	Thomas Jupe & Thomas Henry Baker	1878	Edward Austen Card & Edward Larkam
1863	Thomas Henry Baker & Edward Austen Card	1879	
		1880	
1864	Edward Austen Card & Edward Paul Mitchell	1881	Edward Austen Card & John Walton
1865	Edward Paul Mitchell & John Phillips	1882	
1866		1883	John Walton & John Thomas Mitchell
1867		1884	
1868	Charles Card & William Mitchell	1885	
1869		1886	
1870		1887	
1871	William Mitchell & Edward Larkam	1888	John Thomas Mitchell & John Sawtell
1872		1889	
1873	Edward Larkam & Edward Austen Card	1890	
1874	Ernest Baker & Wilton Provis	1891	
1875	Ernest Baker & Wilton Provis. [The latter died and was replaced by William Sidney White]	1892	
1876	Ernest Baker and William Sidney White	1893	John Sawtell & Arthur Rabbetts White
1877		1894	
		1895	
		1896	Thomas Henry Baker & Arthur Rabbetts White
		1897	

[*Note.*—The names of the churchwardens from 1660 to 1672 are from other sources than the churchwardens' book, there being no accounts during that period.]

## PARISH CLERKS.

1566. Raufe Rose died.	1719. James Glover.
1569. Thomas Welsted.	1737. George Glover.
1577. William Sanders.	1780. Walter Alford.
1610. John Martin.	1795. William Coward.
1619. John Cleeves.	1846. William Coward (son of his predecessor).
1641. Charles Ittery.	1861. Frederick Cross.
1680. Jonathan Bealing.	

[The above may not be the dates of their appointments, but they were in office at those times.]

## SEXTONS.

1558. Thomas Jerard the bedeman.	1738. William Hooper.
1578. William Belly bedman.	1760. Joseph Beckett.
1585. Robert Goodden beadman.	1792. Charles Cross.
1610. William Harding bedman.	1816. James Cross.
1675. John Harding.	1864. Frederick Cross.
1719. John Harding sexton died.	1890. Arthur Norris.

## ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH

was built in 1882, to supply the wants of a scattered outlying district in the south-east of the parish. It was opened on St.

Matthew's Day (21st September), in that year. The Church is built of Mere Stone with Ham Hill dressings. The inside is brick. The roof is of pitch pine, and is covered with tiles from Bishop's Waltham. Wood blocks form the floor of the nave, and the chancel is laid with Maw & Co.'s tiles. The windows are glazed with Cathedral glass, the work having been executed by Mr. Horwood, of Frome. The three central windows of the apse are in stained glass by the same firm, representing Our Lord in Majesty, to the memory of Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove, who died November 27th, 1891, the north light containing a representation of the Virgin Mary, the south, of St. John. The font was presented by the Rector and Churchwardens of Pylle Church, Somerset, on their discovery of the original font of their own Church. The builders of the Church were Messrs. John Hooper and Charles Coward, both of Mere; the architect, C. E. Ponting, Esq., F.S.A.

#### DISSENTING CHAPELS.

The first mention of a Meeting-House is in the churchwardens' book:—

"1705. At y<sup>e</sup> Church was 8<sup>s</sup>. and 8d. at y<sup>e</sup> Meeting House, 10<sup>s</sup>. in all."

"1706. Collected briefs. Chatteris March 31, 8<sup>s</sup>. Morgan's Lane, Southwark Aug. 18<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. 2q. whereof was collected at y<sup>e</sup> Meeting House 6<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. 2q. Bafford Church Sept. 8th, 10<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. Great Torrington Sept 22, 16<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. whereof 5<sup>s</sup>. 10<sup>d</sup>. was Collected at y<sup>e</sup> Meeting House."

"William Smith Nov. 17th 11<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. 2q. whereof 4<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. 2q. was collected at y<sup>e</sup> Meeting House."

"1707. Briefs collected. North Marston June y<sup>e</sup> 8th 17s. 7d. whereof is collected at Meeting Ho.

"For Shire Lane at y<sup>e</sup> Church Fourteen shillings, at y<sup>e</sup> Meeting House Five shillings. In all nineteen shillings. July 6th."

"For Towcester at y<sup>e</sup> Church Ten shillings and four pence, at y<sup>e</sup> Meeting house Three shillings ninepence. In all fourteen shillings and one penny July y<sup>e</sup> 27th."

"For Little Port September y<sup>e</sup> 7th at y<sup>e</sup> Church Twelve shillings; at y<sup>e</sup> Meeting House Three shillings and Eleven pence, in all Fifteen shillings and Eleven pence."

"For Spilsby at y<sup>e</sup> Church Sixteen shillings, at y<sup>e</sup> Meeting House Seven shillings: In all Twenty three shillings.

"Collected for Southam Brief y<sup>e</sup> sum of Twelve shillings."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> These are the last briefs entered in the accounts; before this time, for upwards of a hundred years, they are annually recorded.

Tradition says this Meeting-House stood on the site of the Meeting-House of the Plymouth Brethren, in the angle between Back Lane and Bishop's Corner.

In 1795 a chapel was erected by the Independents, which was pulled down in 1852 and a new one erected in its place, which in 1869 was converted into a British School, and the late Mr. Charles Jupe erected at his own cost the present Congregational Chapel, adjoining it, in Boar Street.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel in North Street dates from 1846.

The Plymouth Brethren met at a room in the Ship Inn, when they first settled at Mere, but a few years since they built a new Meeting-House on the site of the above-mentioned "Meeting-House," which existed in the early part of the eighteenth century.

There is also a "Friends' Meeting-House" in Salisbury Street.

Next to the Church the Union is the most imposing building in the town. It was erected in 1835 from designs by Gilbert Scott.

#### SCHOOL.

The National Schoolroom was built in 1839 and enlarged in 1892, when the "Grove Buildings," now used as an infant school-room and technical room, were erected at the cost of about £2400, given by Miss Julia Elizabeth Chafyn Grove, of Zeals House. At the same time the playground on the opposite side of the road was given for the use of the scholars by the same lady. It was previously a farm-yard and the site of the Church-House. The classroom on the north side of the National Schoolroom was added in about 1864.

#### THE SHIP INN.

The very fine iron scroll-work of the sign of the Ship Inn is said to be of local manufacture. The artificer, to whom great credit is due for this elaborate design, was a clockmaker named Kingston Avery, who flourished here from 1730 to 1763. He erected the



present Church clock, and his name is also occasionally seen on old household clocks of the period. Sir R. C. Hoare says the Ship Inn was built on the site of a house in which Sir John Coventry resided about 1720.

#### BOWER'S CHARITY.<sup>1</sup>

Mere is rich in charities, although several are lost, which will be named hereafter.

"William Bower, of Mere by his will dated 24th February 1633 gave unto such of the poor people of Mere as he should limit and appoint, one yearly rent-charge of 20 shillings issuing out of the fourth part of those two grounds of meadow and pasture called Little Lyons and Fisherhayes lying in Mere Woodlands in the parish of Mere containing by estimation 30 acres. He directed that upon Three days in the yeare viz upon the feast day of St. Thomas Thappostle, Immediately after evening prayer six shillings and eightpence and upon Good fryday Immediately after evening prayer the like sum of six shillings and eightpence, And upon the Ascension of o' Lord Jesus Christ the like sum of six shillings and eightpence, Immediately after evening prayer payment be made and distributed at the High Alter in the Channell of the parish Church of Mere to five poor people then dwelling within the said parish, the poor of his blood and kindred within the said parish, poor housekeepers and widows there having charge of children and ashamed to beg or otherwise truly in distress being remembered before others."

#### THE ALMSHOUSE.<sup>2</sup>

"Was erected in 1638. It contained four rooms below and four rooms over the same, and was built wth pte of the stocke of the Poore then remayning in the hands of some of the pishioners and others. The w<sup>ch</sup> stocke was heretofore given by the Charitable benevolence of well disposed people at their Deaths and some otherwise. In which said yeare 1638 Ann Lucas the Daughter of James Lucas died a young mayden of the age of Eighteen yeares and gave fyve pounds to the Poore of Meere whereof flower poundes was bestowed towards the building of the said Almshouse for a memoriall of her great Charitie towards the poore. The other Twentie shillings was bestowed on the poor at her funerall.

"Item there was gyven by the Princes highness Comissioners aforesaid and others of his Councell Six Tunn of tymber w<sup>ch</sup> was taken out of the Prynces Comon called Knowle for the said howse.

"Item there was given by certeyn gentlemen of the pish of Meere and other places Tenn tymber trees viz. Mr. Willm. Willoughby of Knoyle one tree, Mr. Christofer Dirdo of Milton one tree, Mr. ——— Major of Silton one tree, Mr. Willm Dodington of Meere, one tree, Mr. Willm Awbrey of Chawdenwich one tree, Mr. Willm Martyn one tree, Mr. Willm Coombes of Norton one tree, Mr.

<sup>1</sup> Extracted from the Mere churchwardens' book.

<sup>2</sup> From the churchwardens' book of Mere.

Willm Rogers of Mere one tree, Mr. Andrew Ewens of Pen one tree, Mr. Augustine Goldsbrough one tree. Mr. Francis Potter pson of Kilmington gave ten shillings. Mr. ffeeld pson of Stourton gave ffive shillings.

"Item many of the pishioners of Meere gave their good wills some in money and some in carriage for the said building which said house soe built cost over and besides the said guifts gyven at the time of the building out of the said stocke 63 ,, 12 ,, 6.

"Item it is ordered as well w<sup>th</sup> the consent of the whole parish as alsoe by those whose names are hereafter sett Downe and subscribed for and in the behalfe of the whole pish. That all those poore people that are now placed and hereafter to be placed to Dwell in the said Almshouse shall leave all such goods and household stuffe as they or anie or either of them shall have of their owne at the tyme of their decease to the onlie pper use benefitt and behoofe of the said Almshouse for ever unlesse anie or either of them shall have Childe or Children of their owne lyveing at the tyme of their decease to gyve their said goods unto.

"1638.

"The names of all those poore people w<sup>ch</sup> are nowe put into the said Almshouse to dwell there viz. George Robyns and Welthyan his wife, John Alford and his wife, Thomas Allen and his wife, Robte Rake thelder and his wife, Willm Olliffe and Aun his wife, Christofer Casse and his wife, Honnor Browne, John Alferd and his wife, Elizabeth Kendell, Edward Lawrance."

The report of the Charity Commissioners (1836) says:—

"The whole almshouse has constantly been occupied by four poor families of the parish of Mere, each family having one room below and one above. There is no ground belonging to it. The poor families are appointed by the overseers. When the families put in are diminished by going out to service, death, or otherwise, they are removed and otherwise provided for, and their place supplied by others more numerous. The parish repair the house, which is now in good condition. The inmates are entirely supported out of the rates."

The old almshouse having become untenantable and ruinous some twenty years ago, the site and materials thereon were sold by order of the vestry and £20—the proceeds of the sale—was invested in the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds at the Bank of England in 1880. This sum, with the interest accumulated, is now amalgamated with other minor charities.

#### MERE FOREST CHARITY.

This charity consists of about eighty acres of land in the parish of Gillingham, on which a farm-house and homestead were erected in 1857. These lands were given as compensation for the surrender

of certain rights of common which the poor of the parish of Mere had over the disafforested forest of Gillingham.

The articles of agreement by which this property was allotted to the poor of Mere are dated 30th January, 1651. It is vested in thirteen trustees,

"and when eight of them shall bee dead, then the survivors of them shall convey and assigne the said Fowerscore Acres of Land to the use of themselves and of eight others of the most ablest and discretest Inhabitants of Mere aforesaid such as they shall make choyce of and of their Heires and Assignes for ever. Upon the like trust and for the intents and purposes aforesaid and upon noe other trust nor for any other Intent or purpose whatsoever."

According to the original deed the income is to be appropriated "for the better relieving of the poor from time to time inhabiting Mere in such manner as the trustees shall in their discretion think fit."

The following letter, from among the papers at Zeals House, is printed in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, Sept., 1897 :—

" Mere 23 Martij 1651.

" Sr

" There is nowe in agiticon a business concerning o' pish wherein yo<sup>a</sup> are concerned the state whereof I thought fitt to represent unto yo<sup>a</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> is thus. Vpon the disafforestacon of the Forrest of Gillingham there was an allowance of 100 acres layd out for the Freehold<sup>a</sup> and Comon of the Mannor of Mere. w<sup>ch</sup> was enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> the rest of the Comons ever sithince that tyme, w<sup>ch</sup> was about 27 yeres past. In the tyme of the troubles some of the enclosures of the Forrest were throwne open and vpon the late reenclosure, the Inh'tants of the pish laboured to have some further allowance and intrusted me in the busines whoe travelled therein, & vpon search found in the Articles annexed to the Comision for disafforestacon a clause, that care should be taken for the poore of Mere (who formerly had a greate pt of their maineten'nce out of the Forrest) in regard that vpon the improvement & enclosure they were wholly cast vpon the pish, and vpon treatye w<sup>th</sup> the owners of the Forrest and in fine, I concluded with them for 80 acres in satisfacon of that clause in the Articles and soe agreed to accept of those 80 acres (to be employed for the comfort and releife of the Poore) and the 100 acres (formerly layd out for Comon) in lieu and full satisfacon for all claymes in the Forrest as well for Comm<sup>a</sup> as for Poore : this the pishioners of all sorts well approued and desired me to gett settled w<sup>ch</sup> I putt in order; but when the tyme of setlem<sup>t</sup> came, some few of the pish (w<sup>ch</sup> made greate vse of the Comons) would not agree to the Enclosure vnlesse the 80 acres (gotten vpon the interest of the Poore) might be vsed in comon as well as the 100 acres allowed to the Comon<sup>a</sup> although it was expressly allowed to the pish for the better support of the poore. and agreed to be *helt* (?) inclosed and made vse of for that purpose. And by meanes of this vnworthy opposicon of some vnworthy

persons against their owne expresse consents and Agreem<sup>ts</sup> some p<sup>r</sup>judice is likely to befall the pish, if the business be not wholly lost.

"Nowe for that the matter is of greate considericōn the land being of estimacon worth 50<sup>li</sup> p an. to be settled vpon the pish for ever, by the good employmt whereof the growth of pou'ty (so much threatned) wilbe prevented, and the poore so well pvided for, that the burthen will be much eased, and the poore people in farre better condicōn, therefore I resolue to ioyne w<sup>th</sup> many more of the more substantiall pt, and endeaue<sup>r</sup> to settle this (soe beneficiall a busines) vpon the pish for the releife of the poore, though it cost some charge w<sup>ch</sup> I suppose shall not be much and should be glad if y<sup>r</sup>. selfe for y<sup>r</sup> interest would ioyne w<sup>th</sup> vs, for whome I shalbe carefull as for my selfe : the obiecons that are made are 2.

"1. They say it ought to lye in Co<sup>m</sup>on : to w<sup>ch</sup> there is an answare before ; and in truth, increase of Comons doe increase, not lessen poore, in my obseruacōn.

"2. They say, if it be held inclosed, then Zeales that haue noe Co<sup>m</sup>ons, will haue a benefitt by lessening of the charge of the poore. this is answered thus, that this being allowed for the better support of the poore of the pish, it is greate reason that all those who did beare pt. of the charge should pticipate of the releife.

"Sr. my cosen Chafins desires runing along w<sup>th</sup> my own inclynacons hath giuen you the trouble of this Informacon. My pticular interest lyes all along w<sup>th</sup> those opposers but the right lying otherwise, must make me leave them ; I wish yo<sup>u</sup> would lend y<sup>r</sup> assistance, the busines much deserves it in y<sup>r</sup> judgem<sup>t</sup> of

"S<sup>r</sup>. yor most humble Seru<sup>t</sup> RICH : GREENE."

(Addressed) "To his very much honoured ffriend Richard Maijor Esq<sup>r</sup> these present at Hursley."

#### SIR HUGH WYNDHAM'S CHARITY.

Sir Hugh Wyndham by his last will and testament, dated 21st day of April, 1680, gave to the poor of the parish of Mere the sum of ten shillings yearly for ever out of his lands in that parish, and willed that the said sum of ten shillings should be yearly paid and distributed in the said parish upon Christmas Day unto and amongst twenty of the poorest sort of people of the said parish in sums of sixpence apiece.

#### HARDING'S CHARITY.

James Harding, of Mere, gentleman, by his will, dated 16th June, 1725, gave to the minister and churchwardens of Mere and their successors for ever a rent-charge of fifty shillings out of a close called the Grove, being part of the farm called Benjafield's,

lying in the parish of Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, to be by them distributed yearly on the Sunday next before Christmas Day, by equal portions to such ten poor housekeepers of Mere, not having any relief from the said parish, as the minister and churchwardens and their successors should direct. The close called the Grove consists of about eight acres of pasture land, now the property of Mr. Henry Phillips.

#### MERE ALLOTMENT CHARITY.

This charity dates from the Mere Inclosure, 1807—1821. By the award the commissioners allotted

“unto and for the vicar, churchwardens and overseers of the Poor for the time being of the parish of Mere, to be held and enjoyed by them and their successors for ever in trust for the benefit of the poor of the said Parish in such manner and under such orders, regulations and restrictions as the said Vicar, Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish for the Time being or the major part of them shall from time to time order and direct All that allotment or parcel of Land situate at Whitehill Common numbered 939 on the said Map containing by admeasurement twenty acres bounded on the North by allotments to Mary Burfit and William Wickham, on the East by an allotment to Thomas Schutz and the common allotment numbered 940, on the South by Inclosures in the parish of Gillingham, and on the West by Hunteford Road.”

The present rent is £20 per annum. Mr. William Perrett is the tenant. It was formerly rented by Mr. George Perrett at £32 per annum from 1856 to 1868, then till 1877 at the same rent by the present tenant, when it was reduced to £25 and in 1878 to £20. In 1826 Mr. Noah March rented it at £17 per annum.

This charity is distributed every autumn to such poor people as do not receive the Forest Charity.

#### BETTY BUTT'S CHARITY.

Mrs. Betty Butt, of Mere, who died 2nd February, 1818, bequeathed £20 for the use of the Salisbury Infirmary, and £20 to be laid out in bread and distributed amongst the poor of the town of Mere, Zeals, and Mere Woodlands. This bread was accordingly distributed amongst the said poor on the 26th February by the executrix at the deceased's late dwelling-house. She also, by her will, dated May 8th, 1810, left to her trustees £60 to be invested

in Consols for keeping in repair the tomb of her family in the churchyard. The interest was paid regularly up to 1863, since which time it accumulated till 1897, when it was transferred to the vicar and churchwardens for its original intention.

#### STILL'S CHARITY.

Under the East window of the north chantry chapel in Mere Church is a tablet inscribed :—

“ Robert Still, Esq., Bequeathed to the Vicar and Church Wardens of this Parish for the time being £100 upon trust to be invested in the 3 pr C<sup>t</sup>. Con<sup>d</sup>. The Interest to be applied in repairing the Vault underneath, the monuments adjacent, the Iron Railing and the Roof of the Chancel over the Vault; the Railing and the Inscriptions to be painted not less than once in every 7 years; The overplus to be distributed on the 1st of January in every second year in Sums of not less than 2<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. to such old decayed or infirm poor Persons residing in this Parish who are considered past their labour and who shall appear to the said Trustees to be deserving Objects of Charity. Dr. Thos Tatum Bequeathed the Interest of £200 for ever to the Poor of this Parish for teaching as many poor Children to read, write and cast Accompts as that sum will pay for.

“ The Dean of Salisbury } Trustees.  
The Vicar of Mere }

Robert Still, Esq., died in May, 1811.

The £100, after deduction of duty and charges, was in 1813 invested in Three Per Cent. Consols in the name of the Vicar of Mere.

The Still family came from Grantham, in Lincolnshire. John, the son of William Still, of Grantham, Esq., was Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592—1607. The Robert Still, Esq., mentioned above was the first of the family who lived at Dean's Orchard, Mere; he married Sarah, daughter of Richard Dickson Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh, Somerset. A hatchment is affixed to the south wall of the north chantry chapel with the arms of Still impaling Skrine.

The first mention of a Still at Mere is in 1801, although there are memorials in the Church dated 1778.

In October, 1891, their vault, in the north chapel of the Parish Church, was opened and lowered 2ft. 4in., by permission of Captain Still, of Senton, the representative of the family. The following lead coffins were found deposited therein; on each was a small copper plate inscribed :—

<b>No. 1</b> (the southernmost). "1 Sarah Still, of Salisbury Died 22nd Oct. 1787."	<b>No. 2.</b> "2 Sarah Still Died 10th Feb. 1789 aged 31."	<b>No. 3.</b> Was a small coffin without inscription, doubtless that of Henry Thomas Still, who died 1778, aged 4 months.	
<b>No. 4.</b> "Robert Still, Esq., Died 28th May 1811, Aged 57."	<b>No. 5.</b> "Nath. Still, Died May 22 1790, Aged 65."	<b>No. 6.</b> "Dame Ann Andrews departed this Life Sept. 30th, 1709 in y <sup>e</sup> 63rd year of her age."	<b>No. 7.</b> "Sr. Matthew Andrews died March 13th 1710, in y <sup>e</sup> 82nd year of his age."

No. 8 is a coffin placed on that of Sir Matthew Andrews, and has the following inscription :—

"Thomas Hamond  
 Gent  
 Dyed  
 29 Oct. 1730  
 Aged 14 years."

The Still family lived at Dean's Orchard, and are still the owners on a lease under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the life of Mr. George Still Law.

Sir Matthew Andrews, Knt., was owner of Woodlands, where he lived.

Nothing is known of Thomas Hamond, probably he was one of the Andrews family, as they held Woodlands till 1753.

The coffins were not disturbed, and the vault is now over 6ft. in height from floor to centre of arch roof. There are steps from the chapel floor to the bottom of the vault on the north side. Some parts of an ancient doorway were found used in the masonry of the vault, which it is conjectured may have formed part of the ancient Castle, and been removed from Castle Hill, when the vault was built.

<sup>1</sup> This Sarah Still was daughter of Dr. Thomas Tatum, of Mere, and wife of Nathaniel Still, of Salisbury.

<sup>2</sup> This Sarah Still was daughter of Richard Dickson Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh, Somerset, and wife of Robert Still, of Dean's Orchard, Mere, Esq., son of the above Nathaniel and Sarah Still.

## WADLOW'S CHARITY.

John Wadlow, a retired builder, of Mere, who died in 1863, left by his will, dated 1858, the sum of £100 less legacy duty, the interest of which was to be applied to the use of the National Schools. The sum of £96 12s. 11d. Consols is now vested in the Official Trustee as representing this charity. John Wadlow also left a similar sum for the benefit of the British School in Mere. This sum was paid to the treasurer and managers of this school for the time being.

## PHILLIPS'S CHARITY.

John Phillips, Esq., late of Chadenwich, who died in 1881, left by his will the sum of £800 invested in Consols, to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Mere; the interest of £200 to be given to the Church Sunday school; the interest of £300 to be distributed in blankets to the poor of the parish on St. Thomas's Day; the interest of £300 to be spent upon the repair of the tomb of his parents and sister in the churchyard, and the balance for the repair of the Church.

John Phillips died at Eltham, Kent, 19th December, 1881.

The following above-named charities, viz., "Bower's," "The Almshouse," "Wyndham's," "Harding's," a portion of "Still's," viz., the non-ecclesiastical part, consisting of £71 3s. 8d., and Phillips's blanket charity were consolidated by an order of the Charity Commissioners in 1897 as an amalgamated charity scheme.

## MISS GROVE'S LEGACIES.

A tablet in the south chantry chapel of Mere Church contains the following inscription:—

"Miss Julia Elizabeth Chafyn Grove, late of Zeals House, who died on the 27th day of November, 1891, gave the following charities to local objects:—

"To the Dorcas Society in Mere, the sum of £50. To the Vicar of Mere, the Rector of Zeals, and the Churchwardens money sufficient to produce annually £120 sterling, to be paid by equal half-yearly payments to the Vicar of Mere for the time being so long as he shall keep two Curates, and in default to the Diocesan Poor Benefice Augmentation Fund for the Diocese of Salisbury, to be applied for the purpose of such society.



"To the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being, the Archdeacon of Sarum for the time being, and the Rector of Zeals, as trustees, the sum of £12,000, to pay of the income £200 per annum to the incumbent of Zeals and the remainder to the Vicar of Portisham.

"To the Vicar and Churchwardens of Sedghill the sum of £100, the income to be applied to the Sedghill Clothing Club, and if no club existed, then in clothing and coal for the poor of Sedghill.

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Silton £150 in trust, the interest to be shared equally and annually between the Silton Clothing Club and the Silton Coal Club.

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Zeals £400 in trust, the interest to be applied as required for keeping the Alms Houses at Zeals and the fences, gates, and walls in repair and order.

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Zeals as follows, the interest to be applied annually, £100 Zeals Clothing Club, £100 Zeals Coal Club, £100 Zeals Sunday School (to be spent in prizes annually).

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Zeals £500, the interest to be applied in supplying the choir with necessary service books and music and for keeping the surplices and cassocks in decent order and supplying new ones when necessary.

"To the Rector and Churchwardens of Zeals £1000 in Consols to form an endowment, to pay out of the income the organists of Zeals Church £25, the surplus of income, if any, to repair or improvements in the organ."

This tablet was placed in the chantry chapel of St. Mary, Mere Church, by Miss C. Bazeley, a personal friend of Miss Grove, August, 1893.

#### LOST CHARITIES.

##### TATUM'S CHARITY.

Thomas Tatum, Esq., M.D., late of the Close, Salisbury, by his will, dated 15th January, 1765, gave, immediately after his sister Sarah Still's decease, the interest of £200 for ever, as stated on a tablet in the north chantry chapel, and appointed the Dean of Salisbury and the Vicar of Mere, for the time being, to be always trustees for the same; but in case any public school or charity should be erected at any future time in the town of Mere, then the trustees should have the power of applying the £200 for the use thereof. £10 was for many years paid annually as interest to a schoolmaster at Mere by Robert Still, Esq., of that place. No public school having been established, the £10 was paid for teaching

poor children, and Mr. Tryon Still, as his father's heir, claimed the right of selecting the master or mistress and of paying the £10 yearly to any master or mistress in Mere for instructing as many children as he thought fit. For many years the number was ten, always boys, who were sent to any master or mistress keeping school who would undertake to instruct them for the money. Their age when sent was from 8 to 13, and they remained about three years. The schoolmaster for many years was Charles Glover, who had from twenty to thirty other scholars. After the National School was established the £10 was paid annually up to 1861, to the funds of that institution by the Still family, as the representatives of Dr. Tatum, since which date payment has been refused, and the £200 never having been invested the charity is lost.

#### MICHAL HARDING'S GIFT.

Michal Harding, spinster, by her will, dated 24th March, 1736-7, desired that £30 might be settled and the interest paid to six old maids of Mere, a crown each. The capital sum was never settled, but her sister, Ann Kitcatt, paid £1 10s. yearly out of a close of ground situate at a place called the Sands, in Warminster, and her successors, by an indenture, dated 21st December, 1788, conveyed to Henry Hindley and Stephen Butt, of Mere, the said land, with this condition, that the 30s. was to be paid for ever on the 25th of December, yearly to six old maids of Mere. Mr. Hindley received the annuity up to the end of 1807, and distributed it accordingly. The lands were then sold, and the purchaser—Harriet Reeves—refused to pay the rent-charge because the deed creating it was not enrolled and therefore it could not be enforced.

#### SIR MATTHEW ANDREWS' CHARITY.

Sir Matthew Andrews Knt., who died 1711, left by will an estate at Wolverton, in the parish of Mere, then valued at £50 per annum, for the endowment of a free school, but his son, Mr. Henry Andrews, availed himself of the Act of Mortmain and refused to carry out his father's wish. Sir Matthew Andrews erected a school-house in the town of Mere, and Mr. John Hill was appointed

schoolmaster at a salary of £25 per annum. Mr. Henry Andrews paid the salary till 1716, and repaired the schoolroom, when he withdrew the salary. The case was laid before James Edgill by Mr. Hill, who was of opinion that he had no right to withdraw the salary, but Mr. Andrews availed himself of the plea of mortmain. The commissioners in their report say:—

“After a minute inquiry into all the circumstances relating to the school, we could discover no facts nor any trace of any deed or paper likely to lead in any way to the recovery of the charity.

“Several persons now living (1836) remember to have seen the ruins of the school or school-house; but the site together with the garden adjoining have been disposed of repeatedly to *bonâ-fide* purchasers for their full value.”

At present (1897) no one knows where the school was situated.

#### DYCKE'S CHARITY.

1621. This consisted of £42, left by Alice Dycke, of which £37 was to be used for clothing the poor of the parish. The money appears to have been distributed by the Rev. Thomas Chafyn, D.D., vicar, the churchwardens, and others. It appears to have been paid to Randoll Baron, who died without having paid it over to the parish. In 1633 his widow paid £32 in full discharge of the legacy of £42 by Alice Dycke. Subsequently it seems that the remaining £10 was paid to the parish officers, but what became of the money there is nothing to show.

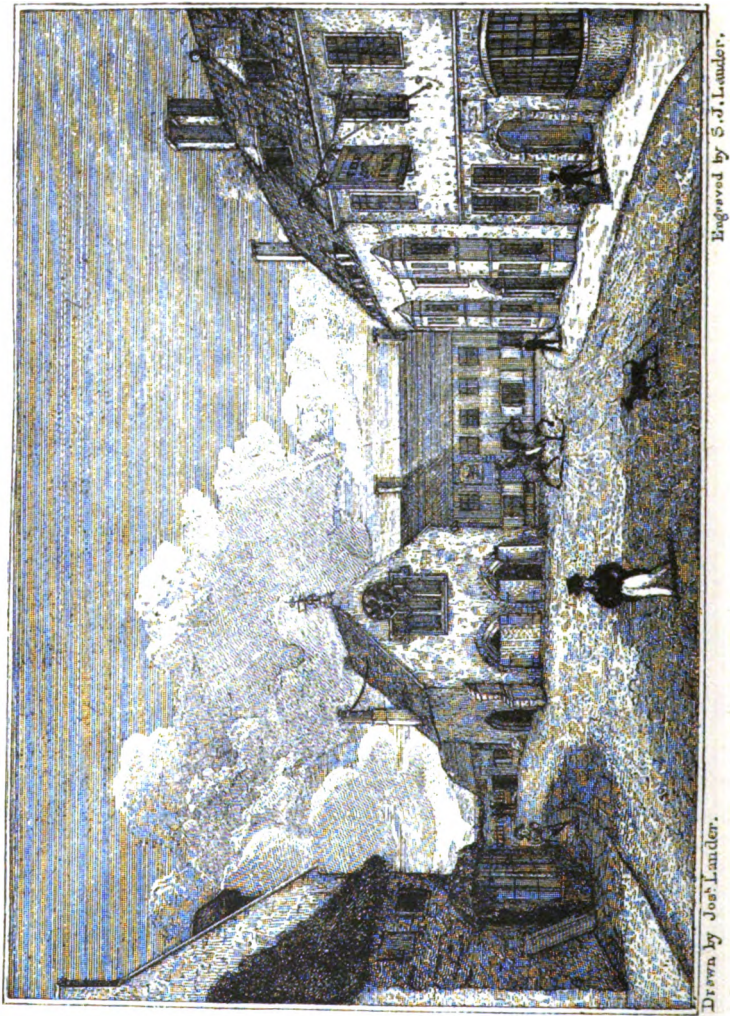
#### BARON'S CHARITY.

In 1662 a commission was held at Mere, enquiring into such monies as had been detained by Mrs. Baron, of London, and Mrs. Baron, of Mere. The jury having been sworn and charged, upon sufficient evidence given them, found upon their oaths that Mrs. Baron, of London

“Oweth, and is to pay to the Company of Cloth Workers, London, as Executrix to her husband Christopher Baron, the sum of £100, out of which the said Cloth Workers are to pay for the use of the poor of Mere aforesaid at St. Andrew's Day yearly to the world's end, the sum of £5.”

The money appears to have been paid to the Cloth Workers'





Drawn by Jas. Lander.

THE MARKET-PLACE, MIRENE.

Engraved by S. J. Lander.

Company, but no payment by them for the use of the poor of Mere can be traced since 1636.

#### TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

The following were issued by Mere tradesmen:—

- (1) *Obverse.* THOMAS GAMBLIN=1665  $\frac{1}{4}d$ .  
*Reverse.* IN MEERE=T.G.
- (2) *O.* RICHARD PITMAN=A man making candles  $\frac{1}{4}d$ .  
*R.* OF MEERE. 1669=R.I.P.
- (3) *O.* ROBERT : PITMAN : OF=HIS HALFE PENNY.  $\frac{1}{2}d$ .  
*R.* MEERE : DRAPER : 1668=The Drapers' Arms.
- (4) *O.* WILLIAM ROGERS=A horse ambling.  $\frac{1}{4}d$ .  
*R.* IN : MEERE : 1666=W.R. conjoined.

#### THE MARKET HOUSE.

The Market House, which stood in the middle of the town, was demolished in 1863, and the present Clock Tower was erected on its site in 1868. It was a mediæval structure of two stories. The ground-floor consisted of the Market House proper, and had originally two arches on each side open to the street. Above this was an upper chamber, the Court House of the Duchy of Cornwall. This room is often mentioned in the churchwardens' book; sometimes it is called the "Cross House," or "Cross Loft,"<sup>1</sup> sometimes the "Guildhall Chamber." In the early years of this century it was used as a schoolroom; here Charles Glover educated the boys under Tatum's Charity, and Mr. W. Barnes in 1823 kept his school when he first came to Mere, succeeding a Mr. Robertson.

#### THE CHURCH HOUSE.

This building stood in a dilapidated condition on what is now the playground attached to the National Schools till 1890. From

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<sup>1</sup> The cut of the "Cross Loft" is a reproduction of a woodcut in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, circa 1825.

The illustration of the Market Place and Market House is a full-size reproduction of an old print, engraved by S. J. Lander after Josh. Lander, circa 1830—40.

entries in the churchwardens' book it appears to have been built about 1580.

A window and pointed doorway which belonged to it are still to be seen at Mrs. Gilmore's, whither they were removed when the building was destroyed.

In 1568 is this

"Memorandum. That this Daie Willm Tovy came before the whole pishioners at this accompt. And declared that Thomas Luke of Wolverton at the tyme of his death gave towards the building of a Church house for the pish of Meere xxs. And hath promised to stay soe much of Luke's goods w<sup>ch</sup> remayne in the keeping of Willm Lucas of Wolverton."

1569 :—

"Md. That Andrew Bere of Silton and John Robyns Executors of Thomas Lyke and his wife have assented at this day, That xxs. w<sup>ch</sup> the said Thomas gave to the building of a Church house, and rem' now in the hands of Willm Lucas, shall be deliv'd to the Church wardens, and shall rem' to the use and pfitt of the Church untill the Church house be builded And Thomas Luke, of Stapulford another executor consenteth to the same at the Accompt vij<sup>o</sup> Aprilis Ano 1572."

1574 :—

"At this Accompt came Richard Cowley and declareth that Joane Cowley widdowe his mother deceased hath gyven by her last will xxd. towards the building of a Church house at Meere, whensoever it shalbe builded, w<sup>ch</sup> money the said Richard promised to see paid at all tymes."

1580 :—

"Alsoe they are charged w<sup>th</sup> xx<sup>d</sup> by them received of Leonard Cowley for a legacie given to the Church by Joane Cowley his mother xxd."

#### THE REGISTERS.

These date from 1561. There is but little noteworthy in them. The following items are of interest :—

"1649 was great death in the months of September, October and November. In those months the burials were 12, 15, and 8 respectively. Total 35."

"1643. April Robert Jennings gent, and Penelope his wife confirmed their first marriage by a second on the 13th."

"1655. Robert Debnam of ffrome and Juddith Reade of y<sup>e</sup> parrish of Dever Longbridge in this County was published three severall market Daies ffebruary the 5th. and the 12th. and y<sup>e</sup> 19th."

"1656. William Gray and Mary Ambros of Semly was published 3 market daies May y<sup>e</sup> 6th and y<sup>e</sup> 13 & y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>."

"Thomas Baker y<sup>e</sup> Sonne of Maior Baker of Shaston and Dorothy Morgan, widdow gent was published thre severall Lord's daies May the 11<sup>th</sup>, the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 25<sup>th</sup>."

Many more similar entries follow. What is remarkable in them is that the inhabitants of Mere are invariably published on the Lord's Day, whilst those published on market days are described as of other parishes.

#### PEACE REJOICINGS, 1814.

"A festival in celebration of the peace commenced at Mere on Thursday, 11th August, and continued four days. On the first day a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, with good strong beer was served up in a large field at the foot of Castle Hill, to nearly 2000 persons. The most respectable part of the inhabitants dined in a pavilion, and the poorer part were regaled at tables in front of it. In the afternoon there were rustic amusements, and a dance on the green in which all classes joined. On the second day there was a grand match of singlestick, which was well contested, though chiefly by young players; and in the evening there was a ball at the Ship, which was attended by more than 100 respectable people of the town and neighbourhood. On Saturday the plentiful remains of Thursday's dinner was distributed amongst the poor; and in the afternoon, there was a match of singlestick, with other amusements. On Sunday after evening service, the principal inhabitants met again in the pavilion, and the ladies were regaled with tea, syllabub, &c. The whole was extremely well conducted, and it is impossible that anything could exceed the harmony and happiness which prevailed during the whole four days." (*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, Aug., 1814.)

#### GAMES AND SPORTS.

Mere was a noted centre for "Fives" playing. The Church tower at one period formed the "Fives Court." The churchwardens' book again gives us this information:—

"1691. Itm. for casting the earth abroad in the fives place."

"1705. Itm. sold to Philip Strong jun the whole intire seat  
under the Little fives place window for his life } 00. 02. 00"  
and paid for y<sup>e</sup> same

"Paid for mending y<sup>e</sup> fives place windowe. 00. 04. 00"

Fives continued to be a popular game long after this. A very



grand and substantial court has only been destroyed within the last twenty years; part of the wall still stands at the back of the Angel Inn. Old men can remember when it was well patronised.

#### THE HORSE RACE ON MERE DOWN.

Sir R. C. Hoare gives full details of two days' racing here in 1733, which was patronised by all the leading men of the neighbourhood.

#### BULL-BAITING.

This sport was indulged in up to the beginning of this century. "The Bull Ring" retains its name at the present day. It is situated on the western side of the Castle Hill. Old men, living within the last ten years, could recollect an old woman, named Betty Dolby, called "Bull-riding Betty," who used to ride the bull to the scene of its torture.

#### COURSING.

Mere Down was from time immemorial noted as being a centre for coursing. Thirty years ago it was the head-quarters of the Mere Down Coursing Club, when for a few years it attained great notoriety, but these days of wire fencing have entirely abolished it.

#### SINGLE STICK PLAYING.

"The Annual Single Stick playing will take place at Mere on Tuesday, the 19th instant for a Purse of Twenty Sovereigns, play to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely. Great encouragement will be given to young Players."

"Ordinaries will be provided at the Ship, Angel, and George Inns at two o'clock." (*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, May 18th, 1829.)

#### MARKETS.

In 1408 Henry IV. granted a charter for a market to be held at Mere on Wednesdays; to what proportions it attained there is no evidence to show, but it appears to have died out at the close of the last century, when an attempt was made to revive it, as appears by the following advertisement in the *Salisbury Journal*, 30th December, 1799:—

“ Mere Dec. 1799

A Toll Free Market  
for  
Corn and Cattle

Sanctioned by the Hon. Sir John Morshead, Bart. Surveyor General to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord of the Manor.

“ Notice is hereby given to the Public in general. That a large Market will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1800.

“ I, Giles Jupe, Bailiff of the Manor and Lessee of the Tolls of Mere Market and Fairs do hereby promise that I will not exact or take any Toll for Corn or Cattle of any kind.

“ N.B.—A good Ordinary at one o'clock, at the Ship Inn.”

1817. A meeting was held at the Ship Inn, at Mere, on 9th December, to consider the advantages that would arise from having a pitched corn market at Mere every Tuesday. This was supported by all the leading agriculturists in the district, and for a time was a great success, Mere, being midway between the Radstock collieries and the arable lands of Dorset, served as a depôt for coal and meeting-place for the farmers' waggons and those of the colliers. It grew in importance for three or four years, after which it gradually declined till in the forties and fifties it was simply a pig market; and when in 1866 restrictions were placed on the movement of these animals it disappeared altogether. In 1896 an attempt was made to revive it, but without success.

The fairs have also gradually become extinct within the memory of man.

Before the days of railways Mere was in the direct road from London to Exeter, and a considerable number of coaches passed through the town daily after the shorter route *via* Andover, Amesbury, Hindon, Mere, Wincanton, Ilchester, and Honiton was established.

CURFEW.

The curfew bell is rung at Mere at 8 o'clock every night from St. Luke's Day (18th October), to St. Matthias' Day (24th February).

At the beginning of the eighteenth century for a few years we find in the churchwardens' book entries for “ Ringing the Six o'clock bell.”

**ZEALS TITHING.**

This tithing consists of the whole of the western side of the parish, and was originally composed of two manors, viz., Zeals Ailesbury, or Higher Zeals, and Zeals Clevedon, or Lower Zeals. The descent of these manors from early times till the advent of the Chafyn family was exhaustively detailed in an article by John Batten, Esq., in this *Magazine*, vol. xxviii., pp. 203—210.

We have previously stated that Zeals is now formed into a separate parish for both ecclesiastical and civil purposes.

In 1258 Richard de Seles was one of the four knights returned for the County of Wilts.

1292, Walter de Ailesbury had a grant of the manor of Over Seles from Edmund, Duke of Cornwall.

1361, Thomas Lord Berkeley, died; he married for his second wife Catharine, daughter of Sir John Clivedon,<sup>1</sup> and by her had issue Sir John Berkeley, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Bettisthorpe, of Chadenwich, from which union descended the Berkeleys of Beverston, in Gloucestershire. Sir John Berkeley was born 1351 and died 1418.

1413, messuages in both Over Sells and Netherselles, as well as in Mere Woodlands, are named amongst the lands of William Lord Stourton, who died that year.

"1558. Sealys Aylesbury de manibus Regis et Regine amovendis. De manerio de Sealys Aylesbury quod fuit Caroli nuper Domini Stourton de feloniam atincti ac Thomæ Chafyn, arm. liberando Michaelis recorda 4 et 5 Phil et Marie Rotul 193. Ibidem de Situ Monasterii de Sealys Aylesbury. (Hoare, *Hund. of Mere*, p. 201.)

Domesday Book gives the earliest information we have of this manor:—

"Land of Gozelin Riveire.

"Gozelin Riveire holds SELB of the King. Almar held it in the time of King Edward and it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate and 2 serfs; and there are 5 villans and 3 coscets, with 2 carucates. There is a mill paying 40 pence and 3 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 furlongs long and 3 broad. The wood is half a mile long and as much broad. It was and is worth 30 shillings."

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<sup>1</sup> The family of Clevedon was located at Zeals before the Chafyns.

“ Land of Odo and other of the King's Thanes.

“ Alved holds *SELA*. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 2½ hides. The land is 3 carucates. In demesne is 1 carucate and there are 4 serfs and 8 villans and 9 bordars with 2 carucates. There is a mill paying 3 shillings and 4 acres of meadow and 40 acres of pasture. The wood is half a mile long and half a mile broad. It is worth 30 shillings.”

The present area of Zeals is over 1500 acres, so the whole of the parish, as now constituted, could not have been included in the return. We find that the Duke of Cornwall at one time held lands here, so that—as at Mere—probably the Crown property was not assessed for “Dane geld.” The mills have disappeared, and their site is not known. There is a stream between Zeals and Penselwood, and another at Wolverton, of sufficient volume to drive a mill, and probably one existed at each of these places. A wood, called Norwood, still exists of about the extent of one of those named, but of the other no trace is left.

1533. Thomas Chafyn had a grant of the parsonage and tithes of Mere for sixty years. Between this Thomas Chafyn and the Lord Stourton there was a deadly feud.

1550. Lord Stourton sent notice to Mr. Chafyn to give up possession of the demesne lands in Mere.

1551. Thomas Chafyn had a grant of 200 acres of land in Mere for twenty-one years from King Edward VI., when Lord Stourton and his agents forcibly seized Mr. Chafyn's sheep on the demesne lands of the manor of Mere, which were driven to Stourton House and impounded. On May 16th:—

“ John Blandford, Richard Mackhill and eight others armed with weapons assaulted Leonard Chafyn, Thomas Horton and Robert Clemente beating, manassing and mis-entreating them; taking from them one ferratte, one iron barre, a bagge, a bottle, a purse conteyning ix. in money and one plowme of feathers; and did also carry away the said Leonard Chafyn &c. against their will to the mansion house of Lord Stourton, where they were shut up in a prison in the house for some days and were afterwards released, July 12th. Other servants of Lord Stourton armed with weapons entered the demesne lands of Mere and took prisoner Thomas Hopkins shepherd to Mr. Chafyn and carried him to Stourton House and kept him in prison some days. August 12th. They again went to the folds of Mr. Chafyn and took 240 sheep which they drove to Lord Stourton's grounds and by his command proclaimed them in the markets as strayers and still detained them. August 22nd. Lord Stourton attended by his men armed entered the demesne and drove out 1000 sheep of Chafyn's and

impounded them. Mr. Chafyn served a replevy for their delivery in spite of which they were detained. August 24th. Lord Stourton and his servants entered the barley fields and carried away 40 loads of barley and innyd it. They further threatened the sayde T. Chafyn at any time to slaye, kill and hurt hym, hys sonnes or servaunts if they were taken upon the sayd demesne lands." (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, viii., 305.)

The explanation of these riotous proceedings is that Lord Stourton's father had a lease of the demesne lands of Mere in 1544 from King Henry VIII., which was confirmed. This led to a lawsuit with Mr. Chafyn, who was in possession of the said lands, and who claimed the same as a grant from the Duchy of Cornwall to him under another lease made by Prince Edward as Duke of Cornwall.

1553. Charles Lord Stourton had the lease of the manor of Mere renewed to him for forty years.

"He caused a barne of Thomas Chaffyn to bee sett on fyer by iij of his servantes; agaynst which Chaffyn for that he sayed yt was not doon withoute the knowledge of the saide Lorde Stourton or of some of his servantes, Lord Stourton tooke an action and recovered of him £100 damage for the payment of which he took owte of Chaffyn's pastures by force 1200 sheepe with the woll uppon their backes, all the oxen, kyne, horssees and mares that he coulede fynde in the said pastures. (Strype's *Historical Memorials*.)

The last of the Chafyns at Zeals was William Chafyn, Esq., who was Sheriff of Wilts 1685. He died 1695. His daughter Mary married John, son of Hugh Grove, of Chisenbury, Co. Wilts, which Hugh was beheaded at Exeter, 1655, *pro rege et lege*. The Zeals estate thus passed to the family of Grove, in whom it has since remained, its present owner being George Troyte Chafyn Grove, Esq.

William Chafyn, Esq., who died 1695, left two sons, who died *s.p.*

Rev. Richard Chafyn was Vicar of Mere from 1556 to 1586; Rev. Thomas Chafyn, D.D., from 1630 to 1645.

#### CHARITIES.

In Mere churchyard is a tomb of the Ford family, who resided at Zeals. Their house was situated at the edge of the parish near what is now called "Ford's Water." They were Bristol merchants in the Russian trade, probably flax and hemp, which

were manufactured in this locality. On one compartment of the tomb is inscribed :—

“ In Cælo quies  
James Ford  
Son of John and Mary Ford  
who died Nov. 6th, 1802  
Aged 58 years,  
and by his will he gave £100 for  
an organ for the adjoining church  
£10 for the Salisbury Infirmary  
and £10 to the second poor of the  
Hamlet of Zeals.”

This was distributed in bread shortly after his death.

#### ZEALS CHURCH.

In 1220 Dean Wanda's Inventory mentions a chapel at Seles dedicated to St. Martin, and Mr. Batten, in his documentary history of Zeals, *Wills Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxviii., p. 210, states that in 27 Elizabeth, 1585, “ All that the Free Chapel with one fourth of an acre of land north of the Chapel situate in Zeals Clivedon,” was granted to Edward Morrice and James Mayland from whom it came to the Chafyns. All traces of this chapel have disappeared, and there is no tradition as to its site.

The following appeal to the public was made in 1845, and the result was that a new Church was erected at Zeals Green. It was, like its predecessor, dedicated to St. Martin.

“ Proposal for the erection of a Chapel of Ease, Parsonage House, and School on Zeals Green, Wilts, estimated cost about £3000.

“ Zeals is a hamlet of Mere, a poor manufacturing town in the south-western part of the county of Wilts. The benefice is a vicarage of the small value of £200 per annum under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury.

“ The population of the parish is about 3200, for the most part in great poverty. The poor-rate during the last year amounted to more than £2000. In respect of Church accommodation it is believed that the parish of Mere, with its hamlets, is one of the most destitute in the diocese of Salisbury, affording church room for less than one fifth of its inhabitants.

“ The population of the hamlet of Zeals, where it is proposed to erect the Chapel of Ease, amounts to nearly 600 souls, distant, for the most part, from their parish Church between two and three miles.

“ The Chapel is intended to accommodate 300 persons, the whole of the sittings being free and unappropriated, and a gallery may be hereafter added to accommodate 50 more persons.

"The cost of the edifice, with its fences, conveyance of site, &c., will be £1990, exclusive of the repair-fund of £5 per cent. on the outlay, and of the endowment, which it is hoped may be principally supplied by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, into whose hands the great tithes will eventually fall.

"It is proposed to erect a National School for the education of the poor children of the district forthwith, and as soon as the necessary funds can be raised, a house of residence for the officiating minister; the former will cost about £200, towards which the Committee of Council and other Public Boards will probably contribute £100, the latter £800, towards which the Church Union Society of the Diocese of Salisbury has given £100 and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners may be expected, as soon as they have funds at their disposal, to contribute £400 [*Then follows a list of subscriptions, amounting to £2335 4s. 6d.*]

The Church was designed by Messrs. Scott & Moffatt, and executed by Mr. C. Kirk, of Sleaford, the builder of the Martyr's Memorial in Oxford. It was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury on the 14th May, 1846.

The first stone was laid on the 11th September, 1845, on a site presented by His Grace the Duke of Somerset, and bore the following inscription:—

"In honorem  
Dei Omnipotentis, Sanctissimæ et Individuæ Trinitatis  
Ecclesiæ Sancti Martini in Zeals  
Angularis hicce lapis positus est  
Anno Salutis MDCCCXLV.  
Opus benedicat Deus per Jesum Christum."

The Church is in the Decorated style, and is built of stone quarried in the neighbourhood with dressings of Bath Oolite. The seats are "free and unappropriated for ever." It affords accommodation for three hundred persons.

The cost of the edifice with its fences, conveyance of site, &c., was about £2000. In 1876 Miss Julia E. Chafyn Grove spent nearly £1000 in the erection of a spire, the addition of six bells, an organ, and outlay on the roof and chancel.

#### WOLVERTON HOLE

is an artificial cavern, excavated for the purpose of quarrying the greensand stone, which is admirably adapted for building. Tradition says that that used about Mere Church was obtained from this source, but the amount of stone of this character there used would

only account for a small portion of the quantity which was extracted here. The workings extend underground to a considerable distance; the exact extent cannot at present be accurately ascertained, many of the compartments being filled with the *debris* which has accumulated from the process of quarrying. The roof is supported by pillars hewn out of the natural formation. From the entrance to the end of the workings, now accessible, must be at least 200 yards.

## OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

[Originally only two were appointed, but from 1794 to 1895 there were invariably three, one for each of the tithings—the Town, Woodlands, and Zeals.]

1577	Thomas Watts and Thomas Aborrowe	1625	Robte Pitman and Xpofer Togood
1601	Xpofer Awbrey	1626	Thomas ffoster and John Joupe
1603	George Abbott	1627	James Gamlin and Henry Bourn
1607	Willm Guyre of Seales	1628	Robte Ollyver and John Glover
1608	Willm Stevens of Meere town	1629	John Kendoll and Richard Swift
1610	John Watts and Thomas fforward	1630	Thomas Cowley shoemaker
1612	Edward fforward and Thomas Cowley	1631	Willm Hewitt Lynnen wever
1613	George Crabbe and John Snooke	1632	John Bower gent and Thomas ffoster senior
1614	Jesp. Coward and Willm Clement	1633	Willm Baron gent and Thomas Barter
1615	Thomas ffoster and Willm Kendoll	1634	Willm Bishopp gent
1616	Thomas fforde and John Bowyer		Robt. Goldisbrough gent.
1617	Thomas Bower and John Hewett	1635	Henry Tilston and Willm Clement
1618	Robt. Clem <sup>t</sup> and John Crompe	1636	Wolston Illing
1619	Leon <sup>d</sup> e Snoke and James Morren	1637	Moses Wilkins Linen weaver
1620	John Clem <sup>t</sup> and John Martyn	1638	Henry Clarke and Richard fisher
1621	Thomas Cowley sen <sup>r</sup> and Thomas Cowley, jun.	1639	Jespar Bannisters and Robte Bannisters
1622	W <sup>m</sup> fforward	1640	Nicholas Kendoll
1623	Edward fisher and John fford	1641	Christofer Smart
1624	Wolston Illing and Thomas Smith	1642	Willm Havell
	Robte fforward and John Ball	1643	Emanuell Stevens
			John Clement
			Richard Shore

	TOWN.	WOODLANDS.	ZEALS.
1794	Stephen Sly	Joseph Hawkins	William Charlton
1795	James Fry	John Toogood	Charles Burfitt
1796	Aaron Dewdrey	Edmund Dowding	James Ford
1797	James Burfitt	John Phillips	Robert Cross



1798	Thomas Maidment	John Ford	Robert Cross
1799	Richard Coleman	John Toogood	Charles Burfitt
1800	Aaron Dewdney	Stephen Sly	Robert Cross
1801	Edmund Ford	Richard Taylor	W <sup>m</sup> Forward
1802	Willm Harding	John Merryweather	W <sup>m</sup> Forward
1803	W <sup>m</sup> Wickham	John Merryweather	Richd. Charlton
1804	Tho <sup>r</sup> . Maidment	Jos <sup>h</sup> . Maidment	Robert Cross
1805	James Lander	Edward Norris	Robert Cross
1806	Tho <sup>r</sup> . Moore	Tho <sup>r</sup> . Taylor	W <sup>m</sup> . Charlton
1807	Albin Butt	James Coward	John Burfitt
1808	Aaron Dewdney	Tho <sup>r</sup> . Maidment	W <sup>m</sup> . Forward
1809	W <sup>m</sup> . Harding	John Lander	W <sup>m</sup> . Hockey
1810	John Jones	John Phillips	William Hockey
1811	W <sup>m</sup> . Wickham	Jno Phillips	W <sup>m</sup> . Hockey
1812	Aaron Dewdney	John Merryweather	John Burfitt
1813	Thomas Hinton	John White	Richard Charlton
1814	John Jupe	Thomas Taylor	William Charlton
1815	Robert Cross	Joseph Maidment	John Burfitt
1816	James Burfitt	Thomas Maidment	William Forward
1817	James Lander	Henry Jupe	Rd. Charlton
1818	John Mitchell	Thomas Mathews	William Charlton
1819	John White	John Phillips	John Burfitt
1820	John Burfitt	Harry Herrington	Robert White
1821	William Wickham	Edward Merryweather	John Burfitt
1822	William Wickham	Richard Mitchell	Robert White
1823	Samuel Card	Charles Burfitt	William Charlton
1824	Aaron Dewdney	Joseph Maidment	John Burfitt
1825	James Cousins	John Toogood	Thos. Forward
1826	John Lander	Thos. Coleman	William Smith
1827	Charles Card	John Wadlow	Isaac Charlton
1828	John Curtis	Robert Penny Brine	Robert Hill
1829	James Ford	Henry Jupe, Jr.	John Rose Lamperd
1830	James Lander	John Jupe	Joseph Read
1831	Matthew Maidment	Thos. Maidment	Benjamin Parfitt
1832	John Coward	William Mathews	John Gifford
1833	James Dowding	William Keeping	Giles Forward
1834	Thos. Standerwick	Henry Jupe	John Card Green
1835	James Down	George Perrett	Isaiah Withey
1836	Thos. Standerwick	James Perman Maidment	William Forward
1837	Uriah Cross	John Ayles	Philip Markey
1838	James Moore	Thomas Maidment	George Maggs
1839	Harry Wadlow	Charles Curtis	Joseph Read
1840	Christopher Rose	John Phillips, Sen.	John Lampard
1841	John Ford	William Down	Martin Charlton
1842	Hugh Cross	Ambrose Butt	William Smith
1843	Michael Baverstock	Edmund Lander	Christopher Rose
1844	Charles Phillips	Mrs. Tabitha Toogood	John Hartgill
1845	Charles Coward	George Perrett	Robert White
1846	Edwin Thompson	William Pike	Henry Hart
1847	Robert Dowding	William Keates	William Smith
1848	Charles Jupe	Thomas Herrington	Charles Read
1849	John Curtis	Thomas Jupe	Martin Charlton
1850	John Harding	Richard Mitchell	Isaiah Withey
1851	James Ayles	Walter Snook	John Wickham
1852	James Webb	Peter Maidment	Charles Burpitt

1853	Stephen Welch	Giles Jupe	William White
1854	Edward Paul Mitchell	John Phillips	William White
1855	Edward Paul Mitchell	John Phillips	William White
1856	Charles Lander	Thomas Jupe	William White
1857	Charles Lander	Thomas Jupe	Christopher Rose
1858	Edgar Lander	Giles Jupe	John White
1859	Caleb Curtis	Thomas Herrington	Christopher Rose
1860	Charles Jupe	John Phillips	Christopher Rose
1861	Thomas Henry Baker	Richard Mitchell	Christopher Rose
1862	Edward Paul Mitchell	William Mitchell	John White
1863	Edward Paul Mitchell	William Mitchell	John White
1864	John Harding	Thomas Jupe	John White
1865	Charles Lander	Giles Jupe	Christopher Rose
1866	James Lander	William Mitchell	
1867	Walter Snook	Barnaby Herrington	Christopher Rose
1868	Thomas Standerwick	Henry Lander	
1869	George Athoe	William Perrett	John Hartgill
1870	George Athoe	William Perrett	
1871	George Athoe	William Perrett	
1872	William Thomas	John Thomas Mitchell	Joseph Green
1873	Standerwick		
1874	Joseph Ball	John Thomas Mitchell	Joseph Green
1875			
1876	Joseph Ball	Barnaby Herrington	Richard White
1877			
1878	Charles Read	John Jupe	Richard White
1879			
1880	Robert Goldsbrough	Barnaby Herrington	John White
1881			
1882			
1883	James Down	Barnaby Herrington	Joseph Green
1884			
1885	Henry Wickham	William Sidney White	Richard White
1886	Edwin Bracher	William Sidney White	Richard White
1887	William Hacker	Clarence E. Rutter	John White
1888			
1889	William Hacker	John Thomas Mitchell	John White
1890			
1891	William Hacker	John Thomas Mitchell	Arthur Rabbits White
1892			
1893	William Hacker	John Thomas Mitchell	William John Steeds White
1894	Thomas Standerwick	Sidney Day	William John Steeds White
1895	Thomas Standerwick	Edwin Bracher	William John Steeds White
1896	Thomas Standerwick	Sidney Day	
1897	Edwin Bracher	Sidney Day	

## APPENDIX.

## A.—THE HOLY LOAF.

The Holy Bread has nothing sacramental in its nature. It is used in the manner of the love feasts of the early Church, as a symbol

of the fellowship and brotherly love which should exist among all who are of the household of faith. Its distribution was once almost universal in Western Christendom, and prevailed to some extent among the Greeks. The holy bread was sometimes carried home by those who received it. It seems to have been held to be a religious duty to take holy bread every Sunday. The distribution of the *panis benedictus* was practised in every Church throughout the land. In the Constitutions of Giles de Bridport, Bishop of Salisbury, in the year 1252 it was decreed that the parishioners should provide the holy loaf every Sunday.

The holy bread was ordinary leavened bread, cut into small pieces, blessed, and given to the people after mass.

The formula for the blessing of holy bread was, in English :—

“Oh Lord Jesus Christ, the bread of angels, the living bread of eternal life, deign to bless this bread as thou didst bless the five loaves in the desert, that all who eat thereof may receive from thence health of body and soul.”—*Antiquary*, vol. xvii., p. 192.

#### *B.—SMOKE FARTHING.*

In some manors, formerly belonging to religious houses, there is still paid, as appendant to the said manors, the ancient Peter's Pence, by the name of smoke money. The Bishop of Lincoln, anno 1444, issued out his commission “Ad levandum le Smoke Farthings, &c.”

Lands were held in some places by the payment of the sum of 6*d.* yearly to the sheriff, called Smoke Silver. Pat. 4, Ed. 6. Smoke Silver and Smoke Penny are to be paid to the ministers of divers parishes, as a modus in lieu of tithe wood (*Jacobs' Law Dictionary*). The word Fumage has sometimes been used for Smoke Money, a customary payment for every house that had a chimney (*Jacobs' Law Dictionary*).

#### WARRANT TO THE STEWARD OF MERE, 1625.

[From Hoare's *Modern Wills, Addenda*, p. 2.]

“W<sup>m</sup> Whitaker Steward of Mere by the Prince his Counsell &c.

“Whereas we are given to understand that his Ma<sup>ties</sup> services w<sup>thin</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Mannor and hundred of Meere, in the countie of Wiltes, for want of a Steward to keepe

Courts there, is nowe neglected (by reason that the right hono<sup>ble</sup> William Lo Pembroke hath assigned the same office to S<sup>r</sup> James Fullerton Knight,) Theis are therefore to appoint and authorise yow William Whittaker esquier foorthw<sup>th</sup> to keepe such Courts for his Mat<sup>t</sup> service w<sup>thin</sup> the said Manno<sup>r</sup> and hundred as heretofore hath bin usuell, and soe from tyme to tyme hereafter untill further order shalbe taken therein. Receavinge suche yearelie allowance and fees as hath heretofore bin incident and belonginge to the said office, And in soe doinge this shalbe your warr<sup>t</sup>. From Readinge this 24 November 1625.

"Yo<sup>r</sup> verie loveinge Freinds

" To our verie lovinge freinde (signed) THO. SAVAGE

William Whittaker, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

HENRY HOBART

JO. WALTER JA. FULLERTON.

THO TREVOR

WAL. PYE "

#### WARRANT AND SURVEY IN 1650.

[From Hoare's *Modern Wills, Hund. of Mere*, p. 142.]

The following warrant was issued to the Bailiff of Mere during the Commonwealth:—

" By virtue of a Commission to us directed from the Trustees authorised by the Commons of England assembled in Parliament for the Sale of Hundreds, Manors and Lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince in pursuance of the said Act. Wee doe hereby require you the Bailiffe of this Mannor to sum'on and warn 24 of the ablest Tennants of the said Mannor to appear before us at a Court of Survey to be holden upon Tuesday, the 25th of this present month, by 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the usual Court House, then and there to receive such further order and direction as shall be thought fit in that behalfe.

" Hereof you are not to fail.

" Given under our hands and seals the 20th day of June 1650.

" HERCULES LANGRIG

" WILLIAM EXBERRY

" JOHN FISK."

" To William Baron, Bayliffe of the Manor abovesaid, as to his Deputy. These."

1650. October 4th. A Survey of the Hundred of Mere, late parcel of the possessions of Charles Stewart, Prince of Wales, as of the Duchy of Cornwall:—

" All the hundred court and bailey wick, with rents, profits commodities &c. value *communibus annis* £16. leases under the seal of the Duchy to Thomas Fisher, ex<sup>or</sup> of Thomas Carey esq<sup>r</sup> dec'd which Mr. Fisher has appointed Rich<sup>d</sup>. Greene gent to be Steward, and Willm Baron gent to be bailiff of the same hundred. Presented—that the appointments are void, as the letters patent were granted since March 26, 1641."

*Note.*—This survey is very long; it gives the names of the

tenants, leasehold, copyhold, &c., the lands or tenements they held, the customs of the manor, &c.

Copyholders.—Henry, William, and Thomas Foster, William, Helen, and Lionel Baron. Widows hold by widowhood and chastity.

The manor is valued as follows :—	£	s.	d.
Profits of fairs and markets	7	13	4
Reserved rents on leaseholders	33	6	11
	<hr/>		
Sum total of profits	£41	0	3
	<hr/>		
	£	s.	d.
Rent of free and copyholders	105	12	5½
Improvement of copyhold estates for lives per annum	782	15	8
	<hr/>		
Total of future improvements per annum	£888	8	1½

Fines on the manor valued in gross at £640.

Survey of Mere Farm and demesne :—

Total of acres, 628*a.* 2*r.*

Improveable value £314 7*s.* 4*d.*

#### ENCLOSURE OF COMMONS.

In the churchwardens' book is the following entry, dated 1637, relating to the measure and allotment of commons at Mere, but although the work appears to have been done, no action was taken to enclose them till the enclosure at the beginning of this century :—

“ About the moneth of february in the Thirteenth years of the raigne of our sovraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England, Scotland, ffrance and Ireland, King, defender of the ffaith &c. Annoq in 1637. The Princes Comons belonging to his highness Manne of Meere in the Countie of Wilts were all exactly measured by the commandment of Sir Charles Herbert and Sir David Cunnyngham knights two of the Princes Comissioners sent downe for that purpose. And found to be about Six hundred Akers. Whereof was reserved for the Princes owne use the Thirde pte thereof being about Two hundred akers. That is to say Att Mabourne hill fflower score akers then inclosed into one close for the Prince. Att Knowle Threescore and three akers likewise then inclosed. All Haycroft being Thirteen akers and likewise then inclosed for the Princes use. And alsoe ffortie akers at Whitehill was then appoyted by the said Comissioners to be taken in and inclosed at the charge

of the parish of Meere for the onlie proper use and benefitt of the poore there for ever. And there was likewise then taken in by the said Comissioners about ffyve akers at Mabourne hill and lett to ffrancis Chafyn gen. by the said Comissioners. And then likewise inclosed at pte of the charges of the said ffrancis Chafyn. All the residue of the said 600 akers is allowed as Comon for the Princes highnes Tennts of his said Manno' and others that have right of Comon there.

#### PENANCE IN 1815.

In the Consistorial Court of Sarum—*Coleman v. Coleman.*

"In pursuance of the Judgment of the Court obtained in this case, the defendant Thomas Coleman butcher of Mere in this county, who had falsely and maliciously traduced the character of Mrs. Anna Coleman, the plaintiff's wife, appeared and performed penance before the congregation in the parish church of Mere aforesaid, on Sunday the 10th instant, by repeating the following words. 'Whereas I, Thomas Coleman, have spoken and uttered certain reproachful words, tending to defame Anna the wife of Harry Coleman, and to the injury of her good name and character, therefore I do now solemnly declare, that such words were unadvisedly, wickedly, falsely and slanderously, by me spoken of her, and I do ask pardon of God and man, and of the said Anna Coleman for the same.'" [December, 1815.]

#### HICKS BEACH.

In 1789 Michael Hicks Beach, Esq., lived at Mere, in the house next the private residence of Mr. Walton. The family of Beach was settled at Warminster many years. Robert Beche, of Warminster, made his will 1519. William, his son, married Jane Adlam, of Brixton Deverell, and his successors are described as of Brixton Deverell till after the middle of the seventeenth century. Thomas Beach, of Keevil and Fittleton, married a sister of James Harding, of Mere. He died 1753, and Mrs. Beach, 1735, aged 41. They had a son, William Beach, of Netheravon, who was born at Mere, 1719, and whose daughter, Henrietta Maria, married Michael Hicks, of Beverston Castle and Williamstrip Park, Co. Gloucester, who assumed the name and arms of Beach in addition to those of Hicks by Royal Sign Manual, 1790. This was the great grandfather of the present Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart.

#### THE WILLOUGHBY FAMILY.

Although not resident in this parish till after the sale of the  
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manor of West Knoyle, yet several of its members are buried in the Church. William Willoughby, of Zeals, died 1752, and Virgin, his wife, 1737. Their residence was situated at Long Cross, Zeals, the site of which is still called "Willoughby's." It was pulled down about forty years since.

Richard Willoughby, who sold the manor and estate of West Knoyle to Henry Hoare, Esq., about 1736, is supposed to be the person mentioned by Fielding (in *Tom Jones*) as Justice Willoughby, of Knoyle. A branch of this family lived at Silton, Dorset.

1655. William Willoughby, of Knoyle, Esquire, was one of the prisoners committed for trial for taking part in the rising when Hugh Grove and Col. Penruddocke were beheaded. Willoughby was acquitted. He was then over 70 years of age.

#### GRANT OF GARDEN AT MERE TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF SARUM.<sup>1</sup>

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Edmundus clare memorie Ricardi Regis Alemannie<sup>2</sup> filius et comes Cornubie de dimis concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus deo et Ecclesie beate Marie Nouarum Sarum Decano et Capitulo loci eiusdem et eorum successoribus, unum Gardinum et parvam croftam cum suis pertinentiis una cum molendino ad molendum cortices in villa de Mere pro quibus Gilbertus le Vynour et Willelmus le Bakere tenentes dictum gardinum cum crofta predicta et mole-dino predicto aliquo tempore annuatim viginti tres solidos soluere consueverunt. Que quidem Gardinum et crofta iacent iuxta mansum dicti Decani illius ecclesie Rectoris ex parte Australi, habendum et tenendum predictis ecclesie et Decano et Capitulo predictum Gardinum cum

"Know all men present and to come that we Edmund, son of Richard of sacred memory King of Germany and Earl of Cornwall have given, granted, and by this our present charter confirmed to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of New Sarum, to the Dean and Chapter of the same place and to their successors one garden and small croft with their belongings, and also a mill for grinding corn in the ville of Mere for which Gilbert le Vynour and William le Bakere, once tenants of the said garden, croft and mill were accustomed to pay twenty-three shillings annually. Which said garden and croft lie adjacent to the house of the said Dean, Rector of that Church, on the south side. The said Church and Dean and Chapter to have

<sup>1</sup> Mr. A. R. Malden, Chapter Clerk, has kindly furnished a copy of this deed, which is preserved among the records of the Dean and Chapter in the Muniment Room of Salisbury Cathedral.

<sup>2</sup> Edmund was known as "Edmund of Almaine," and possibly the scribe, accustomed to associate the title with him, inserted the word "Alemannie," instead of "Romanorum," the title of his father Richard.

crofta predicta et molendino predicto cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum, Ita tamen quod aliud molendinum præterquam ad cortices conterendum ibidem non erigatur. Pro hac autem donatione concessione et carte nostre confirmatione predicti Decanus et Capitulum anniuersarium nostrum in ecclesia sua predicta annuatim celebrabunt, et et (*sic*) propriam historiam de sancto Edmundo Confessore in suis festis facient in eadem ecclesia sua imperpetuum decantare secundum quod in scripto cirographato inter nos inde confecto plenius continetur. Et nos predictus Edmundus heredes et successores nostri, predictum gardinum cum crofta predicta et molendino predicto et aliis pertinentiis suis supradictis predictis Ecclesie Decano et Capitulo pro predicti anniuersarii nostri celebratione, et historie predicta decantatione imperpetuum contra omnes homines mortales Warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus. Ut autem hec nostra donatio concessio et carte nostre confirmatio rata et stabilis imperpetuum perseueret presentem cartam sigilli nostri munimine roborauimus Hiis testibus Dominis Rogero de Moeles Henrico Tyeyse Willelmo de Sancto Martino Petro de la Stane Ricardo de Coleshulle Henrico de Sottebroke militibus Domino Rogero de Drayton magistro Ricardo de Sottewelle Waltero de Walhop et multis aliis."

and to hold the said garden with the said croft and the said mill with all their belongings in pure and perpetual alms for ever. Provided, however, that another mill, besides that for grinding corn be not erected there. For this donation, grant, and confirmation of our charter, the said Dean and Chapter shall yearly observe our anniversary in their said Church, and shall cause to be sung the Story of St. Edmund the Confessor in their Church on their festivals for ever as is more fully stated in the deed concluded between us. And we the said Edmund our heirs and successors will for ever, against all mortal men warrant, acquit and defend, the said garden, with the said croft and said mill and other their belongings, to the said Church, Dean and Chapter in return for the perpetual celebration of our anniversary and the singing of the said Story: and that this our donation grant and confirmation of our charter may stand sure and firm for ever, we have strengthened this present charter by the defence of our seal. These being witnesses Roger de Melles (?); Henry Tyeyse; William de St. Martin; Peter de la Stane; Richard de Coleshull; Henry de Sottebroke; Knights; Roger de Drayton; Master Richard de Sottewelle; Walter de Wallop and many others."

## TITHES AT DEVEREL.

(Osmund Reg., fo. 52, p. 354 of Jones' ed.)

"De Mera.

"A.D. 1199. Omnibus Christi Fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit. Stephanus Sci Swithuni et Guido de Sudwīo divina permissione dicti priores salutem in Vero Salutari Mandatum domini papæ in hæc verba suscepimus.

"Innocentius Episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis de Hyda Sci Swithuni et de Sudwik prioribus in Winton diocesi constitutis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dilectus filius, Sarum decanus transmissa nobis querimonia intimavit quod Cenomanensis ecclesia quasdam minutas decimas de



dominico apud Deverel, ad ecclesiam suam de Mera rationabiliter pertinentes, illicite detinet et reddere contradicit. Quocirca discretioni vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus vocatis ad presentiam vestram qui fuerint evocandi, et auditis hinc inde propositis, quod canonicum fuerit appellatione postposita, judicatis et faciatis quod judicaveritis firmiter observari. Nullis litteris veritati et justitiæ prejudicantibus a sede apostolica impetratis quod si omnes hiis exequendis interesse nequiveritis, duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Dat Laterani xiv kalendas Aprilis, pontificatus nostri anno secundo."

"Harum literarum auctoritate cum sufficienter citati essent Cenomanensis ecclesiæ episcopus et capitulum, ut coram nobis comparerent, decano Sarum super decimis predictis responsuri et juri parituri, nec per se vel per sufficientem responsalem sui presentiam facerent, communicato tandem prudentium virorum consilio predictum decanum Sarum in predictarum decimarum possessionem causa rei servandæ, judicii fecimus; in quarum possessione cum fere per annum idem decanus fuisset, ita ut ad anni completionem tantum tres septimanæ defuissent; accedens ad nos Wimundus de Deverell predictorum episcopi et capituli procurator pro eisdem cautionem de stando judicio ecclesiæ præstitit juraturam et sic predictarum decimarum possessionem liberam et integram recepit. Postea vero die certo partibus prefixo, idem W. contra juramentum suum temere venire non formidans judicio nostro stare in judicio contumaciter recusavit. Nos igitur assidentibus nobis interim viris discretis quia jam annus et multo amplius a tempore primæ missionis fuerat elapsus predicto decano pro secundo de cetero earundem decimarum possessionem excusa tertii conjudicis nostri absentia, adjudicavimus proprietatis tantummodo questione predictis episcopo et capitulo reservata. Ne igitur hæc quæ, auctoritate apostolica qua functi sumus, acta sunt, futuris temporibus in dubium devocari, presentis testimonio notitiæ nostræ duximus significanda.

"Valete."

[NOTE.—The illustrations of the Chapel at Woodlands and of the Ship Inn are from photographs specially taken by the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, Vicar of Mere.]

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#### ADDENDA.

##### THE ALMSHOUSES AT ZEALS.

William Chafyn Grove, Esq., who died 1865, endowed almshouses

for four old people, which were erected at Over Zeals shortly after his death. On a tablet inserted in the wall is inscribed :—

“To the Memory of  
His Mother  
These Alms Houses were Erected and Endowed by  
William Chafyn Grove,  
A.D. 1865.  
‘Blessed is the man that considereth the poor,  
the Lord will deliver him in  
time of trouble.’ *Psalm xli.*”

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There is a Congregational Chapel with British School attached, and also a Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Zeals.

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The Manor House at Zeals is an ancient structure, but was considerably enlarged by the late Miss Julia Elizabeth Chafyn Grove, the last owner.

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#### *Errata.*

p. 289—line 4 from bottom, *for A. Voss read W. A. Voss.*

p. 318—lines 6 and 7 from bottom are not an extract from the registers, but a note made by T. H. B. on the entries in the register at that period.

p. 225.—At the beginning of these notes it is stated that Mere is bounded on the east by Maiden Bradley. It should be on the north and north-east.

## Wilts Obituary.

The Rev. John Shearmer Thomas, s. of the Rev. F. W. Thomas, of Parkham, Devon, born Sept. 19th, 1835. Entered Marlborough, Feb., 1848, and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, in 1855, where he took his degree—B.A., 1859; M.A., 1861. He was ordained deacon, 1861, and priest (Sarum), 1866. Became Assistant-Master at Marlborough, 1869, and Bursar, 1860. He married, first, Emily Anna, d. of Canon Reginald Smith, Rector of W. Stafford, Dorset, and secondly, a daughter of Dean Farrar. Died Sept. 26th, 1897, aged 62. Buried at Preshute.

Closely connected with the government of the college for nearly half-a-century, consulted and relied upon by three successive Head-Masters in all emergencies, he lived to see the school, which, when he first took office as Bursar, was £40,000 in debt, emerge from all its difficulties and assume by degrees the position which it now holds among the great public schools of England—a position in no small degree due to the great business capacity which for thirty-seven years he devoted untiringly to its advancement. "Marlburians," said *The Times*, "will never forget his services to the school, and his death will cause universal regret in their ranks." "Since Arnold's," said Dean Bradley, "no death has ever left such a gap in any public school." This was shown at the funeral, which was conducted by three successive Head-Masters of the college, and was attended by some two thousand persons.

But though the best part of his life and abilities was given to the making of Marlborough, his abounding activity found vent also in county business—and from the first formation of the County Council he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee, of which he became the Chairman in 1896—taking from the first a very prominent part in the work of the Council. In politics, as in everything else, he was nothing if not strenuous, and at election times he fought most valiantly, not to say fiercely, for the Liberal party. The story told of him, that, when a boy at Marlborough, he went in, "last wicket," in a match when fifty-one runs were required to win, and kept up his wicket with dogged determination against professional bowling for an hour, making only one run, whilst his captain made the other fifty, is characteristic of the whole history of his life. Those who knew him best knew most of the influence for good which as boy and man he exercised on those around him. He died—as he had lived—in harness.

The *Marlburian*, No. 504, Nov. 4th, 1897, contains the fullest account of his life and work, consisting of the following contributions by different writers:—"In Memoriam" notices, with portrait, by R. Bosworth Smith and "An Old Colleague"; Letter from the Dean of Westminster; "Recollections of the Bursar," by H. Clayton; Poem, by "B." [A. H. Beesley]; and "The Bursar's Funeral," (from the *Marlborough Times*). Other obit.

notices, *Times*, Sept. 28th; *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 30th and Oct. 7th; *Marlborough Times*, Oct. 2nd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Nov., 1897.

**William Charles Hitchcock**, of Conock House, died Nov. 2nd, 1897, aged 79.

Buried at All Cannings. Well known and much respected. He came of a family which numbered among its members in former years many of the large farmers of Wilts. He was the third son of Simon Pile Hitchcock, of All Cannings, and before he came to reside at Conock, occupied a farm at Everley. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 4th, 1897.

**Rev. Henry Theodore Cavell**, aged 72. Died at Weymouth, June 24th, 1897. St. Bees, 1847. Deacon, 1849. Priest, 1850. Curate of St. Clement, Ipswich, 1849—51; St. Helen, Ipswich, 1851—57; St. Michael, Stockwell, 1857—60; first Vicar of St. James, Bath, 1861—71; St. Jude, Southwark, 1871—76; Rector of Burnsall, Yorks, 1876—77; Vicar of Gresley, Derby, 1877—82; St. Paul, Poole, 1882—87; Staverton, Wilts, 1888 until he resigned in 1897.

**The Rev. Edward Slater Browne**. Died Sept. 9th, aged about 67.

Buried at Cholderton. Being found drowned, apparently by accident, in a well at Cholderton, where he resided. Worcester Coll., Oxon. B.A., 1852, M.A., 1855. Deacon, 1854. Priest, 1855, by Bp. of Rochester. Curate Holy Trinity, Halstead; Newton-on-Ouse, Yorks; Perpetual Curate of St. John Baptist, Purbrook, Hants; Curate of Warminster; Vicar of St. Katherine's, Savernake, 1863—78; Sub-Dean of Sarum, 1882—87; Canon and Prebendary of Sarum, 1888. A man of considerable abilities. Known as a preacher in the Salisbury neighbourhood, who, until his later years were clouded by domestic losses, ill-health, and failure of eyesight, did good work in the diocese.

Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 17th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Oct.; *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 16th, 1897.

**Capt. Henry George Hunt-Grubbe**, 9th and 48th Regts., of Eastwell, Potterne, s. of Thomas Hunt-Grubbe, born, 1838, married Ada Letitia, 3rd d. of Charles Wyndham, Esq., of Wans, died June 17th, 1897, aged 58. Buried at Potterne. Much respected by all who knew him. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, June 24th, 1897.

**Capt. Ernle Warriner**, of 64, Holland Park, late of 16th Lancers, died Nov. 24th, 1896, aged 77.

**J. H. Foley**. Born at Trowbridge, Dec. 7th, 1817. Died, aged 49, 1897.

Buried in Trowbridge Cemetery. The son of John Graham Foley, he took the leading part in the auctioneers' business of Foley, Son, & Mundy, and was much identified with the business and social life of Trowbridge, where his loss was greatly felt. Obit. notice in *Wiltshire Chronicle*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, July 8th, 1897.

Capt. Thomas Price Gratrex. Known in sporting circles as "The Badger."

Died May, 1897, and was buried at Corsham, where he had lived for some years. A mighty hunter, *Bailey's Magazine* for July, 1897, contains an article on him by the Hon. F. Lawley, with process portrait. *Devizes Gazette*, July 8th, 1897.

Richard Higgins. Born July 1st, 1815. Died June 24th, 1894. He was the son of poor parents—William and Sarah Higgins, of Everley, and began life as an apprentice in a general shop at Ludgershall. By his industry and energy he raised himself from one position to another until he became city traveller to the large lace firm of Fisher & Co., and on the death of Mr. Fisher he began business on his own account. A man of fine physique, of high character and great enterprise, the firm which he founded—that of Messrs. Higgins, Eagle, & Co., of Cannon St., London, met with much success, and in the latter part of his life he purchased "The Oaks," near Epsom, formerly well known as a residence of the Earls of Derby. He died in London, and was buried in Abney Park Cemetery.

Samuel Parker, J.P., died April 5th, 1897, aged 58 years. Buried in London Road Cemetery, Salisbury. Born at Warminster, he lived almost all his life at Salisbury, and had been a member of the Town Council since 1880. He was Mayor in 1888-89, and became Alderman in 1894. A Wesleyan and Liberal Unionist. Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, April 10th, and *Wiltshire County Mirror*, April 9th, 1897.

### Personal Notices.

The Hon. Sir Henry Charles Lopes, Judge of the High Court of Justice. *Devizes Gazette*, July 1st, 1897.

The Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert. *Daily Mail*, Aug. 3rd, quoted in *Wiltshire County Mirror*, Aug. 6th, 1897.

"Parson Gale." *Macmillan's Magazine*, March, 1897, pp. 358—364, contains an article entitled "Requiescat," which, although no names are mentioned, those familiar with Pewsey Vale will have no difficulty in recognising as a sketch of the late Vicar of Milton Lilborne. It deals with him as a sportsman, a magistrate, and a clergyman, and tells marvellous stories of him in each capacity—stories which certainly smack more of the eighteenth than of the nineteenth century, and yet may very well be true. In the article, however, justice is hardly done to the sterling worth and great good-heartedness which underlay the eccentricities for which he was famous, and the style in which the stories are told, with its somewhat irritating straining after humour, is not worthy of the very picturesque subject on which the writer is discoursing.

W. H. Fox Talbot, LL.D., F.R.S. A notice of his discovery of photography appears in the *Building News*, June, 18th, 1897, accompanying a drawing of the new chancel which it is proposed to add to Lacock Church in his memory.

Canon Sir James Erasmus Philipps, Bart. A long notice of Sir James as Vicar of Warminster from 1859 to his resignation in 1897, and of the wonderful series of institutions which he has been instrumental in setting on foot in that town, appeared in the *Warminster Journal* and was reproduced in the *Devizes Gazette*, June 3rd, 1897.

Biographical Notices of one hundred and thirty persons connected with Wiltshire who have died since 1850 are contained in Vol. II. (I. to Q.) of *Modern English Biography*, 1897, edited by F. Boase, many of whom are noticed in an article in *Devizes Gazette*, May 20th, 1897.

Henry Lawes, the musician. An article on him occurs in *Temple Bar Magazine*, Aug., 1896.

### Process Portraits.

Lady Beatrix Fitzmaurice. *Country Life Illustrated*, July 17th. With the Marquis of Waterford, *The Lady*, Oct. 21st; *The Gentlewoman*, Oct. 23rd; *Lady's Realm*, Dec., 1897.

Miss Fawcett. *The Queen*, July 17th, 1897.

Sidney Richard Olivier (s. of Canon Dacres Olivier, of Wilton), and Miss E. M. Hodgson (Mrs. S. R. Olivier). *The Gentlewoman*, Aug. 7th, 1897.

George Lopes (s. of Ralph Ludlow Lopes, of Sandridge Park) and the Hon. Ernestine Lopes, d. of Lord Ludlow of Heywood. *Lady's Realm*, Oct.; *Gentlewoman*, Nov. 27th, 1897.

General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs (of Stockton). *Black and White*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

A. Whitehead (Mayor of Salisbury), Mrs. A. Whitehead; J. M. Swayne (Mayor of Wilton); and the late Earl of Pembroke. Appear on a sheet with a portrait of the Queen, and "The Site of Constable's picture of Salisbury Cathedral," as "*The Diamond Jubilee Pictorial Supplement*" of the *Salisbury and Wilton Times*, June, 1897.

J. G. Gregory, J.P. *Salisbury Times*, June 18th, 1897.

Sir J. D. Astley, the late, statuette of. *St. Paul's*, Dec. 28th, 1895.

J. M. Hayden, tenor in Salisbury Cathedral choir. Notice and portrait in *Sunday Companion*, Aug. 6th, 1897.

Charles George Wyatt, head of the firm of Keynes, Williams, & Co., nurserymen, of Salisbury. Notice and portrait in *Gardener's Magazine*, quoted in *Wiltshire County Mirror*, July 16th, 1897.

Mrs. White (Mayoress of Wilton), *Gentlewoman*, Nov. 27th, 1897.

## Recent Wiltshire Books and Articles.

The Popular History of Old & New Sarum. By T. J. Northy. Salisbury: published by the "*Wiltshire County Mirror and Express*" Co., Ltd., 1897. 8vo. Cloth. Pps. viii., 348, xxviii. [Price to subscribers, a list of whose names and addresses is given at the end, 2s. 6d.] Printed first in the *Wiltshire County Mirror and Express* in instalments from April 5th, 1895, to Sept. 25th, 1896. Now revised with many additions.

This book at once deserves notice and disarms criticism. As a well-conceived attempt to make the facts of the history of the capital of our county known and popular to its citizens, and to Wiltshiremen, it deserves notice and praise in these columns. On the other hand, the circumstances under which it was written—as a series of articles in a Salisbury newspaper—have militated against its being regarded as a learned and finished literary effort. The writer, who has written a "*History of Exeter*," and is a well-known journalist on the staff of the "*Wiltshire County Mirror & Express*," appears to have set before himself three objects, which he has very fairly successfully accomplished. First, he seems to have studied that invaluable mine of wealth, the *History of Old and New Sarum*, by Robert Benson and Henry Hatcher, which is alike too ponderous and too inaccessible for the general reader. Secondly, he has gleaned from the journalistic resources at his command many interesting facts in the modern history of Salisbury since 1843, when Benson & Hatcher's work was published. Thirdly, from the materials before-mentioned, and others, he has constructed a history of the city in a thoroughly popular style. Though but few references are given, there are signs that Mr. Northy has tried to read round his subject in order to give his readers the best and latest

information on certain points. Such, for instance, are his references to General Pitt-Rivers' paper on "Excavations in Wansdyke," and others in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, and the works of Mr. E. T. Stevens, Canon Rich Jones, and the Rev. C. A. Lane. He seems, too, to have made good use of the facts in that trustworthy and very handy little volume, "*Sarum Chronology*," brought out by Mr. W. A. Wheeler, of the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, in 1889. The preface of the book is dated "August, 1897," and the journalistic "up-to-dateness" of the writer is shown in his account of the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in Salisbury in June last (pages 295—302), which seems to have been carried out with great success; his reference to the rebuilding of the organ in St. Thomas's Church (on p. 234); and his account of the presentation of the honorary freedom of the city to Mr. E. H. Hulse, the late M.P., on July 19th (appendices, p. xvii.). We also observe that the Volunteer movement in Salisbury receives deservedly very full and adequate treatment. The appendices, by the way, contain some very interesting materials with regard to the institutions, schools, clubs, societies, etc., of the city. Also, on page xiv., is a valuable account of "*The Salisbury Hymn Book*," based on particulars communicated to Mr. Northy by Earl Nelson in Dec., 1895. We do not wish to find fault unnecessarily, but in conclusion we must record our opinion that the value of the book is impaired by certain obvious omissions, e.g., the absence of an index; also the absence of any account of the great works of restoration undertaken on the Cathedral during the last thirty years; and especially during the last two years in connection with the tower and spire, involving an expenditure of £15,000 to preserve one of the greatest national treasures in England. And, lastly, we do sincerely regret that, in treating of the growth of the institutions of a city like Salisbury—especially by a journalist—no history of the local press, which dates back two hundred years at least, should have been given. The city has three weekly newspapers, all of which must have had interesting histories; one—"The Journal"—we know dates back about one hundred and seventy years; the city has also had its printers of general literature, in the well-known names of Hooton, Collins, Clapperton, Brodie, Blake, and Brown. Noticed in *The Times*, Sept. 17th, 1897.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 18, June, 1897. With a frontispiece drawing of Southwick Court, a ground-plan of the Moat, and an illustration in the text of a careful drawing of the Incised Slab in the chapel of the north aisle of North Bradley Church, Mr. Kite finishes his account of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury. The following paper, on the Child family, of Heddington, is also concluded. The useful "Records of Wiltshire Parishes" are concerned in this number with Bratton. An interesting chatty paper by the Rev. A. P. Morris on the Death's Head Hawkmoth, and Notes on Quakerism in Wiltshire, including an alphabetical list of Quaker marriages from 1660 to 1692, bring the longer contributions to a close—but there are further useful notes on George Ludlow, an early settler in Virginia, Archbishop Stafford's Parents, and the Child Family, of Heddington. It is a good number.



Ditto, No. 19, September, 1897. This number has as frontispiece an excellent drawing of the old Dove Cote at Wick Farm, Notton. Mr. Story Maskelyne's careful transcript of Benolt's Visitation of Wilts, 1532, from the MS. in the British Museum, containing pedigrees of Seymour, Bouchier, Pike, Page, Burley, Hungerford, Chocke, Braybrook, and Horsey, is a valuable genealogical contribution. Mr. Talbot has a note on the Bonham pedigree, and then follow ten pages of records connected with Bratton. The continuation of Mr. Morres' paper on the breeding of Hawkmoths contains some very suggestive hints for entomologists—but it can hardly be said to be specially connected with Wiltshire. The first instalment of A Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire beginning with Hen. VII., occupies the next ten pages, after which three pages of Quaker Marriage Records and a few notes and queries conclude the number, which as a whole is of very solid genealogical interest.

Salisbury Field Club Transactions, vol. ii., part ii., pp. 87—122. This number contains notes on the excursions of the club to Chichester, Wells, and Mere in 1894, and of the general meeting in 1895, followed by a short paper on Wells Cathedral, Transcripts of three Deeds relating to St. Giles' Hospital, Wilton, and Notes on Marriages during the Commonwealth from the Registers of East Knoyle. Perhaps the most valuable of the contents are the Notes on the arms of Hyde, by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, with a drawing of the arms on the brass plate on the tomb of Bishop Alexander Hyde, in Salisbury Cathedral—not mentioned in Kite's *Brasses of Wilts*—and Mr. Tatum's supplemental Notes on the Flora of South Wilts—in which a valuable list is given of thirty-nine sub-species or varieties of *Rubus*, and twenty-two of *Rosa*—very many of these difficult and little-known varieties having never before been recorded for the county.

Marlborough College Natural History Society's Report for the Year 1895. No. 44. This report shows that much good work was done during the year and that the society continued as vigorous as ever. It commences with a short account of the meetings, lectures, and field-days held during the year. Mr. Meyrick gives a valuable list of Birds of the Marlborough District, with notes on each species, brought up to date. Amongst the rarer species observed in recent years are the Woodchat Shrike, Great Grey Shrike, Pied Flycatcher, Lesser Redpole, Crossbill, Cirl Bunting, Snow Bunting, Woodlark, Wryneck, Roller, Hoopoe, Hobby, Merlin, Bittern, Spotted Crake, and Bar-tailed Godwit. This is followed by a list of the local Coleoptera, compiled by A. G. Jebb; a catalogue of the Roman Coins in the College Museum; a Record of the Great Storm of June 26th, when 2·71 inches of rain fell in three-quarters of an hour, with two photographs of the condition of the High Street after it. In the account of the Botanical Section *Salix repens* is noted as having been found between Stype and Foxbury Woods. The Entomological Section record eleven species new to the district. The number ends with the usual tables of Meteorological Statistics and the Anthropometrical Report.

Ditto, No. 45, for the Year 1896. Reports progress "probably surpassing any previously achieved in breadth of result." After notices of the meetings and field-days, and some papers on general subjects, Mr. Meyrick gives a very useful list of the Cretaceous Fossils of the Marlborough District. The Entomological Section reports five species new to the neighbourhood. Weather observations and other carefully-compiled statistics bring the number to an end.

Address to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland on the occasion of its visit to Dorchester, August 3rd, 1897, by Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, President of the Meeting, enlarged and copiously illustrated to serve as a Guide to the Bronze and Stone Age Models in the Museum, Farnham, Dorset. 4to. 1897. Pp. 30. (*Privately printed.*)

It is needless to say that this address is exceedingly well worth reading, and that it is admirably illustrated. Before passing to the excavations in Wilts and Dorset, for which he is so famous, General Pitt-Rivers touches on a subject of very great interest, viz., the discovery of flint implements *in situ* in the stratified gravels of the Nile Valley. He claims to have been the first to make this discovery in 1881, and actually chiselled worked flakes *out of the wall of an ancient Egyptian tomb*. Sir William Dawson thought fit in 1884 to question the human origin of these flakes, and General Pitt-Rivers returns to the charge most vigorously and thoroughly vindicates their artificial character, dwelling on the importance of the evidence of their age from their being found *in situ* deep down in gravels which had first had time to become solidified, and afterwards to be excavated by the Egyptians for their tombs. Leaving this subject, the author passes on to the four rectangular camps which he has excavated near Rushmore, all of which he has proved by thorough excavation to belong to the Bronze Age—and although neither of these earthworks is remarkable for size or appearance, yet the importance of their excavation from an archæological point of view is second to no work of the kind done in England in recent years—inasmuch as they are the only camps which have as yet been *proved* to be of the Bronze Age. The system of excavation pursued by the General is explained, and its results as regards the camps in question and the neighbouring barrows most lucidly set forth by the help of plans and diagrams, and the address ends with a plea for exhaustive records of all excavations made, and for the fuller *illustration* by archæological societies of all objects that may be found. It is an admirable account of the way in which the General works himself, and of the sort of results that arise from his method. The illustrations—mostly taken from the 4th vol. of *Excavations in Cranborne Chase* (not yet published)—consist of:—A Plan explanatory of the discovery of flint implements near Thebes—Plan of South Lodge Camp—Map showing Tumuli and Earthworks near Handley—Plan of Entrenchments on Handley Hill, &c.—Plan of Wor Barrow, Angle Ditch, &c.—Average Section of Angle Ditch—Plan of Martin Down Camp—Average Section of Rampart and Ditch of ditto—Average Sections of Ditch of Wor

Barrow (2)—Full-size Diagrams of Skulls (3). There are also six cuts in the text of Flint Implements and Sections of Excavations.

The Life, Letters, and Writings of John Davenant, D.D., 1572—1641, Lord Bishop of Salisbury. By Morris Fuller, B.D. London: Methuen & Co. *Portrait*. 8vo. 1897.

Opinions differ. *The Guardian*, Oct. 6th, 1897, says:—"Mr. Fuller . . . has succeeded in giving us an accurate account of the English Church of that period. It was an age of theological giants, whose conversation was as ponderous as their erudition. They made the English Church to be respected in Europe . . . The age was therefore most important, if it was not very attractive, and Mr. Fuller has laid us under an obligation for the exhaustive memoir he has now made public." *The National Church*, July, 1897, says:—"His was an honourable rather than an eventful career. He was not ambitious of power, but he exercised both in Cambridge and in his diocese a very real and salutary influence by virtue of his learning and high character. . . . Mr. Morris Fuller has provided those who wish to study the events which led up to the Great Rebellion with a very useful volume." *The Athenæum*, Sept. 4th, 1897, on the other hand, describes Davenant as a clumsy writer, a drearily dull preacher, a commentator who threw light on nothing, "a buried divine who would have been better left quiet in his grave," etc., and hints very broadly that the mantle of the illustrious Thomas Fuller has *not* fallen upon his descendant Morris Fuller, who is as ponderous and unreadable as Davenant himself.

Ben Sloper's Visit to the Zalsbury Diamond Jubilee Zelebrayshun, what he zeed and zed about it. By the Author of Wiltshire Rhymes, &c. [E. Slow.] Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. Salisbury. (1897). Price 3d. Pp. 19.

Mr. Slow gives a capital account of the Salisbury festivities, in this little pamphlet, and Ben Sloper tells his story well—though perhaps his dialect is not quite so pure as that of some of the author's former heroes.

The Bradford-on-Avon Pictorial Guide, to which is added "Fifty Years of Progress in Bradford-on-Avon." 1837 to 1887. Printed and published by C. Rawling, Bradford-on-Avon. 4to. Price 1s. 2nd edition. The Guide, pp. 11. "Fifty Years," &c., pp. 9 (unpaged).

This rather inconvenient-sized guide-book begins with a description of the town from the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, and a slight sketch of its history. The various buildings and objects of interest in the town are then described—the Parish Church from notes by the late Canon Jones. The illustrations comprise three views of the Saxon Church (one on the cover); a frontispiece of the Parish Church; The Interior of the Hermitage, or St. Mary's Chapel, Tory; The Town Hall; the Monastic Barn; the Barton Bridge; The Old Chapel on the Bridge; and a General View of the Town

from the River. They are of varying degrees of merit—some decent sketches and others wretched cuts.

The "Fifty Years of Progress," with a Jubilee cover with Royal portraits, contains poor woodcuts of Ye Market Place, 1837; New Market Place, 1887; The Grange; The Old Bridge; The Parish Church; The Cemetery; and Gainsborough's Portrait of the Parish Clerk. The letterpress gives a list of buildings erected or restored since 1837.

Beecham's Photofolio, 24 Choice Photographic Views, One Penny. Southampton, Winchester, and Salisbury. Published by Thomas Beecham, St. Helen's, Lancashire. Oblong 32mo. A pamphlet with four very fair process views of Salisbury Cathedral and one of the High St. Gate.

Salisbury. Directory of Salisbury and District, published by Langmead & Evans, 1897-8. Price 1s. [Cloth, 2s.] Cr. 8vo. Pp. 248. First edition.

This publication, of which the present is the first number, gives the usual information found within the covers of directories, including lists of residents in the city itself and in all the neighbouring parishes for six or seven miles round.

Rose's New Cycling, Touring, and Driving Road Map of Forty Miles about Trowbridge, with one-mile circles, showing the distance from Trowbridge to any part. Scale half-an-inch to a mile. G. W. Rose, Bookseller, Trowbridge. (1897. Price 1s.)  $21\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ . A very handy folding map, on strong cloth, with the main roads clearly shown and coloured.

Monumental Inscriptions in Devizes Churches. The *Devizes Advertiser*, May 6th—June 17th, 1897, did an excellent work in printing the inscriptions on the mural tablets and monuments and ledger stones in the Churches of St. Mary, St. John, and St. James, Devizes.

The White Horses of Wilts are most of them mentioned, and three of them illustrated from photos, in an article on "*Turf Monuments and what they mean*," by J. R. Creed, in *Pearson's Magazine*, Oct., 1897, pp. 417—422. The Cherril (*sic*), Westbury, and Marlborough Horses are those which figure amongst the illustrations.

Salisbury and Stonehenge. *Bright's Illustrated Guide to Bournemouth and Neighbourhood* contains an account of Salisbury, Stonehenge, and Old Sarum, pp. 59—64, with good process views of the Cathedral, Stonehenge, and Salisbury Market Place.

Salisbury Cathedral, its Altars and Chapels. An exceedingly valuable and learned paper on this subject was read by Canon Wordsworth at the Salisbury Meeting of the Dorset Field Club, and is printed in full in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

Salisbury: Churches, &c. Mr. Doran Webb's description of the City Churches, &c., during the visit of the Dorset Field Club to Salisbury, Aug. 25th and 26th, is to be found well reported in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

Stonehenge not Druidical. In this chapter of *Prehistoric Man and Beast*, by Rev. H. N. Hutchinson [London: Smith, Elder, & Co.], an attempt is made to prove that Stonehenge is not a temple, and that it was not built by the Druids, but by the "little folk," or dwarfs, whom he identifies with the people of the long barrows and chambered cairns. See the review in *Salisbury Journal*, 28th Nov., 1896.

Longleat. *The Pall Mall Magazine*, Nov., 1897, pp. 292—306, contains an article on Longleat by the Rev. A. H. Malan, giving a readable account of Sir John Thynne, the builder of the house, and of the interior of the house itself, touching on the principal portraits, &c., therein contained, and ending up with the gardens and the park. Its principal value, however, lies in the process illustrations, all of which, except, perhaps, the portraits, are distinctly excellent. They are as follows:—"East and North Fronts," Portrait of "Sir John Thynne, Builder of Longleat," "In the Hall," "The Hall," "The Corridor," "Lady Louisa Carteret," "The Library," "Mary Villiers, Lady Thynne," "The Drawing-room," "The State Dining-room," "The Library," "The Long Gallery" (two illustrations), "The Garden," "The Lake," "Heaven's Gate."

Longleat. *Country Life Illustrated*, Aug., 1897, has an article by John Leyland, quoted in *Wilts County Mirror*, Aug. 20th, 1897, illustrated with a full-page view of the House across the lake and sketches of the Library and Drawing-room. It gives a good account of the building of the house.

Wilton House. *The Pall Mall Magazine*, pp. 148—161, Oct., 1897, has an article by Lady Pembroke, beginning with genealogical details as to the line of the Earls of Pembroke and ending with a short notice of the house its contents, and the beautiful gardens. The chief value of the article, itself, however, lies in the really admirable series of eighteen photo-process illustrations, which do ample justice to the glories of Wilton, the views of the interior of the rooms, especially, being marvellously clear and good. They comprise the following subjects:—The Entrance Gates, West Front, Holbein Front, "Double Cube," Great Vandyke in the Double Cube, Corner Room, "Single Cube" (two views), Colonnade Room, Cloisters (two views), The Writer's Sitting-room, Lucas van Leyden's Card Players, Library, Palladian Bridge, Lawn, Holbein Porch, Italian Garden.

Wilts Archaeological Society's Meeting at Bradford, 1897. A fairly full account of the meeting and excursions is given (with many misprints) in *The Antiquary*, Oct., 1897. Full accounts are given in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 5th.

Calne. The Monumental Inscriptions in the Church, communicated by A. Schomberg, begin in *The Genealogist*, N.S., XIV., July, 1897, p. 37, and are concluded p. 90.

Charles Lord Stourton; Mervyn Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven; and Philip Earl of Pembroke figure amongst "Titled Criminals" in *The Ludgate Magazine*, June, 1897, p. 122. A portrait of the Earl of Castlehaven accompanies the paper.

Lord Ludlow of Heywood. *The Saturday Review*, Sept. 11th, 1897, contains an article signed "X," criticising very severely the genealogical details given by Lord Ludlow of Heywood, in a letter to the papers, in which he stated his reasons for assuming that title. This is followed by a copy of verses by Arthur Charles, in which "The Judges' Pedigree" is again unkindly handled.

Hill Deverill Church. An account of this Church, and of the works of repair recently executed, is given in the *Warminster Journal*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 7th, 1897.

Wiltshire Workhouses. An amateur tramp describes his experiences at Corsham, Melksham, Devizes and Swindon Workhouses in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 21st, 1897.

Wiltshire Water-finders. *On the so-called Divining-Rod, or Virgula Divina*, by Professor W. F. Barrett, Book I., being part xxxii., vol. xiii., July, 1897, of *Proceedings of Society for Psychical Research*. Plans and illustrations. 282 pages, 3s. 6d. This *Book I.* contains the water-finding part of the investigations. The illustrations relating to Wilts are:—The late Mr. J. Mullins, Mullins' Divining Rods, Mr. H. W. Mullins, Mr. B. Tompkins, Mr. Tompkins dowsing in South Africa.

"Salisbury Cathedral and its Picturesque Surroundings," by Alex. Ansted. Illust. *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, Aug., 1896, p. 196.

"The Fossils of the Warminster Greensand," by A. J. Jukes-Browne. *Geological Magazine*, June, 1896, p. 261.

Poem on Richard Jefferies, by W. Gibson. *Great Thoughts*, Aug., 1896, p. 279.

"Afoot in Quiet Places," by W. H. Hudson, *Sunday Magazine*, July, 1897, pp. 436—442, has an account of a "most charming" Wiltshire village, where there was no public-house, but everyone brewed at home, and was prosperous, well-conducted, and happy.

S. Boniface College, at Home and Abroad. This is a new publication, VOL. XXIX.—NO. LXXXVIII.

printed at the press of the Missionary College, Warminster, which it is intended to issue terminally (the first number is dated Michaelmas Term, 1896), to act as a bond of union between the present occupants of the college and the large number of men now working in all parts of the world who have gone forth from it. It is to contain, as far as possible, some account of the doings of St. Boniface men both at home and abroad. The subscription is 6*d.* a year.

Thanksgiving Service for use in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury . . . on Thursday, 3rd June, 1897, in commemoration of the Baptism of Ethelbert, King of Kent, on Whitsun Eve, 1st June, A.D. 597 . . . Salisbury, Brown & Co. Price 1*d.* 16mo. Pp. 10.

Dr. Rumsey's Patient. A very strange story. By L. T. Meade and Clifford Halifax, M.D. London: Chatto and Windus. 1896.

The scene is laid on and about Salisbury Plain, but the local colour is of the very slightest.

A Citizen of God's Kingdom. A Sermon preached in the Chapel of Marlborough College on Sunday Morning, Sept. 26th, 1897, by the Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A., Master of Marlborough College. Pamphlet. 8vo. Marlborough, pp. 8.

A discourse on the character, life, and work of the Rev. J. S. Thomas, Bursar of the College, then on his death-bed—"who as a boy was a powerful influence for good, who from early manhood has served Marlborough with unrivalled devotion and ability."

Allotments in Wilts. An interesting address by Mr. H. Herbert Smith, to the Institute of Surveyors, dealing especially with the allotments on the Bowood property, is given in *Devizes Gazette*, March 11th, 1897.

Bishopric of Bristol. A note on the re-constitution of the Bishopric of Bristol, and on the change of diocese to which the northern parishes of Wilts have been subject, is to be found in *Devizes Gazette*, July 15th, 1897.

The Queen's Coronation, in Wiltshire. The *Devizes Gazette*, June 24th, 1897, reprints from its old files of 1838, an interesting account of the way in which the coronation festivities were kept in the principal towns of Wilts.

The Queen's Visit to Devizes and Erlestoke, as a little girl, in 1830. An interesting letter on this subject by "An Old Devizes Man" appears in *Devizes Gazette*, June 17th, 1897.

Lord Nelson. *Interview with Earl Nelson on Church Questions of the Hour.* Article in *Church Bells*, 4th Dec., 1896, pp. 31-3. Four illustrations:—Earl and Countess Nelson; The Drawing-Room, Trafalgar; Earl Nelson; Trafalgar, near Salisbury, Lord Nelson's Country Seat.

**Books by Wiltshire Authors.**

**Reminiscences of Literary London, from 1779 to 1853, with interesting Anecdotes of Publishers, Authors, Book Auctioneers, &c.,** by Dr. Thomas Rees, with extensive additions by John Britton, F.S.A. Edited by a "Book Lover." Post 8vo. Cloth. Price 3s. 6d. pp. 174 (1897 ?). Suckling & Galloway, 13, Garrick St., Covent Garden.

"These interesting literary reminiscences were written about the year 1853, and privately printed for presentation only."

**Some Last Words in a Country Church,** by Henry Harris, B.D., late Rector of Winterbourne Bassett. London. 1897. 12mo. Pp. 108.

This little book contains twenty-two short, simple and thoughtful sermons, published very shortly after the author's resignation of the Rectory of Winterbourne Bassett in 1897.

**Deborah of Tod's.** By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, author of "The Little Squire," "A Toy Tragedy," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s. Smith, Elder, & Co. 1897.

"Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, whose previous works, 'The Little Squire,' and 'A Toy Tragedy,' were noteworthy for their pictures of child-life, has written a novel dealing with characters of more mature years, the scene of which is laid in the West Country."—*Athenæum*, 6th Nov., 1897.

**Religious Teaching in Secondary Schools, Suggestions to Teachers and Parents for Lessons on the Old and New Testaments, Early Church History, Christian Evidences, &c.** By the Rev. George C. Bell, M.A., Master of Marlborough College. London: Macmillan. 1897. Post 8vo. Price 3s. 6d. Pp. xii., 181.

Contents:—The Difficulties of Religious Teaching in Secondary Schools. The range and subjects of such Teaching. Suggestions about Methods. The Inspiration of the Old Testament. The Composite Character of the Books of the Old Testament, especially the Hexateuch. Christian Evidences.

The book has been favourably noticed in *Times*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Educational Review*, *Educational Times*, *Expository Times*, *Independent*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Scotsman*, *Glasgow Herald*, *Bookman*, and *Christian World*.

**Burnet's History of My Own Time.** A new edition based on that of M. J. Routh, D.D. The text has been collated with the original MS. in the Bodleian Library by Rev. W. D. Macray. Two vols. 8vo. Cloth. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Vol. I. (published 1897 ?), pp. xxxvi., 608. Price 12s. 6d. Part I.—The reign of Charles II. Edited by Osmund Airy, M.A.



*The Times* says:—"All serious students will commend the enterprise of the Clarendon Press in issuing a new edition of this famous work and in securing the services of so competent an Editor."

Noticed favourably in *Birmingham Post*, *Scotsman*, and *Scottish Review*.

- A** History of Pembroke College, Oxford, anciently Broad Gates Hall, in which are incorporated short Historical Notices of the more eminent Members of this House. By Douglas Maclean, M.A., sometime Fellow, Lecturer, and Chaplain, formerly King Charles the First's Scholar; Rector of Codford St. Peter, Wilts. Pp. xvi.—544. Price £1 1s. Published by Oxford Historical Society, Clarendon Press. The illustrations include a portrait of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by Vandyck.

*Guardian*, Aug. 18th, 1897, says:—"A volume . . . with abundant learning, grace, and wit . . . we warmly congratulate the Oxford Historical Society and Pembroke College, as well as the author, on the appearance of this wholly admirable college history."

Favourably noticed in *Times*.

### Wiltshire Drawings, Pictures, &c.

Two Portraits painted by Romney at Ferne, in 1784, were sold at Christie's, May 8th, 1897. That of Mrs. Grove, wife of Thomas Grove, three-quarter length, was bought by Messrs. Agnew for £3500; whilst that of Elizabeth, d. of John Grove, and wife of William Chafyn Grove, of Zeals, sold for 700 guineas.

Stansfield's View of Erlestoke brought 240 guineas at the sale of the "Abingdon Baird" collection in June, 1897.

Malmesbury Abbey Porch. A sketch by R. G. Alexander, exhibited in Royal Academy, 1897.

Richard Jefferies. A plaster bust has been recently (1897) placed in the National Portrait Gallery.

F. A. Rawlence, of Wilton. A collection of his water-colour drawings of the Riviera and Italy were on view during June, 1897, at the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond Street, London.

Exhibition of Pictures at Salisbury. A collection of over two hundred oil, water-colour, and pastel pictures was open during September, 1897, at the Church House. A large number of Wiltshire subjects by local artists

and amateurs was included in the exhibition. See *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 24th, and *Salisbury Journal*, Sept. 25th, 1897.

Lacock Church. Proposed Re-modelling of Chancel, &c. View from the S. E., by Harold Brakspear, A.R.I.B.A. An excellent full-page illustration in *The Building News*, June 18th, 1897—an ink photo from a drawing exhibited in the Royal Academy this year.

Salisbury Cathedral, by Constable. "A magnificent picture of which another version equally fine exists at S. Kensington," was exhibited amongst "Pictures of the English School" at the Old Bond Street Gallery, London, Dec., 1896.

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## Gifts to the Museum.

Presented by MR. GRANT MEEK : The Cases of Birds deposited in the Museum by the late Capt. Ern   Warriner.

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## Gifts to the Library.

Presented by MR. JOHN MULLINGS : A very large and valuable series of original Deeds and other MSS. relating to North Wilts properties, &c., dating from the thirteenth century downwards.—MS. Translation of Malmesbury Charter.—Court Book of the Manor of Poole, 1709—1747 ; MS. Note Book of Wilts Collections, apparently T. D. Fosbroke's.—Six Wilts Acts of Parliament.—Proceedings against Earl of Shaftesbury for High Treason, 1681.—Brown Willis's *Parochiale Anglicanum*, 1733.—Account of Proceedings against Rebels in the West of England, 1685.—Five Wilts Pamphlets, &c., &c.

- Presented by MR. GRANT MEEK : Bewick's British Birds, two vols, 1821.
- " REV. J. H. ELLIS : Registers of Broad Chalke, 1881.
- " MR. F. W. PARSONS : Drawings of Little Park House, and  
Mantelpiece at Wootton Bassett.
- " MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT : Report of Royal Commission on  
Agriculture, Wiltshire and Salisbury Plain District, 1894-95.  
Digest of Endowed Charities in Wilts, 1893.—Stephens'  
Parochial Self-Government. — Twenty-two Wilts Pamphlets.  
—Scraps.
- " MR. W. CUNNINGTON : Print.
- " REV. C. V. GODDARD : Two Wilts Pamphlets.
- " REV. E. H. GODDARD : Original MS. List of Horse in Wilts,  
*circa* 1645.—Stevens' Notes on the Lake Collection.—  
Two Estate Sale Catalogues.—Thirty-one Wilts Cuts,  
Prints, &c.
- " MISS BAILEY : Note Book containing MS. Historical Collections  
for Swallowfield, Berks (formerly Wilts), by Dr. Bailey.
- " MR. C. H. TALBOT : Catalogue of Devises Exhibition, 1840.
- " MR. A. SCHOMBERG : Bowles' Sonnets.—Bradford Printed  
Book.—Five Wilts Pamphlets.
- " MR. G. E. DARTNELL : Ben Sloper's Visit to the Zalsbury  
Diamond Jubilee. — Three Wilts Pamphlets.—Scraps.
- " REV. J. F. WELSH : Three Wilts Pamphlets.
- " THE AUTHOR, CANON THE HON. B. P. BOUVERIE : A Few  
Facts concerning the Parish of Pewsey. 1890.
- " THE AUTHOR, MR. T. J. NORTHY : The Popular History of  
Old and New Sarum.
- " THE AUTHOR, JUDGE A. W. SAVARY : History of Annapolis.  
1897.
- " MR. S. G. PERCEVAL : Papers contributed to the Newbury Field  
Club, by E. C. Davey. 1874.

*Errata.*

- p 137, line 12, *for* cxvii *read* xcvii.
- p. 210, line 18, *for* bad *read* mad.
- p. 326, line 16, *for* May *read* November.

END OF VOL. XXIX.





## NOTES ON WILTSHIRE MATTERS.

The Editor will be glad to receive, for insertion in the Magazine, any short Notes on Antiquarian, Genealogical, or Historical matters connected with the County, as well as on any interesting points of Wiltshire Natural History or Geology.

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### QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

#### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The REV. E. H. GODDARD would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

#### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archaeological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archaeological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

#### CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archaeological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which will shortly be ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up this form with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archaeological Society.

## *Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.*

Will any Member give any of them?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Political Letters and Speeches of Lord Pembroke.</p> <p>Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.</p> <p>Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.</p> <p>Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems</p> <p>Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith, M.F.H., 1867.</p> <p>Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report. 1881.</p> <p>Lord Clarendon. History of the Rebellion. Reign of Charles II.</p> <p>Clarendon Gallery Characters. Clarendon and Whitelocke compared. The Clarendon Family vindicated. &amp;c.</p> <p>Akerman's Archaeological Index.</p> <p>Hobbes (T). Leviathan. Old Edition.</p> <p>Bishop Burnet. History of the Reformation.</p> <p>Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.</p> <p>Addison (Joseph). Works.</p> <p>Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.</p> <p>Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859-69.</p> <p>R. Jefferies. Any of his Works.</p> <p>Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire with Dairy Management of N. Wilts, 1789.</p> <p>Cobbett's Rural Rides.</p> <p>Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.</p> <p>Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.</p> | <p>Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.</p> <p>Morris' Marston and Stanton.</p> <p>Moore. Poetical Works. Memoirs.</p> <p>Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.</p> <p>Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.</p> <p>Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.</p> <p>Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.</p> <p>Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.</p> <p>Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.</p> <p>Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.</p> <p>Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.</p> <p>Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Mac-knight.</p> <p>Guest's Origines Celticae.</p> <p>Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.</p> <p>History of the 1st Battalion Wilts Volunteers. 1861-1885. By Major R. D. Gibney. 1888.</p> <p>Morrison. Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.</p> <p>Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1743.</p> <p>William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.</p> <p>Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.</p> <p>Browne Willis. Survey of English Cathedrals.</p> <p>Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (any edition).</p> |
|---|---|

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.

## A G E N T S

FOR THE SALE OF THE

## WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

<i>Bath</i> .....	R. F. HOULSTON, New Bond Street.
<i>Bristol</i> .....	JAMES FAWN & SONS, 18, Queen's Road.
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<i>Devizes</i> .....	C. H. WOODWARD, St. John Street.
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<i>Trowbridge</i> .....	G. W. ROSE, 66, Fore Street.
<i>Warminster</i> .....	B. W. COATES, Market Place.

THE  
WILTSHIRE  
Archæological and Natural History  
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction of the Society

FORMED IN THAT COUNTY, A.D. 1853.

VOL. XXX.

1898—99.



DEVIZES :

C. H. WOODWARD, 4, ST. JOHN STREET,

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DECEMBER, 1899.



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THE EDITOR of the *Wiltshire Magazine* desires that it should be distinctly understood that neither he nor the Committee of the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* hold themselves in any way answerable for any statements or opinions expressed in the Magazine; for all of which the Authors of the several papers and communications are alone responsible.

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THE  
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OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



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4, ST. JOHN STREET.

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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. DAVID OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. MEDICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. GONDYARD, Clyffe-Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

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## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

TO BE OBTAINED OF MR. D. OWEN, BANK CHAMBERS, DEVIZES.

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INDEX OF ARCHEOLOGICAL PAPERS. The alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894 by the various Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archaeological Societies. Price 3d. each.

# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological and Natural History

# MAGAZINE.

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DEVIZES:—C. H. WOODWARD, 4, SAINT JOHN STREET.



THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

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JUNE, 1898.

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THE FORTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING<sup>1</sup>

OF THE

**Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,**

HELD AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON,

*July 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1897.*

C. H. TALBOT, Esq., President of the Society, in the Chair.

TUESDAY, JULY 27TH, 1897.

**T**he General Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Town Hall, at 2.45, some twenty-two Members being present at the proceedings. **The Report** (see vol. xxix., p. 221) was read by Mr. MEDLICOTT, and its adoption was moved by LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE, and seconded by ARCHDEACON BUCHANAN. The Officers of the Society were re-elected, on the motion of Mr. J. MOULTON, and the appointment of two new Local Secretaries, provisionally made by the Committee, was confirmed—the Rev. C. V. Goddard, of Shrewton, for the Salisbury Plain district; and Mr. A. D. Passmore for the Swindon neighbourhood, in the room of Mr. Kinneir, resigned, and Mr. Shopland,

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<sup>1</sup> The Editor desires to acknowledge the assistance he has received from the account of the Meeting given by the *Devizes Gazette*.



deceased. Mr. Toone, of Devizes, was appointed Honorary Auditor in the place of Mr. Wilshin, resigned; and Mr. N. Story Maskelyne was re-appointed as the Society's representative on the Wootton Bassett Town Trust. This concluded the business of the Meeting, and the Members proceeded to visit the many objects of interest in the town under the guidance of Mr. C. S. ADYE.

**The Saxon Church** of St. Aldhelm of the 8th century (see vol. xiii., p. 274) was first visited, and Mr. ADYE described the measures that were taken for the rescue of the building from the degraded condition in which Canon Jones first discovered it.

**The Parish Church**, just across the road, next claimed the attention of the Members. Internally, however, it is one of the many victims of over-restoration, during which process many of its original features were practically destroyed. The interesting **Dole Stone** in the churchyard claimed some attention as being remarkably similar to the example lately brought to light at Potterne. From this point the party strolled along the narrow and singularly picturesque streets of the town—no town in the county can vie with Bradford in the picturesqueness and quaintness of its streets as they cling to the steep hillside, reminding one in some ways more of France or Italy than England—across the ancient **Bridge** with narrow pointed arches to the magnificent **Barton Barn**, with its two great projecting arched gateways and grand timbered roof. Probably few finer examples of the tithe barn are to be seen in England. Some discussion took place as to the date of the building, Mr. ADYE inclining to the 15th century, whilst Mr. TALBOT stood out for the latter part of the 14th. The **Farm House** adjoining contains considerable remains of antiquity too—notably a remarkable room over the roadway—which seems to be of about the same date as the barn itself, *i.e.*, either late 14th or early 15th century.

The next move was by way of the **Town Bridge**, with its picturesque projecting lock-up, built on the corbelled out walls of the ancient **Chapel**, through the town, passing on the way the two half-timbered houses in **The Shambles**, with their beautifully-carved barge boards, to **The Hall**, formerly known as

**Kingston House**,<sup>1</sup> where tea had been most kindly prepared in the garden by **MRS. MOULTON**. The beautiful place, with its terraces and flower borders, was looking its best, and after tea **MR. MOULTON** gave a short account of the history of the building and of the reasons which had induced him to change the name from "Kingston House" to "The Hall." Built probably in the reign of James I., possibly by John Thorpe, for one of the Hall family, who seem to have been seated here long before this date, it passed when the last of that family died in 1711 to Miss Baynton, who married the heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Kingston, their son becoming the second Duke, who married Miss Chudleigh, the notorious Duchess. From the end of the last century until it was bought by the father of the present owner in 1848 the house fell on evil times and practically ceased to be used as a residence, part of it being utilised for manufacturing purposes. After its purchase by **Mr. Stephen Moulton** the building, especially the front, was extensively restored. In the interior, in addition to the fine fireplaces and plaster ceilings, attention was especially called to the curious minstrels' gallery over the porch, which has no visible means of access to it; to the three pieces of tapestry hanging in the hall, which belong to the house; and to a beautiful rapier (*cir.* 1600 ?) also found in the house during the progress of the restoration.

The **Annual Dinner**, to which twenty-eight sat down, was held at the New Bear Hotel, the company afterwards adjourning to the Town Hall, where they were serenaded on their arrival by the Town Band—the effect in the irregular little square, with the many narrow streets opening into it, crowded with people looking on, suggesting an evening scene in some town on the Continent rather than in our own County of Wilts.

The **Conversazione**, though only attended by some thirty-four persons, proved an interesting one, **Mr. Talbot** leading off with his inaugural address on **Restoration and the Preservation of Ancient Buildings**, followed by the **Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell**, on "The Suppression of Alien Priors and Friar's Houses in Wilts." Both these

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<sup>1</sup> See *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. i., p. 265.

papers will be found at a later page of the *Magazine*.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH.

The party for the first day's excursion, which numbered twenty-nine at lunch time, left the Town Hall at 9.30, and drove to **Westwood**, where the Church and Manor House were visited, under the guidance of MR. C. S. ADYE. One of the most interesting points about **the Church**, of late 15th century architecture, for the most part, with some remnants—as the priest's door in the chancel—of the 13th century, is the considerable amount of old glass which remains in the east and south windows of the chancel. In the central light is the Crucifixion, and in the upper lights SS. Peter, Andrew, John Baptist, and Michael weighing souls—whilst in the lower side lights are figures holding shields with the emblems of the Passion. These emblems are the whips, crown of thorns, the mocking, myrrh, spear and sponge, lanthorn, nails, purse, ladder and reed, and another which is undecipherable. The “mocking” and the “myrrh” are treated in a very curious way—the former typified by a hand pulling a beard, the latter by a pestle and mortar. Considerable remains of the rood-screen have been made up into choir stalls, the woodwork where deficient having been copied in cast iron. The tower, with its picturesquely capped turret and richly pannelled belfry stage, is perhaps the finest of the small group of towers of somewhat similar design, of which Yatton Keynell is another notable example, most of which are found in this corner of the county.

The **Manor House**, now sunk to the condition of a farmhouse<sup>1</sup> stands close to the Church; and if we except Great Chalfield, there are few more charming groups of buildings to be found in Wiltshire than the two sides of the old house, with the Church and its fine tower showing just beyond them. The interior, too, has very much of interest—panelling, fine plaster ceilings, and good fireplaces—whilst the sundial now standing on the side wall of the forecourt, with its numerous hollows, each of which held a separate dial—though somewhat like that from Ivychurch, (described in vol.

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<sup>1</sup> Illustrated in “Elyard's *Some Old Wiltshire Homes*.”

xxvii., p. 236) seems an even more elaborate specimen. Altogether this house would well repay fuller illustration and more careful examination than it has yet received, for Mr. Elyard's one drawing and sketchy account of it does not by any means exhaust the subject.

From this point the carriages drove, and their occupants walked, for the most part by precipitous ways, to **Farleigh Hungerford**, where **The Castle** was first explored, still under the leadership of Mr. ADYE—the border of the County of Wilts having been crossed some yards on the further side of the stream which runs below the Castle walls. Of the Castle itself the gate towers and two corner towers of the inner court, with parts of the curtain walls, are the chief portions remaining—the domestic buildings having entirely disappeared. The chapel, however, remains intact, and is used as a sort of museum—the walls being hung with a large collection of arms and armour, mostly of the Civil War period. The grand tombs of the Hungerfords in the projecting chapel are, of course, the principal objects of interest, but there are many things worth seeing—the fine ironwork of the grille and nice glass in the windows (of various nationalities and dates, chiefly 16th and 17th century). In a vault under this chapel, seen through the bars of an iron gate, lie the lead coffins of those whose effigies appear above.

**Farleigh Church** was described by Mr. ADYE, on the strength of an existing consecration deed, as having been built late in the 15th century by Walter, Lord Hungerford, but Mr. PONTING pointed out that, judging by the architecture of the nave, the body of the Church would appear to be rather of 14th century date—altered, and with the tower added, late in the 15th century. In the glass of the south window of the chancel appear the Hungerford arms, charmingly introduced in the centre of three interlaced sickles. There is also old glass in the east window.

At this point an adjournment was made, for lunch, to the Hungerford Arms, after which the party proceeded through the beautiful grounds of the modern castellated mansion, "Farleigh Castle," to **Norton St. Philip**, where Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR acted as cicerone. **The Church** was first visited. The fine west tower, with its prominent buttresses stopping under the projecting

cornice of the top, is the most remarkable feature of the building—but there are many other points of interest, of which the small groined western porch, added later to the tower, the fine wooden screens of the north and south aisles, and the well-preserved recumbent effigy of a merchant in the wall of the south aisle, are perhaps the most prominent. The speciality of Norton St. Philip, however, is the **George Inn**, probably one of the finest examples of a 15th century hostelry remaining in England, with not only its exterior but also its rooms inside remaining for the most part unaltered since the Duke of Monmouth slept in one of them before the Battle of Sedgemoor. It is a half-timbered building, with a lower story of stone, and a most picturesque chimney at the point of one of the gables of the roof. A curious quadrangular **Pigeon House**, of larger size than they are generally found, standing behind the Queen Anne manor-house was also visited. It presents but few architectural features to judge from and may be of either 15th or 16th century date.

The last place to be visited on this day's excursion was **Hinton Charterhouse**, where the remains of the Carthusian House, standing in the grounds and now forming part of the offices of the house built from its ruins after the Dissolution, were inspected, by kind permission of MR. HEATHCOTE, still with MR. BRAKSPEAR as guide and expounder. The "modern" house is a picturesque gabled building, of which the oldest part appears to be a portion of the original gate-house of the abbey—but the chief interest lies in the ivy-covered remains of the domestic buildings of the abbey, the Church of which has entirely disappeared. The groined chapter-house, with a chamber over, remains perfect. The architectural details of the interior exist in a remarkably uninjured state, and are of the best work of the 13th century. The pigeon house formed in the roof was generally taken to be a post-Dissolution addition. Besides this there still stands a range of buildings of 13th century date which formed the guest-house and the calefactory of the abbey; the latter having the remains of a fine 13th century fireplace. After seeing all there was to be seen at leisure, the party returned to Bradford, having spent a most enjoyable day, in which,

it is true, three out of the four places visited were outside the boundaries of our county, but were none the less interesting on that account—the main feature of the day's excursion being that, contrary to our usual custom, the Members had ample time to see each place visited *well*—a condition which did not obtain on the next day's excursion. The weather was very good on the whole for the purpose in hand, a slight mizzly rain which fell at Farleigh for a while was not enough to do any harm, and the remainder of the day was dry and free from heat and dust.

At the **Conversazione** at the Town Hall, in the evening, only some thirty-one persons were present, but what was lacking in numbers was made up for by the interest taken in the papers read. **Dr. John Beddoe, F.R.S.**, led off with an address on "**The Ethnology of Wilts.**," a subject which has hardly been touched hitherto by the Society, and on which no one could speak with so much authority as himself. Several Members joined in the discussion which followed the address—the BISHOP OF CLIFTON asking whether any explanation could be given of the great number of serfs in Gloucestershire mentioned in Domesday, whilst MR. W. H. BELL reminded the Doctor of the presence of Palaeolithic man in the river drift of Salisbury, MR. COLBORNE and MR. C. SIMPSON asked questions as to the "Wiltshire Eye" spoken of by Dr. Beddoe in one of his works as characteristic of Wiltshire recruits in the army, and the REV. E. H. GODDARD asked whether Dr. Beddoe would assign any importance as a race characteristic to the great difference in intonation and accent which undoubtedly exists between North and South Wilts, and to the way in which the southern accent is found more especially developed in certain districts. DR. BEDDOE thought this a line of investigation that might be followed with profit, and the results of which would probably point to differences of race. He had not, however, himself paid any attention to it.

The **Rev. A. D. Hill**, Vicar of Downton, then read a paper on discoveries quite recently made at **Breamore Church**, just over the Hampshire border, illustrated by drawings and rubbings of a curious inscription—from which it appears that the walls and

some details of a Saxon Church of much interest have existed hidden away under rough cast, &c., quite unsuspected, to the present time. It seems due chiefly to Mr. Hill's knowledge and enthusiasm that the value of this discovery has been duly appreciated by those who have the restoration of the Church in hand, though unhappily a good deal of damage in the way of the destruction of the old Saxon plaster had been done before Mr. Hill came on the scene. This paper also evoked a good deal of discussion, the audience being evidently much interested in the discovery. Mr. Hill's account of the Church will be printed in *The Archaeological Journal*.

A series of really fine enlarged carbon photographs of the principal buildings in Bradford were exhibited by MR. W. DOTESIO, and he generously presented the Society with two admirable views of the Saxon Church.

#### THURSDAY, JULY 29TH.

The carriages again left Bradford at 9.30, and passing through Holt without stopping, halted at **Broughton Gifford Church**, where MR. ADYE acted as cicerone. Some discussion arose as to the age of the arcade of the north aisle—most of the architectural Members being unable to agree with MR. ADYE in placing the date anything like as late as the 15th century.

After leaving the Church the carriages halted for a moment in front of the Old Manor House in the village, which still remains much as it was built by Sir John Horton in the year 1629, and then proceeded to **Monkton**, where the occupier—MR. BLAKE—most courteously received the party and allowed them to wander over his house from top to bottom. Though this fine old house is visible from the railway, few of the Members had ever had an opportunity of visiting it before. In his History of Broughton Gifford, the Rev. J. Wilkinson (*Wills Arch. Mag.*, vol. v., p. 341) repeats a local tradition as to the manner in which Mr. Samuel Shering, whose portrait still hangs in the dining-room, became possessed of the property which belonged to the Duke of Kingston, for whom he acted as steward; MR. BLAKE, in showing the picture,

made a point of stating that there was no evidence whatever that there was anything underhand about the purchase, and that Mr. Shering was probably at least as honest a man as his master, the Duke. Before proceeding to inspect the inside MR. W. H. BELL gave a short account of the history and architecture of the house—the latter principally of the 17th century, the fine front door being of this date; though MR. TALBOT gave his reasons for believing that the gable over the door is earlier than the rest of the house. In the interior there are several fireplaces of interest, one of which, in a bedroom, of Gothic design very rudely wrought, though it looks of earlier date and is so stated to be by Mr. Wilkinson (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. v., p. 338), was thought by those qualified to judge to be more likely to be a poor copy of Gothic work by the later masons, and to really belong to the house itself. On three of the bedroom doors very fine and interesting iron locks remain, some of them apparently of 16th century design. — So interesting, indeed, were these and other details of the charming old house, that it was with difficulty that several Members were induced to leave the attics at all and re-enter the carriages in obedience to the blasts of the Secretary's horn.

The next stop was at **Beanacre**, where MR. W. H. BELL again acted as guide to the two charming old manor-houses, only divided by a single field—each complete in itself—the one, of the 15th century, which belonged to the Daniels, the other, of the 17th century, which owes its origin to the Selfes, who, on acquiring the property, had the excellent taste to leave their predecessors' house untouched and unadded to, and to build another house for themselves in the fashion of their time close by. There can be few places where two houses of the smaller manor kind, with two hundred years between them, exist as these do side by side still. The older house retains its hall, with the 15th century roof, practically intact, though now divided into two stories; whilst the new Jacobean dwelling, though one of its wings has been re-built, retains in an absolutely uninjured condition a singularly beautiful pannelled room, with remarkably fine stone chimney-piece—lately most carefully cleaned and freed from paint and whitewash by the



daughters of the occupier, Mr. Dansey. The room over this is also good, the date apparently very early in the 17th century. The stables, of early 18th century date, with their oak stalls and rooms over, are quite worth notice too. Altogether the group of buildings at Beanacre is an extremely interesting one, and ought to be adequately described and illustrated.

**Melksham Church** was the next item on the programme. Here the Vicar, REV. E. G. WYLD, described the building, and showed the interesting pre-Reformation paten, and the Elizabethan chalices which Canon Warre secured for the use of the parish. After this the party adjourned to the neighbouring barn, converted now into a school, for luncheon—and then entered the carriages again and drove to Seend, passing on the way “Woolmer,” or “Bower” House, of red brick with stone dressings, dated 1631, and the old oak tree on which, according to local tradition, Cromwell caused three men of his own army to be hung for pillaging. Time unfortunately did not allow of a stoppage to examine the old house.

**Seend Church** was described by MR. PONTING, but the time available for examining it was somewhat short, and the Secretary’s trumpet was soon calling the party together to depart for **Keevil**. Here the first thing to be seen was MRS. KENRICK’s well-known **15th Century wooden mansion**, second only in Wiltshire to the Church House at Potterne. Here MR. ADYE, who restored the building for Mrs. Kenrick, described the house; and after the Members had wandered through the hall, the drawing-room—with its restored “beasts” painted on the wall, and remarkable panelled oak ceiling—and the many rooms upstairs—filled, as the whole house is, with old furniture, china, and curiosities of every kind—they adjourned to the garden for tea, kindly provided there by MRS. KENRICK. The garden is in itself quite worth seeing, and with the house hung with creepers as a background makes a singularly charming picture. MR. ADYE, while discoursing on the architecture of the building, relied on the arms of the Earl of Arundel painted on the gallery of the hall as giving the date of its erection—a conclusion which MR. TALBOT dissented from—holding that the original arms, of which the present shield is a restoration, were

probably a good deal later than the time of the building of the house.

**The Church** was next visited. MR. ADYE here also acted as cicerone, and mentioned that the painting on the roof-timbers is a faithful restoration of the original painting of the timbers, as discovered during the recent repairs of the roof.

At this point a considerable number of the Members were obliged to leave for Trowbridge to catch the evening trains—those who remained visiting the fine old gabled **Manor-House**—sister house to Boyton, and built by the same Lambert—with its hall and oak screens, panellings, and plaster ceilings, over which the party were conducted by MRS. WALLINGTON. This concluded the excursion, for though Steeple Ashton was upon the programme, time did not allow of its being visited.

The one fault of this day's excursion was that enough time could not be allowed at some of the places visited to thoroughly digest what there was to see—in this respect the Wednesday's excursion was more satisfactory—but on the whole both days were very enjoyable, and except for a little drizzling rain at Farleigh the weather was all that could be desired; Bradford itself was an interesting place to meet at, and its inhabitants laid themselves out to entertain the Members of the Society with a hospitality which, except in the case of the Wilton Meeting, some years ago, has hardly been equalled elsewhere in the recent history of the Society's meetings. Moreover, though the actual numbers attending the conversaziones or taking part in the excursions were not large, yet the papers read were above the average in interest, and those who were present were genuinely interested in the proceedings. For this success one person above all others was responsible—the REV. W. N. C. WHEELER, Local Secretary, upon whose shoulders the whole burden of the arrangements was practically laid, and for whose self-effacing labours to make the Meeting a success, seconded as they were by the other members of the Local Committee, the Society owes a deep debt of gratitude.

# Restoration and the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

By C. H. TALBOT, President of the Society.

[Read July 27th, 1897.]

**A**BOUT a month ago I was confronted with a printed statement that I was going to deliver an "inaugural address" this evening. It therefore became necessary for me to decide on a subject, and it appeared to me that a suitable subject, to take for such a discourse, might be "Restoration and the Preservation of Ancient Buildings."

An idea appears to have arisen in these latter days, and those who hold it make a great noise, that Restoration and Preservation are incompatible. You will hear architects described—I might almost say sneered at—as "restoring" architects, good enough in their way, no doubt, and according to their lights, but very dangerous men, in fact public enemies. I hold, on the contrary, that restoration is often a very necessary process, and that an architect, who is incompetent to carry out a work of restoration in a satisfactory manner, does not understand his business. The subject has been kept before my mind, of late, and, no doubt, before the minds of many other persons, by the controversy that has raged in the newspapers, on the subject of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral. I read enough of that correspondence to form a very decided opinion, and what struck me most, in the whole matter, was the great unfairness of those who attacked the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough and their architect. No architect, in his senses, would desire to take down any part of the west front of Peterborough, if he saw his way to keeping the work up, without re-building, and the experience of the architect, in this case, could not be disputed.

Another circumstance, which determined my choice of a subject,

was my personal experience of a somewhat unnecessary and troublesome correspondence with the executive of one of the societies that has figured most prominently in this controversy, owing to the society going out of its way to take up a matter that it might very well have let alone.

With regard to restoration here in Bradford, I never was inside the Parish Church before its restoration, but I think it must have lost in interest, as a consequence of that operation. I remember, at any rate, noticing, when I looked over the Church with the late Canon Jones, one or more pillars,<sup>1</sup> introduced at the restoration, of what I considered a very objectionable design, viz., with scrolls wound round them. It was explained to me that the donor desired to have "Roslin" pillars, but that they could very easily be rectified, in the future, by removing the scroll. Roslin pillars they are not, and, if they were, they would be very much out of place. The twisted pillar, at Roslin, has a beauty of its own. These have none, and it hardly seems satisfactory to introduce a feature which will require to be rectified, in the future, by the removal of what was intended to be its ornament.

Considerable care was taken in dealing with the small Saxon Church, in the matter of restoration, and I don't suppose that much fault will be found with what was done there.

I now come to the fine house that was built by one of the Hall family, apparently early in the seventeenth century. This house looks particularly well, when seen from below, as from a spot near the Barton farm and bridge. I had once the advantage of being shown over the house, by the late Mr. Stephen Moulton, to whom great credit is due for restoring it, as a dwelling-house, after it had fallen to meaner uses. Mr. Moulton pointed out to me one small alteration, that he had made, which I thought a mistake, though I could not very well tell him so, and I should probably not have found it out, if he had not drawn attention to it himself. On one of the fireplaces were certain bosses or spherical projections, which

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<sup>1</sup> Written before I re-visited the Church, with the Society. The number is two.

he thought heavy, and so had them <sup>1</sup> carved into flowers like dahlias. I think that, whether the original design was entirely satisfactory to the eye or not, it lost in value by the alteration.

The present owner, my host on the present occasion, prefers that his house should be called "The Hall." The Hall family, no doubt, derived their name from a formerly existing hall, in Bradford, which may very probably have stood on the same spot, but is there any evidence that the present house was ever, until the present time, called the Hall? The interest of the building is, however, independent of its name.

There is an interesting house, of the fifteenth century, in the short street called the Shambles, which, I am happy to see, still remains uninjured. It has formerly had small projecting oriels. To the best of my recollection, I once saw a house at Keevil, a little out of the village, retaining such an oriel of the fifteenth century.

I have not heard that the hand of any restorer has, as yet, touched Westwood, which we are to see to-morrow, where the Church has a very fine late tower, which I suppose may be of the time of Henry the Eighth, and where I remember a beautiful wooden ceiling, at the end of one of the aisles, apparently of the same date. The manor-house also is very interesting and contains some curious plaster work.

Our excursion, on Thursday next, must take us past a very interesting old house, close to the road from Melksham to Seend,

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. John Moulton called my attention, by letter, since the meeting, to an apparent inaccuracy in my reference to this fireplace, which is the one in the dining-room, viz., that I was reported as having said that *all* the bosses were altered by the late Mr. Moulton into dahlias. It was not my intention to be so understood, and it will be seen that such a report must have gone beyond what I said. Mr. Moulton added that one of the bosses only is intended as a dahlia, the others being roses of the orthodox design, and that his father told him that the introduction of the dahlia was by way of a joke in order to puzzle architects and others. That agrees with my recollection of what the late Mr. Moulton told me, the point being, I believe, that the dahlia was not introduced into England until a later date than that of the building of the house. I was writing simply from my recollection of a conversation, at one short interview, years ago. My impression was that one or more of the bosses, but certainly not all, had been carved into dahlias. What flowers the others had been carved into I did not recollect.

which would be a very good subject for a judicious and conservative restoration. In the meantime, I commend it to the notice of artists and photographers. The Members of the Society should, I think, stop, and, at least, view the outside of it. The house is in the parish of Melksham, and, I believe, in the tithing of Woolmer, and is called "Woolmer" by some. The present occupier, I think, calls it "Bower Hill." A reference to the old map by Dury and Andrews, 1773, seems to show that its old name was "Bower House." It was all built, at one date, in the time of Charles the First, and is very little altered. Over the principal door are the letters **G M H** above the date 1631, and I expect that investigation will show it to have been built by a member of the Hulbert family, for this reason. A bread charity was left to the parish of Lacock, by George Hulbert, of Covent Garden, which is a charge upon land at Woolmer, in the parish of Melksham. As however this appears to have been founded by will, in 1629, he could not himself be the builder of the house. The house is remarkable, in this part of the country, as being built of brick with stone dressings. It has a range of small gables, at the sides, and a similar range, at the front and back, has either been removed, or intended but never erected. Many of the original fireplaces remain, of good character, and all very similar.

At Keevil we shall see a timber-built house of the fifteenth century, which has been restored and added to. This is a case in which I think that the restoration was a little too sweeping, and more so, I believe, than was the wish of the owner. The builder employed on the restoration, who also did the Porch House at Potterne, was a very good man for the work, and the only man I ever knew who restored wattle-and-dab properly. Lath-and-plaster is generally substituted for decayed wattle-and-dab, but does not stand anything like as well. The builder was animated by a desire to bring the place back to its original condition, and he removed a stone window of the sixteenth century and a timber porch of the seventeenth century, which it might have been better to have retained.

Twenty years ago, I first visited Mere, in South Wilts, and in a

paper that I read at Warminster,<sup>1</sup> I described an old house of the fifteenth century, then a barn, but which was probably originally the Rectory house of Mere. There was a fireplace, with a peculiar device on it, which I made out to be a rebus of the Trinity. Some time later I went to see the old house in Salisbury, which was being restored as the Church House, and I there saw a fireplace with the same device. On enquiry, I found that it had actually come from Mere, so that it was the same fireplace, and it had been introduced, in the Salisbury Church House, to replace the original fireplace, which was in less good condition. I regretted that this fireplace should have been removed from Mere, but I never thought, at the time, that the old building, at Mere, had been pulled down. When the Society was about to visit Mere, last year, I began to have apprehensions that the building might be no longer in existence, and such proved to be the case. The surprising thing, in this case, is that the owner, who certainly had a regard for antiquities, should have allowed the destruction. It seems to me that such a society as ours should make a point of recording such transactions. It would be very desirable, also, that measured drawings and photographs should be made and kept, and copies distributed, if possible, so that, if such demolitions cannot be prevented, at least a record of the destroyed building should remain. In this case, what became of the ornamental features of the building? The roof was a good one, and might, one would think, have been brought in elsewhere. There was a second fireplace, and one of the original timber windows.

The old house at Woodlands, near Mere, we found uninjured, but it is simply thanks to a Member of our Society, who called the attention of the owner to the fact that a portion of the building, which was threatened with destructive modernisation, is a chapel of great interest, that the mischief was averted. As the house and chapel were noticed by the late Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, and two illustrations were published, in his book on the Domestic

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<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xvii., p. 356.

Architecture of the Middle Ages, many years ago,<sup>1</sup> it is curious that the owner should, quite recently, have been unaware of the interest of the building.

At Easton, in the parish of Corsham, there is a house which retains a chimney of the fifteenth century, and has a wing which was untouched sixteenth century work, and apparently perfectly sound. To my sorrow, one day, I observed the lower windows of this Elizabethan part cut out, and windows with wooden frames substituted. I could not help mentioning it to the owner, who was much annoyed at what had been done, and proposed to have the mullioned windows replaced. I advised against that, as it would not be the same thing, and would probably displease his tenant.

Just before the late Meeting of our Society at Corsham, in 1895, a range of old building, in that town, of the seventeenth century, that I had been in the habit of looking at with interest, for years, every time I passed, was modernised, with wholesale destruction of the ancient features. This was on the same estate, but not in the lifetime of the same owner. I very much doubt, however, whether the present owner would have approved of the proceedings, if his attention had been called to them. This suggests the reflection that it would be an advantage, if agents and sub-agents were required to have some knowledge of the value of old work.

The explanation of the unnecessary destruction that goes on is mainly ignorance, of one kind or another, and herein such a society as ours may be of considerable use, by diffusing information. We have done an appreciable amount of good already, and we might do a good deal more. A great deal of personal supervision is necessary, in building operations, in order to save all that can be saved. Workmen can be got to be very careful, when they know that is what the employer wants.

There was formerly in the village of Lacock, but not on my own property, an old thatched house, used as a farm house, which retained a fifteenth century chimney. This was not visible from the

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<sup>1</sup> In 1859, *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. iii., p. 332.



road,<sup>1</sup> and, for a long time, I was unaware of its existence, but after I had observed it, I took a considerable interest in it, as it was the only example of the kind that we had in the place. It had not a simply moulded cap, but an embattled ornament, and was like the example above-mentioned, at Easton in the parish of Corsham. Then came a time when the old house was pulled down, and, one day, the workmen employed brought me rather a peculiar corbel, apparently of the fifteenth century. I said that, as I was not the owner of the house, I had no right to receive the corbel, and I asked them what they would do with it if I did not receive it. They replied that they should build it into their new wall. I therefore agreed to keep it, and I asked them what they had done with the cap of the old chimney. They said they had cut it up, and built it into the wall. I therefore wrote to the owner, and told him that I had the corbel, and I found that he was quite unaware that there was anything of interest about the old house. I have the corbel still. What part of the house it belonged to I do not know, and I regret that I did not take the opportunity of looking over the house before it was demolished.

At Stockton House, in South Wilts, which we visited on the occasion of the last Warminster meeting, I noticed that the sills of a good many of the windows, of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century, had been cut down, not however, I think, very recently. On pointing this out to a friend of mine, who understands these subjects, he asked me whether I did not think it a perfectly legitimate thing to do. I am afraid that I had not the presence of mind to say that I did not. That is to say, I think it is an alteration which should be avoided if possible. In this case, the transoms were originally at half the height of the windows. Cutting down the sills, of course, throws the transoms out of position, altering the character of the design, as I think, for the worse. If the old sills were found to be at an inconvenient height from the floor, that could be got over, in the case of recessed windows, by raising the

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<sup>1</sup> It stood behind the house, occupied by the late Mr. J. H. Crisp, which was formerly the vicarage.

floor in the recess, and something of the same kind might be managed, even in the case of windows that are not recessed. At any rate, I can say that, whereas I have, in my own house, windows of the sixteenth century whose sills have been cut down, I should be pleased if I could have them restored, exactly as they were originally. They have, however, been treated worse than the Stockton examples, being four-light windows, whose transoms and lighter mullions were removed in the last century, for the purpose of converting them into sash windows.

The moral of my discourse is this. Do not be afraid of restoring, when restoration is necessary, but be very careful how you do it. Restoration is but another name for the highest class of repair, and, if you can repair an old building of any interest, that stands in need of it, and do not do so, you are not doing your duty by that building. Preserve all that you can preserve of old features, and, when there is a doubt in the matter, stretch a point, if possible, in favour of preservation. Gradual change, however, is inevitable. It should not be revolutionary, and it should be intelligent. We cannot all be architects, but we can, most of us, study the subject to a certain extent, which would be an advantage, not only to ourselves, but also to the architects and builders whom we may employ.

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# The Fall of the Friars' Houses and Alien Priors in Wilts.

By the REV. W. G. CLARK-MAXWELL.

[*Read at the Bradford Meeting of the Society, July, 1897.*]

**T**HE story of the Fall of the Friars' Houses in Wilts is soon told. There were but four establishments of the kind in the county, and they seem to have gone under in the year 1538 without a struggle. It may be well, however, to add a few words of explanation of the reasons which led me to exclude the houses of friars from my former paper on monasteries, among which they might seem most naturally to be ranked.<sup>1</sup>

The truth is, that friars were not monks, nor was a friary a monastery in any true sense of the term. We are apt, in looking back upon the religious orders, as we do, across an interval of three centuries, to blend them all into one general designation of "monk," but in reality the orders of friars differed widely from the monastic institution in (1) the date and method of its origin, (2) the object and method of its activity, (3) its relation to the house, *i.e.*, the material fabric in which the community was lodged.

(1) The foundation of the first order of friars dates from the time of St. Francis of Assisi; that of the first order of monks is lost in the mists of the first centuries of Christianity. It is true that Benedict of Nursia is usually looked upon as the founder of Western monachism, but he was merely the organiser of a community already existing, and his rule made its way simply by its inherent excellence, not because Benedict was the first monk, or even the first framer of rules for monks.

(2) Both monks and friars had this in common, that they had

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<sup>1</sup> *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxviii., p. 288.

embraced the religious life, as it was called, and lived that life under a definite rule, and as members of an order; but the object, at any rate the theoretical object, with which that rule was embraced, was widely different. The monk sought, by retirement from the world, to win the favour of heaven for himself by self-mortification and religious offices, for his fellow-men by perpetual intercession. It was as though—in the earlier middle ages—men had delegated their intercessory functions to a particular class. The essence of a monk's life was retirement; every time that he came out into the world, even when compelled of necessity so to do, he was abandoning his special function, and impairing his special efficacy.

The friar's object, on the other hand, was to help men in the world, to tend the sick, and to preach to the poor; these were the ends for which S. Francis founded his order. In such a work retirement is impossible, hence we can trace a characteristic difference in the sites of the houses of monks and friars. Where the former chose, and by preference, lonely and secluded spots, and devoted themselves largely to agriculture, the work of the friars lay of necessity in the towns and chief centres of population, where their service of ministry to the souls and bodies of men was most urgently needed and could be most effectually exercised.

(3) As the monk's life was the religious life in its contemplative, the friar's in its active aspect, the relation in which the individual member stood to the house of his order was necessarily different. The cloister was the monk's home, from which, when he had once entered it, he was to emerge as little as possible. It was to the friar, on the other hand, a place to which he retired at intervals for needful rest and spiritual refreshment, and whence he issued forth equipped with fresh energy for the task to which he had dedicated his life. Neither institution could keep absolutely to its ideal—the almonry and dispensary brought the monk in contact at least with suffering poor outside; the rest which the cloister afforded was a necessity for the overworked friar; but what was a means in one case was an end in the other.

In all this I have been drawing an ideal picture; and deliberately so, for I conceive that we can best understand the spirit of an

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institution by looking at it in its highest—its ideal—embodiment. One must admit that both monks and friars degenerated greatly from their ideal (an ideal, be it remembered, far beyond what most men now think even of attempting), and as the ideal of the friar was, as we judge now, higher than that of the monk, so the degeneration in his case was more complete. The friar, often a wanderer, owning no allegiance, save to the head of his order, and through him to the Pope, easily degenerated into the pardoner—the scandal of his order, and the butt of every mediæval satirist.

The degeneration began when the friars ceased to live on alms and began to gain their living by begging, for this career presented to anyone who was too lazy to work the readiest means of obtaining a livelihood. Armed with the power of dispensing or withholding pardon, tempted to use his powers for his own convenience and profit, owning no jurisdiction within the realm save to the superior of his own order, small wonder if the wandering friar was a constant thorn in the side alike of the diligent and of the easy-going parish priest, small wonder if he converted his spiritual power into an engine for extracting from the terrified housewife the good things in her larder.

In the bill for the suppression of smaller houses no mention had been made of friaries: a fact partly, no doubt, accounted for by their insignificant size and poverty of income. But when the extinction of the smaller houses, and the ease with which the larger came into his hand, together with the complete suppression of the Pilgrimage of Grace, convinced the King that England lay helpless in his grasp, then the fall of the friars was decided on. After all, the sites on which their houses stood, being—as I said before—in towns, had a peculiar value, and were much sought after; even if the other revenues of the houses yielded little or nothing to the royal treasury; while the fact that the various orders of friars formed in a special sense the outposts of the Papal army, confirmed Henry VIII. in his determination to be rid of them.

It may now be convenient to mention here the various houses of friars in Wiltshire in 1538. They were four in number, and included representatives of three out of the four great orders existent

in that day. The Franciscans had a house in Salisbury, in which city also the Dominicans were domiciled, as well as at Wilton; Marlborough held one settlement of the Carmelite, or White Friars; while the fourth order (that of the Austin Friars) was unrepresented.

The Dominicans, friars preachers, or Black Friars, seem to have been the first to enter the county, and to have made their first settlement at Wilton, about 1245, and later to have transferred their chief establishment to the growing city of New Sarum, settling at the end of the year 1280 in Fisherton Anger, not far from Fisherton Bridge.

Thither also came, probably about the same time, the Franciscans, friars minor, or Grey Friars: while the house of Carmelites at Marlborough was not founded till 1316, and then by the liberality of two private individuals, John Goodwin and William Remesbach, merchants; whereas the other two orders had been encouraged, if not actually founded, by king, or bishop, or local magnate, such as a Longespé, or Mauduit. This corresponds to what we otherwise learn of the homelier character of the Carmelites, who affected too, it seems, the smaller towns of the land.

The same course was adopted with the friaries as with the monasteries. The visitatorial powers conferred by the Act of Supreme Head were delegated to Richard Ingworth, himself formerly a Black Friar, and lately promoted to the Suffragan Bishopric of Dover, at the end of 1537. He at once started on his career of visitation (not, be it marked, necessarily and immediately one of suppression, though that was the ultimate end in view), and by July, 1538, writes of his progress to his employer, Cromwell. In the course of a long letter, dated from Marlborough, he says, after speaking of his visit to Chichester and Southampton:—

“ & to Salysbury how [*i.e.*, who] also I fynde in good order and so lefte them.”

Then, after relating his doings at Winchester, he proceeds:—

“ Now I am at Marleburche, wher befor I was but y<sup>r</sup> p<sup>or</sup> was not at home, sythe he came to me to London and offeryd up hys howse. I taryed tyll y<sup>e</sup> I cam now hether and now I have receyvyd yt of him and his cōvète and by y<sup>e</sup> mayer to me assygnyd ij men & have made y<sup>e</sup> Invetory & p<sup>re</sup>seyd all at ix<sup>th</sup>. vii. iij<sup>d</sup>.

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of thys the howse in dete iiij<sup>h</sup>. vij<sup>s</sup>. vij.<sup>d</sup> So resteythe iiij<sup>h</sup>. xvij<sup>s</sup>. viij.<sup>d</sup>. yt was tyme to take yt for yt was to far in abominacyon I have not hard of such, thys howse, receyveth yerly v<sup>h</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. and payethe owte xxvj<sup>s</sup>. ob. here is no led but a lytyll stepull I thinke nott v hundredyd, master yorke cam to me In yo<sup>r</sup>. name by that token y<sup>t</sup> I suyd to yowe for the delyverans of a fryer y<sup>t</sup> I shold leve bothe the howse and the stuffe w<sup>t</sup> hym and so I have by Indicture as yt ys p<sup>r</sup>seyd both chales & other, and he shall see the detts payd."

He then goes on to say that he is preparing a book giving a full account of all the houses, and ends thus:—

"And good my lorde yt ys pety to knowe the penury of y<sup>e</sup> howseys and I thinke ther kowlede no better dede be don than to set ev<sup>y</sup> man at lyberte y<sup>t</sup> wolde goo / for they have no thyng to purches ther capacityes w<sup>t</sup> / & leve in mysery / All ys solde in more pte off the howseys & ther chales chaunged into tyn or cop<sup>r</sup> so y<sup>t</sup> ther ys no thyng lefte as god knowy<sup>t</sup> he [who] eu<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>s<sup>r</sup>ve you<sup>r</sup> lordschype to hys hey honor

"You<sup>r</sup>. oreter & servantt

"RICHARD DOVERENC'."

Again, in a letter of the 25th July—place of writing not specified—he uses much the same language. He wishes to know Cromwell's pleasure:—

"What I may do w<sup>th</sup> the freers that gyffe up their howseys for ther ys so much penure that oder howseys be not abull to kepe them / and I se that almost among x howseys be not ij abull to cotynew an yere / many that I am past be redy to gyffe up / in many howseys I am fayn to pay all my costes & receyve nev<sup>r</sup> a peny they be so pore y<sup>t</sup> war a charytabull dede y<sup>t</sup> capacityes<sup>1</sup> was cheper so that freeres myght make schyfte to have them for nō can gett them but p<sup>r</sup>iors y<sup>t</sup> sell y<sup>e</sup> cōvēts goods or lemytors<sup>2</sup> y<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> ther lemytacions purches them."

This tender-heartedness on Bishop Ingworth's part seems to have convinced Cromwell that he was not the right man for visitor, and so we find him superseded by Dr. London, a man who did not first visit, then report, then visit again, before suppression, but who visited, suppressed, sold the lease, etc., and then reported, and who did not continually ask questions of Cromwell, or make inconvenient promises to friars.

Still Bishop Ingworth received the surrender of Marleborough.

<sup>1</sup> Capacityes. "Capacities" were permissions granted (for a consideration) to such of the religious as were priests to serve as secular clergy.

<sup>2</sup> Lemytors. Friars who had the sole right of begging within certain bounds or limits from the house.

as stated above, in July, 1538; and on the 2nd October of that year the Black Friars of Salisbury surrendered. The document is given in vol. xviii., p. 161 of the *Magazine*, in an article on the Black Friars of Wiltshire by the Rev. C. A. R. Palmer. It is signed by the prior, John Hesskyns, and thirteen brethren. An inventory of the goods of the monastery is also given, which certainly bears out the Bishop of Dover's statement as to the penury of the friars' houses, especially since this is mentioned as one of the better ones.

The fall of Salisbury Black Friars involved that of Wilton as a dependent house, and synchronised with that of the Grey Friars in the same town. The inventory of this house also is given.<sup>1</sup>

The sites, etc., were disposed of as follows:—

The White Friars, at Marlborough, to John Pye and Robert Brown, 34 Hen. VIII.

The Black Friars, at Salisbury, to John Pollard and William Byrte, Jan. 6th, 1545.

The Black Friars, at Wilton, to Sir William Herbert, in 1547.

The Grey Friars, at Salisbury, to John Wroth, 36 Hen. VIII.

The Visitors' reports, taken as a whole, reveal a much greater embarrassment in pecuniary matters in the houses of friars than in monasteries. The reason for this, is not, I think, far to seek. The rule of St. Francis forbade not only the possession of private property by the individual friar, but even the holding of corporate estates by the community, and though, no doubt, this primitive severity had become in many cases relaxed, yet the fact remains that friaries on the whole did not enjoy the settled income which arose from landed property, and consequently lived in a much more hand-to-mouth fashion than did their elder rivals, the monks. So long as offerings from the faithful continued to flow in unchecked all was well: but when once it became evident, as must have been the case before 1538, that all religious houses were marked for destruction, the tide of almsgiving slackened apace: and naturally so, for who will give to a body whose possessions may to-morrow be seized by the king? And so, apart from the question of bad management

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix.



—which no doubt existed—the friaries were almost bound to get into financial difficulties during the last years of their existence. As a consequence very few of these houses yielded any substantial sum to the Court of Augmentations; yet still their plate and the lead from the roof would yield something, while the actual sites, from their position in or near great towns, were often eagerly sought after by courtiers, speculators, and others, who wished to erect town houses for themselves, or sell the sites again at a profit.

There are a certain number of minor religious foundations in the county which may be enumerated for the sake of completeness. Some of them perished with their companions, others appear to exist, though probably under altered statutes, to the present time.

There was at *Ansty* a preceptory of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. The manor was given by Walter de Turberville in the 12th year of King John, and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* is returned as worth £81 8s. 5d. At the dissolution the site was granted to John Zouch, 38 Henry VIII.

At *Temple Rockley* was a hide of land, given in the second year of Hen. II. to the order of the Knights Templars. At the suppression of this order it was transferred to the order of St. John, and annexed to their preceptory of Saundon, Oxon. At the dissolution Sir Edward Bainton obtained the site. (32 Hen. VIII.)

An interesting memorial of a very critical period in the history of the University of Oxford is to be found in the College of *De Vaux*, in Salisbury. When the Pope in 1238 laid the University under an interdict, numbers of the scholars retired from the place and congregated at Abingdon or elsewhere, Salisbury among the rest. Here, in 1260, Bishop Giles de Bridport founded the College de Valle Scholarum, or de Vaux. This was suppressed and the site granted, 35 Hen. VIII., to Sir Michael Lister. "The college was just outside the Close, on the Harnham side. There is a view of the building, which is now entirely destroyed,<sup>1</sup> in Hall's "*Picturesque*

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<sup>1</sup> I quote from the "*Diocesan History of Salisbury*," p. 111, but there is a difference of opinion on the point. Mr. C. H. Talbot, of Lacock Abbey, writes: "I believe there are some remains of it in the house called De Vaux House, where there are some buttresses of the fifteenth century."

Memorials of Salisbury." It is interesting to reflect what might have sprung from this rival of Merton and Peterhouse at the older universities, had it proved as fruitful as they in descendants.

### **Alien Priories.**

The suppression of religious houses in the time of Henry VIII., though carried out on a scale of unprecedented extent, had not been altogether unknown in England. Apart from the houses which Cardinal Wolsey suppressed, in order to endow Christ Church, Oxford, there had been from time to time instances of individual suppression by the Crown or some great landowner, followed by the transference of the religious to some other monastery or a new site, or sometimes by the re-founding of a different order. The largest precedent for suppression, however, is to be found in the case of the Alien Priories, as they are called, in the time of Henry VI. What were these Alien Priories, how many were there in Wilts, and what became of them and of their lands?

The phenomenon of Alien Priories finds its origin and its explanation alike in the fact of the Norman Conquest. The followers of the Conqueror became possessed in many cases of large properties in England. Some of these were already landowners in Normandy and so it came about that when these men or their descendants made benefactions of manors or other property to a religious house, it might happen that a monastery in Normandy or Anjou might hold land in England. (Whether the converse also obtained I have found no evidence to determine.) So long as England and Normandy remained united under one Crown this arrangement was not attended with inconvenience, beyond the fact that the distance between the monastery and its manor rendered it advisable to plant a small "cell," or colony, from the mother house, to collect the revenue, to transmit it to France, and to supervise the management of the estate. When, however, Normandy was separated from the Crown of England, the difficulty arose that revenues from

the soil of England went to swell the resources of her rivals in time of peace, her enemies in time of war. The Plantagenet Kings, on discovering this, boldly seized the revenues of these Alien Priories in time of war between England and France. This was first done by Edw. I., and apparently repeated by Edw. II., for we find that one of the early acts of Edw. III. is the restitution of these priories to their owners. The same monarch, however, in 1337 once more seized the revenues of the Alien Priories, and retained them for the long period of twenty-three years, when, on the conclusion of the treaty of Bretigny, they were restored. Richard II. attempted to solve the difficulty by endeavouring, but without success, to induce the foreign abbeys to sell their English possessions; while his successor, Henry IV., made the arrangement that in time of war these priories should, as a matter of course, pay their revenues to the Crown of England. Henry V., in pursuance of his aggressive policy against France, obtained an Act of Parliament, appropriating the Alien Priories to the king's use, some of the estates, including in this county Ogbourne and Avebury, being assigned to the support of the royal foundation of the College of Fotheringhay. This was confirmed by a charter of Henry VI., who further endowed his foundations of Eton College and King's College, Cambridge, with more of the confiscated estates, while most of the remainder were granted to Archbishop Chichele, for his foundations at Higham Ferrers and All Souls, Oxford. Some few appear to have been given to private persons, chiefly among the nobility, but as a whole the suppression of the Alien Priories differed from that of the time of Henry VIII. in that the lands, etc., were still devoted to religious uses, including in that term the endowment of educational establishments. The Alien Priories in Wiltshire, so far as I can ascertain, were as follows:—

*Ogbourne* (Okebourne). Given by Maud de Walingford to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, about the year 1149. The manor was probably given to Fotheringhay, as I find the sale of Barbery leas in Ogbourne S. George as part of the possessions of that college to Sir William Sharington.

*Avebury.* Given by William de Tankerville to the Abbey of S. George de Boucherville in the time of Henry I. This was assigned to the College of Fotheringhay, and at the dissolution was sold to Sir William Sharington.

*Charlton*, near Marlborough. Given by one of the de Pavely family to the Premonstratensian house of de Lisle Dieu. Henry VI. assigned this to Eton for seven years, at which time it was valued at £22. But Edward IV. transferred it to his foundation of the College of Windsor, but it again figures as sold as part of Fotheringhay to Sir W. Sharington.

*Clatford*, near Andover. Given in the time of Henry II. to the Abbey of St. Victor de Caux by the de Mortimer family. This priory was assigned by Henry VI. to Eton.

*Corsham* (spelt Cosham in old documents). There were two Alien Priories in this town, given (1) by William I. to the Abbey of St. Stephen, of Caen; (2) by Henry II. to the Abbey of Marmoustier. These priories were assigned first to King's College, then to the Monastery of Syon.

*Upavon.* Given in the time of Hen. I. (by whom I do not know) to the Abbey of St. Wandrille, in Rouen. It was transferred to Ivychurch.

I would like in conclusion to ask any who may be interested in this not unimportant chapter of our county history, and who have more local knowledge than I, whether there are any structural remains left of these Alien Priories, in order that, before complete destruction comes upon them, some record may be preserved, which may help towards a work which is greatly needed, and for which I think the time has come—a new edition of the *Wiltshire Monasticon*.

## APPENDIX.

### 1.—SURRENDER OF THE BLACK FRIARS OF SALISBURY.

"Memorandum we y<sup>e</sup> Prior & Conuent of ye Blacke Fryers of Salysbury w<sup>t</sup> one assent and consent w<sup>t</sup> owte any maner of coaccyon or consell do gyue ow<sup>r</sup>

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howse in to y<sup>e</sup> handes of y<sup>e</sup> lorde vysytor to y<sup>e</sup> Kynge's vse desyeryng his grace to be good & gracyous to vs In wyttenes we subscribe ow<sup>r</sup> namys w<sup>t</sup> ow<sup>r</sup> proper handes the ij<sup>th</sup> day of October In y<sup>e</sup> xxx<sup>te</sup> yere of y<sup>e</sup> raygne of ow<sup>r</sup> most dred Souereyn lorde Kynge Hery y<sup>e</sup> viij<sup>th</sup>.

"fr. JOH<sup>'</sup>ES HESSKYNs Prior  
"fr. JOH<sup>'</sup>ES CHARDCOW  
"fr. LUDOUIC<sup>'</sup> MEMBERJ  
"fr. THOMAS BROWNE  
"fr. WILL<sup>'</sup>MS PRESTON  
"fr. THOMAS WARDON  
"fr. RAFF COKE  
"fr. JOH<sup>'</sup>ES ROBY  
"fr. ROGERUS PHYLIPS  
"fr. JOH<sup>'</sup>S BENTLEY  
"fr. RYCHARD STONYS  
"fr. JOHN BUTTLER  
"fr. PET<sup>'</sup>. TREURUA."

[H. 8., vol. xiii., part ii., No. 519.]

2.—SURRENDER OF THE GREY FRIARS OF SALISBURY.

"Memorandum we the Wardeyn & Conuent of y<sup>e</sup> Graye Fryers of Salysbury w<sup>t</sup> one assent [*as above—same date*].

"fr. JOH<sup>'</sup>ES BURTHAM [P] baccalarius  
"fr. THOM<sup>'</sup>S MAN bacca  
"fr. WILL<sup>'</sup>MS REDYNG.  
"fr. THOMAS POOPES  
"fr. WILL<sup>'</sup>MS YONG  
"fr. WILL<sup>'</sup>MS TURNOR  
"fr. WYLL<sup>'</sup>MS NEWMAN  
"fr. VINCENCIUS TUTTY  
"fr. BARTRAMUS BYLLYNG  
"fr. ROBERT WALKAR"

[H. 8., vol. xiii., part ii., No. 518.]

3.—For the inventory of the goods of the Black Friars of Salisbury see vol. xviii. of the *Magazine*, as referred to above.

4.—INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF THE GREY FRIARS OF SALISBURY.

"The Grey freerys of Salisbury

"This indenture makith mencyon of all the stuffe of the grey freerys of Salisbury receyvyd by the lorde visitor vnder the lorde Preuey Seale for the Kingis grace & delyuerid to M<sup>r</sup>. iohn Shaxton gentilman & to iohn goodale baly of Salisbury to See and order to y<sup>e</sup> Kingis vse w<sup>t</sup> the howse & all the appurtenaunce till the Kingis pleasure be further known

"The quere

- "It. the hey alter taabill of ymagery giltt
- "It. a lampe laten bason
- "It. feyer stallys well sileid w<sup>t</sup> an orgayne lofte
- "It. ij lecturnys timber

"The chirche

- "It. pore auterys on [*i.e.*, one] alabaster
- "It. feyer formys

"The Stepill

- "It. ij bellis the on a feyer bell

"The Vestre

- "It. v laten candelsticks small
- "It. vj cruettes & an holy water stoppe

"In copis

- "It. a golden cope w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> offeras <sup>1</sup> ymagery
- "It. iiij white saten w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> offeras red saten
- "It. v blewe copis ij w<sup>th</sup> starys ij w<sup>th</sup> flowerys & on w<sup>t</sup> golden birdis
- "It. iiij grene copis ij dornekes <sup>2</sup> & on silke
- "It. iiij white copis ij dornikes & on bustion <sup>3</sup>
- "It. on blacke cope silke
- "It. iiij litill copis for childerne
- "It. ix small alter clotheis for lowe alterys
- "It. vj for y<sup>e</sup> hey alter
- "It. vj. towellys
- "It. x albys y<sup>e</sup> be not occupeid & ix surples
- "It. xx corporas cases w<sup>t</sup>. x corporas in y<sup>em</sup>
- "It. ij old grene chesabullys & iiij tunakill
- "It. a blacke co(r)pe w<sup>t</sup> a sute <sup>4</sup> of blacke vestment
- "It. a Sute of white for ou<sup>r</sup> lady
- "It. ij Sutis of grene
- "It. a Sute of blacke
- "It. an other Sute of white
- "It. a Sute of redde
- "It. iiij Sengeill redde vestmentes
- "It. a Sengeill vestment halfe blewe & halfe yelow
- "It. on of chamlete
- "It. vj grene Sengeill vestimentis
- "It. iiij redde Seingeill vestimentis
- "It. iiij Seingill vestimentes for lent y<sup>e</sup> on yelow
- "It. an alter cloth for y<sup>e</sup> hey alter w<sup>th</sup> a frontlet
- "It. a grene auter clothe w<sup>t</sup> ij frontletis
- "It. a golden pawell w<sup>t</sup> ij frontletis

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<sup>1</sup> Orphreys.

<sup>2</sup> Dornyske, a coarse kind of damask.

<sup>3</sup> Fustian? then a much richer material than now.

<sup>4</sup> Sute. A suit of vestments was chasuble, dalmatic, and tunicle.

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" It. a blewe alter cloth w' ij frontletis  
 " It. a Sute of hangines for the hey alter white and greene veluit  
 " It. an other Sute of redde  
 " It. ij pallys y<sup>e</sup> on white & y<sup>e</sup> oter redde  
 " It. a noter hangin alter clothe  
 " It. ij oldd grene pallys  
 " It. ix frontletes on w' an other  
 " It. iiij blewe clotheis  
 " It. viij oldd broken vestmentes chesabulles & tunakilles  
 " It. vij chestes neuer on good  
 " It. an oldd blacke clothe  
 " It. a borde & ij trestelles  
 " It. a feyer presse

" The freytre <sup>1</sup>

" It. ix tabilles & iiij formys

" The Parlar <sup>2</sup>

" It. ij tabilles iiij trestelles & ij formys

" It. feyer bencheis well Sileid / a proprar portall

" The Hall <sup>3</sup>

" It. iiij tabilles viij trestellys iiij formys

" It. an oldd cubborde

" It. well benchid & dobill Sileid

" Memorandum beside y<sup>e</sup> stuffe y<sup>e</sup> still remaynith ther ys soldd to paye the dettes iij Sutis of vestmentes iiij copis pore all for x<sup>li</sup> also a payer organys broken ij candelstickes the stuffe of the chamberys w<sup>ch</sup> was very pore w<sup>t</sup> other small thinges abrode for iiij<sup>li</sup> ij<sup>s</sup> the dettis drewe xix<sup>li</sup> & above of the w<sup>ch</sup> a gret parte was to breuerys & diuerse other for necessareis & y<sup>e</sup> rest to the warden the ende was y<sup>e</sup> xij<sup>li</sup> xijd<sup>s</sup> satisfeid every man so y<sup>e</sup> howse y<sup>e</sup> owt of dett clere & the visitor hathe in his handis to y<sup>e</sup> kinges vse above y<sup>e</sup> payementes lix<sup>s</sup> and beside y<sup>e</sup> in silver xiiij<sup>s</sup> vnc<sup>s</sup> and xvij<sup>s</sup> vnc<sup>s</sup>

" And yt ys to be notyd y<sup>e</sup> evidens of y<sup>e</sup> howse be in y<sup>e</sup> vestre vnder y<sup>e</sup> keparys handis & y<sup>e</sup> visitor payde his owne chargis & so departid after iij days being here

p me IOHN SHAXTON

p me IOHN GOODALE "

[No. 518.]

5.—EXTRACT FROM A RETURN OF

"The houses of ffreres lately given up whiche have any substance of leayde

\* \* \* \* \*

"The blake freres of Salisbury. Halfe the queer / twoe Iles of the Church / & all the cloystre w<sup>t</sup> diuerse gutters

"The grey freres in Salisbury / the Church all leaded the vpper parte of the

<sup>1</sup> Frater, or refectory.

<sup>2</sup> Parlour, parlatorium; a room where the religious could converse.

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps the Guest-hall or Hospitium.

<sup>4</sup> So in MS., but perhaps we should read "xij<sup>s</sup>."

steple leade / a gutter bitwene the quere / & the batilment / a greate cloystre  
& all iiij paines<sup>1</sup> leade"

Exchequer T. R. Misc. Books., vol. 153, p. 4, b.  
[Vol. xiii., part ii., No. 489, ii.]

# 6.—INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF THE WHITE FRIARS OF MARLBOROUGH.

"The Inventorye of the Whyet Frerys of Marlborow praysyd by Robert Brown  
Wylliam Symonds assygned by mayster mayre there at the request of the vysaytor.

"Itm ij candelstyckes	vj <sup>a</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm iiij crewettes	ij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a holywater stop & a sacryng boll [? bell]	vj <sup>d</sup> .
"iiij laten candelstyckes & a sensore	ij <sup>a</sup> .
"Itm a crosse w <sup>t</sup> a staffe cooper & gylde	vj <sup>a</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a paxe coper & gylde	xij <sup>d</sup> .
"It a fruntlett for y <sup>e</sup> hye aulter	iiij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm iiii alter clothes	iiij <sup>a</sup> . iv <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm iiij corporax w <sup>t</sup> ix caasys	xx <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a chesable w <sup>t</sup> deakyn & Subdeakyn <sup>2</sup> and cope w <sup>t</sup> one albe	vj <sup>a</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a chesable w <sup>t</sup> deakyn Subdeakyn & cope lacking albys	vj <sup>a</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a chesable & ij tunakles w <sup>t</sup> owt albys	v <sup>a</sup> .
"It a hangyng of sylke for y <sup>e</sup> sepulchre <sup>3</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup> .
"Itm ij coopes of bustyan w <sup>t</sup> redd garters	vj <sup>a</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a cope of olde bawdekyn <sup>4</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup> .
"Itm a chesable of dornyske.	vj <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a chasable & ij tunnakles of bawdkyn	xx <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a chesable & ij tunnakles of red Sylke w <sup>t</sup> a cope of the same	vj <sup>a</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a cope of grene Sylke	ij <sup>a</sup> .
"a syngle vestyment w <sup>t</sup> y <sup>e</sup> albe	xx <sup>d</sup> .
"a pall of Sylke	ij <sup>a</sup> .
"Itm ij olde chesabals	xij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm on old chesable w <sup>t</sup> y <sup>e</sup> albe	viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm an alter clothe w <sup>t</sup> the fruntlet	xij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a cope of blew sylke	ij <sup>a</sup> .
"Itm ij olde chesabuls	viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a cope of bawdkyn	xij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm ij hangynges for y <sup>e</sup> alter w <sup>t</sup> y <sup>e</sup> fruntlet	xij <sup>d</sup> .
"An olde chesabull	viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a vayle <sup>5</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup> .

<sup>1</sup> Paines, *i.e.*, the leaden roof of the four walks of the cloister?

<sup>2</sup> Deakyn and subdeakyn, *i.e.*, dalmatic and tunicle.

<sup>3</sup> The Easter sepulchre, set up on the eve of Good Friday.

<sup>4</sup> Bawdekyn, a rich and precious kind of stuff introduced into England in the thirteenth century, said to have been composed of silk interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner.

<sup>5</sup> Perhaps the Lenten veil.



34 *The Fall of the Friars' Houses and Alien Priories in Wilts.*

"ij baasons & an ewer of latyn	xvj <sup>d</sup> .
"Item a braasyn mortar w <sup>t</sup> y <sup>e</sup> pestell	iiij <sup>d</sup> .
"ij Aundyrens of yren	xx <sup>d</sup> .
"Item a fryng pan & a sclyesse <sup>1</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm ij broochys <sup>2</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm ix old platters ij dysshys & a Saucer	ij <sup>d</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a chaffyng dyssehe	iiij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a grydyron	iiij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a great Kettell & ij great pannys & a small Kettle	x <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm iij brass pottes	v <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a brass panue standing in y <sup>e</sup> furneys	v <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm ij hangels ij payr of hookes & a fyer shovell	viiij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm j brokyn candelstyck	j <sup>d</sup> .
"Item a bell	v <sup>d</sup> .
"Item iij fayer tabyls of alabaster <sup>1</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm the bookes lytyll in valewe	
"Itm a great pott	vij <sup>d</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm in wodd	vj <sup>d</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm in tymber	viiij <sup>d</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm old tubbys	xx <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm a chaleys w <sup>t</sup> the patteyn / xj vnc' & iij qrt	xl <sup>d</sup> .
"Summa totalis ix <sup>d</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .	
"Off this Summ w <sup>yn</sup> wryttyn is owynge for the Coventtes dettes the parcellis as it dothe follow	
"In primis to mayst' Yorke	xx <sup>d</sup> . by the pryor borrowyd
"To a chaundeler for waxe	vj <sup>d</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm to ij baakers	iiij <sup>d</sup> . vij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm to ij Smythys	viiij <sup>d</sup> . x <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm to y <sup>e</sup> cookeys	ij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm to the caryar of wodde	vj <sup>d</sup> . vj <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm to the vysytor for the accustomed taxe	xx <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm for the costes at ij tymys there	xiiij <sup>d</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
"Itm to a bucheare for flesshe	vj <sup>d</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
"Summa iiij <sup>d</sup> . vij <sup>d</sup> . vij <sup>d</sup> .	
"So Restythe styll clerely the dettes payd iiij <sup>d</sup> . xviiij <sup>d</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> . / this hows wyth thappurtentenaunces and all thes parcellys w <sup>yn</sup> wryttyn lefte in the handes of Mayster Yorke he to pay these dettes and the Rest to save tyll the Kynges pleasure be further knowyn.	

[RICAR]DUS DOVERENC'

THOMAS YORKE (*erased*) "

[Vol. xiii., part i., No. 1458.]

<sup>1</sup> Query, slice?

<sup>2</sup> Broaches, or spits.

<sup>1</sup> Possibly carved alabaster panels, such as were common from the fifteenth century onwards.

## The Church of All Saints. The Leigh.

BY C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

**I**N my report on this Church, dated 30th January, 1892 (extracts from which, descriptive of the building, were given in vol. xxvii., p. 121), the following passage occurs:—

“I cannot speak with an intimate knowledge of the parish, but, so far as I could learn from the remarks at the meeting referred to, I conclude that the main objection to the position of the old Church is—not that it is not fairly in the centre of the parish, but that the road to it is almost impassable in wet weather.

“I feel that this is not a matter in which I should pronounce judgment, but I would earnestly counsel you to consider very carefully, and from every point of view, whether—either by improving the present road, or by forming footpaths across the fields, and constructing a raised gravelled causeway over the lower parts—the means of access cannot be improved and rendered tolerable, so that this interesting Church might be restored and retained *in situ*, and the parishioners continue to worship where their forefathers have worshipped for over six hundred years. The thread of associations is one which should not be lightly broken, and I consider that to preserve it is worth a much larger outlay than would be needed to construct a new Church, provided the parishioners can be (as I gather would be the case) satisfactorily accommodated as regards convenience.”

But after holding a formal enquiry and conferring with the Vicar and parishioners, the Archdeacon reported that to repair and continue the fabric in use in its old position “would be very adverse to the interests of the Church, if not impossible”; and he proposed the removal of the nave, porch, and tower to a new site, building a new chancel, and retaining the old one as a mortuary chapel. Much as the necessity for such a course is to be regretted—when it was found to exist the duty imposed upon those having charge of the work was to carry it out in the most careful and reverent way; and this has been done—mainly owing to the liberality of the Vicar, the Rev. M. J. Milling. It may be of interest to place on record some particulars of the work.

As stated in my previous paper, measured drawings were first

prepared of the whole of the old building, with full details of the various worked parts, in which every stone and joint were shown. Before any pulling down was begun the whitewash was carefully scaled off the face of the inside plastering in search for mural decorations—the only evidences of mediæval work we found in this way were drawings of two human feet, about one-third larger than full size, in brown outline, on the south wall of the nave, but the removal of the tower exposed a very perfect bit of late thirteenth century work in imitation of the joints of masonry—the joints in yellow with a thin chocolate line on either side, and the blocks filled in with stems terminating in a pointed trefoil leaf with a plum-coloured flower of five petals in the centre of each block. Besides these there were the Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue, and numerous texts of Scripture, in panels, with elaborate scroll mantling. A record of the doing of this was thus written by the painter on the south wall of the nave:—

"This Chancel  
was ornamented in the year  
of our Lord MDCCXXVI  
JOHN TUCKER  
JOHN LARGE Church  
Wardens  
William Haggard,  
SWINDON Feb.  
MDCCXXVI."

Careful coloured tracings were made of these, and after that had been done the fittings were removed, the timbers of the roof and tower marked, and the demolition and re-construction carried out with great care by the builders, Messrs. Light & Smith, of Chippenham. The roof of the porch was removed without being taken apart. In the re-construction the porch was put on the north side to meet the exigencies of the new site; the displaced tracery of the fourteenth century window on the south side of the nave replaced; the gallery and a nineteenth century window omitted; otherwise the nave, tower, and porch of the Church stand on the new site exactly as they did on the old one, every wrought stone and every timber retaining its former position.

The timbers of the tower and roof have been strengthened—only a few which were absolutely rotten have been renewed.

The pulpit and the pews of different ages and kinds (reduced in height and the doors omitted) have been replaced in the re-built Church and the bells re-hung in the old frame which is of very curious design. The oak boarded and panelled ceiling to the easternmost bay of the nave, illustrated in my former paper, proved to be fifteenth century work, re-fixed here by the Jacobean builders in 1638, and was probably part of the roof put on at the re-modelling of the Church, which took place *circa* 1450: the bosses are of extremely rich and delicate detail. A panelled ceiling in a similar position existed at Mere Church, where it was limited to this one bay, presumably as an enrichment of the part over the rood.

The fifteenth century door, which had been stowed away under the tower, has been repaired and re-used.

A new screen has been erected between the two eastern posts of the tower, to form a vestry.

The original font of the Church has been restored to it under remarkable circumstances. While the nave was being taken down the Vicar discovered the bowl used for a cheese-press at an inn at Ashton Keynes, and was informed that it had been previously used as a cattle trough. On seeing it I at once pronounced it to be the font from The Leigh—a judgment which was subsequently verified, for, some time afterwards, the stem, which exactly corresponded to the peculiar flat quatrefoil form of the bowl, was found under the floor of the nave, where it had been used to support the north-east post of the tower, which was probably re-constructed when the roof was put on in 1638—the subsequent raising of the floor level having hidden it. Thus, after having been alienated for nearly two hundred and seventy years, this interesting font has been restored to its original use, and the circumstances are recorded on a brass plate attached to the step on which it now stands.

The inside stone arch of the north doorway was found in the churchyard, and has been reinstated, in lieu of the slight wooden lintel which had taken its place.

A new chancel, with recess for the organ and archway into the

nave, has been erected on the new site, and the old chancel remains as a mortuary chapel for the old churchyard, the chancel arch having been provided with doors, and a pent form of porch erected to shelter it, whilst the long-disused thirteenth century opening in the gable over the chancel arch has been re-fitted with a bell, and so brought again into use.

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## The Society's MSS. Chiseldon and Draycot.

**M**ANY writers have had occasion to record and lament the immense destruction of MSS. consequent on the suppression of the religious houses. They were so much useless parchment in the eyes of our practical fellow-countrymen, or positively pernicious, for the religious sentiment which required the destruction of Church windows exquisitely glazed with sainted figures condemned equally the painfully illuminated pages of the missal. Very little that was ancient, accordingly, escaped, except the deeds, or the cartularies in which deeds were registered, whereon titles to fat acres depended.

We continue to be a practical people still. The missals and the glass would, as the tide of re-action is now setting, be doubtless spared; but nothing of them, to speak of, is left to spare. Nothing genuinely ancient is left us, untampered with, but bits of parchment, with writing, that had, or that the men of the Reformation thought had, a pecuniary value. The men of to-day, moreover, know, that thanks to modern conveyancing,

which looks no further than thirty years back for its "root of title," that thanks to Lord Cairns' Act and possessory titles, they need lumber their offices and muniment rooms no longer with these parchments. One man burns them, another makes them ingeniously serviceable as parchment; enormous quantities go to make drums, or are boiled down. True to his instincts the man-of-law more cautiously hires cellars to store the parchments of the estates he has recently marketed, against the time when they can decently be otherwise disposed of.

That is to say, the short title, or possessory title, are the direct occasion of a greater daily destruction at the present moment of ancient MSS. than at any period since the Reformation.

A society of antiquaries in possession of these facts will know how to appreciate the intellectual interests, nay the courage, of the late Mr. Richard Mullings, who collected the MSS. which by the gift of Mr. John Mullings have now become available for research purposes. In his lifetime Mr. Richard Mullings made many generous gifts to the Society; the whole collection is now ours. All the documents in it have now been arranged, and stamped, and the next thing to be done is to present members with the information contained in them as speedily as possible. It is proposed, accordingly, to print them in the *Magazine*, parish by parish, as fully as space will admit, and with such notes and additions as are readily available. The real work of illustration will, it is hoped, be done by members themselves, for, valuable as they are, these papers and parchments are only materials for history, awaiting their place.

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There is, to begin with, a small packet of papers relating to Chiseldon. This place may be considered as made up of (1) Chiseldon, (2) Burderop, (3) Hodson, (4) Badbury, and (5) Draycot Foliot. The status of Draycot is not very easy to determine. Anciently a distinct parish, it has long been treated, for

purposes of assessment, &c., as a hamlet of Chiseldon, to which it was, so far as a bishop of Salisbury could procure, ecclesiastically united, in the reign of Elizabeth. Manorially its affinities seem to have been with the Ogbournes, while the chief estate, long in the possession of a series of families the most distinguished in the English peerage, escheated apparently to the Crown in the fifteenth century. It is certain at any rate that a lease was made, 14th Feb., 20 Hen. VIII. (1528-9), by the King to Thomas Webbe *alias* Richman, of the Manor of Draycote Foliat, parcel of "Coperceoners landes," co. Wilts, for twenty-one years at 7*l.* yearly rent, and 6*s.* 8*d.* increase (*Cal. Letters and Papers, Hen.* 8). Similarly the manor of Highall, in Walthamstow, "parcel of Coopercioners lands," was leased to Sir Ralph Sadleir (*Pat. Roll* 32 Hen. 8, part 8, m. 10), and a toll within the manor or lordship of Tywarnayle Tyes, co. Cornw., "parcel of lands called Coparcioners lands" was leased to John Grenefeld (*Pat.* 32 Hen. 8, part 6, m. 42). In vol. xii., part ii. of the calendar above referred to (No. 191, 6, 8) we find a more explicit allusion to "possessions of Eleanor, late duchess of Somerset, now called Copercioners lands," and we may venture to conclude that the "coparcioners," or joint owners, in question were the issue of the said Eleanor (*see* Rolls of Parlt. vi. 454. d), or, possibly, the issue of herself, and of her sisters, the daughters of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, by his wife Elizabeth, lady de Lisle. This Elizabeth, lady de Lisle, was the heiress of Thomas, lord Berkeley, by his wife, Margaret, heiress of Warine de Lisle, grandson of another Warine de Lisle, by his wife, Alice, sister and heiress of Henry, lord Teyes, or Tyeys.

The manor of Tywarnayle *Tyes* we have already heard of as "parcel of Coparcioners lands, and it appears by the Calendar (Record Commission) of Inquisitions Post Mortem, &c., that Henry Tyeys was seised (17 Edw. 2, No. 24) of messuages and tenements in Draycote Folyot; that Warin de Insula and Margaret (Pipard) his wife were seised (6 Rich. 2, No. 47) of a moiety of the manor of Draycote; that Ann, late the wife of Gerard Lisle, was seised (13 Hen. 4, No. 41) of the manor of Draycote Foliot; and, finally, that Eleanor, duchess of Somerset, was seised (7 Edw. 4, No. 20)

of the same. This last-named lady was thrice married, first to Thomas lord de Roos, secondly to Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and thirdly to Walter Rodesley. Her son and heir was Thomas, lord de Roos, attainted as a Lancastrian in 1461. The attainder was reversed in 1485, in favour of her grandson, Edmund, Lord de Roos, but Draycote Foliot, why or wherefore we are unable as yet to say, continued—as we have seen by the lease made to Thomas Webb—in the King's hands, and was known as “parcel of Coperceoners landes.”

Such, in the most condensed form, is the history, or rather the suggested history, of the chief estate in Draycote. The ecclesiastical history of the place we are unable to trace at all, prior to the grant by Queen Elizabeth in August, 1564, of the advowson of Dreycott Follyat, to certain persons, who—a week later—granted it to Thomas Chatterton, esq. These dates are taken from an indenture, never executed, to which we shall come presently, and may probably be accepted as correct. Eight years later, at any rate, it was in Chatterton's possession, when he joined in an arrangement set out in the following documents.

All these documents were included in Mr. John Mullings' (1897) donation, and are (1) the original deed, executed by the Bishop of Salisbury, with three separate deeds by lord Chandos, Thomas Chatterton, and the vicar of Chiseldon respectively, annexed to it; (2) copies of all the above, extracted from the bishop's Registry; (3) a translation of the whole by Mr. Frome, the registrar. We have taken No. 1 for our text, adding an endorsement from No. 2, and appending the whole of No. 3.

“UNIVERSIS SANCTE MATRIS ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint EDMUNDUS providentia dei Sarum Episcopus Salutem gratiam et benedictionem CUM Rectoria et ecclesia parochialis de Draycot foliat in comitatu Wiltes diocesis nostre Sarum fuit et est in suis decimis juribus proficuis et pertinenciis adeo exilis et depaupertata ita quod ad congruam et sufficientem exhibicionem et sustentacionem Rectoris ibidem deo et populo inibi in divinis servituri minime sufficet atque in hujusmodi depaupertatis et exilitatis statu iam diu permansit atque ea occasione eo res pervenit vt non solum cancella ecclesie ibidem necnon edificia Rectorie predictae pene quasi funditus diruuntur et prostrantur sed etiam eadem ecclesia divinis obsequiis jam diu fuit privata et destituta . fuitque et est



vicaria perpetua ecclesie parochialis de Chisseldeane dicte diocesis Sarum etiam tenuis et exilis in suis juribus decimis et proficuis et ad sustentandum vicarium perpetuum ibidem ut qui divina celebrat et hospitalis esset parum sufficiens. fueruntque et fuit dicte respectue parochie de Draycot follyat et Chisseldeane parochie contigues et vicine ita quod earum fines et limites in quam plurimis partibus conjunguntur. **P**REMISSIS itaque attente consideratis atque reformationem cupientes pro unione annexione incorporacione consolidacione et adjectione dicte ecclesie de Draycot follyat jurumque membrorum et pertinenciarum suorum universorum juxta inferius limitatam mencionem cum honorando viro Edmundo Brugees prenobilis ordinis garterii milite Domino Chandoyes Barone de Sudeley vero et indubitato dicte vicarie perpetue de Chesuldeane patrono necnon cum generoso viro Thoma Chaderton armigero dicte Rectorie de Draycot follyat etiam patrono colloquium habuimus et tractatum iidem [-que] respective patroni nobis nostreque jurisdictioni circa hujusmodi ecclesiarum annexionem unionem et incorporacionem nostra auctoritate et per nos fienda sese respective submiserunt **U**NDE nos Edmundus Sarum Episcopus antedictus Christi nomine prinitus invocato atque ipsum solum deum oculis preponentes de et cum consensu pariter et assensu dictorum respective patronorum ecclesiarum predictarum dictam Rectoriam et ecclesiam parochialem de Draycot follyat decimasque jura et proficua ejusdem ad hunc qui sequitur modum dicte vicarie perpetue de Cheseldeane et vicario perpetuo ibidem moderno atque ipsius vicarii successoribus cunctis temporibus futuris imperpetuum annectimus incorporamus, unum consolidamus atque unum massa et membrum facimus videlicet Quod dictus Thomas Chaderton armiger in cujus possessione sive tenura domus principalis manerii predicti et cetera pars manerii predicti de Draycot follyat necnon edificia, terra, gleba, et proficua quecumque dicte Rectorie de Draycot follyat existunt toto tempore suo heredes [-que] et assignati sui in ea parte annuatim deinceps imperpetuum habeant teneant et possideant decimas omnes et singulas proinde provenientes necnon omne proficuum et commodum ex terris gleba et edificiis Rectorie predictae ac etiam omnes et singulas decimas provenientes et contingentes de in et ex tenemento et pertinenciis ejusdem infra predictam parochiam de Draycot follyat predicta scilicet quod tenementum cum pertinenciis ejusdem fuit et nunc est in tenura et occupatione cujusdam Johanne Richeman alias Web vidue vel assignatorum suorum percipiant et habeant quodque idem Thomas Chaderton heredes et assignati sui respectu et intuitu hujusmodi decimarum et commodorum dicto vicario de Cheseldeane et successoribus suis annualem redditum septem librarum bone et legalis monete Anglie annuatim cunctis temporibus futuris imperpetuum ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis per equales porciones fideliter persolvent Quodque casu quo dictus Thomas Chaderton heredes aut assignati sui in solucione dicti annualis redditus septem librarum aut alicujus partis ejusdem per spacium unius mensis post aliquot festum festorum predictorum in quo (ut premittitur) solvi deberet recusantes aut differentes fuerint aut eorum aliquis fuerit modo idem redditus in ecclesia parochiali de Cheeseldeane predicta debite prius petatur Quod tunc et in eo casu volumus quod dictus vicarius de Cheeseldeane modernus deinceps toto et omni tempore incumbentie sue ibidem ac deinde successores sui omnes decimas dicte ecclesie de Draycot follyat predictae necnon omnia pertinencias et terras ejusdem habeat et habebunt imperpetuum cunctis temporibus futuris jure et

nomine dicte vicarie de Cheeseldeane **VOLUMUS** etiam statuimus et ordinamus quod dicta ecclesia de Draycot folyat penitus diruatur et prosternetur quodque lapides plumbum ferrum vitrum et lignum ejusdem ad reparacionem et emendacionem dicte ecclesie de Cheeseldeane convertentur et disponentur **Volumus** preterea statuimus et ordinamus quod parrochiani inhabitantes et incole dicte parochie de Draycot follyat predicta et eorum successores sint de cetero parrochiani parochie de Cheeseldeane predicta pro divinis officiis audiendis deinceps imperpetuum accidant et ad eandem recipientur et admittentur **Volumus** etiam et ordinamus quod dictus vicarius modernus de Cheeseldeane annuatim toto tempore incumbentie sue ibidem et post eum successores sui annuatim imperpetuum ultra omnia onera ex dictis vicaria et rectoria exeuncia pencionem nobis et successoribus nostris videlicet quinque solidos necnon annualem pencionem xij.d. respective bone et legalis monete Anglie Archidiacono Wiltes et successoribus suis in festo Pasche imperpetuum solvent et solvet seu solvi facient. **PROVISO** semper quod hujusmodi consolidacio unio et annexio in premissis in suis robore et effectu durabunt imperpetuum casu quo per dictos patronos eorum scriptis et sigillis confirmentur. **Volumus** preterea et ordinamus quod dictus Christoferus Dewe vicarius de Cheseldeane modernus et successores sui cunctis futuris temporibus imperpetuum ultra premissa solvent seu solvi facient tam decimas et subsidia exinde provenientes ac domine nostre regine et heredibus ac successoribus suis debitas seu debendas quam procuraciones et quascumque alias soluciones nobis et Archidiacono predicto nostrisque et suis successoribus quavis occasione debitas seu debendas aut solvi consuetas **IN** cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum episcopale presentibus apponi fecimus Datum vicesimo septimo die mensis Junii anno regni domine nostre domine Elizabethæ dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie regine fidei defensoris &c. decimo quarto et nostre translacionis anno primo

“**EDM' SAR'**” [*Seal lost.*]

[*Endorsed*] “Chattarton, the vnytyng of the parsonage of Dreycote to the parsonage of Chyselden in Wilsher.”

“Et nos Edmundus Burges (*sic*) prenobilis ordinis garterii miles Dominus Chandyes Baro de Sudeley verus et indubitatus patronus Vicarie perpetue ecclesie parochialis de Cheseldeane in comitatu Wiltes Sarum Diocesi scriptum presentibus annexum necnon unionem annexionem incorporationem et consolidacionem ecclesie parochialis de Draycot foliat in dicto comitatu Wiltes ad predictam Vicariam de Cheseldeane per reverendum patrem Dominum Edmundum providencia divina Sarum Episcopum cum consensu omnium quorum in ea parte interest habitis et factis ac omnia et singula provisiones ordinaciones et clausulas articulos et sentencias in eodem scripto mencionata sive specificata diligenter mature et animo deliberato perpendens et considerans Idem scriptum indentatum unionem annexionem et consolidacionem ecclesiarum predictarum ac omnia et singula decreta et ordinaciones in dicto scripto mencionata pro me et heredibus meis approbo ratifico et confirmo per presentes salvis et reservatis mihi heredibus et assignatis meis imperpetuum omnibus jure et titulo et interesse juris patronatus dicte Vicarie de Cheeseldeane ac juris presentandi ad eandem vicarium quociescunque quandocunque seu quomodocunque vacare contigerit dicto scripto indentato vel quacunque re in eodem mencionata non obstante In cujus rei testimonium

28 June, sigillum meum ad arma presentibus apposui Datum vicesimo  
 A.D. 1572. octavo die mensis Junii anno regni domine nostre domine  
 Elizabethhe dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie regine fidei  
 defensoris &c. decimo quarto.

“EDMUND [*Seal not*  
*CHANDOS*” *armorial.*]

“Et Nos Thomas Chaderton armiger verus et indubitatus patronus rectorie  
 et ecclesie parochialis de Draycot folyat in comitatu Wiltes Sarum diocesi  
 scriptum presentibus annexum necnon unionem annexionem, incorporacionem  
 et consolidacionem dicte ecclesie parochialis de Draycot folyat ad vicariam de  
 Cheseldeane per reverendum patrem dominum Edmundum providentia dei Sarum  
 episcopum cum consensu omnium quorum in ea parte interest habitis et factis ac  
 omnia et singula provisiones ordinaciones et clausulas articulos et sententias in  
 eodem scripto mencionata sive specificata diligenter mature et animo deliberato  
 perpendens et considerans Idem scriptum indentatum unionemque annexionem  
 et consolidacionem ecclesiarum predictarum ac omnia et singula decreta et  
 ordinaciones in dicto scripto mencionata pro me et heredibus meis approbo  
 ratifico et confirmo per presentes IN cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum

28 June, presentibus apposui. Datum vicesimo octavo die mensis Junii  
 A.D. 1572. anno regni domine nostre domine Elizabethhe dei gratia Anglie  
 francie et Hibernie regine fidei defensoris &c. decimo quarto

“THO [CHADERTON]” [*Seal a man's head.*]

“Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens hoc scriptum pervenerit Christoferus  
 Dewe clericus vicarius perpetuus vicarie perpetue de Cheseldeane in comitatu  
 Wiltes diocesi Sarum Salutem in domino sempiternam CUM reverendus in  
 Christo pater dominus Edmundus providentia dei Sarum episcopus rectoriam et  
 ecclesiam parrochiale de Draycot folyat in dicto comitatu Wiltes diocesis sue  
 Sarum ad nostram instantem requisicionem sub iis modo et forma dicte vicarie  
 perpetue de Cheseldeane prout in scripto indentato ipsius reverendi patris pre-  
 sentibus annexo continetur annexit incorporavit univit consolidavit atque in  
 unum membrum et massa fecit ceteraque circa hujusmodi unionem annexionem  
 et consolidacionem voluit ordinavit et fecit prout in dicto scripto indentato ipsius  
 reverendi patris presentibus ut premittitur annexo plenius continetur et apparet  
 SCIATIS me prefatum Christoferum Dewe vicarium antedictum pro me et suc-  
 cessoribus meis imperpetuum dictum scriptum indentatum prefati domini episcopi  
 Sarum presentibus annexum necnon unionem annexionem incorporacionem et  
 consolidacionem dicte ecclesie parochialis de Draycot foliat ad dictam vicariam  
 perpetuam de Cheseldeane predicta omniaque et singula provisiones ordinaciones  
 decreta clausulas et sentencias in dicto scripto dicti episcopi Sarum mencionatas  
 approbasse ratificasse et confirmasse sicque presentium per tenorem pro me et  
 successoribus meis imperpetuum approbare ratificare et confirmare In cujus

31 July, rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui Datum  
 A.D. 1572. ultimo die mensis Julii Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo  
 septuagesimo secundo Et regni domine nostre domine Elizabethhe  
 Dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris &c. anno quarto  
 decimo

“per XF'OFER DEWE” [*Seal lost.*]

The headings and endorsement of Mr. Frome's copy of the above, from the Bishop's Registry, are as follows :—

"Extract' e registro Edmundi Gest Sarum Episcopi  
"Vnio Ecclesiarum de Dreycot ffolyat & Chisseldean

"Vera copia Originalis Registracionis Examinata per  
G Frome N.P. Reg. Dep.  
Domini Episcopi Sarum.

[*Endorsed*] "The two Livings were always held by the same person from y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> union till y<sup>e</sup> last Incumbent to strengthen his Right to y<sup>e</sup> Tithes in kind took out y<sup>e</sup> Broad Seals, and had a separate Institution.

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And, lastly, we have Mr. Frome's translation :—

"To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church to whom these Presents shall come EDMUND by divine providence Bishop of Sarum health, grace and benediction

"WHEREAS the Rectory & Parish Church of Draycott Foliat in the County of Wilts in our Diocese of Sarum hath been and now is so small and impoverished in its tithes rights profits & appurtenances, so that it is in no wise adequate for the suitable and sufficient maintenance & support of the Rector who shall minister to God and the people there; and in such condition of poverty and scantiness hath remained for some time past and by those means it hath come to pass that not only the Chancel of the same Church there and the Parsonage House are in a manner thrown down and in ruins, but also the said Church has long since been bereft and deprived of the performance of divine worship

"AND WHEREAS the perpetual vicarage of the Parish Church of Chisseldeane in the said Diocese of Sarum is also slender and insufficient in its rights tithes and profits and also inadequate for the maintenance of a Perpetual Vicar, so that he who performs divine worship may also be hospitable

"AND WHEREAS the said respective Parishes of Draycott Foliat and Chisseldeane have been and are contiguous and adjoining Parishes, so much so that their boundaries and limits in most parts adjoin each other

"The premises therefore being maturely considered and that a reformation is to be desired by means of the union annexation incorporation consolidation and addition of the said Church of Draycott Foliat and of all its rights members and appurtenances according to the agreement within mentioned we have held conference with and obtained the Assurance of the Honorable Edmund Bruges Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Chandos, Baron of Studeley (*sic*) the true and undoubted Patron of the Perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane aforesaid, and with Thomas Chaderton, Esquire, the true and undoubted Patron

of Draycott Foliat aforesaid; and the respective Patrons have submitted themselves to us and to our jurisdiction concerning such annexation union and incorporation of the Churches to be completed by us and by our authority

"WHEREFORE We, Edmund the aforesaid Bishop of Sarum the name of Christ first being invoked, and setting him the only God before our eyes, by and with the like consent and assent of the said respective Patrons of the aforesaid Churches do annex incorporate, unite, consolidate and into one mass and member make the said Rectory and Parish Church of Draycott Foliat together with its tithes rights and profits, in the manner which followeth, unto the said perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane and to the present perpetual Vicar there and to his Successors for ever hereafter, viz'.

"That the said Thomas Chaderton, Esquire (in whose possession or tenure the principal Manor house and the other part of the Manor of Draycott Folyat aforesaid together with the Buildings, land, glebe and profits whatsoever of the said Rectory of Draycott Folyat now are) his Heirs and Assigns in that behalf shall yearly for ever hereafter have hold and possess all and singular the tithes thenceforth arising and also all profit and advantage from or out of the lands, glebe and buildings of the Rectory aforesaid And also shall have and receive all and singular the tithes arising and happening of in and out of the tenement and its appurtenances within the aforesaid Parish of Draycott Folyat, which Tenement with its appurtenances has been and now is in the tenure or occupation of one Joanna Richman otherwise Web, Widow, or her Assigns

"And that the said Thomas Chaderton his Heirs and Assigns shall, in respect and consideration of such tithes and profits pay to the said Vicar of Chisseldeane and his successors an annual rent of seven pounds of good and lawful money of England yearly for ever hereafter at two terms of the year, viz' at the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by equal portions

"And that in case the said Thomas Chaderton his Heirs and Assigns or either of them shall refuse or neglect to pay the said annual rent of seven pounds or any part thereof by the space of one month after either of the Feasts aforesaid in which (as is premised) it ought to be paid (provided that the same sum be first claimed as a debt in the Parish Church of Chisseldeane aforesaid) that then and in that case We will that the said Vicar of Chisseldeane thenceforth during his incumbency and afterwards his Successors shall have for ever thereafter as the right and in the name of the Vicarage of Chisseldeane, all the tithes of the said Church of Draycott Folyat aforesaid together with all its Lands and appurtenances

"We will also, direct and ordain that the said Church of Draycott Folyat be entirely pulled down and razed and that the stones, lead, iron, glass and wood of the same be converted and applied towards repairing and amending the said Church of Chisseldeane

"We will besides, direct and ordain that the Inhabitants Parishioners of the said Parish of Draycott Folyat aforesaid and their successors may thenceforth afterwards be Parishioners of the Parish of Chisseldeane aforesaid for the purposes of attending divine worship and that they may thenceforth come to be received and admitted to the same for ever

"We will also and ordain that the present Vicar of Chisseldeane shall yearly

and every year during the period of his incumbency and after him that his successors yearly for ever, in addition to all other the burthens in respect of the said Vicarage and Rectory, pay or cause to be paid to us and to our successors an annual sum (namely) five shillings and also an annual sum of Twelve pence of good and lawful money respectively to the Archdeacon of Wilts and his Successors at the feast of the Passover (*sic*) for ever

"Provided always that such consolidation union and annexation in the premises shall remain in full force and effect for ever in case they be confirmed by the Patrons aforesaid under their hands and seals

"We will besides and ordain that the said Christopher Dewe the present Vicar of Chisseldeane and his Successors for ever hereafter in addition to the premises, shall pay or cause to be paid as well the tithes and subsidies thenceforth arising and then due or to become due to our Lady the Queen her Heirs or Successors, and also all procurations and whatever other payments to us and the Archdeacon aforesaid and to our and his successors may be now by any occasion due or become due or accustomed to be paid.

"In testimony whereof We have to these presents caused our Episcopal seal to be affixed. Dated the 27th day of the Month of June in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England, France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith and in the first year of our translation

"ED SARUM"

"And we Edmund Bruges, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Chandos, Baron of Studeley (*sic*), the true and undoubted Patron of the perpetual Vicarage of the Parish Church of Chisseldeane in the County of Wilts in the Diocese of Sarum having weighed and considered diligently and maturely the writing to these presents annexed and also the union annexation, incorporation and consolidation of the Parish Church of Draycott Folyat in the said County of Wilts, to the aforesaid Vicarage of Chisseldeane by the Reverend Father, Lord Edmund by divine Providence Bishop of Sarum with the consent of all parties interested in that behalf, had and done and all and singular the provisions, ordinances and clauses articles and matters in the said writing mentioned or specified DO HEREBY for myself and my Heirs by these presents approve ratify and confirm the same Indenture the union, annexation and consolidation of the Churches aforesaid and all and singular the decrees and ordinances in the said writing mentioned

"Saved and reserved to me and my Heirs and Assigns for ever all right title and interest of Patronage of the said Vicarage of Chisseldeane and the rights of presentation to the said Vicarage as often as and whensoever or howsoever the same shall happen to become vacant, the said Indenture or anything therein mentioned notwithstanding

"In testimony whereof I have to these presents affixed my seal of arms Dated the 28th day of the month of June in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Lady the Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God, of England France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

"EDMOND CHANDOYES" (*sic*)

"And we Thomas Chaderton Esquire, the true and undoubted Patron of the Rectory and Parish Church of Draycott Folyat in the County of Wilts in the

Diocese of Sarum having diligently and maturely weighed and considered the Writing to these presents annexed as well as the union, annexation incorporation and consolidation of the said Parish Church of Draycott Folyat to the Vicarage, of Chisseldeane by the Reverend Father in God Edmund by divine Providence Bishop of Sarum with the consent of all parties in that behalf interested had and done, and all and singular the provisions, ordinances and clauses articles and sentences in the said writing mentioned or specified, for myself and my Heirs do approve, ratify and confirm by these presents the same Indenture, the union annexation and consolidation of the churches aforesaid and all and singular the decrees and ordinances in the said writing mentioned.

"In testimony whereof I have to these presents affixed my seal. Dated the Twenty Eighth day of the month of June in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Lady the Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

"**THO. CHADERTON.**"

"To all the faithful in Christ to whom this present writing shall come Christopher Dewe, Clerk, Perpetual Vicar of the Perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane in the County of Wilts in the Diocese of Sarum health eternal in the Lord

"Whereas the Reverend Father in Christ, the Lord Edmund by divine Providence, Bishop of Sarum hath, at my instant request, annexed, incorporated, united, consolidated and into one member and mass joined the Rectory and Parish Church of Draycott Folyat in the said County of Wilts in his Diocese of Sarum to the said perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane in manner and form as in the Indenture of the said Reverend Father to these presents annexed is contained, and hath willed, ordained and made other matters relating to the said union annexation and consolidation as in the said Indenture of him the said Reverend Father to these presents (as is premised) annexed, is contained and appeareth more fully

"Now know ye that I the before named Christopher Dewe Vicar as aforesaid have approved ratified and confirmed and thus by the tenor of these presents do for myself and my successors for ever approve ratify and confirm the said Indenture of the before named Bishop of Sarum to these presents annexed and also the union, annexation, incorporation and consolidation of the Parish Church of Draycott Folyat to the said Perpetual Vicarage of Chisseldeane aforesaid and all and singular the provisions, ordinances, decrees, clauses and sentences in the said writing of the said Bishop of Sarum mentioned to have been approved ratified and confirmed

"In witness whereof I have to these presents affixed my seal. Dated the last day of the month of July in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and seventy two and in the fourteenth year of the Reign of our Lady the Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith

"**CHRISTOPHER DEWE**"

"A true copy of the original Register

Examined by

G. FROME, N.P., Reg. D.

of the Lord Bishop of Sarum."

All this was accomplished in the months of June and July, 1572. The next available document is fifty years later in date. Unless the contrary is stated, it will be understood that it is always on Mr. Mullings' collection that we are drawing. According to this indenture, *which was never executed*, Chatterton sold his interest in May, 1572, before his agreement with the bishop, to certain persons in trust for William Rede. Edward Rede, his son and heir, now (1623) bargains and sells the advowson to the Bishop of Rochester, for the benefit eventually of St. John's College, Oxford:—

THIS INDENTURE Tripartite made the fower and Twentie  
 .24th June, day of June in the yeares of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord  
 A.D. 1623. James by the grace of god of England Scotland Fraunce and  
 Ireland Kinge Defender of the Faith &c. That is to say of England Fraunce  
 and Ireland the one and twentieth and of Scotland the six and fiftieth BETWEEN  
 Henry Burley of Potterne in the Countie of Wilts gent. of the first parte the  
 right reverend father in god John Buckeridge Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and  
 Edward Read of Corsham in the Countie of Wilts Esquier of the seacond parte  
 And the right worshipfull William Juxon Doctor of the Lawe President  
 and the Schollers of St. John Baptist Colledge in the Universitie of Oxford of  
 the third parte WHEREAS the advowson of Dreycott Follyat in the Countie of  
 Wilts heerafter in these presents mencioned was heare to fore graunted by the  
 late Queene Elizabeth by hir Highnes Letters pattentes under  
 1 Aug. A.D. the great seale of England bearing date the firste day of August  
 1564. in the sixt yeare of hir raigne to Richard Pipe and Fraunces  
 Bowyer and thire heyres, And was afterwarde by indenture bearing date the  
 seaventh day of August in the sayd sixt yeare of the raigne of the sayd late  
 Queene Elizabeth and inrouled in hir Majesties Court of Chauncery according to  
 the statute in that case provided graunted by them the sayd Richard Pipe and  
 Fraunces Bowyer to Thomas Chatterton esqr. and his heires And was afterwarde  
 in and by indenture bearing date the first day of May in the  
 1 May, fowerteenth yeare of the reigne of the sayd late Queene Elizabeth  
 A.D. 1572. and inrowled in her Majesties sayd Court of Chauncery according  
 to the statute in that cause provided graunted by the said Thomas Chatterton to  
 William Rede father of the [sayd] Edward Rede and to William Bowerman  
 Richard Steevens George Burley Robert Burley and Edward Dowtinge and  
 their heires in trust for the sayd William Rede and his heires since which tyme  
 they the sayd William Rede, William Bowerman Richard Steevens George Burley  
 Robert Burley and Edward Dowting are dead and the sayd Henry Burley doth  
 onely survive as lawfull heire of the sayd George Burley the last surviving  
 feoffee NOWE this Indenture further witnesseth that the sayd Henry Burley att  
 the request and by the nomination and appoyntment of the sayd Edward Rede  
 and in performance of the trust reposed in him the sayd Henry Burley as lawfull  
 heire unto the sayd George Burley as aforesayd and for divers other good causes  
 and considerations him the sayd Henry Burley thereunto especially movinge



HATH graunted aliened barganed and sould and confirmed and by these presents doth for hime selfe and his heires fully and absolutly graunt alien bargainne sell and confirme unto them the sayde right reverend father in god John Buckeridge Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and Edward Rede All that the advowson guift presentation free disposition and right of patronage of the parish church rectory and parsonage of Dreycott Follyat in the sayd countie of Wilts with all and singular the rightes members and appurtenaunces theireof To HAVE and to hould the sayd advowson guift presentation free disposition and right of patronage of the sayd parish church rectory and personage of Dreycot aforesayd . . . . unto the sayd . . . . John, Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and Edward Rede for and duering the terme of theire naturall lives and the life of the longer liver of them to the intent and purpose and upon this speciall trust and confidence that they the sayd right reverend father in god and Edward Rede during their natural lives and the life of the longer liver of them shall see oft as the sayd church shall dewringe that tyme become voyd present thereunto such one of the fellows of the sayd colledge as shall be sufficient and fitt for such a charge and cure and will accepte thereof And from [and] after the deathes of them the sayd right reverend father in god Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and Edward Rede and the survivour of them then to have and to hould the sayd advowson . . . . to the sayd President and Schollers of St. John Baptist colledge . . . . and their successors to the use of them the sayd President and Scollers of the sayd Colledge and of their successors for ever AND the sayd President and Scollers for themselves and their successors do covenaut . . . . to and with the sayd . . . . John Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and his successors by these presents that they the sayde President and Schollers and their successors shall and will from tyme to tyme and at all tymes from and after the deceases of them the sayd . . . . John Lord Bisshopp of Rochester and Edward Rede . . . . as often as the sayd Church shall become voyd present thereunto such one of the fellows of the sayd colledge for the tyme beinge as shalbe sufficient and fitt for such charge and cure and shall be nominated to them the sayd President and Schollers and theire successors by the freeholders of landes scituate and being within the parish of Dreycott Follyatt aforesayd for the tyme being or the greatest parte of them by deed in writing under the handes and seales of them or the greatest parte of them within three monethes next and imediatly ensewinge after the sayd Church shall become voyd And in case they the sayd freeholders of the land scituate lyinge and beinge within the sayd parishe of Dreycott Follyatt aforesayd for the tyme being or the greater parte of them doe not within three monethes next after the sayd Church shall become voyde nominate such one of the fellows of the sayd Colledge for the tyme beinge as shall be sufficient and fitt for such a charge and cure and will accept thereof to the said President and Schollers of the sayd Colledge for the tyme being to be by them presented to the said Church that then they the sayd President and Schollers and theire successors shall and will from tyme to tyme and at all tymes . . . . present thereunto within six monethes after the sayd Church shall become voyd such one sufficient fellowe of the sayd Colledge for the tyme being as shalbe sufficient and fitt for such a charge and cure IN WITNESSE whereof to the firste parte of these tripartite Indentures . . . . [&c.]

All the above persons were allied, and their connexion with each other and with St. John's College will be explained, so far as it can be ascertained, when we come to the history of Chiseldon proper. Meanwhile, so far as Draycote was concerned, the proposed sale to Bishop Buckeridge never took effect, and we pass on another fifty years, to an "answer" to a "bill," which, with search, the future historian of Draycote will no doubt discover. The "answer," it will be seen, traverses the "bill" at all points, and, without it even, is a very interesting record:—

"Jurat' 24<sup>o</sup> Die Novembris  
1671

W<sup>m</sup>. Beversham

Blucke.

"The answer of Thomas Twittie  
Clerk to the bill of Complainte  
of Roger Ewin Complainant.

"Extract' per Jo Blome. The said Defendant saveinge unto himselfe now and att all tymes hereafter the benefitt and Advantage of Exception to the uncerteintyes and Insufficiencies of the said Complainants bill of Complainte for answer thereunto or unto soe much thereof as doth concerne this defendant to make answer unto he saith that about seaven yeares sithence this defendant was by his Majestie that now is by his Highnesse Letters Patents under the greate Seale of England duely presented unto the Parish Church of Dracott in the said Bill mencioned and was legally instituted and inducted unto the same and is by meanes thereof lawfull incumbent there and by that meanes alsoe is legally entitled unto all tythes both great and small groweing arising happening or encreaseing within the said parish And saith that he beleives his Majesties presentation was *ratione Lapsus* as the plaintiffe by his bill suggesteth for that the inhabitants of Dracott by some combinacion or confederacy amongst themselves or otherwise (the particulars whereof this Defendant cannot discover) did heretofore suffer the Parish Church to fall into decay and at last became wholly dissolved into ruinous heapes as alsoe the parsonage house and buildings and two Yard Land of the gleabland thereunto belonging wholly swallowed up soe that there is not any place for this defendant to read the service of God in nor to administer the Sacraments within the said Parish But is constrayned to exercise his function for the said parish of Dracott within the Parish Church of Chisseldon neere adjoyneing to the said parish of Dracott wether the Inhabitants of the said parish of Dracott may and many of them doe resort to heare Divine Service according to the Law parte of which Church of Chisseldon is allowed to be used by the inhabitants of Dracott and is used by them att their pleasure untill such tyme as this defendant can procure the said Parish Church to be rebuilt And this defendant further saith that he beleives itt to be true that the Complainant Roger Ewen is owner or possessor of the ffarm and lands in

the said bill of Complaint mencioned but this defendant denyeth that the said ffarme or any part thereof lyeth within the said parish of Chisselden as the plaintiff by his said bill doth surmise for that the defendant saith and hopeth to prove that all the said Lands in the said bill of complainte mencioned Excepting the severall lands in the said bill named called the Heath Bourne meade and great feilds and the vpper parte of Warlands conteynnyng about five acres which this defendant taketh to be exchanged lands and originally belonging to the said Complainants ffarme doe lye within the said parish of Dracott and the precincts and tythable places of the same and ought to pay tythes in kind unto this defendant according to the lawes of this realme as well as the messuage gardeys orchards and backsides thereunto belonging and other the lands in the said bill mencioned and confessed to lye within the said parish doe or ought to doe, for that this defendant saith and hopeth to prove that there hath anciently been and still is knowne to be a certeyne highway leading from the west parte or end of Chisselden aforesaid southward towards the mannour of Ogborne in the County of Wilts to which said mannour or Lordshipp all or the greatest parte of the tenants of Dracott aforesaid doe owe suite and service for their said lands in Dracott but soe doe not any of the tennants of the mannour of Chisselden which said Lane or Highway doth devide the aforesaid lands called the Heath bourne mead and great feild which this defendant beleiveth to lye within the said parish of Chisselden from the rest and residue of the said Lands in the said bill mencioned which said lands called the Heathbourne Mead and Great feild as this defendant beleives and is informed were and are inclosures taken out of the great Common ffeild of Chisselden aforesaid and which as this defendant is informed came to be annexed to the said Complainants ffarme by way of exchange as aforesaid for certeyne other lands lyeing within the parish of Dracott now in the tenure or occupation of one Nicholas Tuffe and others which being soe done and that the then owners of the said Complainants ffarme haveing taken some lease or tearme of yeares in the tythes of the same lands of the Rector or Impropiator of Chisselden aforesaid as is pretended (but the certainty thereof this defendant knoweth not) the said antient high way was endeavoured to be altered to the end the said lands in the bill mencioned called Bushy Lease Broad Meade little Meade Pearetree Lease East Downe Little Pease Close great Pease Close and the lower part of Warlands as aforesaid might be in tyme accompted and reputed to lye within the parish of Chisselden aforesaid all which by the meanes of the pretended union in the bill mencioned was the more easie to be brought to passe Howbeit this defendant denyeth that any of the said grounds called the Bushie Lease Broad mead Little mead Pearetree Lease East Downe little Pease Close great Pease Close and the lower parte of Warlands aforesaid or any of them doe lye within the said parish of Chisselden aforesaid but are and doe lye within the sayd parish of Dracott as this defendant hopes to prove and have alwayes been taken in by the inhabitants of Dracott in their perambulacion and left out by the inhabitants of Chisselden in their perambulacion And therefore this defendant being legally entituled to the tythes of the same lands did demand the same of the said complainant as he hopeth under the favour of this honourable Court was lawfull for him to doe and in respect the said Complainant being of a froward and

perverse nature and unwilling to pay the same And this defendant by all the kindnesse he could shew unto him not being able to prevaile with him in such freindly manner as he desired was constrained and did bring his accion att the Comon Law for recovery of his tythes arising growing happening and encreaseing in and upon the said lands lastly mencioned and did fairely recover the same by a faire and legall tryall att Law att the Assizes holden att Sarum for the County of Wilts about six yeares since And this defendant further saith that he for his parte doth not desire treble damages as the plaintiff by his bill suggesteth, but shall be willing to accept of his tythes in kind or of a reasonable composicion for the same neither hath he at this tyme any accions att Law depending for the same But this defendant confesseth that in respect of the said complainants refractorinesse and that he will not by any friendly meanes used by this defendant be brought to doe him right according to Law but doth openly reproach and revile this defendant being a minister in such open and scandalous manner that he hath been thought fitt to be bound to the good behaviour by the Justice of the peace of this county and hath been bound accordingly he this defendant hath been constrained to exhibite his bill of Complaint into his Majesties Court of Exchequer for releife in the premisses to which the said Complainant hath answered and this defendant hath served him with a supena to rejoin and he hath appeared and given in his Comissioners names soe that issue is joyned as this defendant beleives in that Court and this defendant intendeth to execute the said Commission and there the point in issue may be examined touching the boundaries of the said parish of Dracott and wether the lands in question are parcell or not parcell of that parish and there the memory of the witnesses may be perpetuated as occasion shall require And therefore this defendant humbly conceives itt is needles to doe the same in this Court alsoe And therefore he beleives the plaintiff hath noe other design in soe doing but to vex and weary out this defendant with unnecessary suites in Law for which cause this defendant doth humbly oppose the plaintiffs further proceedings in this honourable Court And this defendant further saith that he for his parte knoweth not of any union of the said parish of Dracott with the parish of Chiseldon nor of any such composicion or summe of seaven pounds paid for or in lieu of the tithes thereof as the plaintiff by his said bill doth surmize or that the said Complainant did pay to this defendants knowledge his proportionable share of the same which if true doth not at all concerne this defendant for that this defendant is advised the same is noe barre against him this defendant who is legally intituled to the said Rectory and ought to enjoy the same to all intents and purposes according to Law And this defendant knows not of any lease of the tythes of the lands in Chiseldon as the plaintiff alleadgeth neither is itt materiall to this defendant whether there be any such lease or not for that this defendant goeth not about to question any lands lying in Chiseldon but onely such as lye in Dracott as aforesaid And this defendant doth traverse that without that that any other matter or thing whatsoever materiall or effectuall in the Law to be answered unto by this defendant and not herein and hereby well and sufficiently answered unto confessed and avoyded traversed or denied is true All which matters and things this defendant is ready to aver justify mainetaine and prove as this honourable

Court shall award And humbly prayeth to be hence dismissed with his reasonable costs and charges in this behalfe wrongfully susteyned.

"J. THARLETT."

*(To be continued.)*

## Short Notes.

### Additional Notes on Mere, by T. H. Baker.

#### FIELD NOMENCLATURE.

Many names of fields and localities are handed down from generation to generation; whilst some can be traced to remote ages, others perpetuate the names of owners in more recent times. Localities retain their original nomenclature more generally than fields, the latter no doubt oftentimes discarding the names of former proprietors for those of more recent date. Of ancient names in Mere are retained:—"Chadenwyche," which in Domesday Book is styled "Chedelwich," from Coed el wych, or the wood village; "Conwich"—the habitation of the conies, or (?) the corn village; Swincombe, Sweyncombe—the combe of Sweyn; Chetcombe, originally Chatecombe—the combe of little bushes (chats); Holcombe—the hollow combe; Smarcombe? Mawrcombe—great combe; (query, Smarcombe=small combe); Whurr=Oare, a boundary; Gannage=gangway, or the roadway to the fields from the homestead; Hayes=Haic, a hedge, *i.e.*, an enclosure (of this appellation we have several, *viz.*, Apshay, Bush Hayes, Cocker Hayes, Sharp Haye, Worm Hayes, Broad Haye, Fisher's Hayes, Green Hayes, North Haye, Hay Croft, Washer Hayes); Holwell=Holywell (there is no tradition as to the virtues of this particular well, but the name is often found); Penend (pen is the extreme end of an eminence); Stedham, the enclosure for horses (ham=home, sted=steed); Horse crâte, or Horse croft—croft is a home enclosure, or a small common field—the second would be the meaning in this case, as it consisted of horse leases; Widnam=Widenham, the wide or large field enclosed; Deverlingwood, Deverill Long Wood—the wood of the Deverlings, or the family of the dwellers by the water valley; Hurdles hearn—this word is corrupted into Hurle Seene. but ancient documents give the former—Hearn=horn, or a point of land (we find land also called Hurdles, therefore this strip or point of land probably belonged to the Hurdle family); Shoreland—the border land (shore=boundary);

The Drulshes—this name I have never been able to ascertain the meaning of—the Ordnance Survey adopts “Druses,” but this is equally obscure (I once saw in an old Dutch dictionary the word *druglshe*—a basket made of osiers—? were small hazel rods ever cut for that purpose; Bareknap and Knoll speak for themselves; Boarsknap from its similitude to the back of a boar; Burton=Bere tun—the corn ton; Chaye Croft=chalk croft (croft, an enclosure); Piley=the meadow with piles in it; Rowley=the rough meadow; Whatley=Wheatley?; Arbour=shelter; Southbrook=? in Sussex certain meadows are called “Brooks”; Mabourn Hill=the maple stream hill; Mapledore Hill=the maple water hill; Swayne’s Ford=the ford of Swayne; Breach, originally La Brêche; Lawn=an unploughed plain; Garston=Gærstun=meadow; Beast Garston=Bede’s Garston, the bedesman’s pasture field; Black George; Wreath=enclosed with a wreathed fence (?), Rook Street; Hunting Park; Blackhouse; Paradise; Press Mead; Oakridge; Moot=the place of assembly; Cowridge; Naplocks; Shitbrook; Newbury. *At Zeals*:—Tusshill=tuss=tufts of grass; Windbrook=the winding brook; Rye Field; Innock; Lapwink? Lapwing; Seart=sand; Wolverton; Yarn Barton, the place where yarn was spread when weaving was carried on; True Love; Liverwort; Stoney Oak; Broom (no doubt originally broom grew here); Frith=copse; Long Moor; Grouthill=gravel hill; Sands. *At Mere Park*:—Oxen Lease; Malm Ground—probably malm, or marl, was dug here; Grub Close—grubbed from wood probably; Croomb Hill; Holm Bush=Holly. Coalpit Ground—no tradition why so called (also called Luddle’s Mead); Bowling Green; Primrose Knap; Raygrass; Chantry Mead, originally belonging to a chantry; Bullford; Forestone; St. Kitts—this was the old name for what is now called Ivymead; Petticoat Lane—was a lane leading into Mere Mead by the old vicarage? Penicoat—(I find the name of Penicoate in the churchwardens’ book); Whitehill, Whitmead, and Whitemarsh; Hazel holt=hazel copse; Pimperlease; Brimley Furlong=bramble furlong. *At Zeals*:—The Dean; Long Moor; Halves; Greenacre; Cockfield; Bennets; Butchers; Bears; Brattons; Boots; Bannisters; Benjies.

The following derive their names from former owners or occupiers:—*In Zeals*: Foots, Guyers, Hewitts, Hibditch, Hoopers, Jacobs, Kitt’s, Palmers, Marvins, Kings, Plucknetts, Penny’s, Staffords, Steels, Streets, Shooter’s, Roles, Seagrams, Youngs, Watts, Welch’s, Wardens. *In Mere*:—Alford’s, Berjews, Browns, Butts, Bishop’s, Balls, Bannisters, Bartletts, Buckets, Clarks, Chisletts, Clements, Carey’s, Davis’s, Dews, Dodingtons, George’s, Doggrell’s Acre, Ellis’s, Frith’s, Fleets, Fishers, Gamlyn, Fry’s, Farrers, Horsington’s, Hinks, Hunts, Hewetts, Hibberds, Hobbs’, Hunters, Hurdles, King’s, Limper’s, Lyons, Legs, Lights, Lucas’s, Luddles, Millards, Morris, Narbone’s, Pitmans, Pains, Perry’s, Pedlars, Poyntingtons, Rings, Ropers, Stride’s, Resins, Sniggs’s, Shadwell’s, Swaynes, Sherrings, Smarts, Strong’s, Sheppards, Semmington’s, Tumblers, Taylor’s, Wallis’s, Whitmead, The Grove, Addymead, Clapgate, Ashwell or Ashfield, Peashill, Dean’s Close, Dyehouse Paddock, Ivy Mead, Little Marsh, Whitemarsh, Leighmarsh, Ridge, Westcomb, Yansettles.

I find in old documents names now entirely lost:—Bealings, occupied by Giles Jupe, 1775; Chisman’s, probably near Barrow Street, as in 1775 it was occupied by Wm. Gray; Bumhayes, Noah Stephens, occupier, 1775, probably near

Huntingford ; Burbidges, Richard Sly occupier, 1778 ; Court close, John Jukes occupier, 1775 ; Court end ; Bachelors, Thos. Toogood, 1775 ; Gower's orchard. Wm. Harding, 1775 ; Nappers, John Welch, 1775, and Stephen Butt ; Robins's. John Lander, 1775, Aaron Dewdney, 1819 ; Ricket's, Edward Churchill, 1775 ; Seagram's, Robert Butt ; Tupsheare, Richard Sly, 1728 ; Wadnum's, Mr. White. 1775 ; Foster's parrock ; Rag farm, Robert Down, 1777 ; Tracey's, Mr. Perman ; Tucking mills, Richard Dolling, 1775, S.W. of Sewage Farm ; Roger's, part of Southbrook was called Roger's ; Berjews, John Burford, 1775, opposite the pound. three new houses on the site ; Hoopers, Rexes, Mr. Perman, 1777 ; Ushers, Robert Cross, 1819 ; Warehams ; Galpins, James Jukes, 1794 ; Howell's, 1794. Isaac Moore occupier, Wm. Maidment, owner ; Sandels, Charles Lovelock, 1794 ; Whitchurches, Thos. Maidment occupier, — Grove, Esq., owner ; Cuddimores, (churchwardens' book) ; Vinables, (churchwardens' book), 1762.

**Hangman's Half.** On the west side of Middlecombe is a lawn on the property of the late Meyrick Banks, Esq., formerly ploughed, called Hangman's Half. It extends from the bottom of the hill to the boundary of Mere Down Farm. Giles Jupe, who died 1872, has told me that it was so called from the following circumstances. Some years ago (I do not know the date) the crop growing thereon was wheat ; a certain man said that if he could not cut it in a day, he would hang himself. He made the attempt, but failed, consequently he kept his word and hanged himself, I believe in a shed in Ashfield yard.

Shamell streete otherwise Salisbury street is mentioned in the churchwardens' book as early as 1569. In all probability the Shambles were situated there. "Bedesgaston" now called best gaston is also named the same year, and 1574 Bore Street is so called.

#### INCUMBENTS OF ZEALS.

1848, Rev. Barnaby Lewis ; 1860—2, Rev. H. Sweeting ; 1863, Rev. Stephen Matthews ; 1864, Rev. W. B. Dalby ; 1864, Rev. Spencer Fellowes ; 1870, Rev. Leonard Ramsay Henslowe.

#### DEMOLITION OF AN OLD BUILDING.

Till the year 1890 there stood on the south side of Castle Street, in the premises of the Parsonage Farm, a building, which from time out of mind had been used as a barn. At the east end was a doorway to an underground cellar, which was under the whole of that end of the structure. The interior showed signs of its having been divided into two stories. It was, no doubt, originally an ecclesiastical residence, probably that of the Dean as Rector of Mere. On the level of the ground floor was a handsome stone fireplace, on which were sculptured two shields, one containing an emblem of the Trinity, similar to that on the balcony in Mere Church, the other plain, but probably the arms of the founder had been erased. These were placed between the monograms *ihs* and *xpc*. In each corner and in the centre was a quatrefoil. Shortly before the demolition of the building, this fireplace was removed and presented by Miss J. E. C. Grove to the Church House at Salisbury.

together with a smaller one, less ornate and devoid of shields, but of similar construction, which stood on the story above, and was connected with the same chimneystack. The frame of a window on the north side of the same story, the holes in which had been inserted the ends of the joists, and the above-mentioned fireplace, were the only indications of there having been an upper story. In the centre of the building was the barn floor, with the usual barn doors in the north wall. On the south side the width had been extended by the addition of a porch. Over this central space (probably the hall) was an elaborate oak roof of fifteenth century work. West of this were no signs of a second story; but at the extreme end holes for receiving the supports of some erection remained in the wall (probably a minstrel's gallery), extending throughout the whole width from north to south. In the north wall near the east end, looking into Castle Street, an unusually long oak-framed eight-mullioned window, with tracery of the same date as the structure itself (which was coeval with the grand restoration of the Church, 1460), remained in good preservation. There is no tradition as to the time of its conversion from a dwelling-house to a barn. The whole of the block of land from Castle Street to Church Street, between Old Barton Lane and the house now called the Bungalow, was Church property till recent years, and the greater portion of it occupied by the farmhouse and homestead of the Parsonage Farm. The "Grant of Garden, &c., to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum," on p. 334 of vol. xxix. of this *Magazine*, mentions the residence of the Dean, but as the date of that document is about A.D. 1280, this may not be the site there named; the probability is that the mill stood at the edge of the pond in "Dean's Orchard," and that the water flowing thence was its motive power. There are still the remains of some buildings near the dam, where the mill might have stood, and these suggest the idea that the Dean's house at that date stood somewhere near; that the croft adjacent was the field now called Knaplocks; and that the garden was a portion of the present "Dean's Orchard," which is still Church property. The three existing mills belong to the Duchy of Cornwall, so the grant could not apply to either of these, and every requisite for a mill being found here the probability is that the property there named was situated on this spot.

#### REMARKABLE DREAM.

August 10th, 1884, there died at Westbury, aged 72, Mary Anne, wife of Frederick Herridge, formerly a labouring man at Mere, who migrated to Westbury some years previously. She was the illegitimate daughter of Nancy Mills, of Mere, who before her birth was engaged to be married to one John Gray, he having another sweetheart at the same time. This must have been in 1811 or 1812. There was living at that time in the house in Salisbury Street, Mere, now owned by Mr. Rutter, a doctor named Hicks. One night he dreamed that he saw a man digging a grave in a certain field near the town. He awoke, went to sleep again, had the same dream, awoke again, and again going to sleep dreamed the same dream a third time. He then got up and walked to the field ("Mere Mead," adjoining the old vicarage, to the south). On his way there he met with Nancy Mills in the road, and asked her where she was going at that



time of night, but she refused to tell him, and, on his pressing her for an answer, said she would go home again if he did not leave her. He accordingly went away, but followed her at a distance till she reached the place indicated in his dream. Here he heard a conversation going on which got to high words; he then approached nearer, when a man, hearing his footsteps, ran away; this proved to be John Gray, who had induced the woman to meet him there and go off with him to America. He really, however, intended to murder her, having dug a grave in which he intended to bury her after having shot her, the gun with which the murder was to be committed, as well as the spade with which the grave was dug, being left on the spot. The grave was railed round for many years, but time has obliterated almost all traces of it now, and tradition alone marks the spot. Gray never returned to Mere. It was reported that he enlisted as a soldier.

#### KING RIDING. (Note to vol. xxix., page 270.)

Feast of St. George, Patron Saint of England, 23rd April. Ceremony called the King Riding. "Those who have horses bring them out and a very gay procession is formed with the Rogation banners to commemorate the deliverance which this renowned knight and saint once wrought."

#### Note to page 281, vol. xxix.

Richard Potter was instituted Rector of Kilmington June 26th, 1598.—Francis Potter, his son, succeeded his father as Rector, Nov. 4th, 1626.

DEANS' ORCHARD was purchased by Nathaniel Still, Esq., in 1771.

THE MANOR HOUSE, ZEALS. Mr. G. T. Chafyn Grove has called my attention to the fact that the enlargement of the house was carried out, not by the late Miss J. E. Chafyn Grove, as stated in vol. xxix., p. 337, but by her brother, William Chafyn Grove, in 1862-3. The date of the oldest part of the house is *circa* 1380.

#### FURTHER ERRATA in vol. xxix.

- p. 244, line 32, *for* 1775 *read* 1765.
- p. 246, line 13, *for* 1634, *read* 1590.
- p. 322, line 13, *for* Duke *read* Earl.

T. H. BAKER.

**Wootton Bassett. Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester.**

The coffin of the Earl of Clarendon and Rochester was first discovered in making a vault for the late Mrs. Harding, about 1840. The place was under the north wall of the chancel, as mentioned in the register. At the restoration of the Church (1869–71) the coffin was removed to a vault constructed under the south wall of the chancel, between the door and the stained glass window in memory of his descendant, the late Earl of Clarendon, who died in 1870. The lead coffin showed that he must have been a very tall man, and it was singularly narrow across the shoulders.

The coffin plate was inscribed, under the shield of arms :—"The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon & Rochester Died Decr. 10, 1753, In y<sup>e</sup> 83<sup>d</sup> year of his age."

W. F. PARSONS.

**Large Earthenware Vessel found in Tidcombe Churchyard.**

The engraving below represents a very large pitcher-shaped vessel found in the churchyard at Tidcombe, Wilts, during the restoration of the Church in 1881. It is of hard ware—well burnt, but unglazed—of a light buff colour. It has a large rude handle, is rather uncouth in form, and is remarkable for the peculiar



Large Earthenware Vessel found in Tidcombe Churchyard.

oblique bevelling of the bottom edge, leaving a space in the middle of only 3in. on which to stand. The design of this construction was doubtless to avoid

accidental damage to the edge when this ponderous vessel was set down. The height is 15in., the greatest width 14in., the bevel is 4in. wide, whilst the diameter of the real foot is 3in. only.

Some time ago a photograph of the vessel was shown to an eminent authority at the British Museum, who gave his opinion that it was of a date between the *thirteenth* and *fifteenth* centuries; passing out of the building the writer met the chief of the department, and repeating the question as to date, was at once answered, "Oh, say the fourteenth century." Further enquiry on this point may, therefore, be considered unnecessary.

It is probable that the use of this big pitcher was to fetch water for the use of the Church—for filling the font, or for other purposes connected with the services in the olden time. When found the mouth of it was covered with a rude circular saucer of unglazed ware, which, with the vessel itself, is preserved in the Society's Museum. It was through the friendly influence of the Rev. J. Sturtou, chairman of the restoration committee, that the specimen was secured for the Society's Collection.<sup>1</sup>

W. CUNNINGTON.

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## *Wilts Obituary.*

**Alfred Morrison**, F.R.G.S., J.P., and D.L. for Wilts, of Fonthill House. Born April 28th, 1821, died Dec. 22nd, 1897, aged 78. Buried at Fonthill Gifford. Married a daughter of Rev. R. S. C. Chermiside, Rector of Wilton, and leaves two sons:—Hugh, who succeeds to the Fonthill property, born 1873, married 1892, Lady Sophia Castalia Mary, 2nd daughter of the 2nd Earl Granville; Archibald, lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards; and two daughters, Katherine and Dorothy. Mr. Morrison, in addition to his Wiltshire and Dorsetshire estates, owned considerable property in Wales, and was the proprietor of the whole of the island of Islay. He served the office of High Sheriff of Wilts, but beyond this took no part in county matters. Mr. Morrison expended his great wealth upon the collections for which he was famous throughout Europe. In this way he is said to have spent more than a million sterling on the treasures housed at Fonthill and 16, Carlton House Terrace. Pictures he never bought largely, but his collection of engraved portraits could probably not be matched by any other

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<sup>1</sup> The Society is indebted to Mr. W. Cunnington for the gift of the block illustrating this note.

private collection—and those who visited Fonthill know what magnificent treasures in the way of Persian carpets, Chinese porcelain, and art objects of all kinds he had gathered together in that storehouse of precious things. In the way of Greek antiquities, too—especially gems and gold work—he possessed most valuable things; but his name was most widely known for the absolutely unrivalled collection of autograph letters which he had succeeded in amassing—numbering upwards of seven thousand, and containing such items as the letter written by Mary Queen of Scots to Henri III. of France at 2, a.m., on the morning of her execution, and two hundred unpublished letters of Napoleon I. Of this great collection—always open to the inspection of writers and students of history—he printed six quarto volumes of indices, averaging three hundred pages each, and a “second series” of seven volumes, in which the fullest possible extracts from the autographs are given. He also printed a catalogue of the collection of engravings mentioned above. He was, however, not merely a collector. He was also, in the best sense of the term, a patron of the art of the present day—and his special interest during the later years of his life lay in encouraging the finest forms of modern handicraft. “He used to maintain,” says *The Times*, “that there are modern workmen in many countries who can produce as fine examples of cameo cutting, inlaying of metals, glass work, &c., as were ever produced before if they are properly paid for their time and not overwhelmed in the general rush for cheapness.”

The *Standard*, Dec. 31st, 1897, contained an interesting article on the collection of autographs, reprinted in the *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 1, 1898. Obit. notices, *Times*, Dec. 27th; *Daily Chronicle*, quoted by *Wilts County Mirror* and *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 31st; *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 25th, 1897; *World*, Jan. 5th, 1898.

### **Major-General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs,**

**C.B.** Died at Peshawur on Jan. 4th, 1898, of dysentery, brought on by exposure and fatigue whilst in command of a division during the campaign on the N.W. frontier of India. Born 1843, the second son of Mr. Harry Farr Yeatman, of Stock House, Dorset, and Emma, heiress of the late Mr. Harry Biggs, of Stockton House, Wilts, he inherited the latter estate and assumed the name of Yeatman-Biggs. Originally destined for the bar, he entered the Royal Artillery at the age of 17, being then the youngest officer in the service. He was present at the taking of the Taku forts in China, where he was slightly wounded. He became captain, 1874; brevet-major, 1880; major, 1881; brevet-lieutenant-colonel, 1882; brevet-colonel, 1886; lieutenant-colonel, 1889; C.B., 1891; major-general, 1897. He served on the staffs of Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley. He was in the South African campaign of 1879, and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, being on both occasions mentioned in despatches. In 1894, he acted as Assistant-Adjutant-General in India. During the recent frontier fighting he was in command at the capture of Dargai.

On coming into possession of Stockton, he spent large sums on the very careful restoration and furnishing of that beautiful old Jacobean house,

which, as he died unmarried, now passes to his brother, Dr. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman, Bishop of Southwark. Obit. notice, *Times*, Jan. 6th, quoted by *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 7th; *Standard*, Jan. 6th, 1898.

**Henry Charles Howard, 18th Earl of Suffolk, Viscount Andover, and Baron Howard of Charlton, and 11th Earl of Berkshire**, died March 31st, was aged 65. Cremated at Woking, the ashes being deposited at Charlton. Eldest son of the 17th Earl of Suffolk, by Isabella, 2nd daughter of Lord Henry Howard, and niece of the 12th Duke of Norfolk. Born September 10th, 1833, educated at Harrow, married, 1868, Mary Eleanor Lauderdale, 4th daughter of the Hon. Henry Amelius Coventry. As Viscount Andover he sat as Liberal member for Malmesbury from 1859 to 1868. Captain in the North Gloucestershire Militia. Succeeded his father as Earl of Suffolk, 1876. As J.P. and County Councillor for Wilts, he took an active part in county matters. He was a keen sportsman, and as a member of the Jockey Club from 1883 was prominent in the administration of turf affairs. He was well known as a writer on sporting subjects, having edited some volumes of the "Badminton Library." He was also joint editor of the "Encyclopædia of Sport" now appearing, the article on hare-hunting being by him. His death leaves a large gap in the Malmesbury neighbourhood, where, as an excellent and most popular landlord, he was widely respected. He leaves two sons and four daughters; of whom Henry Molyneux Paget, born 1877, succeeds to the title. Obit. notices, *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, April 1st; *Devizes Gazette*, April 7th; *Country Life Illustrated* (with an admirable process portrait), April 9th, 1898.

**The Honourable Louisa Hay**, died April 18th, 1898, aged 87. Buried at Market Lavington. Daughter of Captain (afterwards Admiral) the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell-Bouverie, born February 17th, 1811, at Clyffe Hall, Market Lavington. Married 1832, Captain Samuel Hay (son of the then Lord Erroll), who died in 1847. She lived nearly all her life at Clyffe Hall. Much beloved and respected in the neighbourhood. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, June, 1898; *Devizes Gazette*, April 28th, 1898.

**Lt.-Gen. George Neeld Boldero**, Royal Scotch Fusiliers. Died May 5th, 1898. Buried at Grittleton. Born June 12th, 1829. Eldest son of Colonel Boldero, Royal Engineers, who was M.P. for Chippenham for twenty-nine years. Educated at Harrow, at the age of 17 he obtained a commission in the 87th Regt., exchanging to the 21st three years later. He fought in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, being wounded in the latter. He became in 1865 Inspector of Volunteers in N.E. District of Scotland; 1872, Deputy Quartermaster-General at Malta; 1878, commanded Brigade Dépôt at Taunton; 1882, Major-General, and five years after Lt.-General; retiring some years later. Married, 1862, Anna, d. of W. Stewart Trench, of Cardtown, Queen's Co.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, May 19th, 1898.

**Ralph Ludlow Lopes.** Born Sept. 9th, 1820. Died Feb. 28th, 1898, aged 77. Buried at Melksham. He was the son of Sir Ralph Lopes, second baronet of Maristowe, Devon, by his marriage with Susan Gibbs, d. of Abraham Ludlow, of Heywood, Wilts. He was educated at Winchester and Christchurch, Oxford. B.A., 1844. M.A. and called to the Bar, 1847. Married, 1851, Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Trehawk Kekewich, M.P., of Peamore, Devon. His two sons, Ralph Kekewich and Henry Ludlow predeceased him. His third son, George, and daughter, Julia, survive him. He took for many years a very prominent part in county business—J.P. and D.L. He was High Sheriff of Wilts in 1869; Recorder of Devizes, 1877 to 1887; and Chairman of Wilts Quarter Sessions for some eleven years. He, however, retired from public life before the County Council came into existence. He purchased the Sandridge Park Estate, and built the house soon after his marriage, and always took the warmest interest in local matters—the revival of the Melksham Agricultural Society and the formation of the Melksham Rifle Corps being very largely due to him.

Obit. notices, *Standard*, Mar. 2nd; *Devizes Gazette*, Mar. 3rd, 1898.

**Camille Felix Desire Caillard.** Died May 1st, 1898, aged 75.

Buried at Wingfield, where he lived. Born Sept. 12th, 1822, only son of Camille Timothee Caillard, nephew of the Marquis Diegode Penalver, and grandson of Jean Andre Caillard, who held distinguished office under the first French Republic, and afterwards under the Empire. Privately educated, he was called to the bar in 1845, and was appointed to the Wiltshire County Court judgeship in 1869, an office which he filled with great ability until his retirement in 1897. J.P. and D.L. for Wilts, and for some years chairman of the second Court of Quarter Sessions; also J.P. for Somerset. He married, first, Emma Louisa, daughter of Mr. V. S. Reynolds, of Canonsgrove, Co. Somerset, who died in 1865; and secondly, Amy Ursula, daughter of Alexander Copland, of Wingfield, and widow of Capt. J. Hanham. Sir Vincent Caillard, late President of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, is his eldest son. The *Devizes Gazette*, May 5th, 1898, justly speaks of his "dignified, commanding, even noble personality," and says that by his death "Wiltshire loses one of the most refined, Christian-minded gentlemen of which it has ever been her privilege to boast."

Obit notices, *Times*, May 4th; *North Wilts Herald*, May 6th; *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, June, 1898.

**Rev. William Wayte.** Died May 3rd, 1898, aged 68. Late Fellow of King's Coll., Cambridge. Craven Scholar and Brown's Medallist, 1850. B.A., 1853. M.A., 1856. Deacon, 1853; priest, 1854, Oxford. Assistant Master of Eton College, 1853—1875. Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1862. Professor of Greek, University Coll., London, 1876—1879. Editor *Plato's Protagoras*, 5th ed., 1888; *Demosthenes' Androtion and Timocrates*, 2nd ed., 1893. Joint editor, *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, 1891. He also published several sermons and lectures. He resided of late years in London, and was one of the most notable chess players in England.

Obit. notice, *Standard*, May 5th; *Guardian*, May 11th, 1898.

**Jonathan Puckeridge.** Died March 13th, 1898, aged 79. Buried at Milton Lilborne. Born at Draycott Farm, near Pewsey, at the age of 15 or 16 he went to London, where in time he built up a successful grocery business; from which he retired to spend the remainder of his life at Haybrook House, near Pewsey. He leaves four sons, Jonathan, Oliver, William, and Percy.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 17th, 1898.

**Rev. George Wright Bence.** Died Feb. 24th, 1898, aged 71. Em. Coll., Camb., B.A., 1850; M.A., 1855. Deacon, 1850; priest, 1851; Gloucester and Bristol. Curate of Stratton St. Margaret, 1850—51; Lyddington, 1855—62; Vicar of Bishopston, Glouc., 1862—89. Rector of Broad Blunsdon, Wilts, 1889, until his death. Hon. Canon of Bristol, 1884.

**H. W. Pinniger.** Died Dec. 13th, 1867. Buried in Westbury Cemetery. The solicitor of Westbury, as his father was before him. The *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Jan., 1898, says: "A member of the governing body of almost every charity and every institution in the town, Mr. Pinniger was the guiding and controlling influence of all public life of Westbury, as well as being the personal friend and trusted adviser of rich and poor alike. Great business capacity . . . a profound knowledge of Westbury people and of Westbury ways, combined with a stern rectitude . . . made his influence a very powerful one in Westbury—and an ennobling one wherever it was felt. A devoted high Churchman, an example of striking personal piety, he was very greatly esteemed at Westbury." Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 30th, 1897.

**Rev. George Eastman,** died Dec., 1897. St. Bees' Theolog. Coll., 1848; St. John's Coll., Camb., B.D., 1862. Deacon, 1849; priest, 1850. Curate of Brixton, St. George's, Hanover Square, 1862—67. First incumbent of St. Stephen's, Clapham Park, 1867—1896. Non-resident Rector of Draycot Foliat, Wilts, from 1858 until his death. He was author of several religious works. Obit. notice, *Standard*, Dec. 20th, 1897.

**Rev. William David Morrice,** died Jan. 16th, 1898, aged 80. Buried at Weymouth. B.A., St. John's Coll., Camb., 1839; M.A., 1842. Deacon, 1840; priest, 1841. Curate of Leeds, 1840—42; Clovelly, 1842—47; St. Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth, 1847—49; Westbury, 1850—1; Oldland, Gloucs., 1852. Vicar of Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill, Wilts, 1852—74; St. Thomas', Salisbury, 1874—85, when he resigned and retired to Weymouth. Rural Dean of Wylde, Div. 2, 1860—74. Rural Dean of Wilton, 1880—1885. Preb. and non-residentiary Canon of Salisbury, 1863. He took great interest in educational work, and was from 1861 to 1885 joint secretary of the Diocesan Training College.

Obit. notices, *Guardian*, Jan. 26th; *Salisbury Journal*, Mar. 26th; *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 21st; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1898.

**Rev. Charles Edward Tudor**, died Jan. 13th, 1898. Buried at Swallowcliffe. Sarum Theolog. Coll., 1876. Deacon, 1878; priest (Sarum), 1880. Curate of Stower Provost, Dorset, 1878—80; Milborne St. Andrew, Dorset, 1880—82. Succeeded his father, as Vicar of Swallowcliffe, Wilts, 1882, until his death. Much beloved by his parishioners. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1898.

**Maria Dowding**. Died March 6th, 1898. Buried at Southbroom. Daughter of Rev. Robert Clarke Caswall, of West Lavington, Sister of Rev. H. Caswall, D.D., Vicar of Figheldean, and of the Rev. E. Caswall, the author of "Hymns and Poems, Original and Translated," widow of the late Rev. B. C. Dowding, Vicar of Southbroom.

**Lady Goldney**, wife of Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., died Feb. 27th, 1898, aged 84. Daughter of the late Mr. R. H. Alexander, of Corsham.

**Rev. Thomas Mann**. Died January 14th, 1898, aged 82. For fifty-five years minister of the Tabernacle, Trowbridge—from 1839 until his resignation three years ago. Widely known as Secretary of the Wilts and East Somerset Congregational Union, and as agent for the London Missionary Society for fifty years.

**Rev. John Allen Johnson**. Died (found drowned in a pond) Jan. 24th, 1898, aged 61. Buried at Biddeston, of which he had been Rector since 1881. Trinity Coll., Dublin, B.A., 1859; M.A., 1865. Deacon, 1861; priest, 1862. Curate of Maralin, 1861—62; Ballinderry, 1862—70; Hempsted, Co. Glos., 1870—80. Rector of New Radnor, 1880—81.

**Joseph Jackson**. Died Jan. 30th, 1898. Second son of Joseph Jackson, of Ellen Bank, Aspatria, Cumberland. Educated at Sedburgh School and Queen's Coll., Oxon. Married, 1860, Fanny, second daughter of Thomas Longbourne, of Gray's Inn. In 1864 joined the late Mr. Alexander Meek as solicitor in Devizes. He took no prominent part in local affairs. He was clerk to the county and borough magistrates.

**Rev. Charles Compton Domville**. Died May 16th, 1898. Wadham College, Oxon, B.A., 1838; M.A., 1843. Deacon, 1838; priest (Exeter), 1839. Rector of Nettleton, Wilts, 1850—70; Curate of St. Stephen's, Walworth Common, 1872—78; Rector of W. Chickerell, Dorset, 1878—92; Rector of Nettleton (the second time), 1892 until his death.



## Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, & Articles.

**Register of Old Choristers of Salisbury Cathedral, 1810—1897. Compiled by E. E. Dorling, M.A., Master of the Choristers' School.** London. Cr. 8vo. 1898. Cloth. pp. xvii., 43.

This is a chronological list containing a hundred and sixty-nine names of those who since 1810 have been members of the Choristers' School, at Salisbury, with their birth, parentage, and such particulars of their subsequent career in life as could be ascertained. It includes, also, a list of the masters of the school during this period—a list of choristers of the 15th century, nineteen in number—a list of the fines for misdemeanours, in force in 1851—a copy of a tailor's bill for the clothing of a chorister in 1632, for "Cloath Coate and hose and Sharge Weskett," and "Flaning to line ye Coate"—The Latin school song, written by an old chorister—and the service used at the present time on the admission of the "Bishop's Chorister."

Mr. Dorling tells us in the preface that the Register is based upon a list of old choristers first compiled by Miss Edith Moberly and given to the school in 1888; and he asks for further information as to many of the names, especially as to some of the earlier ones—as to whom the information he is able to give is, in some cases, naturally scanty. He has done his work well, and compiled a record which will be of great interest to members of the school, and of permanent value as a work of reference.

**Wiltshire Folk Songs and Carols, collected and edited by the Rev. Geoffry Hill, M.A., Vicar of East with West Harnham, Salisbury. The Music edited and arranged by Walter Barnett, F.S.A. First Series.** W. Mate & Sons, Bournemouth. 4to. Price 2s. Wrappers.

Mr. Hill, in his preface, says:—"How far these songs and carols possess a Wiltshire origin, I find it impossible to say. One of the songs I know to come from Hampshire; one of the carols is also claimed by a Dorsetshire village. But all of them were being sung in Wiltshire at the time of their discovery, and the origin of nearly all of them, as far as it could be traced, is to be found in some Wiltshire village. When I lighted on them they were all being sung in one small village near Salisbury." Of the music, Mr. Barnett says:—"It is not suggested that the whole of these melodies are now published for the first time; some of them, at least, have appeared in previous collections, differently arranged and set to other words. Nor do

I claim to have discovered the original form of the tunes. They were taken down from the mouths of old men, who in some cases had not sung them for years. I have in no case *patched up* a melody. As with the words, so with the tunes, these songs are given here exactly as they were sung; while the accompaniments, for which I alone am responsible, are purposely simple and unobtrusive." There are a few short notes on the origin of the various songs at the end. The songs and carols are nine in number:—Long time I've travelled in the North Countree—The Taking of Quebec—The Labouring Man—Ye Sons of Albion—Botany Bay—There was a Rich Merchant—Oh, where beest Gwyng—Two Britford Carols.

There seems little that is distinctively of Wiltshire about these songs, beyond the fact that they were sung in the county—but it is a good work to rescue both tunes and words from oblivion, especially if Mr. Hill purposes—as apparently he does—to give us more of them in the future.

### **Marlborough College Natural History Society.**

**Report No. 46, for the year 1897.** This report, as usual, contains the record of steady and accurate work in both Botany and Entomology, twenty-one species of *Lepidoptera* having been added to the local list during the year, and three new species of plants, including *Scirpus pauciflorus* and *Carex distans*, from Chilton, whilst *Geranium rotundifolium* and *Tulipa sylvestris* have been re-discovered. The most notable ornithological event recorded is the finding of a Fulmar in the forest after a gale. The usual lists of botanical, entomological, meteorological, and anthropometrical observations are given. An excellent photograph is given of an Elizabethan carving of Moses striking the rock, which coming originally from the "White House," pulled down to make way for the College Sick-Room, after lying by in a lumber-room for years is now to find a home, probably in the Common-Room of the College. There are also two photographic views of "Treacle Bolly" and "Sheep Washing, Marlborough." The most interesting thing dealt with in this report, however, is the finding of five very curious urns about 18in. below the surface of the ground, embedded in the gravel, during the digging of the foundations for the new wing of the Sanatorium. They stood in the ground mouth upwards within a space of a few square yards, without any covering. Both in shape and ornamentation they are quite unlike any vessels found in this neighbourhood of either British or Roman make. The only thing which helps to fix their date is the presence of an *iron* tang in a stag's horn knife-handle found with them. This goes to prove them to be of later date than the Bronze Age, but proves nothing else. Mr. Meyrick thinks that they are funerary urns of Romano-British date, and that there are probably more in the unexcavated ground close by. An illustration is given of the most perfect of these pots.

### **Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 20, Dec. 1897.**

This number opens with the first instalment of an account of the family of Estcourt of Swinley, by M. E. Light, illustrated by a nice sketch of

the house itself, in the parish of Kington St. Michael. Ten pages of the Records available for the History of the parish of Bratton, and four of Quaker Marriage Records—with the completion of Mr. Morris' Notes on the Breeding of the Death's Head Moth, occupy the bulk of the number. Of the shorter notes those on Page of Warminster—Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter—"A massive block of roughly-hewn sandstone with a deep socket cut in the centre," which formerly stood on Battlesbury Hill, above Warminster—and the derivation of Wroughton, are the most important. Mr. C. I. Elton has an interesting note on the derivation of the term "Smoak acre," which occurs in an eighteenth century terrier of the common lands of Clyffe Pypard. The word does not appear to be known elsewhere, but Mr. Elton says "I should feel pretty sure that it was an acre designed for the payment of the Church Scot or Peter's-pence, which came to be called chimney money, *fumagium*, smoke farthings, &c. There were acres in some places for paying expenses of Church ales and other dues."

**Ditto, No. 21, March, 1898.** This number, with an illustration of the arms of Bayliffe impaling Norborne, contains continuations of "Estcourt of Swinley," by M. E. Light—Records of Bratton Parish—a calendar of feet of fines for Wiltshire—and Quaker Marriage Records—with a few shorter Notes and Queries, and a long review of the "History of Pembroke College," by the Rev. Douglas Maclean, noticing especially such members of the college as were in any way connected with Wiltshire. It is a good solid number.

**The Collection of Pictures at Longford Castle.** The *Art Journal*, April to December, 1897, gave in six instalments an account by Claude Phillips of the principal pictures at Longford. The writer regards this collection as one of the five really "great" collections now existing in England in private hands, the other four being those of Bridgewater House, Dorchester House, Panshanger, and Castle Howard—that of Hertford House having lately become the property of the Nation. Even after the loss of the three great pictures now in the National Gallery, "The gallery of Longford maintains its position as one of the finest and most representative in England." The various schools are dealt with separately, the early Netherlandish and German with illustrations of the Virgin and Child, by Mabuse; The Great Triptych of the Adoration of the Virgin and Child, with SS. John Baptist and John Evangelist, by Hendrick Bles; St. Sebastian, by an unknown sixteenth century painter, and the magnificent portraits of Petrus Egidius and Erasmus by Quinten Matsys and Hans Holbein the Younger. The Italian school is illustrated by Sebastiano del Piombo's Portrait of a Lady—"Violante," by Paris Bordone—the Portrait of a Venetian Nobleman, by Tintoretto (?), and the Virgin, Child, and Infant St. John, by Lodovico Carracci. Next follow the Spanish and French pictures, with Juan de Pareja, by Velasquez, and Claude's Decline of the Roman Empire. The Netherlandish pictures of the seventeenth century are

illustrated by the three works of Rubens—his Son—the Archduke Albrecht—and Himself on the horse given him by Van Dyck; and two by Van Dyck—the Henrietta Maria, and Gaston Duke of Orleans. The Dutch works of the seventeenth century have two illustrations:—Portraits of an old man and an old woman, by Franz Hals; and the English pictures, seven:—The Hon. Harriot Bouverie, Rebecca Viscountess Folkestone, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Bouverie, and Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, all by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Hon. Edward Bouverie, and the Hon. William H. Bouverie, by Gainsborough; and Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, by Sir William Beechey. The whole of these twenty-four illustrations are admirable half-tone blocks from photographs, all or almost all of them taken from the pictures themselves.

**Catalogue of Pictures at Longford Castle and Categorical List of Family Portraits (re-numbered and arranged by H. M. R.), 1890. 2nd Edition, 1898.**  
Price 1s. Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 33.

In this second edition of the catalogue Lady Radnor has added a preface of five pages, giving an excellent sketch of the history of the house and of its successive owners, noting the principal additions and alterations which each one made to its structure and to the furniture and the pictures which it contains. Until lately no one knew where the great collection of pictures came from, or by whom they were collected, Britton suggesting that they were bought *en masse* by a Mr. Siegur in the eighteenth century. Lady Radnor has, however, by the diligent study of account books preserved in the muniment room, succeeded in establishing the dates at which nearly all the more important pictures were purchased, and the prices given for them, between the years 1720 and 1823; no pictures other than family portraits having been added to the collection since the death of Jacob, the 2nd Earl, in 1828. Reproductions of Thacker's plans of the ground floor and first floor in 1678, with corresponding plans of the house as it exists at present, are also a useful addition. The catalogue itself gives the number, subject, painter, and date of each picture, together with its present position in the house. In addition to this, all the more important pictures have the date of their acquisition and the sale at which they were acquired noted, with—in many cases—further details as to their previous history, and mention of any engravings made from them. In the list of family portraits, too, sufficient particulars are given as to each person depicted, in addition to names and dates. There is also a separate index of painters at the end. The catalogue as a whole is indeed an admirable piece of work, which will be of great value, not merely to visitors to Longford, but to every student of pictures and portraits. Would that all owners of pictures would follow Lady Radnor's example.

**Guide to St. Thomas', Salisbury, by H. A. Caryl.**  
Salisbury: Bennett Brothers. Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 26. (1898.) Price 6d.

This little guide book contains a good deal of information about the

history of the Church and the various objects of interest, including the well-known churchwardens' accounts, which it possesses. The writer aims at popularity, and in places he is, perhaps, *over* "popular," and waters down the architectural portions over much. It is interesting to note that the old Norman font has lately been restored to the Church by Mr. Waters.

**The English Ancestry of the Families of Batt and Biley, by J. Henry Lea. Boston: David Clapp & Son, Printers, 1897.** A royal 8vo pamphlet of twenty-five pp., reprinted from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April, 1897.

The ancestors of both these families, of some standing in Salisbury, emigrated in 1638 to New England, and settled at Salisbury, Mass., an earlier emigrant—Nicholas Batt, of Devizes—having settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1635. The author of this paper gives a long series of entries of Batts in the registers of the Cathedral, S. Martin's, S. Thomas', and S. Edmund's, Salisbury; St. John's, Devizes; Potterne; marriage licenses from the Sarum Diocesan Registry; and abstracts of wills proved in the Consistory Court of Sarum and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. A genealogy of the family of Batt, with pedigrees illustrating the connection of the Bileys and Batts, completes a valuable contribution to American family history.

**The Salisbury Ornithological Calendar.** Under this title the *Salisbury Journal* of December 25th, 1897, reports at length a lecture delivered by the Rev. A. P. Morres at the Blackmore Museum. The lecture, as all Mr. Morres' lectures and papers do, contains many facts of great interest to the bird lovers of the county. Ravens, for instance, he tells us are still to be seen on the downs near Amesbury, though they have ceased to breed as they did years ago at Tedworth. The numbers of the Duck, too, in the meadows at Longford, will be a revelation to many. The pith of the lecture, however, lay in the paper on "Close Time" with which it concluded. Mr. Morres urges the strict observance of the legal close time for breeding birds, but he goes on to urge that the collector having observed the close time is perfectly at liberty to shoot as many rare birds as he pleases directly it is over, and that nobody has any right to find fault with him for doing so. He is by no means to shoot the Golden Oriole nesting in his garden between March 1st and July 31st, but on August 1st he may satisfy his collecting instinct by shooting the whole family, and having them stuffed. For Mr. Morres argues elaborately that the rare bird fulfils its mission in life by getting shot and giving joy to the individual collector who is fortunate enough to secure him as a specimen, ignoring the whole point that the individual collector is purchasing his own pleasure at the cost of depriving the whole body of naturalists in the country not only now, but for all future time, also, of the pleasure of seeing or knowing anything whatever about the particular species which he has done his best to help to exterminate. Who is responsible for the practical disappearance of the

Chough, the Honey Buzzard, and numbers of other species? nobody but the collector whose moral right to destroy any species at his own pleasure is practically affirmed by Mr. Morres. No one will deny the great educational value of collecting, and no one who has the collector's instinct in him will do other than sympathise with Mr. Morres' description of the intense pleasure which the acquisition of a rare specimen gives. But there are other and higher interests than those of the individual collector. Our Archæological Societies have been founded to encourage not the *destruction*, but the *preservation* of objects of antiquity. Surely Natural History Societies in like manner, should encourage not the *destruction* but the *preservation* of the rarer species, not merely of birds only, but of butterflies and flowers as well. What is the difference between the collector—be he young or old—who to enrich his own collection, goes an appreciable way towards the extermination of a scarce species, and the British or American tourist, who picks out the mosaics of the Baptistery of Ravenna, or the marble pavement of the Palace of the Cæsars, to enrich his collection of "mementos" of his foreign travel. Both are helping to destroy—what once destroyed can never be replaced again—and should be restrained from doing so by public opinion, which after all is almost as strong a force as law, if it can only be brought to bear. Surely too, the argument that no harm is done by shooting rare *migrants*, because in any case they would not stop to breed with us is an extremely weak one. They would breed elsewhere, and if they are left alone they will come back again next year, as a single hooded crow did regularly for four winters following some years ago to the home of the present writer, where no one had ever seen his like before.

**History of the Wilts and East Somerset Congregational Union, for the Century after its commencement, 1797—1897, with some Detailed Account of the Churches connected therewith. By S. B. Stribling . . . C. Gillman, Jun., Printer, Devizes. 8vo. 1897. Price 6d. pp. 65.**

This painstaking pamphlet commences with a review of the social and religious condition of England in 1797, and of the formation of the Wilts and East Somerset Association in that year. It then deals with the history of the principal Nonconformist Chapels in the county one by one—beginning, of course, with "the oldest Free Church" in England, that at Horningsham, which was built in the year 1566 for the Scotch workmen employed in the erection of Longleat. The Congregational bodies of Salisbury, Westbury, and Mahnesbury date from the Act of Uniformity in 1662. A slight sketch of the history of each of these, and of their ministers, is given. Next come those of Marlborough and Corsham 1666, Avebury 1670, Birdbush 1670, Trowbridge 1700 and 1771, Warminster 1719, Tisbury 1726, Bradford-on-Avon 1740, Castle Combe 1743, Chippenham 1770, Melksham 1773, Devizes 1780, Highworth 1788, Mere 1795, Holt 1800, Market Lavington 1801, Swindon, Bulford, Codford, Hindon, Heytesbury, Sutton Veney, Sherston,

Wootton Bassett, Ramsbury, East Knoyle, and Crockerton. Of all of these some account is given. Altogether a good deal of information as to the history of Nonconformity in Wilts is judiciously compressed into a small space in these pages.

**Salisbury. Visit of Dorset Field Club,** August, 1897.

Mr. Doran Webb's account of the Salisbury Churches, &c., on this occasion is given in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

**Salisbury Cathedral. The Altars and Chapels.**

A learned and really valuable paper on the numerous altars and chantries existing in pre-Reformation times in the Cathedral was read at the meeting of the Dorset Field Club at Salisbury in August, 1897, by Canon Wordsworth, then of Tyneham, now of St. Peter's, Marlborough. It is printed in full in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 28th, 1897.

**Salisbury Cathedral** is one of the eight buildings dealt with in Vol. II. of "Our English Minsters." Isbister & Co. 1897. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Each Cathedral is treated of by a separate writer, the chapter on Salisbury being written by The Dean. Noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

**Salisbury Cathedral Tower.** An account is given in *Salisbury Journal*, Nov. 27th, 1897, of the work of repair, which is now nearly finished.

**Salisbury and Neighbourhood in 1897.** Resume of events. *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 1st, 1898.

**Great Western Railway.** Account of the works connected with the new line from Wootton Bassett to Patchway. *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 2nd, 1897.

**Swindon. New Queen's Theatre.** "One of the handsomest theatres in the provinces." Account of, in *The Stage*, Feb. 9th, 1898.

**Leigh Church.** Re-erection of. Account of. *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 3rd, 1898.

**Devizes, St. Mary's Church.** Account of recent repairs. *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 24th, 1898.

**Longleat the Magnificent.** A good three-column article on the place, its contents, and the history of the Thynne family was given in the *Salisbury Journal*, Dec. 25th, 1897.

**Mr. Alfred Morrison's Autographs.** An article on this wonderful collection appeared in the *Standard*, Dec. 31st. 1897.

**Lt.-Gen. Pitt Rivers. Presidential Address to the Dorchester Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute** (Aug. 3rd, 1897). *Archæological Journal*, Vol. liv., No. 216, Dec., 1897, pp. 311—339. This admirable address has been already noticed (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Dec., 1897), in the 4to illustrated form in which it was first issued by Gen. Pitt Rivers. Noticed, *Reliquary*, April, 1898.

**Correspondence of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State, Edited by George F. Warner. Vol. III.** (July, 1655—1656). Published by Camden Society. 1897.

**The Beckford Family; Reminiscences of Fonthill Abbey and Lansdown Tower.** By W. Gregory. Twenty-one illustrations. Revised and enlarged edition—only two hundred and fifty copies printed. Long notice in *Bath Weekly Argus*, Feb. 19th, 1898.

**Barons and Knights in the County of Wilts**, with armorial bearings. Hen. II.—James I. A list of these is included in "The Note Book of Tristram Risdon, 1608—1628," transcribed and edited from the original MS. in the Cathedral Library, Exeter, by James Dallas and H. G. Porter. 8vo. 1897. Two hundred and fifty copies.

**Richard Jefferies.**

Article on "Woman in the Works of Richard Jefferies," by Caroline A. Foley. *Scots Magazine*. Feb., 1891.

"Richard Jefferies the Naturalist," by Rev. B. G. Johns. Illus. *Sunday Mag.*, May, 1894.

"Richard Jefferies as a Descriptive Writer," by Irving Muntz. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Nov., 1894.

**Proposed Memorial to W. H. Fox Talbot, LL.D., F.R.S., &c., Inventor of Photography.** Pamphlet, cr. 8vo, pp. 6, privately printed 1896. The proposed memorial is the re-building of the chancel of Lacock Church (which dates from 1777). The last four pages contain a short but accurate account with dates, of the discoveries of Fox Talbot, as compared with those of Daguerre.

**Vasterne.** The Wootton Bassett Almanack and Directory for 1898 contains three pages of notes on Vasterne, by Mr. W. F. Parsons; also five pages of Canon Jackson's notes on the same subject, reprinted from the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, illustrated by a nice process view of the house as it now stands.



**Marlborough College.** A practical notice, giving particulars of the cost of education at the college, appears in *Hearth and Home*, Feb. 10th, 1898.

**On a Sunshine Holyday**, by "The Amateur Angler" (Edward Marston). London : Sampson, Low, & Co. 1897. Edition de luxe, fcap. 8vo, large paper, pp. 160, with sixteen full-page illustrations ; two hundred and fifty copies only, 6s. net. Cheap edition, cloth 16mo, 1s. 6d. The Wilts portion consists of rambling notes on fishing and natural history at Amesbury, with a drive to Stonehenge in Chap. iv., pp. 30—37, "Salisbury Plain and the Valley of the Avon, May, 1896," with two illustrations—"Butcher Birds" (seen at Amesbury), and "Stonehenge" (the Trilithon). The latter is reproduced in notice in *Fishing Gazette*.

**"A Wonderful Woman of Merrie England: Lady Elizabeth Percy,"** by J. M. Bullock, *English Illustrated Magazine*, Feb., 1898, pp. 523—530. This is the lady whose second husband was "Tom of Ten Thousand." She married the Duke of Somerset afterwards. Among the illustrations are:—"Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Percy"—"Count Köningsmark, the real murderer of Thynne"—"The Murder of Thomas Thynne in Pall Mall on Sunday evening, February 12, 1682"—"The Monument of Thomas Thynne in Westminster Abbey"—"Portrait of Thomas Thynne."

**Littlecote.** A short article in *Genealogical Magazine*, Dec., 1897. reprinted from *St. James's Gazette*.

**Great Chaldfield.** A short article on the Parish, House, and Church, by Walter Chitty, F.S. Sc. *Genealogical Mag.*, Feb., 1898.

**Charlton** (S. Wilts). Article in *Church Bells*, April 29th, 1898, by Lord Nelson, on the progress of that parish during the last fifty or sixty years.

**Charlton Park.** *Truth* has a notice of the house and its contents, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, April 21st, 1898.

**Chippenham in 1897.** Resume of events. *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

**H. F. Cunningham** (son of the late Mr. Henry Cunningham, of Devizes). Inventor, in New Zealand, of "Cunningham's Pulsator Milker." Notice in *Canterbury Times*, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, March 24th, 1898.

## Recent Books by Wiltshire Authors.

**"Brief Lives," chiefly of Contemporaries, set down by John Aubrey between the years 1669 and 1696. Edited from the Author's MSS. by Andrew Clarke, M.A.** Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1898. Two vols.

This is the first time that the entire collection of Aubrey's *Brief Lives* has been given to the world. Many of them were written for Anthony Wood, who incorporated them, with many excisions, in "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," first published in 1690, though not appearing in a complete form till 1721. In 1787 the first part of a series intended to be called "*The Oxford Cabinet*" was published by Caulfield, containing four of the "*Lives*." In 1813 the *Lives* appeared as part of a collection entitled "*Letters written by Eminent Persons and Lives of Eminent Men by John Aubrey*," edited by Dr. Bliss and the Rev. John Walker. Of this edition Mr. Andrew Clarke says:—"It is marred by many grave blunders and arbitrary omissions." The aim of the present edition is "to give in full all that Aubrey has written in his four chief MSS. of biographies—MSS. Aubrey, 6, 7, 8, 9. The entire contents of these MSS. will . . . henceforth be accessible to all. Some things in Aubrey's writing offend, not merely against our present canons of good taste, but against good morals. The conversation of the people among whom Aubrey moved, although they were gentry both in position and education, was often vulgar and occasionally foul, as judged by us. I have dealt with these lives as historical documents, leaving them, with very few excisions, to bear, unchecked, their testimony as to the manners and morals of Restoration England." Reviewed, *Standard*, March 15th; *Notes and Queries*, March 19th, 1898.

**Rev A. Du Boulay Hill, Vicar of Downton.** "A Saxon Church at Breamore, Hants." *Archæological Journal*, March, 1898, vol. lv., No. 217, pp. 84—87. This is the interesting account of the discovery of extensive remains of Saxon work at Breamore which was read by Mr. Hill at the Bradford Meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society last year. It is illustrated with plans of Breamore, Deerhurst, and Dover, and with good collotypes of the south transept arch and of the curious rood in a chamber over the south porch at Breamore.

**Rev. W. E. Cockshott.** "A sermon preached at the Parish Church of Wootton Bassett, Sunday evening, Feb. 20th, 1898. Price 2d." Pamphlet, 8vo, pp. 8. Preached on the Sunday before the election for the Cricklade Division.

**Rev. S. T. Wood, M.A., B.C.L., Rector of Hilperton.**

"Lenten Pastorals." Square 32mo. Pamphlet, pp. 44. London: Church Printing Co. (1898.)

——— "Obvious Lessons in Bible Reading, a Chapter for Advent. St. Matthew IV. For his friends and Parishioners." Cr. 8vo, pamphlet, pp. 37. London. (1897.) Price 6d. A crisp, plain-spoken, and suggestive commentary on the chapter, verse by verse—the authorised version and the vulgate being given side by side.

**Emma Marie Caillard.** "Power in Work." Sq. 16mo. Lond. (1897.) Price 2d.

A little pamphlet containing thirty pages of admirable practical advice to women workers on matters affecting their health and the conditions of their work.

——— "Reason in Revelation; or the Intellectual Aspect of Christianity." London: J. Nisbet & Co. Cr. 8vo. Price 2s.

Consists of a series of essays originally contributed to the *Parents' Review*. Noticed *Devizes Gazette*, March 10th, 1898.

——— "The Relation of Choice to Freedom." Article in *Contemporary Review*, March, 1898, pp. 439—449.

**M(aude) P(ower)** has a short article on "A Corsican Inn" in *The Englishwoman*, May, 1898.**Rev. R. L. Ottley** (Rector of Winterbourne Bassett).

"Aspects of the Old Testament, considered in Eight Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford. By Robert Lawrence Ottley, M.A., successively student of Christ Church and Fellow of Magdalen College; sometime Principal of the Pusey House." 8vo., pp. xx., 448. Price 16s. 1897. The Bampton Lectures for 1897. Reviewed, *Guardian*, Nov. 24th; *Tin.es*, Nov. 13th, 1897.

**Dr. R. C. Moberly.**

"Ministerial Priesthood. Six Chapters Preliminary to a Study of the Ordinal, with an Enquiry into the Truth of Christian Priesthood, and an Appendix on the Recent Roman Controversy. By R. C. Moberly, D.D., Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford, Canon of Christ Church." Cr. 8vo. 14s. Murray. 1898.

Noticed, *Manchester Guardian*, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb.; *Ch. Quarterly Review*, April, 1898.

**The Bishop of Salisbury.** Article on "The Responsibility of Influence and Position," in *Mothers in Council*, April, 1898, pp. 66—76.

**The Dean of Salisbury** is one of the many writers of "In Answer to Prayer, Testimonies of Personal Experience." Isbister & Co. Sm. cr. 8vo. 1898. 2s. 6d.

**Henry Harris, B.D., late Rector of Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts,** and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford. "Some Last Words in a Country Church." London. 1897. 12mo. Price 1s. Pp. viii., 108.

This little book contains twenty-two sermons published by Mr. Harris immediately after his resignation of the Rectory of Winterbourne Bassett, and dedicated to his late parishioners. Favourably noticed, *Church Bells*, Jan. 14th, 1898.

**Lady Jane Harriett Ellice**, d. of William, 3rd Earl of Radnor, writes an article entitled "Stray Fragments of a Past," in *Cornhill Mag.*, March, 1898, pp. 340—346, containing reminiscences of old days, incidents of the Machine Riots in Wilts, &c.

**Rev. Henry J. Trueman, of St. Mark's, Salisbury,** was the composer of the musical play, "A Trip to Pillow Land," performed by the children of St. Mark's Schools, January, 1898. See *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 28th, 1898.

**The Art of Deer Stalking, by William Scrope,** with frontispiece by Edwin Landseer and nine photogravure plates from the original illustrations. Large 8vo. Ed. Arnold. London. 1897. Price 15s. Large paper, two hundred copies. £2 2s. net.

**Lord Bolingbroke: being Extracts from the Political Writings of Henry St. John Viscount Bolingbroke.** Edited (with an introduction), selected, and arranged by the Hon. Stuart Erskine. The Roxburghe Press. 1897. Noticed, *Spectator*, Nov. 13th, 1897.

## Wilts Illustrations and Pictures.

**The Bishop's Palace, Salisbury.** Views of the garden side of the house, the terrace, the spire from behind the house, and a "Canonry Garden" (Archdeacon Buchanan's house), are accompanied by a couple of columns of descriptive text in *Country Life Illustrated*, April 9th, 1898. These half-tone illustrations, one of them being a large full page plate, are really marvellously good. It may be said, they could not be better.

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From photograph by Catherine W. Ward in *Photograms* of 1897. Dawbarn and Ward, London.

**Marlborough College Chapel.** A process view of the interior illustrates a paper by B. Fletcher Robinson, on "England's Youth at Worship," in *The Quiver*, November, 1897, p. 31.

**Swindon.** Cuts of the "Conservative and Unionist Club," with portraits of Messrs. W. Drew, the architect, and C. Williams, the builder, and a "View of the Ruins, after the fire," at the G.W.R. station, appeared in the *North Wilts Herald*, April 1st, 1898.

**Swindon Station Fire, wreck of the Refreshment Room.** Photo process, *Penny Illustrated Paper*, April 2nd, 1898.

**Wardour Castle.** From a print, appears as an illustration in *the Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton*, by W. H. Wilkins, 2 vols., 8vo., 1897. Vol. i., p. 6.

**Carved Prayer Desk recently placed before Bishop's Chair in Salisbury Cathedral.** *Cut. Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, February 27th. *Photoprocess, Lady's Pictorial*, February 26th, 1898.

**Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.** (Prince of Wales' own Royal Regiment). A coloured oleograph, accompanied by a short sketch of the history of the regiment. *Army and Navy Gazette*, May 7th, 1898.

**Salisbury Giant and Hob Nob.** A bad photoprocess illustration in *Strand Magazine*, April, 1898.

**Hunt of Lavington.** Good reproductions of two Hunt bookplates, one of them a magnificent specimen of 1715, of Will Hunt of West Lavington, from Mr. A. Schomberg's collection, with a note thereon, appeared in vol. viii. of the *Ex Libris Journal*.

**Calne Church.** Article in *Church Bells*, April 29th, 1898, with two illustrations, exterior and interior.

**The Wiltshire Avon.** Fifty sketches in water-colour by Hugh Norris, exhibited at the Fine Art Society's, March, 1898. Noticed in the *Standard*, March 7th, 1898.

**W. Welburn** (Son of the Vicar of Overton) is the author of several of the illustrations in the March number of the *Railway Magazine*, pp. 212, 215, 236, 266, 267, 269, 271.

**Old Sarum**, by C. J. Watson; **Salisbury**, by F. S. Walker; and **Charles the Second at Salisbury**, a sketch of an old gateway by Miss Bolingbroke appeared amongst the Etchings at the exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, March, 1898.

**Royal Academy Exhibition, 1898.** Herbert A. Olivier has three pictures:—"In Fields Elysian"—"Venus and Adonis"—and "An Asolan Stream." William Alexander has a water-colour drawing of "The North Entrance to the Close, Salisbury." C. E. Ponting has two architectural drawings:—Exterior and Interior of the "New Church of St. John the Divine, Ford, Wilts." There is also a portrait of "The Duchess of Somerset in a dress as Lady Jane Seymour," by Sir E. J. Poynter, P.R.A.

**The New Gallery, 1898.** Herbert A. Olivier has a portrait of Miss Hardcastle.

## Personal Notices.

**General Sir Adam Williamson.** An interesting note on this officer, who resided in the Manor House, Avebury, and was buried in the Church there Oct. 30th, 1798, is given by Mr. Kemm in a letter to the *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 28th, 1897. Sir Adam's niece, Miss Jemima Belford, who lived with him at Avebury, married Captain—afterwards General—Sir Robert Wilson. Another letter to the *Gazette*, Nov. 4th, 1897, mentions that this marriage took place on July 7th, 1797, at Gretna Green, as both parties were under age and wards in Chancery—and also gives interesting particulars as to the marriage of Sir Charles Burrell Blunt, K.M.T., also at Gretna Green, in 1768, with Miss Askew, of Lydiard Millicent House.

**Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice**, Liberal M.P. for the Cricklade Division. Notice in *The Standard*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

**Sir Michael Hicks-Beach**. A good notice of Sir Michael's character and career as a statesman, written for the *Church Family Newspaper* by T. H. S. Escott, is reprinted at length in the *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 30th, 1897.

**Albert Weston**, collector of inland revenue at Dundalk, Ireland, a native of Calne. A notice of his career, in *The Dundalk Journal*, is reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

**Arthur R. Ashton**, Great Western Hotel, Swindon, and late of the White Hart, Calne. A sketch, with a portrait, in the *Caterers' and Hotel Keepers' Gazette*, is reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

**Rev. Ellis Shipley Harris**. A sketch of his career as Vicar of Rowde for the past twenty-three years appears in *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 13th, 1898.

**Joseph Deane Willis**, of Bapton Manor, Fisherton Delamere. An "interview" with this "Famous Wiltshire Breeder and Exhibitor" of Shorthorns, is reprinted in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 26th, and *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 2nd, 1897, from *The Cable*.

**James Flower**, of Chilmark. An "interview" with this possessor of a pedigree flock of "Hampshire Downs" is reprinted from *The Cable* in the *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1897.

**James Doel**. Born March 13th, 1804, at Maiden Bradley. A long notice of Mr. Doel's career and of the various characters he sustained before he retired from the stage to keep an hotel and became a racecourse and regatta caterer in the West of England, is given by the *Daily Telegraph*, March 14th, 1898, under the heading of "The Oldest Actor." He acted with Edmund Kean at the Exeter Theatre.

**William Hole, R.S.A.** Born at Salisbury, 1846. Short notice, with four woodcut portraits, *Strand Mag.*, April, 1898.

**Richard Jefferies** is claimed as a "Famous Sussexian" in a very short notice in the *Worthing Gazette*, April 27th, 1898.

**Rt. Hon. W. H. Long**. Article on him, *Salisbury Journal*, March 26th, 1898.

**William Alexander**. Born at Salisbury, 1848, who has a water-colour in the Academy this year. Biographical notice in *Biographer*, reprinted in *Wilts County Mirror*, April 29th, 1898.

**Duke of Beaufort.** A bad cut, with notice, in *Tit Bits*, Nov. 21st, 1896.

**PROCESS PORTRAITS:—**

**Alfred Hopkinson, Q.C., M.P. for Cricklade Division,**  
as Principal of Owen's College, Manchester. *Gentlewoman*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

**Mrs. T. B. Maurice (Mayoress of Marlborough).**  
*Gentlewoman*, Dec. 18th, 1897.

**Bishop of Salisbury.** An exceedingly bad reproduction of a pen sketch. *Gentlewoman*, Jan. 15th, 1898.

**The Marchioness of Lansdowne.** *Gentlewoman*, March, 1898.

**The Marchioness of Waterford.** *Gentlewoman*, March, 1898.

**Margaret, d. of Mr. F. E. Thompson,** of Marlborough (Mrs.  
H. B. Walters). *Gentlewoman*, Feb. 26th, 1898.

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**Gifts to the Museum and Library.**

**The Museum.**

Presented by MR. E. COOK: Small Copper Pendant which has been enamelled  
with the arms of Bohun, found near Winslow, in Buckinghamshire.

„ MR. W. BROWN: Case of Antiquities which has been for some  
time deposited in the Museum, including Grape Cup, and Stone  
Hammer Axe from barrow on Windmill Hill, Avebury. — Two  
Bone Pins from Beckhampton Down. — Pair of Tweezers,  
Plain Armlet, small Penannular Ring, Two Fibulae, Socketed  
and Looped Spear Head, 4½ inches long, Leg of a figure, and  
two other articles, all in bronze, from Beckhampton Down. —  
Seven Iron Spear and Arrow Heads from Aldbourne Chase. —  
Fragment of Urn with loop. — Bronze Celt found near  
Reading.

„ MR. B. H. CUNNINGTON: Brass Snuffers and Tray.

**The Library.**

Presented by MR. W. F. PARSONS: Wootton Bassett Almanack, 1898.

„ REV. E. H. GODDARD: The Two Sacraments, 1889; The  
Atonement, 1887; Some Last Words in a Country Parish,  
1897; by Rev. H. Harris. — Two Sale Catalogues. — Five  
Wilts Prints — Map of Wilts — Pamphlets.



- „ THE AUTHOR, J. H. LEB : The English Ancestry of the Families of Batt and Biley, 1897.
- „ THE AUTHOR, REV. S. T. WOOD : Obvious Lessons in Bible Reading.
- „ MR. C. H. TALBOT : "Proposed Memorial to W. H. Fox Talbot."
- „ MR. A. D. PASSMORE : Bishop Burnet's Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles, 1759.
- „ MR. C. GILLMAN, SEN. : History of the Wilts and East Somerset Congregational Union, &c., by S. B. Stribling, 1897.
- „ MR. A. S. EVE : Print of Marlborough College.
- „ MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY : Nine back numbers of the Report.
- „ MR. BROWN : Burgess' Iconography of the Chapter House, Salisbury.
- „ MR. DOTESIO : Two fine carbon Photos of the Saxon Church, Bradford. Framed.
- „ MR. A. H. PAUL : Enclosure Bill, Sherston.
- „ MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT : Sale Catalogues of Tilshead Manor, Monkton Farleigh, Shaw Hill House.—Wilts Pamphlets, &c.
- „ GERTRUDE, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE : Political Letters and Speeches of George, thirteenth Earl of Pembroke (two copies).
- „ REV. W. E. COCKSHOT : Sermon preached at Wootton Bassett, 1898.
- „ MR. A. SCHOMBERG : Aubrey's Miscellanies, 1857, fourth edition.—The Poetical Works of Sir John Davies, 1773.—Two Wilts Pamphlets, &c.—Facsimilies of Wilts Bookplates.
- „ MR. G. E. DARTNELL : Guide to St. Thomas', Salisbury.—Catalogue of Pictures, Longford Castle, 1898.—Rev. S. T. Wood's Lenten Pastoral—On a Sunshine-Holyday—&c.
- „ REV. G. P. TOPPIN : Fifteen Wilts Prints—Three Pamphlets—&c.
- „ THE EDITOR, REV. GEOFFREY HILL : Wiltshire Folk Songs and Carols, first Series.
- „ THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF CLIFTON : Five Pamphlets
- „ REV. C. N. WYLD : Lord Pembroke's Letters and Speeches.
- „ THE AUTHOR : Register of Old Choristers of Salisbury Cathedral, 1810—1897, by E. E. Dorling, Master of the Choristers' School.
- „ THE AUTHOR : Ben Sloper's Visit to the Zalsbury Diamond Jubilee (E. Slow.)
- „ THE WESTBURY IRON WORKS COMPANY : Two Photos of Sarsen Stone *in situ*, found Oct., 1896.
- „ MR. T. B. FOX : Autograph Letter of Mr. Gladstone, referring to Devizes.
- „ MRS. CUNNINGTON : The Earlstoke Sale Catalogue (two copies).





## NOTES ON WILTSHIRE MATTERS.

The Editor will be glad to receive, for insertion in the Magazine, any short Notes on Antiquarian, Genealogical, or Historical matters connected with the County, as well as on any interesting points of Wiltshire Natural History or Geology.

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### QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

#### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The Rev. E. H. GODDARD would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

#### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archaeological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archaeological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

#### CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archaeological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up by Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which is now ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up this form with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archaeological Society. Unmounted photos, or outline sketches, of the portraits accompanying the returns are very desirable.

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THE BIRDS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 613 pp., Extra Cloth.  
By the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A. Price reduced to 10s. 6d.

## *Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.*

Will any Member give any of them?

- N. Wilts Church Magazine. Any complete years previous to 1874.  
 Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.  
 Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.  
 Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.  
 Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.  
 Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith, M.F.H., 1867.  
 Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report for 1881, No. 30.  
 Lord Clarendon. History of the Rebellion, Reign of Charles II.  
 Clarendon Gallery Characters. Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &c.  
 Akerman's Archaeological Index.  
 Hobbes (T.). Leviathan. Old Edition.  
 Bishop Burnet. History of the Reformation.  
 Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.  
 Addison (Joseph). Works.  
 Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.  
 Gillman's Devises Register. 1859-69.  
 R. Jefferies. Any of his Works.  
 Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire with Dairy Management of N. Wilts. 1789.  
 Cobbett's Rural Rides.  
 Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.  
 Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.  
 Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.  
 Morris' Marston and Stanton.  
 Moore. Poetical Works. Memoirs.  
 Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.  
 Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.  
 Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.  
 Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.  
 Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.  
 Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.  
 Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.  
 Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gillfillan.  
 Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Mac-knight.  
 Guest's Origines Celticae.  
 Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.  
 History of the 1st Battalion Wilts Volunteers. 1861-1885. By Major R. D. Gibney. 1888.  
 Morrison. Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.  
 Thomas Herbert. Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.  
 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.  
 Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.  
 Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (any edition).  
 A Compleat History of Wiltshire. 1730.  
 Aubrey's Lives. 1898.  
 Longsword, Earl of Salisbury; an Historical Romance. Two vols. 1762.  
 N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps. Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County. Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.

### A G E N T S

FOR THE SALE OF THE

## WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

<i>Bath</i> .....	R. F. HOULSTON, New Bond Street.
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<i>Cirencester</i> .....	A. T. HARMER, Market Place.
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<i>Warminster</i> .....	B. W. COATES, Market Place.

No. XC.

DECEMBER, 1898.

VOL. XXX.

THE  
WILTSHIRE  
Archæological and Natural History  
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



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4, ST. JOHN STREET.

*Price 3s. Members, Gratis.*

Part VI. of Wilts Inquisitions Post Mortem is issued with this number,

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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, MR. DAVID OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

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## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE OBTAINED OF MR. D. OWEN, BANK CHAMBERS, DEVIZES.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. SMITH, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2s. One copy offered to each Member of the Society, at £1 11s. 6d.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo, 504 pp., with map, Extra Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public, 16s.; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

CATALOGUE OF THE STOURHEAD COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, with 175 illustrations. Price 2s. 6d.

CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY AT THE MUSEUM Price 3s. 6d.; to *Members*, 2s. 6d. APPENDIX No. I. and II., 3d. each.

CATALOGUE OF WILTSHIRE TRADE TOKENS IN THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. Price 6d.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE MAGAZINE. Price to the Public, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. (except in the case of a few Numbers, the price of which is raised. Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices.

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long. Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7s. 6d. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

GUIDE TO THE STONES OF STONEHENGE, with Map, by W. Cunnington, F.G.S. Price 6d.

WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D., 1659-1670. Corrected and Enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10s.

INDEX OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL PAPERS. The alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archæological Societies. Price 3d. each.

WILTSHIRE  
Archæological and Natural History  
MAGAZINE.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

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DECEMBER. 1898.

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THE FORTY-FIFTH GENERAL MEETING

OF THE


**Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,**

HELD AT SWINDON,

*July 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1898.*

C. H. TALBOT, Esq., President of the Society, in the Chair.

TUESDAY, JULY 5th, 1898.

 **DEPARTURE** from the ordinary custom of past years was made on this occasion by putting the Annual General Meeting in the evening instead of the afternoon; and, as Swindon possesses few archæological attractions in itself, the majority of Members attending the Meeting did not put in an appearance until the time arrived for DINNER. This took place at 7, p.m., at the Goddard Arms Hotel—which served as the head-quarters of the Society during the Meeting—some twenty-six persons sitting down to it. The toast list was cut very short, the only toast being that of "The Queen."

After an interval the Members reassembled in the same large room of the hotel, for the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, the proceedings beginning with the reading of the REPORT by MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT.

VOL. XXX.—NO. XC.

F

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE, JULY, 1897, TO JULY, 1898.

"1. During the past year the following changes have occurred in the list of Members:—The Society has lost thirteen Members by resignation and eleven by death; whilst twenty-one new Members have joined us. This leaves us on the 30th June with twenty-one life, three hundred and thirty-three annual, and nineteen exchange Members, a total of three hundred and seventy—a decrease of three from our numbers last year.

"2. Removal from the county accounts for most of the resignations, but we regret to observe the names of three or four who are still living amongst us. Amongst those whose loss by death we have to deplore are His Honour Judge Caillard, for many years an interested supporter of the Society, and Mr. Jackson, of Devizes, at one time a valued member of the Committee.

"3. The accounts for the year 1897 will be printed with the number of the *Magazine* now about to be issued. They show a decrease in the amount received from subscriptions during the year. The balance of funds is somewhat decreased, chiefly owing to the whole cost of the Stourhead Catalogue being charged in the year's accounts. The amount received by admissions to the Museum is not quite up to what it was in 1896.

"4. Numbers 88 and 89 of the *Magazine* have been issued during the year. It is hoped that they may be considered to maintain the reputation of the Society's publications.

"5. The ninth Congress of Archæological Societies at Burlington House was held last December, and was attended by Mr. Goddard on behalf of our Society. The record of National Portraits referred to below was one of the chief subjects of discussion. The question of efficiently cataloguing the contents of Provincial Museums also nearly affected this Society. The report states that a copy of the excellent illustrated catalogue of the Stourhead Collection in the Museum of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society at Devizes, was exhibited by the Rev. E. H. Goddard, and was generally approved. The importance of the subject was recognised in the discussion that ensued, and a committee of six members was formed of which Mr. Goddard was one. Another matter discussed was

the extreme importance of promoting the safe keeping of such ancient books and documents as now come into the custody of Parish Councils. The County Council of Wiltshire is exercising its powers to secure the transfer of such documents into the custody of Parish Councils. This Society may well express the desire that the powers of the Council may also be exercised most rigorously to secure their safe keeping by their new custodians. There is ground for fearing that in some cases there is no sufficient provision made for this, and no supervision of the documents or the receptacles in which they are now supposed to be preserved.

“6. At the Museum a new case has been placed in the Antiquities Room to accommodate the finds from the various Roman wells near Silbury Hill, and a good deal of progress has been made in photographing, drawing, and describing the objects not included in the Stourhead Collection, with a view to the publication of a second portion of the catalogue. This work, however, must necessarily take some considerable time before it is completed. The most notable gift during the year is that by Mr. W. Brown of the case of objects belonging to him which have long been exhibited on loan, including the very fine specimen of a ‘Grape Cup,’ found near Avebury.

“After the additions made to the collection of birds last year the Committee requested their old and tried friend, Rev. A. C. Smith, to inspect the birds and the cases in which they are placed, with an idea that they might be re-arranged and catalogued. Mr. Smith kindly rendered to the Society this congenial service. He reported that we have a noble collection of British birds, of which any county might be proud, and that they appear to be in excellent preservation, so far as could be seen. The numbering of the birds is, however, very defective. Mr. Smith made a suggestion as to how they might be catalogued, but strongly deprecated opening the cases, which might entail risk of great injury to the specimens.

“7. The Library has received this year one of the most remarkable donations that have ever been made to the Society, consisting of a great number of most valuable deeds and MSS. connected with the family history of the county, dating from the thirteenth

century downwards, presented by Mr. John Mullings. Mr. A. S. Maskelyne, of the Record Office, has most kindly undertaken the considerable labour of cataloguing and arranging these documents, as well as others that the Society possesses, and of editing their contents for printing in the *Magazine*. The first instalment appears in the current number.

“In addition to this there have been a number of less important but still very welcome gifts, which have been acknowledged in the *Magazine*. In this connection the thanks of the Society are also due to the Rev. G. P. Toppin and Miss Du Boulay, both of whom have done good work in the preparation of volumes of cuttings and scraps for the Library. Two new book-cases have been provided in the Library, and this has made it possible to number the shelves and arrange the books, so that any book or pamphlet can now be found at once by reference to the catalogue.

“The extensive collection of drawings, prints, and maps belonging to the Society has been considerably added to of late by purchase, and the whole of it (with the exception of the Wilts Portraits) has now been carefully arranged, all the prints and drawings being mounted in scrap books, and the catalogue, which has been several years in preparation, and has entailed no small amount of work in its compilation, will shortly be issued to Members. It is hoped that this may be of use in directing attention to the many drawings and prints possessed by the Society of buildings now altered or destroyed.

“8. In accordance with a resolution arrived at by the Congress of Archæological Societies, held at Burlington House in December last, our Society has begun the work of compiling a *descriptive catalogue of the portraits now existing in the county*. Some progress has been made by the Committee appointed for the purpose, and about eight hundred of the printed forms, which have to be filled up, have been already distributed to picture owners and others who are willing to assist in this work. The idea is that the original returns shall be preserved in the Society's Library, whilst a careful copy is made of them to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery in London. The Society asks all owners of portraits, whether oil paintings, water colours, or miniatures, even in the case

of possessors of only *one* or *two* portraits, who are willing to assist in this work by filling up the forms for their own pictures, to communicate with the Secretaries on the subject.

"9. The sinking of deep wells in the chalk on the downs by the War Department, and the cutting of the soil for railway purposes in two or three parts of the county, has resulted in singularly little discovery of interest to either archaeologists or geologists. Visitors to Stonehenge are likely to increase enormously in numbers. It is very greatly to be desired that the utmost vigilance and care should be exercised to prevent the stones suffering damage. In such a case it seems strange that in a country like England, so rich in relics abounding in historical interest, no powers are conferred on public bodies, or on such societies as ours, to protect what may be so easily and so irretrievably damaged. The report of the Congress of Archaeological Societies states, that it appears from a full inquiry made by Government as to the steps taken in foreign countries for the protection of ancient and historical monuments, that in no country in Europe is so little protection given as in England. A copy of the Blue Book containing the report is, we understand, to be issued to the County Archaeological Societies. It may be hoped that more general attention may be attracted to this matter whilst there is time to preserve anything old.

"In this connection it may be mentioned that the Secretaries interfered successfully during the year to prevent the injury that was being done to the outer ramparts of Barbury Castle, by the digging of rubble there without the knowledge of the owner, who, on his attention being called to the matter, promptly stopped the work.

"The Committee desires again to impress upon its Hon. Local Secretaries and all other Members, that it rests with them, as well as with the Committee and Officers of the Society, to keep up its numbers and maintain its reputation."

MR. N. STORY MASKELYNE, in moving the adoption of the Report, spoke of the importance of keeping up the numbers of the Society in order to preserve the efficiency of the *Magazine*, and of the good work which such societies did in helping to educate people to realise

the value of the remains of antiquity as a part of the evidence for the history of their country. All the Members should set themselves as far as they possibly could to further the preservation of antiquities, especially of the camps and earthworks with which Wiltshire abounded, many of which were continually endangered from the digging of flint and rubble and other causes. He had himself twice interfered successfully to stop the rubble digging which had done such irreparable harm to the interesting little camp of Bynoll, in that neighbourhood. Mr. Maskelyne also referred to the North Wilts Field and Camera Club—lately formed in connection with the Swindon Technical School for the study of the natural history and antiquities of the neighbourhood.

THE REV. G. S. MASTER, in seconding the adoption of the Report, thought the Parish Councils were not, as a rule, fit bodies to have the custody of ancient documents. The Archæological Societies, such as existed in this and the neighbouring counties, would be more suitable custodians of such things. THE PRESIDENT objected that the Archæological Societies were purely voluntary bodies without any representative basis—but MR. STORY MASKELYNE pointed out that these societies were already recognised by the Charity Commissioners as having a right to elect representatives on such bodies as the town trusts of defunct boroughs who had the custody of the documents and the corporation plate.

On the motion of MR. C. SIMPSON, seconded by MR. R. STONE, the Officers of the Society were re-elected. This concluded the formal business, and MR. A. COLEMAN was called upon to read his paper on "THE SWINDON REGISTERS." As the hour was so late, the reading of MR. PASSMORE's paper, which was on the programme, was postponed.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 6TH.

Those joining this day's excursion, to the number of twenty-six, left the G.W.R. Station at 9.15, a.m., and on arrival at Uffington left the train for the breaks, which conveyed them in the first place to UFFINGTON CHURCH, MR. E. DORAN WEBB, F.S.A., acting as guide to the party here and throughout the day. The Church

is one of the most interesting and remarkable thirteenth century buildings in this part of England, and except that the nave was ruined and the lancet windows have lost their heads, there has been singularly little alteration of, or addition to, the thirteenth century work, which is of the best type and includes remarkable features like the windows of the chapels of the transepts—the two piscinæ, one at each end of the sedilia—the octagonal tower—the consecration crosses—and the curious and elaborate porch in the east wall of the south transept. The next stop was made at the neighbouring village of WOOLSTONE, picturesquely embowered in trees at the foot of the downs. The chief point of note about the Church here is the possession of a curious leaden font, apparently of the fourteenth century. From this point the party made their way, mostly on foot, up the steep slopes of the White Horse Hill, under a particularly warm sun, on to the lanky body of the WHITE HORSE himself—and then on to the ramparts of the CAMP above. From this point the view is magnificent, and as the day was a perfect one, with a bright sun and a most invigorating breeze, the temptation was strong to linger if it had not been for the fact that there was no lunch to be got before Lambourne was reached. From the camp the breaks drove slowly along the ancient Ridgeway to WAYLEN SMITH'S CAVE, one of the very few examples in this part of England of those chambered barrows of which there are so many in Brittany. After this there was no stop before Lambourne—passing Ashdown Park and House, and its multitudes of sarsen stones still lying unbroken and in their natural positions, as it is greatly to be hoped they may yet lie for ages.

At LAMBOURNE, where the party arrived with most commendable punctuality, the first business was lunch, and this having been satisfactorily got over, the fifteenth century CROSS was first inspected, lately carefully restored under the supervision of Mr. Doran Webb, the new stones being all of Doulting stone and so easily distinguished from the old—whilst the few remaining fragments of the sculptured head are most carefully inserted in the new one; next, the ALMSHOUSES, very picturesque, but quite modern, having been entirely rebuilt by the late Mr. Hippley;



and lastly, the CHURCH close by. This fine building has many interesting features—the tower, the fine arcades and clerestory of the twelfth century nave, tombs and brasses, one of the latter having on the same slab two demi-figures of the early fifteenth century—and immediately below them and apparently referring to them a plate recording the death of a Garrard in 1635, which has evidently been placed here by mistake. MR. DORAN WEBB mentioned that the font originally belonging to this Church is now in a garden at Marlborough.

Leaving Lambourne at 3.30 the breaks proceeded back past Ashdown, to BISHOPSTONE CHURCH, now well restored after the disastrous fire of some years ago, with its fine Norman door inserted in the fifteenth century work of the north side of the chancel, its fragment of a Norman font imbedded in the new one, and the fragments of old glass in the east window of the north aisle. THE VICAR mentioned that between the Church and the down a Roman tessellated pavement is believed to exist, which is awaiting proper exploration. LITTLE HINTON CHURCH, with its Norman arcades and its very remarkable tub font, covered with sculptures of beasts and interlaced work, with arcades above, was then visited. This font was once one of the most remarkable Norman fonts anywhere to be seen, but a large amount of the value and interest of its carvings has evaporated in the process not merely of *scraping* but of actual *re-cutting* of the whole of the ornament which it underwent some years ago—during which, as the late Vicar told the writer of this, the workman most unfortunately altered the character of the arcade round the top of it! As there was time to spare, a short halt was made at WANBOROUGH CHURCH, to refresh Members' memory of the tower and spire, and the fresco on the north wall of the nave. In the porch still hangs a small notice board with this inscription:—

“All females are requested to take off their pattens  
on entering this door.”

The EVENING MEETING was held at 8.45. MR. A. D. PASSMORE'S paper on “A ROMAN VILLA LATELY DISCOVERED AT

SWINDON," and a second paper, on "CRICKLADE," by MR. ANTHONY STORY MASKELYNE, being read by the REV. E. H. GODDARD in the absence of the authors. Some discussion took place on both these papers, MR. N. STORY MASKELYNE dealing with the vexed question of the derivation of the name Cricklade.<sup>1</sup>

After reading the papers the REV. E. H. GODDARD drew the attention of the Members present—there was a very sparse attendance—to the most remarkable objects in MR. A. D. PASSMORE'S COLLECTIONS, which had been admirably arranged with great care round the room. As in the case of Mr. J. W. Brooke's collections, seen by the Society at their Meeting at Marlborough, Mr. Passmore's collections of local antiquities, chiefly gathered within the last four years, show what can be done in a single locality by anyone who possesses the requisite amount of knowledge, patience, and perseverance, in saving and bringing together objects which would otherwise be lost or destroyed. The number of stone implements is large, and includes one or two small specimens of apparently Palæolithic flints from the gravels near Swindon—a couple of ground axes of a hard green stone, a very rough long flint chisel in its buck's-horn handle—and a ground celt perforated at the butt end for suspension—as well as a curious rough axe-head of sarsen—and an object like a gigantic bead some 6 or 7 inches in diameter formed from a dark volcanic stone full of holes—all of which were found in the neighbourhood of Swindon. There were two or three cases filled with the Samian and other pottery, the painted wall plaster, and other remains from the Roman house at Weslecote, and others with the earlier fragments of pottery, &c., from the British settlement within the ramparts of Lyddington Castle. A nice series of Saxon remains, urns, spear-head, knives, necklaces of blue glass, and amber beads, are part of a large find of Saxon objects at Shefford, near Lambourne, Berks, the remainder of which are now in the British Museum. The pot discovered lately at Latton, whether it is of late Celtic or Romano-British date, is certainly of a very unusual and remarkable type. MR. PASSMORE

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<sup>1</sup> See page 95.

also exhibited good specimens of circular pack-horse bells, marked R. W. (probably R. Wells, of Aldbourne), and apparently of seventeenth century date—a man-trap—watchman's rattle—and an interesting sword, found in a barn at Stratton, of Civil War date, with "Andrea Ferrara" on the blade. The collection included a considerable number of Saurian remains from the Kimeridge Clay of Swindon: vertebræ, jaws, and limb bones of *Icthyosaurus*, *Pleiosaurus*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *Teleosaurus*—the most notable specimen amongst them being a very large bone, as to which authorities have not as yet been able to decide, either the species of the beast, or the position in its body, to which it belonged. Altogether the collection is a remarkable one and shows what may be done by anyone who takes the trouble to keep his eyes open.

#### THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.

The first day's excursion was chiefly outside the borders of the County of Wilts, but the second day's was chiefly within it. Leaving the Goddard Arms at 9.35, a small party of sixteen proceeded to STANTON FITZWARREN CHURCH, which still retains many of the features of an early Norman or Pre-Conquest Church, though the "Saxon" proportions of the nave, which were formerly so striking, have been swept away by the recent large addition to the west end of the Church, an addition which may, perhaps, have been necessary, but is none the less regrettable. Notes on the building were read by MR. PONTING, who acted as the Society's guide throughout this second day's excursion. The Vicar, the REV. W. C. MASTERS, followed with some really excellent notes on the various alterations and destructions which were perpetrated during the "restoration" of 1865. It is much, indeed, to be wished that all clergy would as diligently seek out and put on record the exact facts as to the alterations which their Churches have suffered. There was only just time for some few of the members to give a hurried glance into the Vicarage, where a fine collection of portraits by Lely and others tempted them to stay longer. The start, however, had been late, and the whole pro-

ceedings of the morning were accordingly unduly hurried, and it was impossible to stay. HANNINGTON CHURCH was the next stopping place. Here attention was drawn to what was once a fine female recumbent effigy—which, after having been used as part of the base of the pulpit, has now for some years been lying exposed in the churchyard. The opinion was generally expressed that this figure should be brought into the Church again for preservation, and this the Vicar, the REV. J. B. SMEATON, kindly promised that he would do. Unfortunately time pressed so much that the visit to the picturesque Hall, which it was hoped might have been included, could not be carried out, and the party had to proceed at once to CASTLE EATON CHURCH, where the curious “Bone Hole,” the fifteenth century wooden shafts of the north aisle, the font, and the sanctus turret, as well as other points, are interesting. From here the route lay back through Hannington to HIGHWORTH, where the party arrived about three-quarters of an hour after time, and set to work heartily upon an unusually excellent lunch awaiting them in the British Schools. After lunch the CHURCH was visited—a spacious building with several points about it—the most notable object here, however, is the silver-gilt chalice of 1534, which is still in use, with its paten. This magnificent piece of plate is of the latest and most ornate Pre-Reformation type. (*See Nightingale's Church Plate of Wiltshire*, p. 180), and is one of five of similar date and type at present known to exist in England—one of the others being that of Wyllye, in the south of the county. It was only possible to glance at the picturesque old mullioned house at the bottom of the High Street—a very picturesque street in itself, by the way—and at the fine old barn just below, before the breaks were off for COLESHILL, just over the Berkshire border, where the party were received in the kindest way by THE HONBLE. DUNCOMBE and MRS. BOUVERIE, the house being thrown open to their inspection and refreshments most hospitably provided. The house itself is a singularly complete and unaltered example of the work of Inigo Jones, dating from the year 1650, as stated on a most interesting copper plate affixed to the wall near the door of Mr. Bouverie's study. The plate contains the following inscription:—

COLESHILL HOUSE )  
31 Dec. 1748. )

To y<sup>e</sup> future Owners of this Ho built for  
S<sup>r</sup> Geo. Pratt B<sup>r</sup> in 1650 by INIGO JONES

Rebuild y<sup>e</sup> Cupola, case it w<sup>th</sup> lead & restore its scrolls restore y<sup>e</sup> wooden Balustrade, let y<sup>e</sup> Base penetrate y<sup>e</sup> Balusters & not vice versa. Dry slatt y<sup>e</sup> roof & gutters. Never lessen or weaken y<sup>e</sup> Jambs of y<sup>e</sup> Windows & Chimneys. Ye 4 middle Stacks w<sup>ch</sup> are 5—4. by 5—4 project on decay'd Oak 8 inches to y<sup>e</sup> NW & 8 to y<sup>e</sup> S.E. if ever they fail, rebuild y<sup>m</sup> without timber or diminucon supporting each projection w<sup>th</sup> an arch like that on y<sup>e</sup> Angular Stacks w<sup>ch</sup> (being originally 6—4 by 6—4 & projecting only inwardly on Oak) inclined 15 inches & were thus rebuilt for S<sup>r</sup> Mark Pleydell B<sup>r</sup> in 1744 by y<sup>e</sup> direct<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Earls of Burlington & Leicester.<sup>1</sup>

Be careful of y<sup>e</sup> Aqueduct & its Spring discovered 21 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1743 at 96 yards bey<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Pump-ho after mining 4 mo at a venture & producing hitherto in 24 ho<sup>r</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> lowest Ebb 20 & in y<sup>e</sup> highest Flow 160 Hhds of y<sup>e</sup> best water by w<sup>ch</sup> you are deliv<sup>d</sup> from extream scarcity even of y<sup>e</sup> worst & pay due regard to Chambers's Diction<sup>r</sup> & to ye memory of Jonathan Barret who w<sup>th</sup> no other instruction & with<sup>t</sup> any experience, open'd it a passage thro rocks dams & falling sands often buried & once on 4 Feb. 1744 for 3 ho<sup>r</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> bottom of y<sup>e</sup> Northern Well under 9 perpendicular f<sup>t</sup> of stones. This Aqued<sup>t</sup> whose arch extends a quarter of a measured mile begun 27 Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1743 at 53 y<sup>d</sup>. bey<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Pump-ho was perfected 19 Feb. 1745 at y<sup>e</sup> expense of L , including y<sup>e</sup> Fountains & other conseq<sup>t</sup> altera<sup>co</sup>ns in y<sup>e</sup> Gardens & Offices (4<sup>th</sup> being then y<sup>e</sup> medium price of a bushel of Wheat.) Y<sup>e</sup> dryness or moisture of y<sup>e</sup> Stone Wall bey<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> East ✕ mine has hitherto presaged like a Weather glass y<sup>e</sup> degrees of y<sup>e</sup> ensuing Ebb or Flow. Y<sup>e</sup> Flow has hitherto begun in Jan<sup>r</sup>, y<sup>e</sup> Sumer Ebb in May, & y<sup>e</sup> Autumn in Sep<sup>r</sup>. Each Flow has lost one third in y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Ebb. another in y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> & sometimes more. Springs may be stopp'd w<sup>th</sup> their own Gravel till y<sup>e</sup> remove it. Y<sup>e</sup> Springs of Pidwell and Tinwell may be lower'd. perhaps to great advantage and conducted to y<sup>e</sup> Northern Well. Y<sup>e</sup> Brickpipe if loaded w<sup>th</sup> 4 f<sup>t</sup> of earth would probably carry water ascending.

There is one room with Elizabethan panelling, apparently from the earlier house, but otherwise the grand double staircase in the hall, the fireplaces, and the elaborate (if somewhat heavy) ceilings, are all of the date of the house itself, and good examples of the style of the time. The beautiful rose garden—just then at

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<sup>1</sup> This plate shows that Papworth is wrong when he says that the house was built in 1650 for Sir Mark Pleydell.

its best—was visited before the party left. Returning to Wiltshire, WARNEFORD PLACE was soon reached, where the house and gardens were thrown open, and a sumptuous tea was provided for the party in the absence of MR. THOMAS. The house itself, though a quaint structure, presents few architectural features of antiquity. There is, however, some interesting armorial glass in the drawing-room, and the grounds and walks are beautiful.

This being the last item on the programme, the breaks returned again to Swindon, and the Members went their several ways by train, after two days' excursions of much interest in perfect weather, during which several places were visited to which the Society had never before penetrated. It seemed, however, a pity that the people of Swindon and its neighbourhood should take so little interest either in the excursions or in the evening meetings—more especially when the Local Secretary, MR. PASSMORE, had been to so much trouble in arranging his collections for exhibition, and in the furnishing of the room for the comfort of the meeting.

NOTE.—The proceedings and excursions were well reported at considerable length in the *Devizes Gazette*, July 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th. The *Swindon Advertiser* had also a short report of the proceedings in its issue of July 8th, and an abstract of Mr. A. S. Maskelyne's paper on Cricklade in that of July 15th.

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## The Place-Name Cricklade : A Suggestion.

By NEVIL STORY MASKELYNE, M.A., F.R.S.

**T**HE early history of Cricklade, like that of many other ancient sites in Great Britain, has to be sought in circumstantial evidence rather than in written records; for history is silent regarding Cricklade previously to Saxon times. What, then,

are the outlines of evidence as to the condition, or even the existence, of this little town in earlier centuries?

Briefly they are these. Its name is, I believe, Celtic. Its situation was on the Roman Road from Corinium, or Durocornovium, near Cirencester, that branched at the Nythe Farm (marked Nidum on the Ordnance Map), near Wanborough, one fork leading to Silchester, the other to Cunetio (Mildenhall, near Marlborough). Placed about half-way between these points, it was at an appropriate spot for the first station out from Corinium. It was surrounded by a rectangular mound or vallum, still traceable, that once was, no doubt, surmounted by a palisade, and from its form was presumably Roman.

Its name, if Celtic, would imply a Pre-Roman existence as an inhabited place.

The Antonine Itinerary (Editio Wessling) gives in the thirteenth iter from Isca (Usk) to Calleva (Silchester) only six intermediate stations, and the total distance as cix m. p. (millia passuum, Roman miles), whereas the distances recorded from station to station amount to only ninety Roman miles. The length of a Roman mile was about one thousand six hundred and eighteen of our yards. It is evident that one or more stations must have slipped out of the record of this iter. It gives the distance from Glevum (Gloucester) to Durocornovium (Cirencester) as xiv m. p.; from Durocornovium to Spinæ (Speen, close to Newbury) xv m. p.; and from Spinæ to Calleva xv m. p. Now the distance from Cirencester to Speen, measured on the Roman road, would be about forty Roman miles, instead of fifteen as given by the iter: evidently, then, there is a hiatus in this part of the record. Possibly xv. is a mistake for vl. or xlv. That Cricklade was actually a Roman station will be seen by the position of the circumvallated town adjoining, but, as was not unusual, just off the Roman road, being close to it on the south. It continued to be a fortified place in Saxon and Danish and in Norman times, for it was one of the towns in which money was coined from the reign of Athelstan II. onward, *i.e.*, from the latter part of the tenth into the twelfth century; and it was only in walled or fortified towns

that coins were struck. Of the coins minted at Cricklade the larger number known are in collections at Copenhagen and Stockholm—originally carried over the sea as part, probably, of the humiliating Danegelt. A description of these coins is given by the Rev. W. Allan in vol. xix., p. 283, of this *Magazine*.

The various forms in which the name of the town appears on them have an interest in connection with the pronunciation in those two centuries of the first syllable of the name. *Cracgl*, *Croc*, *Crocgl-lad*, *Crog*, *Cro*, *Crie*, *Cerog*, *Cree*, *Ceroila*, *Cricla* (time of Canute), *Cri*, *Creecli* (Edward's reign), and *Cricela*, *Creecla*, *Uricgelad*, *Creeca*, *Crice*, are some of them. We need not, perhaps, attach too much importance to the sound of a vowel in the eleventh century as a guide to its pronunciation in earlier Celtic times. But the letters forming the syllable *Crick* must, nevertheless, be the vestiges of the Celtic term. Of the initial *Cr* there can be little doubt; the *k*, too, is a significant letter, echoing an original guttural, further commemorated in the double *cc*, *g*, or *cg* of the coins.

We thus have a syllable *cracg*, *creeg*, or *crog*, in which the vowel may have been *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or a diphthong.

In order to trace this syllable to a Celtic origin it might be asked which of the two chief branches of the Celtic tongue will be the most promising to investigate—the Goidelic (surviving in Erse and Gaelic) or the Brythonic (represented by the Breton, the extinct Cornish, and the Welsh). Without entering on the discussion involved in this choice, it may be accepted as the result of experience that many of the Celtic place-names are largely drawn from the former of these groups of dialect: but in fact more or less similar words are usually found in all the Celtic dialects, and with analogous meanings.

In Erse and Gaelic *Crich* has the meaning of a limit or boundary, and would at first sight seem the word just adapted for a town on a river where it is crossed by a road, and where either river or road may have marked the limits of two adjoining territories. But another syllable recognizable in different forms in Brythonic as well as Goidelic vocabularies seems to be echoed more aptly in the pronunciation of Cricklade as given by the rude spellings of the



coins, and in the guttural of the last letters in them. This term is in Gaelic and Erse *Croc* (in an early form *Cnoc*, or *Knock*), in another form *Cruach* and *Cruachan*. It is pronounced with the *ch* as a guttural, and it implies a hill or rising ground.

In Breton this word takes the form *Krec'h* or *Kreac'h* (*Krac'h* in the Vannes district), Cornish *Krec'h*, and has also the meaning of an eminence or rising ground, as the French lexicographer translates it, "ce qui va en montant," "tertre." The term survives in many Gaelic and Irish place-names and in some English ones, as Creech Hill, in Somerset, and in Creeg Barrow and Creech, near Wareham.

The word is not to be confounded with the Erse *Carraic*, Gaelic *Creag*, Welsh *Carreg*, and Breton *Carrek*, which are the terms for a rock or "orag," without the guttural.

The gradual rise from the river of the little Roman station of Cricklade may be represented by this *Croagh* or *Krec'h*.

As regards the final syllable, *lude*, common to Cricklade and to the riverine town a few miles further down the Thames, Lechlade, and also to Chicklade, a little place in a valley north of Tisbury, we have again to search for some apt word among the vocabularies of the Celtic language.

The Irish tongue gives us one so closely similar in its form as almost to arouse our suspicions, as in the case of *Crich*. This word is *lud*, a watercourse or canal. The term for an artificial watercourse, familiar in the west as a *water-leet* is evidently a survival of this term. The Wiltshire Longleat is a case of its use as a place-name. It is related to the Gaelic *lod* and *lodan*, a pool of water, and again to *log* and *lag*, a hollow lock, lough, or lake; the *a* and *o* often being interchanged in Celtic terms.

The Brythonic form of the word would seem to be *Llared*, a shallow in a river, a ford (from a root *Llaer*, a rippling). *Liz* is a Breton term for the sea shore, connected with *lezen*, a fringe to a stuff—in another form it is *beren*; but neither *Liz* nor the Welsh *Llez*, a plain or flat surface, seem related to the words in question. I would, then, suggest that the place-name Cricklade is made up of two Celtic words, Goidelic in their form, implying a ground

rising from a ford or shallow, the place, namely, on the river at which it was crossed by the Roman Road.

The sister name of Lechlade would probably mean the reedy ford or shallow, *lacha*, *lād*, from *lacha*, a reed, also a Goidelic word.

Anglo-Saxon derivations for the place-name Cricklade have been suggested, and one has the support of Mr. Toller. They depend on the word *gelād*, a road, resembling the terminal part of the name as given in the Saxon Chronicles. Mr. Toller (in the new edition of Bosworth's Dictionary) gives the forms Creccagelād, and Creca-lād, deriving the *gelād* in the manner mentioned. On the first syllable he gives no discussion, whether as being derived from *crecca*, a creek or bay, or from *crecise*, Greek (*créca* the substantive). Of course the final syllable of Lechlade would have to be similarly derived: which alone renders the suggestion at least very improbable. But in fact the scribes of the Chronicles, who are the authorities quoted for the form *gelad*, can hardly date earlier than the twelfth century. Thus the form Creccagelade occurs in the Parker MS. (in a paragraph representing the events of the year 905), and in the (D) MS. in the parallel passage the name is Creocogelade. For the events of the year 1016, in a paragraph in the Laudian MS., the town appears as Crœcilade, and in the corresponding passage of the (C) MS. it is Cregelade.

It would seem not improbable that the name became "Engliscised" in progress of time by giving it at the hands of the scribes a termination that included the *ge* with what looked as a meaning in the vernacular; the *g* being transferred from the first to the second syllable. Had the *ge* been an essential part of the name in common parlance it would hardly have dropped out of the word as handed on in the mouths of the people, as has been the case in all the three names, Cricklade, Chicklade, and Lechlade.

# Notes from the Register Books of the Parish of Preshute during the 17th Century.

By E. LI. GWILLIM.

**P**RESHUTE is a large straggling parish almost entirely surrounding the Borough of Marlborough, and containing an area of about 5320 acres and a population according to the census of 1891 of 1311.

The Registers for the period covered by these Notes are contained in four volumes, as follows:—

## *Volume I.*

Baptisms. 2nd April, 1607, to 3rd February, 1639.  
Burials. 4th April, 1607, to 14th March, 1639.  
Marriages. 28th July, 1607, to 1st February, 1639.

## *Volume II.*

Baptisms. 29th March, 1640, to 21st April, 1650.  
Burials. 29th March, 1640, to 30th April, 1643.  
Burial. 7th September, 1648.  
Marriages. 18th May, 1640, to 3rd June, 1650.  
Marriage. 11th January, 1704.

## *Volume III.*

Baptisms. 23rd October, 1653, to 28th August, 1687.  
Burials. 13th October, 1653, to 21st March, 1686.  
Burial. 7th September, 1687.  
Marriages. 7th August, 1654, to 20th January, 1686.

## *Volume IV.*

Baptisms. 27th March, 1687, to 19th June, 1707.  
Burials. 7th September, 1687, to 8th June, 1707.  
Marriages. April, 1687, to 21st April, 1707.

The following note by the then Vicar, the Rev. John Hitchcock, at the commencement of Volume I. shows that an older register book was unfortunately destroyed by fire :—

“ The other [book] wch I made for many yeares before remaining in my house was consumed by ye fire with ye rest of my goodes.”

The average number of baptisms is 12.98 per annum, the highest point, 33, being reached in 1655.

The average number of burials is 9.34 per annum, the highest point, 26, being reached in 1638.

The average number of marriages is 6.95 per annum, the highest point, 48, being reached in 1642.

The number of entries, however, rises and falls very irregularly.

Owing no doubt to the disturbances caused by the Civil War, and its results, the entries under all three heads are very irregular during the years 1643 to 1653 inclusive, and in some of the years there are no entries at all. For instance, in the years 1644, 1651, and 1652, there are no entries of any sort. In the year 1643 there are 1 baptism 2 burials, and 6 marriages. In 1645 and 1646 there is 1 baptism in each year, but no burial or marriage. In 1647 there are no baptisms or burials but 13 marriages. In 1648 there are 1 baptism, 1 burial, and 17 marriages. In 1649 there are 4 baptisms, no burial, and 23 marriages. In 1650 there are 1 baptism, no burial, and 2 marriages. In 1653 there are 13 baptisms, and 4 burials, but no marriage.

It may be noted that in 1642, the year of the commencement of the Civil War, the number of marriages was 48, or nearly eight times the average.

From 1653 to 1666 the date of birth as well as baptism is given regularly, but afterwards only occasionally.

The parish being in its nature almost entirely agricultural, as distinguished from residential, there are but few entries having any but a local interest.

The following entries relate to the Seymour family, the owners of the mansion built upon the site of Marlborough Castle. This mansion afterwards became the Castle Inn, well known in coaching days as a stopping-place on the road from London to Bath. On

the founding of Marlborough College in the year 1843 the inn premises formed the nucleus of the college buildings.

"1632. Mr. Charles Seymer and Mr. Smith's daught'r of Soly were married by Mr. Linch precher ye 4th day of August being childrē."

He was son and heir of Francis, first Lord Seymour, Baron of Trowbridge, whom he succeeded on the death of the latter in 1664. The words "being childrē" added to the entry may perhaps refer to the contracting parties being under age at the time of marriage.

The following were apparently children of the Charles Seymour above named:—

"1641. Catherine ye daughter of Mr. Charles Seymour and [blank] was baptized ye 27 Aprill."

"1655. Francis the son of Charles Seymour Esq and Mrs. Elizabeth his wife was borne the twenty-ninth day of May 1655 & baptized the 10th of June followinge."

"1656. Francis the son of Charles Seymour Esq. & Elizabeth his wife was buried the 19th of January."

"1656. William the son of Charles Seymour Esq and Elizabeth his wife was borne the 16th day —January 1656 & baptized the fourth of Febr. followinge."

"1657. William, the son of Charles Seymour Esq and Elizabeth his wife was buried the 27th day of May 1657."

"1657. Francis the son & Elizabeth the daughter of Charles Seymour Esq & Elizabeth his wife were twin borne the twenty eighth of the same month."

This Francis succeeded his father Charles on the latter's death in 1665. Ten years afterwards he became Duke of Somerset, but he only enjoyed his new title three years, as he was assassinated while travelling in Italy.

"1659. Honor the daughter of Charles Seymour Esq & Elizabeth his wife was born the sixth of July & baptized the thirteenth of the same."

"1662. Charles the son of the Right Honble Charles Seymour & Elizabeth his wife was born the thirteenth day of August & baptized the three & twentieth of the same."

He succeeded his brother Francis as Duke of Somerset on the death of the latter in Italy as mentioned above. He was commonly known as the "proud Duke."

"1665. Sr George Hungerford of Caddenham Knight & Baronett & the Lady Frances Seymour daughter to the Right Honourable Charles Lord Seymour were married the 3rd day of Aprill 1665."

Apparently a daughter of the first above-named Charles Seymour, but her baptism is not recorded in the register.

"1665. Charles Lord Seymour Baron of Trowbridge dyed the 25th day of Aug. 1665 & was buried at Trowbridge the 7th of Sepr followinge."

Note the record of a burial which took place in another parish.

"1669. William Seymour Esq. sonne of the Right Honble Charles Lord Seymour deceased & the Lady Elizabeth his wife died June 23rd & was buried the 26th of the same month."

This must have been another son, named William. See above for the record of the burial of a William in 1657.

Numerous entries occur relating to the Daniell family, who, according to Waylen (*History of Marlborough*), settled in Wiltshire in the reign of Henry VIII., being (he says) probably attracted by their participation in some of the sales of religious houses which took place at that time.

The first entry records the marriage of Elizabet Daniell and Thomas White on the 1st November, 1613.

The next entry is of the burial on the 26th June, 1621, of Mr. Wilm Daniell sen.

It was at his house, standing on the site of the Priory of White Canons of the Sempringham Order dedicated to St Margaret, that Lord Treasurer Sir Robert Cecil (made Viscount Cranbourne and Earl of Salisbury) is stated to have died on the 24th May, 1612, on his way back from Bath, where he had been to try the waters.

There is a house still standing upon the site of the house above referred to. It adjoins the entrance to the G.W.R. Station Road, and this part of the parish is still known as St. Margaret's.

The above-named William Daniell was succeeded by his son William Daniell, whose burial is not recorded.

This William Daniell, the son, was probably the "William Daniell the Younger of St. Margaret's juxta Marleborough,"

against whom, at the Michaelmas County Quarter Sessions held at Marlborough 5th October 11th James I. a writ of venire facias was ordered

“pro illicitâ venationi in parco praenobilis Edwardi Comitis Hertford vocato Savernacke Parke, existente parco impalato . . . et illicitâ captioni occisioni et asportationi unius damae Anglice a Bucke cum quodam cani leoparareo Anglice a Greyhound.”

For some account of unlawful deer killing by persons of a better class than the ordinary poacher see Canon Jackson's article on Cranborne Chase in *Wilt's Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxii., p. 148.

He was succeeded by his son Jeffry Daniell baptised 29th June, 1626, buried 25th April, 1681.

Jeffry Daniell was M.P. for Marlborough from 1660 to 1679. He left a son, William, baptised 29th January, 1664-5, and buried 3rd May, 1698, who was M.P. for Marlborough from 1696 to 1698.

Appended to the entry on the 10th September, 1627, of the burial of a Mary Daniell is the following note:—“2 Sam : 18. 33. G.M.R.”—apparently the text of the funeral sermon and the initials of the preacher.

There is a monument in Preshute Church with the following inscription:—

“Here lie the bodies of Jeffrey Daniell and William his son the last of the antient family of Daresbury in Cheshire which came into Wilts in King Henry VIII's time, of St. Margaret's Esquires; both members of parliament of Marlborough: the father of the first parliament after King Charles II's restoration who was also of the Convention for the restoring of the said King; the son of the first triennial parliament begun the 7th of King William III. Jefferey died 22d April 1681. William died 25th April 1697.”

Query—should not 1697 be 1698? See the reference to the entry in the register above.

Waylen (*Hist. of Marl.*, p. 500) says that Jeffrey Daniell had a daughter named Rachel who on the death in 1698 of William Daniell without issue inherited the family estates. The birth and baptism of this Rachel are not recorded in the register. She married Thomas Fettiplace, of Fernham, Berks, and her son, Daniel Fettiplace, sold the property in St. Margaret's in 1714, probably to the then owner of the Savernake estate, as it remained in the

possession of the Ailesbury family until a few years ago, when it was sold to its present owner, Mr. R. W. Merriman.

The name Fettiplace occurs once in the register in the following entry :—

“1674. Mr. John Tucker of London in the Count. of Middlesē. & Mrs. Ann Fettiplace of Marlborough St Maries were married June 16.”

The arms of the Daniell family were :—Argent, a pale fusilly, sable : quartering argent, a wolf passant, sable. Daresbury.

Between the years 1608 and 1688 there are a number of entries referring to members of a branch of the Goddard family who were settled at Clatford, on the western border of the parish. The house they occupied still stands, facing the Bath Road about a mile out of Marlborough, and an altar-tomb in the churchyard near the entrance to the chancel marks their last resting-place. The earliest entry is of a marriage, and is as follows :—

“1608. 24th October Richard Godward to Mary Brodewell.”

The name is here spelt “Godward,” but in all the other entries it is spelt “Goddard,” or “Goddard.”

The entries referred to below may, perhaps, be noted as relating to names possessing something more than a local interest. In the entry of the baptism of a child on 10th February, 1608, the mother is described as “sometimes Mrs. Baskerville’s servant”

“1681. Mr. John Chessenhall Minister & Mrs Elizabeth Baskervil were married by Lycence May 31st.”

“1685. Margaret the daughter of Mr. John Baskervil & Mrs. Mary his wife was baptized July 9th.”

Thomas Baskerville was a justice of the peace for Wilts in 1611. The seat of the Baskervilles is now at Clyro Court, in Radnorshire. The entries referred to above probably relate to members of a branch of the family who were seated at Richardston in the parish of Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thomas Mynors Baskerville was living at Rockley House, near Marlborough, in 1818. The family owned property in



Preshute and Marlborough until within the last twenty years.

"1679. Sr Thomas Mumpesson & the Lady Elizabeth Cauley were married by Lycence August 31st."

The lady was no doubt a member of the Calley family of Burderop Park. Sir William Calley, of Burderop, was living in the reign of Charles II.

"1699. June ye 6th ware married Michall Foster an Atorney att law and Ann Butcher boath of ye pish of Snt Peeter in Marlborough."

This Michael Foster was an attorney of eminence living at Marlborough, and was the father of Sir Michael Foster, Judge of the King's Bench. Michael Foster, the father, died in 1720. Ann Butcher was his second wife.

John Hitchcock was Vicar in 1607, when the register commences, and there would appear to have been more than one family of that name resident in the parish, as the entries are numerous and extend over nearly the whole period covered by these notes.

Mr. Hitchcock's burial is not recorded, but in 1653 Thomas Myles was Vicar, as appears by the following entry, written on the first page of Volume III. The entry has been almost obliterated by being run through with pen and ink, but appears to read as follows:—

"Octob: 10. 1633."

"I beinge by Certyficat satisfyed signed by the handes of severall of the Parrishioners of the Parrish of Preshutt That they have Ellected Mr Thomas Myles Clerk to be the Parrish Register I doe by this Declare that he came befoore me & took the Oathe prescribed to him the day & yeare first above wryten

"In witness whereof I have hereto sett my hand.

"William Blissett."

Thomas Myles died in 1683. The record of his burial is as follows:—

"1683. Mr Thomas Myles Vicar of Preshut burd at Poole November 10."

Thomas Myles was succeeded as Vicar by Anthony Tate, who

was inducted on the 15th July, 1685, as appears by an entry on page 2 of Volume III :—

"Memorandum that Mr Anthony Tate was Inducted into ye Vicarage of Preshute on ye 15 day of July In the first year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord James ye 2nd of England Scotland France & Ireland King &c Annoque Domini 1685."

"Thomas Nalder }  
    &                } Churchwardens."  
"Nichol. Layland }

At a subsequent date the following signatures have been added:—

"John Fiveaish }  
    "Robart Alexander } Churchwardens."  
"Francis Greenaway  
"November 30th 1694."

Anthony Tate was buried 11th April, 1688.

Lewis Morse is recorded as Vicar in 1707, at the commencement of Volume V. of the register, but there does not appear to be any note of his induction. He was buried on August 30th, 1711, and his good deeds are memorialised in some verses which appear to have been composed and written in the register (Volume V.) by Francis Greenaway, then parish clerk, immediately following the entry of his burial :—

"Upon Record I here have sett thy Death,  
"To future Ages yet to come on Earth;  
"I cant forgett here to commemorate,  
"Thy life & actions and thy troubles Great;  
"Thou with true Zeal & Courage didst recover.  
"That which was lost some hundred Years before;  
"For thou unto this Vicaridge didst restore,  
"Full five & thirty pounds per Annum More,  
"Thau has been pay'd for Many Years before;  
"That thou wast Vicar here, and thou didst prove,  
"It was thy right in Many Courts above;  
"Then was thy Cause at Sarum 'Sizes try'd;  
"And there ye Jury did thy case decide,  
"And they Unanimously did agree,  
"These tythes at Clatford did belong to thee;  
"But Sometime after the Assize was past,  
"Thine Enemies gott a Juryman at last;  
"To swear yt thou ye Jury didst perswade,  
"And didst some of them to such courses lead

" Which made them Such a Partial Verdict pass  
 " Which was contrary to an honest cause  
 " Upon this Information they Deny'd  
 " The tyths for Which at 'Sizes thou hadst try'd  
 " Until another Sarum 'Size and then  
 " Thy cause was pleaded over there again  
 " Where Notwithstanding all Misinformations,  
 " Thou didst preserve a Noble Reputation,  
 " And there this Second Jury did agree,  
 " All tythes at Clatford did belong to thee,  
 " Except ye Tyth of Clatford eight Yard lands  
 " For which an antient Modus firmly Stands  
 " Which does Oblidge the Mannor Still to pay  
 " Full twenty Shillings every Easter day,  
 " An Acre of the Wheat which is to Stand  
 " On any part of all the eight Yard lands,  
 " Which wheat and Money always is to Stand  
 " In Lue of Tyth for all the eight Yard Lands,  
 " This was thy Care but thy Successors gain  
 " And too thy Memory twill still remain  
 " Thou always didst resolve for to rely  
 " Upon the plea of truth and honesty  
 " The Widdows cause thou always didst defend  
 " And to the Fatherless hast been a friend  
 " This was our Churches Vicar and her friend  
 " Which Churches he always did defend  
 " But now he's gone to that most Glorious place  
 " Where he may still behold his Makers face.

"Written by him who was his Parrish Clerk and humble Servant  
 Francis Greenaway."

Confirmation of the fact of the law proceedings is contained in a terrier of all the

"Lands Tithes Dues Customs Pensions Profits Oblations & Obventions belonging to the perpetual Vicarage of Preshute,"

which was prepared on the 22nd July, 1783, by the Vicar and Churchwardens, and a duplicate of which was intended to be delivered to the Bishop at his visitation on the 28th of the same month.

The terrier states that in the year 1634 John, by Divine Providence, Bishop of Sarum, (among other things) endowed the Vicarage with all and singular the tithes, as well great as small, mixed and minute, arising growing and accruing within the hamlet

of Clatford without exception. But that afterwards a *modus* or composition for the tithes of eight yard lands called the *demesne* lands in the hamlet was pleaded by the owner thereof and [after] several trials in the Court of Exchequer in the reign of William III. was established by a verdict given and sentence pronounced at an assize at Salisbury viz.: 20 shillings payable on the font every Easter Sunday and the produce of the best acre of wheat growing on the said *demesne* lands. However, by the same verdict and sentence the tithes of Coney-berry and Pricket-leap contended to belong to the said *demesne* lands were confirmed to the Vicar, as likewise the tithes of the following coppices of under-wood, viz., Short Oaks, containing 5 acres 2 rods, more or less; Ashen Coppice, containing 10 acres, 10 poles; Foxbury, containing 33 acres, 1 rod, 12 poles; and Bottom Coppice, containing 21 acres, 30 poles, more or less.

The terrier also contains the following list of furniture, utensils, plate, &c., belonging to the Church:—

- "One large Oaken Communion Table with rails of the same before it.
- "Two Oak Chests and deal box to hold the Utensils, Vestments, and Ornaments.
- "One crimson velvet Covering for the Communion Table.
- "One large white damask Table Cloth, and one Napkin ditto.
- "One Small Silver Cup and cover, one pewter Flagon, one Plate ditto.
- "One Surplice.
- "One crimson velvet Cushion, and one ditto Covering for the Pulpit, one ditto Vallance in the front of the Reading Desk.
- "Two brass Sconces affixed to the Pulpit.
- "One remarkably large Font of Jet [*sic*] [noticed by Camden, in his *Britannia*] lined with lead with an high oaken covering. The upper edges of the Font being a little defaced by the Tools of profane Workmen."
- "Five Bells in the Tower.
- "One Gallery in the south East corner of the Church.
- "The King's Arms over the Arch leading to the Chancel."

The certificate at the commencement of Volume III. (see above) signed by William Blissett no doubt was prescribed by the Act of Parliament passed in 1653, under which marriages were solemnised before justices of the peace. In Volume III. the heading at the commencement of the entries of marriages reads as follows:—

"A Register of such of the Parishioners of Preshut as were married in ye year 1654 by the Justices."

The only entry of a marriage in the year 1654 is as follows:—

**"John Rayshe & Cicely Collar was married by Mr. William Blissett Marlborough the seaventh day of Aug. 1654."**

None of the subsequent entries refer in any way to the matter.

Evidence is not wanting that the parish was situated on a high road much used by travellers, as entries occur from time to time of the baptism of children of strangers and travelling women. One such entry is as follows:—

**"1628. Thomas ye sonne of Rebecca Wilkes a traviling wom. was baptized ye fourth July. She was delivered in Ric. Godderd's house of Manton as she was Travailing towards Warmister to some friends ; her husband's name was John prest for a souldier upo. ye last action into France as appeared by her ctificate."**

This "action" must have been the war with France in the years 1627-9, when the Duke of Buckingham unsuccessfully attempted to relieve Rochelle. The woman apparently held a certificate permitting her to travel.

The child of another "travelling woman" was appropriately baptized "Benoni," or, as it appears to have been written, "Benioni."

Another entry records the baptism on November 26th, 1682, of:—

**"Thomas a strange child beinge found left in a Basket in St. Margarets Street the father or mother could not be known."**

The poor little stranger did not long survive its abandonment, as its burial is recorded on the 7th December following. Another entry records the baptism on the 10th May, 1694, of:—

**"Robart a strang. child yt was left in Giels More's enterne in Manton."**

Other entries record, the baptism on the 11th February 1613-14, of:—

**"Isabell ye daughter of John Hayes & Bridgett his wife of Spur Alley in ye County of Midx delivd at ye signe of ye George."**

On the 2nd February, 1640-1, the burial of:—

**"A stranger yt. died upou Barton Downe."**

On the 12th May, 1675, the burial of :—

“Joan wife of Walter Swan beinge travilling to the Bath dyed at the George.”

The house above referred to as the “George” still stands in St. Margaret’s district on the left hand of the road leading from the railway stations to the town. It is now occupied in cottage tenements. I have heard it referred to locally as “Cromwell’s House,” but do not know upon what evidence it is connected with the Protector. The name still survives in “George Lane,” a highway running past one side of the building. The “George” is also referred to in the story of William Houlbrook, the Marlborough blacksmith, in 1659. See Waylen, *Hist. of Marl.*, p. 282 *et seq.*

On the 11th May, 1643, Thomas Coleman and Katherine Pearce are entered as having been married “in domo.”

The register for 1678 contains the following entry :—

“The Act for buringe in Wollen began August 24th 1678.”

The only record of a burial according to the Act is as follows :—

“1679. Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Messenger & Martha his wife was buried accordinge to the late Act May 12th.”

The first mention of the publication of banns occurs on April 19th, 1670.

“1690. 2 Soldiers runaway from thair Coullars & was shot to dearth & buried August 13th.”

The above entry gives colour to a legend which used to be related to us when we were children by a little old woman who came to our house from time to time to do sewing. Her story was that it always rained when the grass was mown in a certain water-meadow, called Culver’s Mead, in the parish of Preshute, *because* a deserter was shot there by some soldiers who were endeavouring to re-capture him. And she used to add that the shot took effect just as he was leaping one of the ditches or water-carriers. There is a delightful “*non sequitur*” in the story, but I give it as she used to relate it. And I may add that we firmly believed in it.

There is a piece of ground in the parish adjoining the Bath Road

which was used as a burying-place for Quakers, of whom there were a number in Marlborough. The following entries appear in the registers relating to such burials :—

Volume II., inside the front cover :—

"One Phresse [name doubtful] a Quaker was buried at the burying Place in the parish November ye 7th in 1704."

"Pain a child of Thomas Crabb ye younger was buried Dec. 25th."

"Bartholomew Wodruff was buried January 27th."

"Ann Munday Wid. was buried Ap. 1st."

Volume III., page 56*a* :—

"Bengamin a child of Daniell Smith of Marlboro' was buried at ye burieng place November 8th 1698."

"Mary a child of Thomas Crab ye younger was buried at ye place aforesd November 30 1698."

"Bridgatt Hitchcock was buried at ye burieng place Aprill ye 14th in 1706."

Volume III., page 99 :—

"Sarah ye wife of Tho. Crabb ye Elder was buried in the place appoynted for ye Quakers November 12 in 1700."

Some entries may also be found in Volume V.

Among the Christian names to be found in the registers may be noted the following :—

*Male.*

Alexander has a number of variants :—Sander (1609), Ellisander (1626), Elizander (1627), Elizazander (1627), Ellysander (1628), Ellizander (1630), Elixsander (1686), Ellixander (1686) ; one can hear the old clerk saying the name to himself as he writes it ! Alfonces (1616). Aldam (1648). Alington (1661). Amour (1701). Allbrynus (1691). Aza (1618). Benioni (1666) ; the child of a travelling woman, as mentioned above. Bryan (1667). Clement (1614). Callib (1696). Essixs (1686). Lemuell (1619). Mighell (1636) ; also used as a female name. Maximillian (1705). Oliver (1662) ; note the use of this name so soon after the Restoration. Perrigrine (1681). Piers (1660). Swithin (1623). Sylvester (1624). Shiny (1642) ; this may be a doubtful reading.

*Female.*

Adree (1623). Avis (1642). Denys (1642). Dammeris (1704). Good (1622). Honora (1639). Hannoretta (1703). Joyce (1618). Judah (1662). Lois (1653). Mighell (1607); also used as a male name. Maudlyn (1609). Martyr (1621). Merineam (1696). Mierrium (1698). Meriam (1706). The last three are evidently variants of Miriam or Marian. Oliffe (1643). Purnell (1621). Practice (1624). Philadelphia (1662). Sinoby (1627); see Zenobia below. Tomson (1637). Thamesen (1655). Winnifrit (1628). Xrian (1608). Zenobia (1669).

On 21st October, 1669, are recorded the burials of Mrs. Zenobia Hitchcock, sen., and Mrs. Zenobia Hitchcock, jun., in the same grave.

The registers contain the following entries of briefs and collections :—

At the end of Volume I. :—

“Ano Doij. 1640. Ano. Carolii 16.

“Given to Briefes by Ric. Stevens & Nicholas Leland Churchwardens ye yeare above written wch I did receave.

“1. Given to John Duce Clothier & Tho. Duce Broadweaver both of North Bradley in ye county of Wiltes, whose losse was 2 hundred & fifty pounds i<sup>s</sup>. vi<sup>d</sup>.

“2. Given to ye inhabitants of ye towne of Queen Camoll in ye county of Somerset whose losse was five thousand poundes given I say ye 25 of Aug. ii<sup>s</sup>. vi<sup>d</sup>.

“From ye thirtieth day of August

Anno Domini 1618.

“1. A Collection for John Neale of Ratcliffe in ye County of Midd. Marriner prison' in Lisborne whose Ransome from thence must be 3 hundred pounds.

“A Collecō. for Wootton in ye County of Oxford whose losse by fyer was Sixe hundred pounds, but this was not directed to Wilshere.

“3. A Collection for Lawrence Beard of Tingmouth in ye County of Devon for losses susteyned by piratts shipwrecke Turkes & French amounting in all to ye value of Sixe hund. & forty pounds.

“4. Another for Willm Ramsey & John Richardson & Robert Strong Captives under ye Turkes whose Ransome five hundred pounds.

“5. A Collection for ye Towne of Bridport in ye County of Dorset for ye repaying of a haven nere adjoyning to ye said town called Bridport Mouth wch was ye only means yt enriched ye said Towne.

“6. A Collectō. for a church or steple at East Grenewich.



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"7. A Collection for Wm. Rad, Tho. Sephon, Ric. Hunkin, & Peter Rowe, in ye County of Cornwall with divers others to ye numbr of 21 psons their Ranso. is 12 hundred pounds.

"8. A Colleccon for Henry Hassard late of Bridport in ye County of Dorset Marchant who lost by Turks one tho. poundes.

"9. A Collecco. for Anthony Bale of Combmartyn in ye County of Devon Roper who lost by hempe & flaxe 3 hundred pounds.

"10. A Collecco. for ye Towne of Stratford upo. Avon in ye County of Warwick yt lost by fyer in ye yeare 1614 8 thousand pounds & upwards.

"For Rowland Jones of Bridport in ye County of Dorset Marchant & John Flood alias Jones his kinsman prisoners in Turkey.

"For Richard Burley of ye parish of St. Mary Magdalen in Barmondsey strete nere ye Borough of Southwarke in our County of Surrey Anchor Smith.

"For ye Inhabitants of ye Towne of Staines in ye County of Midsex."

"The first yeare of ye Reigne of K. Charles.

"The 8th of May was delivered unto me thes Briefes.

"1. A Briefe for Wm. Blackmore of Gravesende in ye county of Kent Baker dated ye 19th of March in ye 21st yeare of ye Reigne of K. James.

"2. A Briefe for ye parish Church of St. Nicholas in Rochester dated ye fift day of Marche ye yeare aforenamed.

"3. A Briefe for Jone Browne of Wapping in ye parish of Stepney Widowe dated ye 24th of Aprill Anno Supdic.

"4. A Briefe for Nicolaus Antonio Vulpius, David Stupanus, & Johannes Crassus, Ministers, Andreas a Salis, Thomas a Planta, & Jacobus a Betschla gentleme. dated ye 26 of August in ye 22nd yeare of ye R. of K. Jam."

At the beginning of Volume II. :—

"For Churchill three shillings and six pence.

"For a fire near the Saw Mill two shillgs & eleven pence.

"April 14th '95 Collected for York. 00. 08. 1.

"Collected for Warwick Seven shillings and nine pence.

"For Yalding. two shings.

"May 30th. Collected for Wey in ye County of Cent ... .. 2s. Od.

"May 9th. Collected for Chepstow in ye County of Monmouth. 1s. 8d."

At the end of Volume III. :—

"Given to Oxford Breif ... .. 1s. 3d.

"Given to Fourden-bridg towards their loss by fire. ... 2£. 10s. 8d.

"Given to Tho. Cox in the hamlet of Ham in the County of Surrey for his lost by fire ... .. 0. 2s. 9d.

"1671 given to the Sugar house at London for the lost by fire... 0. 7s. 6d.

"Given to ye brief for Lawrence Waltham in the County of Berks 3s. 10d.

"Given to ye brief for Randal Shenton of Wildoats heath in the parish of Wisterton in Cheshire	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	1
"Given to the brief for the Theatre Royal	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	6
"Given to the brief for Edmond Singar of Littleton in the County of Middlesex	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	3
"Given to the brief for St. Catharine's Hospital in London	...	...	...	...	...	5s.	6d.	
"Given to the Inhabitants of the Hamlet of Ligrave in the parish of Luton in Bedforse	...	...	...	...	...	0	2s.	6d.
"Given to the brief for the fire at Heston in ye County of Middlesex	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6
"1674. Given to a brief for the parish church of Benenden in Kent June 7th seven shillings.	...	...	...	...	...			
"Given to a brief for the Inhabitants of Nether Wallop in the County of Southamp. the six shillings & two pence.	...	...	...	...	...			
"April 11th.	...	...	...	...	...			
"1675. Given to a brief of Radborne in the County of Hertford	...	...	...	...	...	5s	2d.	
"May 23. Given to the Brief for a fire at Watton in the County of Norfolk	...	...	...	...	...	0.	5s.	1d.
"August 15. Collected and given to the brief for the fire at Wilton in the parish of Great Bedwin the sum of	...	...	...	...	...	5s.	2d.	
"Given to the Brief for the lost of fire at Basinstoke Sep. 26	...	...	...	...	...	0.	3s.	3d.
"to Nothampton	...	...	...	...	...	2.	3.	8.
"to Newent Gloucester	...	...	...	...	...	2s.	6d.	
"to Osten street Salop	...	...	...	...	...	3.	0.	
"to Topsham in ye County of Devon	...	...	...	...	...	2.	6.	
"1677. Given to the losse of Southwarke...	...	...	...	...	...	[no sum named.]		
"Given to ye losse of Cotenham in ye County of Cambridg. Sept. 2d.	...	...	...	...	...	5.	0	
"Given to ye losse by fyer at Blandfourd in Dorsetshire ye some of six shillings eight pence ye 27th of Jany '77	...	...	...	...	...	0.	6.	8.
"1678. July 21st Given to the losse of a fire at Wem in the County of Sallop the sum of six shillings & eight pence	...	...	...	...	...	0.	6.	8d.
"September ye 16th. Given towards the building of St. Pauls Church at London	...	...	...	...	...	5.	5.	0.
"February 25. Given to the loss of fire for Pattingham in Staffordshire	...	...	...	...	...	0.	4.	0.
"April 9th 1679. given to the loss of fire at Lurgishall in this County	...	...	...	...	...	0.	12.	8.
"September 29th 1679. given to Marleboroug. towards ye losse by fire	...	...	...	...	...	3.	17.	7.
"1680. Given to the brief of Est Durham in the County of Norfolk	...	...	...	...	...	0.	16.	4.
"given to the Town or Hamlet of Weston in the pish of Bulkinton in the county of Warrick	...	...	...	...	...	2.	6.	
"1681. Given to the town of Duxford in ye County of Cambridg.	...	...	...	...	...	3.	0.	
"Given to ye brief for ye maintenance of ye Poland Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	7.	2.	
"Given for ye reliefe of ye French Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	2.	2.	9.
"Given towards the lost of Broad Chalke	...	...	...	...	...	0.	5.	9.

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" Given to ye town of Staford	...	...	...	...	...	0. 2. 6.
" Given to ye town of Ludgershall in ye County of Wilts	...	...	...	...	...	0. 5. 0.
" Given to East Budly in ye County of Devon	...	...	...	...	...	0. 1. 6.
" Given to ye town of Coister in ye County of Lyncoln	...	...	...	...	...	0. 3. 6.
" 1682. given to Thomas Nicolls & John Ellens lyinge under Dyers hall in Thames Street London	...	...	...	...	...	0. 3s. 6d.
" given to the Town of Presteigne in the County of Radnor	...	...	...	...	...	0. 4s. 5d.
" given to New Winsor in the County of Berks	...	...	...	...	...	0. 1s. 4d.
" 1683. given to Charleton Horethorne	...	...	...	...	...	0. 3. 6.
" given to Evesham	...	...	...	...	...	0. 2. 6.
" given to Stoke by Clare	...	...	...	...	...	0. 2. 6.
" given to Hanwell in Middlesex	...	...	...	...	...	0. 2. 0.
" 1684. given to the Town of Runswick in the North Riding	...	...	...	...	...	2. 6.
" given to Basinghorn in the County of Cambridg.	...	...	...	...	...	2. 6.
" given to the Burrough of Bradwinch in Devonshir.	...	...	...	...	...	2. 0.
" Given to Dunhead St Andrews	...	...	...	...	...	2. 0.
" Given to Aldborn in Wilts	...	...	...	...	...	9. 10.
" given to Newmarket	...	...	...	...	...	5. 0.
" given to Channell row in St Margarets Westminster	...	...	...	...	...	3. 0.
" given to Llanum Dufery [? Llandovery] in Carmarthenshire	...	...	...	...	...	2. 0.
" given to Cawston in Norfolk	...	...	...	...	...	2. 6.
" given to Warsop in Notinghamshire	...	...	...	...	...	2. 0.
" given to Bulford in Wiltes	...	...	...	...	...	0. 2. 0.
" given to Alrewas in the County of Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	0. 3. 0.
" given to the parish of Ely St. Mary in ye Citty of Ely...	...	...	...	...	...	2. 6.
" given to Saresden in the County of Oxon	...	...	...	...	...	0. 2. 6.
" 1685. given to Market Deeping in the County of Lincoln	...	...	...	...	...	0. 2. 6.
" given to Haxby for the North Riding in the County of York	...	...	...	...	...	0. 2. 6.
" given to Beamister in the County of Dorset	...	...	...	...	...	5s. 0.
" given to Defford in ye County of Leicester	...	...	...	...	...	2. 0.
" given to Staverton in Northamptonshire	...	...	...	...	...	2. 6.
" given to Alfriston in ye County of Sussex	...	...	...	...	...	2. 0.
" given to Sicklinghall in the West Rideing in the County of York	...	...	...	...	...	2. 6.
" 1686. Given to Easbury towards the repairing of thaier Stepell	...	...	...	...	...	2. 6.
" Given to Shrewsburi towards thaier los by fier.	...	...	...	...	...	2. 0."

## Wiltshire Words.

By J. U. POWELL, M.A.

**R**EADERS of this *Magazine* who saw the lists of words that appeared in Nos. lxxvi., lxxvii., and lxxx., a short time back, may not all have seen the Wiltshire Glossary which Messrs. Dartnell and Goddard have edited out of those materials.<sup>1</sup>

Many collections of local words have been published lately, and they are being incorporated into the English Dialect Dictionary now being published in sections at Oxford under the editorship of Dr. Wright ("The English Dialect Dictionary, being the complete Vocabulary of all Dialect Words still in use, or known to have been in use during the last two hundred years." London: Henry Froude). This will be a worthy companion to the complete English Dictionary, which is gradually issuing from the Scriptorium of Dr. Murray.

The Wiltshire Word List will be of real value to the student of the English language; it is prefaced by an account of the vowel-changes in the dialect, and contains a large number of archaic words.

The ordinary reader, in his turn, will be gratified by a number of vigorous and racy expressions. Perhaps, too, the book will help some to realise, that rusticity, whether in language or pronunciation, need not be considered vulgarity, but is often archaism; and further, that rough country vigour is really "poetry in the egg," and is, in fact, the ground-stuff of English literature.

Taking, then, these two points of view, the linguistic and the literary, we may divide the valuable words in this Glossary into the following classes:—

1. Archaisms still in use, and differing but slightly from the

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<sup>1</sup> Wiltshire Words: G. E. Dartnell and Rev. E. H. Goddard, M.A. London. printed for the English Dialect Society, 1893.

earliest English. Some of these words are found in literature, as in Wyclif's translation of the New Testament, and Shakespeare, but not in modern writers.

2. Expressions forcible and imaginative.
3. Words expressing specialised meanings, where the ordinary language has to couple words together, and so is less terse.

1.—The following are some of the words found in the oldest English, though the impoverished polite language has lost them: the earliest form we give on the authority of the editors:—

*All-a-hoh.* Lopsided. A. S. *arôh*.

*Aps.* The aspen tree. A. S. *æps*.

*Attercop.* A spider. A. S. *attor-coppe*.

*Ax.* To ask. A. S. *acsian*.

*Birer.* To tremble. *cf.* *bifian*, to tremble.

*Daek.* To prick. A. S. *dalc*, a brooch.

*Frum.* Of strong-growing plants. A. S. *from*.

*Har.* The hinder upright of a gate, by which it is hung to its post. A. S. *heorr*, hinge.

*Hele.* To cover over; and *un-hele*, to uncover; as of a rough wind stripping off thatch. A. S. *helan*.

*Dummel.* Stupid. *cf.* the German *dumm*, with the same meaning.

*En.* The old plural termination is still in use, in nouns, *housen*, houses; *facen*, faces; *bluen*, blossoms: in adjectives, *elmen*, of elm; a *corken* leg; a *paperu* bag; *glassen* slippers; a *glassen* cup; as a participle in *boughten* bread, opposed to home-made.

*Galley.* To frighten; *galley-crow*, a scarecrow. A. S. *agaelcan*, to stupefy.

*Hinted.* Of wheat; harvested, secured in barn. A. S. *hentan*, to secure.

*Oaves.* The eaves of a house. "A good old form; Middle-English *orese*."

*Pud-beggar.* Water spider. Middle-English, *padde*, a toad.

*Ruddock.* A robin red-breast. A. S. *rudduc*.

- Seed-lip.* A seed-box. A. S. *leip*, basket.
- Silgrene.* House-leek. A. S. *singrene*, evergreen.
- Sillow* (only just obsolete). A plough. A. S. *sulh*.
- Skillen.* Out-house. A. S. *scyldan* to protect.
- Slan.* A sloe. A. S. *slán*, plural of *slá*.
- Snead.* The pole of a scythe. A. S. *snaed*.
- Spade.* The congealed gum of the eye. A. S. *spéd*, phlegm.
- Staddles.* The pillars on which a rick stands. A. S. *staðol*.
- Stale.* The long handle of any husbandry tool. A. S. *stel* (in compounds).
- Starved.* Perished with cold. A. S. *steorfan*, to die.
- Stem.* A period of time, as "a stem o' dry weather." A. S. *stemn*.
- Tine.* To enclose a field with a hedge; "the Tynning," a field-name. A. S. *týnan*.
- Zam-zoddlen.* Long-heated over a slow fire, and so spoilt. A. S. *sím-soden*, half-boiled.

The following examples from literature are interesting :—

- Afcard.* "A soldier, and afeard?" Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.
- Away with* (endure). "The new moons and sabbaths I cannot away with (Isaiah, i., 13).
- Ax.* "They axed him"; common in Wyclif's translation of the Gospels.
- Galley.* To frighten. "The wrathful skies gallow the very wanderers of the dark. Shakespeare, *Lear*, iii., 2.
- Hele.* To cover. "That a woman pray unto God not heled on the head." Wyclif, in I. Cor., xi., 13. In Tisbury Church may be seen inscribed on a beam "1560 This Hele was erected."
- Magotty-pie* (magpie). "Magot-pies and choughs." Shakespeare, *Macbeth*, iii., 4.
- Mammoth.* To pull to pieces. "He did so set his teeth and tear it; Oh, I warrant, how he mammothed it." Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, i., 3.
- Pleach.* To plait a hedge. "Walking in a thick-pleached alley." Shakespeare, *Much Ado*, i., 4. It occurs also in the collection of Songs of the West, Song 17, p. 37, "pleached palisading

of grove." Popular songs have preserved old words; in the nursery-song, "Pat-a-cake, pat-a-cake, baker's man," we say still, "Prick it and *duck* it and mark it with T" (the word given just above), and it is lamentable that Mr. Stead, in one of the *Bairns' Books*, gives "Prick it and pat it."

Another local nursery-song, quoted in the Glossary, gives us "Hush-a-bye, baby, the raven shan't have 'ee, No more shall the *magotty-pie*."

**Shroud.** To pollard a tree. "The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches, and with a shadowing *shroud*, and of a high stature." Exekiel, xxxi., 3.

**Charm** (noise). "With charm of earliest birds." Milton, *Paradise Lost*, iv.

**Dout** (extinguish). "Doth all the noble substance often dout." Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, i., 4.

**Frore** (frosty). "The parching air burns frore." Milton, *Paradise Lost*, ii.

**Knitch** (bundle). "Bynde hem togidre in knytechis to be brent." Wyclif, Matthew, xiii., 30.

**Learn** (teach). "Lead me forth in thy truth and learn me." Psalm xxv., 4.

**Mazzard** (head). "I'll knock you o'er the mazzard." Shakespeare, *Othello*, ii., 3.

**Malkin** (a term of abuse). "Blurted at, and held a malkin." Shakespeare, *Pericles*, iv., 4.

**Ruddock** (robin). "The ruddock, with charitable bill." Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

**Stour** (confusion). "But he was wary of that deadly stoure." Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, i., 7.

**Pelt** (passion). "Which put you into such a pelt." *Wrangling Lovers*, 1677.

We may notice, too, how some of these old words, which are lost to the polite language, have been retained, crystallised into surnames:—*Dredge* (barley and oats grown together), *Lear* (hungry). *Maulin* (a mixture of wheat and rye; bread used to be made

of it in Yorkshire about 1840; *Ruddock* (robin red-breast).

2.—But valuable as this Glossary is for the student of language, it has another side; it has preserved racy and idiomatic forms of speech, smelling of the soil sometimes, it is true, but vigorous, forcible, expressive, masculine, homely, and with what Matthew Arnold calls “a healthy country smack” (*Celtic Literature*).

“Especially useful to him who would attempt to English the Sagas, is a knowledge of the spoken English of the country folk, who, as Mr. Barnes has proved to those who refused to see it before, often preserve the best English phrases, which the miserable conventional hack English of this and the preceding century has scornfully passed by.” (York Powell and Vigfusson. *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, Introd., p. 116.)

Lowell says, in his introduction to the Biglow Papers, speaking of America:—

“That we shall all be made to talk like books, is the danger with which we are threatened by the universal schoolmaster, who does his best to enslave the minds and memories of his victims to what he esteems the best models of English composition; that is to say, to the writers whose style is faultily correct, and has no blood-warmth in it. No language that cannot suck up the feeling juices secreted for it in the rich mother earth of common folk, can bring forth a sound and lusty book.”

Lowell continues, still speaking of the exaggeration typical of the American character:—

“Much of what is set down as mere extravagance, is more fitly to be called intensity and picturesqueness; symptoms of the imaginative faculty in full health and strength, though producing as yet only the raw and formless material in which poetry is to work . . . *Vulgarisms are often only poetry in the egg.*”

In this dialect I think we can trace many of the qualities which Matthew Arnold regards as typical of the English language and character. In his delightful lectures on Celtic Literature, into which he has put some of his most discriminating criticism, and in which he uses most felicitous and discerning language, he talks of “the fidelity to fact,” “the energy with honesty,” “the pleasant wholesome smack of the soil,” which is the mark of the Englishman in language. You will find in this dialect, no doubt, great plainness of speech, and odd and mean monosyllables; still it has four qualities, it will be direct, simple, faithful, and true; and you get the right



word in the right place. How graphic are "belly-vengeance," for very small beer; "cluster-o'-vive," the fist; how pictorial is "dapster," a nimble boy; "he-body," a woman of masculine appearance; "mizzy-mazey," of print swimming before the eyes; "squeeze-belly," a V-shaped stile; "dred-th'-wold-ooman's needle," a children's game. Or, again, "There's our John, s'naw—allus a messin'-a'ter the wenchen, s'naw—*cawin and cockettin'* like a young rook, s'naw—'vore a can vly, s'naw—boun' to come down vlop, he war." Or, a person complaining of loneliness or the want of sociability and kindness amongst the neighbours, says:—"There ain't one as'll so much as look in and say, 'Dog, how be'est?' " Or again, when thunder-clouds are coming up in summer, it looks "*grouty*."

We now come to words imaginative. Many of them are names of flowers, and fancy has run riot; but all of them show a closeness of observation and that power of seeing unexpected resemblances which lies at the root of wit. "Birds' Wedding-day" is pretty for Valentine's Day, prettier than "pack-rag day" for Old Michaelmas Day. "Gravel-path," for the Milky Way, and "Dick-and-his Team," for the Great Bear, are homely; then "Kissing-gate" for one of those gates that swing inside a semi-circle—gates that you can't hurry through if you want to, and that take rather longer time if there are two of you. Here come appropriately "Kiss-behind-the-garden-gate" (London Pride); Kiss-me-quick (Red Spur Valerian); "Lady's glove," "Lady's petticoat."

But who shall explain "Mother Shimble's-snick-needles," "Granny jump out o' bed," "Granfer griddle goosey gander"? Simpler are "Butter and eggs," "Cows and calves," "Crows' legs" "Snow in harvest." "Shamefaced Maiden" is a charming name for the Wood Anemone; "Quiet Neighbours" is suggestive for the Red Spur Valerian (which should be pronounced Válerý Ann). "Cains and Abels," "Children of Israel," "Joseph and Mary" may go together.

Here is a touch of natural poetry:—"What girt *blossoms* 'twur to the snow!"

A bit of history is seen in the name "Danes' Blood" for Dwarf Elder. "It is popularly believed to grow only on the ancient battlefields, and to have sprung originally from the blood of the slain Danes." There is also, we believe, a kind of kidney-bean called Waterloo bean: it comes up with red stains on the leaves, and is thought to refer to bloodshed, just as there is the common name for the dark red Wallflower—Bloody Warrior. The next article shows how the memory of the Danes survived in the western part of the county. At Kingston Deverill, which is within sight of Alfred's Tower at Stourton, a red-haired man will still be known as a "Dane," or "Daner"; and it is worth noticing that a bottom in this parish is called "Danes' Bottom."

The following names may go together:—"Mice's-mouths," "Snakes' victuals" (negant dulces serpentibus aequæ Ferre cibum; *Virgil, Georgic* ii.); "Rabbit-flower," "Cuckoo's bread and cheese," "Codlins and cream," "Golden chain," "Shepherd's weather-glass," all "smell of a very rich summer."

Miscellaneous flower-names are:—"Blind man," "Creeping Jack," "Creeping Jenny," "Daddy's whiskers," "Farewell summer," "Jack go to bed at noon," "Naked Nanny," "Old man's beard," "Old woman's pin-cushion," "Peace and plenty," "Pots and kettles," "Granny's nightcap," all of which will be found in their places, although some of them are not confined to this dialect, but are familiar.

### 3.—Words exact and useful.

The modern written language cannot, without sacrificing neatness, give the exact shade of expression which some of the following words convey. "Moreish," "nammet," "he-body," are awkwardly represented by "making the eater wish to have more," "preliminary luncheon," "woman of masculine appearance"; "stour" is neater than "confusion," "charm" than "confused noise," of birds, folk, or bells; "dout" than "put out," or "extinguish," "worsen," than "grow worse." "I can go no-whither," said an old man to me the other day. What living writer would have been so correct? Under this head would also come those words which give accuracy

of description and detail. One instance will suffice; written English speaks of "a flail," but the "flail" is merely part of an instrument which is called a "dreshol," and which has names for its separate parts. Your writer on country subjects, who has never been out of Fleet Street, will tell you that the "rustic" uses only four hundred words, while he—Pennialinus—who never uses one word where six will do, can use nearly the above-named number in stating that fact. Again, the swarming of bees is named with great exactness; of "swarms" only the first is a "swarm," the second being a "smart" and the third a "chit."

A character in one of Disraeli's fashionable novels says:—

"The English language consists of three words, 'nice,' 'jolly,' and 'smart,' to which some grammarians add 'fond.'"

The ideas of the satirised persons were no doubt equally few.

I have spoken of the raciness of vocabulary; let me end by illustrating raciness of phrase which might be added to the pages of the Glossary. Again a quotation from the Biglow Papers will serve as an introduction to some racy sayings and proverbial phrases.

"Prosaic as American life seems in many of its aspects to an European . . . I cannot help thinking that the ordinary talk of unlettered men among us is fuller of metaphor and of phrases that suggest lively images, than that of any other people I have seen . . . Almost every county has some good die-sinker in phrase, whose mintage passes into the currency of the whole neighbourhood."

(Many popular preachers have such mother-wit, for example, Peter Mackenzie.) Such "die-sinkers" were the old man and woman, both over eighty years of age, from whom many of the following expressions came. Although they may not have "passed into currency," still there is a noticeable alertness and spirit, and they are the stuff out of which a national language grows!—  
 "Her'd lie abed till her wur vinny" (one old woman of another given to shamming). "A would skin a vlint vur a varden, and spwile a tenpenny nayl in doin on't." "More store, more stink."  
 "A lie's a lie, though the king tell it." "What's the good o, going to law when the court's in hell?" "What be you a lookin' vor? lookin' for last year's snow?" (said pettishly to an old woman

poking about the house). “Ees, Her wur a proper vool. Her wur missis of a public-house, and left it for to be missis of a teaty-pit” (of an innkeeper’s widow who married a labourer). “What sort of man is the new farmer?” Oh, like a crooked road, in and out.” “Our Tom he’s too wuld and too stiff for a souldier, perhaps they’d have en, if a were oiled and plyed.” “My uncle worked seven years o’ Sundays.” The meaning is that he worked for *forty-nine* years; he was a shepherd, and therefore had to work on Sundays. If the number of Sundays he had worked during his life were added together, they would make seven years; multiply 52 Sundays by 49 = 2548; divide this by 365, and you get seven years. Various similes from animal life:—“They ran like two young greyhounds”; “I can’t get out of Dobbin’s pace”; “need to have a head like a hawk”; “as cunning as a young rook”; “the poor baby’s arm’s no thicker than a lamb’s tail a’ter it’s been skinned.” Various:—“What, be I to be shrowded like a wuld polly?” (said by a man when told by the doctor that he would have to lose his arm, *i.e.*, lopped like an old pollard); “These yere cats be passon and clerk” (one white, the other black); “I be just like a almanack, I can tell the changes coming” (said by a rheumaticy woman). “Chatter-watter” is good for “tea”; two good terms of abuse are “Thee girt mau-kin” (malkin, a long thin baking-stick), “Thee little truckle-muxen” (little girl playing about in the mud). “Passon gied ’em a physie-ball ’smarnin’ in church.”

The Glossary concludes with an appendix of stories, but to it this is not the place to make additions. Like rough country rhymes in cradle-songs or on tomb-stones—but we are no longer to cut our simple rhymes upon them—such stories should be carefully preserved by anyone who hears them; they have a germ in them. But if anyone should tell a story, let him preface it with such words as these:—“Once upon a time, ’twernt in my time, nor in your time, nit in anybody else’s time; ’twere when magpies builded in old men’s beards and turkey-cocks chewed bacea; all over hills dales mountains and valleys, so far as I shall tell you tonight, or tomorrow night, or ever I shall tell you before I done, if I can.”

## The Society's MSS. Chisledon and Draycot.

(Continued from page 54.)

**C**HISLEDON itself, with Burderop, its satellite, some part apparently of Hodson, and Badbury, were all parcel of that immense estate of the Church liberated for lay occupancy in the sixteenth century. The "Liber de Hyda," edited for the Rolls Series, duly mentions Chisledon among the most ancient possessions of the Abbey of Hyde by Winchester, while Badbury at the surrender of the monasteries had been for centuries in the possession of the monks of Glastonbury. A schedule of deeds, in the handwriting presumably of Sir William Calley, the first of his name here, will enable us to trace the descent of the manors of Chisledon and Burderop for close on a century from the year 1537 on:—

"Diverse parcells and evidences belonging unto the manners of Burderupp and Chisildon in the County of Wiltes.

- "1. *Imprimis* the old lease graunted by the Abbott to Tho: Stephens & al. for 6i yeares A° 29. H: viij<sup>l</sup>. [A.D. 1537].
- "2. *Item* the copie of the Lettres Pattentes from the King to S<sup>r</sup> John Bridges K<sup>t</sup>. of Burderupp and Chisildon A° 32. H. viij<sup>l</sup>. inrolled in chancery. [23 April, A.D. 1540].
- "3. *Item* a deede from Edmund Lo: Chandoyes to Tho: Stephens of Burderupp and Chisildon A° iij<sup>l</sup> Eliz: Regine. [A.D. 1562].
- "4. *Item* the fine from the Lo: Chandoyes and his lady to Tho: Stephens.
- "5. *Item* the lycence of alienacion from the Lo: Chandoyes to Tho: Stephens.
- "6. *Item* a deede from Gyles Lo: Chandoyes to Tho: Stephens of the Rectorie and Ryoalties of Burderupp and Chisildon A° 21. Eliz: Regine [A.D. 1579].
- "7. *Item* the defeasance of a statute from Edmund Lo: Chandoyes to Tho: Stephens A° iij<sup>l</sup> Eliz: of 3000<sup>li</sup>. [A.D. 1562].
- "8. *Item* one Indenture of Intayle made by Tho: Stephens of the manners of Burderupp and Chisildon A° 16 Eliz: Regine [A.D. 1574].
- "9. *Item* one deede made by Nycholas and Tho: Stephens to Anthony Stephens of an Annuity of 50<sup>li</sup> per annum A° 5° Jacobi [A.D. 1607-8].

- "10. *Item* the copie of M<sup>r</sup>. Stephens Joynter (which dead I saw cancelled) and of the landes of Nycholas Stephens entayled of his heyers males 14th March A<sup>o</sup>. 5<sup>o</sup> Jacobi [A.D. 1607—8].
- "11. *Item* one Indenture of bargayne and sale from Tho: and Anthony Stephens to Alex: Stafford and Jeames Cottington of all theire landes and royalties in Burderupp and Chisildon A<sup>o</sup> 17 Jacobi [A.D. 1619].
- "12. *Item* a release from Tho: & Anthony Stephens for the money payd for the purchase of Burderupp and Chisildon inrolled in Chancery A<sup>o</sup> 17 Jacobi [A.D. 1619].
- "13. *Item* a lycence of alienacion from Tho: Stephens to Alex: Stafford.
- "14. *Item* the fine from Tho: Stephens Jone his wyfe and Anthony Stephens to Alex: Stafford.
- "15. *Item* the recovery inrolled.
- "16. *Item* the exemplificacion of the inolment of the fine according to the Statute.
- "17. *Item* the exemplificacion of the inolment of the writt of entry and seison according to the Statute.
- "18. *Item* one deede of livery and seison and possession from Tho: Stephens to Alex: Stafford.
- "19. *Item* a bond from Tho: Stephens to Alex: Stafford of 5000<sup>li</sup> for performance of covenantes.
- "20. *Item* a bond from Anthony Stephens to Alex: Stafford of 300<sup>li</sup> to free the land of an annuity of 40<sup>li</sup> per annum from his wyfe.
- "21. *Item* a note under the hand of Tho: Stephens of all the incumbrances whereunto the landes might be lyable.
- "22. *Item* 7 statutes of Mr. Tho: Stephens all cancelled.
- "23. *Item* the counterparte of W<sup>m</sup>. Leycy alias Hodges his lease granted by Alex: Stafford and Jeames Cottington for 4 yeares.
- "24. *Item* a bond of 800<sup>li</sup> from the sayd Leycy alias Hodgis for payment of the rent and performance of covenantes.
- "25. *Item* a true copie of the fine inrolled leaved on Mrs. Stephens Joynter.
- "26. *Item* a copie of Nycholas Stephens will."

*Endorsed*:—"A Note of diverse parcellis of Evedence and writtinges belonginge [unto] the Manners of Burderupp Chisildon and Hodson, with parte of Draycott."

Only one of the documents mentioned in the above schedule is represented in Mr. Mullings' collection, namely, No. 2, the copy of the Letters Patent of Henry VIII. to Sir John Brydges, afterwards (in 1554) the first Lord Chandos of Sudeley. Originally from Gloucestershire, the Brydges family, in more than one branch, had firmly established itself in the adjoining parts of Wiltshire. In 1513 Sir Giles Brydges obtained a grant of the manor of Blunsdon

St. Andrew, forfeited by Edmund Ferrers; his son, Sir John, resided there, and is described as "of Blunsdon" in the letters patent subjoined, whereby he purchased the manors of Chisledon, Burderop, Nun Eton, and Broad Blunsdon, of the King. This was in 1540. Four years later his son, Edmund Brydges, received as a marriage portion with Dorothy Braye, a grant from the King of the manors of Minty and Purton. The crown title in every case was derived from monastic surrenders, namely, of the houses of Cirencester, Godstow, Hyde, and Malmesbury. The crowning good fortune, however, of Sir John Brydges' life was yet to come. He was instrumental in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion, and escorted the Lady Jane Grey to the block. His reward was a grant of the castle and manor, together with the peerage title of Lord Chandos, of Sudeley. He thus finally founded his family in Gloucestershire, and their estate in North Wilts became of the less importance to his descendants. The essential portions of the letters patent of Chisledon (No. 2 in the schedule) are appended:—

"23rd April  
A.D. 1540. Rex omnibus ad quos &c. salutem Sciatis quod nos pro summa duorum millium centum nonaginta trium librarum duorum solidorum et sex denariorum legalis monete Anglie ad manus thesaurarii curie Augmentacionum revencionum Corone nostre ad usum nostrum per dilectum nobis Johannem Bridges de Blunesdon in comitatu nostro Wiltes militem soluta de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus eidem Johanni Bridges maneria nostra de Chuselden et Burythropp ac totam grangiam nostram vocatam Monkebaron cum suis juribus membris et pertinentiis universis in comitatu nostro Wiltes nuper monasterio de Hyda alias dicto Hyde in comitatu nostro Southampton modo dissoluto dudum spectancia et pertinentia ac totam rectoriam et ecclesiam nostram de Chuselden cum suis pertinentiis universis in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes dicto nuper monasterio dudum appropriatam spectantem et pertinentem ac advocacionem donacionem liberam disposicionem et jus patronatus vicarie ecclesie parochialis de Chuselden in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes Ac omnia mesuagia molendina tofta cotagia grangias orrea terras tenementa redditus reversiones servicia boscos subboscos communas jampna brueras aquas piscarias piscaciones ac omnes et omnimodas terras glebas penciones porciones decimas oblaciones advocaciones jura patronatum feoda militum escaetas relevia redditus super quibuscunque dimissionibus et concessionibus reservatos curias letas visum franci plegii ac omnia que ad visum franci plegii pertinent catalla waviata extrahuras catalla felonum et fugitivorum ac liberas warrennas<sup>1</sup> parcos et alia jura jurisdictiones

<sup>1</sup> Underlined in original.

privilegia et hereditamenta nostra quecumque cum pertinenciis in Chuselden Hoddesdon et Badbury in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes ac alibi ubicunque in eodem comitatu dictis maneriis grangie et rectorie seu eorum alicui vel aliquibus quoquo modo spectancia vel pertinencia aut ut membrum vel parcellam eorundem maneriorum grangie et rectorie seu eorum alicui vel aliquibus ante hac habita cognita seu reputata existencia Adeo<sup>1</sup> plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ultimus abbas dicti nuper monasterii de Hyde aut aliquis predecessorum suorum abbatum ejusdem nuper monasterii in jure nuper monasterii illius aliquo tempore ante dissolutionem dicti nuper monasterii vel antequam nuper monasterium illud ad manus nostras devenit dicta maneria grangiam rectoriam et cetera premissa cum pertinenciis vel aliquam inde parcellam habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisi fuerunt habuit tenuit vel gavisus fuit seu habere tenere vel gaudere debuerunt aut debuit Et adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras ratione vel pretextu dissolutionis dicti nuper monasterii aut ratione vel pretextu alicujus doni concessionis vel confirmacionis per nuper abbatem et nuper conventum dicti nuper monasterii sub sigillo suo conventuali nobis confecti seu aliter quocunque modo devenerunt aut devenire debuerunt ac ip manibus nostris jam existunt seu existere debent vel deberent

“Damus eciam et pro consideracione predicta per presentes concedimus prefato Johanni Bridges omnia maneria nostra de Nonne Eton alias dicta West Eton et Brode Blunesden in predicto comitatu nostro Wiltes nuper monasterio de Godstowe in comitatu nostro Oxonie modo dissoluto dudum spectancia vel pertinencia Ac omnia mesuagia terras tenementa aquas piscarias jampna brueras communes subboscus redditus reversiones et servicia feoda militum escaetas relevia redditus super quibuscunque dimissionibus et concessionibus reservatos curias letas visum franci plegii catalla waviata extrahuras catalla felonum et fugitivorum ac liberas warrennas parcos ac omnia alia jura jurisdictiones privilegia et hereditamenta nostra quecumque cum pertinenciis in Nonne Eton alias dicta West Eton et Brode Blunesdon in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes ac alibi ubicunque in eodem comitatu eisdem maneriis de Nonne Eton alias dicto West Eton et Brode Blunesden quo quo modo spectancia vel pertinencia . . . in tam amplis modo et forma prout ultima abbatissa dicti nuper monasterii de Godstowe aut aliqua predecessorum suorum abbatissarum ejusdem nuper monasterii de Godstowe [*&c., as above*] deberent Habendum tenendum et gaudendum predicta maneria de Burythropp Chuselden Nonne Eton et Brode Blunesden et predictam grangiam de Monke baron ac predictam rectoriam et ecclesiam de Chuselden ac omnia messuagia . . . et cetera omnia et singula premissa superius expressa et specificata cum pertinenciis universis prefato Johanni Bridges heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum Tenendum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in capite per servicium medietatis unius feodi militis Ac reddendo inde annuatim nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris duodecim libras et quatuor solidos sterlingorum ad curiam nostram Augmentacionum revencionum Corone nostre ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli singulis annis solvendos pro omnibus redditibus serviciis et demandis quibus cunque proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddendis solvendis vel faciendis. Et ulterius de uberiori gracia nostra volumus . . .

<sup>1</sup> Underlined in original.



Et ulterius damus et per presentes concedimus prefato Johanni Bridges omnia exitus redditus reverciones et proficua predictorum maneriorum rectorie grangie mesuagiorum terrarum tenementorum et ceterorum omnium et singulorum premissorum superius expressorum et specificatorum cum pertinentiis a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimo preterito hucusque proveniencia sive crescencia Habendum eidem Johanni ex dono nostro absque compoto . . . Et ulterius de ampliori gracia nostra volumus ac auctoritate nostra regia qua fungimur pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus prefato Johanni Bridges heredibus et assignatis suis quod idem Johannes heredes et assignati sui de cetero imperpetuum habebunt tenebunt et gaudebunt et in usus suos proprios convertant ac habere tenere et gaudere et in usus suos proprios convertere valeant et possint dictam rectoriam et ecclesiam de Chuselden ac omnes et singulos terras glebas mesuagia tenementa prata pasturas decimas oblationes proficua et emolumenta quecunque eidem rectorie et ecclesie quo quo modo spectancia et pertinentia adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ultimus abbas de nuper monasterio de Hyde et ejusdem loci conventus . . . predictam rectoriam et ecclesiam ac predictas decimas . . . habuerunt . . . aliqua lege statuto actu ordinacione constitutione prohibicione restriccionem vel consuetudine incontrarium inde antehac habito facto ordinato edito usitato seu proviso aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante volumus eciam . . . In cujus &c. T. R. apud Westmonasterium xxij die Aprilis anno regni regis Henrici Octavi Anglie &c. Tricesimo Secundo.

“Convenit cum Recordo et examiniatur per me Ricardum Broughton.”

*Endorsed* :—“The copy of the Kings letters pattentes for Burdrop Chisselton & Hodson.”

Englishmen have always been adepts in revolution according to the forms of law. The utmost anxiety was shown by King Henry VIII. to procure the *surrender* by the abbot and convent in every case of their houses. But, if such surrenders were valid, other acts as solemnly performed by the same bodies, prior to their surrenders, were equally of good effect. A lease, for instance, for term of years with rent reserved, granted under the conventual seal—such in a host of cases, was the obstacle discovered after the surrender was complete to the King's full enjoyment of his new source of revenue. His grantees of abbey lands took their bargains subject to the same drawbacks. Thus the grant to Edmund Brydges, esq., of the manor of Minty, 8th May, 1544, was subject to leases for twenty-one, sixty, sixty-one, seventy, and eighty-nine years, ranging in date between 2nd August, 1537, and 12th May, 1540, affecting, apparently, the whole of the demesne lands of the manor, and all apparently, except the last, granted under the conventual seal. The manor and rectory of Purton, together with the

tithes, were all subject similarly to a lease granted 4th September, 1515, to Richard Pulley and Margaret, his wife, for their lives, and the lives of no less than four young children, in survivorship. A precisely parallel state of affairs existed at Chisledon. The first document mentioned in the schedule printed above is "the old lease granted by the abbott to Thomas Stephens and others for 61 years," in 1537. That is to say, until the year 1598 the first Lord Chandos and his descendants could look for slender profit only from their new acquisition. By reference to that valuable class of documents called "particulars for grants" the terms of Stephen's lease might doubtless be discovered, but, without it, there is a good deal of available evidence touching the Stephens family, and their interest at Chisledon.

To begin with, it is tolerably certain that the lease of 1537 to Thomas Stephens was a renewal of the like to his father, Richard, whose will was proved in the Prerogative Court, as follows:—

"In the name of God amen In the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lord god **mxix** the xxj day of January I Richard Stevyns of Birdethrop in the parishe of Chesildon w<sup>in</sup> the dioces of Salisbury with my hole mynde make my testament in this maner wise, ffurst I bequeith my soule unto almyghtie god and to o<sup>r</sup> lady saint Mary w<sup>it</sup> all the holy company of hevyn, and my bodie to be buried in the chauncell before alhalown<sup>e</sup> the patron of the churche of Chesulden, Also I bequeith to the mother churche of Sarum xjd Also I bequeith to the churche of Wrowton xx<sup>s</sup> Also I bequeith to the churche of lydyard vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I bequeith to the churche of Redborne vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I bequeth to the churche of Swyndon xl<sup>s</sup> Also I bequeth to the churche of Wanborough vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I bequethe to the church of lyddyngton vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I bequeth to the churche of Draycooth vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I bequethe to my parishe churche of Chesulden my vestment that is there now, and after the departyng of Margaret my wif I bequeth to the forsaid church of Chesulden my chalis my book my corporas. Also I bequeth to the fyve principull lyghts in the churche of Chesilden fyve sheepe Also I will that margaret my wif and Thomas my sounne the yonger fynde a preest to pray for me And for my frends by the space of one hole yere and he to have for his labo<sup>r</sup> ix marks and that he say diriges for my soule one moneth every nyght at Chesulden in the parishe churche and he shall have for his labo<sup>r</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup>. And also I will that they Ryng w<sup>it</sup> one bell while the dyrige ys in saying, Also I bequeth to every one of my godchildren vj<sup>s</sup>, Also I will that Thomas Stewyns my eldest son have iiijli whiche I promysed hym aforetyme, Also I bequethe to Margaret Stevyns the dought<sup>r</sup> of Thomas Stewyns xx<sup>s</sup> shepe, Also I bequeth to Richard Stevyns the son of Thomas Stewyns xx<sup>s</sup> shepe, also I bequethe xxxiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> for to pay for the graylle that is behynde of the some of fyve marks vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> which is to pay xxxiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> when the grayl is brought home. Also I bequethe to Richard

Stewyns the son of William Stewyns vj<sup>e</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, Also I bequethe to **Anthony Stevyns** iij<sup>e</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, Also I bequethe to William Stewyns the sonne of William Stewyns on' ewe and to Jone Stevyns the dowght' of Willm Stewyns on' ewe Also I bequethe to Jane Mills the dowght' of Thomas Milles a heyfar. Also I bequethe to Jone Maskelyn an' ewe and to Thomas Maskelyn' the sonne of William Maskelyn' an' ewe Also I bequeth to Margery Beyll my dowght' a cowe and a heyfor. Also I bequeth to Richard Webbe xxx<sup>i</sup> shepe, also I bequethe to every childe of Jamys hewys a shepe, also I bequeth to Alys hewis a heyfor, Also I will that Margaret Stewyns my wif and Thomas Stevyns the yonger my sonne be myn' executors and that they fulfill my last will and pay my detts, and that done I will the Residew of my goodys be departed betwixt Margaret Stewyns my wif and Thomas Stewyns my son the yonger whiche byn' myn' executo' by the good provision of Thomas Buses whiche I make myn' ouerseer that my will be fulfilled And I will that he have for his labour xl<sup>i</sup> Theis personnes folowing bering witnes, Sir Nicholas Bixton, Wattar Bachar, William Maskelyn William Beyll w' many other moo the day and the date above rehersed." [Proved 19th March, 1519-20, by Thomas and Margaret, in the person of William Beale, "literati," their procurator; registered "Ayloffo," fo. 27.]

Thomas Stephens, the testator's eldest son of that name, doubtless succeeded him at Burderop. In 1537, as we know by the schedule, he obtained a further lease of the farm there from the Abbot of Hyde. He would gladly, we may suppose, have purchased the fee of the Crown, but was forestalled, as we have seen, by Sir John Brydges, in 1540. A freeholder, however, he became, and secured a haven for his race, against the lease at Burderop ran out, by the purchase, 10th May, 1549, of the manors of Inglesham, cos. Wilts and Berks, together with certain lands at Clotely, in the parish of Hankerton and in Sevenhampton, all of which had belonged to the Abbey of "New Work," Leicester, and for which he now paid the sum of 210*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* His choice of Inglesham for his investment was perhaps decided by his wife's connexions, she being the daughter of John Prater, of that place. Like his father before him he died possessed of a very considerable estate, as appears by his will, proved in the Prerogative Court, and registered "Tash." fo. 9 :—

In the name of god amen the thirde daie of September the yere of o' Lorde God a Thousande fyve Hundreth fiftie and one I Thomas Stephyns sicke in bodie but of good Remembrance do ordeyne and make this my last will and testament, first I give my soule unto Almighty god my maker and Redemer And my bodye to be buried in the churche of Cheselden. Item I give unto the poore mens box of Chesulden Swyndon and Inglesham to be equally devided vj<sup>i</sup>

Item I give unto the vicar of Chesulden tenne shillings Item I give and bequeathe unto Nicholas Stephyns Jerome and Richard my sonnes to every of them one hundreth poundes and one hundreth shepe the w<sup>ch</sup> soñe and shepe to be delyvered when they come to lawful age, And yf it fortune that one of the foresaid my sons do Depart before he doth Receyve his legacies, Then I will his Legacie equally be devided betwixt thother twayn that be alive Item I give Richarde my son the Lease of the parsonage of Swindon and he to enioie it when he is of lawful age Item I give unto my son Thomas Stephyns daughters to every of them twentie pounds Item I give unto Jane York my daughter Tenn poundes Item I give unto Robert Maskulyne and Jane Maskulyne to every of them vj<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> Item I give unto George Maskulyne and Agnes Chatterton my syster to every of them iiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Item I give unto Hughe Myddelhurst Thomas Ryve William Starte to every of them xl<sup>s</sup>. Item I give unto all my other servants both men and women to every of them vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Also I give unto my sonne Thomas servautes to every of them vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Item I give unto John Austen one cowe Item I give unto my godchildren to every of them one shepe. Item I give unto William Waldron xx<sup>li</sup> The rest of my goodes not given nor bequest so that my debts and legacies paid I give them unto Joane my wiefe and Thomas my sonne, whom I ordeyn and make my Executors of this my last will and testament Witness hereof Roger Colley Thomas Hynton James Hall James Doberlowe w<sup>t</sup> other Item I ordeyn and make Roger Colley Thomas Hinton James Hall supvisors and to have for their labor every of them fourtie shillings.

(Administration, "ad viam intestati," was granted, 2 May, 1553, of the testator's estate, to Joan, the relict, she and her son Thomas, the executors, having, for certain causes, renounced the burden of execution.)

Particulars of his Berkshire estate are supplied by an :—

Inquisition indented, taken at Abyngdon, co. Berks. 2 April, 6 Edward VI., before Vincent Power, escheator of Oxford and Berks, after the death of Thomas Stephyns, gent. The said Thomas Stephyns, and Johan Stephyns his wife, were seised, the day before his death, of the manor of Inglesham, co. Berks, with its appurtenances, and of 10 messuages, 3 tofts, 2 cottages, 1 water mill, 200 a. land, 140 a. meadow, 120 a. pasture, 4 a. wood, and 20 a. gorse and marsh, with 26s. 7d. rent, in Inglesham and Nether Inglesham, co. Berks, and also of the advowson of the church of Inglesham and of the vicarage, in demesne as of fee and of frank tenement respectively. She survived him, and is now living at Inglesham, the reversion of the premises belonging to Thomas Stephyns of Chesildon, his son and heir. The said manor, &c., are held of the king in chief, by service of half a knight's fee, and payment of 33s. 1d. yearly, and are worth 14l. 14s. 3d. clear per annum. The said Thomas Stephyns died 6 Sept. last (1551), and Thomas Stephyns of Chesildon, his son and heir was 27 years old and more at his said father's death. ("Escheators Inquisitions," Series II., Oxford and Berks, 6 Edw. VI., No. 3.)

Thomas Stephens, the heir, in the seventy years of his life,

achieved much. In 1562 Edmund, the second Lord Chandos, sold him the fee of Burderop, apparently for 3000*l*. (see the schedule, Nos. 3—5 and 7). On 6th February, 1578-9, he purchased of Giles, third Lord Chandos, all his manorial rights, together with the rectory of Chiseldon, as appears by the schedule (No. 6) and by the following inquisition :—

WRIT to the escheator in co. Wilts, to enquire "*Quia Thomas Stevens armiger qui de nobis tenuit in capite diem clausit extremum*" . . . Westminster, 12 Feb. 38 Eliz.

INQUISITION taken at Marleborough, co Wilts, 16 March, 38 Eliz. (1595-6) before Thomas Crane, esq., escheator, by the oath of William Haycroft, gent., Virgill Parker, gent., Richard Patteshall, gent., William Pleadall, gent, Henry Bernard, gent. John Brynde, William Sadler of Salthropp, William Sadler of Overtowne, William Fysshier, William Burge, John Burge, William Collet, Edmund Morse, John Stychall, Richard Cleter, Thomas Parrys, and William West.

The said Thomas Stephens was seised in fee, long before his death, of the manor of Over Englisham, co. Wilts, and of the manor of Nether Englisham, co. Berks, the rectory of Englisham, co. Berks, the advowson of the vicarage of Englisham, a capital messuage called the "*farme of Burythropp alias Burdrop*" in the parish of Chiseldon, co. Wilts, a pasture called "*the farmour's Downe alias Ludington Downe*" in the parish of Ludington, the advowson of the church, or vicarage, of Swindon, co. Wilts; of four messuages in the several holdings of Robert Morse, Mathew Barber, Cutbert ———, and Bur' Barnard, in Swindon, and of one portion of the tithes called "*Nower tythe*" lying in Escott in the parish of Swindon; also of three messuages in the parish of Chiseldon in the several occupations of John Kinge and Joan Chete; and being so seised, the said Thomas by an indenture, the last day of February 16 Elizabeth (1573-4), between himself of the one part and Dame Jane Bridges, widow, of the other, in consideration of a marriage then already solemnized between Nicholas Stephens his son and heir apparent, and Frances, now wife of the said Nicholas, daughter of the said Dame Jane, and for a competent jointure for the said Frances, agreed to enfeof Anthony Bridges, esq., William Brouncker, esq., John Warneford, esq., James Braybrooke, gent., William Box, gent., and William Martyn, gent., of the manors of Englisham in the counties Berks and Wilts, to the use of himself during the joint lives of the said Thomas and Nicholas, and after the death of the said Nicholas to the use of the said Frances for her life, with remainder to the use of him, the said Thomas, for his life, with remainder to the use of the said Nicholas in tail male, with remainder to the use of his own heirs male, with remainder to the heirs male of his father, Thomas, with remainder to the use of his own right heirs.

And further by the said indenture he agreed with the said Dame Jane, that, in consideration of the said marriage, and to preserve his lands in his blood, that he, or others, being seised of the farm, or site of the manor, of Burdrop, *alias* Burythropp, in Chiseldon, and of lands, parcel thereof, in Burdrop,

Hodson, and Chiseldon, and of a pasture called "the farmer's Downe or Lyddington Downe," the rectory of Swindon, the glebe lands thereto belonging and of all tithes, &c., belonging to the said rectory, and of all other his lands, within the realm (except the said several manors of Inglesham), should thenceforth stand and be seised of thereof, to the use of him the said Thomas for the term of his life, with remainder, as to the said farm of Burdrop, to Elizabeth, then his wife, for her life, for her jointure, and with remainder as to all the premises in Chiselden, Swyndon, Ludington, *alias* Lyddington, and Hodson, after his death, and as to the farm of Burdrop also, after the death of the said Elizabeth, to such uses for the term of six years, or less, as by his last will he should direct, and after that term to the use of the said Nicholas Stephens in tail male, with remainder in default to the use of the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas, with remainder in default to the use of the heirs male of the body of Thomas, his father, with remainder to the use of his own right heirs.

Afterwards, in the Octave of St. Hillary, 17 Eliz. (1574-5), the said Thomas levied a fine of the said manors of Inglesham (the rectory and advowson of the church there excepted) to the said William Bruncker and William Martyn, and to one Michael Erneley, esq., and the heirs of Bruncker, to the uses mentioned in the said indenture, &c.

Further, the said Elizabeth, wife of the said Thomas Stephens, died at Burdrop, 19 Eliz. (1577), and subsequently the said Thomas in 20 Eliz. (1578), married Dorothy Violet ("duxit in uxorem Dorotheam Violet"), and after that marriage, Edmund Bridges, knt., Lord Chandos, being seised in fee of the rectory of the parish church of Chiselden, demised the same to the said Thomas for life, with remainder to Thomas his son for life, with remainder to the said Nicholas for life: and subsequently, being seised of such an estate therein, he bought, 6 Feb. 21 Eliz. (1578-9), of Giles, Lord Chandos, son and heir of the said Edmund, Lord Chandos, the said rectory, as also the manor of Chiselden and Hodson, with their members and appurtenances in co. Wilts. and subsequently, by indenture dated 15th Sept., 21 Eliz., the said Thomas, the son, and Nicholas, released all their right in the said rectory to the said Thomas their father.

And the said Thomas being accordingly seised in fee of the manor of Chiseldon, by indenture dated 30 Oct., 21 Eliz., he enfeoffed, in consideration of the said marriage and his affection to the said Dorothy, George Stoddard, citizen and grocer of London, William Box of Macham, co Berks, esq., Nicholas Rutland of Mycham, co. Surrey, gent, and John Hollywell of Chilton, co. Berks, gent, of the said rectory of Chiseldon, and manor of Chiseldon and Hodson (the advowson and patronage of the church of Chiseldon excepted), to his own use for life, with remainder to the use of Dorothy his wife for life, with remainder to the use of his heirs and assigns.

The said Thomas made his last will and testament 24 May, 37 Eliz. (1595), whereby, for the advancement of John Stephens his son, and his other children, he exercised his power under the above recited indenture, and gave the said farm of Burdrop, &c., to the said John for the full term of six years, and appointed the said John his executor.

The said Dorothy survived him, and is now living at Marlborough.

The said manors of Inglesham, co. Berks, and Wilts, and the rectory of

Inglesham, are held of the king, by service of half a knight's fee, and 33s. ½d. rent at Michaelmas "*nomine decime*." The said manor of Inglesham, co. Berks. and the rectory, are worth 10*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The manor of Inglesham, co. Wilts. is worth 4*l.*

The capital messuage called Burdrop is held of the king in chief, and is worth 16*l.*

The pasture, called "farmer's alias Lyddington Downe," is worth 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and is held of the King in chief.

The four messuages in Swindon are worth 28*s.* 8*d.*; the tithes (*porcio decimarum*), in Escott, are worth 20*s.*; the three messuages in Chiseldon are worth 58*s.*, the tenure in every case unknown.

The Rectory of Swindon is held of the king in chief, by service of one twentieth of a knight's fee, and is worth 3*s.* 4*d.*

The manor and rectory of Chiseldon are worth, the rectory 16*l.*, and the manors of Chiseldon and Hodson 10*l.* 8*s.*, and are held of the king by knight's service.

The said Thomas died at Burdrop 13 Jan. [*last before the*] date of the Inquisition (1595-6). Nicholas Stephens is his son and heir, and was aged at the death of his father forty years.

His will, preserved—as are those of his father and grandfather—in the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, gives some further information about him:—

May 24 1595. Thomas Stephens of Burythropp, alias Burthroppe, co. Wilts, Esq<sup>r</sup>. Youngest son John. To be buried in Parish church of Chiseldon. Poor of Inglesham. Dorothy my wife. Manor & Parsonage of Chiseldon to wife for life. Children of said wife. Parsonage to remain to second son, Thomas, & his heirs. John Stephens, gent., my third son, interest in manor of Brome in Swyndon, to have & hold during natural life of Nicholas Stephens, gent., my brother. Son Thomas, interest in Inglesham—"Whereas by Indenture last day of february, 16th Elizabeth, between me, Thomas Stephens, and Dame Jane Bridges, widow of Sir Richard Bridges, Knt . . . that lands in Chiseldon Swindon, Liddington, Hodson (except farm of Burdrop), and after decease of Elizabeth then my wife (now deceased) the farm of Burdrop also . . . power over estate by will for six years for advancement of children was reserved . . .," he now appoints said premises to remain to son John for six years; said son John sole executor. Overseers, well beloved cousin Edward Waldron of Alborne, co. Wilts, Esq<sup>r</sup>., loving sons-in-law, Edward Reede of Chesburie, co. Wilts, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Richard Younge of Ogbourne gent, Nicholas Vyolett of Overtowne, gent. Witnesses, Henry Martyn, Edward Waldron, Richard Younge, Edward Reede, Thomas Maylen, Notary Publick.

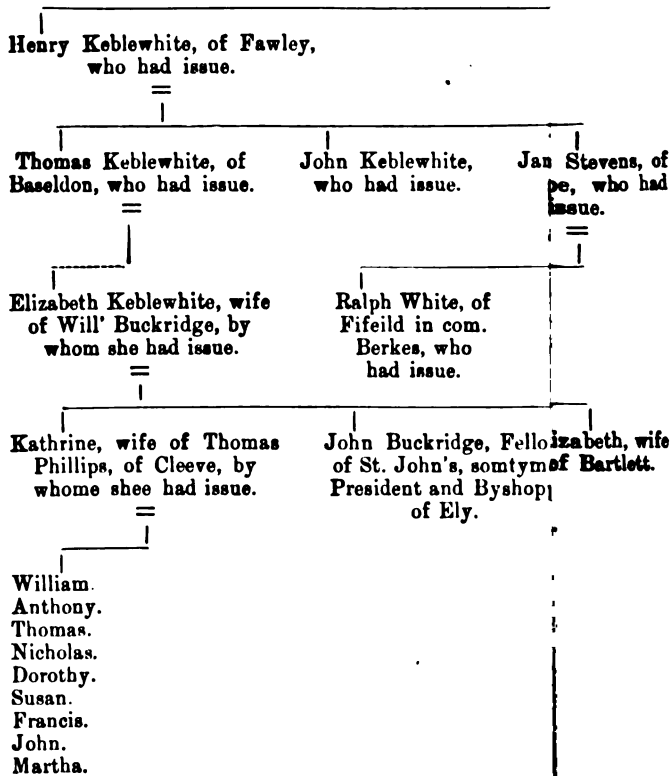
Proved by son John July 2, 1596, registered C. P. C. "Drake," fo. 53,

The Stephens family had now reached the highest point of their prosperity in Chiseldon, but before entering on the melancholy history of the loss of a position so industriously attained, it may





14, fo. 19.



Thus subscribed the 13 of June  
This Descent is examined and as  
of by mee  
William Ryley, Not

be of interest to allude to a curious connexion which existed between this, and many other families in Wiltshire, and a particular college in the university of Oxford.

The first, so far as appears, of his family to be sent to the university, was Thomas Stephens, legatee in the above will of the rectory of Swindon. He was on the foundation of his college (St. John's), B.A., 25 June, 1577. We have already (p. 49) heard of a proposed purchase by bishop Buckeridge, of Rochester, of the advowson of Draycot for the benefit of St. John's. The bishop had himself been fellow and president of that college, and both he and Thomas Stephens were entered there as "consanguinei fundatoris," or founder's kin. The acquisition of wealth and the beneficent application of it to the furtherance of education do not necessarily imply a long or distinguished line of ancestry, and the restriction by Sir Thomas White of some part of the advantages of his foundation to his own kin, immediately invested with retrospective importance descents traced through a number of families at once prolific and of comparatively humble station in life. Much industry has been devoted to the discovery of Sir Thomas's kindred, with the result, so far as can be judged, that claims to the benefits of the foundation have been admitted upon somewhat insufficient genealogical proof, to the advantage, no doubt, of the college, whose authorities desired nothing more earnestly than to enlarge, rather than to confine, their field for selection. Be this as it may, one great channel of the true descent was through the family of Kibblewhite, to which the founder's mother herself belonged. To explain the discrepancies between the various descents alleged of this name would be tiresome and, in the absence of fresh proof to decide the matter, unprofitable. Such proof exists, probably, among the wills proved in the local courts for Berks and Wilts; meanwhile, the accompanying pedigree, from the Harley collections in the British Museum, is certainly more correct than some others that have been put forward, and will serve to indicate the founder's kin connexion between several families who occur at Chisledon.

Possibly, in the accompanying pedigree, a generation in the

Stephens' descent is missed out. The wills, printed above, do not enable us to make the correction, if necessary, for Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Goddard, is not mentioned in them. On the other hand, in Harley MSS., 1111, 1181, and 1443, all purporting to represent the pedigree of Stephens entered at the Visitation of Wilts in A.D. 1565, Elizabeth occurs as a daughter of Thomas, the purchaser of the manor of Chiseldon, who died in 1595.

With regard to the family of Buckenridge, the bishop, in biographical notices, is said to have been born at Draycot Cerne, in co. Wilts. It may be taken as certain that "Cerne" is an addition made by an editor who had never heard of but one Draycot in the county.<sup>1</sup> Thomas, the bishop's brother, was certainly of Draycot Foliot, while his aunt, a sister of his mother Elizabeth Keblewhite, had married (*see* "Keblewhite Kin" pedigrees by Sir Thomas Phillipps) Arthur Redfern, "farmer" of Badbury under a crown lease.

Nicholas Stephens, who in 1596 succeeded his father Thomas at Burderop, had been married, before he was 18, to Frances Brydges, whose relationship to the Lords Chandos appears by the accompanying pedigree and wills.

There is, first, the will of her grandfather:—

Henry Bruges, of Newburye, diocese of Sarum, squyer. Mother church of Sarum 6s. 8d. High altar of parish church of Newburye 20s. to the works of said church 20l. In the days of my buryal and months mind, to be distributed to every poor creature thither coming, oon penny, to pray for my soul, and all Christian souls. Every of my menyall servants oon hole yeres wages, &c. Honest secular priest, not benefised, to be hired by my executors to pray for my soul, and the soul of Margery my wife, late deceased, &c., ix marks to him per annum for his salarye, he to celebrate divine service in that church where my body shall fortune to be buryed, and not in any other place. To Johan Thornehull my daughter, 20l. John Gifford, son of my said daughter in money and plate to the value of 20l. To Anne, sister to the said John towards her preferment of marriage, 20l. To Ann Darell, the daughter of Constantyn Darrell 20l. Robert Bedford son of my said wife 10l. Robert Sewey a cup of silver to the value of 40s. Residue to Richard Bruges, my son, sole executor. Yoven at Newbury, the v day of December, 1538, 30 Henry 8. Witness, John Wynscombe, the elder of Newbury, John Mayget, parson of West Shifford, John Knyght of Newbury, and Robert Sewey and other. Proved 28 Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1538-9, by oath of Richard. Registered "Dyngley," fo. 24.

<sup>1</sup> There are three.





Her father's will is as follows :—

July 24th, 1558, Richard Bridges of West Shiffordes, co Berks, knt. Mother church of Sarum 2s. Hole maner of Bradley, co. Somerset, to Edmond Bridges, my son, and his heirs for ever. My daughters Jane and Frances Bridges 500 marks apiece, so that my detts be paid. Executrix to yearly receive rents and profits of following, viz. of my manor of Bradley, co. Somerset, manor of Leybrooke in Ringwood, co. Hants, my manor of Falley, co. Berks, my manor of Asshton Gyfforde, and of my lands in Penarde, Bottisboroughe and Stratton St. Margarets, co. Wilts, until sufficient be received to pay detts, and accomplish legacies to two daughters; if one of said daughters die unmarried, the other sister to have 200 marks of said legacy to her sister; that is to say, to have 700 marks; if both die said legacies to be divided between Jane my wife and Anthony Bridges, my son and heir, so that said Anthony do attain 21, if he die under age, to Edmond my son. To said Anthony my household implements in my house at Shifforde. To the said Anthony, my son, my armoury, harness, weapons; my chain of gold, if it may be saved and restored, without the sale thereof to the payment of my debts; all these bequests, on condition the said Anthony suffer Edmond my son, his brother, to peaceably enjoy the said manor of Bradley, &c. My household shall be maintained by my executrix at Shifforde, or elsewhere my household shall be at the time of my decease, for time of three months, for benefit of servants. William Hutton, clerk, parson of Letcome Bassett, my best geldinge. Residue to Jane my wife, full and whole executrix; she to find Edmond, Jane and Frances, in meat, &c. Supervisors, Sir Anthony Hungerford, and Sir Richard Pecksall, knights, 4*l.* apiece. If it shall happen my said wife, being my said executrix, to be in mind to marry again, that then I will that he that shall so marry her be bound with good and sufficient sureties unto my said supervisors for the performance and fulfilling of this my present testament. Witness, Sir William Deakin, priest, parson of Ludgershall, Robert Knight, Henry Monday, Bartholomew Downe, and other. Proved 1 Sept., 1558, by oath of Thomas Dockwarey, procurator of Dame Jane the relict. Registered, C. P. C. "Noodles," fo. 40.

Lastly, we have her mother's will :—

10 March 1589 (1589-90), I Jane Harcourt, of Ludgarshall, co. Wilts, late wife to Simon Harcourt, esq., deceased, otherwise called the Lady Jane Bridges, sometime wife to Sir Richard Bridges knt., deceased; Mother Church of Sarum 2s. parish church and chapel or Iland of Ludgershall, where I doe commonly use to sit, 10*l.* to be paid to the wardens and parrishioners there at the discretion of my executors, so as they will become bound to my said executors to joyne or annex the said Chappell or Iland to the church aforesaid, and to keep the same in continual reparacions, as usually they doe and ought to keep the said church. Poor there 20s. Church of Newbery 40s. Parish church of Argaston 40s. poor of said parish 40s. Parish church of West Shifford 10s. poor there 10s. To my son Edmond Bridges and his heirs all my manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, &c., in Over Stratton, Stratton St. Margarett and Pirtou alias Puriton, cos. Wilts and Berks, as settled by indenture of even date. To said son Edmond, my lease of the ferme of Henley, co. Berks, which I had by grant and demise of the Masters, Wardens and Fellows of Queene's College,

Oxford; also all that my lease, or office, of the onage [?]. To my son-in-law Nicholas Stephens 20*l*. Frauncis Stephens his wife 20*l*., two of my best gownes, two of my best kirtles, two of my petticoates, one of silk, the other of skarlett garded with velvet, and one Frenche Hood with the villament and caruott thereunto belonging, one long damask tablecloth, one cupboard cloth, two towells, seven napkins of damaske work. My godson Thomas Stephens 10*l*., my goddaughter Francis Stephens 10*l*. William Spencer, my servant, 10*l*. John Poffley, my butler, 40*s*. Robert Bennett one cowe. Sole executor and residuary legatee, son Edmond. Overseer, loving nephew Thomas Spencer, esq., and John Gardiner, gent., 4*l* apiece. Witness, John Gardiner, Henry Faie, Richard Woddove. Proved 2 Oct., 1593, by son Edmund Bridges. Registered C. P. C. "Neville," fo. 73.

Nicholas Stephens survived his wife, Frances Brydges, married again, and died in 1609. The following notes of his will, and the inquisition taken after his death, seem to show that he handed on the estate he had inherited to his son, intact:—

I Nicholas Stephens of Burdrop, alias Burithorpe, in the countie of Wiltes, Esquire, being sicke in bodye but of good and perfect memorye (thankes be given to Almightye god), . . . to be buried in parish church of Chiseldon. Poor of City of New Sarum 10*s*., of town of ffarington, co. Berks, 10*s*., of Chiselden 20*s*., of Inglisham 5*s*., of Swyndon 10*s*., of Wroughton 10*s*., towne of Marlbro' 10*s*., of Pirton alias Puriton 10*s*., of Lechlad 10*s*., of Cricklad 10*s*., of Highworth 10*s*. Younger son, Anthony Stephens, 20*l*., to be paid within 3 years. Daughter Francis Stephens 400*l*., to be paid to her in manner following, 'that whereas there is a deede of conveyance made of my landes, wherein there is reserved 1500*l*., to be levied and taken by 200*l*. by the yeare by certeyne ffeoffees, to be employed & disposed by them to such uses as I shall appoint, w<sup>ch</sup> purpose of myne dothe in the same deed more at large appeare,' said ffeoffees to pay to said daughter by 100*l*. at 4 payments. 'Item I give to my youngest daughter Marye 100*l*., to be levied by the aforesaid ffeoffees at the 2nd pay<sup>t</sup>. due out of the conveyance of my lands above said.' . . . Item to Ellynor my wife I give 300*l*. to be levied . . . at the third paye after my decease, 100*l*., at the fourth paye 100*l*., at the fifth 100*l*. Item to Nicholas Stephens alias Mathewe I give 10*l*. Item to John Stephens alias Mathewe 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. within one year after decease. To my brother in lawe Henry Violet 10*l*. within two years. My sister Katherine Young 10*l*., "the w<sup>ch</sup> it is my will should be ymployed to the use & relief of my sister Martha Stocke." My sister Mary Austyn 5*l*. Item to my cousin John Hynton I give my goshawkes, & to hym more in money 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Item unto Ellenor, my wife, my best bed & bedstead, 2 other ffether beds 6 pair fyner sheets, 6 pair courser sheets, all her chyldbed lynnens, 4 best tablecloths, 4 dozen best napkynnes, best furnace pannes, one dozen best pewter, 3 best kettles, bigger brass pott, &c., andyrans, being at Inglesham. Item, unto my youngest daughter Mary, I give feather bed, &c. "Moreover yt is my will that all those moneyes and other goodes which I have bequeathed unto my daughter Mary aforesaid shall be committed to the custodie of my ffather in lawe Henry Masklyn to be ymployed to her best use & advantage."

Kynneswoman Mary Crispe, daughter to George Crispe, deceased, 5*l*. Residue to son Thomas Stephens, sole executor: if he refuse to be myn executor, or shall not discharge all debts & legacies, then, all to him before bequeathed, unto Richard Goddard of Upham, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Richard Younge of Ogbourne, Esq<sup>r</sup>. Henry Masklin & William Hawkins, gentelmen, my feoffees, whom I do ordeyne executors of this my will and last testament. Well beloved in Christ, Thomas Yate of lyford co. Berks, Esq<sup>r</sup>., W<sup>m</sup>. Hynton of Earlescote, co. Wilts, gent., Rob<sup>t</sup>. fforman of Calne, co. Wilts, Clothier, Supervisors. Sig<sup>d</sup>. Feb<sup>r</sup>. 2 1610. Witness, Henry Masklyne, W<sup>m</sup>. Hynton, James Hemerford, Rob<sup>t</sup>. fforman, the X mark of John Jacob.

Proved by oath of son Thomas Ap. 25. 1611. Registered C. P. C., "Wood," fo. 28.

The inquisition after his death was taken (under a writ tested at Westminster, 2 May), at Marlborough, 28 August, 9 James. (1611), before John Nicholas, esq., escheator, by the oath of Henry Quintyn, gent., John Hitchcocke, gent., &c., and is a very "blind" document:—

The said Nicholas Stephens, esq., was seised in fee of the manor of Inglesham, alias Over Inglesham, co. Wilts, the manor of Inglesham alias Nether Inglesham, co. Berks, the rectory of Inglesham, cos. Berks and Wilts, the advowson of the vicarage of Inglesham, the manor with the capital messuage called "the manor and ffarme of Burthropp, alias Burithropp, alias Burdropp," and of all lands, &c., thereto belonging in the parish of Chiselden, co. Wilts, the manor of Chiselden and Hodson, co. Wilts, 3 messuages and a tenement, &c, in the parish of Chiselden and Hodson, in the several occupations of Thomas Stevens, Thomas Wixey, Henry Violett, gent., and John Kinge, and of the advowson of the vicarage of Chiselden, and being so seised, on the 14th March, 5 Jas. (1607-8), by his writing indented between him, the said Nicholas, and Thomas Stevens, his son and heir apparent, of the one part, and Richard and John Orgau, of Lambourne, co. Berks, of the other, in consideration of a marriage to be had between the said Thomas Stevens, the son, and Joan, sister of the said Richard and John Organ, and for a competent jointure for the said Joan, covenanted and agreed, &c. [this is the document, No. 10, which the writer of the schedule himself saw cancelled]

And the said Nicholas being seised, &c., by his deed indented, dated 24 Nov., 7 Jas. (1609), between himself of the one part, and Henry Maskelyn and William Hawkins of the other, for the advancement of the said Eleanor, &c.

He died 3 Feb. last past (1610-11). The said Eleanor survived him. Thomas Stephens esq., is his son and heir and was aged, at the time of his death, 24 years and more.

Thomas Stephens, the heir, was sent up to college—of course St. John's—when he was 15, or under, married his cousin, Joan Organ, when he was just of age, and succeeded his father, aged 24. By the time he was 32 he had sold, apparently, his whole estate at Chisledon,



having begun the disintegration of his Inglesham estate as soon as he succeeded to it. He died, aged 44, in a neighbour's house. With his last breath he gave his remaining estate to his brother, to the exclusion of his wife. She survived him less than a year, when she died in her brother's house, after commending to that brother's care her only child, a son, a hopeless lunatic.

The entries in the schedule, and the following wills supply the details of the severance between the Stephens family and Chisledon, while at page 162 of the volume of *Inquisitions Post Mortem*, now being issued to Members, will be found the record of the inquiry, which formally established the mental incapacity of the direct male heir.

"Memorandum that Thomas Stephens late of Burdrop in the County of Wilts lying sick at the house of Henry Fisher Esquire in Lidham Weeke of the sickness whereof he dyed and a little before his death being of perfect memory did by word of mouth declare his will and mind to be that his brother Anthony (meaning his brother Anthony Stephens) should have all his estate or to the like effect in the presence of divers credible witnesses."

A suit in the Probate Court followed, between Anthony Stephens, the brother, and Johan Stephens, the relict, Thomas Stephens, her son, and Francis Malin alias Stephens, sister of Thomas and Anthony. This ended in sentence for the will, pronounced 9 Nov., 1631. On the 8th of May following (1632), letters of administration were accordingly granted to Anthony Stephens. The will and sentence are registered, C. P. C., "St. John," fo. 123.

The will of Joan Stephens concludes the history:—

I Joane Stevens of Stanten co Wilts widow: to be buried in par. Church of Lamborne. Poor of Stanten where I live 20s. Poor of Lamborne, 20s. All goods & chattels to John Organ of Stanten aforesaid my natural brother, executor, on condition "that as soon as Thomas Stevens, my onely son shall recover the mellancholique sickness whereof he now laboureth," my said executor shall give the same or their value to said son, or if it please God my son die before he be recovered said goods to be equally divided between Richard Organ of Lamborne, John Organ of Stanten being my executor, being my brothers, Elizabeth Hipplesley widow & Alice Organ, spinster, my sisters, by equal portions. Said brother John to keep said son in all things necessary for one in his state "to whom I commend him as to a ffather." I nominate Thos. Garrett of Lamborne gent & Thos. Paine of Lamborne yeoman, overseers. Oct. 8. 1631. The mark x of Joane Stevens. Witness Robt. Theate, J<sup>n</sup> Eatall, Leonard ffletcher. Proved Feb<sup>y</sup> 13. 1631/2 by John Organ the brother. Registered, C. P. C., "Audley," fo. 19.

## Wilts Obituary.

**Rev. William Onslow Sole**, Rector of Crudwell, died Aug. 8th, 1898. Accidentally drowned whilst fishing at Aylesbeare, Devon. Buried at Crudwell. Eldest son of Dr. Sole, F.R.C.S., of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire. He practised as a fully-qualified solicitor in Cheltenham. Was ordained deacon 1882, and priest 1883, in the Diocese of Lichfield. Curate of Armitage, Staffordshire, 1882—87. Chaplain to Mr. Piers-Warburton at Arley Hall, Cheshire, 1887—88. Rector of Crudwell 1888, until his death. The *North Wilts Herald*, Aug. 12th, and 19th, 1898, says of him:—“A High Churchman of an advanced type, the sincerity, zeal, and energy which marked the performance of his duties won him the good opinion even of the Evangelical section of his congregation.” Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

**William Waldron Ravenhill, M.A.**, died Aug. 18th, 1898, aged 62. Buried at St. Mark's, Surbiton. Fifth son of John Ravenhill, of Ashton House, Heytesbury. Born Feb. 27th, 1836. Educated at Marlborough and Univ. Coll., Oxon. B.A. 1858. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 1862. Practised on the Western Circuit and at Wilts Quarter Sessions. Recorder of Andover, 1872. Married, 1860, Anna Louise, fourth daughter of Joseph Everett, of Greenhill House, Sutton Veny. Author of the following papers in this *Magazine*:—“Records of the Rising in the West,” xiii., 119, 252; xiv., 38; xv., 1, 235; xx., 106. “The Wiltshire Regiment for Wiltshire,” xvii., 192, 364. “Justice in Warminster in the Olden Time,” xviii., 136. “Sir William Waller and Malmesbury,” xxi., 170. “Murder in the 17th Century,” xxii., 39. “Confirmation of the Guild of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke by Charles I.,” xxiii., 62; “Some Western Circuit Assize Records of the 17th Century,” xxv., 69.

Obit. notice, *Swindon Advertiser*, Aug. 20th, 1898.

**Benjamin White Crees**, died Sept. 20th, 1898, aged 57. One of three brothers, who, coming from Somerset, occupied large farms in Wilts. He was a native of Witham Friary. He first took Sleight Farm, Stert, and afterwards removed to the Manor Farm, Etchilhampton, twenty-five years ago, remaining there, and farming practically all the land in the parish, until his death, whilst his sons managed farms for him at Fyfield and Mildenhall. “He was one of a group of men largely identified with the introduction of big dairy farming into a district which hitherto had been devoted almost entirely to the production of corn and sheep . . . they gradually substituted grass for arable land, and are largely responsible for the growth of that London milk trade which has now attained such large dimensions in the district.” *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

**Rev. Alston William Radcliffe**, died Aug. 16th, 1898, aged 88. Buried at North Newnton. B. N. C., Oxford, B.A., 1832; M.A., 1837. Deacon 1836, priest 1837, Diocese of Sarum. Rector of North Newnton 1843—1894, when he resigned. Only son of Rev. George Radcliffe, D.D., Preb. of Salisbury, by his second wife, Catherine Elizabeth, d. of Capt. Brandreth, R.N. Married, 1846, Elizabeth, d. of Peter Awdry, of Seend. Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

**Francis Richard Bradford**, died Sept. 11th, 1898. Buried at Clyffe Pypard. Youngest son of James Bradford, solicitor, Swindon. Born Jan. 15th, 1835. Ensign 1857, Lieutenant 1859, in 5th Northumberland Fusiliers. He served with the regiment in Mauritius until 1862, when he left the army to take an appointment in the Government Civil Service in the island. In 1868 he was appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court at Penang, a position which he held for about ten years, retiring on a pension. He married, 1862, Louise Emma, d. of L. C. Adolphe Lechelle, Professor of Languages at the Royal College of Port Louis, Mauritius, who survives him. Obit. notice and good process portrait in *St. George's Gazette*, Oct. 31st, 1898.

**Francis William Northey**, Capt., 36th (Worcestershire) Regiment died at Cairo, Aug. 9th, 1898, aged 36. Buried at Box. Second son of Lt.-Col. Northey, J.P., D.L., of Ashley Manor, Box. Born Jan. 5th, 1862. Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

**John Ashley Randell**, died Sept. 8th, 1898, aged 75 years. Buried in Devizes Cemetery. Son of George Randell, baker, of Devizes, after working during his earlier years as a builder, he became an auctioneer, surveyor, and architect, and established a well-known business in Devizes. He carried out a great number of building operations in Devizes. He has been largely identified with municipal life in the town since 1871. He became an Alderman in 1890, and Mayor in 1891, and gave much of his time to the superintendence of work done for the borough. He was one of the pioneers of the Volunteer movement in 1859, and remained an enthusiastic volunteer, attaining the rank of Major in the force. He was a prominent Freemason, a Liberal, and a Baptist. For many years a Guardian, and acted as secretary for many charities and other organisations in Devizes. A very prominent Devizes man, who lived a life of manifold activity and died respected by all. One son—Mr. A. J. Randell—and three daughters survive him. Long obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 15th, 1898.

**Pardoe Yates**, s. of Samuel Pardoe Yates, died Sept. 27th, 1898, aged 39. Buried at Wilton Cemetery. An Alderman of Wilton since 1893. Mayor of Wilton in 1891-2. Alderman of the Wilts County Council since 1889, and J.P. for Wilts, 1896. A strong Liberal and Noncon-

formist, he took a very leading part in the public life of Wilton, where his death will be felt as a great loss. He was more especially connected with the important Royal Wilton Carpet Factory, where some of the finest carpets—Axminster and Wilton—in the world are made. Members of the Wilts Archæological Society who attended the Wilton Meeting, in 1891, will remember the very great hospitality with which he received the Society as Mayor. He married a daughter of Mr. J. F. Rutter, of Mere, who, with a son and daughter, survives him. Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 30th, 1898; *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

**Henry Lewis**, of Oil City, U.S.A., died July 26th, 1898. Born at Malmesbury, Jan. 5th, 1837, emigrated with his parents to the States in 1844. He was for a long while connected with the firm of Clark Shurmur, & Co., and afterwards with the Standard Oil Company. He removed from Oil City to New York in 1884. He married, first, in 1868, at Cleveland, Sarah Blackwell, who died 1883—of this marriage two sons and one daughter survive him. He married, secondly, in 1888, Anna V. Dunham, at Summerville, who survives him, with one daughter. He was well-known in Oil City for his charitable disposition. Long obit. notice in *The Oil City Derrick*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 18th, 1898.

**Admiral Frederick William Pleydell-Bouverie**, eldest son of the late Canon Pleydell-Bouverie, third son of the second Earl of Radnor. Born 1816. Died July, 1898. Entered the Navy in 1828; present at the blockade of Alexandria, 1840. Commander 1842, Captain, 1863, retired five years later. Married, 1845, Madeline, d. of Josias Du Pre Alexander.

**Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard**, of the Lawn, Swindon, died Nov. 15th, 1898, aged 79. Buried in the Old Churchyard, Swindon. Eldest son of Ambrose Goddard (Capt. in 10th Hussars, M.P. for Cricklade and High Sheriff of Wilts, 1819—20) and Jessie Dorothea, d. of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge. Born Dec. 9th, 1819. Educated at Harrow and St. John's Coll., Cambridge. J.P. and D.L. for Wilts. Major in Wilts Yeomanry. Conservative M.P. for the Borough and Hundreds of Cricklade from 1847 to 1868, when he was defeated. He again represented Cricklade from 1874 to 1880, when he retired. He represented Old Swindon on the Wilts County Council from its commencement to the beginning of this year, when he retired. He married, Aug. 14th, 1847, Charlotte, eldest d. of Edward Ayshford Sanford, of Nyncehead Court, Somerset, by whom he had five children:—Ambrose Ayshford, born May 7th, 1848, Lt.-Col. Grenadier Guards, died on his way home from Suakim, 1885; Fitzroy Pleydell, born Aug. 29, 1852, who succeeds to the estates; Edward Hesketh, born Oct. 19th, 1855; Charles Frederick, born Nov. 25th, 1865; Jessie Henrietta, born April 23rd, 1850. Mr. Goddard's life covered the period of the phenomenal growth of Swindon from a small country town to what it now is. As Lord of the Manor, Chairman of the Bench of Justices, M.P., and County Councillor, he had always

occupied a foremost position in the place, and as a kindly country gentleman he won much respect. Obit. notices, *N. Wilts Herald*, Nov. 18th; *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 17th and Nov. 24th, 1898.

**William Hall**, died Aug. 30th, 1898, aged 82. Buried at Christ Church, Swindon. Born at Longford, Ireland. He entered the service of the G.W.R. as clerk in 1840, at Swindon, and rose to be the chief accountant of the Locomotive Department. Married, 1846, a daughter of John, and sister of James, father of Richard Jefferies. Obit. notice, *N. Wilts Herald*, Sept. 2nd, 1898.

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## Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, & Articles.

**Excavations in Cranborne Chase near Rushmore, on the borders of Dorset and Wilts, 1893—1896, By Lieutenant-General Pitt Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain, &c. Vol. IV. Printed Privately. 1898.** 4to. pp. ix., 30, and 242, with 84 full-page plates and plans, 33 cuts in the text, and 32 double-page relic tables, &c.

This is the fourth volume of the records of the great works of excavation which General Pitt Rivers has for years been carrying on, on the borders of Dorset and Wilts, and it yields to neither of its predecessors in the admirable fulness with which every site excavated, and every object discovered thereon has been planned, figured, and described. The first 30 pages contain the General's address to the Archæological Institute at Dorchester, in 1897, which has already been issued separately and noticed (vol. xxix., p. 345) in this *Magazine*. Then follows the description of the Excavation of the South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, the first part of which has already been printed in our *Magazine* (vol. xxvii., pp. 206—222). It is here amplified by accurate descriptions and drawings of all the objects found during the excavation of the camp—a small rectangular one—which the General has proved to have been of the Bronze Age. There is also added a note and illustration of a pit on the slope of the hill near the camp, in which portions of a skeleton were found, and a chipped flint celt. The General regards the pit as having been excavated for a dwelling in the Bronze Age, and subsequently filled up—

when the skeleton was interred in the silting—as has been found so often to be the case. The chipped celt he regards as being of the Bronze Age. The General next describes the extensive excavations on Handley Hill and Down, Dorset, begun by him in 1893. The entrenchment here was a small rectangular earthwork, of very low relief, which could never have been a work of any importance—resembling a number of similar square-shaped earthworks on the downs to the north of the Wansdyke and elsewhere in Wilts and Dorset. After a careful survey of the entrenchment as it existed, the whole work, ditch, rampart, and interior space was trenched over down to the original undisturbed chalk. The evidence as to its age was not conclusive. A silver denarius of Trajan was found on the original surface line *under the bank*—but the bank itself was of such very slight elevation, less than 1 foot, that the coin *might* have worked down subsequently from the surface. In the body of the rampart and silting of the ditch, again, a considerable number of fragments of Romano-British ware were found, whilst in the area of the camp the pottery was British, and not Romano-British. On the whole the evidence points, perhaps, to the construction of the camp in late Celtic or early Roman days.

A pit near the entrenchment was next excavated, and was found to be 4ft. deep and 8ft. in diameter, with a step cut in the chalk on one side. The bones of a skeleton, which must either have been placed here as bones, or the body must have been cut up before burial, were found in the pit. The same fact was noticed in other interments described in this volume. The General considers that these pits are commonly of late Celtic or early Roman date. Five smaller pits on the down close by were also excavated.

General Pitt Rivers calls attention to a fact worth knowing—that, even when there is no trace on the grass-grown surface of the down of the existence of a previous excavation, it may be discovered by hammering the turf with a pick or other instrument—the sound given out by ground once disturbed being much deeper than that of undisturbed chalk. In this manner the “Angle Ditch” on Handley Down was found, and excavated. The General regards this ditch, originally 6½ft. deep, as having been dug to protect, or drain—perhaps both—the inhabited area inside it. Bronze Age pottery, with a palstave, razor, and awl, proved the ditch to be of that period. A considerable area in the neighbourhood of this ditch was trenched carefully, and much pottery, both British and Romano-British, was found.

Close by is the great Wor Barrow—now proved to be a Long Barrow of the Stone Age people—and two smaller Round Barrows, opened without success by Sir R. C. Hoare. These Round Barrows were again opened by General Pitt Rivers, who once more proved the very superficial character of his predecessor's excavations—finding in one of them portions of two crouched skeletons of the Bronze Age with a shale “slider” near the hip of one of them, and a secondary interment of the Roman Age, with iron coffin nails, in the ditch of the other barrow. This ditch, varying from 2ft. to 4ft. in depth, was very irregular and had evidently been dug merely to obtain material for the heaping up of the barrow.

The most important excavation, however, recorded in this volume is that

of the great Wor Barrow itself. The ditch of this was first of all completely dug out to its original depth, about 13ft., and then the immense mound itself was *entirely removed* down to the original surface level. It was found that there were four causeways of undisturbed chalk across the ditch, and in the silting of the ditch itself nine secondary interments were discovered, seven of them immediately below the surface mould and associated with relics and coins of the Roman age, and one at a depth of 8ft. in a crouched position with a leaf-shaped flint arrow head lying beneath the two lower ribs—the cause, it is conjectured, of the death of the individual. The skull in this case was of hyperdolichocephalic type, and the General regards it as a secondary interment of the time of the barrow itself, *i.e.*, the Stone Age. A remarkable flint, with pointed end, of distinctly Palæolithic form, was also found in the ditch. In the barrow itself ten secondary interments, of which seven had evidently been decapitated before burial, were found near the top of the mound, associated with Roman coins and pottery. When the mound had been removed down to the old surface line a ditch cut in the solid chalk 3ft. deep, enclosing an oblong space of 93ft. long by 34ft. wide, with an opening at the south end, was discovered. The whole of this ditch contained loose nodules of flint, and sticking up from this ditch at various points were clearly seen the remains of wooden piles. “It is evident that for some purpose an oblong enclosure of wooden piles was formed on the surface of the ground before the ditch was dug, and the soil thrown over the primary interments. This may, in all probability, be a wooden version of the stone chambers so often found enclosing the interments in Long Barrows in other districts where stone has been more easily obtained than wood.”

The primary interments, six in number, were lying close together on the original surface line covered by a small heap of earth or turf. Of these, the bones of three were lying, not in sequence, but in heaps by the side of the other skeletons. The skulls of all these were dolichocephalic, and though no relics were found with them it was plain that they were Long Barrow people of the Stone Age.

Two other Round Barrows on Handley Hill were also examined—and in the account of their excavation General Pitt Rivers dwells on the importance of a thorough exploration of the ditches of barrows, which in many cases have so completely silted up as to leave no trace of their existence on the surface. He also throws out the suggestion that the so-called “Druid’s Barrows,” with a large circular ditch and a small mound in the centre of the enclosed area, are really only unfinished Round Barrows, where the work has been stopped for some reason after the site had been marked out and the work begun. One of the barrows excavated contained a central primary interment by cremation, and two secondary interments in urns, together with a crouched skeleton, with which a bronze awl was found. In the other barrow two empty graves were found, whilst on the west side of it, and beyond the area of the barrow itself, no less than fifty-two secondary interments by cremation—of which there was no sign whatever on the surface of the turf—were discovered. Many of these were contained in urns, but in many cases apparently the original deposit, in a small hole cut in the chalk, had consisted of burnt bones and *fragments* of pottery only. Inside

one of the urns was found a fragment of thin pottery of a unique character, very fine basket-work of grass or rushes covered with a coating of clay.

A pair of bone tweezers, precisely resembling those in the Stourhead Collection, was found inside one of the urns with the burnt bones, and on the floor of the barrow a fragment of pottery precisely resembling that found by Dr. Thurnam in the chamber of the Long Barrow at West Kennet, now in the Society's Museum, and figured in *Archæologia* and Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times* as an example of Neolithic pottery. General Pitt Rivers, however, considers that the finding of this fragment associated with Bronze Age objects leaves the age of the West Kennet specimen open to doubt. A chipped flint hand tool, presumably of Bronze Age date, was found in the ditch of another Round Barrow near Handley.

From these exhaustive excavations on Handley Down the General deduces the fact that the site was occupied by the people of the Neolithic Period, who built the Long Barrow, the Round Barrows being afterwards erected near it by the Bronze Age People, who occupied a camp or inhabited area on the spot—afterwards it was certainly occupied during the Romano-British period, and the Long Barrow was again used as a place of interment, possibly as the place of public executions.

On Martin Down, Wilts, a rectangular entrenchment enclosing an area of about two acres, was thus treated:—"The excavation of this camp occupied four months, with from twelve to sixteen men. The whole of it, ditch, rampart, and the greater part of the interior space, was trenched down to the undisturbed chalk. Every fragment of pottery and other relics were collected and ticketed with the depth at which they were found. The classification of the pottery, in accordance with my established system, was very perfect, and no difficulty arose in determining the class to which each fragment belonged. The place being eight miles from my house, I visited it every day, and examined the pottery and relics which had been found in my absence. The pottery was ticketed immediately after it had been washed and identified." The result was that the rampart and the *lower* silting of the ditch showed enough Bronze Age pottery to make it evident that the entrenchment belonged to that period. From the evidence of this and other Bronze Age camps, as distinguished from inhabited areas of the Romano-British Age, the General believes that pits were not employed for residence in the earlier to the extent that they were in the later period.

The General draws attention to the great prevalence of common flint-flakes in deposits of Roman Age—though he professes himself unable to suggest any use for these flakes.

The volume closes with a note on a Romano-British trench found whilst making the nursery gardens at Rushmore, and with an elaborate comparison of certain patterns found on the pottery from the camps with those on that found in the barrows—the chevron and straight line diaper patterns and oblong punch marks being taken for comparison, and their distribution throughout the world traced. The ornament produced by lines of oblong punch marks is thus shown to be almost confined to the British Isles, and probably to certain deposits of the Bronze Age.

It is needless to say that the volume is crammed with admirable



illustrations—half-tone blocks from photos displacing for the most part the lithographic plates of the previous volumes. A new feature, too, is the number of excellent photos of the various excavations in different stages of progress.

**The Manuscripts of the Duke of Somerset, The Marquis of Ailesbury, and The Rev. Sir T. H. G. Puleston, Bart.** Fifteenth Report of Historical MSS. Commission.

Appendix, Part VII. 1898. Eyre & Spottiswoode. Price 1/9. Large 8vo.

The Introduction, by W. Page, occupies xvii. pages; the MSS. of The Duke of Somerset at Maiden Bradley, 152 pp.; those of The Marquis of Ailesbury, pp. 152—306; the remainder of the volume, including index, pp. 307—410. The papers at Maiden Bradley and Tottenham thus fill 306 pages.

Those at Maiden Bradley begin in 1553, and up to about 1700 are concerned almost entirely with Devonshire matters—for the history of which county they are very valuable. They deal very largely with the preparations for the defence of the coast of Devon against the Spanish invasions, threatened from 1595 to 1600, such as orders to Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy, and reports as to the raising of the trained bands, the watching of the beacons, &c., &c., passing between the Government and the Earl of Bath, then Lord Lieutenant of the county, and the Deputy Lieutenants and others in authority.

In the Civil War period, too, there are a large number of letters, reports, &c., from and to Sir Edward Seymour, the Royalist, who raised twelve hundred men for the King in 1642, and again received a commission to raise a regiment of fifteen hundred in 1643, when he was made Governor of Dartmouth. In 1645 he took part in the defence of Exeter, and was afterwards imprisoned. He was re-appointed Governor of Dartmouth in 1677, and of Exeter in 1688, just before he died. His eldest son, Sir Edward, was Speaker of the House of Commons.

A considerable number of important papers exist dealing with the departure of the expedition, under Sir George Rooke, which captured Gibraltar; Charles, Sixth Duke of Somerset, having had the superintendence of its fitting out at Portsmouth.

The deeds relating to lands in Wilts of which abstracts are given are as follows:—

11 Hen. III. Protection to Nuns and Leprous Women of Bradeleg, and to Prior and Brothers there, and grant of common of pasture in Merston.

43 Hen. III. Lease by Adam Alayn to Ralph de Aungiens of land called Aldefeld in Bradeleg.

(Hen. III.?) Grant of acre of land called Stertaker and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre in Worthy by Godfrey Russel to Ralph de Aungiens.

(Hen. III.?) Grant of pasture in Selwood by Hugh le Bigood of Merston (?) to Ralph Aungiens.

(Hen. III.?) Grant by Robert Baet to Ralph de Aungiens of land

- lying between Faithesgrave and the way towards Mere in Subt Bradeleigh'.
- (Hen. III. ?) Exchange of lands between Hugh Prior of Bradel' and Ralph de Anger in Bradel'.
- (Hen. III. ?) Grant by Juliana le Fassche widow of Richard de Knowel Clerk to Sir Ralph de Aungyeus of land in Bradeleye.
- (Hen. III. ?) Grant by Will de Aungiens to Ralph de Aungiens of lands in Bradeleigh (Hamme, Bikewisse, Sandrigge, Landelinche, Ilesmede, Medlandeweie, Stanfurlange, Rodlonde, Geynnescliva, Sowe, la Garston, Wode, Foxhulle, &c., &c.)
- 5 Ed. I. Agreement between John, Prior and the Convent of Maydene bradelegh, and John de Aungiens as to tolls in Priors Market, &c.
- (13 Ed. I.) Inspeximus by Ed. I. of Charters by Hen. II., John, and Hen. III. to Sisters of Leper Hospital of St. Mary, of Maydene-bradelegh and Prior and Brothers there.
- 22 Ed. I. Agreement. Stephen Drowes and Sir John Daungir—Marriage of Ralph Drowes and Felicia Daungir—lands at Little Langford.
- 31 Ed. I. Quit claim of tenement in Maydene Bradelegh by Alyna Fraunkyn to Nicholas the Baker.
- (Ed. I. ?) Grant of house in Mayden bradeleg to Lawrence the miller by John de Aungyens.
- (Ed. I. ?) Grant of messuage in Maydenebradele by John Daungeyns to Margaret Marmyon.
- (1313.) Confirmation by Simon Bp. of Salisbury, of warrants remitting subsidies and dues from the Leperous sisters and brothers of the Hospital of Maydenebradelegh.
- 1 Ed. III. Inspeximus by Jordan Daungiens of grant from Walter de Sutton to Thomas le Potagir of Mayden bradelegh.
- 1 Ed. III. Agreement between Sir Walter de Sutton and Jordan de Aungens—messuage at la Combeshevede.
- 8 Ed. III. Grant of messuage in Maydenebradelegh by Sir Walter de Sutton to Christina Roberts.
- 11 Ed. III. Confirmation by John Daungers of lease from Sir Walter de Sutton to Reginald the Smith of messuage in Maydenebradelegh.
- 11 Ed. III. Grant by John de Aungens to Sir Roger de Baneitt, lands in Maidenebradelegh.
- 17 Ed. III. Grant by John Peytevyn to Jordan Daungiens of Grove in Maidene bradelegh.
- 21 Ed. III. Grant by John Daunger to John Oklee of croft in Maydene bradlegh.
- 21 Ed. III. Lease by John Daunger to Edith, widow of Reginald le Smyth.
- 25 Ed. III. Quit claim by Reginald de Kyngeston to Thomas Potager of lands and tenements in Maydenebradeleye.
- 8 Rich. II. Lease from Will. Daungens to John Ford—closes in Mayden Bradely.
- 14 Rich. II. License to alienate lands in Maydenebradelegh, Bayeclyve,

- Hulledeverell, and Little Hornyngesham to Prior and Convent of Maydene Bradeley.
- 19 Rich. II. Confirmation by Robert Jakes, Prior of Maydene bradeleghe of surrender of rent by Philip De la Mare during life of John Dykes, parson of Fyssherton.
- Rich. II. Lease from Will. Daungens to Will Haywode of lands in Westham, Bonediche.
- Rich. II. Lease from Will. Dangens to Thomas Skarlet, close in Bradele.
- 3 Hen. IV. Lease from Will Daungens to Walter Danyel, close called Gadebenche.
- (Hen. IV.) Lease from Will. Daungens to Ed. Pallyng, of Spilmannes mede in Maydenebradeleghe.
- 2 Hen. V. Lease Will Deangens to Will Thikkes, of Cheorllegrove in Westham.
- 10 Hen. V. Grant by Sir Will Palton, Sir Robert de Angens. John Palton and Walter Sylbayn to Alice d. of Will de Angens of annual rent—and grant by the same to Sibyll d. of Will de Angens of meadow called Redemed.
- 31 Hen. VI. Letter from Richard Damegens to tenants in Wilts and Somerset.
- 2 Hen. VIII. Inspeximus Charter by King to Prior and Convent of Maydenbradleghe.
- 23 Hen. VIII. Surrender by John Ryder to Prior of Maiden Bradiegh, of tenement and mill and closes called Canmede and Les Frythes.
- A large number relate to the counties of Buckingham, Devon, and Cornwall.

The Marquis of Ailesbury's MSS. contain a great deal more gossiping and personal matter. They practically begin with the correspondence of Thomas Bruce, 1st Earl of Elgin, and Baron Bruce of Whorlton, the father of the first Earl of Ailesbury, during the period of the Commonwealth—which, however, is not of any very special interest. Many letters to and from Thomas, the second Earl, follow; and a catalogue of the sale of Sir Peter Lely's pictures, with purchasers' names and prices paid for each picture. Charles, the third Earl, was a keen politician and a great deal of correspondence is here given concerning the elections at Marlborough, Bedwin, and Ludgershall. In 1705 the wives of the free and independent electors of Bedwin received £5 each for their votes, "under pretence of their spinning five pounds of wool at 20s. the pound"—but this was nothing to what the Duke of Somerset bid for votes in the election of the Mayor at Marlborough in 1712. Positions worth £50 or £60 a year, annuities of £40 a year in hard cash with a place worth another £40 a year—in one case £200 in ready money were freely offered for votes. "Rogers says the Duke publicly declares that he will give £50 a man for as many as will desert your Lordship (Lord Bruce) and come over to him. He has actually given John Smith £100 down, and engaged to be at the charge of educating a son of Smith's of seven year's old at school and at the University, and to present him to a good living when he is capable of it—a good distant prospect this

—but however, with the £100 ready money, it has prevailed with Smith to leave your Lordship."

Thomas Brudenell, nephew of the third Earl, succeeded as Baron Bruce of Tottenham in 1747, and was created fourth Earl of Ailesbury in 1780. He was a great deal about the Court of George III. and was much in the confidence of Queen Charlotte—a great many of whose letters to him are printed in this volume. The King and Queen visited Tottenham in 1784. The Earl's diary, 1786—1789, fills 37 pages, and is occupied with the most particular and minute description of his life at Court, day by day. The Chartulary of Muchelney Abbey preserved at Tottenham is not given in this volume, as the Somerset Record Society proposes to publish it separately.

Notice in *Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 22, 1898.

#### **Wilts Notes and Queries**, No. 22, June, 1898.

In addition to instalments of the very useful "Records of Wiltshire Parishes, dealing in this number with Bratton, and the Lists of Quaker Marriages in Wilts, this number contains notes by Mr. Edward Kite on the remarkable incised effigy of John Stone in Aldbourne Church, with a good illustration of it—and on the Bell Foundry at that place. Mr. Whatmore returns once more to the well-fought field of Ethandune and gives his vote to Edington, in Somerset—whilst another great Wiltshire Battle, that between the Langleyites and the Chippenham men in 1822, is also discoursed of. Mr. J. H. Lea, drawing attention to three errors in Mr. Elyard's "Wiltshire Homes," shows that the Sir Edward Hungerford who is said in the account of Sheldons, to have lived to the "very advanced age of 115 years," really died aged 79, having been born in 1632. The Sir Edward who was born in 1596 was his uncle, and died s.p. in 1648. Again, it was the *younger* son of the Duke of Kingston's sister, Charles Medows, and not his elder brother, Evelyn Philip Medows, who succeeded to the Duke's property. The carved stone coat of arms over the archway at Corsley Manor is shown to be that of Lygh, and not of Thynne—but does not Mr. Lea fall into an error-himself when he attributes the carving to Robert Lygh, who was living in 1515? Surely the fashion of the carving, of which a photograph plate is given, must be a good deal later than the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Kite has an interesting note on the pedigree of Archbishop Stafford.

#### **Ditto**, No. 23, Sept., 1898.

This is an interesting and useful number. It opens with a dissertation by the Editor on Book-Plate collecting in general, and "Some Wiltshire Book-Plates" in particular, embellished by a plate of the large Book-Plate of W. Hunt, of West Lavington, and also another Hunt Book-Plate, both of which appeared in *The Ex Libris Journal*, and another of the Book-Plate of Morgan Keene, of Sarum. The Records available for the History of Bratton are continued, chiefly from the Edington Chartulary; and then follows a charming little paper by the Rev. A. P. Morres, on "The Peregrine at Home" at Salisbury. Mr. Morres pleads strongly for the preservation of this noble bird. He thinks that if only landowners and those who rent or own shootings in South Wilts would give *strict orders* to their keepers

not to shoot them there would be no danger of their forsaking the spire, which offers them such a safe retreat. As it is they are seen there every year—often every day for weeks together—and the Britford keeper, at least, has orders never to molest them.

After this come Notes on Great Somerford, by M. E. Light—six pages of Quaker Marriages in Wilts (continued from former numbers)—a Translation of an interesting document in the Record Office, describing the taking sanctuary by a felon in the Chapel of St. Thomas in the Church of Bulbridge—and a verbatim copy of a very curious Pre-Reformation document which belonged to Seend—"The Stocks of Seen' Church," which might well have received fuller annotation. The usual number of Queries and Replies complete the number. One of the former asks for information as to the obscure Saxon word "Crundell." "Annes Crundel" appears in a perambulation of Stanton Berners parish of A.D. 903.

### **Richard Jefferies : Field Naturalist and Literateur,**

by Oswald Crawford. Illustrated by Val. Davis. Article in *The Idler*, Oct., 1898, pp. 289—301. The writer was the editor of a magazine in which several of Jefferies' early papers on country subjects were published, and he thinks that his advice then given had something to do with Jefferies giving up the attempt to write fiction, in which he would never have accomplished anything, and finding his true vocation in the description of the life of the fields. He urged him strongly to write a series of articles on natural history—two years before "The Gamekeeper at Home" was published. The article is well and pleasantly written. It recognises the limitations of Jefferies' writings, such, for instance, as his entire lack of anything like wit or humour, though it ranks him with Gilbert White, or even above him, and above all other English writers, as an observer of the facts of Nature—and as a true artist in the description of them. There are eight nice illustrations of Coate, though two or three of them might be *anywhere*. The Lake and West Shore—Coate Reservoir—Supposed Hulk of Jefferies' Boat—Jefferies' Seat in the Garden—A Tributary Stream—Gateway of Coates (*sic*)—A Secluded Pool—Coates (*sic*) from the Back.

**Marlborough College**, by L. W. Byrne. Article in the *Public School Magazine*, July 1898, pp. 1—14. This is a good compressed account of the history of the school from its foundation. A large number of facts and dates are given. The whole is readably written, and anyone who wants to know what Marlborough has been, and is now, will find a great deal of apparently reliable information on all sorts of subjects in these pages. There are fourteen process views of the College, and two good full-page process portraits of Dean Bradley and the present Head-Master, the Rev. G. C. Bell. The views are:—Marlborough College, 1843—View of Lord Hartford's House, Marlborough, June 29th, 1873 (*a misprint for 1723*)—The Chapel (*full-page interior*)—Cricket Pavilion—Cotton House—The Bradleian—New Buildings and Bradleian—Exterior of Chapel—Back of C. House—Dining Hall—B. House and New Buildings—Court from C. House—Back of C. House—Court from C. House (Winter).

### **Some Wrought-Iron Work in and about Salisbury.**

A short paper by Gideon Fidler, in the *Art Journal*, Oct., 1898, pp. 298—302, with twelve illustrations from drawings by himself—the letterpress is not remarkable either for style or grammar, and contains very little information except the history of the Longford Chair, and the statement that some of the figures once belonging to it are now in another private collection. The illustrations, however—process reproductions of drawings—are on the whole nice. They are:—English Keys dug up at Salisbury—Coffer at Wishford Church—Railings at St. Thomas' Church (Salisbury)—Tomb at Wylke Church—Vane at East Knoyle Church—The Hungerford Chapel at the Cathedral—Crane at Compton Park—The Steel Chair at Longford—Back of ditto—Italian Keys at the Museum—Chained Book at Great Durnford—Coffer at Compton Park.

### **Facts, not Fancies, by one of the Race. Ayliffe—**

**O'Neill—Ayliffe.** Preliminary Pamphlet (1898). Royal 8vo., pp. 38. Price 2/6. Frontispiece, a very poor pencil drawing of Brinkworth Church.

This pamphlet, intended as the preface to a series, setting forth the true greatness and the unmerited misfortunes of the real line of the family of "Ayliffe O'Neill, Ayliffe," whom we in Wiltshire know as the Ayliffes of Grittenham, Brinkworth, &c., deals almost wholly with genealogical and historical details, the whole of which go to prove, in the writer's (Mrs. Cecilia Hamilton Wyndham Hill's) opinion, that the Ayliffes are descended from Ayliffe, King of Northumbria, and the O'Neills, Kings in Ireland—whereof one of the first married Scoti the daughter of Pharaoh (date not given) and settled on the Nile—whence he took his terrestrial title, O'Neill," i.e., "O' th' Nile," and that they have shared to no small extent in the general injustice meted out in England to all things and persons Irish. It is indeed hinted not obscurely that if right were might the properties held by a good many noble families of the present day, who are by no means spared by the writer, would revert to their rightful owners, the direct representatives of the Ayliffe Race. In matters such as the family connections of the Irish Kings with the line of the Pharaohs, and the coat armour of Saxon princesses, a mere Wiltshireman can hardly be expected to pronounce an opinion—but when we read that of "the noble dead who sleep around us here [i.e., in Brinkworth Churchyard] few know their history; and we may add, more particularly those who have taken upon them the office of enlightenment to others, notably Canon Jackson, afterwards Bishop of London, whose bishopric was possibly a reward of his mendacity or ignorance. Masterpieces of both, his efforts as [?] are displayed in a pamphlet published by the Archaeological Society of North Wilts entitled 'The Ayliffes of Grittenham,' " we begin to feel sure that there is a mistake somewhere. This is certain, in any case, that in the Latin epitaph from the tomb of Sir Joseph Ayloff, in Hendon Church—as quoted here—there are eight misprints.

**"A Bundle of Letters,"** *Pall Mall Magazine*, Vol. xv., No. 63, July 1898, pp. 397—404.

Fourteen letters, selected from documents recently found in America, in a secret drawer in a desk which once belonged to Ensign John Highmore Jeboult, 1st Somerset Militia, and was captured in Canada during the war of 1812. Mr. Jeboult's family lived in the Canal, Salisbury:—

- I. From his mother to J. H. J. Salisbury, 15th May, 1810.
- II. J. H. J. to his mother. Plymouth, 2 June, 1810.
- III. J. H. J. from his betrothed, Miss Elenora M. Hayter. London, 12 July, 1810.
- IV. J. H. J. to Miss Hayter. On board transport *Bostick*. 11 Aug., 1810.
- V., VI., VII., VIII. Not printed. Relate to false charges brought against J. H. J., by Thos. Martin, of 41st Regt., and apparently supported by Mr. Hussey.
- IX. Major Friend to Captain Andrew, Regt. Depot, Salisbury, 11 Aug., 1810. In strong support of J. H. J.
- X. T. Martin to J. H. J. Devizes, 15 Aug., 1810. A full apology and retractation.
- XI. J. H. J.'s mother and sisters to himself. Salisbury, 5 Jan., 1812. Gives some items of local news, and refers to a murder near Marlboro'. Mentions Canon Ogle, Dr. Eyer's death, Windham's resignation of his seat, etc.
- XII. Miss Hayter to J. H. J. London, 20 May, 1812.
- XIII. J. H. J. to Miss Hayter. Quebec, 10 Sept., 1812. A love-letter.
- XIV. Major Friend to Mr. R. Jeboult. Quebec, 24 Sept., 1812. Giving the father particulars of the death of his son, who, after distinguishing himself greatly during the war, had just fallen in action. This letter was placed in J. H. J.'s desk, until an opportunity occurred of posting it. The desk then fell into the hands of the enemy, and so it was never sent.

**British Association Bristol Meeting, 1898.** Guide Books. 16mo.

**Excursion to Bowood and Avebury, Sept. 15, pp. 8.**

A few words on Bowood, and on the drive thence to Avebury, some account of the Circles and the Church. &c., and of Calne Church, by E. H. Henly.

**Excursion to Longleat and Shearwater, Sept. 15, pp. 7.** Some Account of Messrs. Singers' works at Frome, by W. V. G., and a decent history of Longleat by T. Y. Yabicom.

**Excursion to Swindon Works, Marlborough, and Savernake Forest, pp. 16.** The G.W.R. Works take 10 pages; Marlborough, by A. C. Champneys, 4 pages; and Savernake Forest, by R. G. Durrant, 2 pages.

**Excursion to Salisbury and Stonehenge**, Sept. 15, 7 pp., by E. Doran Webb. Salisbury Cathedral, Salisbury Plain (including the drive up the valley to Lake and Stonehenge), Amesbury, and Old Sarum are the headings. As to Stonehenge Mr. Doran Webb remarks:—"All that can be said for certain . . . is that it belongs to the Bronze Age."

**Excursion to Bradford-on-Avon**, Sept. 10, pp. 8. By the Rev. W. N. C. Wheeler, and J. Moulton. The Saxon Church—The Parish Church—Orpin's House—Horton's House—Church House—The Shambles—The Town Bridge and Chapel—The Almshouses and Chapel of St. Catherine—Barton Barn and Tithe Barn—St. Mary's Chapel, Tisbury—The Priory—The Chantry—The Hall—are all well dealt with. This is, perhaps, the best of the Guides for these Wiltshire Excursions.

**An Account of the Excursions** to Bradford; Swindon and Marlborough; Salisbury; and Avebury; is given in the *Devizes Gazette* Sept. 15 and Sept. 22; *North Wilts Herald*, Sept. 16, 1898.

**Geological Map of the Country round Bristol**, by C. Lloyd Morgan, F.G.S., Based on the Maps of William Sanders and the Geological Survey. British Association, Bristol Meeting, 1898. G. Philip & Son, 32, Fleet Street, London.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ . Folding. A very useful map, coloured geologically. It includes all N. Western Wilts.

**The Castle Inn**, by Stanley J. Weyman. Smith & Elder. Cr. 8vo, with frontispiece. 6/- 1898. A novel which has been running in the *Cornhill Magazine* throughout the year. The scene is laid at the Castle Inn, Marlborough, and many of the incidents take place along the Bath Road between Marlborough and Bristol. Well reviewed, *Guardian*, Nov. 16, 1898; *Spectator*, *Academy*, &c.

**Report as to the existing High Rate of Lunacy in the County of Wilts**, by J. I. Bowes, Medical Superintendent of the Wilts County Asylum. Pamphlet. 8vo, Devizes, 1898, pp. 22. This report, prepared in response to a request from the Visiting Committee of the Asylum, contains the results of statistics carefully drawn up and digested, and of enquiries diligently made. Dr. Bowes comes to the conclusion that insanity is not largely increasing in the county, though the numbers of the insane congregated in the asylum are increasing rapidly, but he draws a gloomy picture—a picture, too, which those who live in such districts know to be by no means overcoloured, of the practical degeneration of the purely rural population, which is caused by agricultural depression, growth of education, and the means of locomotion, &c., by which the cream of the rising generation of both sexes is year by year skimmed



off the country parishes and the residuum, the Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, left behind to propagate their species and add to the inhabitants of the County Asylum. Favourably noticed in *British Medical Journal*, Nov. 19th; *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 8th, 1898.

**Ben Sloper at the Military Manœuvres on Salisbury Plain ; being a humorous description of the various Camps, Battles, and the Girt March Past,** by the Author of the *Wiltshire Rhymes and Tales*. Price Sixpence. Salisbury: R. R. Edwards, 4, Castle Street. [1898.] Pamphlet, cr. 8vo. pp. 26. Anyone who likes good Wiltshire speech, accurately written and printed, cannot do better than expend sixpence in Mr. Edward Slow's racy account of the late manœuvres on Salisbury Plain.

**Tommy Atkins on his Autumn Campaign.** Article in the *Windsor Magazine*, Nov., 1898, pp. 612—616, written and illustrated by S. E. Waller.

The letterpress chats of the Ludgershall Camp and the March Past. There are six good illustrations from drawings:—Chalk-dust reveals the Enemy; You may take a Horse to the Water, but —; The Campbells are coming; The Lancers' Camp; The Hare that Charged an Army; The Rick that failed.

**The Salisbury Manœuvres.** Article in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1898, pp. 676—81.

The Manœuvres were fully reported in many of the London daily papers, and in all the local papers, of the first week in September, 1898.

**The Founding of Marlborough College.** An interesting account of the foundation of the College is given by Mr. C. H. Holcomb, in *The Marlburian*, May 24th, 1897. The writer was born at Marlborough in 1831. He recalls the forty coaches which in those days passed through Marlborough daily; "Thompson's Stile," on which it was said the poet sat whilst he wrote his "Seasons," and other old landmarks, now improved away. About 1840 the Vicar of Preshute was ill, and Mr. Bowers, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and afterwards 1st Dean of Winchester, came to take his duty for a while. He was full of a scheme for the foundation of a new school "for the sons of clergymen and others." The writer's father pressed on his notice, and on that of Mr. Robert Few, who was also interested in the scheme, the suitability of the Castle for the purpose. They dined together in the summer of 1841, were taken down by Mr. Holcomb, Sen., after dinner, and were judiciously shown the fine old brick front from the Bowling Green in the mellowing evening light. The due effect was produced, and the College was founded at Marlborough, and not elsewhere.

**William Beckford, the Caliph of Fonthill,** by Chas. Whibley. *New Review*. January. 1897.

**Market Lavington.** The *Christian World*, quoted in *Wiltshire Times*, July 23, 1898, has a paper by E. Boyd Bailey, describing the fruit farm of Mr. Samuel Saunders.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** Tower and spire. The Restoration and great Thanksgiving Service at its completion. *Wilts County Mirror*, July 15, 1898.

**Lyneham. Broome's Charity, The Free School.** The Report of the Charity Commissioners (1833) on this Charity is reprinted in the *Swindon Advertiser*, March 7th, 1896.

**Wiltshire.** An account of Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Gloucestershire, extracted from "*Anglia Notitia: or the Present State of England with divers Remarks upon the Ancient State thereof.*" By Edw. Chamberlaine, LL.D. 22nd Edition, 1707. Is reprinted in the *Swindon Advertiser*, March 21st, 1896.

**Draycot Follatt.** The order for the destruction of the Church in the middle of the sixteenth century is printed in full in the *Swindon Advertiser*, Dec. 5th; and various other matters relating to Chiseldon and Draycott are reprinted from the *Wilts Arch. Mag.* in the same paper, Dec. 12th, 1896.

**Salisbury Plain Railways.** Accounts of the Inquiries at Salisbury and Andover are given in the *Devizes Gazette*, May 12th and June 30th, 1893.

**Devizes Charities.** A report of the Charity Commission Enquiry is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, April 28th, 1898.

The Old Bear Club Charity. An account of this is given in *Devizes Gazette*, May 5th, 1898.

**Richard Jefferies.** P. E. Thomas, in *The New Age*, noticed in the *Swindon Advertiser*, April 11th, 1896, has an article entitled, "In the Footprints of Richard Jefferies," describing the walk from Swindon to Coate, Jefferies' Birthplace, the Reservoir, &c.

**The Thirteenth Earl of Pembroke: his Technical Institution and Fishery School at Ringsend.** An article with this title appeared in *The Saturday Herald*, of Dublin, Sept. 21th, and was partly reprinted in the *Salisbury Journal*, Oct. 1, 1898, describing the Technical School towards which Lord Pembroke gave a site and £5000 in 1892, on his Dublin property.

**Philip, Fifth Earl of Pembroke and First Earl of Montgomery.** An article in *Beal & Ansel's Monthly*, June, 1898.

**Old Sarum.** "Lines occasioned by a Walk to Old Sarum with a Lady from London." *Beal & Ansel's Monthly*, June, 1898.

**Sermon Preached in the College Chapel after the Funeral of the Rev. J. S. Thomas . . . Bursar of Marlborough College,** by F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Canterbury. Marlborough. 1897. 8vo, pp. 12.

**Seend Church, Monumental Inscriptions.** These are printed in the *Wills Advertiser*, June 30th, 1898.

**Codford St. Peter Church.** A note on works of repair executed here and of a shield of the arms of the late Duke of Albany, presented by the Duchess, and placed near the seat which the Duke, when resident at Boyton, often occupied. *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Nov., 1898.

**Old Sarum, The Parliament Tree.** A short notice of Old Sarum and its Parliamentary history, based on the text of the destruction of the "Parliament Tree" by the gale in March, 1898, is given in *Beal & Ansel's Monthly*, April, 1898. (Salisbury.)

**An Afternoon on the Lower Kennett.** An article in "*The Sportsman's Supplement to the Bazaar*," July 11th, 1898. A Day's Trout Fishing, with a process block of the Trout caught.

**Stonehenge.** The *Estates Gazette*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 8th, 1898, says a new light has been thrown on Stonehenge by Mr. H. M. Scott, in a paper read recently before the members of the Bath Selborne Society. Mr. Scott, starting from the assumption that no natives in Britain were capable of erecting, and that the Phœnicians did erect large stones elsewhere, concludes that this people built Stonehenge "as an observatory and as a place where they might deposit their tin, and that they also made it a temple of the sun and moon to give it sanctity and insure its safety."

**Devizes. Messrs. William Cunnington & Sons,** Wine and Spirit Merchants, Old Town Hall. Under the head of "Important Wiltshire Industries," the *Wills Advertiser* of July 31st, 1898, has a long article dealing principally with the details of the business—but incidentally giving a good deal of information about the Old Town Hall, now occupied by Messrs. Cunnington—and the Cunnington family—who, coming from Upavon to Devizes in 1827, established a wool business at Southgate House, which continued, latterly under Mr. Henry Cunnington's care, until 1868. The Old Town Hall was purchased in 1836 by Mr. William Cunnington, formerly of Heytesbury, and the wine business was commenced in that year. This was carried on for a while by the three brothers,

**William, Henry, and Edward**—William retiring about 1874. Henry died 1887, and Edward having retired some years before, the business has since been carried on by Mr. B. H. Cunnington.

**The North Wilts Field and Camera Club's visit** to Lyddington, Wanborough, and Purton Churches, and to Restrop and Clarendon Houses at Purton, is reported in *North Wilts Herald*, Sept. 9th, 1898.

**The Harvest of 1898 in Wilts.** A full account of, in *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

**Marlborough Grammar School.** A very interesting account of the history of this school, by Mr. Milburn, Mayor of Marlborough, appears in the *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 24th, 1898.

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## Recent Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

**Canon Christopher Wordsworth**, Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul's, Marlborough. "Notes on Medieval Services in England, with an Index of Lincoln Ceremonies." T. Baker, 1, Soho Square, London. 1898. Price 7/6 nett. 8vo., pp. 326.

*Contents* :—Enquiry into the Time Table or Service Paper of Cathedral and other Churches in the Olden Time—Cathedral Services—Parochial Services—Account of some Old Lincoln Customs and Ceremonies, with Notes on the Titles of the Altars and Chapels in the Minster—An Alphabetical Index to the Kalendar of Lincoln Use, &c.

**The Bishop of Salisbury.** "Considerations on Public Worship and on the Ministry of Penitence. A Letter addressed to the Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury by John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury, together with a Pastoral Letter to the Laity of the Diocese, issued after consultation with the Greater Chapter." 8vo. Brown & Co., Salisbury, 1898. Pamphlet, pp. 79.

This pronouncement on the current Ritual controversy was reprinted and commented on at length in many papers.

**Rev. George Ensor, M.A.**, Perpetual Curate of Heywood, in the Diocese of Salisbury. "Remarks upon the Letters of the Bishop of Salisbury lately addressed to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese." 8vo. London. 1898. Price 6d. Pamphlet, pp. 23. A criticism on the Bishop's letter from the Evangelical point of view.

**The Bishop of Salisbury.** "The Church of England and the Eastern Patriarchates." A lecture delivered at Oxford, July 27th, 1898. Printed at length in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Sept. and Oct., 1898.

**Ditto.** His journey to the East to consecrate the Collegiate Church of St. George, at Jerusalem, on Oct. 18th, 1898. The Bishop's interview with the German Emperor, &c., are described in a letter from the Bishop in *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Nov. A full report of an address given by him at Salisbury, in *Church Times*, Nov. 18th, and shorter reports in *Guardian*, Nov. 23rd, and *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 18th, 1898, &c.

**William Cunnington, F.G.S.** "On some Palæolithic Implements from the Plateau Gravels and their Evidence concerning 'Eolithic Man.'" From the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society for August, 1898. Vol. LIV. Four illustrations of Palæolithic Flints. Pp. 291—296.

In this paper Mr. Cunnington argues that many of the so-called Plateau implements are really Palæolithic—that their presence in the Plateau Gravels proves these gravels to be of Palæolithic age—and that no reliable evidence has yet been adduced to prove that any flints undoubtedly fashioned by man are of an earlier period than this. The chipping of the rudier "Eoliths" he regards as due to natural causes.

In the discussion which followed Mr. H. B. Woodward mentioned the series of "Plateau Flints," none of them of Palæolithic character, found by Dr. Blackmore in the Plateau Gravel at Alderbury, Wilts, and now in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.

**Charles Penruddocke.** "The Ladies of Llangollen." Llangollen. Printed and published by Hugh Jones, at the *Advertiser* Office, 1897. Oblong, 8½ × 6½, paper covers, pp. 40., with pedigrees of Lady Eleanor Charlotte Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby, and eleven illustrations—views of Plas Newydd, and portraits of "the Ladies," &c. Noticed, *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 6th, 1898.

**G. E. Dartnell.** "The Dream of Maxen," appears on pp. 353—365 of "Essays, Mock-Essays, and Character Sketches reprinted from the Journal of Education." London: W. Rice. 1898.

**Emma Marie Caillard.** "Reason in Revelation." Nisbet. Favorably reviewed in *Guardian*, Aug. 21th, 1898.

**Rev. H. J. Trueman.** "Pillowland; or, the Farm of Sleepy Hollow. A Children's Musical Romance." Written and composed for the Scholars of St. Mark's, Salisbury, by the Rev. Henry J. Trueman. 16 pp. Lancaster, Printer, Canal, Salisbury. [? 1897.]

"Found by the Fairies"; or, the Babes in the Wood and the Lady Moonbeam. A Musical Romance. Written and composed by the Rev. Henry J. Trueman. Lancaster, Printer, Salisbury. 16 pp.

"The Nursery Cupboard." A Fairy Romance. Written and composed by Henry J. Trueman. Lancaster, Printer, Salisbury. 12 pp. [Characters represented by the children of St. Mark's Schools, Sarum.]

**The Rev. H. J. White** lectured at St. Edmund's Boys' School, Salisbury, on St. Jerome's Latin version of the New Testament, The Vulgate, now being edited by the Bishop of Salisbury and himself. Shortly reported in *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 30th, 1898.

**Henry Herbert Smith**, Land Agent to the Marquis of Lansdowne. "The Principles of Landed Estate Management." Edward Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, London. 1898. Price 16/- This book contains a chapter upon Forestry by Mr. A. C. Forbes, Wood Manager to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. Smith preaches co-operation amongst farmers as the cure for Foreign competition, and gives in detail the history of the allotment system on the Bowood Estate. Long notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 24th, 1898.

## Wiltshire Pictures and Illustrations.

**Longford Castle** is the Country House and Garden illustrated in "*Country Life Illustrated*," Aug. 13th, 1898. The letterpress sketch is slight enough—but the half-tone views are, as they always are in this periodical, quite first-rate. They include: The Formal Garden—The End of the Formal Garden—(The House)—A Corner of the Terrace—A Portion of the Front—The Terrace and River—The Temple and Dial.

**Wilton House** also appears in *Country Life*, Sept. 10th, 1898, as one of the series of Great Country Houses and Famous Gardens which are

being so admirably illustrated in that paper. There are six half-tone photographic views: A Happy Grouping (the corner of the Italian Garden and the House)—The Italian Garden (full-page, seen from the House)—Pembroke's Stately Dome (Front and Garden Front of House)—Fountain and Statuary (in Italian Garden)—The Nadder and Palladian Bridge—Ancient Cedars (with Garden Front of House).

**Netheravon House.** Process illustration, with portraits and sketch of Sir M. Hicks-Beach. *The Woman at Home*, July, 1898.

**Pot Crane from a Public-House at Ludgershall.** *Reliquary*, p. 158, July, 1898.

**Salisbury School.** Exterior of Playing Ground, with letterpress account. Photoprocess. *The Lady*, June 30th, 1898.

**Swindon.** The Laying the Foundation Stones of the New Presbyterian Church. Account in the *North Wilts Herald*, Oct. 7th, 1898, with a sketch of "The New Church," and portraits of "The Pastor (Rev. J. H. Gavin) and the Builder (Mr. Charles Williams)."

**Salisbury Art Exhibition**, held at the Church House, Oct. 4th—18th. Among the local pictures were:—"The Haunt of the Kingfishers," by Mr. W. Alexander; "Homington Camp," by Miss E. Jacob; "Highlanders entering Wilton," by Miss S. Beale; "St. Anne's Gate," by Mr. H. Brooks; and "The Chough Inn, Harnham Bridge, Minster Street, The Training College, and Church House," etchings by Mr. W. Brown. Noticed, *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 7th, 1898.

**The Military Manœuvres, 1898.** Illustrations:—

The K.O.S. Borderers leaving Salisbury Cathedral—Mounted Infantry defending Stonehenge (*Graphic*, September 3rd). The Battle of Omdurman, the Rush for the Sunday Papers in the Southern Camp in Wiltshire—The Cameronians advancing to deploy—The Dublin Fusiliers formed for defence—Massed Divisional Troops—The Royal West Surrey sheltered—Massed Troops of the 2nd Division—Third Brigade Guns firing—Cameronians resting—General Clery's Staff (*Graphic*, Sept. 10th). Watering Cavalry at the Manœuvres, an unexpected bath (*Graphic*, Sept. 17th). Lord Wolseley inspecting the Camp of the Southern Army—Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Staff watching a Cavalry Field Day on Salisbury Plain—Corps Artillery galloping into action (*Illust. Lond. News*, Sept. 10th). How they filled the Balloon—Camp at Chalk Farm—The Cameron Highlanders, "The Highland Fling"—A Drowsy Picket (*The Sketch*, Sept. 14th). After the Battle of Charlton Down—The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders retreating—Funeral of Driver Hunt, R.H.A., Placing the Coffin on the Gun-Carriage—The Last Volley (*Black and White*, Sept. 17th). Bulford Down Camp, Cooking for the Royal Horse Guards—In the Lines—Bringing in Fuel Wood, with letterpress, (*Wiltshire Times*, July 30th).

**Ditto Maps :—**

"Map showing the Limits of the Ground Referred to in the Order in Council for Military Manœuvres, 1898." Engraved and transferred to zinc at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1898. Price 2/-. Mounted on linen. Published by Stanford. This map, on the scale of 4 miles to 1 inch, shows the greater part of the counties of Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, Berks, and Hants, and measures  $27\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ .

Map of Salisbury Plain, issued by the Midland and South-Western Junction Railway—tinted, with railway, rivers and camps coloured. Litho. by W. Drewett & Sons.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ .

Map of the Manœuvre Area on a small scale,  $9 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ , published by the *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 1st, 1898.

**"The King's Oak "** (*sic*) and **"The Tisbury Yew "**  
are illustrated in a paper on "Wonderful Trees," by S. F. A. Caulfield, in *Strand Mag.*, Aug., 1898, pp. 213—222.

**Holbein's Porch at Wilton**, by G. Fidler, illustrated. *Art Journal*, Feb., 1897.

**The Joiners' Hall, Salisbury :** a vanishing landmark. By Alexander Ansted, illustrated. *The Artist*, Aug., 1897.

**Swindon New Technical Schools.** Process view, with description, in *Swindon Advertiser*, Jan. 30th, 1897.

**Chippenham Proposed Secondary School.** Cut of the proposed design by Mr. Brinkworth, with letterpress. *Wiltshire Times*, July 23rd, 1898.

**Salisbury Cathedral, from the N.W.,** with long account of the work of Repair to the Spire, and of the Great Thanksgiving Service on its completion. *Wiltshire Times*, July 16th, 1898.

**WILTS PORTRAITS.**

**Arthur Whitehead**, as Mayor of Salisbury during the Diamond Jubilee Year, has been painted by Mrs. Fulton, of Salisbury, and the portrait hung in the Council Chamber. *Wilts County Mirror*, Nov. 4th, 1898.

**John Fuller and Miss Norah Phipps** (Mrs. J. Fuller). Photoprocess. *Hearth and Home*, July 14th ; *The Queen*, July 16th, 1898.

**Marquis of Lansdowne.** Photoprocess. *Windsor Magazine*, April, 1898.



**Sir Michael Hicks-Beach** (three portraits), **Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach and her Daughters.** Five good photoprocess portraits, with a sketch of Sir Michael's career and character, appear in *The Woman at Home*, July, 1898.

**Lord Nelson.** Sketch in *Daily Graphic*, Oct. 1st, 1898.

**The Bishop of Salisbury.** Caricature of the Bishop and Lord Salisbury, in reference to the Debate on the Benefices Bill in the House of Lords. *Morning Leader*, July 9th, 1898.

— Three process portraits in *Strand Mag.*, Nov., 1898 :—"Aged 24," "Aged 40," and "Present Day."

**Rev. J. C. Alcock**, Head-Master of Salisbury School. Photoprocess. *Lady*, June 30th, 1898.

**The Dean of Salisbury.** Cut in *Daily Graphic*, Oct. 1st; good Photoprocess, *The Queen*, Sept. 14th, 1898.

**Major Robert Poore and Lady Flora Douglas-Hamilton.** Good photoprocess, *The Lady*, Oct. 6th; *The Ladies' Home*, Oct. 22nd, 1898.

**Rev. George Granville Bradley, D.D., Dean of Westminster**, formerly Head-Master of Marlborough. A sketch of his career, dealing at some length with the Marlborough portion of it, accompanied by a bad portrait cut, is given in *Tit Bits*, Aug. 6th, 1898.

**Duchess of Somerset.** Small process portrait, with a page of letterpress, "In a Rose Garden." *The Girls' Realm*, Nov. 1898.

**Russell Davis Gillman**, Editor and Proprietor of the *Wiltshire Advertiser*. A cut, with a sketch of his career, appears in *Reynolds' Newspaper*, July 24th, 1898.

**Rev. L. R. Henslow**, standing at the Litch-Gate of the Churchyard at Zeals, and Mrs. Henslow with a group of girls, illustrate an article in *The Churchwoman*, May 20th, 1898, giving an account of the "Guild of Aid in Home Duties," established by Mrs. Henslow at Zeals.

## Gifts to Museum and Library.

### The Museum.

- Presented by **MR. BEAUCHAMP**: Large Bone Stay-bone, engraved with figures, &c., found in an old house in Devizes.
- „ **MR. T. LESLIE**: Lower Stone of a Quern, of unusual type, found used as a trough in an inn yard near Swindon.
- „ **MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT**: Pear-shaped Glass Bottle, or flask, said to have been thrown from the top of Salisbury Cathedral Spire into the Close by John Ford, of Potterne, who died 1746.
- „ **MR. H. HARDING**, of Holt: Iron Pot-hanger.

### The Library.

- Presented by **MR. JOHN MULLINGS**: Richard Jefferies' *Toilers of the Field*; *The Story of my Heart*; *Red Deer*; *Field and Hedgerow*. — *Hymnarium Sarisburiense*. — Bishop Jewell on the *Thessalonians*. — *Clarendon's History of the Rebellion*, eight vols., 1826. — *Clarendon's Life and Continuation*, three vols., 1761. — *Wilts Election*, 1818. — A number of MS. Notes on the History of Oaksey, Purton and Braydon, Eisey, Cricklade, Ashton Keynes, The Leigh, Crudwell, Latton, Water Eaton, &c. — MS. Copy of King Alfred's Will. — MS. Court Book of Latton, Eisey, and Down Ampney, *temp.* Eliz. — Ditto, 1705–1714. Two Prints and a number of other MSS. — MS. Court Books of Down Ampney and Latton, 1635–1654, and 1680–1709. — Plan of Wilts and Berks Canal. — Avebury Manor Sale Catalogue. — Ditto, Broad Hinton Rectory. — And a number of other Wiltshire MSS., Old Deeds, &c., &c.
- „ **MR. C. H. TALBOT**: *Murray's Handbook for Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset*, 1869.
- „ **MR. W. CUNNINGTON**: *Wilts Pamphlets* — Paper on Plateau Implements.
- „ **MISS M. CUNNINGTON**: *The Mighty lie Lowly*, by J. Stoughton Money, Esq.
- „ **REV. A. D. HILL**: Charge delivered at Ordination of Rev. J. Twining, in Downton, 1775 — Four Sermons by Canon Payne. — Prospectus of Agricultural College. — Notes on the Moot. And a large number of Pamphlets, Reports, Cuttings, and Scraps.
- „ **MR. F. M. WILLIS**: Portrait of Rev. G. R. Pittard, Westbury.

*Gifts to Museum and Library.*

- „ **MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT** : Election Literature, Scraps. — Four Wilts Pamphlets. — The Huntingdon Peerage, by H. N. Bell, 1820. — The Hooley Estates Sale Catalogue.
- „ **MR. JAMES COLEMAN** : Photo. of Gravestone of John Tobin, Dramatist, at Clonmel, Ireland.
- „ **MR. G. E. DARTNELL** : Poems by Emmeline Hinxman. — Ben Sloper at the Military Manoeuvres. — And a number of Wiltshire Articles from Magazines, &c.
- „ **REV. E. H. GODDARD** : British Association Guide Books to Wilts Excursions, 1898, and Map.
- „ **REV. G. P. TOPPIN** : Thoughts on Salisbury Festival, 1866. — Prints and Scraps.
- „ **THE AUTHOR** : The Ladies of Llangollen, by Charles Penruddocke.
- „ **THE AUTHOR** : Report as to the existing High Rate of Lunacy in the County of Wilts, by J. I. Bowes.
- „ **REV. MILLS ROBBINS** : Drawing of Old Woodborough Church.
- „ **MR. JACKSON** : Andrews & Dury's Large Map of Wilts, 1773. — Accurate Plan of the Ancient Borough of Devizes, by Ed. Dore. — Old Map of the Western Circuit. — Old MS. Map of Bourton and Easton, in Bishops Cannings, showing common fields, &c. (*The latter item deposited*).

## THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1899.

It is hoped that it may be arranged to hold the Annual Meeting for 1899 at AMESBURY, some time in July.

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### QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

#### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The REV. E. H. GODDARD would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

#### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archaeological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archaeological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

#### CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archaeological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up by Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which is now ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up these forms with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archaeological Society. Unmounted photos, or sketches, of the portraits accompanying the returns are very desirable.

## Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library

Will any Member give any of them?

- N. Wilts Church Magazine. Any complete years previous to 1874.  
 Beckford. Recollections of. 1893.  
 Ditto Memoirs of. 1859.  
 Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.  
 Lawrence, Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.  
 Sporting Incidents in the Life of another Tom Smith. M.F.H., 1867.  
 Marlborough College Natural History Society. Report for 1881, No. 30.  
 Memoirs of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury, Roxburghe Club, 1890.  
 Clarendon Gallery Characters, Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &c.  
 Akerman's Archaeological Index.  
 Hobbes (T.). Leviathan. Old Edition.  
 Bishop Burnet. History of the Reformation.  
 Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.  
 Addison (Joseph). Works.  
 Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger.  
 Gillman's Devises Register. 1859-69.  
 Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire with Dairy Management of N. Wilts, 1789.  
 Cobbett's Rural Rides.  
 Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.  
 Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.  
 Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.  
 Morris' Marston and Stanton.  
 Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.  
 Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.  
 Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.  
 Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.  
 Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.  
 Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.  
 Village Poems by J. C. B. Melksham. 1825.  
 Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.  
 Bolingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Mac-knight.  
 Guest's Origines Celticae.  
 Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.  
 History of the 1st Battalion Wilts Volunteers. 1861-1885. By Major R. D. Gibney. 1888.  
 Morrison. Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.  
 Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.  
 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.  
 Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.  
 Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (last edition).  
 A Compleat History of Wiltshire. 1731.  
 Aubrey's Lives. 1898.  
 Longsword, Earl of Salisbury; an Historical Romance. Two vols. 1762.  
 N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.

## AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

## WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

Bath .....	R. F. HOULSTON, New Bond Street.
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Chippenham .....	R. F. HOULSTON, High Street.
Cirencester .....	A. T. HARMER, Market Place.
Devises .....	C. H. WOODWARD, St. John Street.
Marlborough .....	MISS E. LUCY, High Street.
Melksham .....	JOLLIFFE & CO., Bank Street.
Oxford .....	JAS. PARKER & CO., Broad Street.
Salisbury .....	BROWN & CO., Canal.
Trowbridge .....	G. W. ROSE, 66, Fore Street.
Warminster .....	B. W. COATES, Market Place.

J. W. Stephens

No. XCI.

JUNE, 1899.

Vol. XXX.



THE

# WILTSHIRE

Archæological and Natural History

# MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



DEVIZES:

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## NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

**TAKE NOTICE**, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society for the current year, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, **MR. DAVID OWEN**, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: **H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq.**, Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the **REV. E. H. GODDARD**, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

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## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE OBTAINED OF **MR. D. OWEN, BANK CHAMBERS, DEVIZES.**

**THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS.** by the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A. One Volume. Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2s. One copy offered to each Member of the Society at £1 11s. 6d.

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**BACK NUMBERS OF THE MAGAZINE.** Price to the Public, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. (except in the case of a few Numbers, the price of which is raised. Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices.)

**STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS**, by W. Long. Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7s. 6d. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

**GUIDE TO THE STONES OF STONEHENGE**, with Map, by W. Cunnington, F.G.S. Price 6d.

# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological and Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

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JUNE, 1899.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

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JUNE, 1899.

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Notes on Churches visited in 1898.

By C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

THE CHURCH OF S. MICHAEL, HIGHWORTH.

**H**AVING regard to the very general practice in mediæval times of dedicating to S. Michael Churches placed on an eminence, Highworth Church could hardly have had any more appropriate dedication, for it is in the centre of the hill on which the village is built. The Church is one of considerable size, dignity, and development of plan. It consists of nave of five bays, with north and south transepts projecting from the eastern one, and north and south aisles to the remaining four; chancel with north and south chapels for its full length and arches opening into the chancel; a sacristy with room over it eastward of the north chapel; a south porch with priest's room over it; and a western tower.

There is no work *in situ* earlier than the Early English period, but the tympanum of the sacristy door is a sculptured Norman one representing a man cutting an animal's throat. This, until recent years, formed the head of the fireplace in the room over the porch, where it was probably placed when the latter was erected, displacing a Norman south doorway.

The walls of the chancel are mainly of the earliest pointed period—so early that we may call it Transitional Norman—but the present fine proportions of this part of the Church are in a measure due to a subsequent raising of the walls; the line of the early roof can be seen on the east wall of the north chapel where a part of the weather-mould which protected the overhanging eaves (there could have been no parapet) remains, and the corbel table of distinctly Norman type shows in the room over the sacristy on the north side. There is a low flat pilaster buttress overlapping the south-east angle, the corresponding one at the north-east was probably removed when the sacristy was built. One of the original windows—a single lancet with wide inner splay carried round the arch (always an early feature)—exists on the north of the sanctuary, and slightly westward of it, in an unusual position, is a trefoil-arched piscina, which looks as though it once had a wooden shelf. A similar piscina exists in the usual place on the south of the sanctuary, near the east end; both have new stones in place of their bowls. A roll-mould string-course is carried round the inside of the parts of the walls which have not been interfered with by subsequent alterations; the east window and that on the south of the sanctuary and the roof are modern, and the former can scarcely be said to enhance the beauty of the chancel.

The walls of the north transept are coeval with those of the chancel, although they were raised in the later re-modelling, when the north-east buttress was removed—the original buttress similar to that of the chancel remains at the north-west angle. A small portion of the old masonry remains in the east wall of the south transept, but this underwent a more extensive re-building than the north.

There was, therefore, a cruciform Church here in the twelfth century, the east, north, and south arms of which extended to the limits of the present building, and it is reasonable to suppose that it had a central tower, but all this, with the inside arches and other work of that period, has been swept away.

Next in order of date comes the porch, which is a large one of the fourteenth century (when it was doubtless erected against the

Norman aisle), with a priest's room over it approached by a turret staircase starting from the aisle. The outer arch is of two orders of chamfers, the inside carried on attached shafts with carved caps—the one on the west is the original, and is a good specimen of the natural form of carving of the Decorated Period; the other has been renewed. The priest's room has a fireplace in the east wall (a brick arch taking the place of the Norman tympanum removed to the sacristy doorway) and a square stone lavatory, or sink, by it. In the north wall is a small squint, 12in. high  $\times$  2½in. wide, looking into the aisle. This room is lighted by an original single-light window, with square head, on the west; traces of two small pointed windows, or niches, can be seen in the south wall over the archway, but these were displaced in the fifteenth century when the present fine niche was added. This niche is a triple one of square outline with carved cresting, the central compartment is carried nearly the full height and the canopies over the side niches are on the same level, but intermediate canopies are worked over the latter to adapt them to the lower figures—the subject was evidently a Calvary. At about the same time the niche inside the east wall of the porch was inserted, this has been much mutilated, and the canopy cut away, but it bears evidence of great richness. The parapet and pinnacles were added when the great re-modelling of the Church was carried out.

This appears to have been commenced with the building of the western tower shortly before the middle of the fifteenth century, and followed by the re-construction of the nave arcades. It is clear that both of these works were done whilst the original outer walls of the aisles stood, and the latter extended some feet farther westward than the present aisles—thus the nave arches are carried beyond the length of the present west end of the aisles, and the exact length of the old south aisle can be seen on the south of the tower staircase, where fragments of its parapet remain. Then followed the erection of the sacristy and room over, the north and south chapels, the re-modelling of the north and south transepts, and the re-building of the north and south aisles. These works were doubtless carried on consecutively, but they would occupy a

considerable time, so that there is a difference of some thirty to forty years between the work of the tower and that of the aisle walls, which I put at about 1475 to 1480.

I will now describe the various parts more in detail. The tower is a fine one, divided, externally, by string-courses into five stages in height, and resting on a moulded plinth. The lower stage has a good four-light west window with a doorway under; the label mould of the latter has the keystone and terminals carved to represent angels holding shields. The middle stage is lighted by small windows on north and south, and has a niche, from which the figure is missing, over the west window. The belfry stage has a two-light pointed window in each face; the cornice is ornamented by carved pateræ and heads, and surmounted by an embattled parapet. The tower has diagonal buttresses carried up at the angles for the full height with four set-offs and terminating in pinnacles consisting of beasts in a sitting attitude holding shields. The west *front* of the tower being faced with ashlar, whilst the other sides are of rubble, is a trick worthy of the nineteenth century. Inside, the lower stage has a stone-vaulted ceiling, the ribs of which are richly moulded, and the central eye surrounded by carved pateræ. The angle ribs of the groining are carried on angle shafts rising from the base of the arch opening into the nave. This arch is of two orders of hollows with the abacus of the angle shafts continued round at the springing.

On the west face of the tower there is an impression made by a cannon-ball, said by local tradition to have been "fired from Blunsdon Hill in Cromwell's time"<sup>1</sup>; in this connection it is

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<sup>1</sup> When the Society visited Highworth in 1898 it was mentioned that the cannon-ball which caused this indentation had been preserved within the memory of many in Highworth, and that it was known where it was. The opinion was expressed that if possible it should be restored to the Church. The Vicar has now effected this restoration, and it will be preserved in the Church for the future. It seems that it was originally suspended in the Church, but that during "the restoration," about thirty years ago, it was got rid of as old iron. It came into the possession of Mr. Charles Higgs, who gave it to the late Mr. William Morris, of the *Swindon Advertiser*. It has been at the *Advertiser* office ever since, and has now been restored to the Church by the proprietors. It weighs 15lb. 14oz. *Swindon Advertiser*, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, December 15th, 1898.

interesting to read in Canon Jackson's "Aubrey" that "the Parish Church was used as a garrison by the Royalists in 1644."

The north chapel, sacristy and room over were evidently erected as one work, the walls are ashlar-faced, and have moulded plinths and plain parapets continued round level on the east; the buttresses are carried up through and terminate in crocketed pinnacles. The chapel is of two bays, and has two three-light windows in the north wall; the sacristy and the room over were each originally lighted by a two-light square-headed cusped window in the east wall, but a modern window and door have been inserted in the north wall of the former. The floor between the two stories of the sacristy has been removed, and there is no constructional staircase which gave access to the upper story. As a priest's room already existed over the porch when this was built, and the latter contains no fireplace, it seems more likely that it was for muniments, or some such purpose, than for residence.

The south chapel (known as the Warneford Chapel) is of the same type of work, excepting that the parapet is pierced by trefoil openings, the window in the west end is blocked by a monument. There are two square-headed traceried niches flanking it.

Between the chancel and each of the two chapels is an arcade of two bays of four-centred arches of two orders of mouldings, the outer being continued down the jambs and piers (in the case of the latter this produces a very unusual effect), and the inner order carried on attached shafts. There is a piscina in the south-east respond of the north chapel. The north and south arcades are slightly different, this being mainly due to a difference in the thickness of the walls in which they occur. The arches opening into the transepts are similar.

The re-modelling of the north transept consisted in raising the walls, adding a plain parapet and inserting a three-light window in the end with reticulated tracery, but the south transept was entirely re-built (except the small part of the east wall previously referred to), a pierced parapet added, and at the same time continued along over the porch. The window is a modern one of similar design to that in the north transept, but it is probably made up of

old jamb stones; in both cases the arches into the aisles were reconstructed, and a new archway of three orders of chamfers at the entrance to the chancel. The walls of the chancel were probably slightly raised at the same time, and a new roof constructed, but none of the mediæval roofs of the Church exist—those to the aisles, chapels, and transepts are probably seventeenth century erections, altered to some extent in the recent restoration, when new roofs were put to the nave and chancel.

The nave arcades have tall cylindrical columns with octagonal caps and bases of a simple moulded type. The arches are pointed, in two orders of chamfers. The arches opening into the aisles are separated from those opening into the transepts by flat piers with recessed niches in the nave faces.

x The north and south aisles have each three three-light pointed windows in the side wall (the two-light sharply-pointed windows at the west end are modern), and the south aisle has a coeval doorway opening from the porch. The walls are, like those of the chapels, faced on the outside with ashlar, with good moulded plinths, and have pierced parapets like those of the south chapel. The buttresses, which are narrower than those of the chapels (only 11 in. on face), are similarly carried up and terminated.

In the chancel are preserved three of the fifteenth century oak stalls with their miserere seats.

The font is a handsome one of about the date of the tower. It is octagonal, and has shields on two sides bearing arms, a *chevron between three saltires*.

The pulpit is a good specimen of the Elizabethan period, but it has been re-cut and varnished.

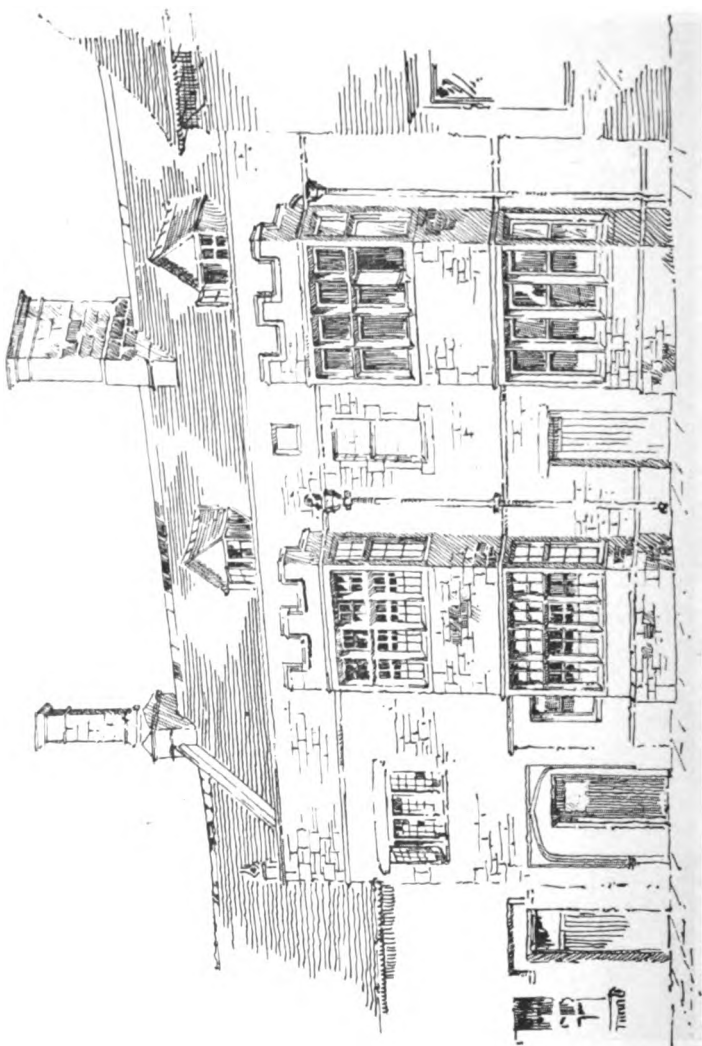
The parish chest in the vestry is an unusually large one, 8ft. 5in. long. It has two old locks, with the addition of three padlocks, added in compliance with the canon.

The very remarkable chalice and paten of 1534 belonging to this Church are described and figured in vol. xxv., 341, and vol. xxvi., 329, of this *Magazine*, and also in Nightingale's *Church Plate of Wilts*, p. 180.

The village possesses several fine old houses, conspicuous among







Old House (1632)  
Highworth, Wilt.

HT 1220  
August 1879

which is one having a stone panel with the sign of a tyler's hammer (or, as local tradition has it, a butcher's cleaver), and the initials and date <sup>B</sup><sub>I S</sub> 1656. Adjoining it is a house with two good two-storied bays with stone mullions and a doorway with traces of having had an oriel over it; this house has fine chimney shafts set diagonally on the base, and is inscribed with the same initials as the other and with the date 1652.<sup>1</sup>

#### THE CHURCH OF S. MARGARET, STRATTON ST. MARGARET.

There is very little to be said about this Church. The Mr. Browne quoted by Aubrey says of it:—

“There is nothing very remarkable either ancient or moderne, only in the N. wall of the Church is an old niche, but without any monument. In a windowe on the South side, is the picture of St. Katharine with her wheele and another in the first columnne, which I suppose to be St. Margaret the Tutelar saint of this Church.”

Since this was written the window pictures have disappeared, yet the building bears evidence of having once possessed considerable beauty and interest; but I hardly know of any instance in which such qualities have been so reduced to barrenness and poverty by mutilation and misjudged restoration. Externally the Church has lost its gable copings and whatever parapets it possessed, whilst internally the old stonework has been scraped so that it is difficult to distinguish it from a modern copy.

The old parts which remain are the nave and north and south aisles of four bays, with south porch. The nave and aisles date from the latter part of the thirteenth century, but the north doorway—now blocked up—is a Norman one, which was doubtless built in again at this period. The nave arcades are rather unusual—the columns are slender cylindrical ones, with richly-moulded caps, in

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<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Mr. Bennett, of Newport, Mon., for the loan of the charming sketch of the latter house, here reproduced.

which there is a small dog-tooth member and a particularly small abacus mould—the “bell” of the cap is very graceful and well-formed. The bases, too, are moulded and of varying design; one on the north has angle tongues to connect it with the square block under. The responds have small corbel shafts with caps similar to those of the columns. The arches are pointed and of two orders of chamfers.

The east and west windows of the south aisle are single-light trefoil-headed lancets with flatly-pointed inner arches. There appear to have been three similar windows in the south wall, but only one remains unaltered; one was widened and a two-light window inserted, and the inner arch adapted to the increased width, in the fourteenth century, and the other has been similarly treated in modern times. The absence of labels to these windows gives them a bald appearance on the outside. There was an altar, much elevated, at the east end of this aisle, the east window is placed high to admit of it, and the coeval piscina with quatrefoil bowl and shelf and trefoil arch in the south wall has its bowl 4ft. 7in. above the present floor. A squint here admits of a view of the chancel; it has, however, been altered and embellished on both sides. The south door is a mean one, but probably of the same date as the walls; it has a stoup in the east jamb.

The original windows of the north aisle differ from those of the south in having trefoil inner arches. There were east and west and two north windows—one of the latter was widened in the fourteenth century, and the other recently, as on the south side. The east window was removed by me in extending the aisle for vestries in 1896, and it occupies its relative position in the new work. A piscina has been put in its sill for vestry use. In carrying out this work the squint, directed towards the high altar, was opened out—it had a wood lintel which was absolutely rotten and had to be renewed.

In the north wall, near its east end, is a recessed tomb projecting on the outside, and although the workmanship of it is very poor, so that it almost looks like an effort of the last century, I believe it to be coeval with the aisle—*temp.* Edward I.—when the purest and

most refined work was being done: there were doubtless good and bad workmen in all ages. The recess has an ogee cusped arch, the cusps diminishing in size towards the centre; this has the nail-head ornament on a flat member and very rude conventionalized carving above. The pinnacles flanking the recess have equally badly-carved crockets; the terminals of these and of the arch appear to be a seventeenth century restoration.

The south porch is a fifteenth century addition and retains its original roof: it has a newel staircase, but there are no indications of the exit doorway or of a room over the porch—the latter would have been impossible unless the roof was once higher than now. There are three rude sundials cut on the south face of the porch buttress.

The nave clerestory and roof are of sixteenth century type; there are no cusps to the windows, the roof is of the cambered tie-beam form.

The chancel and tower have been erected probably within the last fifty years, when the east and west arches of the nave were copied from the old arcades. The roof of the south aisle was, I believe, renewed six or seven years ago.

The font is modern, but Gough<sup>1</sup> speaks of one of *circa* 1280, which would correspond with the date at which I have put the re-building of the Church.

There is an interesting painted wood monument in the north aisle to "William Lacy, alias Hedges, of Kingsdown," dated 1645; also an alabaster one, dated 1649, to "Catharine Hedges, alias Lacey de Kingsdowne. A marble tablet to Rev. Mr. Wallinger Goodinge, 1787, and a brass to Catherine Wakeman, of Myth (Gloucestershire), 1649.

There is no evidence of a provision for bells in the original Church—it is not improbable that a bell-cot stood over the east wall of the Nave, and has disappeared with the other external features.

It may be of interest to add that Walter Rodbourn, or de Merton,

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<sup>1</sup> *Sep. Mon.*, ii., p. 1. tab. 8.

the founder of Merton College, Oxford, who was in holy orders in 1237, is said to have been Rector here.<sup>1</sup> He gave the advowson and lands to his college, and endowed a vicarage. An alien priory here was confiscated and its property given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge. The name of the place is doubtless due to its being on the Roman road—"street town."

#### CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE BAPTIST, HANNINGTON.

The plan is a simple one of nave and chancel, with west tower and south porch.

This is not the first Church which stood on this site, for the south doorway of the nave and that of the porch are remains of a building of the latter half of the twelfth century. The porch doorway is a plain one with semicircular arch having a small chamfer worked on it, and with chamfered label. The nave doorway is much more elaborate and has a "button" chevron member in the arch, nail-head ornament on the impost mould, and dog-tooth on the label: the stops to the inner chamfer on the jambs are very interesting.

The nave was re-built early in the thirteenth century, not later than 1230. It is somewhat difficult to conceive a reason for the re-building of this within eighty years from its first erection, if, indeed, the latter event is actually represented by the doorway.—it seems more reasonable to suppose that the doorway was inserted in a still older building, and re-used in the Early English reconstruction. Anyhow, no part of the nave can be set down at an earlier date than the first quarter of the thirteenth century. The north and south walls throughout and the buttresses are of that period with the exception of the easternmost bays of the north and south walls, which were re-built, with diagonal buttresses built at the angles, and a three-light square-headed window inserted on

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<sup>1</sup> Jackson's *Aubrey*, p. 161.

each side in the fifteenth century, when the projecting staircase to the rood-loft with diagonal buttress was erected on the north. It will be noticed that the string-course on the north stops at the buttress, but was re-set on the south. One of the buttresses on the north has been removed, and a modern window put in its place. There is a good doorway on the north, of the period I refer to, with semi-circular arch and a lancet window eastward of it. There is a lancet in the corresponding position on the south, but with very remarkable label terminals. One of the buttresses here is partially hidden by the porch, and another has a thirteenth century coffin slab let into it. It is interesting to note that the lines of the plinth and string-courses *slope downwards* towards the east, following the natural fall of the site.

The porch appears to have been built in the fourteenth century, and it has a very curious niche in its east wall, with square head without cusping and a square pedestal for the figure, with a panel of "Flowing" type beneath—all much scraped, and probably partly renewed.

The chancel is a Perpendicular one of *circa* 1450, with two two-light square-headed windows with label and head-terminals on the north, and the same on the south, with the addition of a small priest's door, which looks like a thirteenth century one re-built. The east window is a three-light pointed one of coeval date, placed at an unusually high level (this has doubtless been raised), and there are two good diagonal buttresses.

The tower is a good solid-looking one of about 1430, of three stages in height, divided by string-courses, with diagonal buttresses stopping near the top of the middle stage. In each face of the belfry stage is a double, simple pointed, window (which might be of the thirteenth century); in the west face of the lower stage is a good three-light window with head-terminals and a good doorway under—a four-centred arch contained within a square label and the spandrels traceried. The parapet of the tower is embattled and has carved gargoyles at the angles, but no pinnacles, and there is a good moulded plinth.

The archway opening into the nave is coeval with the tower.

In the churchyard lies an effigy of a female figure (with wimple), with, on each side of it, a head, one being that of a bishop. Her feet rest on a beast of some kind. The figure is much mutilated, and must soon perish if left here. It is a pity it is not taken care of within the Church.

There is an early stoup on the inside of the east jamb of the nave doorway. Both upper and lower doors of the rood-loft staircase are intact, although blocked up.

The font is either a modern one or the old one re-faced to look like new.

At the west end of the nave, on each side of the tower arch, is a projection with stone weatherings which suggest their having once been outside, and the Rector states that when the Church was restored he found two old foundations under the nave floor, for its entire length, and having only about the width of the tower arch between them. It is difficult to conceive a nave of such proportions, or to account in any way for these curious projections.

The monuments from the Church have been collected and stowed away in the tower, which is much to be regretted. Amongst them is a fine one of the Freke family, and another of Pile, 1712.

#### THE CHURCH OF S. LEONARD, STANTON FITZWARRREN.

This is a Church of special interest from its well-preserved early work. The nave is an example of the type of work of the period bordering on the Norman Conquest, which prevailed for a considerable time anterior to it, but as the Normans doubtless continued to employ Saxon workmen, little change was made in the character of the more simple parts of their buildings until nearly the end of the twelfth century. The inside dimensions of this nave appear to have been 30ft. 2in. long, 17ft. 7½in. wide, and about 22ft. 6in. from the floor to wall-plate. (The latter dimension

is probably less than it originally was, for it is almost certain that there has been some raising of the floor level.) These proportions (which it is rendered more difficult to realize from the recent lengthening of the nave westward)—the great height as compared to length—are an almost certain proof of *Saxon* work.

Only one of the windows of this period remains, that on the north side of the eastern half: this is very symetrically-formed for the period—the jambs being vertical and parallel and not tapering as is not unusual—but I have no doubt of its pre-Norman origin; it has a semi-circular head and wide inside splay, which is carried round jambs and head and as a slope to the sill. There is no outer splay to this window, which is placed very high up, the arch coming within a few inches of the top of the wall. There was doubtless a corresponding window in the south wall opposite, but it has given way to a three-light window inserted in the fifteenth century. No windows appear to have existed in the side walls of the western half of the nave, which must have received its light from the west end—whatever original windows were here, however, were destroyed and others inserted long ago, before the recent demolition of the wall. There are the usual north and south doorways at about the centre of the Saxon nave, both of which are now blocked. Their inside arches are alike, but the outer arch of the north doorway is richer than the other; it has a small roll member and a double diaper ornament on the arch stones—the latter was probably cut as a subsequent embellishment. The arch, tympanum, and parts of the jambs only, exist here; a sixteenth century doorway with square head has been inserted under the arch when the early jambs were much cut away. The south doorway, too, has only parts of its outer arch left.

The chancel arch is a fine one of a very early type: it is semi-circular with plain soffit un moulded, and enriched on the nave side only by a very early kind of diaper ornament carved on the face of the voussoirs; the jambs, like the arch, are built with square edges and they are not ornamented: there is a chamfered abacus at the springing level. The width is 11ft 4in. between the jambs and the height from nave floor to springing is 11ft. 5in. The wall in



which it is built is 3ft. 5½in. thick : that the arch itself is an insertion is shown by the relieving arch not being carried up from the springing—on the north side it starts about 3ft. and on the south about 2ft. 3in. above that point, and I am informed by the Rector that the arch was raised from the level of the parts of the relieving arch seen below, in 1812, to make room for a family pew.

There is a piscina of decidedly early type in the south wall of the nave, about 4ft. from the east end, and a later one in the corresponding position in the north wall. In the chancel, near the south-east angle, is a detached piscina 3ft. high, consisting of a circular shaft let into the paving, and having a "cushion" cap 10in. square, and a curious circular base very like the cap at Jarrow, which is illustrated in Rickman and other works. Inside the new doorway of the extended nave is a stoup, the bowl of which is very similar to this base. Rickman calls this Jarrow cap Saxon (and it certainly gives one that impression), but Parker, in his later work<sup>1</sup> states that it has been proved that the Church was built under Walcher, Bishop of Durham, after 1075. There is a fragment of Norman sculpture built into the south wall of the nave showing a head, the cap of a column, and parts of two arches.

The early walls do not appear to have had any buttress or pilasters at the quoins. The Rector states that when the chancel floor was laid in 1865 there were found the foundations of the Saxon apse and that a low window was at some previous period of restoration destroyed in the south walls of the chancel, where the lower jambs of a doorway still exist.

The font, which is illustrated in Paley's *Baptismal Fonts*, is a circular one of "tub" shape with tapered sides, 2ft. 9in. in diameter at the top, and is richly ornamented by ten arched panels filled with figures which are as follows—all excepting No. 2 are trampling on crouched figures at the foot: the inscriptions (which are here literally transcribed) recording the names of the principal figures (eight of which represent Virtues) are cut on the arches of the openings, and those of the minor figures (eight of which are

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<sup>1</sup> *Introduction to Gothic Architecture.*



FONT, STANTON FITZWARREN, WILTS.



corresponding Vices) are on the ground of the panels :—

- |                 |   |                            |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Ecclesia     | —A crowned figure holding chalice and cross piercing a dragon         | } Serpen[s ?]<br>occiditur |
| 2. Cherubin     | —A six-winged figure with sword standing on a block                   |                            |
| 3. Largitas     | —An armed figure with sword trampling on                              | } Avaracia                 |
| 4. Humilitas    | —An armed figure with club or mace holding a shield and trampling on  |                            |
| 5. Pietas       | —An armed figure with sword and shield trampling on                   | } Discordia[s ?]           |
| 6. Misericordia | An armed figure with sword and target trampling on                    |                            |
| 7. Modestia     | —An armed figure with sword and shield trampling on a crouched figure | } Ebrietas                 |
| 8. Temperancia  | A figure with lance, shield, and banner trampling on                  |                            |
| 9. Paciencia    | —A figure with sword and target trampling on                          | } Ira                      |
| 10. Pudicicia   | —An armed figure trampling on   |                            |

The font appears to have been cut down around the top, and it has the staple for the lock to the cover and marks of the hinge.

Besides the nave there is a chancel with a tower on the north of it, partly overlapping the nave. The chancel was probably built in the fourteenth century, but the only old features which remain are two two-light square-headed windows, with labels in the south wall—the sill of the easternmost one being higher than the other; a single-light window on the north of the sanctuary looking into the modern vestry, a piscina in the south wall of the sanctuary eastward of the window with shelf—the splay on the jamb being ingeniously carried round the shelf. The credence table on the north of the sanctuary is formed of the fifteenth century octagonal stem of a font from Hannington. The east window and north and south doors are modern.

The tower is a post-Reformation Gothic structure, and the

inscription rudely cut on a small stone outside of its west wall probably records the date of its erection—this inscription is indistinct, but it may be read to mean “Tho: Thocke [or Thorpe] laid this stone Anno 1631.” The archway opening between the tower and chancel is modern.

A thirteenth century coffin-slab with incised cross is placed in the recess of the north doorway of the nave. The organ front has good linen-pattern panels from a cottage at Latton, and one traceried one of Flamboyant type carved by the present Rector. On the north wall of the nave is a painted wood panel of the Royal arms as borne by Elizabeth, *England and France quarterly*, with a lion *or* and a dragon *vert* (which is incorrect) as supporters, and good scroll-work; the ground of the panel is white. On the south side of the chancel arch is a blocked-up niche.

The new screen at the chancel arch was designed by the late Mr. Herbert Carpenter. The Rector mentioned that Mr. Carpenter held quite the same views as myself as to the Saxon date of the nave.

[The following notes have been supplied by the present Rector, the Rev. W. C. Masters.—Ed.]

The tenor bell was re-cast in 1897. On the upper part of it the old lettering is reproduced:—

+ *Henry Knight made this Bell anno 1613.*

Below this:—*H. Bond & Sons Founders, Burford, Oxon, 1897.*

+ *Jubilate Deo* + + *Kyrie Eleison* +

In getting this tenor bell into its place it was necessary to remove part of the modern north doorway of the chancel, in doing which a bottle was found with the following record of the restoration of 1865:—

“New roof. New seats. New west window. New organ chamber. Organ re-built. New porch. New passage into vestry. North door opened. New communion table, prayer desk, lectern, and pulpit. Heating apparatus added. Stained glass east window given by the Dowager Mrs. Ashfordby Trenchard. Cost of restoration, re-building organ, architect’s expenses, &c., £800, defrayed by public subscription, 1865.”

Of these works executed in 1865, a later restoration in 1891 and since, under Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow, has swept away all, except the roof, the north door, and the east window.

The organ has been again re-built as a Jubilee offering.

Mr. Hugall, of London, was the architect of the 1865 restoration. The foreman of the works was a man well known in the Highworth neighbourhood, John Burton, who was keenly interested in antiquities, and it is from his recollection that the present Rector has gleaned most of the information recorded in these notes. John Burton's last work was to pull down the nineteenth century Norman porch, erected in 1865, and to reinstate the ancient Norman south doorway, of which a few stones had been left about the Church when the rest were taken out and carted away. In this south doorway a tympanum has been placed to correspond with that in the north doorway, though John Burton was not certain as to this. It may be mentioned here that the tympanum of the north doorway has been damaged by fire. Traces of this fire may be seen in various parts, and both in 1865 and 1891 charcoal and melted lead were found.

In 1865 the gables of the nave were raised several feet.

A small two-light window in the south wall of the chancel was destroyed on the pretext that it was not required for light. The head, label, &c., of this window have been found, and will before long be re-placed.

The four brasses in the chancel were taken up and put on the wall. They have now been replaced as nearly as possible.

Of the five ledger stones to the Hippesleys in the nave only one was left, another has since been found under the font and replaced.

The remains of the original chancel roof were destroyed; it had wind braces with cusping, and harmonized with the north window of the chancel.

The tracery of the west window was destroyed. A fragment of this has been found, and is now built into the walling which fills the south doorway.

The two piscinas—one on each side of the chancel arch—were opened out by the present Rector.

There was a niche on the south side, now destroyed and filled up. The head now built into the wall near the font was preserved by J. Burton. It was in the east gable and covered by ivy.

The original Perpendicular north door, studded with nails, was for some time in the village.

The font in 1865, according to John Burton's recollection, did not then stand on the fourteenth century base shown in the illustration of it in Paley's "Baptismal Fonts" (1844.) This seems to have been destroyed between 1844 and 1865. A new one more in harmony with the font has been lately substituted for that put up in 1865.

The ancient Norman stoup built into the wall by the new south door of the nave was found in the foundations of a cottage at Hannington, and given to the Rector by A. Hussey-Freke, Esq.

The foundation of the nave apse was discovered in 1865.

About the year 1838 a Perpendicular east window of poor design was substituted for the fourteenth century east window, which was placed in a "ruin," erected on the opposite side of the lake.

The parapet and pinnacles were added to the tower about the same time. The lead-work on the top has a cast inscription, as follows:—JOHN HIPPESEY ESQ; AND IEFERT RIME CHURCH-WARDENS 1725. G.F.P.

The north window in the westward enlargement of the nave is a re-setting of what was left of the ancient west window with new tracery. The outside label belonged to the old east window. The heads date from 1865.

The new west window is a *replica* of the east window of Long Marston Church, Herts.

The quoins still remaining in the walls show the original dimensions before the west wall was destroyed and the recent addition westwards added to the nave.

The new south porch has been erected by J. A. Trenchard, Esq., as a Jubilee offering.

The oak seats in the nave were formerly in Chiseldon Church, but have been re-constructed.

## THE CHURCH OF S. MARY, CASTLE EATON.

In a paper which I wrote some twelve years ago, on the Churches of Purton and Wanborough,<sup>1</sup> I alluded to the widely-prevailing supposition that there were only three Parish Churches in England possessing a tower and a spire at separate points of the building—these being the two forming the subject of that paper and Ormskirk, in Lancashire. The doubt I then expressed as to the number of such Churches being thus limited has been strengthened by subsequent experience, and here is an instance where, although the spire is less developed than in either of the cases previously named—is, in fact, a mere turret spirelet—the cause which led to the two features was probably the same, viz., the necessity for further space for bells as the number increased, when, instead of the sanctus bell only, a *peal* of bells was required. There are several instances in Wiltshire, or just outside its borders, of the stone turret remaining on either the east or west ends of the nave, but where no second bell-tower has been erected, *e.g.*, Biddestone S. Nicholas, Corston, Great Chalfield, Acton Turville. There were two others which have been removed in recent years—one at Biddestone S. Peter, which was re-erected in the grounds of the Manor House at Castle Combe, and another at Leigh Delamere, re-erected over the schools on the demolition of the old Church in 1846. There are traces of another east end turret at Woolstone, Berks.

In confirmation of the theory that “low-side-windows” were used for the sanctus bell (a hand-bell used inside the Church), it may be mentioned that there is no such window in either of these Churches which still exist, where, as the turrets are coeval with the earlier parts of the buildings, there was no necessity for the more primitive provision for the use of the sanctus. Neither is there a low window at Uffington, where also the necessity for it did not exist, there being an early central tower, where there are existing proofs that the sanctus bell was hung.

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<sup>1</sup> *Wills Arch. Mag.*, xliii., p. 229.



Castle Eaton Church consists of nave with north aisle, south porch, and western tower, chancel, and north chapel, with a crypt, or bone-hole, beneath.

The earliest portions of the work here, as in many other cases, are the doorways of the nave, which, doubtless, owing to their elaboration and their being less influenced in their use by the changes of style in subsequent periods than is the case with windows, have been preserved. Both north and south doorways of the nave are of the late Norman period—*circa* 1170—the former is a plain semi-circular-headed opening with label, and small chamfer on the arch carried down the jambs (this doorway was evidently re-built here when the aisle was thrown out). The south doorway, as usual, is richer in ornamentation—it has jamb shafts with moulded bases and caps with circular necking and square abacus. The arch has an inner order with small chamfer carried down the jambs and stopped by a leaf near the floor. The outer order has the chevrons and a roll mould, the label is moulded and ornamented with the ball ornament, and has “monster” terminals similar to those at Malmesbury.

The font is very little later than this. It has a circular bowl 2ft. 6in. in diameter, with mouldings on the upper and lower edges, and a band of very early conventionalised foliage carried round the middle. This is, at present, supported only by a circular shaft of 9in. diameter, with base moulds standing on a moulded base; the shaft is out of all proportion to the bowl, but there were formerly four smaller shafts surrounding this. A close examination shows that the bowl and the base are not parts of the same font, although they each had the same arrangement of a central and four surrounding shafts, for the spacing of the small shafts on the base was 11in. from centre to centre, and that on the bowl 16in.

The re-building of the Church commenced with the chancel, which dates from the second quarter of the thirteenth century, and is very refined and interesting work. The east window is a triple lancet with trefoil heads, the central one being higher than the side, with chamfer and rebate on outside—these are contained within a semi-circular arch with chamfer on edge stopping near the sill, the

spandrels being filled with rubble-work. On the inside the three lights have richly-moulded arches with labels, springing from detached shafts with moulded caps and bases.

On the south are three single lancets, all of which originally had plain two-centred heads, and the westernmost one retains this form, but the other two appear to have been worked to an imitation of the trefoil form within recent years. There is a similar window, but with original trefoil head, north of the sanctuary. All these windows have curtain arches. The sills of two of the windows have been cut down in the recent restoration, for sedilia and credence. There is a charming piscina on the south of the sanctuary, having a sharply-pointed arch with triple-filleted roll mould carried round from the bowl; the latter is supported by a shaft with moulded cap, the base has gone. There is a square aumbry in the north wall. It will be noticed that none of the chancel windows have outside labels, and that there are no buttresses.

The chancel arch is a beautiful specimen of thirteenth century work. The mouldings of the arch are particularly rich. The jambs have attached shafts with moulded caps and bases. The squint northward of this is modern.

The nave followed shortly after the chancel, and the pretty three-light window westward of the porch, with its narrow moulded lights with trefoil heads, bears evidence of the dawn of "Decorated" feeling which set in at the end of the reign of Henry III. There is a dwarf buttress at the south-east angle, and a similar one at the original north-east angle of the original nave (now inside the aisle, at the east end), which was not removed when the aisle was added. The buttress at the south-west angle is a later addition and peculiar; it is a diagonal one, the face of which does not project beyond the quoin of the wall over.

The greater part of the south wall eastward of the porch was re-built in the restoration by Mr. Butterfield, when the two new three-light windows were inserted; but the piscina in this wall, very near to its east end, is an original one of the thirteenth century.

The picturesque turret over the east end of the nave is also coeval

with it; it is more simple in form and detail than either of the other instances I have cited. It has an octagonal stone spire, supported at the cardinal sides by four unmoulded stone piers about 16in.  $\times$  7in., which terminate abruptly at their upper ends under the lower edge of the spire, without any intervening caps, and rest at their lower ends on the wall on the north and south and on corbelling from the wall on east and west. The spire has a slightly-thickening drip-mould at the lower edge, but the bed-joint is level. There is no bell, but marks of the gudgeons can be seen.

The weather-mould on the part of the wall which is carried up to form the base of the turret shows the coeval roof to have been higher at the ridge than the present one, and steeper in pitch, and it doubtless existed when the west tower was built, for similar evidence is afforded by the weather-mould there.

We now come to what is the most interesting part of the Church—the north chapel. I am not in possession of any record of its founder, nor is there any distinguishing memorial of him in the chapel, but he was evidently a man of original ideas, for the way in which the crypt is arranged, the peculiar character of the window-tracery, and the charming piscina, are very unconventional. The original floor of this chapel was (judging by the piscina) about 2ft. above the level of the present one, and it is much to be regretted that it has been lowered for the purpose of making a more convenient organ-chamber. The crypt has been filled up and a modern archway formed between the chapel and chancel, and there is no evidence of how the old floor was carried, or what was the original communication (if any) between the chapel and the rest of the Church.

The chapel is of late Decorated work—it has a three-light pointed window in the north wall, the tracery of which is an interesting mixture: it is generally of the pattern known as “reticulated,” but the central opening at the apex is a circle with (on the inside only) four very curious cusps.<sup>1</sup> In the east wall is a two-light square-headed window of the same date, with reticulated tracery

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<sup>1</sup> The cusps have been cut away on the outside, probably to simplify glazing.

having the unusual peculiarity of the piercings being carried back to the *outside* of the external splay of the jambs. Southward of this on the inside is a corbel cleverly carved to represent a monkey in a reclining attitude with the right leg resting on the knee of the left, and the left arm supporting the head of a bearded man—the animal is wearing a kind of mitre. The piscina below this has a curiously-cusped arch and rich filleted-roll moulding, and it might easily be taken as being earlier than the windows, but it is probably a survival of earlier details often found in Transitional work. High up in the west wall is a small two-light window, each light being only about 20in. high and 4in. wide, and rebated on the outside.

The crypt below this was approached from the outside by a semi-circular-headed door in the east wall, about 2ft. from that of the chancel, and lighted by a two-light window in the west wall, somewhat similar to the one in the chapel over it, but cusped; and by a double piercing 2in. wide in a stone 15in. × 12in. in the north wall.

The tower arch, which is of fourteenth century type, having one order of a large quarter-round mould and another of the cavetto, carried down to the floor without stops, would seem to point to an earlier tower than the present having existed here. The present tower is a Perpendicular one of two stages, with diagonal buttresses terminating just above the dividing string-course. There is a second string-course between the west doorway and the window, and this is continued at the sides—an unusual arrangement. The west window is a three-light one, with pronounced "Perpendicular" tracery, and there is a two-light square-headed window in each face of the belfry stage. The tower has a deep plinth of ashlar work and an embattled parapet without pinnacles. There is no staircase. The hole in the floor over the lower stage, for the admission of bells, is curiously formed of curved timbers. The slab of a fine brass which lies outside the west door deserves a better position; the brass has disappeared, but it evidently represented a mail-clad knight flanked with pinnacles and surmounted by a canopy.

The addition of the north aisle was carried out in the fifteenth

century in a way *quite unique*. The north wall of the nave was taken down with the exception of a small part at the east end, and this was splayed off to a suitable angle to give a view of the altar here and pierced with a piscina to serve it; over the latter was painted a female figure with her hand placed on her breast and her head surrounded by a nimbus—probably intended to represent the B. V. M. This splay is not carried to the top of the wall but is brought over to a square to receive the wood upright. (A square aumbry exists on the north side of this respond-like projection.)

The nave roof is supported by one post resting on this piece of wall, two octagonal independent posts resting on stone bases, and a post against the west wall which has been cut off and a corbel put to support it; all of these timbers, and one of the stone bases are old, but the braces are new, although they probably take the place of old ones of similar form. The nave roof is continued on down over the aisle, and the north and west walls of the latter have neither window or door.

The means of access to the rood-loft was by means of a ladder in the north aisle (this must have been a portable one, as any permanent stair arrangement here would have obstructed the altar) and *over* the "respond" piece of wall, and it is worth noting how ingeniously the width for a doorway was obtained by using a crooked post to carry the roof. A door was fitted to this opening, as the post is rebated and a head is framed in above. Between the aisle and the chapel is an opening with a half-arch of rubble-work plastered over.

The south porch is a large one of fifteenth century date, although a buttress on the east face seems to indicate that it was only partially re-built at that time, and it has been largely re-built again in the recent restoration. It has the original Perpendicular roof with circular braces and moulded plate. The outer doorway is a well-moulded one with a label having diagonal terminals; there is a square-headed and labelled niche over, and a similar one (but without label) inside the east wall.

The roofs of the nave, aisle, and chancel are modern.

In the porch (it was formerly under the tower) is a curious oak

shield standing on a twisted shaft, the whole being about 8ft. high. The shield has the Goddard arms and the date 1704 on both faces, as a crest a cherub's head and wings flanked by scrolls. This is said to have been the support to the west gallery.

The pulpit is an oak one of Elizabethan work on a modern base, and around the lower part are mitred pieces of inserted carving from a fifteenth century screen—this might have been placed here when the rood-loft was removed in accordance with the order of 1562. I gather from some old MS. notes by Mr. R. Mullings, of Cirencester, in the Devizes Museum, that there are six bells, cast by Abraham Rudhall in 1709. These notes (which were presumably made before the Church was restored) go on to say:—"The pulpit and manor pew are curious specimens of carving of the seventeenth century. At the west end a few of the open seats remain." "There is a west gallery." Parts of the pew have been made up into an interesting altar, together with other bits of carving from the screen.

The old chalice left for this parish in 1553 weighed 12oz., but an entry in the vestry book under date 29th March, 1864, tells us that the churchwardens were authorized to sell it, and this seems to have been done and a new one purchased.

#### THE CHURCH OF S. ANNE, LITTLE HINTON.

This Church consists of chancel, nave with north and south aisles of two bays, south porch and western tower, and with the exception of the latter two additions it probably remains about the same size as it was in the later Norman period.

Here we have the very common condition of the earliest work being on the north side with the south side following shortly after. I think this may be taken to indicate that the existing structure takes the place of an earlier one, and that the old gave way to the new by degrees, the north side first. That this was the case

here is made the more probable by the existence of a font which is of *pre-Norman* date, unless the deplorable re-cutting of the carving is entirely misleading.

Whether the re-building, or extension, being carried out first on the north side was due to any reluctance to shut out light by the lean-to (which was the invariable form of these early aisle roofs), or to the ground on the north of the Church being more free from graves than that on the south, has often been discussed, but still remains a moot point. As regards the existing work here, however, the former consideration does not appear to have had weight, as there is no old window in the south aisle, and the eaves are brought very low.

The north arcade of this Church dates from about the year 1200, and consists of two semi-circular arches of two orders having the edges very slightly chamfered off, and with a chamfered label on both the nave and aisle sides: these are supported in the centre on a large cylindrical pillar with small rude circular abacus mould as the only cap, and with base of similar type. The responds consist of demi-columns of the same design.

The south arcade has two arches, also semi-circular, but the general treatment indicates the Transitional feeling which was evident at about 1160—70. The arches are more fully chamfered than those of the north aisle, and the chamfers are stopped near the capitals: the central pillar is, like that on the north, cylindrical, and the responds are demi-columns, but they have neck moulds and capitals ornamented with scrolls and flutings: the bases have circular mouldings with foot ornaments at the angles. There is a chamfered label on the nave side only.

The stone used for the whole of this work is the chalk of the locality.

A roll-mould string-course is carried along over each arcade, on the nave side only, at about a foot above the arches.

The arch into the tower is a pointed one of one order, the jambs being slightly chamfered and having a chamfered impost mould, but its date is very doubtful.

The chancel arch marks a distinct advance in style from the

south arcades, it being fully developed Early English of about 1220. The arch is a pointed one of two orders, one square and the other chamfered, with chamfered label: the inner order is carried down the jambs and the outer stopped at the springing on small detached angle shafts on the west face with characteristic conventional carving and moulded bases; the abacus mould of the capital is carried round the jambs as an impost. The jambs lean outwards at the top, but this has no symbolism—it is due to the yielding of the foundations. This is the only feature of the period in the Church.

The chancel appears to have been re-built in the last quarter of the fourteenth century (the east end, with its window, is modern), and the three two-light windows in the side walls are of this work: the easternmost of the two south windows has its outer sill higher than the rest, and the inner sill carried down for credence with a plain pointed piscina eastward of it. These windows have been re-faced and have a modern look. There is a priest's door of the same period in the south wall.

Reverting to the nave—the roll-mould string-courses over the arcades point to there having been a considerable height of wall above them, if not clerestory windows, in the twelfth century. This appears to have been re-built in the fifteenth century—the south clerestory has three windows and the north clerestory a central one only, all of three lights and with square heads. There is a bold and deep weather-mould over the aisle roofs at the level of about a foot above the point at which the fifteenth century re-building commenced. The distinction between the masonry of these two periods is very marked at the west end of the north side, and the very steep pitch of the earlier nave roof is indicated by the weather-mould on the east face of the tower—extending to within 2ft. of the top of the tower. The present oak roof of the nave is the same which was put on in the latter half of the fifteenth century, when the clerestory was added: it has the wall-plates, principals, intermediates, purlins, and ridges all richly moulded; the trusses have small wall-shafts bearing on corbels, and carved spandrels—three with heads, two with a cross on a shield, and one with a S. Andrew's cross.



The aisle roofs are of seventeenth century date ; that on the south, however, probably retains the steep pitch of the twelfth century roof with the eaves coming so low that until the present century there were no windows in the south wall—one has, however, been inserted, as well as one in the west wall and another in the east wall—the latter taking the place of an earlier one, of which traces remain. The tie-beams of the north aisle are curiously curved, with the object of bringing them over the nave arches. The walls of the north aisle appear to have been partly re-built and altered, but the modern doorway doubtless takes the place of the ancient one, and there is a three-light square-headed Perpendicular window remaining eastward of it; the other windows are modern.

The tower is so overgrown with ivy that its features are almost hidden. It is of three stages in height and has a tiled pyramidal roof; there is a modern single-light window in each stage of the west face—that in the west of the lower stage is contained within a square opening of anterior date, and there are indications of the jambs and tracery of an old window having been cut away to insert it. In the upper stage there appears to be a single-light window in each face. It is obvious from the drip-course on the east face that the tower was erected before the Norman roof of the nave gave way to the clerestory and flat roof; it is probably a fourteenth century one, but the indications are very vague.

The south porch is a Perpendicular one of great depth with stone benches, the outer doorway has a four-centred arch with traceried spandrels, contained within a square label. The inner doorway is the original Norman one of plain type—a semi-circular head having label with billet-mould and square return terminals, a simple chamfer is carried round jambs and arch and stopped near the floor.

It is worthy of note that, with the exception of the two to the porch, there are no buttresses to the Church, and that there are no parapets or copings, excepting the coping on the east gable of the nave.

The reading pew and pulpit are good Jacobean work; the latter

has the following inscriptions on the inside, recording two epochs of its history :—

Miss  
Martha Hinton  
Gave this  
Pulpit  
Año 1637  
W. H: R. H.  
Restored  
with the  
Church  
A.D. 1860.  
G. B. I. I. C. W.

The royal arms are dated G.R. 1789.

The font is a very remarkable one. The bowl is a circular one apparently reduced in height; round the upper part is carried a flat and rude arcade with double shafts having cushion capitals, and arches formed of two straight lines, as found in Saxon structures; this arcade rests on a band of diaper-work. Below this is a band of rudely-carved subjects representing :—

A serpent with two birds standing on it and two fishes near.

A scroll of early foliated carving projecting from the mouth of an animal.

A stag ascending a vertical pole with a goose standing behind.

The remainder of the space is filled with a curious interlaced pattern, circular in section and of a pattern resembling the figure 8 repeated. Below this comes a cable-mould and under it a band of roughly-incised intersecting circles. The bowl has been re-faced, but the design has doubtless been more or less correctly preserved.<sup>1</sup> It rests on an old circular shaft with splayed plinth and cap.

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<sup>1</sup> I recollect being told many years ago by the then Rector, the Rev. J. Smith, that the surface of the font had been re-cut at the time of the restoration of the Church, and that "most unfortunately" the masons had altered the original form of the arcading. If this was so, it would account for its present curious form, and might modify opinion as to the very early date of the font.—[Ed.]

## Alfred Charles Smith—In Memoriam.

THE Wiltshire Archæological Society has lost many of its oldest Members and most staunch supporters in the last few years—but to none of them, not even to Canon Jackson—did it owe the debt that it owed to Alfred Charles Smith. When the Society was inaugurated in 1853 his name it is true only appears as one of the Local Secretaries, whilst the Rev. W. C. Lukis and the Rev. J. E. Jackson took the office of General Secretaries—but in 1857 he became one of the General Secretaries, sharing that post successively with Canon Jackson, Mr. W. Cunnington, Mr. C. H. Talbot, and Mr. H. E. Medlicott, until his resignation in 1890. During all these years, it is no disparagement to his colleagues to say, that whether in the editing of the *Magazine*, in the arrangement of the Annual Meetings, or in the general business and correspondence of the Society, he did the lion's share of the work. With him the office of Honorary Secretary was no sinecure, and when in 1884 the then President, Mr. N. Story Maskelyne, handed to him the album containing the address from Members of the Society which accompanied the gift of plate presented to his only daughter on her marriage with the Rev. John Penrose, now Vicar of West Ashton, it was no mere compliment that he expressed, but the simple truth, when he said that he believed “that Mr. Smith had done more than anyone else to bring the Society into the world, and he did not think that since it had been born there was anyone who had so fostered it, fed it, worked for it, clothed it, and done everything for it that could be done to bring it to the admirable position of vitality which it now enjoyed.” The measure of success to which the Society has attained, and the position which it holds amongst the kindred societies of England, is due to the combined work of many—some of whom have long passed away, but first and foremost among them all stands Mr. Smith. For

more than forty years he gave himself indefatigably to the task of maintaining the work of the Society—and more especially the *Magazine*—at the high level at which it was started. The work it is true was for him a labour of love, but the office that he filled entailed a good deal more solid work than is sometimes perhaps supposed.

Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, Mr. Smith took his B.A. degree in 1846, and M.A. in 1848.<sup>1</sup> He married in 1851 Frances, daughter of the Rev. T. T. Upwood, of Lovells House, Terrington. In 1846 he was ordained deacon, and in 1847 priest, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, beginning clerical work as curate of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, in 1846. Here he remained till 1849, after which he held successively the curacies of Welford, Berks, 1849—1850, and Milton, in the same county, 1851—1852. In the latter year he became Rector of Yatesbury, of which he was himself the patron, and from that time no one has been more closely connected with the County of Wilts than he. His father, the Rev. Alfred Smith, was for a time curate of Bishops Cannings, and afterwards perpetual curate of Southbroom, and in 1825 he purchased from Mr. John Eldridge the estate of Old Park, Devizes, the house itself as it now stands having been built by William Eldridge, the father of John, about the commencement of the present century. Here, during the latter part of his life, Mr. Smith the elder lived, and on his death, at the age of 79, on October 29th, 1877, was buried in Southbroom Churchyard, in the vault which was opened to receive his son twenty-one years later. Here his widow lived for many years after his death, and from the year 1885 the Rev. A. C. Smith retired to this comfortable, roomy, old-fashioned house during the winter, to escape the more inclement climate of Yatesbury, until he finally resigned that living in 1889 and came to live altogether at Old Park. From this time until his death on December 7th, 1898, at the age of 76, he lived here a quiet retired life amongst his books and his birds; his old enemies, asthma and bronchitis—from which he had suffered more or less

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<sup>1</sup> So says "Crockford," Foster's *Alumni* says 1850.

all through his life—gaining more and more the mastery over him and obliging him for years before his death to lead the life of an invalid. Thus for the last ten years or more he was very much withdrawn from public view, and to understand what the position was which he occupied in the county during a great part of his life it is necessary to go back twenty years. At that time few men were better known in North Wilts than he was. Yatesbury was always a small parish—though the population when he became Rector was almost double what it is now, since the laying down of very much of the arable land to pasture has caused an even larger proportional diminution of the population here than it has in the neighbouring parishes—and it was in those days a good deal more remote from railways and centres of population than it is now. Indeed few places, even on the downs, could be in a more remote position—but the Rector was not one to be buried alive. He loved the place, he loved the open stretches of the downs, and he found there the leisure to carry on the work which made him for so many years no inconsiderable factor in the intellectual life of the county. A consistent High Churchman all his life through, he never neglected the duties of his office or the interests of his parish. Neither in dress, in manners, or in habits of thought was he in any way “a secular parson.” His first care on coming to Yatesbury was to replace the miserable erection of the last century which served as a chancel with a new building in accordance with the architecture of the rest of the Church—the restoration of which he also carried out in 1854. That this restoration was not in all points directed as it would have been at the present day was no fault of his—all work done at that time shared in the same mistakes. He himself in after years often expressed this opinion. On the completion of this restoration he undertook a work which occupied him for a long while—the painting of the walls of the new chancel with his own hands.

But, though he did good work in his parish, and was known and loved by his parishioners for his kindness and his goodness, it was not as the Rector of Yatesbury, but as the Secretary of the Wilts Archæological Society, and as the Editor of its *Magazine*, that he

was known to the public at large. He was, indeed, an admirable example of a type of country clergyman which from one cause or another, was more frequent in the last generation than it is now, and bids fair to become rarer still as time goes on, to the very real loss, it can hardly be doubted, both of the Church and the country at large. He was born a naturalist, and the circumstances of his life made him an archæologist too. You cannot read his books of travel without seeing that, whether on the banks of the Tagus or the Nile, his affections are really with the birds—and it was as an ornithologist, as the recognised authority, indeed, in the north of the county—for in the south Mr. Morres shared his office—on all matters connected with bird life, that he was most widely known. If a rare bird was seen—or shot—(the two things are unhappily generally synonymous)—the first thought of the person who saw it or killed it was to write to Mr. Smith, and the result of this large correspondence, and of the necessarily unique knowledge which it gave him, was embodied first of all in the papers on the “Ornithology of Wilts,” which he contributed to the first twelve volumes of the *Magazine*, and afterwards expanded and published separately in his “Birds of Wiltshire,” in 1887. Himself a member of the “British Ornithologists’ Union,” he was in constant correspondence with many of the leading ornithologists of the day, among them, in earlier years, with Charles Waterton, of Walton Hall, whose unique system of stuffing, or rather setting up, birds he confesses he tried in vain to practice—and to the end of his life with his “old and valued friend,” Professor Alfred Newton, to whom the “Birds of Wiltshire” is dedicated. At Yatesbury first, and afterwards at Old Park, the walls of the dining-room and the hall were lined with a valuable collection of birds, the greater number of which were the spoils of his own travels abroad, for in Egypt and Syria, in Spain and Portugal and Norway, the gun and the skinning-knife were his inseparable companions. But, keen collector as he was, he always set his face against the extermination of rare species in England on the plea of enriching a collector’s treasure. He was satisfied to have such species represented in his collection by specimens from countries where they are common—

and he not only preached, but so far as lay in his power practised, the preservation of the less common English birds. No gun was ever fired within the charmed precincts of Yatesbury Rectory. In the belt of firs which sheltered the garden from the sweeping winds of the downs, a pair of Magpies—comparatively scarce in this part of the county—securely reared their young year after year; and the Brown Owls came to regard the paddock as so peculiarly their own territory that they have been known to fly at and almost knock off the Rector's hat when he ventured to intrude on their domain in the evening.

But though he gave his first love to the birds, he could not live at Yatesbury, in the very centre of the pre-Roman antiquities of Northern Wilts, without turning his attention to archæology, and perhaps, after all, the most valuable work which he has left behind him is to be found in the pages of the large quarto volume, "The Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs," which he published to accompany the Great Map of a Hundred Square Miles Round Avebury, with every vestige of antiquity marked upon it, which was the fruit of thirty years of observation and record in the immediate vicinity of his home, as the author sets forth in the dedication to his wife: "The constant companion for the last thirty years of my rambles on horseback over the North Wiltshire Downs." To anyone who would study the antiquities of the northern half of the county this book is, and must remain, an indispensable authority. But for all that he was at heart more a naturalist than an archæologist, or an antiquary.

He travelled very widely in Southern and Western Europe before the days when railroads and Cook's tours made Continental travel universal. His first tour abroad was with his father in 1839, when they visited Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland—and from this time onwards his innate love of travel, combined with the chest weakness which was always with him, and drove him to seek a warmer climate in the winter and early spring, led to a series of tours, in most of which father and son travelled together—taking their own horses and carriages with them and driving leisurely on from one country to another, seeing in this way a great deal that

can never be seen at all by the modern railway traveller. In this way, he tells us in his "Autobiography of an Old Passport," published in 1893, which contains a record of these tours, that he reckons that they had driven in all over some 10,000 miles of road on the Continent. In 1840 they drove through France, Belgium, Germany, and the Tyrol to Munich, where the winter of 1840-41 was spent. In 1841 the tour was continued through Germany, Tyrol, Italy, Switzerland, and France. In 1844 their route lay again through France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; in 1846 along the French side of the Pyrenees, along the Riviera, and home through France; in 1850 through Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; in 1851 and 1858 he was again in Belgium, Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, Italy, and France; in 1861 in France, Belgium, and Germany, and also in Spain and Morocco; in 1863 he was in France, Switzerland, and Italy, and the following winter on the Riviera. In the winter of 1864-5 several months were spent in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. In 1868 Spain and Portugal were visited, and in 1875 and 1878 France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Riviera.

Of these tours the records remain in the four books of travel of which some account is given in the list of his works appended to this notice. In these books it is easy to see that the every-day life of the *people*—and the *birds*—had a charm for him that even the Temples and the Pyramids of Egypt could scarcely rival. Pictures and architecture he leaves—as he says himself—to the recognised guide books, partly, one cannot help feeling, because they did not to himself constitute the real charm of Continental travel.

His Wiltshire books, and his many papers, on divers subjects, in the *Magazine*, constitute probably the most valuable and the most lasting of his literary works; but after all, with those who knew him—and twenty years ago who in Wiltshire did not know him?—it is not his books that will keep his memory green. Few men, perhaps, have been the object of more widespread and affectionate regard. He was always cheery, always genial, never sinking the spiritual in the secular side of his office, but yet a man of wide mind, many interests, and large knowledge in many directions. He will



be remembered as one who never failed to be courteous—who never lost his temper—whom ill-health apparently never made irritable—whose stores of information were always at other people's service—who was as little selfish or opinionated as it is in human nature to be—who was delightful as a companion—and whose friendship was a privilege. The County of Wilts owed much to him in life, and in death he will be remembered as not the least of her Worthies.

Obituary notices of him appeared in *The Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 15th, 1898; *The Trowbridge Chronicle*, and *The Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, January, 1899.

### **A Bibliographical List of Books, Articles, &c., by The Rev. A. C. Smith.**

**The Attractions of the Nile and its Banks. A Journal of Travels in Egypt and Nubia, showing their attractions to the Archæologist, the Naturalist, and General Tourist.** Two vols. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1868. Cloth. Post 8vo. Vol. I., pp. xxiv., 282, with three illustrations; Vol. II., pp. xiv., 295, with three illustrations.

In these volumes—the pleasantest, perhaps, of all his books of travel—the author gives an account of a four months' tour in company with his father and a friend in the spring of 1865, in Egypt and Nubia, three months being spent in a journey up the Nile as far as Wady Halfa in a "Dahabeah." In the preface he sets forth his object in writing, as being not so much to describe the antiquities and the monuments which have been fully dealt with in many books, but rather the impressions the author received from them, the incidents of the daily life of the traveller in Egypt, the customs of the country, and other matters which cannot be gleaned from guide books. He gives, for instance, an interesting chapter on the Old Coptic Churches of Cairo, describing an interview which he had with their patriarch, and defending the Copts as a body from the contumely poured on them in many books of Egyptian travel published previously. He also discourses on the methods employed by the Egyptians in moving the obelisks and gigantic statues, with reference to the similar methods probably employed in Britain to move and erect the stones of Avebury and Stonehenge. But the most permanently valuable portion of the book is the chapter at the end of the second volume in which he deals at length with all the species of birds met with during the tour. Indeed, as he tells us, he never lost an opportunity of observing and collecting birds at every possible point of the journey, and the real interest of the tour was for him evidently more ornithological than archæological.

**Narrative of a Spring Tour in Portugal.** London : Longmans, Green, & Co., 1870. Post 8vo. Cloth. pp. xx., 220.

This volume, dedicated "To my very dear Mother," is the narrative of a two months' tour made through Portugal in 1869, with his father, in which the country, its scenery, and its inhabitants, so little known to English tourists, are contrasted with Spain and the Spaniards by no means to the advantage of the latter. The author gives a chatty account of his wanderings through the land, from Lisbon to Cintra, Evora, Setubal, Alcobaga, Batalha, Coimbra, Oporto, Braga, and Vianna. As in the "Attractions of the Nile," so here, again, he finishes the book with a valuable chapter on "The Birds of Portugal," in which he gives, for the first time in English, a list with notes, of all the species known to inhabit that country. The book concludes with a good index.

**Narrative of a Modern Pilgrimage through Palestine on Horseback and with Tents.** S.P.C.K., London. (1873.) Cr. 8vo. Cloth. pp. xxiv., 416. Four coloured lithographic views, and twenty-two woodcut vignettes in text.

There have been three editions published.

This narrative of a tour undertaken by the author and his father in the spring of 1865, through the length and breadth of the Holy Land, including Lebanon, Damascus, and Baalbec, is something more than a mere record of travel. It is written, as the author states in the preface, with the hope of bringing home the facts of the Bible history more vividly to the reader's perception. It is full of references to the best authorities on the topography of Palestine, which is most carefully gone into, though it makes no pretension to be a learned book, and is intended for popular reading. It is written throughout in the most reverent spirit, and every page bears evidence of the careful study which was brought to bear upon it. "For myself," says the author, "I shall always look back upon my tour in the Holy Land as of incomparably the highest value of any of my foreign travels . . . . I feel how impossible it is to appreciate too highly the privilege of such a pilgrimage as this." At the end is an index to Bible references, some thirteen hundred in number, and a general index.

**The Autobiography of an Old Passport chiefly relating how we accomplished many Driving Tours with our own English Horses, over the Roads of Western Europe, before the time of Railways.** Illustrated. London: Digby, Long & Co., Publishers, 18, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C., 1893. Royal 8vo. Cloth. pp. xviii., 586.

This is a large thick volume, the scope of which is sufficiently set out in the title, and in the dedication: "To the memory of my dear Father who

so courageously originated, and so successfully carried out the many delightful Driving Tours recorded in this Book, in Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy in which I was his constant companion as well as in the more distant expeditions we made to Norway, Spain, Egypt, the Holy Land, and Portugal."

The illustrations, sixteen in number, are with two exceptions outline character sketches with a good deal of caricature in them. As in his other books of travel, the author purposely avoids dwelling on buildings, pictures, and other objects of interest which are described in ordinary guide books, and occupies himself chiefly with the every-day life of the people, and the actual incidents that befell himself and his companions. It is, indeed, a series of diaries boiled down, and would have been the better for the omission of the Passport and its moralizings. As describing a method of travel and a state of things which have now utterly passed away it is not without its interest for the general reader though it contains little information that is not to be found in the many other books which cover the same ground.

**Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs in a Hundred Square Miles round Avebury. Being a Key to the Large Map of the above.**

Published by the Marlborough College Natural History Society. Printed by Bull, Devizes. Atlas 4to. 1884. pp. xv., 247, with iv. pp. List of Subscribers at the end. The illustrations include an index map, seven large plates (three of them from "Ancient Wilts"), and one hundred and ten cuts in the text, of barrows, and the objects found in them, &c. The preface is dated Yatesbury Rectory, Dec., 1883. Of this first edition the greater portion was destroyed by a fire at the publishers, and a second edition was subsequently published by the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society in 1885. Price £2 2s.

This work, the most valuable, perhaps, of all the author's writings, was printed as an accompaniment to the Great Map of the scale of 6 in. to one mile which was issued in sections, and when joined and mounted measures 81 × 50 inches. On this map the antiquities are marked in red, and the roads, ponds, lanes, sarsen stones, &c., in other colours. The introduction, pp. 1—12, contains an excellent compendium of the British Antiquities of North Wilts, the barrows, dykes, camps, and circles, with numerous blocks of the objects found in them. The remainder of the book deals in detail with the different sections of the map, describing the various earthworks and remains existing in each section, and giving the field and local nomenclature and etymology of the district. Throughout, the earthworks, large and small, are most carefully laid down and described—the work, as the author says in the preface, being the fruit of thirty years' rides, during which he had with his wife visited almost every yard of the country dealt with and noted everything in the way of an earthwork that could by any possibility be a relic of antiquity. There is an appendix containing a full list of the altitudes of the Ordnance bench marks in the district round Avebury. Throughout the book full references are given to all authorities quoted. The district dealt

with is, of course, only a small portion of the county, extending from Clyffe Pypard and Barbury on the north to Bishops Cannings and Martinsell on the south, touching Ogbourne St. George and Mildenhall on the east, and Calne and Heddington on the west; but it is safe to say that within this area—and archæologically speaking it is an extremely important area—the work which the author set before him has been done exhaustively, and all future investigators will base their enquiries on the Great Map and its companion the Guide, in which even now many barrows and earthworks are recorded which have, alas! disappeared for ever.

The book was reviewed at length in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, *xxiii.*, 59—68. by the Rev. R. C. Clutterbuck.

**The Birds of Wiltshire, comprising all the Periodical and Occasional Visitants, as well as those which are indigenous to the County.**

Published for the Author by R. H. Porter, 6, Tenterden St., London, W.; and H. F. Bull, Devizes. 1887. Cloth. 8vo. pp. *xxv.*, 588.

The book contains the substance of the papers on the "Ornithology of Wilts" published by the author in the earlier volumes of the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, thrown together in book form, partly re-written, and with a large amount of additional information. Each species known to have occurred in the county is described, and in the case of the rarer birds the various instances in which they are known to have been seen or killed are recorded. It is now, and doubtless will for a long while continue to be, *the* authority on the subject of which it treats.

Reviewed in "The Ibis," Fifth Series, vol. vi., p. 370, 1888.

**Papers in the "Wiltshire Archæological Magazine."**

On the Ornithology of Wilts, vol. i., 41—45; 105—115; 239—249; ii., 162—172; 290—301; iii., 337—357; iv., 26—35; 285—298; vi., 167—182; vii., 81—102; ix., 45—57; 211—222; xi., 160—174; xii., 44—72; 152—185.

The Great Bustard, iii., 129—145.

The Great Wiltshire Storm of December 30th, 1859, vi., 365—388.

Silbury, vii., 145—191.

A Plea for the Rooks, viii., 135.

Vestiges of the Earliest Inhabitants of Wiltshire, vol. ix., 97—136.

On the Method of Moving Colossal Stones as practised by some of the more advanced Nations of Antiquity, x., 52—60.

On certain Peculiarities in the Life-history of the Cuckoo, x., 115—130.

Excavations at Avebury, x., 209—216.

On the Ancient Earthwork Enclosures on the Downs of North Wilts supposed to be Cattle Pens, x., 245—251.

On certain Wiltshire Traditions, Charms, and Superstitions, xiv., 320—331.

- On Wiltshire Weather Proverbs and Weather Fallacies, *xv.*, 42—70.  
 A Plea for the Moles, *xv.*, 308—320.  
 On the Old Porch House at Potterne, *xvi.*, 287—301.  
 Supposed Stone Circle near Abury, *xvii.*, 253—254.  
 Some account of the Tavern signs of Wiltshire and their origin, *xvii.*, 306—326.  
 A Sketch of the Parish of Yatesbury, *xviii.*, 319—359.  
 On British Stone and Earthworks on the Marlborough Downs, *xix.*, 45—67.  
 Recent Occurrence of the Great Bustard in Wilts, *xxv.*, 359—363.  
 In Memoriam William Collings Lukis, M.A., F.S.A., *xxvii.*, 99—101.  
 Memoir of Mr. John Legg, of Market Lavington, Wilts; an advanced ornithologist of the eighteenth century, *xxviii.*, 5—13.  
 Occurrence of the Cream-coloured Courser in Wilts, *xxix.*, 70—71.

### **The Zoologist:—**

- Notes on Observations in Natural History during a Tour in Norway, vol. viii. (1850), p. 2944; ix. (1851), 2977, 3023, 3041, 3083, 3103, 3130, 3167, 3187, 3223, 3256.  
 Capture of a Whale off Lynn Regis, *ix.* (1851), 3134.  
 Singular habit of a Cat, *x.* (1852), 3452.  
 A Pattern for Ornithologists, *x.*, 3473.  
 Remarkable Instinct of a Pony, *x.*, 3505.  
 Instance of a Blackbird turning white from fright, *x.*, 3576.  
 Further account of ditto, *x.*, 3665.  
 Supposed Capture in England of American Black-bellied Darter, *x.*, 3601.  
 Supplemental Note on ditto, *x.*, 3654.  
 Collared Pratincole in Wiltshire, *xi.* (1853), p. 3843.  
 On the Persecution of Birds and Animals unhappily so general in this Country, *xi.*, 3901.  
 On a Partridge's Nest in a Stubble Rick, *xi.*, 3945.  
 Young Ducks nursed by a Cat, *xi.*, 3946.  
 Observations on the General Colour and Occasional Variations in the Plumage of Birds, *xi.*, 3969.  
 Observations on the Harmlessness of the Hedgehog, *xi.*, p. 4009.  
 Notes on the Nesting of the Reed Wren, *xi.*, 4095.  
 Great Northern Diver in Wilts, *xi.*, p. 4165.  
 Note on the extraordinary Torpidity of a Cat, *xii.*, (1854), 4245.  
 On the Manner in which Parent Birds occasionally Remove their Eggs and Young, *xii.*, 4285.  
 Origin of the Name of "Horse Chesnut," *xiv.* (1856), 5057, 5157.  
 Further Particulars of the Occurrence of The Great Bustard near Hungerford, *xiv.*, 5061.

Ornithology of Switzerland, xiv., 5268.  
On Bavarian Sporting, xv. (1857), 5870, 6004.  
The Sea Serpent, xvi. (1858), 6015.  
The Red, and Willow Grouse, xvi., 6265.  
On Hereditary Tricks in Animals, xvii. (1859), 6673.  
The Apes at Gibraltar, xx. (1862), 7985.  
The Nightingale's Nest, xx., p. 8029.  
Pallas' Sand Grouse in Wiltshire, xxi. (1863), 8888.  
The Crocodile and Herodotus, the father of Natural History, xx., 8927.  
Redwing singing in England, xxii. (1864), p. 9209.

**The Ibis :—**

(Review of Paper read by Rev. A. C. Smith before the Wiltshire Natural History Society, Sept., 1865, "On certain Peculiarities in the Life-History of the Cuckoo, more especially with reference to the Colouring of its Eggs," New Series, vol. iii., 1867, p. 374.)

Letter on the same subject by Rev. A. C. Smith, vol. iii., 1867; p. 469.

A Sketch of the Birds of Portugal, vol. iv., 1868, p. 428—460.

(Review of "Birds of Wiltshire." Fifth Series, vol. vi., 1888, 370.)

(Notice of "Memoir of Mr. John Legg, Market Lavington, Wilts," Seventh Series, vol. i., 1895, 500.)

(Notice of "Recent Occurrence of The Great Bustard in Wilts," Sixth Series, vol. iv., 1892, 574.)

**The Archæological Journal :—**

Although for many years a Member of the Archæological Institute, Mr. Smith's only contributions to the Journal appear to have been a few short notes accompanying objects exhibited by him.

Chalice and Paten at Chewton Mendip, vol. v., 331; Roman Dice found at Wans, xxx., 184; The Pax found at Avebury, xxx., 285.

E. H. GODDARD.

## A Contemporary Poem on the Translation of the Cathedral from Old to New Sarum.

*Communicated by A. R. MALDEN.*

**T**HE following poem is quoted by Matthew Paris (Rolls Ed., vol. iii., pp. 190 and 391.), but I was unaware of its existence as a whole until my attention was drawn to it by a reference in the article on Richard Poore in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The MS. is in the Cambridge University Library (Dd., 11, 89), in a small volume containing also other things, and begins on fol. 92*b*. The writing is a very clear thirteenth century hand, and the poem is here printed from a copy which Mr. F. J. H. Jenkinson, the Librarian, kindly had made for me. The contractions in the MS. have been expanded, in other respects the original spelling has been retained, *e.g.*, u where we should now put v, set for sed, capud for caput. The reader must not be too critical as to false quantities.

The writer was Henry D'Avranches, a court poet of the time of Henry III., and there is internal evidence (see the last couplet but two) that the building of the new Cathedral was unfinished at the time of writing.

It is to be wished that the poet had said more of the building and the builders, but his lines confirm, generally, the reasons which are given elsewhere for the translation of the Cathedral. More than a hundred lines are taken up with an account of the inconveniences of the position of the old Cathedral, the partial destruction of which seems (ll. 137 and 138) to have been begun at once to prevent the possibility of return, and, I presume, the consequent discontinuance of the new building. The beauties and attractions of the new site are then set out, the description culminating in the expression of the writer's opinion that if Adam had come there

upon his expulsion from Eden he would have preferred his new quarters to his old.

Line 189, "Regis silua domos prebet" may refer to the Royal grants of timber of 9th May and 30th December, 1221, which the Bishop of Salisbury mentioned in the lecture (afterwards printed) upon his palace, which he gave at the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, in 1890 (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxv., 166).

De translatione ueteris Ecclesie Saresbiriensis et constructione noue.

- Ecclesiam cur transtulerit salisberiensem  
Presul Ricardus insinuare uolo.  
Mons salisberie, quasi Gelboe mons maledictus,  
Est inter montes, sicut et illa fuit.  
Non pluuiæ uel rore madet, non flore uel herba  
Uernat, non forma uel bonitate viget  
Nil equidem præter absinthia gignit amara,  
Quatinus ex fructu se probet ipse suo.  
Prebet ibi castrum solis obstacula uentis,  
10 Materiam culmen qua cieatur habens.  
Est ibi defectus limphe, set copia crete,  
Ventus ibi clamat, sed phylomena silet.  
Candor obest crete, set plus karistia limphe,  
Disgregat hic oculos, aggrauat illa sitim.  
Pausando phylomena nocet, plus aura furendo,  
Derogat hec ludis, obruit illa domos.  
Hic locus et castro fuit insignitus et urbe,  
Nec castri dignus ferre nec urbis opes.  
In castro stabat urbs castrum stabat in urbe,  
20 Sic erat utrumque maius utrumque minus.  
Nec respectiue dico maius minus, immo,  
Simpliciter maius, simpliciterque minus.  
Vltius monstrum superest, hec stabat in illo,  
Illud in hac, igitur non duo prorsus erant.  
Non duo prorsus erant, set sicut nec duo prorsus,  
Sic nec res prorsus vna sed una biceps.



- Nam cum rex castris caput esset, episcopus urbis,  
 Ius hic habebat ibi cesaris, ille dei.  
 Non ibi iura deus temptavit cesaris, immo
- 30 Iura dei cesar appropriare sibi.  
 Ecclesiamque iugo uoluit supponere, iugi  
 A spoliis cleri non inhibendo suos.  
 Non inuitatis inuitus prandia clerus  
 Armigeris castris militibusque dabat.  
 Et quod deterius, ne turpiter eicerentur  
 Hospicium profugus destituebat eis.  
 Quid domini domus in castro nisi federis archa  
 In templo Báálim, carcer uterque locus.  
 Sed Baalim nequirit retinere perhenniter archam
- 40 Federis, a simili dico non illud eam.  
 In ierico captiua syon erat, in Babilone  
 Ierusalem, ierico cum Babilone ruit.  
 Inde syon cum ierusalem mutata uidetur  
 Vtraque mesta prius utraque leta modo.  
 Presul enim zelo domini meliore Ricardus  
 Arsit, ut eximeret libera colla iugo.  
 A laicis equidem clerum dimouit, eorum  
 Vincula disrumpens proiciensque iugum.  
 Quid faceret clerus ubi uisum candida creta
- 50 Disgregat, auditum densa procella premit.  
 Cor sitis atra cremat, gressum uia longa fatigat,  
 Collum libertas euacuata grauat.  
 Ardens pulmo sitim <sup>1</sup>lenis auris iurgia fessus  
 Pes iuga fastidit, libera colla iugum.  
 Cur transferretur urbs causam sufficientem  
 Tot iacturarum quelibet unda dedit.  
 Nature studio componitur arte politur  
 (*sic*) Deliciis oculus cetera membra premens.  
 Frontis honos, animantis apex, animeque fenestra,
- 60 Fax agilis speculum mobile, spera capax.

<sup>1</sup> Or leuis.

- Vnus ibi tunica septemplice clauditur ignis  
Visibilis uirtus quo mediante viget.  
Hoc instrumentum uisus sibi, deputat illio,  
Imperat existens intus agensque foris.  
Pauca notant sensus alii, quos quatuor iste  
Vnicus exellit (*sic*) ut pote plura notans.  
Vim tamen ipsius moderata proportio finit,  
Vnde quod excellit nil tolerare potest.  
Eius enim radios nimius consumit hiatus
- 70 Cum color assidue disgregat albus eum.  
Inde patet crete nocumentum, tam generali  
Euacuans dampno tam speciale bonum.  
Marchio ceruicis uultus et uerticis auris  
Prominet, et conche tortilis instar habet.  
Hic viget auditus capiens momenta sonorum  
Quem uox demulcet rara grauatque frequens.  
Longos fastidit cantus quanto magis autem  
Perpes ei tonitrus tedia summa parit.  
Inde patet quantum grauet aures impetus aure
- 80 A quibus et sensus cogit abesse suos.  
Corpus precellit anima precellitur huius  
Inmense cor opes huius amena domus.  
Inde quidem surgit uitalis hanelitus, inde  
Compassiua fides, inde benignus amor.  
Vnde cor humectet quasi quedam spongia pulmo  
Mille poris claudit aera claudit aquam.  
Naturalis enim conuertitur ignis in ipsum  
Cum sitiens aliud non habet in quod agat.  
Igne sitim passo cum pulmo crematur, oportet
- 90 Vt cor inardescens compaciatur ei.  
Actio cordis ut est melior sic passio peior,  
Humanum corpus hec alit illa necat.  
Inde patet quantum noceat defectus aquarum  
Quo grauior nullus ciuibus esse potest.  
Scilicet unda sitim leuat et succendia, cymbas  
Euehit et naues, marmora fert et opes.

- Vnda lauat maculas et sordes, educat herbas,  
 Et flores generat pisciculos et aues.  
 Albus aque clarusque liquor mollis placidusque  
 100 Contactus dulcis nutritibilisque sapor.  
 Vnda senes uetulasque nouat, culpam uiciumque  
 Euacuat, pestem demoniumque fugat.  
 Quod per se possit hominem nutrire nec unum  
 Est elementorum sumere preter aquam.  
 Si populis igitur elementum dans alimentum  
 Vrbi defuerit quis status urbis erit ?  
 Vrbi nil grauius quam deficiens aqua, nam quod  
 Plus prodest ut adest, plus et obest ut abest.  
 Optima pars hominis libertas, sola solutam  
 110 Reddit egestatem, solaque dampnat opes.  
 Nature munus generale, dei generosum,  
 Virtutum consors nobilitate prior.  
 Nec patitur nec agit nocumentum, set rationem  
 Dirigit, et merces librat, et acta probat.  
 Inde patet quantum grauet amisisse prioris  
 Ius libertatis vique subisse iugum.  
 Clerus presertim qui nullum ferre molestum  
 Aut inferre solet quam male ferret honus.  
 Est grauius quicquid desuetius et famulantem  
 120 Cum iuga cuncta grauent, plus uiolenta grauant.  
 Mons ascendentis descendentisque per ipsum  
 Limite <sup>1</sup> decliui uexat utrumque gradum.  
 Lubricus et grauis est descensu pronior inde  
 (*sic*) Inde lubricus ascensu, celsior inde grauis.  
 Pectus in ascensu uix respirando fatiscit,  
 Pes in descensu sepe labando cadit.  
 Inde quidem labor inde tisis, pes namque uacillat  
 Ecce labor, pulsus deficit ecce tisis.  
 Inde patet quantum noceat situs ille locorum  
 130 Exsiccans pectus deiciensque gradum.

<sup>1</sup> Or declini.

- Omnis apex requiemque negat casumque minatar,  
Sollicitat stantem precipitatque statum.  
Tucior est uallis, nec enim timet ille ruinam  
Qui nichil inferius quo moueatur habet.  
Presul ob has causas Ricardus transtulit urbem  
Et prouidit ei de meliore loco.  
Neue facultatem redeundi clerus haberet  
Posterus ecclesie corruiat aula uetus.  
Sed periens cum corruerit set deficiens cum  
140 Absit, saluatur stat tamen et fit et est.  
O! rerum nouitas, ut saluetur perit, ut stet  
Corruit, ut fiat deficit, ut sit abest.  
Quis transponende locus esset idoneus urbi  
Querere cura fuit longa laborque breuis.  
Est in ualle locus nemori uenatibus apto  
Contiguus celebrer fructibus uber aquis.  
Silua frequenter eum <sup>1</sup> uiuat arboribusque ferisque,  
Fertilis arboribus fertiliorque feris.  
Quelibet arbor ibi frondet, queuis fera gaudet,  
150 Arbor multa ferax set fera nulla ferox.  
Non ibi dama timet ursum ceruusue leonem,  
Non linx serpentem, capreolusue lupum.  
Illic et uolucres uideas contendere cantu,  
Que frutices siluas flumina prata colunt.  
Cantus interdum philomena frequenter alauda  
Exiguo promit gutture grande melos.  
Laudat alauda locum philomenaque philos amenum  
Carmen id est carmen prodit amoris ibi.  
Carior hoc solo quod rarior est philomene  
160 Cantus, alauda frequens tedia uoce parit.  
Aduersus modulos ormelle fletus oloris  
Disputat, illa diem preuenit illa necem.  
Dulcis uterque sonus, uiuens ormella propinat  
Ore melos, moriens fert olor ore liram.

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<sup>1</sup> Or iuuat.

- Pompam precellit uolucrum turbamque ferarum  
 Et uulgus nemorum gleba feracis humi.  
 Flauam terra orocho cudentia lilia profert  
 Liuentes uiolas purpureasque rosas.  
 Fontes et fluuios diues producit abyssus,  
 170 Pisces et uolucres candida nutrit aqua.  
 Flores et fructus genialis parturit arbos,  
 Herbas et segetes humida gignit humus.  
 Est ibi copia roris et unde, floris et herbe,  
 Ros tepet unda madet flos nitet herba uiret.  
 Tale creatoris matri natura creata  
 Hospicium toto quesit orbe diu.  
 (sic) Hic noua construitur operiosi cella laboris  
 Egregie forme precipuique status.  
 Summa sed ima prius nunc altior inferiorque  
 180 Altior imperiis inferiorque loco.  
 Stat quasi pene iacens, quanto tamen inferiore  
 Statura tanto commodiore statu.  
 Hic opus extruitur de sub cuius pede uiuus  
 Fons emanat aque transgredientis aquas.  
 Scintilla leuior, crystallo clarior, auro  
 Purior, ambrosia dulcior ille liquor.  
 Sic noua cella sedet nisi fluminis impetus urbem  
 Letificat frugum copia uulgus alit.  
 Regis silua domos prebet, florum decor egros  
 190 Alleuat, herbarum vis nocumenta premit.  
 Huc si uenisset expulsus de paradiso  
 Exilium patrie preposuisset Adam.  
 Nux utrobique grauat siluas, odor afficit auras,  
 Carmine ludit auis, flore superbit humus.  
 Par hec nux huius nucis, hoc odor huius odoris.  
 Hec auis huius auis, hec humus huius humi.  
 Esto quod ille decor exuberet amplius iste  
 Sentitur melius res habitudo probat.  
 Res habitudo probat quanto uicinior ergo  
 200 Exilio tanto gratior iste locus.

Delicias dulces facit experientia pene

Conditurque bonum cognitione mali.

Felix qui uiuet consummatamque uidebit

Ecclesiam, cura quam tot amena nitent.

<sup>1</sup> Rex igitur det opes, presul det opem. lapicide

Dent operam, tribus hiis est opus ut stet opus.

Regis enim uirtus facto spectabitur isto

Presulis affectus artificumque fides.

Explicit de Ecclesia Saresb :

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## Notes on a Roman Building, and Interments, lately discovered at Swindon.

By A. D. PASSMORE.

*(Read at the Swindon Meeting, 1898.)*

**A**T the beginning of February, 1897, while looking at a quarry recently opened at Okus, near Westlecote Farm, Old Swindon, I noticed several foundations of stone walls, which, on closer examination, proved to be Roman and part of a large building which once existed at this place. Situated on the southern slope of Swindon Hill, well supplied with wood and water, the site is a very favourable one, being near the great roads (the Ermine Way is about two and a half miles distant) and commanding

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<sup>1</sup> In the margin, in a hand of about the same time :—

Rex largitur opes, fert presul opem, lapicide

Dant operam, tribus hiis est opus ut stet opus.

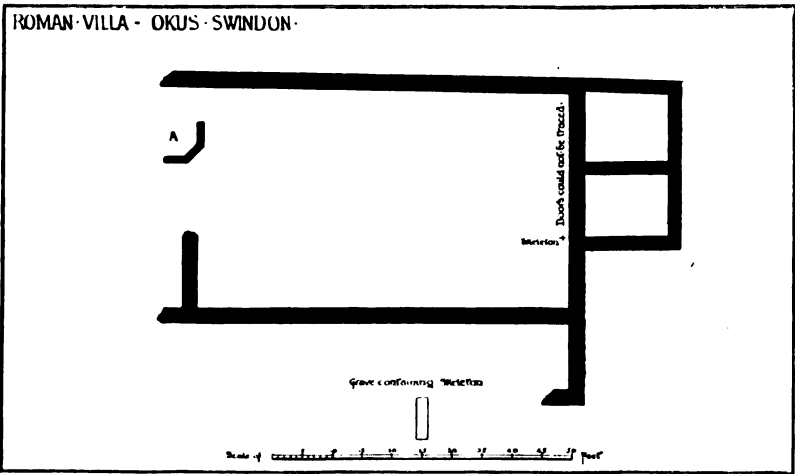
a fine view of the surrounding country, especially the high ridge of downs upon which the camps of Liddington and Barbury are so conspicuous.

It will be noticed from the plan that the building was probably a farm-house, consisting of a large central court around which were ranged the living-rooms and store-houses. Whether the large central space was ever covered in or not must remain doubtful; as during the excavation things were found so mixed up that it was almost impossible to ascertain anything with certainty. At some time the building was evidently destroyed by fire, and at a later time the remains were carted away, leaving nothing except the foundations and such domestic rubbish as would naturally accumulate around a country house. That the walls were of great strength is proved by that remaining (in some places 3ft. in depth below the surface), which is 2ft. to 3ft. thick in all the outside parts. The construction is peculiar in the fact that the lower layers of stones were placed edgeways in large masses of mortar which has retained its hardness even to the present day, the whole being one solid mass, requiring great exertion on the part of the workmen to break it up.

On reference to the plan it will be seen that the only part yet examined consists of four divisions. The largest space, probably, as has been said, an open court, is 62ft. long  $\times$  36ft. wide. When opened it contained, under the original floor-level on the north side, a small square hypocaust (?) paved with small tiles bearing a crossed pattern of indented lines, and small stone flags, all of which showed signs of intense heat. Some quite 6in. thick were red and cracked right through. The entrance to this chamber was by a long and very narrow passage on the east side, which was choked up with ashes. At the south end of the large court, close under the wall, was the skeleton of a young person deposited in a doubled-up position, perhaps coeval with the dismantling of the building. Amongst the *debris* of this part was a large vase of black Upchurch ware, together with a quantity of other pottery, several pieces of which are of special interest, one beautifully-shaped vase having been unfortunately smashed by a fall of stones. There



Bronze Fibula, discovered at Okus, Swindon.  $\frac{1}{2}$  actual size.







were also a large quantity of the large flue-tiles, used to convey heated air from the hypocaust; they are 16in. long, 7in. wide, and 6in. deep. In the north-east corner was found a fine fibula of bronze, here figured,<sup>1</sup> a quern of millstone grit, pieces of a large mortarium studded with coarse grit for bruising corn or flesh, and a coin of Constans (small brass) bearing the London mint mark.

The walls were decorated (in the north-east corner only) with distemper painting of a dark red colour applied to stucco two to three inches thick, with which the walls were faced. At the south end of the large court were two smaller rooms, each (about) 14ft. × 12ft.; these seem to have in part escaped the destruction which had befallen the rest, and under the wall on the east side were many pieces of fine wall painting in perfect condition, the ornamentation consisting of that usually found in Roman buildings, large panels edged with bands of black, red, and yellow, on a deep red or orange ground. Some of the pieces are peculiar in having a splashed pattern in imitation of granite, and on some fragments traces of foliage are visible. The whole was practically as fresh in colour as when first applied to the stucco.

On the west side of the small rooms there was a foundation running 14ft., forming one side of a small room; unfortunately the rest was so confused by constant digging that the size could not

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<sup>1</sup> The bronze fibula here figured is of the bow and spring type with T-shaped end. It is a fine example, measuring 2½in. in length. The broad catch-plate has a triangular opening cut in it—a type of make which is not common in Wiltshire. General Pitt-Rivers figures two fibulae with this opening in the catch, which were found in the Romano-British village of Rotherley. None were found in Woodcuts village. General Pitt-Rivers suggests that probably the opening may be a survival of the original turning back of the nose of the fibula until it became fastened to the bow. See "*Excavations in Cranbourne Chase*," vol. II., p. 123.

Mr. Passmore has lately (1899) obtained a second bronze fibula from the same place. This is formed of one stout piece of bronze wire which is flattened out to form the narrow flat bow and catch. The only ornament is a single engraved line down the centre of the bow with short lines carelessly stamped or engraved across it. Its length is 2½in. This type of fibula, in which the bow, spring, and pin, are made all in one piece—the spring being formed of a couple of coils on each side of the end of the bow—is thought to follow the earlier type of fibula in use in Britain previous to the Roman Conquest, but they are found not uncommonly with Roman remains. Several are figured in Gen. Pitt-Rivers' "*Excavations*." [ED.]

be ascertained. Sixteen feet from the outside wall was a grave sunk in the rock, 6ft. long, 2ft. wide, and 2ft. 6in. deep, containing the bones of a young person lying east and west on the back in an extended position, the head facing west, close behind which were several pieces of black Roman pottery. On the south side the workmen in digging a trench came upon a well-constructed stone drain 6ft. deep leading towards the low land on that side.

Each face of the angular piece of wall at A was about 3ft. in length. The wall was about 4ft. in height, flat on the top, and better constructed than any of the other walls. It was surrounded with bits of culinary vessels.

No tesserae or trace of any tessellated pavements having existed here were found.

The pottery discovered here, of which I have several hundred pieces, consists of black, hard, and well-made fragments of large urn-shaped jars, Samian or red glazed ware and other Romano-British ware probably made on or near the spot. The most interesting pieces are the bottoms of culinary vessels, a large piece of a yellow mortarium, and fragments of Caistor ware decorated with white spots. The other relics are a large quantity of ornamented flue-tiles, floor-tiles, stone roofing-tiles, fragments of a cornice, specimens of lime and grit floors, oyster shells, the butt of a large stag's horn cut with a saw, a small iron wedge, and a long bone pin.

The whole of the foundations here described have been destroyed and carted away as road material, but the ground beyond A has not yet been excavated.

Within a few yards of the foundations is the well-known spring of beautiful water said to contain medicinal qualities and used by old people in the town for bad eyes. About fifty years ago a man discovered near this spot a jar containing a hoard of coins. I have, however, failed to trace them.

At a distance of 400 yards to the west a man digging a trench two years ago suddenly disappeared into a small cave or cellar 24ft. long  $\times$  by 4ft. wide and 7ft. high, the top of which was 6ft. under the present surface-level; the whole was cut out of the solid rock,

but for what purpose I could not ascertain. It contained nothing beyond a few lumps of the hard blue Swindon rock found at a lower level. The entrance to this chamber was by a round hole like a well, over the west end.

In January, 1899, a skeleton was discovered near the building described above. I was present soon after the discovery was made, and found the skeleton lying on its right side in a crouched-up position with the head towards the west. It was surrounded by an oval ring of small stones about the size of cocoa-nuts. These were from the higher beds of the Portland Rock, easily procurable here. Upon these, other stones were carefully built up over the body in a sort of beehive shape until it was entirely covered. Most of the stones appeared to have been rounded, and many of them showed traces of having been burnt. The bones were apparently those of a young female. Nothing whatever was found with the skeleton by which the date of the interment could be fixed.

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## *The Society's MSS.*

### *Note I.*

#### *THE VILETT FAMILY.*

**T**HE marriage in 1578 of Thomas Stephens, of Burderop, with Dorothy Violett (p. 135) is particularly interesting, inasmuch as it would seem to have been the occasion of the first introduction of the name of Vilett, well known and well respected for many generations at Swindon, into the county of Wilts. Mrs. Dorothy Stephens, whose maiden name has not yet been ascertained, was the widow of Richard Vilett, citizen and fishmonger of London. It is known that this Richard Vilett owned

property at Bromley, in Kent; that he had a brother John, also of London and a fishmonger; and it is highly probable that these two men, Richard and John Vilett, are identical with the sons and sole legatees mentioned in the will of Joane Violet, of Bromley, which bears date 16th April, 1554, was proved at London by her son Richard, 26th April, 1563, and is registered C.P.C. "*Chayre*," fo. 16. The will is curious in itself, and may be permitted to find place here, upon the theory that it is the earliest consecutive notice yet met with of the ancestors of the Wiltshire line:—

"I Joane Violet, widowe, in the parishe of Bromeley . . . my house at Bromeleis Commyn to Jhon Violet, my sonne, withe an Aker and a ffield and a groue thereto belongethe. Item I giue my sonne Jhon Violet a nother feeelde called Alis ffield, bounding to the Layne going to South borowe. Also it is my will that it shall goo to his after his decease of his body lawfully begotten (*sic*) Excepte Jhon Violet by chaunce be fallen into the decaye, that then my will is he make the best he canne of it to helpe him, And I will my sonne Richarie Violett lett Batlers Croftes, with two Cloases bounding to the Lorde, called Small meyde. Item I give to Richard Violett a peece of lande called Batlers Lande with two Cloases boundinge to Maister Knightes. Item I geue to Richarde Violette a peece of grounde called Pettis Crofte boundinge to the Lorde. Item it is my will that Richarde heires shall inherite the grounde as it speaketh afore to his brothers heires. Item I will the saide Richard Violett shall paye or cause to be paid to his brother Jhon Violette x<sup>li</sup>. . . that Jhon Violet paid to his brother William Violett, And the saide money to be paid in tenne yeares da: ye of paiement, that is to saye, every yeare xx<sup>s</sup> untill the money be paid. Item I will Richarde Violet my sonne shall haue my moueable goodes, and that he to distribute to the poore as he thinketh best whome I make my executor. In witnesse whereof at the making thereof, William Bodley, Thomas Beste, Steuin Turner, with other moe."

The testatrix's son John did not "fall into the decaye," a phrase presumably parallel to the "decayed gentlewoman" of the last century, but died a prosperous man in 1577 (will dated 11th, proved 16th February, 1576-7, C.P.C., "*Daughtry*," fo. 7), leaving issue, by Johan his wife, two sons, Henry and John, and two daughters, Margaret, the wife of John Stokes, and Mary, the wife of Thomas Bodye. Her other son, if the identification be correct, describing himself as "I Richard Vyolett fishmonger and citizen of London, being of hole minde and of good and perfect remembraunce, Laud and praise be unto god therfore," made his will 15th December, 1571, which, however, was not proved till the last day of September,

1578. In it he mentions his wife, Dorothy, and his sons and daughters respectively in order of seniority, viz., Henry, Nicholas, Robert, and Richard, and Mary, Dorothy, Jone, and Bridget. To them he gives his estate, including land at Bromley, with remainder to his cousin, Mr. Nicholas Rutland, and Mary and Jone Rutland, Nicholas' daughters. He mentions also Frauncis and William, sons of Mr. Nicholas Rutland; his cousin, Mr. John Hedworthe, fellow of the Middle Temple, London; his cousin, John Stokes, and his wife; and others (C.P.C., "Langley," fo. 35).

The maiden name, as we have said, of Mrs. Dorothy Vyolett, does not appear; but we know that in 1578, the year of the probate of her husband's will, she re-married with Thomas Stephens, of Burderop, and that one of the trustees of the settlement he made on her, 30th October, 1579, was "Nicholas Rutland, of Mycham, co. Surrey, gent." The accompanying pedigree by Glover, from a MS. in a private collection, illustrates the connexion of the Rutlands and Hedworths, alike called cousins in Mr. Richard Vyolett's will, and shows the subsequent match between Mrs. Dorothy Stephens' step-daughter and Francis Rutland (*see* "Monumental Brasses of Wilts," pp. 73-4). The match, mentioned in the pedigree, between Ralph Hedworth and Joan Rutland, is confirmed by an extract from the marriage licences (Bishop of London's) printed for the Harleian Society, "1586, June 2. Ralph Hedworthe, esq., of Middle Temple, and Johanna Ruttlande, spinster, now of City of London, dau. of Nicholas Rutlande, late of Mycham, co. Surrey, esq., deceased. General Licence."

So much for the London and Kentish origin and connexions of the Vilett family. It remains to show them, if possible, in their new surroundings, as denizens of North Wilts. On 20th November, 1581, "Nicholas Violett, of London, *generosii filius*," matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, aged 15. From the choice of college, unless, indeed, the boy had his first education at Merchant Taylors School, there can be little doubt that we have here the second son of Richard and Dorothy Vyolett, and, incidentally, evidence that the children Mrs. Stephens brought with her to her new home at Burderop were still quite young. The Stephens family, as we



have seen, were founder's kin at St. John's. Thomas Stephens, of Burderop, the younger, was at the time of young Nicholas Vilette's matriculation, or shortly before, a fellow of that society. Four Villettes, born at Swindon, in three successive generations, matriculated subsequently at that college, and there can be little doubt that we have correctly identified the first of the series. He grew up, settled in Wiltshire, is described in his step-father's will (p. 136) as "of Overtowne, gent.," in 1608 and 1611 (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, ii., p. 187, and xix., p. 261) as "of Swindon, gentleman," and heads the pedigree of "Vilett of Swindon," printed in Burke's "Landed Gentry" (ed. 1846). According to this pedigree, which, though meagre, seems fairly accurate, he had issue by "Elizabeth Stephens," his wife:—

1. Thomas, his heir.
2. Richard, who married and had issue three sons, Richard, Nicholas, and Edmund.
3. Nicholas.
4. Arthur, who married and had issue three sons and a daughter, viz., Nicholas, Arthur, Charles, and Elizabeth.

It would be interesting to ascertain the parentage of "Elizabeth Stephens," the mother of the above four sons. It might be supposed that Nicholas Vilett found a wife, according to the usual custom of those days, among his step-father's children; his sister Bridget Vilett did so marry, for she became the wife of John Stephens, Thomas Stephens' son and executor; moreover, there was an Elizabeth in that family, John Stephens' sister, but she did not become the wife of Bridget's brother, Nicholas Vilett, having married, according to Harley MS., 1443, "Anthony Goddard of Cleeve." Probably, however, Nicholas Vilett's wife was, as stated in Sir Thomas Phillipps' "Kibblewhite Kin" pedigrees, niece to Thomas Stephens of Burderop, viz., daughter of his brother Nicholas Stephens.

Of Nicholas Stephens we know nothing, beyond that he is described as "of Chiselden," and that according to Harley MS., 1111, fo. 42 b. (where, however, he is wrongly affiliated), he married "Anne daughter to Kekewith of Cornwall, widow to John



Sherrington." Elsewhere the lady is called "Kekewich of Essex," but it is at any rate certain that letters of administration of the estate of "John Sharrington of Lidington," her late husband deceased, were granted to her, 6th February, 1560-1, by the name of "Agnes Stephens *alias* Sharrington." She is mentioned, moreover, as "Agnes Weavin, widow," obviously a clerical error, in the will of her grandson, William Sherrington, of Medbourne, in Liddington, which is dated 19th February, 1610-11. Her children by Nicholas Stephens, her second husband, appear to have been:—

1. Mary, wife of William Carr, of Hungerford.
2. Thomas.
3. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Vilett, of Swindon.
4. Richard Stephens, of Froxfield.

The baptism of "Edmund, son of Richard and Jone Stephens," occurs in the parish register of Bedwyn Magna, under date 28th November, 1604 (*Collectanea Topog. et Gen.*, v., 31); and four years later we find Richard's will:—

May 23rd, 6 Jas., 1608. Richard Stephens of Crofton, co. Wilts gent. to be buried in church of Great Bedwyn. Annuity of 40*l.* to wife, out of parsonage of Froxfield. Second son, Edmund, under age. Child in wife's womb. Eldest son, Thomas Stephens, under age. Brother Nicholas Vylett, and Stephen Bigges overseers. Administration was granted to Nicholas Vylett, 1st March, 1608-9. The will was proved 23rd May, 1622, by Thomas Stephens, the son (C.P.C., "Dorset," fo. 24).

Thus, if it remains doubtful whether Richard was the son of Nicholas and Agnes Stephens, the description of Nicholas Vilett in the above will renders it as certain as may be that Elizabeth, his wife, was Richard's sister. And now to add what little we know about her descendants. Her eldest son, as we have seen, was Thomas Vilett. He appears to have been twice married, viz., to Martha, daughter of Thomas Goddard, of Swindon, by Jane, daughter of Sir Edmund Fettiplace, a match not recorded in the pedigree above referred to, and to (the mother of his children, Thomas, Oliver, and John) "Ann Webb." This last-named wife was fifth and youngest daughter of Edmund Richmond *alias* Webb, of Rodbourne Cheney, near Swindon, by his wife, Katharine, daughter of Nicholas St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze. The name "Oliver," bestowed in baptism on her second son, was derived

ultimately from the line of St. John—she was a direct descendant, through her mother, of Oliver St. John, uterine brother of “the Lady Margaret,” of pious memory—but directly from his uncle and godfather, Oliver Webb. This uncle, writing himself as “I, Oliver Richmond *alias* Webb, of Marleborough, co. Wilts, esq.,” made his will 20th April, 1634, wherein, among many other bequests, he gives to “my nephew Oliver Vilett, my godson, 10*l.* in money.” From Oliver Vilett’s brother, John, descended the elder line of the Vilettts of Swindon.

The third son of Nicholas Vilett and Elizabeth Stephens was called Nicholas, after his father, according to the pedigree cited above. Like his father he was educated at Oxford, and at the same college, to which *ex parte materna*—for she was a Stephens and of kin to the founder—he naturally belonged. He matriculated at St. John’s 13th October, 1615, as “Nicholas Vylett, of Wilts, gent., aged 15.” According to the “Alumni,” he became B.A., 12th May, 1619; M.A., 26th April, 1623; B.D., 12th May, 1630; was incorporated at Cambridge, 1633; Vicar of West Alvington, Devon, 1635, and Rector of Islip, Oxford, 1639.

With regard to Arthur Vilett, youngest son of Nicholas and his wife Elizabeth (Stephens), somewhat fuller particulars are available. He reached a great age, if, as seems certain, the following document (C.P.C., “Foot,” fo. 69) is indeed his will:—

September 10, 1686, I Arthur Vilett, of Swindon, co. Wilts, gent.; to be buried in chauncell of parish church of Swindon. Son Nicholas Vilett, copyhold estate in Warbrow, co. Oxford, near Dorchester. To four of son Nicholas’ children (Arthur, Charles, Jane, and Sarah), leases called Scarletts in Minty, co. Glouc., lately bought of Thomas Wharton, esq. To son Nicholas, all lands at Minty, bought of John Renowles; 100*l.* which I lent him, when he bought his Father in law Southby’s house in Oxford; lands in Purton, bought of Mr. Jacobbs, one Haskins, one Browne, and one Nicholas Gleede. To son Thomas Vilett, lands in tything of Eastcott, Westcott and Nethercott, in parish of Swindon, lately bought of Thomas Harding, called lower Kings hill, 12*a.* &c., in tail male, with remainder to my son Charles Vilett, paying 50*l.* to my grandson, Arthur Vilett of Oxford. Two granddaughters, Elizabeth and Mary Garrard, 40*l.* each; grandson Arthur Garrard, 20*l.* at 21; granddaughter Lucy Garrard, 100*l.* Grandson Charles Vilett, son of son Charles Vilett, reversion of house in Wood Street, Swindon. My daughter Jane Sudler. Son Charles, residuary legatee and executor. Overseers, kinsman Thomas Goddard, esq., kinsman John Vilett, gentleman. Witnesses, Thomas Mill, William Coster, Augustin Binne. Proved 6th May, 1687, by oath of Charles Vilett.

Arthur Vilett, the testator, married Ann, sister of Martha, his brother's wife, both daughters of Thomas Goddard, of Swindon, but whether this lady was the mother of his children does not appear. Of these children the eldest, apparently, was Nicholas Vilett. He matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, 27th June, 1645, as son of Arthur, of Swindon, co. Wilts, gent., aged 16, and was fellow on that foundation, 1648, and proceeded B.C.L., 3rd June, 1652. He refused submission, in 1648, to the Puritan visitation of the university, and was ordered to be expelled. Subsequently he must have recognized the authority of the visitors, for in 1652 he was still on the foundation. He settled in Oxford, and his will, proved 14th January, 1701-2, is both in the Chancellor's Court there, and in the Prerogative Court in London (not examined). He had issue (1) Arthur Vilett, mentioned in his grandfather's will, of Oxford, surgeon, "privileged" there, 25th June, 1694; admon. in Chancellor's Court, 25th March, 1704. (2) Charles Vilett, mentioned in grandfather's will. (3) Thomas Vilett, born 9th March, 1661-2; admitted to Merchant Taylors School, 1675; matriculated at St. John's, as son of Nicholas of the City of Oxford, gent., 3rd July, 1677, aged 17; B.A., 1681; M.A., 1685; B.D., 1691. (4) Jane Vilett, mentioned in grandfather's will. The following marriage licence, in the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, doubtless refers to her:—10th March, 1700-1, Robert Tonge, of St. John's College, Oxford (he came from Shrewsbury), bachelor, 23, and Jane Vilett, of the City of Oxford, spinster, above 21, at St. Mary's, Oxford. (5) Sarah Vilett, mentioned in grandfather's will.

The grandchildren named Garrard mentioned in old Mr. Arthur Vilett's will were children of his daughter, Elizabeth Vilett, by her husband, Mr. Roger Garrard, of Bockington, co. Berks, whose pedigree was entered at the visitation of that county in 1665.

One or two notices of the name Vilett remain over, which may be of service for further enquiries:—

• On 3rd April, 1721, Mr. William Bathe, of Stoake, in Purton, co. Wilts, gent., mortgaged certain property to Mary Calley, of Burderop, spinster. By another document, dated 1st May, 1724,

it appears that the mortgage was then held by "Mary Vilett, widow, and executrix of Charles Vilett, deceased, formerly Mary Calley." We have here, presumably, Charles Vilett, son of Charles, the executor and residuary legatee named in Mr. Arthur Vilett's will.

In the parish register of Wroughton the name occurs :—

1660, April 15th, William, son to John Vilett, borne.

1671, March 30th, Grace, daughter to Mr. Richard Vilett, baptized.

1681, July 29th, Elizabeth, daughter to Charles Violett, gent., baptized.

1729, June 5th, Jasper York and Bridget Vilet, married.

1673, October 28th, Mrs. Vilett, buried.

One at least of the above entries appears to refer to the descendants of Richard Vilett, second son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stephens). This Richard is said, in the pedigree above referred to, to have had issue three sons, Richard, Nicholas, and Edmund. The youngest, Edmund, is possibly intended in the following extract from the *Alumni*:—"Vilett, Edmund, s. Arthur, of Swindon, Wilts, gent.," who matriculated at St. John's, 6th April, 1666, aged 16. It does not appear that Arthur Vilett had any son Edmund, and it is not impossible that the "s. Arthur" is a misreading, or an actual error of the scribe. The subsequent career of this Edmund was not undistinguished. He became B.A. 15th March, 1669-70; M.A., 22nd March, 1672-3; B.D., 5th June, 1679; and was "esquire bedel of divinity," 1681—1706. Claims of kin, and claims of county, have all long since been condemned as retrograde and anachronisms. The "poor scholar" has not thereby in the least profited, but that is beside the mark. All we are entitled to say is that the lads who were founders' kin did become esquire bedels, bishops, and so forth; and the last fruit of the old system, it may be noted, was the most distinguished Rector Lincoln ever possessed, who secured a Yorkshire fellowship, after he "had seen with the despair of an excluded Peri all the gates of all the colleges shut against" him.

## On Fragments of a Saxon Cross Shaft, found at Minety, and Saxon Silver Ornament from Cricklade.

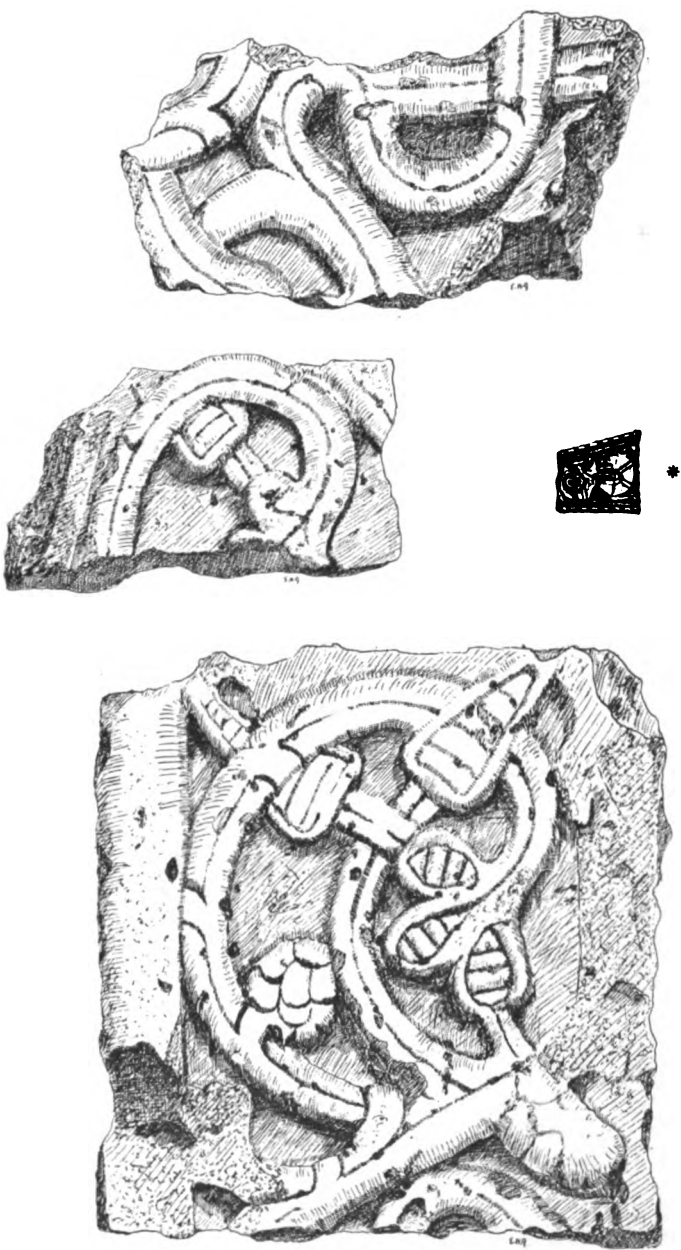
By THE REV. E. H. GODDARD.

**M**UST at the end of 1898 my attention was called by the Rev. W. Butt, Vicar of Minety, near Malmesbury, to certain carved stones which had lately been discovered there, of which he sent me drawings. The curious circumstances under which they came to light are described in Mr. Butt's letter thus:—

"The stones came out from the foundation of our chancel when it was unpinned by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester two years ago. Scores of cartloads of rough stones were taken out and broken up small for concrete. Though constantly with the men who were getting the stones out, and looking on at the breaking of them up, I saw no worked stone from first to last. But this is no wonder, for the stones were covered with a most adhesive clay, which would not come off till the stones were broken small and then washed. All the stones were not used; three or four cartloads remained, and these I had thrown up in a heap near the Church, ready to use in or about the Church or churchyard, and by some chance a dozen or so of them got brought up to my house. I was not aware of this, and was about to put these stones to a secular purpose, when my eye suddenly caught sight of the carving on one of the smaller pieces. Its value struck me in

a moment, and when on turning the rest over—a couple of barrows full or so—I found another small piece, I enquired where the stones had come from. On being told that they were some which had come from the Church, I had the large heap, before referred to, turned most carefully over, in fact I personally examined every single stone. We only found, however, the large stone. Of course it is more than probable that many similar carved stones were among those taken out from the foundations and broken up—more is the pity of it."

Mr. Butt afterwards most kindly sent me the three stones, so that I am able to describe them here. Plaster casts of them have also been taken and placed in the Society's Museum.



Fragments of Saxon Cross Shaft from Minety.  
 \* Saxon Silver Ornament from Cricklade.



The largest piece measures 1ft.  $\times$  1ft. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. on the face. It is plainly part of one face of a rectangular stone belonging to a cross shaft of pre-Norman age. It was apparently about a foot square in section. On one edge part of the flat fillet or border in which the panels of the cross were enclosed, remains—and on this side of the stone a very small portion of the ornament which formed the side panel is visible, apparently similar in character to that on the face. The opposite side has lost its surface, and the stone has been broken through about 6in. from the front face. The surface of the carving is a good deal pitted and worn, showing that it was exposed to the weather for some time. The pattern is scroll work of conventionalised vine branches, and bunches of grapes; the stems having in all cases the central line running down them, so characteristic of Saxon work. Of this stem and leaf ornament only two examples have hitherto been known in Wilts—the panels on the piers of the arch at Britford and the coped grave slab at Ramsbury—both of which are illustrated in vol. xxvii., p. 65. The Britford example has leaves and bunches of grapes, but in the arrow-head shape of the leaves the Ramsbury grave slab comes nearest to the Minety pattern; indeed, the two might very well have been carved by the same hand, though the Ramsbury slab has only leaves and no grapes, and the pattern is more regular. Other cross shafts in the North of England have the same conventional leaf, but none that I know of resemble the Minety stone so closely as the Wiltshire examples mentioned above.

The middle-sized stone is a fragment of, apparently, another shaft stone of about the same dimensions as the other. The carved face measures 11  $\times$  5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and on the end of the fragment, which is 1ft. deep, is a faint trace—an inch long—of a bit of stem which formed part of the opposite face. The pattern shows no trace of any leaf, and is apparently different from that of the larger stone.

The smaller piece—8  $\times$  4 inches—shows a stem and leaf of precisely the same character as the pattern of the large stone. Indeed this may well be a fragment of the same stone.

The material of all three stones is a rather coarse hard oolite, the

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middle-sized stone being a little darker in colour and harder than the other two.

The discovery is interesting as adding to the number of pre-Norman stones now known in Wiltshire, which only a few years ago was supposed to be outside the area in which such crosses were found; and also as impressing upon all who have to do with the repair or alteration of the fabric of our ancient Churches the great importance of carefully examining all stones taken from their walls.

The other object here illustrated is a small bit of thin silver engraved with a dragon-like beast which was found recently in the churchyard of St. Sampson's, Cricklade, and is now in the collection of Mr. A. D. Passmore, of Swindon, who has kindly allowed me to draw and describe it. It has apparently formed part of the silver mounting of some object. It has been submitted to Mr. Romilly Allen and to Mr. Read, of the British Museum, both of whom are of opinion that it is of late Saxon date. Cricklade was of course an important locality in Saxon times, and part of a Saxon cross and a coped grave slab are preserved in the porch of St. Sampson's Church.

[A short note on the stones and the silver object, with the illustrations accompanying, appeared in *The Reliquary* for April, 1899.]

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## Contributions towards a Wiltshire Glossary.

By G. E. DARTNELL and the REV. E. H. GODDARD.

(Continued from vol. xxvii., p. 159.)

**T**HE *Word-lists* which we have had the pleasure of contributing to this *Magazine* on three previous occasions were in 1893 kindly adopted by the English Dialect Society, and issued, with considerable additions, from the Oxford University Press, as the Wiltshire volume of their invaluable series of County Glossaries.

It was then intended that at some future time it should be followed up by other similar volumes, comprising:—(1) a Wiltshire Grammar, (2) a selection of Prose Tales and Specimens illustrating the Dialect, with transliterations into Glossic indicating the precise pronunciation, and (3) as comprehensive an additional Word-list as could be compiled,—thus covering the ground as completely as possible.

But the Society has since found it absolutely necessary to devote its energies and resources entirely to the preparation and publication of the great *Dialect Dictionary*, towards which it has for so many years past been accumulating materials, and consequently it will be unable to undertake the issue of any more Wiltshire matter in a separate form.

We have thought it better, therefore, to treat the following pages as forming a Supplement to the *Glossary*, rather than a continuation of our previous papers in this *Magazine*, and so have not included here any of the three hundred or more additional words or senses of words which will be found in the Appendix to the *Glossary*, or in the body of that work. The references here will also be to the *Glossary* itself in all cases where additional uses or localities, etc., are given for words previously recorded.

The *English Dialect Dictionary*, with which we trust many of our readers are by this time acquainted, will no doubt be found as

it progresses to contain a certain number of words which we ourselves have not as yet met with, or which for some reason or other we have omitted to include, and we have also passed over a good many which appear in the earlier *Glossaries*, as being in general use or merely local pronunciations of ordinary English.

Mr. Slow's works may be consulted as giving a large number of the latter, which it appeared to us to be undesirable to repeat, except in the few cases where some special interest seemed to attach to the word, either from its oddity or from the manner in which it might serve to illustrate some law of language or local survival of an obsolete form. Two or three examples, for instance, are quite sufficient to illustrate the substitution of *v* for *f*, as in *avore*, or of *a* for *o*, as in *earn*, while *mint* for *mite* is noticeable as preserving the original form of the word, long disused in ordinary speech.

With these exceptions, however, we may, perhaps, be accused of having shown too great a tendency towards the side of mercy, rather than that of severity, in deciding what to include and what to reject. Were the line drawn too sharply, much that is of interest from a strictly philological point of view might possibly be passed by, as being otherwise of little or no value. It is perhaps as well, therefore, in dealing with such matters to bear in mind the old Wiltshire story of the man who, when he went hedging, made it his rule to cut his stakes rather longer than at first glance seemed necessary, "bekase anybody cou'd cut 'em sharter if a' wanted to, but a' cou'dn't make um no longer if they was cut too shart."

Our work may probably now claim to represent very fully and fairly the peculiar characteristics and range of our Wiltshire folk-speech, so far as may be done within the limits which have of necessity been imposed upon us from the outset. The raw materials have been collected and put roughly into shape, and it now rests with the trained philologist to select and arrange from a scientific point of view, and so to give permanent form and value to them.

No doubt there are still many Wiltshire expressions that have so far escaped our researches, and we shall be very glad to be informed of any such that may be known to our readers, so as to render the *Glossary* as complete as possible.

Our thanks are due to those who have again kindly assisted us, either in collecting or verifying words, amongst whom special mention must be accorded to Mr. J. U. Powell, Mr. E. Slow, and the Rev. C. V. Goddard.

The last few years, apart from the *Dictionary* itself, have been far from prolific in Wiltshire dialect publications, rich as they have been in books and articles relating in other ways to the County. Mr. Slow's pen has by no means lain idle, as will be seen by our list of *Bibliographical Addenda*, but when we have mentioned Mrs. Kennard's novel and a few articles in the first two volumes of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, there is little more to say as regards recent work. Several interesting additions to the *Glossary* have, however, been furnished from older sources which we had previously overlooked, such as *Birds of Marlborough*, and a word-list in the 1881 vol. of *Notes and Queries*.

**Aaron's Beard.** Heads of *Allium vineale*, L., with the stiff young leaves growing out of the bulbets. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard).

**A-drag.** *Add* :—The late Mr. James Rawlence, of Bulbridge, informed us that this word must not be considered as by any means obsolete. The *A-drag*, originally a very heavy, clumsy machine, is still in use in Wilts. Two of the improvements on it used to be known as "*nine-share*" and "*eleven-share*" ploughs, according to the number of their tines.

**Afeard.** *Add* :—Sometimes **Afearst** in N. Wilts.

**\*Alder.** A boil or carbuncle. *Cp.* "*Aller*" and "*Allernbatch*," Devon. "She has the mark of an alder on her throat."—*Salisbury Journal*, advt., Dec., 1801. "I believe I have heard [alder] used (when speaking of a boil) in Wiltshire of late years."—T. H. Baker, in *Notes and Queries*, 28th March, 1896.

**\*All-to-hame.** Quite broken to pieces. S.W.

"There is a curious phrase, 'all to hame,' signifying broken to pieces, used both here [Hants] and in Wiltshire. Thus the glass, when broken, is said to be 'all to hame,' that is, 'all to bits.' The metaphor has been taken from 'spindly' wheat on bad ground running to halm, from the Old-English *healm*, now the West-Saxon peasant's 'hame.' 'All-to' . . . is used adverbially, in its old sense of entirely, quite."—Wise, *New Forest*, glossary.

**Anbye.** *Add* :—**Present-an-bye** is the form used at Yatesbury. N.W.

**An-pussy.** The sign "&," or "Ampassy," at the end of the alphabet in the old spelling-books, was usually known as **and-pussy** in Wilts. and was popularly supposed to represent a pussy-cat sitting up. N. & S.W., obsolete.

**As.** That. Sometimes re-duplicated, thus, "I don't know as how as I can go." N. & S.W.

**At.** (1) *Add* :—S.W. (2) *Add* :—S.W.

(3) "At cart," carrying or hauling, the word "wheat," "hay," "dung," etc., as the case may be, being prefixed. "At rip," reaping. N. & S.W.

**Athert-and-across.** Crossing in several directions. "In th' inside o' the spire there's braces athert an' across." N. & S.W.

**Athert-asquint.** Across anything in a diagonal direction. To plough a square field straight across from side to side would be to do it "*athert*," while to plough it from corner to corner diagonally would be "*athert-asquint*." There is a three-cornered piece of ground in Dauntsey Wood, which is known as the "Squint-piece." N. & S.W.

**Avish.** (A broad.) Half-witted, silly. (*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.)

**Aavish** or **Haavish** at Clyffe Pypard, where it is commonly used of children who are of weak intellect, silly, or spoilt, especially the latter. N.W.

**Back-friends.** *Add* :—\***Back-fringe** at Chippenham. (*Hist. of Chipp.*)

**Back-side.** *Add* :—Still applied to a backyard in S. Wilts.

**Badger's flower.** *Allium ursinum*, L., Ransoms. N. W. (Calstone.)

**Bad, Bod.** *Add* :—(2) *n.* The outer shell of the walnut. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Bake.** (1) and (2) *Add* :—N.W.

(4) *v.* To toast bread. "Bake I a bit o' bread, do'ee, now, mother!" Invariably so used in N. Wilts.

**Bake-flint.** "Biak-vlints," the white shelly flints found on the thin stony pared land, or "bake," on the downs. S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Bakky-Lamb.** A sheep. (*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.) At Shrewton commonly used by or to children in speaking of sheep. S.W.

\***Bald-rib.** A cut of meat, taken rather lower down than the spare-rib, and not having any fat in it. N.W. (Glouc. bord., occasionally.)

**Bams.** *Add* :—Also applied to leather leggings reaching up the thigh.

**Straw-bams** and **Hay-bams**, make-shift leggings of straw or hay ropes twisted round the legs, often used in snow or very wild rough weather.

N. & S.W.

When the Wilts Volunteers were first enrolled, it is said that some of the raw recruits failed to respond to the orders "Right—Left," being

unfamiliar with these terms and not knowing what they meant. The drill-sergeant was in despair, when someone suggested that he should get them to put a "*straw-bam*" on one leg and a "*hay-bam*" on the other, and then give the word of command as "Straw—Hay," and they would understand that fast enough!

\***Bandore.** A violoncello. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

\***Bandy-loft.** A hockey-stick, or bandy-stick. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Barley-dot.** A flat cake of barley-meal, baked on the hearth. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Barney.** *adj.* Rowdy, noisy. S.W.

**Bash, Bashed.** *Add:—*At Longbridge Deverill a raised terrace of houses, now pulled down, was known as "The Bash," or "Baish." At Harnham a raised foot-path is known as "The Bashed," while at Road some houses on the upper side of a similar path are said to be "on the Bash."

\***Baulky.** Queer. N.W.

"A bottle nearly full of a liquid which had a peculiar taste. The ganger . . . remarked that it was rather 'baulky.'"—*Devizes Gazette*, 28th May, 1896, p. 8, col. 3.

**Bay.** (3) *Add:—*S.W.

\***Beckhampton Grey Crow.** *Corvus cornix*, Hooded Crow. (*Birds of Marl.*)

**Been, Bin.** Since, because. "Bein' I had a bad leg, I couldn't go." "Bin as the path goes athert the groun', thur baint room for s'many graves." N. & S.W.

**Bin as ever.** If ever. N. & S. W.

"A [the cyclist] come by I wi' a wish, an' I never heard un a comin', an' I'll warn as that turned every drop o' blood in my body, made I that bad, bless'ee, as I wurn't right aal day arter't. An' when a come by, I says, says I,—'Bin as ever you comes by I like that agen, I'll summons 'ee'—But thur, bless'ee, he wur a quarter o' mile on the rwoad avore ever I could get it out!"

**Beetle-headed.** A "boitle-yeaded chap," a blockhead. S.W.

**Beggars'-lice.** Grass-seeds. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Belly-heft.** "To live at belly-heft," to live in idleness, supported by others, but doing no work one's self. N.W.

**Bevel.** To level a heap of earth. S.W.

\***Bibbity-bob,** To go. To dance up and down (S.) as a child on the knee. N. & S.W.

**Bird-starving.** *Add* :—S.W. (Shrewton, etc.)

• **Bitten.** "A bitten dog," one addicted to biting. N.W. (Chute.)

Is this a survival of the old form of the present participle, in *-end* instead of *ing*?

**Blacky-more.** The Bulrush. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Bladder.** A disease in sheep, etc. *See* **Bloody-Bladder** and **Warning-Bladder.**

**Bleat.** *Add* :—S.W.

**Blind-house.** *Add* :—Not obsolete, but in common use still about Trowbridge, etc.

• **Blish.** In the days of hand-reaping with the old-fashioned sickle, men who were caught "blishing" had their wages docked. It appears to have meant chopping or hacking down the wheat, instead of reaping it properly. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Bloody-Bladder.** A disease in sheep, so called by shepherds. A form of miscarriage in cow or ewe, often caused by too free feeding. A bladder protrudes, and death always follows. It is called "**Warning-Bladder**" by farmers. S.W.

**Blossom.** *Add* :—In a memorandum book kept by Thomas Gardiner of Titherton we find the following entry :—"1698. May 3. It snowed exceeding hard with very great blosumes."—(*Hist. of Chip.*, p. 191.)

**Blubber-headed.** Big-headed. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Bolt.** To protrude. "Bolting" or "bolted" eyes, prominent eyes. N.W.

• **Borstall.** A path up a steep place. "He knew . . . every 'borstall' . . . on the Downs."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 143.

**Bottle Tom.** *Parus caudatus*, Long-tailed Tit. N. & S.W.

**Bottom.** (2) A ball of cotton or worsted. N.W., obsolete.

**Breezed.** The same as "spreathed" with cold. S.W.

• **Brimmin-tucker.** A new hat. (Slow.)

**Broody.** Sour-tempered, sulky. N. & S.W.

**Brung.** Pret. of *bring*. N. & S.W.

**Buffet.** To swing the arms about, as workmen do in cold weather to warm themselves. N.W.

**Buffle.** To deal shiftily, to cheat. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Buffler.** A cheat. (*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.) A shiftily, cheating fellow, one who is not straightforward. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Bumble-footed.** Club-footed. N. & S.W.

**\*Bumbled.** "I be terble bumbled," hard up, etc. N.W. (Aldbourne.)

**\*Bummick.** Cow or ox. "Go an' sar the bummicks." S.W. (Deverill.)

**Bungey.** The inhabitants of Imber near Heytesbury, are derisively styled "*Imber Bungeys*" by their neighbours. S.W.

**Burn-bake.** (1), (2), and (3), *add* :—N.W.

**Bush-magpie.** *Pica caudata*, Magpie. N. & S.W.

"The old myth of the existence of two species—i.e., the 'Bush Magpie' and the 'Tree Magpie'—is still firmly believed in here."—(*Birds of Marlborough*.) It should be noted that the so-called "Bush Mag." has a very much shorter tail than the "Tree Mag.," and is a smaller bird in every way.

**Butt.** A hassock, usually of plaited straw. N. & S.W.

**Butter-and-Eggs.** *Add* :—(3) A method of sliding, similar to the "Cobbler's Knock." N.W.

"I can do butter-and-eggs all down the slide. . . . The feat . . . consists in going down the slide on one foot, and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals."—*Ashen Faggot*.

**Button.** "He's a button short," or, "He hasn't got all his buttons," he is somewhat deficient in intellect. N. & S.W.

**By.** (1) For, "I hadn't the money to do't by her." N. & S.W.

(2) With, "I caan't doo nothen by her." N. & S.W.

**Caddle.** (2) *Add* :—Sometimes **Cattel** in S. Wilts.

(6) *Add* :—"How did you like the sermon, John?"—"Aw, thur, Zur, 't'ood a bin a main sight better if a hadden caddled the Scriptor so!" There was an old Wiltshire cobbler who used always to word his bills for making boots and doing small repairs to them thus:—"Making and caddling Mr. So-and-so's boots."

**Caddlesome.** *Add* :—(2) Troublesome. N. & S.W.

**Caddy.** Of weather, stormy, uncertain. N.W.

**\*Caffy Cottrel.** A simpleton.—(*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.

**\*Caffy Noodle.** A simpleton. S.W.

**Calvary.** "False Hop—called 'Calvary' from the spots of blood on the leaf."—(*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 85.) S.W.

**\*Candle-and-lantern fair.** See quotation :—

"We used [at Warminster] 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."—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 5, p. 23.

**\*Candle-tining.** Evening. See **Tine**. (1) N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Candlemas bells.** *Galanthus nivalis*, L., Snowdrop. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Casulty.** (1) *Add*:—Also applied to timber of doubtful soundness.

**Cank.** (1) *Add*:—"You'll cank me to death," talk me to death, surfeit me with gossip. N. & S.W.

(3) To gossip. "She's allus a canking wi' thuck thur gel next door." N.W.

**Catch.** (2) *Add*:—Of ground, to get hard. N. & S.W.

"An inexperienced man neglects to roll down his furrows, and finds after a few days of dry and sunny weather that the clods are 'caught,' and cannot be reduced until rain again falls."—*Marlborough Times*, 14th March, 1891. N. & S.W.

**\*Cattern-tide.** The Feast of St. Katherine, when the well-known Cattern Cakes were made.—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 1, p. 8.

**Charm.** *Add*:—Sometimes **Churm** is used.

"The birds . . . wur ael in a churm."—*Ashen Faggot*.

**Chatter-water.** Tea. (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxx., 125.) N. & S.W.

**Cheeper.** *Anthus pratensis*, Meadow Pipit. (*Birds of Marlborough*.) N.W.

**Chicken-corn.** Very poor corn, only fit for feeding fowls. "The second share has only yielded chicken-corn."—*Wilts County Mirror*, 27th Sept., 1895, p. 2.

**Chimp.** (2) *Add*:—N.W. (Chippenham.)

**Chism.** *Add*:—\*(2) To strip potatoes of their sprouts. (*Hist. of Chipp.*)

**Chit-Jack.** The same as **Shitsack**.

**Chitterlings.** *Add*:—At Deverill the intestines of calves are known as **Calves' Chadlens**.

**Choke-sparrow.** Bearded wheat, which it is said birds find a difficulty in swallowing. N. & S.W.

**Christmas.** Holly, when used for Christmas decorations. "Why, you haven't a bit o' Christmas about the house yet." N. & S.W.

**\*Chuck-board.** See quotation:—

"Labourers playing at 'chuck-board,' which consists in casting a small square piece of lead on to certain marked divisions of a shallow tray-like box placed on the trestle table."—Jefferies, *Great Estate*, ch. 4, pp. 67-8.

**Chump-head.** A stupid person, a dullard. S.W.

**Chump-headed.** (1) Stupid. S.W.  
(2) Big-headed. N.W.

**Church Owl.** *Strix flammea*, White Owl. N. & S.W.

**\*Churly.** Dry, stiff, hard, as applied to the soil.

**Churm.** "Churm it down hard," press it down with the hand and work it up well, as in making a pudding. A form of **Churn**. N. & S.W.

**\*Clacker-hole.** The valve-hole in a pair of bellows. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Clacket.** (1) Noise, chattering talk. N. & S.W.  
(2) *v.* To make a noise, to chatter, to cluck as a hen. N. & S.W.

**Clammer.** The tongue. "What's thee hangen' thee clammer vor?" "I'll make thee hang thee's clammer," *i.e.*, look dejected. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**\*Clef.** "A clef of hay," a handful or small bundle. Perhaps a variant of **Kerf**. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Climtack.** *Add* :—A child always in peril.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.

**\*Clipping the Church.** An old Shrove-tide ceremony.  
"In Wiltshire the children join hands round the Church, walk round three times, and say :—

Shrove Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday, (poor) Jack went to plough,  
His mother made pancakes, she scarcely knew how :  
She tossed them, she turned them, she made them so black,  
With soot from the chimney that poisoned poor Jack."—*Northall*.  
*See under Shrove-tide* for another version.

**Clyty, or Clytey.** *Add* :—Diseased sheep are still occasionally spoken of as being "clyty." *See Clyten*. N. & S.W. (Salisbury, Huish, etc.)

**Cob-all.** A cupboard into which odds and ends are thrown. Perhaps a variant of **Cubby-hole**. N.W.

**\*Codnogger.** A gossip.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. Unknown to us.

**\*Collyfodger.** One who takes unusual care of himself.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th August, 1881. Unknown to us.

**\*Colt.** (1) A landslip. A slight slip of soil, as in the side of a grave. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)  
(2) *v.* Of soil, to slip or cave in. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

**Come away.** To spring up. N.W.  
"Owing to the long drought [barley] came away from the ground at different periods."—*Devizes Gazette*, 22nd June, 1893, p. 7, col. 2.

**Cooted.** *Add:—See Scoot.*

**\*Cop-loaf.** A square box of paste, with an apple in the middle, notched round the edges, and a cock's head made of paste on the top, with two currants for eyes. Only seen at Christmas.—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 1, p. 9.

**Copse-willow.** A species of willow, often growing in copses. The wood is used for wedges, etc., in mills. S.W.

**Cork-and-farthing.** A very old game, played in country tap-rooms, but now nearly extinct. A circle was drawn with chalk round the bottom of a quart pot, at one end of the table. Sometimes the circle was traced with an awl, for permanent use. A cork was placed in the middle of the circle, with a farthing balanced on top. The players stood at the other end of the table, and with penny pieces tried to knock the cork away, so that the farthing should fall within the circle. The table was generally edged with hoop-iron at sides and top, so as to prevent the coins from rolling off when thrown. (*Mr. Slow.*) "A dapster, too, at cork-an-varden."—*Wilts Rhymes*, v., 16.

**\*Counting-out rhyme.** See quotation:—

"I can give . . . a genuine Wiltshire counting-out rhyme. The spelling . . . is phonetic:

"One-ry ownry ekry en,

Ferison, Ferison, ekry jen,

Egey, Pegey, Virgin Mary,

Egey, Pegey, club."—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 6, p. 273.

**\*Cousin.** To agree to or with. "He won't cousin to that." S.W. (Harnham.)

**Coward.** *Dele \** and *add:—*In common use at Clyffe Pypard.

**Cow-down.** *Add:—*Still in use about Shrewton, Orcheston, etc., by the older people, who remember when cattle were sent out to graze there under the care of a cow-keeper, grazing at night only in very hot weather.

**Cow-gown.** A kind of smock-frock. N. & S.W.

**Crabby.** Snappish, ill-tempered. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard).

**Crankums.** (1) In children, ill-temper. N. & S.W.

(2) In cattle, some kind of disease. N. & S.W.

"He admitted it [the cow] was lame, and suffered from 'crankums'—understood to be an injury to a joint."—*Derizes Gazette*, 9th Dec., 1897.

**\*Cree.** A cry of boys to cease play. (*Hist of Chipp.*) N.W.

**Cross.** To "put a cross" on a bill, to receipt it. S.W.

**Crutch.** (1) A cooking pot. *See Critch.* S.W. (Shrewton).

(2) An earthen jar for honey, etc. N. & S.W.

- Cuckoo, or Guckoo.** *Add* :—(2) A fool. N. & S.W.
- Cuckoo-flower.** (3) *Oxalis acetosella*, L., Woodsorrel.
- Cuckoo-lamb.** A lamb born out of season or in May. S.W. (Shrewton.)
- Cuckoo's mate.** *Yunx torquilla*, Wryneck. N.W. (Marlboro'.)
- Cutty.** *Add* :—Sometimes **Scutty** in N. Wilts.
- Cutter-lug.** The bar formerly used to suspend a pot over the hearth. N.W.
- Dab.** To daub with clay or mortar, as a wall, bird's nest, etc. N. & S.W.  
 "I'll warn as thur'll be eggs in he afore many days, for he's wet a dabbin,"  
 said by a boy on finding the mud lining of a thrush's nest nearly finished.
- \*Dabbynointer.** A dirty person—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.  
 Unknown to us, but perhaps a variant of **Drab-anointed**.
- Dag.** To stab. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, Potterne, etc.)
- Dane.** *Add* :—About Chippenham, Calne, and Melksham, it is frequently said  
 of a red-haired man that he is "crossed wi' the Danes."
- Dap-about.** To trip about lightly. N. & S.W.
- Dap upon.** To pounce down upon, *unawares*. N. & S.W.
- Darling.** The smallest or weakest pig of a litter. N. & S.W.
- Delticups.** *Ranunculus repens*, L., Creeping Buttercup. S.W. (Shrewton.)
- \*Detter** (‡ Debtor). A game of "Touch," N.W. (Potterne.)
- Dewbit.** *Add* :—Akerman's suggestion that it is so called because eaten while  
 the dew is still on the grass is of very doubtful authority. It is most  
 probably "Due-bit," the piece of bread given by custom to the labourer,  
 when he had to go early to work. *Cp.* "Dew-cup," the first allowance of beer  
 to harvest-men in Hants: "Dew-drink," with the same meaning, in the  
 Eastern Counties: and "Dew-piece," a hunch of bread given early in the  
 morning.
- Dew-pond.** *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill, etc.)
- Dill-dill.** The usual call to ducks. N. & S.W.
- Ding-dong.** "He went at I ding-dong," *i.e.*, hammer-and-tongs. N. & S.W.
- Dishabille.** *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)
- Distinguisher.** An extinguisher for a candle was always so called formerly  
 in N. Wilts.
- Dipper.** *Podiceps minor*, Little Grebe.
- Doorn.** *Add* :—**Durns**. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N. & S.W.
- \*Dot.** "A Dot and a Don," a change of clothes. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) "Dot"  
 is probably a corruption of *doff*. N.W. (Chippenham.)

- \*Dowdy.** Stunted in growth. (S.) S.W.
- Dowst.** (1) *Add* :—Dowse at Shrewton. Used of both the chaff at thrashing and the chaff given to horses.
- Down the Country.** About Deverill this term always means Dorset and Somerset.
- Drab-anointed.** An out-and-out slut. N. & S.W.
- Draft.** A picture. N. & S.W.
- Drag-rake.** The large wooden rake used in hay-making. S.W. (Heytesbury, etc.)
- Drang.** (2) *Add* :—Dring at Shrewton.
- Draw-sheave.** A draw-knife of iron (not a spoke-shave), with two wooden handles, used by carpenters and wheelwrights. N. & S.W.
- Drewty.** *adj.* Hands that are ribbed and cracked on the inside are said to be "drewty." S.W. (Shrewton.)
- Drip.** Of a sow, to give birth to a litter. N.W. (Shrewton.)
- Droxy.** *adj.* Rotten, decayed, as an old tree. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)
- \*Drysy.** Dry, thirsty. "I wur main drysy." N.W. (Upavon, etc.)
- Dub.** *Add* :—N.W.
- \*Duck.** A game in which children place a small stone on the top of a large one, and bowl at it with other stones, as in **Must.** S.W. (Warminster, Deverill, etc.)
- Dudman.** *Add* :—"Like a Tommy Dudman," ragged, dirty, etc.
- Dumbledore.** *Add* :—(2) A dunce. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.
- Dumble-headed.** Stupid. N. & S.W.
- Dunch-dumpling.** *Add* :—S.W.
- Dusty miller.** Any large white or light-coloured moth. N. & S.W.
- Dutch bay.** An open hay barn. S.W. (Shrewton.)
- \*Ear-bob.** An ear-ring. (*Slow.*) S.W.
- \*Egyptian.** *Geum rivale*, L., Water Avens. N.W. (Heddington.)
- \*Egyptian granny's cap.** *Geum rivale*, L., Water Avens. N.W. (Heddington.)
- Elder-trot.** *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., Cow-parsnip. See **Hill-trot.** S.W. (Durrington.)
- Eleven-share-plough.** An improvement on the "A-Drag," so called from the number of its times.

- Elvers.** Eel-fare, eel-fry, young eels.
- Emmet-knoll.** An ant-hill. N. & S.W.
- Eye.** (1) The "eye" of a bridge is its arch. S.W.  
(2) See under **Wiltshire eye**.
- Fall.** (1) A snow-storm. Also called "a vallen" or "a falling." N. & S.W.  
" 'Tis a unked road to kep to in a vall, is the downs road."—*Ashen Faggot*,  
p. 279.  
(2) "There's a good vall o' lambs to-year," this is a good lambing  
season. N. & S.W.
- Fan, Van.** v. Children rioting about the nursery so as to create a current  
of air are asked "What be vannen about so vor?" N. & S.W.
- \*Fassy.** Smart, fine, fashionable. S.W. (Barford.)
- \*Fircoms.** The circumstances of the case. "I'll tell'ee the whole fircoms  
o't." N.W. (Trowbridge.)
- Fire-pan.** A fire-shovel. The usual Wiltshire term. N. & S.W.
- Firk.** (3) To stir up well, to disturb. N. & S.W.  
"What wi' firkin' the ground about so for the stones, they roots won't  
never grow agen."
- Flake.** (1) *Add*:—Also **Flakett**.
- Flask.** A limp straw basket used to carry tools or food. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)
- Flickets.** Tatters. N. & S.W.
- Flig-me-jig.** *Add*:—**Flitmejig**, a wild girl. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.
- Flisk.** "A flisk o' rain," a slight shower. Also, less commonly, "A flisk of  
snow." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, etc.)
- Flittermouse.** The bat. N.W. (Chute, etc.)
- Flitters.** *Add*:—Also used of rags and tatters. N.W.
- Flop.** Thick liquid. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.
- Flobber-chops.** An expletive. (S.) This really means "a dirty eater."
- Fole, Foal, or Vole.** Of ground, to slip or cave in. The sides of a grave  
often "vole in" during digging, Cp. **Colt**. N.W.
- Foolhardy.** (1) *adj.* "A foolhardy chap," one who is given to rough  
joking and horse-play, violent language, etc. See *Wilts Words*, p. 213,  
for an example. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, etc.)  
(2) *v.* To lark about, play the fool, etc. N.W.  
"Inspector Clark . . . met prisoner and asked him if he had anything  
in his shed which did not belong to him. Prisoner, after some hesitation,

said, 'Only a pump which I was foolharding with last night.'"—*North Wilts Herald*, 9th Feb., 1894. p. 5, col. 6.

**Fogo.** A bad smell. *Cp.* Hogo.

**Fore-eyed.** Fore-sighted.

**Foreright.** (2) *Add* :—N.W. (Chippenham, etc.)

**\*Four-eyes.** A man who wears spectacles will very often be spoken of as "ould Vower-eyes."

**\*Forum-Snorum.** Boisterous and rude.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug. 1881. A variant, like *vorous-norus* and *snorus-vorus*, of *volens-volens*.

**Fox-tails.** Catkins of *Salix*, Willow. S.W. (Orcheston.)

**\*Frack.** Fractious. N.W. (Chute.)

**French.** *Onobrychis sativa*, Lamk., Sainfoin. N.W. (Calstone.)

**\*Frike.** See quotation :—

"'Frike Friday [is] mentioned in connection with Hock-tide in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Thomas, Salisbury."—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, vi., 278.

**Frog's-meat.** Toadstools, fungi. S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**Furze-chat.** *Saxicola rupetra*, Whinchat.

**Furze-hawker.** *Add* :—(2) "Vuzz-hacker," *Saxicola rupetra*, the Whinchat. (*Slow*.) S.W.

**Gait, Gate.** Fashion, habit, trick. "That's a nasty gait o' yourn, snuff-taking." S.W. (Deverill.)

**\*Gaited.** Sprung, slightly cracked.

**Gally.** *Add* :—When peas are boiling too fast, a little cold water will be poured into the pot, "to galler 'em."

**Gam-hocked.** Clumsy-footed, awkward. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**\*Gape-s snatch.** A fellow ready to catch at anything. N.W.

**\*Gapsnatch.** *n.* Something to gape or stare at. S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**Gawcum.** A booby, a simpleton. (*Hist. of Chipp*.) N.W.

**Gentleman's finger.** *Arum maculatum*, L., Cuckoo-pint. N.W. (Calstone.)

**Gicksey.** *Add* :—(2) A schoolboy's "squeaker," made by cutting a tongue in a green corn-stalk, so as to vibrate when blown into.

**Gift.** A white mark on the finger-nail.

**\*Giggle.** To romp. (S.) *Cp.* Gigletting.

**\*Gimmace.** A hinge. This occurs very frequently in old parish accounts, disguised under many strange spellings, as "*Gemous*" at Steeple Ashton, 1636, and "*Jimmers*" at St. Thomas, Sarum, 1685-6. Obsolete.

**Gipsy.** *Add:—*(2) *Luzula campestris*, Willd., Field Woodrush. N. & S.W.  
(Deverill, Heddington, etc.)

**\*Gipsy-flower.** *Geranium pratense*, L., Meadow Cranesbill. N.W. (Calstone.)

**Glare.** To glaze over. "The road is all glared [glazed with ice] 'smarnin."  
"The baby's eyes is glared a'ready." S.W.

**Gogg-mire.** *Add:—*S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**\*Google.** To hook out or cut roughly. N.W.

**Glutch.** *n.* A swallow or gulp of anything. "She can't take much, but one glutch is enough." N. & S.W.

**Gore.** *Add:—*(2) *verb trans.* To gall or rub the skin off. Apparently not a corruption of *gall*. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Goslings.** *Add:—*(2) The large yellow catkins of the Sallow. S.W.  
(Warminster.)

**Gosling-tree.** The Sallow. S.W. (Warminster, occasionally.)

**Grammered in.** *Add:—*S.W.

**\*Granny-jump-out-of-bed.** *Aconitum Napellus*, L., Monkshood.  
(*Monthly Packet*, July, 1898.)

**\*Granny's cap.** *Geum rivale*, L., Water Aven. N.W. (Heddington.)

**Grave.** A hole in the middle of a loaf, popularly supposed to betoken a death in the family. N. & S.W.

**\*Green lily.** *Helleborus viridis*, L., Green Hellebore. N.W. (Heddington.)

**Ground-slade.** The very bottom piece of a plough. S.W.

**Grey Crow.** *Corvus cornix*, Hooded Crow.

**Grey Linnet.** *Linota cannabina*, Common Linnet.

**Guckoo.** See Cuckoo.

**Hackle.** *Add:—*(5) A shock of beans. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Hack-saw.** An old scythe-blade, or a piece of one, with the edge jagged into teeth, set in a handle, and used for sawing through iron rods, etc. N.W.  
(Clyffe Pypard.)

**Hallege.** *Add:—*Harrige must probably be taken at times as being a softened form of "Whorage."

**Ham.** (1) *Add:—*N. & S.W.



**Hamper, or Hamperment.** Confusion, perplexity. When the horses in a team get all into confusion, or a ball of string is in a hark, it would be a case of being "aal in a hamper." N.W.

**Hanger-on.** A padlock. S.W. (Salisbury.)

**\*Hang up.** See quotation:—

"Though the wheat grew very luxuriantly during the winter, the March winds, particularly after frost, frequently blew the earth away from the plant, and left it (as the Wiltshire phrase is), 'hung up by one leg.'"—Davis, *Agric. of Wilts.*, p. 50.

**Hang-fair.** *Add*:—The murderers of Mr. Webb were executed in March 1813, not in August. It was the murderers of Mr. Rebbeck who were hanged on 11th August, a few years later, thus naming the fair.

**Hanglers.** *Add*:—At Deverill such a hook is called "a hangles."

**Happer down.** *Add*:—\***Happering**, a snapping of an ember in the fire.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. We have only heard it used of rain and hail.

**Harslet.** The pluck of a pig. N. & S.W.

**Heal, Heale.** (1) *Add*:—Also used of covering or earthing up potatoes, etc. (2) *n.* An unseen place. N.W.

**Heartless.** Heart-breaking. "'Tis heartless to see un go about lookin' so picked."

**Hedge-Cuckoo.** We sometimes speak of our western neighbours as "*Somerset Hedge-Cuckoos*," in taunting allusion to the old legend that they once built a hedge round the bird, to keep him from flying away.

**Hedge-pig.** The Hedgehog. Still occasionally used. N.W.

**Hefty.** *adj.* Heavy. N.W.

**Helyer.** *Add*:—S.W.

**\*Hip-shotten.** Halt or lame in the hip. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Hissing Owl.** *Strix flammea*, White Owl.

**Hit.** *Add*:—(3) Used, with the numeral affixed, of a clock striking. "A never stopped till the clock hut dree."—*Wilts Words*, p. 211, "Avore tha clock het vive."—*Wilts Rhymes*, 5th Ser., p. 2. N. & S.W.

**Hocks.** Feet. Defined as "legs" in Mr. Slow's Glossary. N. & S.W.

**Hook.** *Add*:—(2) "To hook taters," to hack or hoe potatoes. S.W.

**Hopscratch.** A game played by children. (S.) **Hopscotch.**

**Horned Owl.** *Otus vulgaris*, Long-eared Owl.

**\*Horse-conber.** A rude boisterous girl.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug. 1881.  
This is unknown to us, but may be intended for "Horse-comber," which might very well be applied to a masculine girl.

**\*Horse-peppermint.** *Ajuga reptans*, L., Bugle. N.W. (Calstone.)

**Huck-down.** *Add* :—Still in use in S. Wilts.

**Huckmuck.** (1) *Add* :—A kind of wickerwork strainer used in domestic brewing. S.W. (Deverill.)

(3) *Add* :—A muddle. (*Hist. of Chipp.*)

**Hud.** *Add* :—\*(5) "A game of Hud," Hide-and-seek. N.W. (Potterne.)

**Hudmedud.** *Add* :—(3) "I've got my hudmeduds on," my worst or old clothes. N.W. (Grittleton, Brinkworth, etc.)

**\*Humble-com-bug.** The Humble bee. Formerly used about Devizes. N.W.

**Hunch about.** *Add* :—Used of a cow thrusting with her horns. N.W.

**Hurdles.** "There are ten 'sails' to each 'wattle hurdle'; the rods across are fixed by shackles, or 'raves'; and a hole, called a 'twilley' hole, is left in the centre of each hurdle for the insertion of the 'shore,' or pole, on which the shepherds carry them. The usual height for sheep-wattles is three feet."  
—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 90.

At Clyffe Pypard the hole in the centre is simply the "stake-hole."

Also see under *Fold-sail*, *Fold-shore*, *Fossel*, *Hurdle-shore*, *Raves*, *Sails*, *Shackle*, *Shore* (2), *Wreaths*.

**Imitate.** *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**Inamost.** Very nearly. "Vrim every varn inamoast within vive an twenty mile"—*Ben Sloper at the Manoeuvres*, p. 20. N. & S.W.

**Ire.** Iron (A.B.). This form of the word is worth noting, from its frequent occurrence in the old parish accounts, as in those of St. Thomas, Sarum :—  
"1688—9, 11lb Iron and altering the Irework of a bell 9s." N. & S.W.

**Iron.** Weight, "heft." S.W. (Shrewton.)

A timber cutter, on throwing a large beech tree, remarked, "One wouldn't a thought there were so much iron in un."

**Jacky-pig.** (1) A pig. **Jakkypig.**—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. Used by children in N. & S. Wilts, and probably a form of "Chucky-pig."

(2) Sometimes applied to a boar. S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Jag.** (1) *Add* :—"Oats . . . sown early on good ground, promise to be well jagged."—*Devizes Gazette*, 22nd June, 1893, p. 5.

**Jarl.** *Add* :—Jowl at Deverill, S.W.

**\*Jerusalem Cowslip.** *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L., Lungwort. (Farley.  
etc.)

**\*John and Mary.** A pair of country folk, or a tramp and his wife, coming along a road together, are usually thus spoken of. S.W. (Deverill)

**\*John-Jack.** See quotation:—

“At Salisbury the Mummers used to be called John Jacks, and there was a fifth performer called John Jack, who was represented with a large hump-back, and concluded the play by coming forward and saying:—

“Here come I,  
Little John Jack,  
With my wife and family at my back,  
Roast beef, plum pudding, and mince-pie,  
No one loves them better than I!  
God save the Queen!”—Parish, *Sussex Gloss.*, p. 138.

**\*Jubilee hunter.** *Rubus caesius*, L., Dewberry. N.W. (Calstone.)

**\*Juniper lecture.** See quotation:—

“She was famous for what they call in Wiltshire a ‘juniper lecture.’ When I explain to the married men of my acquaintance that juniper wood possesses the quality of keeping alight for long periods of time together, and that when you think it’s quite gone out, only a spark left, it begins again, if stirred up, glowing, crackling, and darting out flames, I need go into no further particulars.”—*Diogenes’ Sandals*, pp. 80—81.

**\*Jumpits.** Fits, convulsions. “I be better now, but I’ve a had they hell-vine jumpits agen.” S.W.

**Junket.** *Add*:—S.W.

**Kerf.** *Add*:—Also applied to a layer of earth.

“1730. May 13th. The Churchwardens to begin to remove part of this Churchyard into that of the Cathedral by taking off and carrying away a Kerfe of halfe a foot of earth the first yeare.”—*Churchwardens’ Accounts*, Sarum St. Thomas.

**Kernel.** A bluish glutinous lump in a certain joint of beef, which must be cut out, or it will taint the meat in cooking. *Cp.* Mouse. N.W.

**\*Kiddle-caddle.** A mess, confusion. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.

**Kinkabobs.** Knots of wool on a sheep’s back. S.W.

**\*Knawse of a knawsness.** Much the same as usual.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. See **Neust of a neustness.**

**\*Knee.** At Deverill, when the banns of marriage have been published once, it is customary to ask the man how his *knees* are this morning. See **Shoulder** in *Wiltz Words*. S.W.

**Laiter.** *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

\***Lambs' tails.** Catkins of hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, L. S.W. (Orcheston.)

\***Land-robber.** ! *Rumex*. "Butterdock (called by the country people 'land robber.')"—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 85.

\***Lark-leers.** Waste land on the downs. S.W.

"The skylarks ascend in hundreds; giving rise to the old Wiltshire word, *lark-leer*, applied to these wastes—*leer* being the Anglo-Saxon word for empty uplands."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 135.

**Lass'n** or **Less'n.** Unless. "A wun't come, lass'n 'e be paid vor't." N. & S.W.

**Lave.** (2) *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Lawrency.** *adj.* Lazy. N. & S.W., occasionally.

"Lawrency—lazy. Heard of an old Bishopstrowe body, "She's lawrency."

—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, Dec., 1893, p. 150.

Lawrence appears to have been the patron saint of the idle. According to Cope's *Hants Gloss.*, he was originally a New Forest fairy.

"If a peasant is lazy, it is said 'Laurence has got upon him,' or 'he has a touch of Laurence.' He is still regarded with awe."—Wise, *New Forest*.

Also see *E. D. S. Glouc. Gloss.*, and Parish's *Sussex Gloss.*

**Lease-cake.** A cake made from lease-corn. N. & S.W.

**Lent.** *Add* :—"1625-6. For the lent of a clapper at the buryall of Henry Mogredge 5d."—*Churchwardens' Accounts*, Sarum St. Thomas.

**Letter.** A spark in a candle. N. & S.W.

"A tiny spark on one side denoted a letter to whoever was sitting opposite it."—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, No. 1, p. 8.

**Linet.** *Add* :—(2) Odds and ends of thread, etc. "Let I brush your gownd, Miss. You be aal auver linets." N. & S.W.

**Logger-head.** (1) *Cottus gobio*, the Bullhead. N.W. (Melksham.)  
(2) A Tadpole. N.W. (Melksham.)

**Long-tailed pie.** *Parus caudatus*, Long-tailed Tit.

**Look up.** In both N. & S. Wilts "Look up" is commonly used instead of "Look out!"

\***Looking-glass.** A wire set by a poacher across a hare's run. S.W.  
(Deverill.)

**Loppet.** (2) *Add* :—S.W.

(3) A tall ungainly person.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.

"He's such a girt loppet," *i.e.*, a great shambling lout.

\***Loppus.** "A long lazy loppus," an idle lout. N.W. (Trowbridge.)

**Louting.** Clumsy, loutish. N. & S.W.

"Girt louten chaps goo off we guns."—*Sloc.* p. 46.

**\*Lurden-fever.** A fit of laziness. "He've a got the lurden-fever s'marnish!" S.W.

**Madell.** *Add* :—About Devizes sometimes called **Nadell.** At Deverill "Three-penny Madell" is known as **Tit-tat-to,** *q.v.*

**Main.** (2) In the example in *Wilt's Words*, "frawk" is a misprint for "vawk."

**\*Mander.** To crow over. (S.)

**Marsh hen.** *Gallinula chloropus*, Moorhen. (*Birds of Marlborough*.)

**Masoner.** A mason. N.W. (Clyffe Pyperdon)

**\*Maunder.** To mouth at, to abuse. (*Hist. of Chipp*) N.W.

**Meggle.** Muddle, confusion. S.W. (Shrewton, etc.)

"A state of 'meggle' . . . a chaos of boxes, hampers, hammocks."  
—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 100.

**\*Miconomy.** "In a miconomy," in low spirits. (*Hist. of Chipp*.) N.W.

**Milkmaids.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L., Greater Stitchwort. N.W. (Hed-  
dington.)

**Miller.** *Add* :—Also sometimes applied to a white butterfly.

**Mimp.** *Add* :—At Harnham this seems to be used rather of crouching down with shoulders hunched up, as :—"Her mimped auver the vire aal day, her wur so bad."

**\*Mist-bow.** A "white rainbow." S.W.

"Across the dusky air, a pale primrose bow suddenly projected itself from the zenith to the plain, spanning the bent of heaven . . . There was no rain at the time. A shepherd . . . said they called them 'mist-bows' on the downs: he often saw them on misty mornings, 'over against the sun.' I conclude they are what Tyndale (*sic*) describes as having seen on Hind Head: he calls them 'white rainbows.'"—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 100.

**Mizzy-mazey.** *Add* :—**Miz-mazey** is the form in use at Deverill.

**Mocking-bird.** *Salicaria phragmitis*, Sedge Warbler. N.W. (Marlboro')

From the manner in which it imitates the notes of other birds.

**Moile.** *Add* :—(2) To make dirty, to befoul. N.W.

**Mommick, Mommet.** *Add* :—Also used as a term of abuse, as—"You little mommet!"—you little wretch! N.W. (Potterne, etc.)

**Monkey-tree.** The Sumach. S.W. (Harnham.)

\***Monk.** See quotation:—

“At the stone quarry situated on Clark’s-hill, near Bowood-house, . . . great quantity of pottery has been exhumed near the spot . . . also one of those coins called by the Wiltshire peasantry ‘monks.’—Cook’s *Topographical Description of Wills* (circa 1833), p. 55.

**Moocher.** The Blackberry. (S.)

**Mouch.** *Add*:—At Harnham the somewhat intensified form, **Mounch**, occurs, while on Glouc. bord, **Mich** is often used.

**Moulter.** To smoulder. “The fire’s moulterin’ away.” N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Mouse.** *Add*:—A muscle in the leg of a pig, rabbit, etc., which is believed to taint the meat, if not cut out before cooking. Should a ham not keep well, people will say, “You should have taken the ‘mouse’ out.” *Cp.*

**Kernel.** N. & S.W.

Jefferies, however, speaks of the “mouse” as a tit-bit:—“Pig-meat—such as spare-rib, griskin, blade-bone, and that mysterious morsel, the ‘mouse’ . . . But the ‘mouse’—what was the ‘mouse’? The London butchers can’t tell me. It was a tit-bit.”—*Amaryllis*, c. 12.

**Mow.** Part of a barn. *Add*:—S.W.

**Muck.** *Add*:—(2) *v.* To scrape together money, to hoard up in a miserly way. See note on **Mucker** in *Wills Words*. S.W.

“ . . . If in thease wordle  
A foolish man there be,  
’Tis he as’s ever mucking goold,  
An wunt a varden gie.”—*Wills Rhymes*, 5 Ser., p. 90.

**Muckle.** (2) *Add*:—S.W. (Deverill).

**Mudler.** A man whose trade is the building of “Mud” walls for hovels, gardens, etc. **Mud** is much the same as the well-known “Cob.” S.W.

\***Mug.** “That hot weather nigh mugged I”—nearly did for me. N.W. (Market Lavington.)

**Mummock.** *Add*:—**Mummucks**, small pieces. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.

\***Munday’s-thing.** This term occurs several times in the Castle Combe *MS. Court Books*. *Cp.* **Rowless-thing.**

“A tenement and garden in Castle Combe aforesaid called a Mundies thing.”—*Ibid.*, 15th Nov., 4 & 5 Philip & Mary.

“A tenement with its appurtenances called a Mundaies thinge.”—*Ibid.*, 7th Oct., 5th Eliz.

**Musicianer.** A musician. S.W.

**Mushroom.** An overhanging head of snuff in a candle. N. & S.W.

**Must.** *Add* :—In S. Wilts this game is called **Duck**, *q.v.*

**Name.** To "name" a child is to baptise it privately. "He wurnt ever chrised, only named." N. & S.W.

**Nannyfudget.** A nervous effeminate fidgetty person,—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. *Cp.* **Nunny-fudgy.** N.W. (Clyffe Pypard)

**Nawst.** Near, hereabout.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881. *See* **Neust**.

**Newsy.** Greedy of gossip and scandal. N. & S.W.

**Next akin to nothing.** *Add* :—S.W.

**Niggle.** To find unnecessary fault with, to complain about trifles, to pick holes in a thing. N.W.

**Nincum.** A booby. N. & S.W.

**Ninnyhammer.** A simpleton. N. & S.W.

**Nippy.** *Add* :—(2) Sharp, quick. "She's terble nippy on young rabbits." —*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 96.

**Noddy.** *Add* :—This may be the negative form of **Oddy**, vigorous.

**Nog.** (1) *Add* :—Also used of a small piece of bread, cheese, etc. **Nug** is a S. Wilts form.

(2) **Nogs**, the projecting handles of a scythe. S.W. (Deverill)

**Nolens volens.** *Add* :—At Deverill to do a thing "vors norus" is to do it negligently, not caring whether you damage it in the handling or not. **Forum-snorum**, *q.v.*, is given as meaning rude, boisterous, in the list in *Notes and Queries*.

**No-notion.** "A no-notion chap," a stupid fellow. "A no-nation place," one that is very much out of the way. N. & S.W.

**Noodle along.** *Add* :—S.W.

**Noodly.** *adj.* Foolish. An old woman at Salisbury said she wanted a proper bonnet, not one of the little "noodly" fashionable things in the shop windows. S.W.

**Norman.** An Alderney cow. S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Nubblins.** Small lumps of coal. N.W.

**Numfudge.** "That's all numfudge," *i.e.*, rot, bosh. In common use about Trowbridge. *Cp.* **Nunnyfudging.** N.W.

**Nummet.** *Add* :—Sometimes called **Nemmy** in S. Wilts. The Rev G. Hill says that about Salisbury **Nammet** is the twelve o'clock dinner.

while **Nuncheon** is a very small meal, a glass of beer and bit of bread, at 10 or 10.30, and again at 4.

**Nunch.** (1) An abbreviation of **Nuncheon**. N. & S.W.

(2) "He bain't nothen but a nunch," a poor weakly creature. N.W.

**Odds.** (1) and (2) *Add*:—S.W.

**Oddy.** *See* **Noddy**.

**Offal.** Pig-meat, *i.e.*, spare-rib, griskin, etc., as opposed to bacon. N.W.

**Oven-lug.** *Add*:—S.W.

**Over-look.** *Add*:—S.W., now nearly obsolete.

**Owl about.** *Add*:—S.W.

**Painted ladies.** Pink-and-white Sweet Peas. N. & S.W.

**Pamper.** *Add*:—"You're pamperin' wi' that lock till you won't be able to turn the key at all presently." S.W. (Deverill.)

**Pan.** A cart or waggon drag.—*Devizes Gazette*, 12th Nov., 1896, p. 3, col. 4. N.W.

**Parrock.** A paddock or small grass field. Still in use at Deverill. S.W.

**Parson's Nose.** *Add*:—Also used of a duck's tail. S.W.

**Paxy-waxy.** The thick gristle of beef. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Pea-shuck.** The shell of a pea.

\***Pelican.** A pheasant out of season. "That's what we call hereabouts a pelican."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 142. Known as "Moko" (Macaw) in some counties. S.W.

**Peter-grievous.** *Add*:—**Pety-grievous** at Deverill.

**Peth.** *Add*:—S.W.

**Pethy.** *Add*:—S.W.

\***Pickady.** To point or sharpen a pencil, tool, stick, etc. (*Slow*) S.W.

**Pie Finch.** *Fringilla coelebs*, Chaffinch.

**Pin-awl.** A bradawl. S.W. (Salisbury.)

\***Pink-more.** A rough kind of grass in the meadows, which cattle refuse, probably some kind of *Carex*. S.W. (Salisbury.)

**Pitch.** *Add*:—(11) *n.* The quantity of goods exposed by anyone in the market for sale. N. & S.W.

"A small pitch of cheese."—*Local paper*, Salisbury.

**Pity.** "Her face don't pity her," she doesn't look half as ill as she really is.



**Plough.** *Add:—S.W.*

**Plurals.** *Add:—*In S. Wilts **hourn** is still used as the pl. of *hour*.  
*"She weren't ill but two hourn."*

\***Plum.** Soft and yielding, as India-rubber. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.

**Plutch.** A scab or blotch. S.W.

**Pog.** (1) *Add:—*To punch with the fist. S.W. (Deverill.)

(2) *Add:—*To plant potatoes. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Pond-beater, Pond-rammer.** A kind of beetle with the handle set slanting, used in puddling ponds. S.W. (Shrewton.)

\***Popinjay.** *Picus viridis*, Green Woodpecker. (*Birds of Marlborough*)

**Povey.** (1) An Owl. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

(2) Plovers or "pluyvers" are occasionally termed **Poveys**. N.W.  
 (Clyffe Pyard.)

**Powning.** The gable of a house. *Cp. Pwine-end.*

*"The barge end of the pounyng of hys house."*—*Castle Combe MS. Court Books*, 12 Eliz.

*"To mend his poynge end."*—*Ibid*, 7 Eliz.

**Privet.** *Add:—*N. & S.W.

**Pronged.** *Add:—*S.W. (Deverill.)

**Proper.** *Add:—*S.W.

\***Puckfoust.** *Lycopodon Bovista*, L., Puff-ball. N.W. (Glouc. bord.)

\***Puff-ball.** Some kind of game. ? obsolete.

*"John Brewer . . . for playinge at Puf bale."*—*Castle Combe MS. Court Books*, 10 Eliz.

\***Pug.** *Add:—*(1) To punch. *Cp. Pog.* N.W. (Potterne.)

**Purdle.** *Add:—*Verb transitive in Deverill.

\***Puvvat.** "All of a puvvat," all one mass of blossom. S.W. (Tisbury.)

**Quean.** *Add:—*At Deverill also this term is used respectfully, and may perhaps, be said to mark the position of the woman as "one in authority" in the household.

**Quest.** *Add:—*(2) *v.* To give tongue, as a dog when on a scent. N. & S.W.

**Quiff.** *Add:—*Both "quiff" and "to work a quiff" are in use in S. Wilts.

**Quilt.** *Add:—*\***Quilp** at Chippenham. (*Hist. of Chipp.*)

**Quiset about.** *Add:—*S.W.

**Quodlins.** The Codlin Apple.

**Rail.** *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Raimy.** *Add* :—Raimsy at Deverill.

**Rake.** *n.* This word, heard at Salisbury, would appear to mean an irregularly built row of houses. "There'll be a rake o' houses run up along there."

**\*Rammel-milk.** New milk. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Rams-claws.** *Ranunculus repens*, L., Creeping Buttercup. S.W. (Deverill, Shrewton, etc.)

**Rappers.** Flowers of Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, L. See **Wrappers.**

**Rate.** "After the rate," properly, well. "I likes a thing done a bit aa'ter the rate." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Rave.** (2) *v.* To fasten a hurdle to its "shore" with a "rave," or loop of twisted hazel, rope, or wire. S.W. (Shrewton, Heytesbury, etc.)

**Rawney.** *Add* :—Bony. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.

**Red Linnet.** *Linota cannabina*, Common Linnet.

**Red tail.** *Phoenicurus ruticilla*, Redstart.

**Reed Sparrow.** (1) *Emberiza schoeniclus*, Black-headed Bunting.

(2) *Salicaria arundinacea*, Reed Warbler.

**Revel.** *Add* :—In some recollections of old Wiltshire life, recently published in the Devizes papers, "Revel" was persistently misprinted as "Reach," a "ghost-word" which might prove misleading to some future collector.

The Revel is generally, if not invariably, held on the day of the saint to whom the parish Church is dedicated, very frequently still following the old style.

There is a curious local rhyme in North Wilts, which some suppose to have been intended to indicate the order of the various feasts :—

"Rowde, Potterne, and Marston,  
Little Cheverell, Great Cheverell, and Caaston,  
White Cleeve, Pepper Cleeve,  
Cleeve and Cleeveancy,  
Lyneham and lousy Clack,  
Cus Mavord and Daney."

Others, however, consider it as a mere rustic *jeu d'esprit*.

**Ring.** *Add* :—Also S. Wilts. This noise is made to show your ownership of the bees, and is considered as entitling you to enter a neighbour's garden in pursuit. There is also a popular idea that the noise will make the swarm settle. *Cp.* :—

"Tinnitusque cie, et Matris quate cymbala circum  
Ipsæ consistent medicatis sedibus."—Virgil, *Georg.*, iv., 64.

**Rip.** "At rip," engaged in reaping.

S.W.

**Ronk.** (1) and (2) *Add* :—S.W.

**Rowett.** Rough coarse grass.

N. &amp; S.W.

**Rowless-thing.** *Add* :—"In Anglo-Saxon nomenclature the epithet *Rēg* (or *Rūh*), the equivalent to our modern word rough, was applied to such places as were *rugged*, wild, or uncultivated—thus we meet in the *Charters* with *Ruan-leah*, or *Ruge-leah*, which is represented by the Wiltshire "Row-ley."—*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xvi., 248-9.

In documents of the middle of last century, relating to Deverill, such as leases of 1750—90, we frequently find such phrases as "a Rough-lease tenement" and "roughless" occurring.

**Rudder.** (1) and (2) *Add* :—S.W.

**Ruddle.** Red ochre.

N. &amp; S.W.

**Rumpy.** The game of hockey or bandy.

S.W. (Salisbury.)

**Salisbury whites.** A kind of long-cloth.

Obsolete

"Salisbury has . . . Long Cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury Whites."—Defoe, *Journey thro' Great Britain*, I., 324.

"As good Whites as any are woven in this county."—Fuller's *Worthies* (Wilts), II., 435.

\***Scabs.** *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, Scop., Garlic Mustard. N.W. (Melksham.)

\***Scarigen.** The same as **Shrigging**, *q.v.*

\***Scarybaeus.** At Yatton Keynell the Figwort, *Scrophularia*, is so called by the old women. It is pounded up with lard, and made into eye-lotion. Our informant considers that the name is from some fanciful resemblance between the flower and the Scarabaeus beetle. But it is more probably a variant of **Squarrib** (Square-rib, from the shape of the stem), which is the name in use among old people round Chippenham.

N.W.

**Scatlings.** A whipping. *Cp.* **Scotlan'**.

S.W.

**Scaut.** *Add* :—(3) To lean against a wall, etc. "Put un up scautin' and then a wun't vall down."

N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Scoot.** To lean or slope away, or inwards. *Cp.* **Cooted** and **Scaut**. "Perhaps it would be better if the sides scooted a little."

S.W.

**Scotlan'.** "She just about give un a scotlan' [a good blowing up] when he come home." *Cp.* **Scatlings**.

S.W. (Shrewton.)

**Scraggle.** "A scraggling frost," a very slight one. *Cp.* "scrawling frost" in Glouc.

N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Screamer.** *Cypselus apus*, the Swift.

**Screech devil.** *Cypselus apus*, the Swift.

**Screech martin.** *Cypselus apus*, the Swift.

**Screech owl.** *Strix flammea*, White Owl.

**Scrig.** The scrag-end of a neck of mutton. N.W.

**Scriggle.** To take the last apples. N & S.W.

**Scrigs.** Small fruit left after the gathering of the crops.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.

**Scroff.** Rubbishy underwood to be cleared away. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**Scrow.** (1) *Add*:—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Scrubber.** A chain-harrow. S.W.

“Take them [the clods] . . . when just so mellow with the moisture they have imbibed as to be soft and friable, and just so dry as not to stick, and a chain-harrow, or ‘scrubber,’ will do more to reduce them than any amount of clod-crushing.”—*Marlborough Times*, 14th March, 1891.

**Scullery-maid.** The Water-Wagtail. N.W.

**Scurling wheat.** Very inferior grain, given to the poultry. *See*

**Tailings.** S.W. (Salisbury.)

**Scythe.** *Add*:—At Deverill the blade is the **Zive**, the pole is the **Zive-snead**, and the projecting handles thereon are the **Nogs**. S.W.

**Seg-cart.** *Add*:—This was a kind of two-wheeled barrow, with an arched rod across it, from which a tub was suspended.

**Seg-critch.** The vessel or tub on a seg-cart. S.W.

**Setting-pin.** A gardener's dibble. N. & S.W.

**Sewent.** *Add*:—A field where the whole crop was evenly grown would be said to be “suant.”

*Add*:—(3) Sly. S.W. (Deverill, occasionally.)

**Shame-faced maiden.** *Add*:—*Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L., Star of Bethlehem. S.W. (Shrewton.)

**\*Shandy-foo.** A Cheverell person said of a fête in a neighbouring parish that there was “so much hollerin’ an’ shoutin’ and shandy-fooin’ at this Veast, as you cudden hear nothen!” The Rev. A. C. Smith suggests that there may be some connection with *chants des fous*.

**Sheening.** *Add*:—S.W.

**Shepherds,** Folk-lore relating to. In Wilts it was formerly usual to place a lock of wool in a shepherd's coffin, to enable him on the Judgment Day,

when asked why he never went to Church, to prove that it was not in his power to go, as shepherds must be with their flock Sundays as well as week-days.

**\*Shepherd's thyme.** *Add* :—N.W. (Calstone.)

**\*Shepherd's-blue-thyme.** *Polygala calcarea*, F. Sch., Chalk Milkwort. N.W. (Heddlington.)

**Shirp.** To trim up, as applied to water-courses, etc. S.W.

"The ditch is shirped and the hedge is levelled."—*Salisbury Journal*, 2nd March, 1895.

**Shitsack.** *Add* :—At Barford St. Martin both **Chit Jack** and **Shitzack** are in use.

**Shivery-shakeries.** *Briza media*, L., Quaking Grass. N.W.

**Shoot.** (3) *Add* :—"Within this Farme is a place called Pitt-pool, where a King upon his escape riding hastily down a steep Shoot was drowned."—*Aubrey*.

**Shore.** *Add* :—(2) A pole, as **Fold-shore**, etc. N. & S.W.

**Shove-halfpenny.** A game played in tap-rooms. Coppers are patted with the palm of the hand from the edge of a table towards a mark, and the loser pays in beer. Sometimes the table is marked out into several compartments, a corresponding number of coins being used, and the aim being to lodge a coin in every compartment. In this case the patting is done from the end of the table, which is often edged with hoop-iron, as for "**Cork-an-Varden**," to prevent the coins from falling off. N. & S.W.

**\*Shrigging.** *Add* :—**Shrigging** or **Scarigen**, clearing the orchard of any odds and ends of fruit left after picking. S.W. (Barford St. Martin.)

**Shrike cock.** *Turdus viscivorus*, Missel-Thrush.

**Shrove-tide.** At Shrewton the following rhymes are sung :—

(1) "Knock, knock, knock !  
Is the pan hot ?  
Is the pan cold ?  
Is the bread and cheese cut ?  
Is the best barrel tapped ?  
Please Ma' an, I've come a **Shrovin'** !  
Eggs an' butter an' lard so dear,  
That's what make I come a **Shrovin'** here !"

(2) 'Shrove Tuesday, Ash Wednesday, when Jack went to plough,  
His mother made pancakes, she didn't know how ;  
She tised 'em, she tossed em', she made 'em so black,  
She put so much pepper in, she poisoned poor Jack."

The last four lines used to be sung by children in some parts of South Wilts during the ceremony of "Clipping the Church," *q.v.*

We have many local variants of No. 1, of which the following may be taken as fairly typical examples:—

- (3) "We're come a Shrovin',  
For a piece of pancake,  
Or a piece of bacon,  
Or a little truckle-cheese  
Of your own making."
- (4) "A Shrovin', a Shrovin',  
I be come a Shrovin'.  
I'd like a nice meat-pie.  
An' my mouth be ter'ble dry.  
A wish a wur zo well a-wet.  
To zing the viner vor a nit." [nut.]
- (5) "A Shrovin', a Shrovin',  
We're come a shrovin'.  
A bit o' bread, a bit o' cheese,  
A bit o' your fat bacon,  
Or a dish o' doughnuts,  
Aal o' your own makin'.  
A Shrovin', a Shrovin'.  
We're come a Shrovin'."

**Silt, or Zeelt.** A kind of large oval tub, or sometimes a trough, used for salting bacon in. N. & S.W.

**Sim.** It seems. "Sim to I as her bain't gwain thur." N. & S.W.

**Skillet.** *Add*:—(2) A small pot with a handle, such as is carried by tramps to make their tea in. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Skimmenton.** *Add*:—**Skimitin'** in S. Wilts.

**Skivver.** *Cornus sanguinea*, L., Dogwood. So called, because it is used for making skewers. S.W.

**Slack-twisted.** Inert, unenergetic. N. & S.W.

**Slang-up.** *Add*:—(2) *n.* A slovenly draggled-tailed girl. N.W.

**Slicket.** *Add*:—(3) "Twur tored aal to slickets," rags and tatters. S.W.

**Slire.** *Add*:—S.W.

**Slommacks.** A slattern. N.W.

**\*Sloom along.** To walk with an idle unenergetic gait; just the opposite of "swanking" down street.—(*Mr. Hammond Jones.*) N. & S.W.

**\*Sloomy.** *n.* An idle, listless, lounging kind of person. S.W.

**\*Slopper-hock.** Untidy about the feet, slipshod.—*Notes and Queries*, 6th Aug., 1881.

**Slouse.** *Add* :—S.W.

**Slut's-farthings.** *Add* :—In common use at Deverill and elsewhere. N. & S.W.

**Small Nightingale.** *Curruca atricapilla*, Blackcap, from its song somewhat resembling that of the Nightingale. N.W. (Marlborough.)

**\*Smoke-acre.** This word occurs twice—as “one smoak-acre, shooting East and West”—in a terrier relating to the common lands at Broadtown and Thornhill, N. Wilts, 1725. This piece of land may have been charged with the payment of “Smoke-silver” formerly, or the term may simply be a field-name.

In *Wiltshire Inquisitiones Post Mortem* we find the following instances :

“Inquisition taken at the City of New Sarum, 12th July, 8 Charles I. (1632).

. . . *Edward Mompesson* was seised of . . . 1 acre of land called Smoak acre, lying in a certain field called Kingscombe, within the parish of Codford Marie.”—p. 182.

“Inquisition taken at Marlborough, 6th October, 11 Charles I. (1635) . . .

*George Mompesson* was seised of . . . 1 acre of land called Smoke acre, lying within the parish of Codford . . . Smoke acre is held of the King in chief by knight's service.”—p. 185.

**Snag-gin.** An excellent liqueur made from small sloes. Also known as

**Sloe-gin.** The sloes, or “snags,” are bottled in gin.

**Snails.** Snails are much used as a remedy for rheumatism, inflammation of the lungs, etc., as well as for broken knees in horses. Sometimes a black snail is simply rubbed into the part affected, while in other cases a poultice is applied.

“To prepare a ‘snail’ poultice, you have but to gather the small snails so abundant on the downs, crush them between two stones, and lay them on the part affected. A ‘snail poultice’ is believed in . . . firmly by ‘Wiltshire vauk’ for inflammation of the lungs and stomach.”—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 200.

**Snake bird.** *Funx torquilla*, Wryneck.

**Snarl.** An entanglement in thread, etc. N. & S.W.

**Snoppet.** A small piece of anything, especially meat or bread.

**Snuff-candle.** *Lamium Galeobdolon*, Cr., Yellow Archangel. N.W. (Calne.)

**So.** “Mrs. Brown is so,” is in the family way. Used in polite conversation as an euphemism. *Cp. Gen.* xxv., 22. Also used in the Cotswolds. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, etc.)

**\*Sobby.** Sodden, as ground soaked with long-continued rain. *Cp.* **Sobbled**  
and **Sogging-wet.** N.W. (Potterne, etc.)

**Solid.** Slow, sedate, steady. "Let th' ould mare go main solid, Bill, vor her  
beant so young as her wur." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**\*Spacker.** *adj.* Bright, sharp, intelligent. *Cp.* **Spact,** clever: Cheshire.  
S.W.

**\*Spin-shaver.** "Spinshavers, or humble dore-beetles."—*Diogenes' Sandals*,  
p. 90. Probably cockchafer's are here intended. S.W.

**Sprack.** *Add:—*\*(3) Neat, tidy.  
"Used . . . in this . . . sense in Wiltshire."—Wise, *New Forest*, Gloss.

**Sprank.** *Add:—*S.W.

**\*Squarrib.** *Scrophularia*, Figwort. *See* **Scarybœus.** N.W. (Chip-  
penham.)

**Squish-gun.** A syringe. N. & S.W.

**Squy.** **Asquy.** "All squy," crooked, askew. "Thee's dravin' thuck there  
pwoost all asquy." N.W. (Potterne.)

**Stag.** *Add:—*(2) *v.* To tear, as the hand on a nail. S.W.

**\*Stannel Hawk.** *Falco Tinnunculus*, Kestrel.

**Star.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L., Greater Stitchwort. N.W. (Calstone, etc.)

**\*Star of Bethlehem.** *Stellaria Holostea*, L., Greater Stitchwort. N.W.  
(Calstone.)

**Starky.** (1) *Add:—*S.W.

*Add:—*(2) Brittle. Applied to paper which *breaks* when it ought not to  
do so. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)

**\*Statesman.** A yeoman. This is in use at Aldbourne, but is no doubt an  
importation from the North of England.

**Steart.** (1) *Add:—*Compare *Start*, a stalk, etc., as—"Short shank, or short  
start. Pomme de cour pendu, an excellent apple."—*Cotgrave*.

(2) *Add:—*S.W.

**Steg.** To tear, to rend. S.W.

"My Sunday toggery . . . is staigged an torr'd."—*Ben Sloper at  
tha Manooovers*, p. 24.

**Stem.** (1) *Add:—*"William Dear's boy by the stem 3 weeks 1s. 6d."—*Old  
Rate Book*, Harnham.

(2) *See* **Water-stem.**

**Stepple.** *Add:—*S.W.



**Stick up.** (1) *Add* :—In common use at Deverill, S.W.

(2) To ingratiate one's self with anyone, but not necessarily with a view to sweethearting. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Stocky.** Short and thick-set.

N. & S.W.

**Stog.** To surfeit with food. "He'd eat enough to stog a pig." S.W.

**Stomachy.** *Add* :—(2) Courageous, plucky. "He's a stomachy little chap."

*Cp.*—"A man he is . . . That bhoys has the bowils av a cantonmint av Gin'rils."—*Kipling*. S.W. (Hamham.)

**\*Stoop.** Five bundles of straw. *See Stipe.* S.W. (Barford St. Martin.)

**Stout.** *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill, etc.)

**Stranger.** A smut hanging from the bar of a grate, or a bit of leaf or stalk floating on the surface of a tea-cup; both being considered to betoken that a stranger is coming to the house. N. & S.W.

**Strapper.** *Add* :—S.W.

**Strawk.** To strawk along, or strawk about, to shamble along in an ungainly fashion. N.W. (Clyffe Pyppard.)

**Stub.** *Add* :—(5) A short quill in a fowl's skin. N. & S.W.

**Stubbed.** Young birds whose feathers are not yet properly grown are said to be "stubbed." N.W. (Clyffe Pyppard.)

**Stun.** *Add* :—S.W. (Salisbury, etc.)

**Succoury.** *adj.* Sheltered. "Thuck their carner's main succoury o' vasy nights."

**\*Summer-boys.** A kind of mirage. S.W.

"We learned to know the downs under every aspect . . . by sunshine when the mirage, or as the country people say, 'the summer-boys,' glinted over the hills."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 99.

"The 'summer-boys' danced on the distant hills."—*Ibid.* p. 31.

**Swank.** To swagger. "I zeed un a swanking down street." S.W.

**Swords.** The leaves of *Iris pseudacorus*, L., Yellow Iris. S.W. (Deverill.)

**Tack.** *Add* :—(4) Food in general. N. & S.W.

**\*Taffy noodle.** A simpleton. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) Also **Caffy noodle**. N.W.

**Tag.** *Add* :—(4) *v.* To drag. N. & S.W.

**Tailings.** *Add* :—Wheat is thus classified by farmers in South Wilts:—

(a) Best.

(b) Seconds. These two grades are used by the gentry.

- (c) Tail-end. Used formerly by the poor.
- (d) Scurling. Given to poultry.
- (e) Chaff.

**Take.** "To take to say," to keep company with. S.W. (Shrewton.)  
 "He took to say by a young woman."

**Take on.** To be grieved or vexed about anything. "Her took on ter'ble  
 'bout th' ould zow a dyin'." N. & S.W.

**Tan Hill Apple.** The Quarrenden. So called because it comes in about  
 the time of the Fair at Tan Hill. N.W.

**Tang.** (1) *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Tasker.** *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

**Tea kettle broth.** Hot water poured on slightly buttered bread, with a  
 pinch of pepper and salt. N. & S.W.

**Teart.** (1) and (2) *Add* :—S.W.

**\*Teazy.** Ill-tempered. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.

**There-right.** (2) *Add* :—S.W.

**Thief.** A spark or piece of burning snuff in a candle, causing the grease to  
 run down. N. & S.W.

**Thill.** *Add* :—S.W.

**Thiller.** *Add* :—S.W.

**Threshle.** *Add* :—The part of the flail held in the hand is made of soft  
 wood, and is known as the **Hand-staff**. The **Dreshol** proper is the  
 hard knotty piece with which the threshing is done. "A pair o' dreshols"=  
 a flail. *Cp.* "A pair of trucks," etc.

**Tick-fair.** A fair at which "Ticks" are sold by the farmers and dealers in  
 wool.

"Sarum. Feb. 28, 1756. Whereas the Tick-Fair was kept in the Blue  
 Boar Yard . . . This is to acquaint the Buyers and Sellers of Ticks that  
 a Rank of Standings shall be set up opposite the Blue-Boar, only for the use  
 of the Tick-Trade."—*Advt., Sarum Journal*, 1756.

**Tine.** (4) *Add* :—S.W.

**Tit-tat-to.** At Deverill this name is applied to "Three-penny Madell," *q.v.*,  
 from the exclamation when the third man is successfully placed in the row.  
 Elsewhere we have frequently heard some form or other of the following  
 jingle used :—

"Tit-tat-to!  
 My first go!  
 Three jolly butcher-boys [dicky-birds, etc.] all in a row."

**Toad's-meat.** *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)

\***Toad's-mouth.** *Fritillaria Meleagris*, L., Snake's-head. N.W. (Calstone.)

**Toe**, to go over the. To bend the leg over the toe.

"A horse . . . lame on the off hind leg caused by sprained tendons . . . lately it had been going 'over its toe.'"—*Wilts County Mirror*, 7th Dec., 1897, p. 3, col. 2.

**Toil.** To disturb, to fatigue, etc. "He wur that weak, I thought as 'twurn't no good a twilin' on'in gettin' up." N.W.

**Tom-bird.** *Add* :—S.W., common. Also **Tom.** N. & S.W.

"They saw fowls at roost in the shed . . . [Prisoner] knocked four of them down—three hens and one tom-bird. It was a speckled tom."—*Marlborough Times*, 17th March, 1895.

\***Tom-plough.** A plough with double shares. S.W.

"He was one of the few that could successfully manipulate a "Tom-plough."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 98.

**Tommy-dudman.** A scarecrow.

**Tommy-toes.** Pigs' petteitoes. N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, etc.)

**Traipse.** To walk (not necessarily in a slatternly way.)

"I bin a traipsin' about aal day droo the Vair."

\***Traveller's-comfort.** *Galium Aparine*, L., Goose-grass. S.W. (Deverill.)

\***Traveller's-rest.** Tansy. "The leaves are supposed to cure blistered feet."—*Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 98.

**Tree climber.** *Certhia familiaris*, Creeper. N. & S.W.

**Tree Magpie.** *Pica caudata*, Magpie. *See* under **Bush Magpie** for explanation of term. N. & S.W.

\***Trespass.** A very old man at Christian Malford was said to be "on trespass," meaning that he had far over-stept the allotted years of man.

**Trick-and-tie.** To keep even with, to be a match for. N. & S.W.

"I'll keep trick and tie wi' un,"—keep even with him in mowing, or standing pots of beer, or anything else he likes to name.

**'Trigger.** *Add* :—S.W.

\***Trim-tram.** *Add* :—Also used at Chippenham. (*Hist. of Chipp.*)

**Trip.** (2) *Add* :—Also applied to a brood of chicken at Barford.

\***Trit-trot.** To tramp about. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) N.W.

**Truckle-muxen.** A child fond of rolling in the mud. S.W. (Deverill.)

"Get on in there out of the dirt, Nellie, or thy father'll wonder whose little truckle-muxen 'tis runnin' about house."

- Trumpery.** *Add* :—S.W.
- Tuck.** (1) and (2) *Add* :—S.W.  
 (3) *Add* :—"A tucking wind." N. & S.W.
- \*Turnpike.** *Add* :—S.W. (Deverill.)
- Tuzzy-muzzy.** (1) A girl waddled up in a mantle, boa, muff, etc., would be said to look a "reg'lar tuzzy-muzzy." N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)  
 (2) Fruit of *Arctium Lappa*, L., Burdock.  
 (3) About Clyffe Pypard this is still used in the sense given by Halliwell under *Tuzzimuzzy* (2). N.W.
- \*Twilley-hole.** The stake-hole in a hurdle. *See* **Hurdles.** S.W.
- \*Twining.** A flat cake, etc. *See* **Twinge.** N.W., occasionally.
- Upstairs, to go.** Of a woman, to be about to be confined. N. & S.W.
- Upping-stock.** *Add* :—S.W.
- \*Urchin.** A Hedgehog. Still used at Chute, etc. N.W.
- Vamp.** *Add* :—(2) "To vamp down a vire," to make it up so as to last a long time. S.W.
- Vandyke.** (1) *v.* To be flauntingly dressed. "How her wur vandyked 'isterday!" N.W. (Clyffe Pypard.)  
 (2) *n.* A flaunting figure. "What a vandyke her wur!" N.W. (Clyffe Pypard, occasionally.)
- Wag.** *Add* :—(4) *n.* A movement, a "waft" of air. N. & S.W.  
 "Skiercely a wag a hayer wur blowin ael thie day."—*Ben Sloper at the Manooovers*, p. 5.
- Water-hen.** *Gallinula chloropus*, Moorhen.
- Water-sparrow.** *Salicaria arundinacea*, Reed Warbler.
- Water-stem.** The period during which any particular meadow is by the water-meadow regulations entitled to the use of the water from the main carriage. S.W. (Downton.)
- Watchet.** *Add* :—S.W.
- \*Wax-works.** *Polygala*, Milkwort. (Farley.)
- Weigh-jolt.** *Add* :—N.W. (Chippenham.)
- Well-drock.** *Add* :—Common at Deverill, S.W.
- Whatever.** Under any possible circumstances. N. & S.W.  
 "I told un I ould'n spend thuck shillin, not whatever."
- Whinnock.** To neigh, to whinny. (S.) S.W.
- Whippence.** *Add* :—S.W.

**Whiss-gigg.** (2) *Add* :—S.W.

**\*Whist, Weist.** Wretched. (*Hist. of Chipp.*) A Devon word.

**White-listed.** Streaked, or "listed" with white, as a badger's face is. S.W.

**Whiver.** (1) *Add* :—"The wind whivers over the roof." N. & S.W.

**\*Whoopum-poopum.** The bassoon. "A do play th' 'oopum-poopum at Church o' Zundays." S.W.

**\*Wiggle.** To inveigle. S.W.

**Wiggle-wants.** *Briza media*, L., Quaking Grass. S.W.

**\*Wiltshire disorder.** The "Goggles" in sheep.

"The reason, perhaps, why this complaint has been lately [1791] known as the Wiltshire disorder, is, that most of the Wiltshire wethers are sold off when lambs, and are fattened before they are two years old; and the pushing them with high keep at so early an age, will most assuredly discover the goggles, if they be in the blood."—Davis, *Agric. of Wilts.*, p. 146.

**\*Wiltshire eye.** See quotation :—

"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 Yorks. The recruiting surgeons seem to have classified it as hazel, but some would call it grey. I make it neutral. . . . Eyes of a neutral undecided tint between light and dark, and green brown and grey. . . . the 'Wiltshire eye.'"—*Wilts Notes and Queries*, vol. i, p. 566, quoted or condensed from Beddoe's *Races of Britain*, pp. 145, 251.

**Winding-sheet.** A flat fold of grease down the side of a guttering candle, supposed to forebode a death in the house. N. & S.W.

**Within-amost.** "I done it within-amwest," just managed to do it. "He got there within-amwest," only just got there. N.W. (Clyffe Pypark.)

**Wivel.** *Add* :—To veer about, as wind. N. & S.W.

**Wrappers, Wroppers, or Rappers.** Flowers of *Digitalis purpurea*, L., Foxglove.

**Y.** *Add* :—The "free infinitive" in Y is still used in S. Wilts occasionally, as "I'll milky," will undertake to do the milking, if engaged as farm servant.

**Yap.** (2) *Add* :—S.W.

**Yawt, or Yaught.** (1) *Add* :—Also Yote. (S.) S.W.

(2) To pour into, as molten metal; to solder in.

"1593-4. 29 lb of leade to yote in the hookes that the new dore hangs in."—*Parish accounts*.

**Yeomath.** *Add* :—Compare "Yew-game," for "Yule-game," in *Cotgrave*.

**Yoppingal.** *Picus viridis*, Green Woodpecker. N.W., occasionally.

**Zam.** (2) To cook imperfectly. Meat not sufficiently "browned" by the fire is "zaimmed" or "sammed."

### Bibliographical Addenda.

Notes and Queries, 6th Series, IV., Aug. 6th, 1881, pp. 106-7.

"Wiltshire Provincialisms.—An old friend, a native of Wilts, has kindly sent me a note of the following provincialisms, now almost obsolete. . . . W.M.B."

The list comprises fifty words:—*Aumoo*; *Avish*; *Bakkylamb*; *Buffler*; *Caddle*; \**Codnogger*; \**Collyfodger*; *Cham*; *Cleary*; *Climbtack*; \**Dabby-nointer*; *Daddiky*; *Daglett*; *Daddered*; *Dumbledar*; *Dunch*; *Drunge*; *Forum-snorum*; *Gearn*; *Halledge*; *Happering*; *Hayto*; *Heel-out*; \**Horse-conber*; *Hud-me-dud*; *Jakkypig*; *Knawse of a knawsness*; *Loppett*; *Lumper*; *Nunny-fidget*; *Nawst*; *Plim*; *Ply*; *Pure, quite pure*; *Scob*; *Scrigs*; *Shramd*; *Slat*; \**Slopper-hock*; *Snop*; *Squish*; *Squish-gun*; *Stocky*; *Stowl*; *Tack*; *Tallet*; *Teart*; *Vinney*; *Yaut*; *To yaut it up*. We have as yet been unable to obtain any confirmation of the words marked with an asterisk, but the others have already been given in *Wilts Words*, or appear in the present paper, under one form or another, with the exception of "*Scob*, a dark hole or cupboard," which is merely an old school term, applied at the Grammar School, Marlborough, to the boxes with hinged lids, forming seats to the desks. The word occurs in the school accounts at least as far back as 1660, and is used in a somewhat similar sense at Winchester. The definitions given are fairly accurate, except that *Teart* and *Vinney* are treated as nouns, instead of adjectives. Judging from internal evidence, the compiler was probably from North Wilts. As the greater part of the words given may be said to be still in common use, the statement that they are "now almost obsolete" needs some qualification.

**History of Chippenham.** By Rev. J. J. Daniell. 1894.

**History of Warminster.** By the same. 1879.

**Diogenes' Sandals.** By Mrs. Arthur Kennard. 1893. Scene near Salisbury.

**Topographical and Statistical Description of the County of Wilts.**

By G. A. Cooke. New edition. circa 1833.

**Wiltshire Notes and Queries.** Vols. I. and II.

**Birds of Marlborough, being a Contribution to the Ornithology of the District.** By Everard F. im. Thurn. 1870. Contains many local bird-names.

**The Ashen Faggot: a Tale for Christmas.** By Thomas Hughes. 1886.  
Originally appeared in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Jan., 1862. North Wilts Dialect.

**A Wiltshire Ballad.** By Alan Brodrick. *Newbery House Mag.*, March, 1894, p. 235.

**A Wiltshire Ballad.** "O! the Pity of It." *Pall Mall Budget*, 21st June, 1894, p. 24.

**Littel Daizy.** *Ibid*, 2nd Feb., 1895, p. 23.

**Stwöanhenge.** *Wiltshire Ballade (sic)*. *Ibid*, 3rd Jan., 1895, p. 14.

**The Fifth Series of Wiltshire Rhymes and Tales in the Wiltshire Dialect.** By Edward Slow. 1895.

**Wiltshire Rhymes, with Glossary of over 1000 words used by the Peasantry in the Neighbourhood of Salisbury.** By E. Slow. 1895.

**Ben Sloper's Visit to the Zalsbury Diamond Jubilee Zelebrayshun.**  
By E. Slow, 1897.

**Ben Sloper at tha Military Manooovers on Zalsbury Plaasin.** E. Slow. 1898.

**Bob Beaker's Visit ta Lunnen ta zee tha Indian and Colonial Exhibition.** E. Slow. 1896.

**Aunt Meary's Soup—a True Story.** E. Slow. 1897.

**The King and Queenes Entertainment at Richmond.** After their Departure from Oxford: in a Masque, presented by the Most Illustrious Prince, Prince Charles, Sept. 12th, 1636. Oxford. MDCXXXVI. We hope in a future number to reprint this *Masque*, with notes. Most of the speakers were Wiltshiremen, but their attempts at the dialect are not very successful.

**Churchwardens' Accounts of S. Edmund's and S. Thomas's, Sarum, 1443—1702, with other documents.** By H. J. F. Swayne. 1896.

**Wiltshire Words, a Glossary of Words used in the County of Wiltshire.** By G. E. Dartnell and the Rev. E. H. Goddard. London. Henry Frowde. 1893. Price 15s. net.

**Wiltshire Words.** By J. U. Powell. Paper in *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. xxx., p. 117.

**The English Dialect Dictionary.** Edited by Professor Joseph Wright, M.A., Ph. D., D.C.L., Parts I.—VI. (A—Dinner) already issued. A work of the highest importance to every student of dialect.

## Wilts Obituary.

**Rev. John Jeremiah Daniell**, died Nov. 27th, 1898, aged 79.

Buried at Langley Burrell. Deacon (Manchester), 1848. Priest (Exeter), 1850. Curate of Gerrans, Cornwall, 1848—50; Menheniot, 1850—53; Kington Langley, 1858—65. Vicar of Langley Fitzurse, 1865—71. Curate of Warminster, 1871; Wilton, 1872—77; Vicar of Winterbourne Stoke and Berwick St. James, 1877—79. Rector of Langley Burrell, 1879 until his death. J.P. for Wilts. A man of great earnestness, personal piety, and devotion to duty as a parish priest. Known as a mission preacher, and above all as a strong (some said "fanatical") total abstainer. He was possessed of considerable literary ability and refined scholarship. He restored the chancel of Langley Burrell Church, largely at his own cost. His wife predeceased him. He had no children.

Obit. notices, *Bath Daily Chronicle*. Nov. 28; *Guardian*, Nov. 30; *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 1, 1898.

He was the author of the following works:—

"*Geography of Cornwall*." Truro: J. R. Netherton, 1854. Fcap. 8vo. pp. 226. Price 5s.

The second and third editions of this book were as follows:—

"*A Compendium of the History of Cornwall by the Rev. J. J. Daniell, with Corrections, &c., by J. H. Collins, F.G.S.*" Truro: Netherton & Worth. 1880. Cr. 8vo. pp. 340. Price 6s. 6d.

"*A Compendium of the History and Geography of Cornwall by the Rev. J. J. Daniell, Third Edition with corrections and large additions by J. H. Collins, F.G.S.*" Truro. 1894. Netherton & Worth. Cr. 8vo, pp. 476. Price 7s. 6d.

"*The Saintly Life of Mrs. Margaret Godolphin, compiled from 'The Life of Mrs. Godolphin, by John Evelyn, edited by Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford,' and from other sources.*" 2nd edition. Oxford and London. John Henry and James Parker. 1864. Sm. 16mo. Paper covers. pp. 57. Written when he was Curate of Langley Fitzurse.

"*Lays of the English Cavaliers.*" J. Parker & Co. Oxford & London. 1866. Square 8vo. Cloth. pp. iv., 166.

The poems in this volume which directly concern Wiltshire are "*The Fall of Wardour Castle*," "*Margery Hunt*," and "*The Discomfiture of Sir James Long*."

"*Eight Sermons, &c.*" (Printed at Warminster.) London. 1872. 8vo. pp. 104.

"*A Book of Prayers for Young Persons*, by John J. Daniell, late Vicar of



Langley Fitzurse." 2nd edition. Warminster: B. W. Coates. Market Place. 1872. Price Fourpence. Royal 32mo.

A little paper-covered book, pp. 54.

"Strong Drink and Christian Duty." Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. Salisbury. Brown & Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. 1875. pp. 36.

This is a tract written by the author when senior Curate of Wilton in favour of the strictest total abstinence, in favour even of banishing alcoholic wine from the Holy Communion.

"The History of Warminster, with a View and Map of the Town and Neighbourhood." London: Simpkin & Co.; Warminster: B. W. Coates. Cr. 8vo. 1879.

"The Life of George Herbert, of Bemerton." S.P.C.K. London. 1893. Post 8vo. Cloth. pp. 328.

New edition, 1899.

For notice of this book see *Wills Arch. Mag.*, xxvii., 317.

"The History of Chippenham, compiled from researches by the author and from the collections of the late Rev. Canon Jackson, F.S.A." R. F. Houlston. Chippenham and Bath, 1894. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. Price 5s. net. pp. 249.

For notice see *Wills Arch. Mag.*, xxviii., 63.

"Verses by the Rev. J. J. Daniell, Rector of Langley Burrell." Chippenham: R. F. Houlston. Post 8vo. Sewed. (1898.) pp. 18.

Contents:—The Wreck of the Avon Maid—Bath Abbey Bells—Emma's Grave in Langley Fitzurse Churchyard—Alleluia—Lauds—Hymn 341 A. & M., as approved by the author—Johnnie's Grave in Lansdown Cemetery. Bath—Aspirations—Death of Richard Carew, of St. Anthony, Cornwall.

"Chippenham and the Neighbourhood during the Great Rebellion." Paper in *Wills Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii., 292—317.

**Rev. William Henry Awdry**, died February 18th, 1899, aged 63. Buried at Ludgershall. Born 1835. He was the eldest son of Mr. West Awdry, of Chippenham. He was educated at Ilminster, Winchester College, and Exeter College, Oxford. B.A., 1857; M.A., 1862 (Crockford says 1860). Deacon, 1858; priest, 1859, by Bp. of Lichfield. Curate of West Felton, Salop, 1858—60; Quedgley, Gloucestershire, 1860; Compton Bassett, Wilts, 1860—62; Ludgershall, 1862—72, when he became Rector, and held the living until his death. J.P. for Wilts, he was Chairman of the Bench for the Everleigh and Pewsey Division, and was a prominent member first of the Andover and afterwards of the ~~the~~ Wsey Board of Guardians, the parish having been transferred from the former to the latter union. He was for some time a Diocesan Inspector of Schools. He was a good example of the best type of "Sporting Parson," now becoming so rare. Nobody was a keener sportsman, or knew more about horses and hounds than he did. In his earlier days he had been a conspicuous cricketer and athlete, and throughout his life he was very closely in touch with all branches of country and county matters. He was thus widely known and much respected, but by none

more so than by the inhabitants of his own parish of Ludgershall, as the very large attendance at his funeral showed.

The *Daily Mail*, Feb. 24th, quoted by the *Devizes Gazette*, March 2nd, 1899, in an article headed "A Great Hunting Parson, who was also an excellent Shot and ardent Angler," says:—"Since the death of the Rev. 'Jack' Russell of Devonshire he has been regarded as the greatest of hunting parsons, and there can be no doubt that he has deserved his reputation."

The *Andover Advertiser*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, March 2nd, says:—"His many fine qualities of head and heart enabled him to easily win his way to the esteem of his parishioners, and the more they knew him the deeper that feeling grew, till we can unhesitatingly say that if ever a Rector was loved in his parish it was the Rev. W. H. Awdry."

*Horse and Hound*, Feb. 25th, 1899, a paper in which he often recorded sport in the Tedworth country under the signature "A.H.W." says of him: "A most consistent Churchman, a true friend, a kindly and genial host, and a thorough all round sportsman. . . . He was captain of Winchester College Eleven in 1853, captain of football, an adept in the 'noble art of self-defence,' and a capital runner. . . . The present actual existence of a well-known pack of otter hounds is largely due to his tact and influence. He himself, some years ago, kept a private pack of dwarf beagles, with which he showed good sport for eight seasons."

Other obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 23rd; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, March, 1899.

**Rev. Frederick William Wellburn**, died March 20th, 1899, aged 55. Buried at Overton. Educated at St. Peter's School, York, and Jesus College, Camb. Deacon, 1867; priest, 1868, by Bp. of Salisbury. Curate of Osmington, Dorset, 1867—69; Netherbury, Dorset, 1869—72; St. M. M., Peckham, 1872—75. Vicar of Overton-cum-Fyfield with Alton Priors, 1875 until his death. An evangelical, he was much respected and beloved in his parish.

Obit. notices, *Marlborough Times*, March 21st; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1899.

**Rev. John Henry Warneford**, died March 6th, 1899, at All Saints' Vicarage, Salterhebble, Halifax. Worcester College, Oxon. B.A., 1841; M.A., 1844. Deacon, 1843; priest, 1844, by Bp. of Hereford. Second Master Lucton Grammar School, 1842—44. Curate of Waddington, 1845—56. Vicar of Salterhebble, Halifax, 1846, until his death. Hon. Canon of Wakefield, 1889. He was the representative of the ancient Wiltshire family of Warneford, and the owner of Warneford Place, Highworth.

**Rev. Arthur Kemble**, died March 1st, 1899. Buried at Berwick St. John. Born Feb. 17th, 1814. Scholar of Winchester and of New Coll., Oxon. B.A., 1867; M.A., 1870. Deacon, 1870; priest, 1871, by Bp. of Glouc. and Bristol. Curate of St. Paul's, Clifton, and Master at the College, 1870—72. Vicar of East and West Looe, Cornwall, 1872—80. Rural Dean

of West, 1876—80. Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Salisbury, 1882—85. Rector of Berwick St. John, 1880 until his death. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters. He had been since 1888 an Examiner for the Diocesan Board of Education, and was District Councillor and Guardian. Much beloved for his courtesy and benevolence.

Obit. notices, *Derizes Gazette*, March 9th; *Wilts County Mirror*, March 10th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1899.

**Rev. Henry Thomas Armfield**, died Dec. 20th, 1898, aged 62. Foundation Scholar of Pembroke Coll., Camb. B.A. (37th Wrangler), 1858; M.A., 1862. Deacon, 1859; priest, 1860, by Bp. of Worcester. Second Master of Atherstone Grammar School; Curate of Armley, Leeds; Priest Vicar of Salisbury Cathedral, and Vicar of the Close, 1863—79; Succentor, 1876—79; Vice-Principal of Sarum Theol. Coll., 1869—79; Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex, 1879—95; and Rural Dean of Halstead, 1892—95, when he resigned his living. Elected F.S.A., 1873.

Obit. notice, *Standard*, Dec. 22nd, 1898.

Author of:—

"The Gradual Psalms, a Treatise on the Fifteen Songs of Degrees, with a Commentary based on ancient Hebrew, Chaldee, and Christian Authorities."

"The Three Witnesses, the Disputed Text in St. John." 1883.

"Tithe Rent Charge Troubles." 1890.

"Incomes of the Clergy." 1892.

"The Legend of Christian Art illustrated in the Statues of Salisbury Cathedral." Cr. 8vo. Salisbury and London. 1869.

"Guide to the Statues in the West Front of Salisbury Cathedral." Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. Salisbury and London. 1869.

**Rev. Richard John Milner**, died at Hastings, January 18th, 1899, aged 49. Exhibitioner, Exeter College, Oxon. B.A., 1872; M.A., 1875. Deacon, 1873; priest, 1874, by Bp. of London. Curate of St. George the Martyr, Holborn, 1873—77; Lower Sydenham, 1877—79. Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Lower Sydenham, 1879—83; Rector of Stock Gaylard, Dorset, 1883—92; and at the same time Vicar of Caundle Stourton, Dorset, 1886—92; Vicar of Coombe Bissett with Homington, Wilts, 1892 until his death. He was best known in the Diocese of Salisbury for his valuable services for ten years as the Treasurer of the "Diocesan Societies," for which he was fitted by the possession of conspicuous financial abilities.

Obit. notices, *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 27th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, February, 1899.

**Rev. Alexander Headley**, died Feb. 15th, 1899, aged 73. Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, 1847; St. Bee's Theolog. Coll., 1850. Deacon, 1852; priest, 1853, by Bp. of Chichester. Curate of Easebourne, Sussex, 1852—54; Christian Malford, Wilts, 1854—56. Rector of Hardenhuish, Wilts, 1857—1890, when he resigned. Rector of Kelloways, Wilts, 1883—84.

Took much interest in the Chippenham Union, first as **Guardian** and afterwards as Chaplain of the Workhouse. Was active also in many other local matters. He wrote many articles in the *Journal of Horticulture*, on gardens, poultry, &c.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 16th, 1899.

**Rev. Matthew Plummer**, died Dec. 25th, 1898, aged 90. Son of Matthew Plummer, of Sheriff-Hill House, who died Dec. 25th, 1856, aged 84. Jesus Coll., Cambridge. B.A., 1831; M.A., 1834. Deacon, 1831 (Carlisle); priest, 1832 (Bristol). Curate of Heworth, 1831—34. Vicar of Heworth, 1834—77. Rector of Stratford Tony, Wilts, 1877 until his death. He is survived by his wife and three sons, the Rev. Dr. Plummer, Master of University Coll., Durham; Rev. Charles Plummer, Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; and Lt.-Col. Plummer, Governor of Parkhurst Prison. During his incumbency Stratford Tony Church was restored.

He was author of "The Clergyman's Assistant," 1846, and "Observations on the Book of Common Prayer," 1847.

Obit. notices, *Standard*, Dec. 29th, 1898; *Guardian*, Jan. 4th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Feb., 1899.

**Canon Thomas Neville Hutchinson**, died May 6th, 1899, aged 72, buried at Broad Chalke. Born at Birmingham, 1826. Educated at King Edward's School in that city. Scholar of St. John's Coll., Camb. B.A. (15th Wrangler), 1854; M.A., 1859. Deacon, 1854; priest, 1855, by Bishop of Chester. From 1854 to 1860 he was Vice-Principal of Chester Diocesan Training College. In 1860 he became Second Master at King Edward's School, Birmingham; and in 1865 Natural Science Master at Rugby. Here he remained until he became Vicar of Broad Chalke in 1882. He resigned the living in 1898. He became Rural Dean in 1896, and Preb. and Canon of Salisbury, 1898. A man of wide and varied knowledge, especially in science and mechanics. He did a remarkable work as Science Master at Rugby, and was greatly loved and respected by his parishioners at Broad Chalke, to whom for sixteen years he entirely devoted his life.

Obit. notice, *Wilts County Mirror*, May 12th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, June 1899.

**Samuel Sargent Pugh**, born Nov. 21st, 1825; died Jan. 8th, 1899, aged 73. Buried at Devizes. He was twice married, and leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters. He came to Devizes as Pastor of the New Baptist Chapel in 1858, previously holding a similar position at Southampton. In later life he became a Churchman. He was known best as the Principal of the Devizes Grammar School, which he founded in 1871, and has with the assistance of his sons carried on ever since.

He was the author, says the *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 12th, 1899, of a number of books, amongst them the following:—

"Christian Home Life."

"Christian Manliness."

"Stories and Pictures from Church History."

"The Moth and the Candle."

"Prayer and Praise for Servants."

"Who giveth Songs in the Night."

Also a number of books for boys, including:—

"Tales of Heroes and Great Men of Old."

"Stories of the Old Romans."

"Life's Battle Lost and Won."

"Which Wins the Prize?"

"Our Forest Home."

"My Schoolfellow Val Bownser."

"Rights and Wrongs."

"His Masters."

"Max Victor's School-days."

"Ralph Harding's Success."

"George Clifford's Loss and Gain."

"Led Astray."

"Under the Snow."

**Charles Gillman**, Alderman of Devizes, died Nov. 28th, 1898, aged 73.

He came to Devizes from Cheltenham in 1844, and was associated with Mr. William Burrows on the *Wiltshire Independent*, now extinct. In 1857 he started on his own account as printer in The Brittox. In this year he began the issue of the "*Devizes Public Register*," which has continued down to the present time. In 1858 he started the *Devizes Advertiser* at the then unusual price of 1d. In 1894 he gave up the printing business to his son Charles, and the newspaper to his son Russell D. He had been on the Town Council, except for two years, since 1874. He was Mayor in 1889 and again in 1890. He was a strong and enthusiastic Liberal and Congregationalist. He was Vice-President of the East Wilts Central Liberal Association—a great supporter of Nonconformist religious work—and President of the Devizes Anti-Vaccination Society. He married Mary Ann Guy, of Devizes, in 1852, and leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters.

Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 8th, 1898.

**Tom Harris**, of the Grange, Calne, died Dec. 10th, 1898, aged 39. Son of Thomas Harris, and a managing director of the bacon firm of Charles and Thomas Harris & Co. He married in 1893, and leaves a widow and three children. A Liberal in politics, but he took no part in local affairs. He built the house in which he lived.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 15th, 1898.

**William Taunton**, born at Long Close, Downton, July, 1819; died Nov. 17th, 1898. Buried at South Lane Baptist Burial Ground, Downton. When 18 years old he went to Redlynch, where he remained until within a month or two of his death. He married in 1848 Miss A. G. Whitechurch, who, with two sons and five daughters, survives him. He represented

Downton on the County Council for six years. He was a Liberal and Nonconformist.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 1st, 1898.

**Julia Hannah Webb Spicer**, widow of the late Major Spicer, of Spyre Park, died at Whetham, where she resided, Dec. 13th, 1898, aged 75. She was the daughter of the Rev. Edmund Probyn, Rector of Longhope and Abben Hall, Gloucestershire. Buried at Chittoe. She was of a most kind and charitable disposition.

Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 15th, 1898.

**Nathaniel Fletcher Barton**, M.A., Oxon. J.P. for Wilts. Son of Nathaniel Barton, of Corsley House. Born August 26th, 1849; died at Weymouth, January 5th, 1899, aged 49. Buried at Weymouth. He formerly resided at Corsley, was Secretary of the South and West Wilts Hunt, and was well known in the Warminster neighbourhood. Of late years he had resided at Weymouth, where he was well known in various public capacities and greatly respected. He was Captain of the Rowing Club, Chairman of the Conservative Club, and very much identified with the interests of railway men.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 12th, 1899.

**Dr. E. N. Carless**, died suddenly, Jan. 25th, 1899. He had a large practice in and around Devizes, and held a number of medical appointments in the borough and county.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 26th, 1899.

**Rev. William Dawson Ridley**. Scholar of Clare Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1882; M.A., 1885. Deacon, 1883. Priest, 1884, by Archbishop of York. Curate of St. Andrew, Sharrow, Sheffield, 1883—88. Rector of Orcheston St. Mary, 1888 to 1898 when he resigned.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1899.

**John Codrington**, son of William Codrington, of Wroughton, died at Stockbridge, Guyra, New South Wales, June 21st, 1898, aged 68. He was Master of the South Wilts Foxhounds, at first in conjunction with his uncle, Capt. Wyndham, in 1867, and after the latter's death he hunted them alone.

*Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 11th, 1898.

**Ann Horatio Caroline, Dowager Lady Methuen**, died March 3rd, 1899, aged 75. Buried at Corsham. Daughter of Rev. John Sanford, of Nynehead, Somerset. Married the 2nd Lord Methuen, 1844.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, March 9th, 1899.

**Charles Maggs**, born July 24th, 1819; died Nov. 2nd, 1898. For many years he carried on an extensive rope and twine manufactory, at Melksham, but of late years he had left that business to his sons and acted as Managing Director of the Wiltshire United Dairy Company. A thorough

business man, with great powers of work, and of strict integrity, he has for many years taken the lead in all public business at Melksham, having been the efficient Chairman, first of the Local Board, and after the passing of the Local Government Act, of the Urban District Council, up to the time of his death. He was a J.P. for Wilts. In religion he was a Wesleyan, and was one of the chief supporters of that body in the Melksham neighbourhood. His funeral at Melksham was attended by a large proportion of the inhabitants.

Obit. notices, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 3rd and 10th, 1898.

**Thomas Kemm**, died May 23rd, 1899, aged 83. Buried at Avebury. Born Jan. 12th, 1816. His father, William Kemm, came to reside at Avebury Manor House, about the year 1818, and in the charming old house, which he was always most generously willing to show to strangers, he himself lived since 1846, and died. He married, first, Matilda Everdell, d. of Cornelius Canning, of Ogbourne, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, who, with the exception of one son, survive him. Mrs. Kemm died in 1863, aged 36, and he married, secondly, Ellen Elizabeth, d. of John Sainsbury of Corsham, who survives him. He succeeded his father as Churchwarden, and held the office until his death. An earnest Churchman, he served as a lay representative in the Diocesan Synod from its commencement. A man of much knowledge and refinement. Interested in archaeology and in many other things outside the limits of his farming business. Known widely in the county, and respected by all who knew him.

Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, May 25th; *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, June, 1899.

**Rev. William Reece**, died April 7th, 1899, aged 74. Exhibitioner of Queen's Coll., Cambridge. B.A., 1849. Deacon, 1852; priest, 1853, by Bp. of Lincoln. Curate of Owmby, Lines., 1852—54; Chicklade, Wilts. 1854—63. Rector of Pertwood, Wilts. 1863 until within a few months of his death.

Obit. notice, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, May, 1899.

**Sir Edmund Antrobus, 3rd Baronet**, of Amesbury, died April 1st, 1899, aged 80. Buried at Amesbury. Born Sept 5th, 1818. Eldest son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, 2nd Baronet, and Anne, d. of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay. Educated at Eton and St. John's Coll., Camb. B.A., 1849; M.A., 1852. Married, 1847, Marianne Georgina, d. of Sir George Dashwood, Bart. J.P. and D.L. for Wilts. J.P. for Surrey. High Sheriff of Wilts. 1880. Succeeded to the baronetcy in 1870. M.P. for East Surrey, 1841 to 1847. M.P. (Liberal Conservative) for Wilton, 1855 until 1877. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Col. Edmund Antrobus, lately commanding a Battalion of the Grenadier Guards.

Obit. notices, *Standard*, April 5th; *Wilts County Mirror*, April 7th, 1899.

**Rev. A. C. Smith.** *The Ibis*, April, 1899, p. 332, contains a short obituary notice, in addition to those mentioned in the memoir in this number of the *Wilts Arch. Mag.*

## Recent Wiltshire Books, Articles, &c.

**Lake House, near Amesbury: an Account of its Sustentation and Repair by Mr. Detmar Blow with the Counsel of Mr. Philip Webb. Written by G. Ll. Morris.** *The Architectural Review*, March, 1899, pp. 171—179.

This is an important paper describing the recent works of *repair*—not “restoration”—at Lake House, which have been most carefully carried out. Broken mullions and transoms have been mended with copper dowels set with hot sulphur, instead of being replaced by new stones—and the walls have been built up and strengthened *from within*, thus retaining the original outer face without disturbance or renewal. The writer claims that the work is a notable object lesson as to what can be done in this way without the renewal or re-building of ancient surfaces. The building was in an exceedingly bad state, and it is indeed a matter for satisfaction that it has fallen into the hands of an owner like Mr. Lovibond, who has dealt so tenderly with it.

The illustrations are reproductions from photographs—an excellent full-page View of the Front of the House—another view from the side, showing the scaffolding—The House in 1807, from a Drawing—A Reproduction of an Older Drawing, showing the Forecourt—also a Rough Sketch of 1752, showing Forecourt and Terraces—and a number of details of the work of repair—Bay Window before Repair—Example of Walling before Repair—New Work and Old Work cut into—Cavity showing Back of Stone and Flint Facing—Repaired Bow Window—Concrete Arch and Cambered Tile Lintel—Shores and Mended Transom.

## Wiltshire Notes and Queries, No. 24, Dec., 1898.

Mrs. Light continues her “Notes on Great Somerford,” accompanied by a nice drawing of “The Mount,” the old Manor House. Several wills, leases, &c., connected with the property are given in full. Further instalments of the Records available for the History of Bratton, of the “Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire,” and of the Quaker Marriage Records come next, with a long note on the English ancestry of the families of Batt and Byley, lately worked out by an American genealogist. Mr. Kite contributes a note on Baptismal Entries of the Seymour family in the Rolleston Registers, illustrated by a drawing of the Seymour arms. Another note suggests that Chippenham’s claim to be the birthplace of the Sectary Lodowick Muggleton is disputed by the parish of St. Botolph’s, Bishopsgate, London. The most interesting item, however, is the further note on the very curious, if not in some respects unique document, “The Stoks of Seen’ Church,” printed in a former number. The “Stoks” were sums of money, thirty-one



in number, in the hands of various persons who provided thereout funds for yearly celebrations on certain days, masses and Dirige to be said for certain deceased persons, and lights to be burned before the images of Our Lady in the porch, Our Lady in St. Nicholas aisle, Our Lady in the South aisle. Our Lady of Pity, St. Christopher, St. Katherine, St. Nicholas, St. Sythe or Osyth, the lamp before the High Cross, and Our Lady's light in the chancel.

**Ditto**, No. 25, March, 1899.

The most important item in this number is the first portion of the account of the Old House at Lackham, destroyed to make way for the existing residence. This is illustrated by two copies of early drawings—one from Dingley's Sketch in 1684, and the other of the Porch and Oriel from a drawing by Grimm in 1790, which is now in the British Museum. The Records available for the History of Bratton—The Quaker Marriage Records—The Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire—and Notes on Great Somerford are continued, the latter illustrated with drawings of the arms of Barrett, and Andrews impaling Townsend. The English Ancestors of the Families of Batt and Byley, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, is also continued.

**The Sale Catalogue of the Wiltshire Estates of Ernest Terah Hooley, Esq.**, which were sold on Nov. 10th, 1898, is an elaborately-illustrated production, with a "Key Plan of the Estates" on the cover—three large folding coloured maps of the estates—and no less than twenty excellent half-tone views, viz., At All Cannings, The Church, The Manor Farm, Cliffe Farm, An old Farm-House, Three New Cottages—Maddington Manor Farm—Hill Farm, The Manor Farm, and The Church, at Winterbourne Stoke—The Church, Manor Farm, View of River Wylye, The Boot Inn, View in the Village, and Orchard at Manor House, in Berwick St. James—East Cliff House, The Manor Farm, and The Water Mill at Steeple Langford; and at Stapleford, a View in the Village, and The Pelican Inn.

*The Estates Gazette*, Oct. 8th, 1898, has an account of these estates, afterwards reprinted in separate form, with four half-tone illustrations:—View in Steeple Langford Village; Manor Farm, Winterbourne Stoke; The Berwick Stream; and Page's Farm, All Cannings.

**Pitt: some Chapters of his Life and Times**, by the Rt. Honble. Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne, with eleven portraits. 8vo. Longmans & Co. 1898. Price 21s. It contains a catalogue of one hundred and sixty pictorial and plastic works of art, including twenty pictures of Pitt by Hoppner, Gainsborough, and Romney. Well reviewed, *Spectator*, Jan. 7th, 1899, *Times*, and *Daily Chronicle*.

**Thomas Moore Anecdotes** Jarrold & Sons. 1898.

"This amusing little volume consists of extracts from Moore's Diary, and

is due chiefly to his sense of humour, which induced him to record the capital stories current in the brilliant social circle in which he was petted and admired." *Spectator*, Dec. 31st, 1898.

**The Use of Sarum. Part I. The Sarum Customs as set forth in the Consuetudinary and Customary.**

Edited by Walter Howard Frere, M.A., Priest of the Community of the Resurrection. Cambridge University Press. 12s. net.

The book contains a sketch-plan of Salisbury Cathedral to show the position of the altars and other points which are mentioned in the old customs, &c. It is well reviewed in the *Guardian*, March 8th, 1899. The "Customary" had never before been printed.

**"Mr. Walter Long's Arms, Pedigree, and Estates,"**

is the title of a couple of articles by "Veritas," with three cuts of Long arms, in *To-Day* of March 15th and 22nd, the greater portion of which has been reprinted in the *Wiltshire Advertiser*, April 13th, 1899. The writer falls with much violence upon the present owner of Rood Ashton, asserting that he has no manner of right to use the arms of "Long of Wraxall," which as a matter of fact he does use, that indeed he has no arms, for by the will of Walter Long of Wraxall and Bath, who died in 1807, a strict injunction was laid upon the legatees to take and bear his arms (*i.e.*, those granted to Edward Long in 1589, viz., *Sable, a lion passant argent, on a chief of the last three cross crosslets of the first.*) and the writer affirms that this has never been done.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** Chapter iv., pp. 93—100, of "A Cathedral Pilgrimage," by Julia C. R. Dorr, Macmillans, New York and London, 1896, royal 32mo, 3s. 6d., is headed "A Boy Bishop," and deals with Salisbury Cathedral. The authoress is American.

**Salisbury Cathedral.** The *Sunday Magazine*, January, 1899, has an article on "Our Cathedral Churches," with twenty-three illustrations from *models*. That of Salisbury, the south side, showing Chapter-House and Cloisters, is from a model lately in possession of Mr. Thatcher, College Green, Bristol.

**George Crabbe.** An article by Maude Prower appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1899, pp. 356—367, containing a careful appreciation of the work of this too generally forgotten poet, and an interesting comparison of his genius, more especially in the descriptions of nature, and the annals of the poor, with that of Wordsworth when dealing with kindred subjects.

**Estcourt Family and Devizes.** The *Devizes Gazette*, April 20th, 1899, contains a good account of the connection of the Estcourts with Devizes, and of the property held by them in and around the town, including the Green, which now passes by purchase into the possession of the Corporation.

**Views of Devizes and Neighbourhood.** Published by Dotesio & Todd. Oblong cr. 8vo. Contains the following views, reproduced from photographs, without letterpress:—Bird's-eye View of Market Place and Town—Devizes Castle—Market Place, with Cross and Fountain—Market Cross—Inscription on Market Cross—Canal and Locks—View from St. Mary's Tower—Quaker's Walk, Roundway Park—St. John's Church, Exterior—St. John's Church, Interior—St. Mary's Church—St. James' Church—Old Porch House, Potterne—Silbury Hill—Stonehenge—Druidical Remains at Avebury. The views vary, but on the whole they are very fairly reproduced, and form a pleasant souvenir of the place.

**Astley Family.** A notice of this family and of its genealogy is reprinted in the *Devizes Gazette*, March 2nd, 1899, from the *Nuneaton Chronicle*, apropos of the death of John Newdigate Francis Ludford Astley, of Ansley, Warwickshire.

**Wiltshire in 1898.** A long and good record of the events of the year so far as they affect the county was given in the *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 29th, 1898, and January 5th, 1899, under the various heads of Social, Agriculture, Land, Railway Extension, Education, Sport, Military, Miscellaneous, Political, County Business, Local Government, and Law, Crime, and Casualties.

**Devizes in 1898.** A record of events affecting Devizes during the year is given in *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 5th, 1899.

**Langley Burrell Church.** Notes on the Restoration of the Church are given in *Devizes Gazette*, June 23rd and July 14th, 1898.

**Lacock.** A chatty account of the History of the Village, Church, and Abbey is given by "M.K.D." in *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 1st, 1898.

**Devizes Market Cross.** A report furnished by Mr. C. E. Ponting to the Town Council on the condition of the Structure and the Repairs necessary is printed in *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 16th, 1899.

**Horningsham.** In Baring Gould's "An Old English Home and its Dependencies," 1898, occurs the following:—"A singular and beautiful custom still subsists in the village of Horningsham, Wilts. where, at the burial of a young maiden, 'Wedding Peals' are rung on muffled bells."

**Malmesbury Abbey Restoration.** Full accounts of the meeting at Malmesbury under the chairmanship of the Duke of Beaufort held on Dec. 20th, 1898, at which the Bishop of Bristol initiated the movement for the preservation of the Abbey Church, with the speeches of the Bishop dealing with the History of Malmesbury, and of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope dealing with the past history and present condition of the fabric, were given in the

*Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 22nd and 29th, and in the *Wiltshire Times*, Dec. 24th, 1898. The latter paper gave also three good cuts of the South Front, The Norman Porch, and View from the North.

**Lady Clive.** At the end of "Lord Clive," by Sir Alex. J. Arbuthnot, 1899, is a full pedigree of Lady Clive (Margaret, daughter of Edmund Maskelyne and Eliz. Booth), traced from William Maskelyne, of Purton.

**An Old English Glass Linen Smoother from Ramsbury.** An illustration of this object, with a note by Mrs. M. E. Cunnington, appears in the *Reliquary*, April, 1899, p. 125. The writer speaks of it as the only specimen known to have occurred in Wiltshire. Several have, however, passed through the hands of Mr. Passmore, of Swindon, of late years, and a fine example from near Hungerford has lately been secured for the Society's Museum.

**Allotments in Wilts.** The *Devizes Gazette*, Dec. 1st, 1898, has a long quotation from the chapter on the allotment system on the Bowood Estate, in Mr. H. H. Smith's "The Principles of Landed Estate Management." On the Bowood Estate of 12,000 acres there are eight hundred allotments. Between 1812 and 1817 ten fields were laid out in allotments, in 1831 thirteen more, and in the next three years thirteen more.

**Wilts, The Ancient Inhabitants of.** A lecture by Mr. W. Heward Bell. Printed in *Devizes Gazette*, Feb. 2nd, 1899.

**Devizes, St. John's and St. Mary's Churches** were visited and lectured on in the course of a series of lectures on "English Ecclesiastical Architecture," given at Devizes by the Rev. Walter Marshall, an Oxford Extension lecturer. See *Devizes Gazette*, Jan. 26th, Feb. 9th, March 2nd and 23rd, 1899.

**Bishop John Earle, of Salisbury,** is the subject of an essay entitled "A Minute Philosopher," in a volume of "Essays" by A. C. Benson. Heinemann. 1897. "From a Cornish Window," by A. T. Quiller-Couch, in *Pall Mall Mag.*, Sept., 1897, also contains several pages upon him.

**Mrs. Benett-Stanford's** exploits as a slayer of big game in Africa are described in *Holiday and Travel*, Dec., 1898, accompanied by illustrations of the lady in her hunting attire and of a rhinoceros which fell to her rifle.

## Wilt's Illustrations, Pictures, &c.

**South Wales and Bristol Direct Railway**, by William Biggar. Reprinted from the *Contractor's Chronicle*, Dec. 5th, 1898. Pamphlet. 8vo. London. Price One Penny. pp. 16. Contains a plan of the railway and sixteen illustrations from photos, of which three, "Bridge at Wootton Bassett," "Foundations of Viaduct at Somerford," and "Brickyard at Corston," are concerned with the Wiltshire portion of the line.

**"The Manton Stable Lad's Death. Sketches at the Proceedings before the Marlborough County Magistrates."** Sketch portraits of "Stable Lad Sprules," Oliver Reeves, A Stickler, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Haydon, Dr. Penny, and Mr. J. B. Maurice. *Daily Graphic*, Dec. 19th, 1898.

**The Hall, Bradford-on-Avon, the Seat of Mr. John Moulton.** Article in *Country Life Illustrated*, 11th March, 1899, pp. 304—308, with six illustrations:—The Terrace—The Lordly Entrance—The Ancient Dove-cote—The House and Terrace from the West—The Hall (exterior)—From the East.

**Ditto.** *The Builder*, March 25th, 1899, contains a full-page photo-litho of the English Royal Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, by E. L. Lutyens, architect. Also a plan. It is described as an adaptation from Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon.

**Bradford-on-Avon. Chapel on the Bridge.** A paper by Francis Crowther on Bridge Chapels in the *Pall Mall Mag.* May, 1899, p. 250, is illustrated with four sketches by Herbert Railton of "The Mass House and Bridge," "Mass House," "The Bridge," "Bridge Foot."

**South Wraxall Manor House, The Quadrangle,** appears as an illustration at p. 30 of "An Old English Home and its Dependencies," by Baring Gould. London. Methuen & Co. 1898.

**The Flight of the King: being a Full, True, and Particular Account of the Miraculous Escape of His Most Sacred Majesty Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester,** by Allan Fea, 1897, contains the following Wilt's illustrations:—Gold acorn Vinaigrette in possession of C. Penruddocke, Esq.—The King's Arms, Salisbury—Ditto, Window facing Yard—Ditto, Interior Quadrangle—Ditto, Corner of Panelled Room—John Coventry's House, Salisbury—Entrance to Hiding-Place in the Summer House, Salisbury—Summer House, showing the Carved Facing wherein is the Peep Hole from the Hiding-Place—Courtyard of the George Inn, Mere—Heale House

—Ditto, Carved Oak Fireplace—Mrs. Hyde, of Heale. There is also a pedigree showing the connection between the Norton, Trenchard, Long, and Penruddocke families.

**Beckhampton, Mr. Sam Darling at,** by "Z." is a paper in *The Idler* for March, 1899, pp. 245—252, describing the racing stables, with the following process illustrations:—Beckhampton House—Mr. Sam Darling—Mr. J. Gubbins, owner of Galtee More—Galtee More after winning the St. Leger, 1897—Kilcock—C. Wood and J. Watts—The Stables—The Paddock.

**Beckhampton Racing Stables.** *The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, May 6th, 1899, has a full-page illustration of "Racing Stables—Mr. S. Darling—Beckhampton, Marlborough, Wilts." It contains: Beckhampton House—Mr. S. Darling—Part of the Front Yard, General View—Coming Home from Exercise—The Lawn—The New Yard.

**Lacock Cloisters.** Photo-process reproduction of photo taken by Mr. Talbot in 1842 in *The Photogram*, Feb., 1899.

**Portrait of Lady Betty Delmè** by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A paper on this picture, with notes on the Delmè family, by the Rev. G. W. Minns, LL.B., F.S.A., is given in *Hampshire Field Club Papers and Proceedings*, vol. iii., p. 59. The Delmè family owned Erlestoke for awhile about 1740 to 1780, and intermarried with the Awdrys of Seend and Radcliffes. Peter Delmè was M.P. for Ludgershall in 1734. The portrait of Lady Betty was little known or valued by the family, but it recently sold by auction in London for 11,000 guineas, whereas the house from which it came, together with the Manor of Camus Oysell, Hants, and 256 acres of park and agricultural land realised in 1895 only £10,250.

**"On a Picture by Lorenzo Lotto at Wilton House,"** by S. Arthur Strong. *Art Journal*, March, 1899, pp. 92—3, one illust., "The Temptation of St. Anthony, called a Correggio."

**A View of Salisbury Cathedral by J. Constable** was amongst the pictures of the late Sir John Kelk, of Tedworth, sold at Christie's on March 11th, 1899. This picture brought 1300 guineas, the whole collection, sixty-six lots, fetching £17,128. *Devizes Gazette*, March 16th, 1899.

**Sale of the Corsham Court Pictures.** On May 13th Messrs. Christie sold a number of the remaining pictures at Corsham Court. Two pastels by J. Russell, R.A., "Pig in a Poke," and "Incredulity," realised the large sums of 750 and 480 guineas respectively. The Three Children of Henry VII., by Mabuse, brought 530 guineas. Of the Italian pictures Andrea del Sarto's portrait of himself went for 890 guineas; "The Holy Family," by Lorenzo di Credi, for 680; and the "Coronation of the Virgin,"

by Gentile da Fabriano, for 560. "The Dismissal of Hagar," by Pinturicchio, was sold for 350 guineas; a portrait by Sebastiano del Piombo, for 200; another of the Pesaro family, attributed to Tintoretto, for 140; and portrait of a boy, attributed to Andrea del Sarto, for 145 guineas. The fourteen pictures sold realised £5318. *Devizes Gazette*, May 18th, 1899.

### PORTRAITS.

#### **Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Doreen Long.**

Good process portraits. *Lady's Realm*, March, 1899.

#### **George H. Murray, C.B.,** Secretary of the Post Office.

Good process portraits in *Illustrated London News*, Feb. 4th; *Black and White*, Jan. 28th; and woodcut, in *Graphic*, January 25th, 1899.

#### **Bishop Wordsworth, of Salisbury.**

Portrait in *Harmsworth's Mag.*, March, 1899, in article headed "Clever Families—Men who inherit Brains."

#### **Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Lopes,** Lord Justice of Court of Appeal.

Three portraits from photos at ages of 34, 48, and present day. *Strand Mag.*, April, 1894.

## Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

#### **John Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury.**

"The Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, 1853—1892. A Memoir, together with some materials for forming a judgment on the Great Questions in the Discussion of which he was concerned." Longmans, Green, & Co. 1899. 8vo. With two portraits. pp. xxvi., 402. Price 15s. Reviewed, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, June, 1899.

#### **The Bishop of Salisbury and the Rev. H. J. White.**

"Nouum Testamentum Domini nostri Iesu Christi Latine, secundum editionem Sancti Hieronymi. Ad Codicum Manuscriptorum fidem recensuit Johannes Wordsworth, S.T.P., Episcopus Sarisburiensis; in operis Societatem adsumpto Henrico Juliano White, A.M. Collegii Mertonensis Socio. Pars Prior. Quattior Euangelia. Oxonii. E Typographeo Clarendoniano. Londini et Noui Eboraci apud Henricum Frowde MDCCCLXXXIX—MDCCCXCVIII."

In one vol., 4to, pp. xxxviii., 780. Buckram. Price 52s. 6d. Four parts

out of the five of this had been published previously separately, priced *Fasc. I.*, 12s. 6d.; *Fasc. II.*, 7s. 6d.; *Fasc. III.*, 12s. 6d.; *Fasc. IV.*, 10s. 6d.; *Fasc. V.*, 10s. 6d.

*The Guardian*, March 22nd, 1899, in a very laudatory review, says:—"The collection of materials was begun by Dr. Wordsworth twenty years ago. Upon his becoming Bishop of Salisbury in 1885 a share in the work was given to Mr. White, who has had the chief part of the arrangement of the material, which was mainly collected by the Bishop. But all points of difficulty have been decided in joint consultation by the two Editors, and the Bishop will always have the credit of conceiving the purpose and laying out the plan of one of the greatest efforts ever made in sacred criticism. . . . Broadly conceived and diligently carried on as it is, it sets before all students an example to encourage them in facing some comprehensive labour, instead of indulging in the satisfaction, so prevalent in our time, of quickly finishing little tasks; and it is worthy of the best traditions of English scholarship in its devotion to sacred ends of practical skill and knowledge strenuously acquired."

Published previously by the same authors, through the Clarendon Press:—

"Old Latin Biblical Texts." Small 4to. Stiff covers.

"No. I. St. Matthew from the St. Germain MS." (g1.) Edited by John Wordsworth, D.D. 6s.

"No. II. Portions of St. Mark and St. Matthew from the Bobbio MS." (k) &c., Edited J. Wordsworth, D.D., W. Sanday, D.D., and H. J. White, M.A. 21s.

"No. III. The Four Gospels from the Munich MS. (q), now numbered Lat. 6224 in the Royal Library at Munich," &c., Edited by H. J. White, M.A. 12s. 6d.

"No. IV. Portions of the Acts, of the Epistle of St. James, and of the First Epistle of St. Peter, from the Bobbio Palimpsest (s) now numbered Cod. 16 in the Imperial Library at Vienna," Edited by H. J. White, M.A. 5s.

**Rev. R. L. Ottley**, Rector of Winterbourne Bassett.

"The Hebrew Prophets." Small fcap. 8vo. 1s. Forming the first volume of "Oxford Church Text Books." Rivingtons. London, 1899.

"Aspects of the Old Testament; being the Bampton Lectures for 1897." New and cheaper edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Longmans, Green, & Co. 1898.

"The Doctrine of the Incarnation." Two vols. Methuen & Co. 1897. Noticed *Spectator*, July 24th, 1897.

**Bishop L. G. Mylne, Vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough, and the Rev. R. de Crespigny Thelwall.**

"The Marlborough Catechism." Dupanloup Catechising. For use in Church Schools. Especially on the "Method of S. Sulpice." 6d., or cloth, 1s. Mowbray & Co. London. 1899.

Noticed, *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, April, 1899.



**Bishop Mylne**, Marlborough, is the author of one of the six sermons contained in "The Church's Message to Men." Cr. 8vo. Cloth. 2s. Skellingtons. 1899.

**Rev. George Ensor**, Perpetual Curate of Heywood.

"Further Remarks upon the Letters lately addressed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese." Pamphlet. 8vo. London. 1898. pp. 36. A second series of objections from the Low Church point of view to statements contained in the Bishop's Letter.

**A Priest to the Temple; or the Countrey Parson, his Character and Rule of Holy Life, by George Herbert. Reprinted from the Edition of 1652 with Biographical Introduction and Notes by the Rev. H. C. Beeching, M.A., Rector of Yattendon, Berks.** London. T. Fisher Unwin. Post 8vo. 1898. Price 3s. 6d.

**William Scrope. Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing.** Edited by the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. With coloured lithographic and numerous photogravure reproductions of the original plates. Large 8vo. 15s. Large paper edition, one hundred copies, £2 2s. net.

This forms Vol. VII. of "The Sportsman's Library," published by Edward Arnold, 1898.

**H. W. Ward**, F.R.H.S., Head-Gardener to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Radnor, Longford Castle.

"My Gardener." Eyre & Spottiswoode. London. 1891. Cloth. Price 2s. 6d. Post 8vo. 118 illustrations. pp. 301. On the culture of vegetables, fruit, and flowers.

— "Potato Culture for the Million." Fourteen illustrations. London. Eyre & Spottiswoode. 1891. Pamphlet. Price 3d. pp. 24.

**C. R. Straton.** An interesting lecture on "Leaves," given by Mr. Straton at the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, is printed in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Dec. 2nd, 1898.

**Clifford W. Holgate.**

Winchester Long Rolls, 1653—1721. Transcribed and edited with an Historical Introduction on the Development of the Long Roll. Winchester, 1899. P. & G. Wells. Demy 8vo. Half-roan. pp. xcii. and 208. Price 10s. net.

**Rev. Douglas Maclean**, Rector of Codford St. Peter.

"Imago Regia, The Churchman's Religious Remembrance of the 25th Anniversary of the Decollation of King Charles the First, January 30th. 1649—1899." By D. M. Superior edition, 1s., post free. Paper covers, 6d.

*The Guardian*, Jan. 18th, 1899, says, "it is an interesting collection of

appropriate passages in prose and verse, 'Eikon Basilike' being of course laid under contribution as well as the testimony of friends and foes from Clarendon and Marvell to Keble and Macaulay."

**Rev. H. F. Stewart**, Vice-Principal of the Theological College, Salisbury.

"The Book of Judges." Cr. 8vo. Price 1s. 6d. 1899. One of the series of "The Books of the Bible for use in Schools."

**H. C. Powell, M.A.**, Rector of Wylde, and Canon Non-Residentiary of Salisbury.

"The Church Crisis: its Causes and its Opportunities. A Letter to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury." Longmans, Green, & Co. London. 1899. 8vo. Sewed. 1s. net.

**W. Philpotts Williams, Poems by**, formerly Master and Huntsman of the Netton Harriers, author of "Poems in Pink," "Plain Poems," and "Over the Open." 1898. Salisbury: Brown & Co.; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

This volume is partly made up of new pieces, and partly of pieces which have already appeared in *Bailey's Magazine*, or are reprinted from "Plain Poems." The whole of them are devoted to horse and hound.

Reviewed, *Salisbury Journal*, Jan. 7th, 1899.

**W. Bennett-Stanford**, who acted as correspondent of the *Western Morning News* in the Soudan Campaign, is the author of a vivid account of the Battle of Omdurman, delivered as a lecture at Salisbury, and reprinted in full in the *Wilts County Mirror*, Jan. 27th, 1899.

**A. Russell Davies**, of Stratford-Sub-Castle.

Valse, "Scarlet Poppies." Favourably noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, March 11th, 1899.

## Gifts to Museum and Library.

### Gifts to Museum.

- Presented by REV. C. V. GODDARD: Fragments of Mediæval Pottery from the foundations of Maddington Church.—Old Looped Earthenware Costrel from a cottage at Shrewton, with modern example of same pattern.—Bones from Barrow in Rabbit Warren, at the Bustard.  
 —Flint Scraper from Barrow 42, near Stonehenge.  
 „ Mr. C. GILLMAN: Chipped Celt from Kennett.—Scraper, Arrow-head, &c., from Roundway.  
 „ Miss L. B. SCHOMBERG: Hollow white metal Figure holding plate in its hand, without head, found in Seend Churchyard.

- Presented by **MR. W. H. PARSONS**: Bronze socketed Spear-head, without loop.  
 5½ in. long, found on Hunt's Mill Farm, Wootton Bassett, 1884.  
 „ **REV. G. P. TOPPIN**: Fine Specimen of *Hemicidaris intermedia*,  
 with spines, from the Coral Rag of Calne.

**Gifts to the Library.**

Presented by **THE AUTHOR**: The Principles of Landed Estate Management, by  
 Henry Herbert Smith.

- „ **MR. R. F. HOULSTON**: Verses by the Rev. J. J. Daniell.  
 „ **MR. A. SCHOMBERG**: Wilts Pamphlet.  
 „ **MR. G. E. DARTNELL**: Salisbury Directory.  
 „ **MR. JOHN MULLINGS**: Four Original Deeds concerning Draycot  
 Foliat.  
**MR. H. E. MEDLICOTT**: Catalogue of Hooley Estates.—N. Wilts  
 Church Mag., '98.—Salisbury Diocesan Gazette, '97 and '98.  
 Views of Devizes—Portrait of Alex. Meek.  
 „ **REV. F. H. MANLEY**: Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire,  
 N. Wiltshire, &c. 1789.  
 „ **MRS. TURTLE**: Sermon preached at Sutton Benger, 1821, after  
 Execution of Edward Buckland for Murder of Judith Pearce.  
 „ **THE EDITOR, Mr. C. W. Holgate**: The Form and Manner of Making  
 of Deacons and Ordering of Priests, 1898.  
 „ **MR. W. CUNNINGTON**: Dr. Humfry Chambers, Animadversions  
 on Mr. William Dell's Book. 1653.  
 „ **REV. E. H. GODDARD**: Three Wilts Pamphlets.—Five Drawings  
 of Fragments of Saxon Cross Shaft from Minety, Saxon Silver  
 Ornament found at Cricklade, and Fibula.  
 „ **MR. J. MACKAY**: Gibney's History of 1st Battalion Wilts Vol-  
 unteers.  
 „ **MRS. CHALMERS**: Wilts Pamphlet.  
 „ **MRS. SMITH**: A number of Wilts Pamphlets, &c., &c.  
 „ **MR. H. BRAKESPEAR**: Eleven Permanent Photos of Corbels in  
 Langley Burrell Church—Plan of Roman Villa at Swindon.  
 „ **REV. W. C. MASTERS**: Drawing of Piscina, Stanton Fitzwarren  
 Church.  
 „ **REV. C. V. GODDARD**: Wilts Pamphlets.  
 „ **MESSRS. WATERS & RAWLENCE**: Three Wiltshire Estates Sale  
 Catalogues.  
 „ **MR. S. G. PERCIVAL**: Tally Receipt, Sarum Diocese, 1702.—  
 Map of Wilts.—Cuttings.  
 „ **THE AUTHORESS**: Article on George Crabbe by Maude Prower.  
 „ **MRS. ROBBINS**: Six vols of "Devizes Advertiser," complete, from  
 1858 to 1879.  
 „ **REV. MILLS ROBBINS**: Burnet's History of the Reformation.  
 4th edition. 1683.  
 „ **MISS BRADFORD**: Two Wilts Magazine articles.

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## THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS (*Continued*).

**WILTSHIRE—THE TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS OF JOHN AUBREY, F.R.S., A.D. 1659-1670.** Corrected and Enlarged by the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A. In 4to, Cloth, pp. 491, with 46 plates. Price £2 10s.

**INDEX OF ARCHEOLOGICAL PAPERS.** The Alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archaeological Societies. Price 3*d.* each.

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## QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The REV. E. H. GODDARD would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archaeological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archaeological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

### CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archaeological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up by Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which is now ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up these forms with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archaeological Society. Unmounted photos, or sketches, of the portraits accompanying the returns are very desirable.

## Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.

Will any Member give any of them ?

- N. Wilts Church Magazine. Any complete years previous to 1874.  
 Beckford. Recollections of. 1893.  
 Ditto Memoirs of. 1859.  
 Beckford Family. Reminiscences. 1887.  
 Lawrence. Sir T. Cabinet of Gems.  
 Memoirs of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury, Roxburghe Club, 1890.  
 Clarendon Gallery Characters. Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &c.  
 Hobbes (T.) Leviathan. Old Edition.  
 Woollen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.  
 Addison, (Joseph). Works.  
 Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger  
 Gillman's Devises Register. 1859—69.  
 Cobbett's Rural Rides  
 Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.  
 Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.  
 Besant's Eulogy of R. Jefferies.  
 Morris' Marston and Stanton.  
 Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.  
 Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.  
 Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.  
 Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.  
 Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.  
 Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818. [1825.  
 Village Poems by J.C.B. Melksham.  
 Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gilfillan.  
 Bollingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Macknight.  
 Guest's Origines Celticae.  
 Stokes' Wiltshire Rant.  
 Morrison, Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.  
 Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.  
 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.  
 Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.  
 Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (last edition).  
 A Compleat History of Wiltshire. 1730.  
 Aubrey's Lives. 1898.  
 Longsword, Earl of Salisbury; an Historical Romance. Two vols. 1762.  
 Davenant, Bishop. Works; and Life of, by Fuller.  
 Sarum Missal.  
 Ditto in English.  
 Sarum Psalter.  
 Moberly, Bishop. Any books by.  
 Hissey. Through Ten English Counties.  
 Rock. The Church of our Fathers as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury.  
 The Crypt and West of England Magazine.  
 Bolingbroke, Lord. Works.  
 Abbot, Bishop. Works by.

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.

## AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

<i>Bath</i> .....	R. F. HOULSTON, New Bond Street.
<i>Bristol</i> .....	JAMES FAWN & SONS, 18, Queen's Road.
<i>Calne</i> .....	A. HEATH & SON, Market Place.
<i>Chippenham</i> .....	R. F. HOULSTON, High Street.
<i>Cirencester</i> .....	MRS. HARMER, Market Place.
<i>Devises</i> .....	C. H. WOODWARD, St. John Street.
<i>Marlborough</i> .....	MISS E. LUCY, High Street.
<i>Melksham</i> .....	JOLLIFFE & Co., Bank Street.
<i>Oxford</i> .....	JAS. PARKER & Co., Broad Street.
<i>Salisbury</i> .....	BROWN & Co., Canal.
<i>Trowbridge</i> .....	G. W. ROSE, 66, Fore Street.
<i>Warminster</i> .....	A. H. COATES, Market Place.

No. XCII.

DECEMBER, 1899.

VOL. XXX.

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THE  
WILTSHIRE  
Archæological and Natural History  
MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

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EDITED BY

REV. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.



DEVIZES:

PRINTED AND SOLD FOR THE SOCIETY BY C. H. WOODWARD,  
4, ST. JOHN STREET.

*Price 3s. 6d. Members, Gratis.*

Part VII. of Wilts Inquisitions and Appendix III. to the Library  
Catalogue are issued with this number



### NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

TAKE NOTICE, that a copious Index for the preceding eight volumes of the *Magazine* will be found at the end of Vols. viii., xvi., and xxiv.

Members who have not paid their Subscriptions to the Society *for the current year*, are requested to remit the same forthwith to the Financial Secretary, Mr. DAVID OWEN, Bank Chambers, Devizes, to whom also all communications as to the supply of Magazines should be addressed.

The Numbers of this *Magazine* will be delivered *gratis*, as issued, to Members who are not in arrear of their Annual Subscriptions, but in accordance with Byelaw No. 8 "The Financial Secretary shall give notice to Members in arrear, and the Society's publications will not be forwarded to Members whose Subscriptions shall remain unpaid after such notice."

All other communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries: H. E. MEDLICOTT, Esq., Sandfield, Potterne, Devizes; and the Rev. E. H. GODDARD, Clyffe Vicarage, Wootton Bassett.

A resolution has been passed by the Committee of the Society, "that it is highly desirable that every encouragement should be given towards obtaining second copies of Wiltshire Parish Registers."

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### THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE OBTAINED OF MR. D. OWEN, BANK CHAMBERS, DEVIZES.

THE BRITISH AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF THE NORTH WILTSHIRE DOWNS, by the Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A. One Volume, Atlas 4to, 248 pp., 17 large Maps, and 110 Woodcuts, Extra Cloth. Price £2 2s. One copy offered to each Member of the Society at £1 11s. 6d.

THE FLOWERING PLANTS OF WILTSHIRE. One Volume, 8vo. 504 pp., with Map, Extra Cloth. By the Rev. T. A. Preston, M.A. Price to the Public, 16s.; but one copy offered to every Member of the Society at half-price.

CATALOGUE OF THE STOURHEAD COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM, with 175 Illustrations. Price 2s. 6d.

CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY AT THE MUSEUM. Price 3s. 6d.; to *Members*, 2s. 6d. APPENDIX No. I., II. and III., 3d. each.

CATALOGUE OF DRAWINGS, PRINTS, AND MAPS IN THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY AT THE MUSEUM. Price 2s.

CATALOGUE OF WILTSHIRE TRADE TOKENS IN THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION. Price 6d.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE MAGAZINE. Price to the Public, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. (except in the case of a few Numbers, the price of which is raised. Members are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. from these prices).

STONEHENGE AND ITS BARROWS, by W. Long. Nos. 46-7 of the *Magazine* in separate wrapper, 7s. 6d. This still remains the best and most reliable account of Stonehenge and its Earthworks.

GUIDE TO THE STONES OF STONEHENGE, with Map, by W. Cunnington. F.G.S. Price 6d.

# WILTSHIRE

## Archæological and Natural History

### MAGAZINE.

No. XCII.

DECEMBER, 1899.

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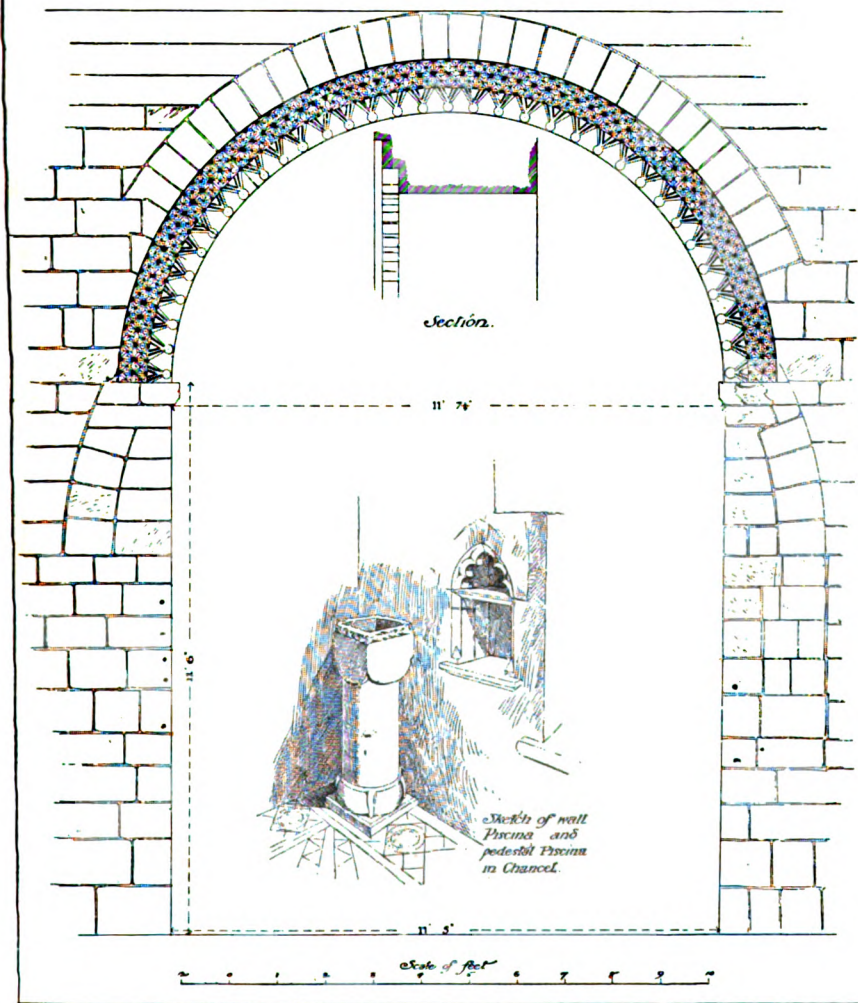
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*Stanton Fitzwarren.*  
*Chancel Arch.*

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THE  
WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

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DECEMBER, 1899.

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THE FORTY-SIXTH GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT AMESBURY,

July 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1899.

C. H. TALBOT, Esq., President of the Society, in the Chair.

TUESDAY, JULY 4TH, 1899.

**T**HOUGH the Society has visited Amesbury in the course of its excursions more than once, it has never before been made the centre at which an Annual Meeting has been held—and some doubt was felt, both as to sufficiency of accommodation in the place, and as to the difficulty of access to it from most parts of the county. The result, however, proved that the choice of the centre for 1899 was more than justified.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held at 3 o'clock, at the George Hotel, the President occupying the chair, and some twenty-two Members of the Society being present. The first business was the reading by Mr. MEDLICOTT of the Report.

THE REPORT.

"The Committee has met quarterly, as usual, during the past year—thrice at Devizes, and once at Salisbury.

"The accounts for the year 1898 are printed with the number of the *Magazine* just issued. They show, on the whole, a fairly  
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satisfactory condition of affairs. The serious loss of Members referred to below will, however, affect the accounts another year.

"Numbers 90 and 91 of the *Magazine* have been issued at the regular interval, and with them a Catalogue of the Drawings, Prints, and Maps in the Library, and Part VI. of the Wiltshire Inquisitions of Charles I.

"It is hoped that the present series of Inquisitions, which has been issued to Members in parts for some years past, will be concluded this year, after which it is proposed to publish an earlier series.

"During the year we have lost seventeen Members by death and seventeen by resignation, whilst fifteen new Members only have joined us, leaving our number three hundred and fifty-one, as against three hundred and seventy last year. We feel sure that the value and use of the Society is not considered to be any less than it has been in the past, either in the county or out of it, and that it only requires greater activity on the part of the Honorary Local Secretaries and the friends of the Society generally to bring up the numbers to the former level. Of the Members whose loss by death we have to deplore, first and foremost must we mention the Rev. Alfred Charles Smith, an original Member of the Society, for many years an indefatigable Hon. Secretary and of recent years a Vice-president. An obituary notice of him appears in the last number of the *Magazine*. We may mention also the Rev. W. H. Awdry, Mr. A. L. Goddard, and Mr. W. W. Ravenhill as old friends of long standing and valued Members, and Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., one of our Trustees.

"At the Museum some cases, which had been placed there by Mr. William Cunnington many years ago, and which the Society had used during that time gratuitously, have been purchased from him. Other additions have been made and acknowledged in the *Magazine*.

"A considerable number of Wiltshire books have been added to the Library. The note as to 'Wiltshire books wanted' on the cover of the *Magazine* has received kind attention from several friends. We are indebted to Mr. F. M. Willis for a valuable

series of MS. notes on the 17th Century Tokens of Wiltshire, in illustration of the Society's collection at Devizes. The completeness of this collection has been largely increased by the purchase of such specimens as we wanted from the collection of Colonel Lowsley, recently dispersed. The books, containing Mr. Willis' notes, have been placed in the Library, and it is suggested that further notes on tokens and their issuers should be added to them from time to time by those who are specially interested in the matter.

"Although not a matter directly connected with the Society—the suggested re-publication of Hoare's *Modern Wills* by Mr. Simpson, of Devizes, is an important enterprise which demands mention here. Mr. Simpson's proposal is to publish the work in parts at 5s. a part, each part to contain 136 pp. super royal 8vo, and plates. The project depends on the possibility of procuring two hundred subscribers. Those who wish to be of that number should communicate with Mr. G. Simpson, Gazette Office, Devizes. The catalogue of Portraits in the county is slowly making progress. Those at Castle Combe have been admirably catalogued with excellent sketches of each one of them by their owner, Mr. E. C. Lowndes. The work has been also done in three other houses, and is in hand in three or four more.

"We may unite with the county and diocese in congratulations upon the completion on firm and fast foundations of the work undertaken on the spire of Salisbury Cathedral. Another great work is about to be commenced in the restoration of that part of Malmesbury Abbey which is used as a Parish Church, and subsequently in the preservation of the ruins. Time, care, and skill will be required, as well as much money, to bring this undertaking to the satisfactory conclusion we may hope for. During the winter excavations were undertaken at Lacock on the site of the Abbey Church under the direction of Mr. Talbot and Mr. Brakspear, by which the dimensions of this Church, previously unknown, were ascertained. The expense is shared equally by our Society and the Society of Antiquaries. The Hall at Bradford-on-Avon has obtained an unexpected notoriety by its appearance in the illustrated papers as the Prince of Wales' Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition,



for which purpose its well-known façade has been copied. Members of the Society will recollect that it appears as the frontispiece in Canon Jackson's *Aubrey's Wiltshire Collections*. We may mention that a very interesting series of lectures was recently delivered in Devizes under the auspices of the Oxford University Extension Association by the Rev. W. Marshall, on English Ecclesiastical architecture as illustrated by parish Churches which were described as a vast museum of treasures. Several Churches in the county were alluded to, and among them Erchfont, which we are glad to find will very shortly be in the hands of Mr. Ponting.

"In these days when Salisbury Plain is likely to become a great military centre it is the clear duty of this Society to urge upon all in authority the very great importance of giving due attention to the preservation of the many interesting remains of the earliest days of our history and the innumerable earthworks and other traces of ancient inhabitants, with which the Plain abounds. May we not look to our Patron and Trustee, the present Minister of War, to uphold and preserve from destruction these relics of antiquity?

"The three years of office as President, of Mr. Talbot, will shortly expire. He has attended each of the Annual Meetings held during his term of office. His great interest in architectural works has rendered his services of especial value to the Society. We are glad to be able to state that the Lord Bishop of Bristol has consented to act as President for the next three years, and that a visit to Malmesbury is contemplated during his term of office. The other Officers of the Society will be proposed for re-election, including the Hon. Local Secretaries, with the exception of Mr. Holgate, who resigns.

"The Society meets now under somewhat exceptional difficulties. If the gathering is not a large one it is hoped it may at any rate prove interesting, as the district teems with archæological remains."

The adoption of the report was moved by MR. TALBOT, who referred to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of the Rev. A. C. Smith, and also spoke in commendation of the enterprise

of Mr. Simpson in proposing to re-publish Hoare's *Modern Wilts.*

MR. W. HEWARD BELL, in responding, dwelt on the serious loss of Members during the past year, and threw out as a suggestion the desirability of raising the annual subscription from 10s. 6d. to £1 1s., expressing the opinion that the work now being done by the Society was well worth the larger subscription, and that—unless means could be found to increase the number of members to their old numbers—some such expedient must be resorted to, if the work of the Society was not to suffer in quality and quantity.

MR. TALBOT next proposed that the Bishop of Bristol be invited to act as President of the Society for the next three years, and the REV. E. H. GODDARD, in seconding this proposition, referred to the great advantage the Society had derived during the last three years from the architectural knowledge of their present President. The Officers of the Society and the Members of Committee were then re-appointed, on the proposition of the REV. J. H. HILL, D.D., seconded by MR. C. SIMPSON.

Permission was also given to the Committee to dispose of certain cases of foreign birds and other miscellaneous curios which have no connection with the county, and which it is undesirable should be retained at the Museum.

This concluded the formal business of the Meeting, and the Members adjourned to the CHURCH, which was grievously swept and garnished in 1852-53 by Mr. Butterfield—both the east and west ends of the building being entirely new work of his design. Here considerable discussion took place on the point which was to be fought out in the evening—as to whether the existing Church was or was not the Abbey Church—Mr. Talbot maintaining that the balance of evidence is against its being so, whilst Messrs. Doran Webb and Brakspear believed on the contrary that it was the Abbey Church.

After this preliminary skirmish a move was made to the garden of the Red House, where a most sumptuous tea had been prepared by Mrs. Blake. This having been done justice to, the party proceeded, under the guidance of THE VICAR (the Rev. A. W. Phelps), to inspect the very curious Lodges at the entrance to the

park, with their quaint towers and cupola-shaped roofs. The first of these, known as "Kent's House," is dated 1607, and contains a considerable collection of rare birds, all of which were shot on the estate. They include a kite, two bitterns, two ravens, ring ouzels, hobby, phalarope, &c., &c. The second lodge has over the door the inscription "Diana her hoves 1600," and has been well illustrated in Blomfield's "Renaissance Architecture."

From this point the party walked along the river and through the very charming pleasure grounds surrounding the mansion. On one of the lawns are several fine Renaissance capitals, which apparently belonged to the earlier house, destroyed to make way for the present edifice.

Britton, in his "*Beauties of Wiltshire*," says:—

"The present house was built on the site of the monastery, from designs of Inigo Jones and was finished by Mr. Webb, his son-in-law."

Fergusson, however (*Hist. of Architecture*, vol. iv., 292), says:—

"Another design which is ascribed to Jones, but which certainly belongs to his son-in-law, is that for Amesbury in Wiltshire which . . . has faults he never would have committed. It is interesting, however, as one of the earliest examples of the type on which nine-tenths of the seats of English gentry were afterwards erected; almost all subsequent houses consisting of a rusticated basement, which contains the dining and business rooms; a bel étage, and a bedroom storey with attics in the roof. On the basement and running through the two upper storeys is the portico—always for ornament, never for use, and generally so badly applied as to be offensively obtrusive."

After strolling through these delightful grounds, to which the river gives a special character of their own, some of the Members, by kind permission of the present occupier, Mr. Willis, visited the building which was formerly Mr. Edwards' Museum. Here, amongst other things, fine oak chests, etc., is still preserved in excellent condition the good fifteenth century oak screen of the Church, now the property of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum. It is very greatly to be desired that this screen may some day be again replaced in the Church, from which it ought never to have been removed.

At the ANNIVERSARY DINNER at the George Hotel, thirty-four Members and guests were present, a number which increased to

forty at the Evening Meeting afterwards, when MR. TALBOT read his paper on "Amesbury Church: reasons for thinking that it was not the Church of the Priory," relying on various recorded measurements, and the evidence of the destruction of the Abbey Church, to prove that the existing building cannot be identified with it. He was followed by the REV. C. S. RUDDLE, Vicar of Durrington, who read a short paper reinforcing Mr. Talbot's arguments, whilst MR. E. DORAN WEBB, F.S.A., and the REV. A. W. PHELPS spoke on the opposite side. At this point, when the interest in the discussion was at its height, the proceedings were brought to an ignominious conclusion by the landlord intimating that those who were not staying in the hotel must leave the house, as it was 10 o'clock. Accordingly they grumbled and left, and once outside promptly came to the conclusion that there was no manner of reason for their being turned out. It was, however, too late then, and Members went home to bed.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 5TH.

The first place on the day's excursion at which the carriages stopped was WILSFORD CHURCH. the only points of interest in which seemed to be the 12th century Norman west door, and the base of the cross, apparently of 15th century date, on the south side of the Church. After a very short stoppage here the party went on to LAKE HOUSE, where MR. LOVIBOND, the present owner, received them and read some notes on the house. This beautiful old house, when it passed quite lately into Mr. Lovibond's hands, was in a very bad state of repair, the walls and mullions very badly cracked, whilst the outer surface of the walls was in many places wholly separated from the inner core of rubble work. Now, under the care of Mr. Detmar Blow, the whole of the walls have been most carefully repaired—*entirely from inside*—so that it is undoubtedly true to say that from the outside no one would have any idea that anything whatever had been done to it. Not a new stone, or a new bit of mullion is visible, and Mr. Lovibond may well feel proud of the example which he has given

to all restorers of old buildings of what may be done to secure their safety without altering, renewing, or rebuilding the ancient surface of the walls. Here again—though Mr. Duke's collection of antiquities has been dispersed, many of them going to the British Museum, there remains a valuable and interesting collection of books concerning Wiltshire and books by Wiltshire authors, and a number of birds shot at Lake, some of them of great interest and rarity, *e.g.*, a Chough and a Night Heron.

By the kindness of Mr. Lovibond the party were ferried across the river to GREAT DURNFORD CHURCH, where MR. E. DORAN WEBB, F.S.A., pointed out the features of interest—the north and south doorways, the font and the chancel arch, all of good Norman of the 12th century—the lectern, with its chained book, of Jacobean oak—the pulpit hanging of blue-green velvet dated “I. G. 1657” on the pulpit of 1619—and the remains of glass in the north window of the nave, containing a figure of St. Nicholas, and a crucifix. Altogether a very interesting Church, which it is much to be hoped may not be spoiled when its restoration is taken in hand.

By permission of the Hon. Louis Greville, HEALE HOUSE was next visited, MR. DORAN WEBB again acting as guide. The house, of brick, and of no great size, is a nice example of the architecture of Queen Anne's time—but in the drawing-room there is a good Elizabethan oak mantelpiece, which doubtless came from the older house in which Charles II. lay hidden after the Battle of Worcester.

As the party left Heale a visit was paid to a cottage, now in ruins, near the entrance gate, which contains upstairs a good plaster ceiling of Elizabethan character with griffins depicted on it as a crest. MR. DORAN WEBB considered that the house was never any larger than it is now, but was one of the very small manors of which there were a number in this valley of the Avon. From this point the carriages returned to Amesbury for lunch, leaving afterwards for DURRINGTON CHURCH, passing through “Durrington Walls” on the way. Here THE VICAR (the Rev. C. S. Ruddle) gave some account of the Church, and MR. DORAN WEBB described the architecture. The chief feature of interest is

the woodwork, the pulpit, and the very nice seats of Elizabethan work.

Thence the carriages proceeded up over the down to KNIGHTON LONG BARROW, whereon the company rested for a while enjoying the extensive view over the whole surrounding country, and the splendid air of the high ground of the Plain. Here MR. DORAN WEBB again said a few words on long and round barrows, as did also the REV. W. DOWDING. From this point the route lay still over the down to STONEHENGE, where MR. EDMUND STORY MASKELYNE demonstrated to the party on his theory of the astronomical and Phœnician origin of the structure, his remarks meeting with considerable criticism from those who were unable to accept his arguments.

On the way home the carriages were left at VESPASIAN'S CAMP, and after the perambulation of the ramparts a walk through the beautiful woods and the vale brought the party back to Amesbury.

At the Evening *Conversazione* MR. H. BRAKSPEAR's paper on recent discoveries on the site of the CHURCH AT LACOCK ABBEY came first, and was illustrated by a large ground-plan.

Then followed MR. E. STORY MASKELYNE's paper on Stonehenge, promulgating his astronomical theory at length. It was entitled "THE PURPOSE, THE AGE, AND THE BUILDERS OF STONEHENGE," and has to a great extent been already printed in pamphlet form as read before the Bath Antiquarian Club. The author held that Stonehenge was an observatory erected by the Phœnicians about the year 1000 B.C., and that the position of its stones was governed by the position of certain stars by means of which its date could be accurately fixed. A somewhat animated discussion arose on certain points on which the author of the paper was hardly in agreement with received archæological opinion.

A third paper, which had been crowded out the previous evening owing to the premature closing of the meeting, was that by MAJOR HAWLEY, describing excavations made by himself on the sites of two Romano-British villages on Rushall Down.

This was read by MR. W. HEWARD BELL, in the unavoidable absence of the author, who had been obliged to leave that morning.

It was illustrated by a large collection of his finds on those sites, including two stone caps, a quantity of fragments of pottery, glass, &c., bronze fibulæ, armillæ, &c., iron knife, and shear blades, a remarkable specimen of what in Devonshire would be called a "two-bill," shale for making ornaments, &c., from, sandal cleats, a very large round pewter dish, and many other objects—altogether a very interesting collection, indeed, of relics of the Roman period.

At the close of the meeting Mr. MEDLICOTT, on behalf of the Society, thanked the Local Secretary—Mr. Flower—for the great trouble he had taken to make the Meeting a success.

#### THURSDAY, JULY 6TH.

Leaving Amesbury at 9.30 the route for this day lay straight down the Avon Valley, taking the various Churches, &c., on the way.

The first stop was at BULFORD CHURCH, a building which is whitewashed inside and covered with ivy outside, but retains a good many architectural features of interest. Here, as throughout this day's expedition, Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR acted as architectural guide. The very pretty little Elizabethan chalice was exhibited and much admired.

Having seen the Church the party stepped across the road to THE MANOR, with its Elizabethan front a good deal altered in later times. The present occupier, and late owner—for the War Office is now the landlord here—Mr. J. L. HILL, most kindly showed the party over the garden and the house. In the former the most notable thing, perhaps, was an unusually large specimen of *Aristolochia Siphon*, and in the house two admirable portraits by Sir Peter Lely of the Duke of York and Ann Hyde, which have been in the house since they were first given to Mr. Duke of that day. Here also in the hall is a fine specimen of the extremely rare White's Thrush (*Turdus Whitei*), shot near Southampton, a bird of which only two or three examples are known to have occurred in this country.

MILSTON CHURCH, another practically unrestored building, was the next point on the programme. Here the Rev. C. S. RUDDLE

read some interesting notes on the connection of Addison with this place. Lancelot, the father of Joseph, was rector here in 1660. The register of Joseph's baptism is lost. MR. TALBOT also said a few words on the architecture of the Church. The picturesque old manor-house adjoining the churchyard is inscribed "R. P. 1613," i.e., Roger Pinckney.

The cottages in these villages are all of flint and brick, many of them wooden-framed and very picturesque. There is a good deal, too, of flint chequer-work.

One thing is very noticeable to anyone familiar with the down villages of North Wilts, that is, the entire absence of sarsen stones. Not a fragment is to be seen in the houses or walls of the Avon Valley; and with the exception of the three isolated stones, one in the water at Bulford, and two others on the line to Stonehenge, which tradition says were dropped on the way there, there are practically no sarsens visible in this part of the Plain at all. Indeed it is not until you get to Upavon that they begin to appear in the walls—pretty good evidence that they never did exist on the Plain as they do on the Marlborough and Berkshire Downs.

FIGHELDEAN CHURCH, a striking building which has suffered from restoration a good deal inside, was reached next, and here, as at the three succeeding Churches, MR. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR acted as architectural guide.

NETHERAVON CHURCH, which was soon reached, is undoubtedly the most interesting Church visited on this year's excursions; indeed in some ways there are few more interesting Churches in the county. Though the Church itself is a fine spacious building, the great interest is, of course, centred in the tower, which is something of an architectural puzzle. Mr. Brakspear took the view that the present west tower was the central tower of an early Church, the great archway to east and west opening into chancel and nave respectively, both of which have now entirely disappeared, whilst the small doors in the north and south walls opened into large porches or transepts (such as those in the Saxon Church at Bradford), some remains of the walls of which may still be seen. Mr. Brakspear puts the date as late in the 11th century—considering



the tower to be post-Conquest work, but done by Saxon workmen. It is in any case an extremely interesting architectural example, and is worthy of more attention and illustration than it has ever yet received. At lunch, which had been arranged for here, the party numbered twenty-four.

At FITTLETON CHURCH the graceful and unusual 14th century tower and spire were the chief points to dwell on, indeed there are few prettier things of the kind in Wiltshire.

ENFORD CHURCH, on the other hand, has quite a number of interesting features—and it was a pleasure, as the President and Mr. Bell remarked, to visit a Church so *admirably* restored as this has been within the last few years under the care of Mr. C. E. Ponting. Mr. Brakspear called attention to the very remarkable octagonal sacristy, the Norman arcades of the nave, the curious arcading of the north chancel walls, the hour-glass stand, &c., all of which were duly admired before the party adjourned to the vicarage, where the Rev. T. G. and Mrs. Nash had most kindly provided tea—a thing most acceptable on a hot and thirsty day. After this the drive to Woodborough Station was dusty but uneventful, and there the remaining members of the party separated and went on their several ways, agreeing in this, that the Amesbury Meeting had been in all respects, except perhaps in the numbers attending it, a most pleasant and successful one. The weather was as good as it could be, the excursions included a number of interesting places, many of which had not before been visited by the Society, and the evening meetings were decidedly lively ones.

It is, however, much to be desired that more Members would make a point of supporting the Society by being present at the Annual Meetings, if they possibly can do so. The Annual Meeting is not the most important part of the Society's work, but it is, perhaps, the part by which the public at large are prone to judge it.

[A good and full account of the Meeting and of the papers read at it was given in the *Devizes Gazette* for July 13th, 20th, 27th, and August 3rd, 1899.]





POT OF ROMANO-BRITISH AGE (?) FOUND AT LATTON.

## On a Remarkable Vessel found at Latton.

**T**HOSE who attended the Swindon Meeting in 1898 will remember that one of the most interesting objects comprised in Mr. A. D. Passmore's collection, then exhibited, was the earthenware vessel here illustrated. It was found at Latton two or three years ago, by a labourer, from whom it was obtained by Mr. Passmore. Unhappily no particulars could be obtained as to whether anything was found with it—nothing had been noticed by the finder. The pot itself, except that a portion of the base was broken away, was perfect. It is in several ways a remarkable specimen, and is quite unlike anything else found in the county, or, indeed, so far as I have been able to discover, in other parts of England. It is obvious that it is entirely distinct in shape from the Bronze Age Pottery so abundant in the round barrows of Wilts, of which we have such a fine series at Devizes. On the other hand its ornamentation much more resembles that of this old British pottery than anything that is found on pottery of the Roman Age in Britain. It is a hand-made vessel, and its shape is not regular, but it has been carefully tooled up and polished on the outside, in this resembling fragments of ware apparently of Romano-British age found at Oldbury and at Cold Kitchen Hill. The ware itself is rather thick and coarse, not particularly well burnt, and is of a blackish brown colour. Two holes, on opposite sides of the vessel, are pierced through the rim at the foot, one of which is seen in the illustration. It is not easy to assign a use for these holes, unless they were for fastening the vessel firmly by means of nails or pegs. The shape suggests a Roman model, and in some respects somewhat resembles certain late Celtic vessels found recently in Kent and elsewhere. The ornamentation round the shoulder consists, as will be seen, of a double line enclosing small rude circles, with a series of vandykes below, each ending in a similar small circle. These vandykes are formed of triple lines of

impressed cord ornament, as are the parallel lines above, a form of ornament which is more common than any other on the Bronze Age barrow pottery. Here, as often in the Barrow pottery, the pattern is very carelessly spaced and executed, indeed a close examination shows that the greater part of many of the lines of cord ornament are not formed by a cord or thong at all, but touched in with a tool to imitate the rest. The height of the vessel is 8 inches. Mr. C. H. Read, of the British Museum, to whom it has been shown, was inclined to think that it may be of Romano-British age, though he knew of nothing quite like it. In any case, whether late Celtic or Romano-British, it is an interesting example of the combination of the later Roman form with the earlier Bronze Age method of decoration.

ED. H. GODDARD.

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## Additions to the Society's Collection of Wiltshire Tokens.

**B**Y purchases at the sale of Col. Lowsley's coins a valuable addition has lately been made to the Society's collection of 17th century Wiltshire trade tokens, including several very scarce varieties, and some which have not been hitherto described in any published list. In giving particulars of such as are new to the trays at the Museum, I may mention that the lettering is copied from the tokens themselves, so that collectors may correct those errors which have crept into the different printed lists owing to the descriptions having been taken from indistinct specimens:—

William-son.	Boyne.		Value.
37	22	THOMAS . BERY . MERCER = T . I . B . IN . CASTLE . COMBE . 66 = A castle surmounted by a crown.	$\frac{1}{4}$
51	32	JOHN . WILLSHEARE . OF = CHIP   PIN   HAM ANDREW . WILCOX . 1668 = MERCER	$\frac{1}{4}$
59	36	WILLIAM . GIBBONS = W . G. divided by a true lovers' knot (?) IN . COSHAM . 1669 = W . G.	$\frac{1}{4}$
86	59	LEONARD . BOLT . IN = The Grocers' arms. HIGHWORTH . GROCER = L. B.	$\frac{1}{4}$
88	—	JOHN . ELTON . AT . Y <sup>r</sup> LAMBE = A paschal lamb IN . HIGHWOORTH . 1669 = HIS   HALFE   PENY.	$\frac{1}{2}$
92	64	WILLIAM . MATHEW = W . M IN . HIGHWORTH . 1659 = A lion rampant.	$\frac{1}{4}$
110	80	THOMAS . EVANFS . OF = The Grocers' arms. MALMSBURY . IN . WILT = T . E . E	$\frac{1}{4}$
116	85	JOHN . SANSVM = A still (?) OF . MALMESBURY . 166 . = I . I . S A reliable description cannot be given until a better specimen be acquired.	$\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	HENRY . COLEMAN = A pair of scales. IN . MARLBOROUGH = H . R . C . Williamson (130), Boyne (93), and Akerman give this token, but in each case dated 1657. We can, therefore, fairly claim this as an unpublished variety.	$\frac{1}{4}$
138	—	JOHN . MORGAN . 1657 = The Grocers' arms. AT . MALBVRROW = I . M .	$\frac{1}{4}$
150	106	A . A . OF . MELKESHAM = The Mercers' arms. I . A . OF . STEEPLE . ASHTON = 1665.	$\frac{1}{4}$
152	107	THOMAS . GAMBLYN = 1665 IN . MEERE = T . G .	$\frac{1}{4}$

306 *Additions to the Society's Collection of Wiltshire Tokens.*

William- son.	Boyne.		Value.
—	—	THOMAS . CVTLER . IVNIOR=HIS . HALF . PENY IN . SARVM . 1668=T . I . C . This token has not been hitherto noticed with this date, and is a variety of Williamson's 171 and Boyne's 120.	$\frac{1}{2}$
215	146	EDWARD . PENNY . IN=The Butchers' arms. SARVME . 1671=HIS . $\frac{1}{2}$ . TOKEN.	$\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	VAUGHAN . RICHARDSON=A dolphin. KATHERINE . STR . IN . SARVM=V . E . R . 1666 This coin differs from Williamson's 219 (Boyne's 149) in being thus dated, and can therefore be regarded as an unpublished variety.	$\frac{1}{4}$
230	155	JOHN . BRADELL . LENARD . LEE=A bear. IN . SHLATBOVRN . 71= $\frac{1}{2}$ .	$\frac{1}{2}$
231	—	THOMAS . DAVIS . IN=The Mercers' arms. SHVSTON . MAGNAE=T . D . 1651 .	$\frac{1}{4}$
243	163	WILLIAM . WEBB=Two pipes crossed. OF . SWINDON . 1669=HIS   HALF   PENY   W . W .	$\frac{1}{2}$
245	165	AMOS . WILKINS . AT=The Mercer's arms. SWINDON . IN . WILLS=A . M . W .	$\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	NICHOLAS . BVTCHER=A merchant's mark (somewhat in the shape of a fleur-de-lis). OF . WARMISTER . 1651=N . B Hitherto unpublished.	$\frac{1}{4}$
—	—	WILLIAM . BVTCHER=A fleur-de-lis. IN . WARMINSTER . 69=W . B . Hitherto unnoticed, except in the <i>Wilts Arch. Mag.</i> , vol. xxvii., p. 309, where it is imperfectly described and a wrong date given.	$\frac{1}{4}$

F. M. WILLIS.

## The Society's MSS.

### Chisledon.

(Continued.)

**S**INCE the appearance of the last instalment of these notes, the Society's collection has been further enriched by a packet of original deeds, one of them of great length and extraordinary interest, relating to Draycot. Leaving these deeds for the present aside, the following documents, set out and numbered in order of date, represent—with the exception of a mass of notes illustrative of the history of families resident in the parish—the whole of the remaining material in the Society's possession relating to Chisledon. All of it, we may again remind the Society, has been at various dates, presented by Mr. John Mullings, of Cirencester.

The first document, presented too late for its insertion in its proper place, is a copy (ancient) of the Particulars of the Grant made to Sir John Brydges out of the Court of Augmentations of the manors of Chisledon and Burderop, and of what is here described as the "*Grangia Decimalis*" of Monkebaron. Similarly, in his will dated 1 June, 1638, William Applegarth, gent., bequeaths his "Rectory or Decimall Graunge of Ropley, co. Southampton." Of the precise meaning of the description we are ignorant. The copy does not appear to be wholly satisfactory, but is, we trust, correctly "extended" as follows:—



No. 1.

[A.D. 1539—40.]

COMITATUS  
SOUTHAMTON'

SANCTI PETRI DE HIDE NUPER MONASTERII.

Manerium de Chuselden  
cum Burythorpe ac  
Grangia Decimali vo-  
cata Monkebaron et  
Rectoria de Chuselden  
predicta in comitatu  
Wiltess, parcella pos-  
sessionum dicti nuper  
monasterij

Valet in

Redditus Assise liberorum tenencium  
ibidem per annum

cxvij<sup>s</sup>.xj<sup>d</sup>.ob.

Redditus custumariorum tenencium  
ibidem per annum

xij<sup>s</sup>.xv<sup>s</sup>.x<sup>d</sup>.

Firma manerii de Burythorpe predicta  
cum omnibus domibus et edificiis super  
dictum manerium existentibus Ac  
omnibus x<sup>ls</sup>. tam Majoribus quam  
Minoribus [Grangie] Decimali  
ibidem pertinentibus vocate Monke-  
barone et omnibus terris pratis pascuis  
et pasturis dominicis dicto manerio  
pertinentibus Necnon omnibus sub-  
boscis eidem manerio pertinentibus  
insimul dimissis Thome Stephenes per  
indenturam ad terminum lxj annorum  
per annum

xxvij<sup>s</sup>.vj<sup>s</sup>.vij<sup>d</sup>.

lxj<sup>s</sup>.xvij<sup>s</sup>.j<sup>d</sup>.ob.

Perquisita Curie ibidem communibus  
annis

vj<sup>s</sup>.vij<sup>d</sup>.

Firma Rectorie de Chuselden predicta  
cum omnibus domibus et edificiis super  
eandem Rectoriam edificatis et existen-  
tibus cum tribus cotagiis eidem  
Rectorie adjacentibus ac illis terris  
arabilibus de Gleba dicte Rectorie cum  
pascuis pasturis pratis et communis  
predicte Rectorie de jure pertinentibus  
et spectantibus Necnon omnibus ma-  
joribus x<sup>ms</sup> et Mortuariis tocuis villar-  
um et camporum de Chuselden predicta  
Hoddiston et Badbury pertinentibus  
insimul dimissis Roberto Smythe per  
Indenturam per annum

xvj<sup>s</sup>.

xxvij<sup>o</sup> die februarii  
Anno regni regis  
Henrici vij<sup>ti</sup> xxxj<sup>o</sup>  
pro Jo: Brigges  
Milite.

Tho: Crumwell  
Richard Riche

The lease to Stephens was granted, as we know (p. 126), in

1537, and we have already dwelt on the effect of such leases. The saying "It takes three generations to make a gentleman" was based on the small value to the reversioner of an estate granted on three lives. The lord's remaining interest was so small that it could be, and constantly was, acquired by the tenant, after a few good seasons; and we have seen the tenant at Burderop, strong in his 61 years term, replace my lord Chandos and become the freeholder, lord of the manor, and gentleman, none better. But the great importance of the above document is, of course, in the precise valuation of the estate in A.D. 1540, which may be compared with some of the assessments which follow.

The first pre-occupation of the parson, heretofore, on taking possession of his long-wished-for living, must have been, to judge by the next document in our list, the discovery of where that "living" lay. The parson of Chisledon, if we have summed it correctly, had to seek his glebe in no less than thirty-two distinct patches, and it was none too large at that:—

No. 2.

[A.D. 1608.]

Anno Domini 1608 & Vicesimo Secundo die Augusti.

A True Terrier of the Glebe Lands belonging to the Vicaridge of Chisselden.

Imprimis one halfe acre lyeing in the long furlong shooting East and West, John King on the South side, Thomas Carter on the North side.

Item one acre lyeing in furse Hill shooting East & West, John Kinge on the South side, Mr. James Goddard on the North side.

Item one halfe acre shooting East & West in the same furlong, Mr. James Goddard on the North side, Robert Combe on the South side.

Item one Yard in the same place shooting East & West, Mr. James Goddard on the South side, & Robert Combe on the North side.

Item one halfe acre shooting North and South in the furlong called Smytheway, John Kinge on the East side, and Robert Mollyn on the West side.

Item one halfe acre shooting East and West in the furlong called High Street, Robert Mollyn on the North side, and Thomas Smith alias Miller in the South side.

Item one halfe acre in the same furlong, Robert Combe in the North side, and Mr. James Goddard in the South side.

Item one Butt lyeing in the Neither Hitchens shooting East and West, the parson lyeing in the North side, and Thomas Carter in the south side.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the Upper Hitchins shooting East and West, John King on the South side, and the parson on the north side.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the Townesend furlong, shooting north and south, John King on the West side, and the parson on the East side.

Item one halfe acre shooting North and south upon Harper's Way, John King lyeing in the East side, and the parson of the West side.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the Upper Hitchins shooting East and West, John King lyeing on both sides.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the Neither Hitchins shooting East and West, Robert Mollyn lyeing in the North side, and Tomas Smith alias Miller in the South side.

Item three yards lyeing in the same furlong shooting East and west, the parson on the North side, and Robert Combe on the South.

Item one acre in Rudding Ditch shooting North and South, John King lyeing in the East side, and Robert Combe in the west.

Item one halfe acre shooting uppon Parsons Hedge North and South, Thomas Carter lyeing in the East side, and Robert Combe in the West side.

Item one halfe acre lyeinge in forne bush furlong, shooting East and West, Robert Meiye on the North side, and John King on the South side.

Item one half acre lyeing in the same furlong, Robert Mollyn on the North side, and Robert Combe on the South side.

Item one half acre shooting East and West over the Bowrne, Mr. James Goddard on the South side, and the parson on the North side.

Item one acre lyeing in Witch Hills furlong shooting North and South, John King lyeing on the West side, and the parson on the East side.

Item one Yard lyeing in Cates bruyne furlong shooting East and West, the parson lyeing in the South side and Robert Molyn in the North side.

Item one halfe acre shooting North and South upon Parsons Downe Way, John King lyeing in the East side, and Robert Combe on the West side.

Item one peice lyeing by itself, by estimation three acres, lyeing behind Parsons Downe, shooting East and West.

Item one acre lying in Crowebush furlong shooting East and West, Thomas Miller alias Smith lyeing in both sides.

Item one Yard shooting North and South on Wal[c]elins Pitt, Robert Combe lyeing in the West side and John King in the East side.

Item one Yard shooting on Thomas Buckeridge's Yate East and West, John King lyeing in both sides.

Item one halfe acre lyeing in the borne furlong shooting East and West, the parson lyeing in the North side and Robert Mollyn of the South side.

Item one Yard shooting East and West, Robert Mollyn lyeing in the North side, and John King in the South side.

Item one half acre shooting East & West upon High Stret furlong, John King lying in the North side and the Parson of the South side.

Item one half acre lying in the same place, John King lying in the South side, and the Parson of the North side.

Item one half acre in the same furlong shooting East & West, Richard Webb lying in the South side, and John ——— in the North side.

Item one halfe acre in the same place shooting East and West, Robert Mollyn lyeing in the South side, and Robert Combe in the North side.

Seen and viewed by John Gallimore  
Vicar

John King, Robert Combe,  
Robert ———, and others.

per Tho: Buckridge one of the Churchwardens.

Vera copia Originalis in Registro Domini Episcopi Sarum manentis examinata  
et collata fideliter (in quantum propter dicti Originalis obscuritatem id facere  
possem) per me

G. ffrome Reg: Dep: Domini  
Episcopi Sarum.

[Endorsed]

Terrarium Vicarie de Chisledon

Search	0	„	3	„	4
Copy	0	„	8	„	4
Stamp	0	„	1	„	0
	0	„	12	„	8

The signatures appended to the following assessments are those of the magistrates by whom they were allowed, viz., in 1649, William Sadler, of Wroughton and Gabriel Martyn of Aldbourn (buried there 19th March, 1693-4. *Collect. Topog. et Gen.*, vi., p. 388; one of the ten members for co. Wilts in the parliament 3 Sept., 1654, to 22 Jan., 1654-5, and again 17 Sept., 1656, to 4 Feb., 1657-8); in 1666, Sir William Calley, of Burderop, Nevill Maskelyne, of Purton, and Edmund Richmond, *alias* Webb, of Rodbourne Cheney. The lines by which the assessment of 1649, immediately following, is divided, correspond to the divisions of the parish, viz., Burderop, Chisledon proper, Draycot Foliat, and Badbury, and in that order. Of the family and employments of John Norden, esq., who heads the list for this last-mentioned division, particulars have appeared in "*Wiltshire Notes and Queries*."

No. 3.

[A.D. 1649.]

A rate made for the poore of the parish of Chisselden by the churchwardens and overseers of the poore, August 6th, 1649.

	s.	d.	ob.	qr.		s.	d.	ob.	qr.
Imprimis William Cally					Richard Morse	0	4	0	qr.
Esq <sup>r</sup> .	6	3	0	0	Thomas Tanner	0	3	0	0
William Sympson	0	4	ob.	0	Thomas Croke	0	3	0	qr.
John Sympson	0	4	ob.	0	Thomas Tayler	0	5	ob.	0
Richard Morse and Noah					Benedick Tayler	0	1	ob.	0
Tayler	0	5	ob.	0	Widdow Byshop	0	1	0	0
Widdow Huse	0	5	ob.	0					

The Parsonage	1 3 0 0	Thomas Carter	0 1 0 0
John Lord	0 7 0 0	John Coape	0 0 0qr.q.
Robert Webb	0 3 ob. 0	Henry Allyn	0 0 0qr.
Mr. Pledwell	0 0 ob. 0	William Horne	0 0 0 0q.
Thomas King	0 2 ob.qr.	Robert Salsbury	0 0 0qr.
John King	0 1 0 qr.	Richard Butler	0 0 0qr.q.
William King	0 1 0 0	Allexander Weekes	0 4 0 0
John Carter	0 2 0 0	Ellizabeth Gallimore	0 0 ob.qr.
Henry Edwardes	0 0 0qr.q.	Ann Banning	0 0 0qr.q.
William Combe, East	0 4 0 0	Katheren Gallimore	0 0 0qr.
John Herring	0 2 0 0	William Gallimore	0 0 0 0q.
Robert Smith	0 1 0 0	William Bishop	0 1 0 0
Allexander Combe	0 0 ob. 0	Thomas Sutton	0 0 ob. 0
Nicolas Smart	0 0 ob. 0	Thomas Dearam &	
William Lovelocke	0 0 ob.qr.	Hester Webb	0 0 ob. 0
Richard Morse	0 0 0qr.q.	Thomas Tanner	0 0 ob. 0
Richard Webb pro Wellclose	0 0 0qr.q.	Thomas Dearam, junior	0 2 ob.qr.
Cripes land	0 0 ob.qr.	Edward Wickes	0 0 0qr.
William Combe, West	0 2 ob. 0	Andrew Smith	0 0 0qr.
Thomas Webb	0 1 0 qr.	Thomas Tayler	0 1 0qr.
Carters living	0 2 0 0		
<hr/>			
Mr. Fettyplace	1 9 0 0	Thomas Richmond	0 7 ob. 0
Mr. Stephen & Danniell		Mr. Browne	0 8 0 0
Webb	1 3 0 0		
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John Norden, Esqr.	3 10 0 0	Richard Gibbes pro	
William Bennett	0 1 ob. 0	Hardinges	0 4 ob. 0
William Wells	0 1 0 qr.	John and William Gibbes	0 6 ob. 0
William Noake	0 0 ob.qr.	Henry and Robert Collet	0 8 ob. 0
William Morse, gent.	1 3 0 0	Anthony Allyn	0 2 0qr.
Noah & Nicolas Webb	1 7 0 0	John Allyn	0 1 ob.qr.
Thomas & Elizabeth North	0 10 ob. 0	William Lamborne	0 4 ob. 0
Richard Morse	0 7 ob. 0	William Combe	0 3 0qr.
Thomas Cresby }	0 7 0 0	William Butler	0 0 ob. 0
William Tayler }		William Gallimore	0 0 ob.qr.
Richard & Thomas North	0 6 0 0	William Collet	0 0 ob. 0
Richard Gibbes	0 5 ob. 0		

John Sevens minister  
The Churchwardens  
Thomas North  
Thomas Sutton

Overseers  
Thomas Tayler  
Thomas Crooke  
William Lamborne

This rate was seene  
& allowed by us  
Wm Sadler  
Gab: Martyn  
August 6th  
1649

No. 4.

[A.D. 1666.]

A perfect certifficate of the names & surnames qualities dign[i]ties & titles of all & every person dwelling or residing in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Chisseldon chargeable by an Act intituled act for y<sup>e</sup> raising money by y<sup>e</sup> Poll and otherwise for & towards y<sup>e</sup> maintenance of this present Warre.

Burdrop	Qualt: & Poll		Qualt & Poll
St. William Calley K <sup>t</sup> Bac <sup>lor</sup> .	10. 01. 00.	Mrs. Anne Calley	00. 01. 00.
Lady Elizabeth Calley	00. 01. 00.	Mrs. Judith Calley	00. 01. 00.
Mrs. Anne Calley Widow		Mr. Oliver Calley gent.	01. 01. 00.
of an Esquire	01. 14. 04.	Mr. Richard Harvey gent.	01. 01. 00.
Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholas		Mr. George Jaquez	00. 01. 00.
Widow of an Ecclesi- astic	00. 01. 00.		14. 03. 04.
Mrs. Susanna Nicholas	00. 01. 00.		

Servants	Wages & Poll		Wages & Poll
Austine Hodges	07. 00.	Mrs. Margaret Holloway	03. 00.
Richard Lord	05. 00.	Judith Gough	03. 00.
Richard King	05. 00.	Elizabeth Browne	04. 00.
Thomas Hunt	05. 00.	Anne Browne	03. 00.
John Turner	05. 00.	Hester Pinkney	03. 00.
John Newman	03. 00.	Margaret Moulin	03. 00.
John Gough	01. 00.		
William Smith	01. 00.		02. 15. 00.
Mrs. Martha Huett	04. 00.		

Hodson			
Thomas Tanner	01. 00.	William Taylor	01. 00.
Dorothy Tanner	01. 00.	Ruth Taylor	01. 00.
William Morse	01. 00.	Thomas Crooke	01. 00.
Phillippa Morse	01. 00.	Katherine Crooke	01. 00.
Katherine Huse, widow	01. 00.	Obadiah Crooke	01. 00.
John Huse	01. 00.	Elizabeth Crooke	01. 00.
Mary Huse	01. 00.	Henry Looker	01. 00.
Katherine Huse	01. 00.	Rebecca Looker	01. 00.
Noah Taylor	01. 00.	Mary Simpson	01. 00.
Anne Taylor	01. 00.		
Benedict Taylor	01. 00.		01. 01. 00.
Joane Taylor	01. 00.		

Servants	Wages & Poll		Wages & Poll
Richard Hayes	04. 00.	Elizabeth Cox	02. 00.
Elizabeth Tuffe	03. 00.	Henry Hiscookes	04. 00.
Edward Shackesborough	05. 00.	Joane Waite	02. 00.
Anne Looker	02. 00.	Mary Tuffe	02. 00.
Edward Wiltshire	03. 00.		
Mary Salisbury	03. 00.		01. 10. 00

Non Contributors to Church and Poore Poll onely			
John Hunt	01. 00.	Katherine Tanner	01. 00.
Elizabeth Hunt	01. 00.	Jane Cooke, widow	01. 00.
Thomas Crooke	01. 00.		
John Tanner	01. 00.		07. 00.

Children & under 16			
Anne Taylor	01. 00.	Richard Crooke	01. 00.
Thomas Taylor	01. 00.	Robert Crooke	01. 00.
Alexander Taylor	01. 00.	Thomas Crooke	01. 00.
John Taylor	01. 00.	James Crooke	01. 00.
Elizabeth Taylor	01. 00.	Damaris Looker	01. 00.
Mary Huse	01. 00.	Henry Looker	01. 00.
John Huse	01. 00.	Martha Looker	01. 00.
Damaris Huse	01. 00.	Robert Looker	01. 00.
Charles Trueman	01. 00.	Elizabeth Sympson	01. 00.
Elizabeth Morse	01. 00.	John Sympson	01. 00.
Margarett Morse	01. 00.	Hester Sympson	01. 00.
Mary Morse	01. 00.	Thomas Sympson	01. 00.
William Morse	01. 00.	Susan: Sympson	01. 00.
William Crooke	01. 00.		
Oliver Crooke	01. 00.		
Katherine Crooke	01. 00.		01. 10. 00.
Susan: Crooke	01. 00.		

Summa totalis 21. 08. 04.

William Morse, Assessor,  
for Burdrop & Hodson

Wm. Calley  
Nevill Maskelyne  
Edm: Webb.

A perfect certificate of y<sup>e</sup> names & sirnames of the persons chargeable by the Poll Act in Chisseldon.

	Poll.		Poll.
Thomas Twittee, Clarke	01. 00.	Dorothy Cooke	01. 00.
Prudence Twittee	01. 00.	Edmund Cooke	01. 00.
Mrs. Shipman, widow	01. 00.	Mary Cooke	01. 00.
Anne Shipman	01. 00.	John King	01. 00.
Robert Smart, junior	01. 00.	Elizabeth King	01. 00.
Katherine Smart	01. 00.	Agnes King, widow	01. 00.
Robert Smart, senior	01. 00.	Thomas Smith	01. 00.
Anne Smart	01. 00.	Elizabeth Smith	01. 00.
Alexander Looker	01. 00.	John Carpenter	01. 00.
Elizabeth Looker	01. 00.	Marth: Carpenter	01. 00.
Noah Crooke	01. 00.	Margarett Combe	01. 00.
John Crooke	01. 00.	William Carpenter	01. 00.
Dorothy Crooke	01. 03.	William King	01. 00.
John Cooke	01. 00.	Mary King	01. 00.

	Poll.		Poll.
William Lovelocke	01. 00.	Joane Webb	01. 00.
Jane Lovelocke	01. 00.	Walter Turner	01. 00.
Thomas King	01. 00.	Elizabeth Turner	01. 00.
Mary King	01. 00.	William Combe, senior	01. 00.
Richard Little	01. 00.	Frances Combe	01. 00.
Katherine Combe	01. 00.	William Combe, junior	01. 00.
Roger Moxham	01. 00.	Martha Combe	01. 00.
Alice Moxham	01. 00.	John Ponting	01. 00.
Nicholas Tuffe and his wife	02. 00.	Esther Ponting	01. 00.
John Lord	01. 00.	Mary Ponting	01. 00.
Thomas Sutton	01. 00.	John Tuffe	01. 00.
Henry Sutton	01. 00.	Margaret Tuffe	01. 00.
Elizabeth Sutton	01. 00.	Thomas Taylor	01. 00.
Thomas Webb	01. 00.	Elizabeth Taylor	01. 00.
Elizabeth Webb	01. 00.	Robert Salisbury	01. 00.
Andrew Smith	01. 00.	William Cullerne	01. 00.
Robert Weeks	01. 00.	Edward Weekes	01. 00.
Thomas Derham, senior	01. 00.	Susan: Cullerne	01. 00.
Bridgett Derham	01. 00.	Alice Drue	01. 00.
Thomas Derham, junior	01. 00.	John Taylor	01. 00.
Temperance Derham	01. 00.	Joane Taylor	01. 00.
Richard Webb	01. 00.		

Poll & Servants Wages

William Rich	1	1	Jane Gay	1	1
Anne Cooke	1	2			

Summa totalis 03. 17. 00.

Henry Sutton  
Assessor

Wm. Calley  
Nevill Maskelyne  
Edm. Webb.

A certificate of the names and surnames of all the persons chargeable by the Act in Badbury

Imprimis John Norden Esqr.	05. 01. 00.
Mrs. Norden & three children	00. 04. 00.
Simon Gerringe & his wife & one childe	00. 03. 00.
Richard Morse, senior, & one childe	00. 02. 00.
Richard Morse, junior	00. 01. 00.
his wife & six children & sister	00. 08. 00.
Robert Collett & his wife & 2 children	00. 04. 00.
Phillip Lyddiarde & his sister	00. 02. 00.
Thomas Harding & his wife	00. 02. 00.
William Lamborne, junior, & his wife, and fower children	00. 06. 00.
William Lamborne, senior, & his wife and two children	00. 04. 00.
William Wells & his wife & two children	00. 04. 00.



Mary Collett & fower children	00. 05. 00.
Thomas North, junior, & his wife, & fower children	00. 06. 00.
Dorothy North & her son	00. 02. 00.
Anthony Kemp & his wife & one childe	00. 03. 00.
John Keepe & his wife	00. 02. 00.
William Taylor & his wife	00. 02. 00.
Amos Wilkins	00. 01. 00.
Thomas North & his wife & three children	00. 05. 00.
Elizabeth North	00. 01. 00.
Robert Harding & his wife & five children	00. 07. 00.
Alexander Weeks and his wife	00. 02. 00.
Richard Coventry & his wife & one childe	00. 03. 00.
William Gibbs & his wife & three children	00. 05. 00.
Anthony Allen & his wife & 4 children	00. 06. 00.
Edith Gibbs, widow, & one childe	00. 02. 00.
William Butler & his wife	00. 02. 00.
Henry Allen & his wife	00. 02. 00.

## Servants

Richard Hargrove	00. 05. 00.	Richard Bennett	00. 04. 00.
Thomas Hatt	00. 05. 00.	Richard Bridgeman	00. 05. 00.
Robert Warren	00. 05. 00.	Anne Murcocke	00. 02. 00.
Joseph Goodyeare	00. 01. 00.	Rachel Burridge	00. 01. 00.
Phillip Cox	00. 03. 00.	Edith Stronge	00. 02. 00.
Katherine Bennett	00. 03. 00.	Charles Horton	00. 04. 00.
Anne Hunnibun	00. 03. 00.	Prudence Jeynkens	00. 02. 00.
Sarah Herringe	00. 03. 00.	William Townesend	00. 05. 00.
Alice Taylor	00. 03. 00.	Hannah Munday	00. 03. 00.
William Morse	00. 05. 00.	Joane Waters	00. 03. 00.
William Cole	00. 04. 00.	Mary Burridge	00. 02. 00.
Thomas Gede	00. 03. 00.	Elizabeth Ralens	00. 02. 00.
Anne Eatall	00. 03. 00.	Robert Crane	00. 03. 00.
Alice Spencer	00. 03. 00.	Elizabeth Hosier	00. 0
Lewis Relfe	00. 04. 00.		
Francis Far	00. 03. 00.		

William Gibbs, Assessor, Badbury.

Summa totalis 14. 11. 00.

Wm. Calley  
Nevill Maskelyne  
Edm: Webb.

The assessment for the parish of Draycot Foliet for the Poll money, given in to y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners att the signe of the Bell in Swindon, March 11th, 1666.

	li.	s.	d.		li.	s.	d.
Roger Ewin, senior	} yeomen	00.	01.	00.	Mary Webb, spinster	00.	01.
Roger Ewin, junior		00.	01.	00.	Anne Webb, spinster	00.	01.

Alexander King, yeoman	00. 01. 00.	Elizabeth Webb, spinster	00. 01. 00.
Frances Brown, widow	00. 01. 30.	Joane Webb, widow	00. 01. 00.
Hannah King, spinster	00. 01. 00.	Stephen Webb	00. 01. 00.
Francis King	00. 01. 00.	Mary Webb, spinster	00. 01. 00.
Mary King	00. 01. 00.	Sarah Webb, spinster	00. 01. 00.
Thomas Webb, senior } yeo-	00. 01. 00.	Elizabeth Webb, spinster	00. 01. 00.
Thomas Webb, junior } men			

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	li.	s.	d.
Thomas Harding, servant	03. wages	04.	00.
Anne Gerry, servant	02. wages	03.	00.
John Dieper, servant	04. wages	05.	00.
Thomas Wix, servant	02. wages	03.	00.
Mary White, servant	01. wages	02.	00.
Francis Aiers, servant	01. wages	02.	00.
Richard Blake, servant	01. wages	02.	00.
William Woolford, servant	04. wages	05.	00.
Thomas Williams, servant	02. wages	03.	00.
Mary Titcombe, servant	01. wages	02.	00.

By Daniell Webb. assessor, 01. 00.

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li. s. d.  
Summa totalis 02. 09. 00

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Wm. Calley  
Nevill Maskelyne

li. s. d.  
Summa totalis 41. 13. 04.

[Endorsed]

Chisseldon Parish Certifycate for the Poll money.

We have already had (No. 2, above) one "terrier" (1608) of the vicarage, in which tithes, however, find no place. They are included in that which immediately follows, but this is by no means the earliest information in the present collection with regard to them. They were already an ancient grievance, as between Vicar and Rector, in A.D. 1412, and a "composition" with regard to them in that year will be found recited in No. 13 below, on the occasion of a renewed agitation touching their nature and payment in A.D. 1801:—

## No. 5.

[A.D. 1705.]

Extracted from the Registry of the Bishop of Sarum.

A true Terrier of the Glebe Lands and Tithes belonging to the Vicarage of Chiseldean A.D. 1705.

The Tithes belonging to the Vicaridge of Chiseldean. All maner of Tithes excepting the Tithes of Corn and Hay Wool and Lamb

Item a Composicon of three Pound six Shillings and eight Pence to be paid yearly by the Impropiator for the Tithes of his Glebe Land to bee paid by equall Porcions at the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michaell and all Angells.

Item one Acer of Meadow Ground, Thomas King on the South Side, and Mr. Hering on the North Side.

Item one pasture Ground by Estimation two Acres, Mr. Hering on the West Side & Henry Louelock on the East Side.

Item the Viceridg House containing three bayes of building.

Item one Barn containing about foure Bayes.

Item one Stable.

Item the Garden and little Paddock containing a Bout half an Acre.

Tho: Twittee Vicar.

Richard Little, + The Marke of John Salsbury.  
Churchwardens, Francis Berry, William  
Combe, William Crook.

A true Copy taken from the Original and Examined by me  
Wm. Louther D. Regist'.

The magistrates' signatures to the following assessment appear to be those of Goddard Smith of Tockenham, and Richard Franklyn of Wroughton. The abode of the third (Stanley) we do not know. The signatures to the assessment of 1738 (No. 7) are those of Pleydell Goddard of Swindon, Goddard Smith and Richard Franklyn, again, and of William Calley of Burderop:—

## No. 6.

[A.D. 1733.]

Wilts SS. An assessment made by Mr. John Phelps and Charles Horton Assessors, of y<sup>e</sup> mony payable two his Majesty King George the Second two be raised by a Land tax in the parish of Chisselton of one shilling in the pound for the service of y<sup>e</sup> year 1733.

## BADBURY.

	li.	s.	d.
Imprimis James Stone Esqr. for berry cots & North Close	00.	10.	10.
John Prince for dairy farm	08.	03.	00.
Robert Walker for badbury farm	04.	08.	07.

Robert Walker for part of Cresbys	00. 06. 08.
Robert Walker for Snod hill	00. 10. 08.
Thomas Smart for all Mr. Calleys	04. 05. 03½.
Thomas Smart for Mr. Morses	02. 08. 01½.
Thomas Smart for all his own	01. 19. 08.
Anthony Allen for all his own	01. 14. 06½.
Edward Skinner for Snod hill	02. 15. 00.
Henry Cox & Edward Skinner for Stamps	02. 05. 10.
John Saymer for Mr. Liddiard's upper farm	02. 10. 00.
Thomas Warman for Mr. Herring	00. 14. 00.
John Lovelock or his tennant	00. 06. 04.
Henry Cox for Mrs. Wakes	00. 15. 08.
Benjamin Mills for Mr. Bayles Snod hill	00. 11. 00½.
Benjamin Mills for Scoles's	00. 11. 07½.
Anthony Tidcomb for Mr. Hardyman's	01. 04. 06.
Mr. John Herrings for Snod hill	00. 03. 09.
William Blake for Green fillds	00. 09. 04.
Ralph May for Hardings Meads	00. 07. 04½.
Henry Flewell or his tennant	00. 01. 00.
Thomas Prince for Snod hill	01. 12. 07½.
Charles Horton	00. 02. 00.
John Savary	00. 01. 00.
Thomas Baker	00. 02. 07.
Widdow Robbins	00. 02. 07.
Anna Woolford	00. 02. 07.
Thomas Richins for Cresbys	00. 05. 00½.
Stephen Milles	00. 03. 01½.
Thomas Dauw	00. 03. 01½.
Swithin Gibbins	90. 01. 00.
Charles Nash	00. 01. 00.

Over Rated 8¾.

39. 19. 00.

HODSON.

ll.	s.	d.		ll.	s.	d.
Imprimis William Calley,			Samuel Long	01.	10.	04.
Esqre.	07.	07. 00½.	John Norris	00.	12.	06.
John Cox	12.	03. 00.	Judith Crook	00.	07.	00.
Mr. Morses	00.	17. 03.	Henry Looker	00.	02.	00.
William Sympson	01.	07. 09.	Daniel Apelford	00.	04.	06.
William Sympson	00.	13. 07.	Thomas Morse	00.	01.	06.
William Sympson	90.	06. 08.				
John Norris	01.	07. 01½.				
William Prichard	01.	02. 07½.				
				28.	02.	00.

CHISELLTON.

ll.	s.	d.		ll.	s.	d.
Imprimis William Calley			Simon Townsend	01.	16.	07.
Esqr.	00.	08. 02.	Thomas King	00.	11.	02.
John Carpenter	03.	05. 00.	Richard Pinnick	00.	01.	06.

Francis Woodward	00. 05. 00½.	Ed. Ballard	00. 00. 06.
Ed. Carpenter	03. 09. 09½.	Henry Looker	00. 01. 06.
William Tidecomb	30. 06. 09½.	William Strattan	00. 13. 04½.
John Phelps	00. 15. 00.	Thomas Strattan	00. 06. 07.
Thomas Webb	00. 09. 05.	William Strattan	00. 06. 04.
Thomas Webb	01. 00. 09½.	Mr. Dykes Bishops	
William Pickett	02. 05. 03.	Grounds	00. 11. 05.
Philip Suttan	00. 05. 00.	Anthony Ballard	00. 02. 00.
Richard King	02. 01. 05½.	Ed. King	00. 02. 03½.
Ed. Cook	00. 04. 06.	Francis Berry	00. 01. 00.
Ed. Cook	00. 04. 08.	Richard & Robert Pinnick	00. 01. 00.
Daniel Cook	01. 00. 09½.	John Salisbury	00. 01. 00.
Daniel Cook	00. 05. 01.	John Crips	00. 01. 00.
Daniel Cook	00. 02. 00.	Richard Arman	00. 01. 00.
William King	00. 01. 06.		
William King	00. 02. 00.		21. 11. 06.
William Woolford	00. 01. 00.		

	ll. s. d.
Badbury pay	39. 19. 00.
Hodson pay	28. 02. 00.
Chiseldon pay	21. 11. 06.

Summa totalis £89. 12. 06.

Mr. John Phelps and Charles Horton, Collectors.

Go: Smith  
W. Stanley  
Rich: franklyn

No. 7.

[A.D. 1738.]

Wilts: SS: An assessment made by Robert Walker and Edward Carpenter, assessors of the moneys payable to his Majesty King George y<sup>e</sup> Second to be raised by a Land Tax of two shillings in the pound for the service of y<sup>e</sup> year 1738.

CHISLEDEN.

	l. s. d.
William Calley Esq <sup>re</sup> for Draycot Tythes	00. 16. 04.
Robert Nalder for part of Draycot Farm	06. 10. 00.
Edward Carpenter for y <sup>e</sup> Parsonage	06. 19. 07.
Edward Carpenter for what was Herring's	00. 10. 01.
Edward Carpenter for y <sup>e</sup> Poor's mead	00. 09. 04.
Edward Carpenter for what was Ballard's	00. 01. 00.
William Tidecomb or his tenant	00. 13. 07.
John Phelps for his own & what was Bennet's	01. 10. 00.
Thomas Webb for his own	00. 18. 10.

John Phelps for M <sup>r</sup> . Herring's	04. 02. 11.
William Tidcomb for what was M <sup>r</sup> . Simpson's	00. 05. 06.
William Stratton for M <sup>r</sup> . Dyke's	02. 01. 07.
William Stratton for Edmund Cook's	00. 09. 00.
William Stratton for M <sup>r</sup> . Dyke's which Daniel Cook had	02. 01. 07.
M <sup>r</sup> . Dyke and William Stratton	01. 06. 09.
William Stratton for his own & Sutton's	00. 12. 08.
M <sup>r</sup> . Dyke & William Stratton for Bishop's ground & other part	01. 02. 10.
Thomas Stratton	00. 13. 02.
Richard Arnan for M <sup>r</sup> . Greenfield's	04. 10. 06.
Widow Lovelock	00. 10. 00.
Simon Townsend for all M <sup>r</sup> . Brown's	03. 13. 02.
Simon Townsend for all John Cripps's	00. 06. 00.
Francis Woodward for Young's	00. 10. 02.
Widow Stockbridge for her ground	00. 04. 00.
Thomas King for what was Workman's	00. 03. 00.
Thomas King for Sutton's Crooks & his own	01. 02. 04.
William King for his own	00. 04. 00.
William Woolford for all his	00. 02. 00.
Richard Pinnick for James Coles's	00. 03. 00.
Joseph Looker	00. 03. 00.
Edmund King	00. 04. 06½.
Francis Berry	00. 02. 00.
Robert & Richard Pinnick for what was Mary King's	00. 02. 00.
Widow Salisbury	00. 02. 00.
Richard Arnan for Pincomb Marsh	00. 02. 00.
	<hr/>
	43. 08. 06.

HODSON.

William Calley, Esq <sup>r</sup> . for y <sup>e</sup> woods Berry mead Park & Hodson Tythes	14. 14. 01.
John Cox for Burdrop Farm	24. 06. 00.
M <sup>r</sup> . Morse	04. 15. 00.
William Simpson for his own estate	02. 08. 08.
William Simpson for Highworth poor	01. 07. 02.
Obadiah Crook for his own	01. 07. 04.
John Norris for Bailey's	02. 14. 03.
William Simpson for what was Thomas Morse's	00. 03. 00.
William Calley, Esq <sup>r</sup> . for Tanner's	01. 05. 00.
William Prichard for Taylours	02. 05. 03.
Joseph Looker	00. 04. 00.
M <sup>r</sup> . Appleford or her tenant for Strange's & Kemm's	00. 09. 00.
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	55. 18. 06.

BADBURY.

James Stone Esq <sup>r</sup> . for Downfield & North's close	01. 01. 08.
John Prince for Dairy Farm	16. 06. 00.

Robert Walker for Badbury Farm	08. 17. 02.
Henry Coster for all M <sup>r</sup> . Calley's	08. 10. 07.
John Herring for Bailey's Snod hill	01. 02. 00 $\frac{3}{4}$ .
John Herring for Scoles's	01. 03. 03.
John Herring for Webb's Snod hill	00. 07. 06.
Thomas Smart for M <sup>r</sup> . Morse's	04. 16. 03.
Thomas Smart for his own	03. 19. 04.
John Liddiard Esq <sup>r</sup> . for his Upper Farm	05. 00. 00.
Widow Skinner for M <sup>r</sup> . Liddiard's Snod hill	05. 10. 00.
Thomas Herring for his own	01. 08. 00.
Thomas Prince for M <sup>r</sup> . Morse's Snod hill	03. 05. 03.
Thomas Prince for Cresby's Snod hill	01. 01. 04.
John Lovelock or his tenant	00. 12. 08.
Widow Cox & widow Skinner for Stamp's	04. 11. 08.
Widow Cox for y <sup>e</sup> widow Baker's	00. 05. 02.
Robert Walker for his own	00. 05. 02.
Robert Walker for y <sup>e</sup> widow Robins's	00. 05. 02.
Thomas Richens for M <sup>r</sup> . Wake's	01. 11. 08.
Thomas Richens for Cresby's	00. 10. 01.
Thomas Richens for M <sup>r</sup> . Greenfield's grounds	00. 18. 08.
Thomas Smart for one part of Cresby's	00. 13. 04.
Anthony Allen for his own	03. 09. 01.
Thomas Smart for Charles Horton's	00. 04. 00.
Ralph May for Harding's meads	00. 14. 09.
Ralph May for Garner's close	00. 02. 00.
John Savory for Dearham's	00. 02. 00.
Anthony Tidcomb for M <sup>r</sup> . Hardyman's	02. 09. 00.
Stephen Miles	00. 06. 03.
Thomas Dance	00. 06. 03.
Charles Naish for Bailey's Close	00. 02. 00.
	<hr/>
	79. 18. 00.

Sum Total 179. 05. 00.

Edward Carpenter } Assessors &  
Henry Costar } Collectors.

Pleydell Goddard

Go: Smith

Ric: franklyn

Wm. Calley

The following brief memorandum represents the most vital, and the most beneficent, change in the village economy in the whole course of its written history. We have seen (No. 2) the conditions under which the vicar lived as concerned his glebe. Applied to the whole parish the same immemorial drawback to rational cultivation was well-nigh intolerable. The inclosure awards

under special acts, removed the absurdity, while creating, for the most part, those rural beauties of timbered hedgerows contrasted with the green pastures they surround, which we are long since accustomed to regard as peculiarly our own.

No. 8.

[A.D. 1747 and A.D. 1780.]

Badbury and Chiseldon

The common Field lands, in the East and West Fields within the Hamlet of Badbury, were by agreement dated 1st Dec. 1747 enclosed and the agreement was confirmed by an act of Parliament of the 21st Geo. 2nd (1747-8), entitled "An act to confirm and establish an agreement for enclosing and dividing certain common Fields in the Hamlet of Badbury in the County of Wilts."

The commissioners appointed by the act were Robert Carter of Purton Stoke, gent., Thomas Brown of Overtown, gent., Anthony Southby of South Marston esq., Michael Haines of Hannington, gent. John Withers of Bishopstone, gent. and Jonathan Wirdnam of Shrivenham, gent.

The principal proprietors of estates in the tithing at that time were John Stone of Badbury, esq., lord of the manor, Walter Hardyman of Shaftesbury, esq., Theodosia Morse, widow of the Rev. Anthony Morse, clerk, and William Morse her son, then an infant, and others.

The commissioners' award was by the Act directed to be enrolled with the Clerk of the peace of the County of Wilts.

The Common Field and waste lands within the East and West Tithings of the Parish of Chiseldon, and in the tithing of Hodson in the same Parish, called the North and South Fields in the East Tithing and the Upper Field and Lower Field in the West Tithing of Chiseldon, and the Upper and Lower Field in the Tithing of Hodson, which with the waste lands contained altogether 1242 acres, or thereabouts, were enclosed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 19th Geo. 3rd (1779), intitled "An Act for dividing allotting and enclosing certain open and common fields, common pastures, and other commonable lands, meadows, and waste lands, within the Parish of Chiseldon in the County of Wilts."

The commissioners appointed by the act were Richard Richardson, junior, of Devizes, John Grant of Manningford Bruce, and John Mitchell of South Weston, gentlemen, and the principal proprietors of estates in the parish were Thomas Browne Calley, esq., the lord of the manor, the Revd. William Rich Stock, the then Vicar of the Parish, Samuel Hawkes, Thomas Herring, John Brown, John Phelps, William Dyke, Richard Webb, William Morse, William Bailey, Stephen Lambert, and others.

The commissioners' award is dated 14th January, 1780, and was enrolled with the Clerk of the Peace on the 29th of June following.

The next document is the record of a duty unostentatiously discharged:—

No. 9.

[A.D. 1757.]

WHEREAS William Calley of Burderop in the County of Wilts Esquire Hath  
VOL. XXX.—NO. XCII.

Y



by his Deed Indented bearing Date the Tenth Day of November last past and duly Attested and Inrolled in his Majestys High Court of Chancery Given and Granted unto the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy the sum of Two Hundred [Pounds] for the Augmentation of the Vicarage of Chisledon in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Sarum.

Now the said Governors do hereby Promise to Give the Sum of Two hundred Pounds out of their Revenue to be added thereto the whole to be disposed of and laid out for the perpetual Augmentation of the said Vicarage pursuant to the Rules Established under the Great Seal of Great Britain for the Distribution of the said Bounty PROVIDED always that the said Gift and Grant be made compleat and Effectual according to the Statute made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty Intitled An Act to restrain the Dispositions of Lands whereby the same become Unalienable IN WITNESS whereof the said Governors have caused their common Seal to be hereunto Affixed this Fifth Day of December in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifty seven.

(L.S.)

[Endorsed] Writing Obligatory from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty to add 200<sup>l</sup>. for Augmenting the V. of Chisleden in the C. of Wilts and D. of Sarum.

No. 10.

[A.D. 1780.]

Chisleden and Hodson Land tax, 1780, as drawn out by Mr. Stock [endorsement].

A proportionate Assessment of the Land-Tax on the several Estates in the Parish of Chisleden lately inclosed and exonerated from Tithe, according to the Valuation of the Commissioners.

CHISLEDEN.

l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
210.	16.	11.	T. B. Calley, esq.	19.	2.	1.	2. 8.
			(increased tax 4. 0. 7.)				
124.	12.	8.	Mr. Dyke	11.	5.	10.	1. 9.
68.	17.	6.	Mr. Hawkes	6.	4.	10.	1. 2.
			(decreased tax 2. 16.)				
38.	13.	9.	Mr. Stock	3.	10.	1.	7.
73.	7.	1.	Mr. Herring	6.	12.	11.	10.
69.	7.	10.	Mr. Brown	6.	5.	9.	9.
37.	1.	7.	Mr. Phelps	3.	7.	2.	3.
38.	6.	6.	Mr. Webb	3.	9.	5.	3.
31.	7.	1.	Mr. Stratton	2.	16.	10.	3.
18.	14.	10.	Mr. Pearce, senior	1.	13.	11.	2.
14.	2.	1.	Miss Pope	1.	5.	7.	2.
14.	12.	1.	Mr. Cook	1.	6.	5.	2.
10.	10.	9.	Mr. Kemble	0.	19.	1.	2.
6.	14.	6.	Mr. Arman	0.	12.	2.	2.
5.	12.	8.	Mr. King, Jos.	0.	10.	2.	2.
5.	4.	2.	Mr. Seymour	0.	9.	5.	2.
6.	11.	11.	Ld. Radnor	0.	11.	11.	3.

3. 2. 5.	Mr. Allen	0. 5. 7.	2.
3. 14. 4.	Mr. Berry	0. 6. 9.	
2. 15. 3.	Mr. Pearce, junior	0. 5. 0.	
2. 4. 3.	Mr. King, Ch.	0. 4. 0.	
3. 6. 0.	Mr. Drury	0. 6. 0.	
<hr/>			
789. 16. 2.	at 1 <sup>l</sup> . 9 <sup>d</sup> .	71. 10. 11.	
<hr/>			
	Old Ch.	72. 1. 0.	
<hr/>			
Deficiency, to be made up on the greater Proprietors as above		10. 1.	
<hr/>			
HODSON.			
165. 17. 9.	T. B. Calley, esq.	14. 10. 3.	2. 9.
105. 17. 8.	Win. Morse, esq.	9. 5. 3.	2. 0.
62. 10. 2.	Mr. Bailey	5. 9. 5.	1. 4.
55. 0. 4.	Mr. Lambert	4. 16. 3.	1. 3.
36. 10. 10.	Mr. Crook	3. 3. 11.	1. 1.
16. 15. 7.	Highworth P	1. 9. 5.	8.
5. 0. 8.	Mr. Leuker	0. 8. 9.	4.
2. 8. 3.	Mr. Flewel	0. 4. 2.	2.
<hr/>			
450. 1. 3.	at 1 <sup>l</sup> . 9 <sup>d</sup> .	39. 7. 3.	
<hr/>			
	Old charge	38 17 8.	
<hr/>			
Over Plus to be deducted as above		9. 7.	

How greatly the Vicar profited by the inclosure and by the "laying together" of the scattered parcels of his glebe appears decisively by the revised "terrier":—

No. 11.

[A.D. 1786.]

A Terrier of the Vicarage of Chisledon in the Diocese of Sarum and Deanery of Marlbro'

Prior to an Act of Parliament passed in 1779 for inclosing and exonerating from Tithes certain Lands therein specified within the Districts of Chisledon and Hodson—

All manner of Tithes excepting the Tithes of Corn and Hay, Wool and Lambs. —Allotted by the Acts aforesaid in lieu of the Tithes from which the Lands therein specified are exonerated thirty eight Acres and twenty-eight Perches—in lieu of the Glebe fourteen Acres one Rood and two Perches—and in exchange for a small Close, one Acre one Rood and sixteen perches: The whole of these three Articles are laid together in one Peice and measures fifty three Acres three Roods and six Perches, bounded as follows—on the South by Lands allotted to Thomas Brown Calley, Esq., and Mr. William Dyke—on the West by that of Mr. William Dyke and Mr. Richard Webb—on the North West and North by a Road leading to

Devizes—and on the East by the Land of Mr. John Brown. Also one old Inclosure of Meadow with a small Copse at the South east Corner, somewhat exceeding two Acres, bounded on the South by a Church way leading from Badbury to Chisleden—on the West and North by a Peice of Pasture or Meadow commonly known by the name of Long Closes the Property of Mr. Thomas Herring—and on the East by a Meadow the Property of Mr John Brown. Also a composition of three Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence to be paid annually by the Impropiator for the Tithe of his Glebe Lands in equal Portions at the Feast of the Annunciation and St. Michael. Also the Vicarage House consisting of three Bays of Building—a Barn about four Bays—and a Stable. The Garden an Orchard about half an Acre, and the Church Yard.

Also an Estate in the Parish of Stratton St. Margaret's Wilts purchased by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the Sum of three Hundred and twenty five Pounds, part of the Sum of four hundred Pounds granted by the said Governors for the perpetual Augmentation of this Vicarage of Chisleden: the seventy five Pounds over and above the purchase Money is still in the hands of the Governors, for which they allow Interest at the Rate of two per cent:

July 22nd,	W. R. Stock Vicar	J. Phelps
1786	Richard Webb Church :	William Brown
	William Hilliar wardens	Thomas Herring
	Jo <sup>n</sup> . Brown Over :	John Baldwin
	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Hilliar seers	

A true copy taken from the Original and examined therewith by me

Edw. Davies N. P.

Registrar.

No. 12.

[A.D. 1786.]

Particulars of the Vicarege of Chisleden nearly as exhibited in a Terrier given in to the Diocesan at his Visitation in the Year 1786.

Tthings of Chisleden and Hodson

About fifty four Acres allotted by the Act for Inclosure in 1779. Mr.

Dyke Tenant from Michaelmas in that year paying all Taxes, but

Land Tax which is 3*£*. 14*s*. and 9*d*. 44. 0. 0.

Augmentation from the Impropiation 3. 6. 8.

Burderop Farm, Woods, Park and Garden 0. 15. 0.

A little Meadow with a Copse about two Acres 3. 0. 0.

An Estate at Stratton St. Marg<sup>a</sup>. puchas'd in 1763 with 325*£*. of

Queen Anne's Bounty, let to M<sup>r</sup>. Evans paying all Taxes but Land

Tax, which is 1. 0. 6, and a Quit Rent of 2. 6. with another small

Payment called Law Day Silver 4*½* 13. 0. 0.

With the Governors of the Q<sup>r</sup>. Bounty at the Rate of 2*£* per cent. 75*£*. 1. 10. 0.

The Church Yard and orchard 1. 10. 0.

By a verbal Agreement with the present Tenant W<sup>m</sup>. Jeffries of

Draycot, for an Estate of about 100*£* per ann. partly arable partly

Pasture or Meadow : suppos'd to be greatly under value 0. 6. 0.

Tithing of Badbury.

This is suppos'd to be under a settled Composition, which is however at least questionable from the following circumstances.

There is a Terrier, dated 1705, which gives certain specified Tithes in Right, without Exemption to any District or Part of the Parish. Upon this Footing, in the year 1780, a Demand was made by Mr. Stock on the several Occupiers of the Lands in the District of Badbury against which Nothing, satisfactory or decisive, was alledged by any Proprietor. Most were totally silent and uninform'd; Mr. Vilett alone, whose Property is nearly 100£. per annum, after due Consideration order'd his Tenant, John Brunsden, to admit the Claim advanc'd by Mr. Stock by entering into a new Agreement upon his Terms. Mr. Stone, who is indeed by much the most extensive Proprietor, having three Farms of 200£. each, directed his Tenants to declare against any Alteration, unless enforced by Law. He offer'd however Nothing in support of the Exemption than a customary Payment of no ascertained Date. Now the Payments are so oddly proportioned, and bear so unaccountable an Appearance that the Authenticity of them is fairly dubious and may bear a legal Discussion with no improbable Hopes of Success.

The Particulars at Present are as follows.

Proprietors.	Tenants.	Description.	Rent.	
— Stone, Esq <sup>r</sup>	W <sup>m</sup> . Baden	Pastur: and Mead:	220	4 . 1 . 0
Ditto	Y. Chowles	Arable and Past:	216	1 . 13 . 4½
Ditto	T. Hilliar	Ditto	195 : 10 : 0	1 . 19 . 2½
D <sup>r</sup> . Vilett	J <sup>n</sup> . Brunsden	Pastur: & Mead:	97	1 . 8 . 6
M <sup>r</sup> . Morse	W <sup>m</sup> . Woolford	Ditto	70	1 . 6 . 0
M <sup>r</sup> . Allen	W <sup>m</sup> . Hilliar	Past: & Arable	64	0 . 16 . 6
M <sup>r</sup> . Smart	Josh: Chowles	Past: & Arable	60	1 . 1 . 0
ditto	Ditto	Arable	10 : 10 : 0	
M <sup>r</sup> . Hardiman	W <sup>m</sup> . Hatt	Past: & Mead:	45	0 . 10 . 6
Stamps	Jer: May	Ditto	28	0 . 8 . 0
Hardings	Ditto	Ditto	11	0 . 5 . 2
		(W: Wolford)		
Stamps	J <sup>n</sup> . May	Ditto	37	0 . 15 . 6
Strattons	Ditto	Ditto	4	0 . 1 . 6
Y. Chowles	Josh: Chowles	Ditto	40	0 . 10 . 7
Cresby	W <sup>m</sup> . Woolford	Ditto	16 . 10 . 0	0 . 5 . 4
Cresby [bro	Cresby	Ditto	24	0
St. Peter's Marl-	T. Hilliar	Pasture		0 . 3 . 6
Gibbons	Ditto	Ditto	5 . 10 . 0	0 . 1 . 6
Henry Herring	Henry Herring	Ditto	26	0 . 6 . 6
T. Herring	T. Herring		4	
Stratton	J <sup>n</sup> . Baldwin	Pasture	6	0 . 2 . 6
Loveluck	Giles Tombes	Ditto	9	0 . 3 . 6
Y. Chowles	Y. Chowles	Arab: & Orchard	2	
	J <sup>n</sup> . Smith	Publ: H. & Close	10	
C. Horton			6 . 10 . 0	
	T. Church		2 . 0	
W. Derham	W. Derham	Publ. H.	4	0 . 1 . 0
(added)		the tythes	16 . 0 . 6	

Easter. D. Each House Keeper and Garden 5<sup>l</sup>. Each Person of the Age of Sixteen 4<sup>d</sup>.

Fees. Interment in the Church £1 1<sup>s</sup>. 0<sup>d</sup>. In the Church Yard, if not an Inhabitant, and all who are Parishioners of Draycot tho' Inhabitants, by an old Agreement 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. A Memorial Stone single 3<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>., double 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. Publishing Banns 2<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. Marriage by Licence 10<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>., by Banns 5<sup>s</sup>. Visitation 10<sup>s</sup>. Transcript of the Register 13<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>.

No. 13.

[A.D. 1801.]

CASE.

By an Instrument deposited among the Records of the Bishopric of Salisbury after reciting that a Controversy had arisen between the then perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of Chiseldon in that Diocese of the one part and the then Rector of the said Church of the other IT WAS ATTESTED that on the 23d of December 1412 appeared personally before the then Chancellor of the Diocese the said Vicar and the said Rector by his Proctor and it was then and there agreed that the said Rector and his Successors should for ever thereafter have and receive all and singular the Tithes of Corn and Hay arising out of all the Lands and places within the Bounds and Limits of Chiseldon aforesaid or the Titheable places thereof AND ALSO ALL the Tithe of Lambs and Wool in any manner arising from all Sheep depastured (excepting only the Tithes arising from the Land and pasture belonging to the Vicar) also the said Rectors of the said Church should have the small Tithes in any manner arising from their Cattle and also from the Gardens and orchard belonging to the said Rectory AND ALSO Mortuaries from all persons deceased within the said parish. BUT all other the small Tithes whatsoever not thereinbefore expressed arising from Cattle or places within the Bounds and Limits or Titheable places of the said Church in any manner constituted or depastured and personal Tithes and also the oblations arising from the altar of the said Church should be had and received by the then Vicar of the said Church and his Successors for ever thereafter MOREOVER that the said Vicar and his Successors should receive of the Rector for the time being 5 marks every year instead of the said Tithe of Corn and Hay arising out of the Land of the Rectory and the Tenants thereof And instead of the Tithes of Lambs and Wool from their Sheep and for all the small Tithes of the Rector of the said Church which theretofore belonged to and from ancient time were assigned to the Vicarage and for the support of the Vicar of the said Church.

The only other Document relating to the Tithes of this parish which can be found is a Terrier which is also in the Registry of the Bishop of Salisbury and a Copy of such Terrier is herewith left for your perusal.

The parish of Chiseldon is divided into 3 Tithings viz<sup>t</sup>. Chiseldon, Hodson and Badbury. Thomas Calley, Esq<sup>r</sup>., is Impropiator of the Great Tithes of the 2 former Tithings and Patron of the Vicarage. John Stone, Esq<sup>r</sup>. is Impropiator of the Great Tithes of Badbury and owner of several Farms and Lands within that Tithing.

Some Years ago an Act of parliament passed for inclosing Chiseldon and Hodson and on that occasion both the Rector and Vicar had allotments in lieu of

their Tithes. Badbury Tithing also was inclosed by an Act of parliament but no Notice whatever was taken either of the Tithes or the Vicar.

The Rev. William Warner has lately been presented by Mr. Calley to the Vicarage of Chisleton and on application to the Farmers and other Landholders of the said parish is informed by them that their small tithes are not payable in kind but that each of them pays a certain annual Sum to the Vicar by way of Modus or ancient Composition for or in lieu of all the small Tithes (except Wool and Lamb the Tithes of which belong to the Rector) of their respective Farms and on carefully perusing the Books and Papers of his Predecessors in this Living M<sup>r</sup> Warner finds that they have been accustomed at least from the year 1756 (the date of the oldest Account he can find) to pay certain Annual Sums by way of Composition for all the Small Tithes of their Farms and it does not appear that those Compositions have ever altered. For Instance—William Baden occupies a Farm consisting of 245 acres of Land under Mr. Stone the Impropiator and for all the Small Tithes of that Farm it appears that he and the preceeding Tenants of that Farm always paid to the Vicar a Sum of 4<sup>l</sup>. Annually in lieu of all the Small Tithes of that Farm and one Shilling by way of Easter Offering. This Farm is now wholly pasture and the small Tithes thereof (exclusive of Lambs and Wool) have been lately valued at 30<sup>s</sup>. per Annum, but it can be proved that about 50 years ago by far the greater part of this Farm was arable and therefore the Small Tithes were then of very little value.

Mr. Warner insists on payment of his Tithes in kind and contends for the reasons before stated that the 4<sup>l</sup>. paid Annually by Mr. Baden and his predecessors was nothing more than a temporary Composition and that the payment is too large for a Modus and therefore rank and invalid. On the other hand Mr. Baden and particularly his Landlord Mr. Stone insist that it is a Modus and the latter declares that he will contest the point with Mr. Warner if any legal steps are taken by him and that if Mr. Warner should succeed he will again convert the whole Farm into Arable so that Mr. W. shall have no benefit whatever from his small Tithes.

On referring to the Book of Account before mentioned to have been kept by the different Vicars from 1756 the following Entry appears every year as to this Farm viz<sup>t</sup>.

"Thomas Mattingley one Years Comp. for Dairy House. £4"

"Do one Year's Off. 1<sup>l</sup>/ making together £4. 1."

Vnder these Circumstances

Query——Your Opinion is requested on behalf of M<sup>r</sup> Warner whether he can compel M<sup>r</sup> Baden and the other Occupiers of Lands within the Tithing of Badbury to pay him their small Tithes in kind and if so what Steps would you advise him to take to obtain payment thereof?

Opinion. In a matter which depends as this does solely on a Question of Fact, it is very difficult to form any Judgment what may be the Issue of any Litigation concerning it. The Vicar is entitled to the Small Tithes arising within this parish in kind in every case unless where they can be shewn to have been covered by a valid modus. To constitute a valid modus it must have existed immemorially that is from the time of Richard the first. If any clear and

decisive Evidence can be adduced sufficient to prove its non-existence at any time subsequent thereto it could not be a good *modus*. It is not however expected on the part of the occupier setting up a *modus* that he should be prepared to prove the Existence of the *Modus* during the whole of this long period. Long and continued *Vsage* is deemed Evidence of the immemorial Existence unless the contrary is proved on the part of the Tithe owner. These are the general principles. If the Evidence is decisive either way the Court of Exchequer on a Suit being instituted there may decide the matter in the first Instance. If it is brought to be a matter of doubt the course is to refer the Question to be decided in an Issue before a Jury who are not in general disposed to favor the Tithe owner. In the present case the *Vsage* is stated to be in favor of the Occupier without any Evidence to impeach the Antiquity of the payment or to set up even Reputation of Tithes in kind being due, except such as may be afforded by the written documents viz'. the Instrument of 1412 & the Terrier of 1705 and the Presumption of Rankness from the Magnitude of the payment neither of which (tho' affording fair Inferences against the *Modus* and tending strongly to shew it to have been merely a modern temporary Composition) are in my opinion so decisive that I can venture to assure the Vicar of Success without the Risk of an Issue. These observations will I hope enable M<sup>r</sup>. Warner to decide for himself whether any benefit likely to result from the successfull Issue of a Contest is sufficient to induce him to engage in a litigation which must be attended with considerable Expense Trouble and Uncertainty as to the Event.

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Plumer

Linc. Inn Dec. 7, 1801.

[Endorsed] Copy Case with M<sup>r</sup> Plumer's opinion respecting the small Tythes of the Tything of Badbury in the parish of Chisledon in the County of Wilts.

Williams

Bedford Row

No. 14.

[A.D. 1839.]

#### CHISELDON PARISH.

Extract from the Report of the Commissioners of Charities 1839.

The Parliamentary return of 1786 states that Richard Harvey by will 1668 gave lands then vested in the Lord of the Manor and Vicar for 20 poor house-keepers.

The only existing Charity Property in the Parish is a close of land called the Pools Mead containing 3<sup>a</sup>. 2<sup>p</sup>. 0 and it is not known when or by whom or in what manner the land was given.

The rent of it is yearly distributed on St. Thomas' day by the Minister and Churchwardens amongst 20 of the most deserving poor Parishioners not receiving alms.

A memorial to Richard Harvey, above mentioned, was set up in Chisledon Church, and noted by John Aubrey. Guided by the

date of his death, there recorded, it was not difficult to discover his will, and we have the pleasure of appending a copy of it. Of the affectionate and intimate relations which existed, to his honour and theirs alike, between him and his distinguished master, Sir William Calley, and Mr. William Calley, his master's son, we hope to recur. Part of their correspondence with him has been preserved:—

Will of Richard Harvey,  
Gentleman.

C.P.C. "Coke," In the name of God Amen The 12th day of October  
fo. 142. Anno 1659 I Richard Harvey of Burdrop in the parish  
of Chiselden and County of Wiltes gent. being at this present of good health  
and perfecte memory, Thanckes be given to Almighty God. In remembrance  
of my mortallity doe make and ordeyne this my last will and Testament in  
manner and forme following revokeing and adnihilating all former wills  
guiftes and Legacies Whatsoever And first of all I commit my soule into  
the handes of Almighty God my heavenly father, in full assurance of the  
remission of all my sinnes and of a ioyfull resurrection through his mercye  
and y<sup>e</sup> merits bitter death and passion of my blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus  
Christ the only begotten Sonne of god, and by noe other wayes nor meanes  
And my body to be buried as the overseer of this my will shall appoynt for  
the doeing whereof I doe allowe five poundes to bee bestowed as the overseer  
of this my will shall thinke fitt Item I give and bequeath to the poore of  
the foresaid parish of Chiseldon one hundred poundes to be bestowed in land of  
the value of five poundes per annum to be given to Twenty poore people of the  
said parish, That is to say five shillings to each of them Annually To be  
paid them on the feast daye of Saint Thomas the Apostle And my executor is  
only to nominate the said poore people Annually and noe body else to have  
any thing to doe therein Item I give unto my brother Roger Harvey one  
hundred poundes to be paid him within two moneths after my decease Item  
I give to my Cousin Richard Snowe the eldest sonne of my sister Jane Snowe  
one hundred poundes and each of his brothers Tenne poundes apeece to be  
paid them within two moneths after my decease Item I give unto M<sup>r</sup>. Oliver  
Calley M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Calley and M<sup>rs</sup> Judith Calley to each of them five poundes  
a peece in gold being the sonne and daughter of William Calley the Elder of  
Burdrop esquire unto each of whose servants meniall I give twenty shillings  
a peece Item I give unto him that shall preach my funerall sermon Twenty  
shillings Item I give unto seaventy two poore people that shall accompany  
my Corps to the ground to each of them one shilling And I doe intreate the  
said M<sup>r</sup>. William Calley to oversee this my will the best hee can That it be  
performed, whose love (I doe confesse) I have enioyed to my great comfort  
in my life Tyme and doe give him a gold ring which I have in my purse And  
to M<sup>rs</sup> Calley his wife one other Gold ring with a white stone sett in a claw  
thereon, That is alsoe in my said purse as a Testimony of my love to them  
desiring God to blesse them and theirs in this world and in the world to  
come All the rest of my goodes and estate not hereby given nor bequeathed



I give and bequeath unto M<sup>r</sup> William Calley the younger of Burdrop aforesaid Esquire whome I hereby make my sole executor of this my last will and Testament desiring Almighty God to blesse both him and his. And in witness hereof I have written this all with my owne hand and have hereunto sett and subscribed my hand and sett to my seale the day and yeare above written. In the presence of those whose names are hereunder written.

Rich: Harvey.

Oliver Calley, George Jacques, Oliver Lord.

Proved at Exeter House in the Strand co. Middsx.

28 Nov. 1669 by the oath of William Calley the younger the executor, by sentence.

No. 15.

[A.D. 1841.]

Particulars of the Vicarage of Chisledon and of its yearly Income.

Parsonage House Lawn and Garden containing —<sup>a</sup>. 8<sup>r</sup>. 23<sup>p</sup>. worth per annum ————— 20.—.

Coach house Stable piggery and yard opposite the House containing—<sup>a</sup>. 1<sup>r</sup>. 10<sup>p</sup>.  
purchased in 1818 with a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty worth per  
annum ————— 5.—.

2 Allotments in the East tything of Chisledon under the Chisledon Inclosure  
of 1779 in lieu of the Glebe Common Field Lands and Vicarial Tithes  
containing together 58. 2. 10 now let to Thomas Avenell at the yearly rent  
of ————— The Inclosure Award is dated 14<sup>th</sup> January 1780.

The Vicarage Close containing 2<sup>a</sup>. —<sup>r</sup>. 15<sup>p</sup>. occupied by M<sup>r</sup>. John Brown in  
Exchange for the Workhouse Ground, worth per annum —————

Note. The Land Tax on the above was redeemed in the year 1806.

Two Closes of pasture at Stratton St. Margarets containing together about  
12 acres which, with the Land after mentioned to have been sold to the  
Great Western Railway Company, were purchased in 1763 with £825 part  
of £400 given and granted by William Calley Esq<sup>r</sup> and the Governors of  
Queen Anne's Bounty, which Closes contained prior to the sale about  
16<sup>a</sup>. 2<sup>r</sup>. —<sup>p</sup>. and are now occupied by Mr. James Pinniger at the yearly  
rent of —————

The Land Tax of £1. 6. 7 charged on these Closes was redeemed in  
the year 1806.

Interest at £2 per cent. on £75 the Balance of the £400 now in the hands of  
the said Governors ————— 1. 10.—

8<sup>a</sup>. 1<sup>r</sup>. 1<sup>p</sup> of Land at Lyddington purchased in 1822 (for £425) with a further  
Grant from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty & other Contributions,  
let at the yearly rent of ————— 12. 0. 0

The Land Tax on this Ground is 12<sup>p</sup>./

Annual payment of 5 Marks by the Lay Impropriator charged on the Rectorial  
Glebe by Agreement dated 23<sup>rd</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1512 and recognized in the Inclosure  
Act of 1779 ————— 3. 6. 8.

Prescriptive payment by M<sup>r</sup>. Calley for the Tything of Burderop —————. 15 .

Compositions paid by the proprietors of Lands in the Tything of Badbury for the Vicarial Tithes—

Composition paid by the proprietor of the late Mr. Thomas Neale's Estate in the East Tything of Chisledon for the Vicarial Tithes of that Estate—.6.—

Stock in the 3 per Cent Consols in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer bought in ————1841 with £458 10<sup>s</sup>/. the amount of the purchase and Compensation Money for 8<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. 84<sup>d</sup>. of Land at Stratton St. Margaretts sold to the Great Western Railway Company, the yearly dividend on which is ————

[Endorsed]

1841

PARTICULARS of the Vicarage of  
Chisledon and of its yearly Income.

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### NOTE III.

#### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE FOUNDER'S KIN.

The following notes of wills registered in the Court of the Archdeacon of Berkshire will be found to confirm, so far as they go, the founder's kin pedigree already given (vol. xxx., p. 224). There is, first, the will of "John Bukrige of Bastilden" (1521), mentioning his son John, presumably the "John Buckaridge of Bastleden," whose will (1567) comes next. This second John mentions a son William, presumably the "William Buckeridge" who married Elizabeth Kibblewhite. The will of "Thomas Keblewhight" (1580), Elizabeth's father, is perhaps the most interesting of the series. Hitherto we have had no explanation of the settlement of the Buckeridge family at Draycot. They were, as appears by the above wills, a Berkshire family, dwelling at Basildon, where Thomas Kibblewhite himself resided, for he describes himself in his will as "of Basstilden, yeoman." But in this same document he goes on to speak of "my farm and other my grounds in Badbury." It thus appears that he was connected

with the parish of Chisleidon, and to this connexion may reasonably be attributed the subsequent residence there of his son-in-law, William Buckeridge, and the birth there—or, rather, in the annexed parish of Draycot—of John Buckeridge, his grandson, sometime President of St. John's College, and Bishop successively of Rochester and of Ely. Besides his daughter Elizabeth married to William Buckeridge, Thomas Kibblewhite it will be seen had issue living at the date of his will a son John, a married man and with children, and yet another son-in-law, by name Arthur Redfern. The wife, Elizabeth, mentioned in his will, and whom, jointly with John his son, he constitutes his residuary legatee and executrix, was evidently not the mother of his children. She was the widow, as he states, of one William Curtise, identical, it may be supposed, with a testator of those names, whose will as "of Bassildon," was proved in 1576 in the Archdeacon's Court.

That Thomas Kibblewhite held his "farm of Badbury" under the Crown, and that the Crown lease came subsequently to the hands of Arthur Redfern, above mentioned, his son-in-law, may safely be inferred from a document in the collection presented to the Society by Mr. Mullings. The document in question is a copy of the Letters Patent by which King James the First "exemplified" (15 June, 1607) to "Arthur Redferne, gentleman, now farmer of the manor of Baddebury, aforesaid," certain Letters Patent of his predecessors in favour of Glastonbury, to which religious house Badbury had up to the Dissolution belonged. The volume of "Inquisitiones Post Mortem" now being issued to Members enables us to trace yet a further development in the history of this hamlet. In the reign of King Charles the First, it appears, a class of small freeholders, Gibbes, Lambourne, Harding, and Harding *alias* North, by name, had come into existence at Badbury. In the case of Robert Harding *alias* North, who died 12 May, 1631, we find proof that, as we should have expected, these small freeholds represented the break-up of a manorial estate. He died seised of the reversion, expectant on the death of Margaret Fox, of 34 acres, parcel of the demesne lands of the manor of Badbury, lately purchased of Thomas Redferne, gent. Similarly Nicholas Harding

died, 19 Sept. 1635, seised of a messuage and three virgates of land in Badbury, and the tithes thereon. Thus it is fairly certain that Arthur Redfern, or, his son presumably, Thomas Redfern, purchased the manor and impropriate tithes of the Crown, to which they had come at the Dissolution, and subsequently disposed of both piecemeal to the tenants.

Arch. Berks, 21 Nov. 1521, "John Bukrige of Bastilden, Husbandman":  
fo. 812<sup>d</sup>. "my body to be buryed in the Church of Bastilden . . .  
mother Church of Sarum ij<sup>d</sup>. . . . Church of Bastilden  
vj<sup>d</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. . . . Church of Ashamsted xij<sup>d</sup>. . . . Pangborn Church  
xij<sup>d</sup>. . . . Tidmerch Church, xij<sup>d</sup>. . . . Stretley Church xij<sup>d</sup>. . . .  
Elizabeth my wyf my best gown iij quarters of wheat xij bushelles of barly  
. . . . xxx<sup>d</sup> quarters of barly to be payed by the space of vj yerres next  
comyng . . . William my sone xx marc' xx shepe & a hekfur . . .  
Thomas my son a kow iij buschell of pulce . . . Alice my daughter xx<sup>l</sup>,  
ij pair of blankettes ij peyr of shetes & ij coverlettes . . . Johan my  
doughter xx marc' a matres a pair of blankettes a pair of shetes a coverlet &  
iij puter platers The resedue of my goodes not bequethed I yeve to John my  
sone and he for to dispose for my soule as he thynke best Also I orden &  
make John my Sone my full executor & William fruewen to be overseer that  
my will be fulfilled & he to have for his labor iij<sup>d</sup> iij<sup>d</sup> Witnes hereof Sir John  
Kenrike John Pynnok William fruen & Ric' Higgess."

Proved, 14 Dec. 1525, before Master Edward Carne  
Doctor of Laws, Official of the Archdeacon of Berks.

Arch. Berks, 2 Sept. 1567. "I John Buckaridge of the pariss of Bastleden  
Bk. F. 424. in the countie of Berkes yoman"—to be buried in churchyard  
of Bastleden to reparacions of Church three busshells of barlye  
To daughter Maude 20<sup>l</sup>., half on the day of her marriage and half two or three  
years after "as my executors may spare it," and one bed. To son Gregory  
lxxx sheepe and xxx<sup>l</sup> in money, at 26 "yff God lend him lyfe so long," said  
children to "remayne at my mantion house with my executors untill my legacies  
due to be payde unto them be payde and to be found sufficient meate drinck &  
clothing during that tyme at the costes and charges of my executors and to  
be obedyent unto them"—To son Willyam Buckeridge 10<sup>l</sup>. within vij years—  
To godchildren 4<sup>l</sup>. each. "Item I will and bequeath unto every childe his  
childe that I have nowe one ew shepe"—To "John Buckaridge sonne to my  
sonne John Ten ewes as they ronne"—Wife Agnes Buckaridge with "my  
sonne John Buckaridge" executors, goods to be appraised and divided between  
them, lands & houses to be jointly occupied by them, during said wife's life  
and widdowhood—said John to "bear hymself quietly peaceably and honestly  
toward his said mother offering to her no manner of wrong or injurie as  
becometh an obedyent child to doe."

George Holmes and Richard Buckaridge overseers.—Witness Thomas  
Davis vicar of Bastleden "This will was read and allowed before and in

the presence of the said John Buckaridge thelder the vij<sup>th</sup> day of Marche in the yere of our lord 1569 by Richard Buckaridge in y<sup>e</sup> presence also of John Buckaridge George Holmes Robart Greneland and Gregorie Buckaridge et ceter

Summa Inventarij celj<sup>ii</sup> xv<sup>a</sup>."

Prov<sup>d</sup>. before the official of the Archdeacon of Berks,  
8 Nov. 1574 by the executors.

Arch. Berks, 8 June 1580, 22 Eliz: "I Thomas Keblewhight of Basstelden."

G. 247. co. Berks, yeoman, sick in body, . . . "my bodye to be buried in the churche of Basstilden." . . . "Item I give and bequeathe to euery one of the children of William Buckeridge and Elizabeth, my daughter, one bullocke a peace of two yeares olde, and to be delyuered euerye of the sayed children at their seuerall ages of sixtene yeares. Item I give and bequeath to Alice Redfordne *alias* Readfearne, daughter of Arthure Redferne, one cowe and two shepe, and to euery other of his children one bullocke of two yeares of age, to be delyvered in manner and forme aforesayed. Item I give and bequeathe to euerye one of the children of my sonne John Kebblewhyte one bullocke . . . to euery one of my wyves children one cowe and six shepe, to be delyuered to theime at their seuerall ages of xvj<sup>th</sup> yeares, or before, at the discretion of my executors . . . to Arthure Redfearne and William Buckeredge, my sonne in lawes, eche of them one mare lagg (p) of six yeares olde and tenne shepe a peace . . . William Pearse my servant . . . John Pounce my servant . . . Elizabeth Cooke my seruant . . . euery of my godchildren vj<sup>d</sup>. . . . Peter Curtise foure busshells of corne . . . mother Arnolde two busshells of maslynne\* . . . Elizabeth Griffyne my seruant . . . John Keblewhyte my sonne all my goodes and cattalles . . . being . . . upon my farme and other my groundes in Badburye in the countie of Wiltes at the tyme of my decease in consideration that my sayd sonne John Keblewhyte shall paye to my sonne in lawes Arthur Redferne and William Buckridge and to their children their legacies geuen . . . and also to paye all debtes . . . Elizabeth my wyffe and John Keblewhyte my sonne shall joyntlye have holde . . . and enioye the fiarme of Bassellden wherein I nowe doe inhabytt . . . demysed to me by writing by Roger Yong esquire . . . yf yt fortune the sayed Elizabeth my wyffe to marry . . . she shall have . . . the fiarme of Barne Heise . . . landes and tenements called Huskalles . . . which I nowe have in her right or as she might or ought to have of and in the premises by the last wyll and testament of William Curtise her late husband deceased or by a lease indented made of the premisses by Thomas Stafford Esquiere and Reade Stafford gent. his sonne and heire apparent to the sayd William Curtise for . . . tearme of yeares . . . all my landes . . . in Shinfylde . . . All the rest of my goodes . . . I geve . . . to Elizabeth my wyffe and John Keblewhyte my sonne . . . the executors . . . well beloved frendes William Yong gent. and Arthure Radferne yeoman overseers . . . Wytnesses William

\* Maslin=mixed corn, generally wheat and rye (Halliwell).

Yong, Hughe Richard, Arthure Redferne, Walter Wylder, William Tadmartynne." . . . Codicil witnessed by "Arthure Redferne William Buckeridge."

"A note of monie and other debtes to be payed owte of Badbury by John Keblewhite. In primis to William Buckeridge one hundreth poundes eightene shillinges. Item to the sayd William fouretene beastes of severall ages. Item one hundreth drye shepe to the sayd William in consideracon of shepe that the above named Thomas Keblewhyte has receaved of the said William. Item to Robert Harrold xxx" Item to Harrie Cusse xviiij". Item to Richard Nurse his children xliij". Item to John Smythe viij".

Proved, 15 Jan<sup>r</sup>., 1580-1.

Inventory ij<sup>c</sup> xliij". ix<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

Arch. Berks, John Keblewhite of Est Garston. 6 Ap. 1566 Margaret  
F. 21. my daughter—Alice, my daughter—at their ages of 18.  
Ede, my wife & Susan my daughter executrixes. Supervisors  
Henry Sadler & John Burche.

Inven<sup>r</sup>. xliij". vj<sup>d</sup>. Proved 10 Oct. 1566.

#### VILETT FAMILY.

Will of Jane Sadler, widow, of Swindon.

To children Ann Beal, Elizabeth Horn, Jane Hill wid: £2 each

To Nephews Thomas Vilett, Clerk, of Garblesham Co. Norfolk, Arthur Vilett and Nicholas Vilett and

To Nieces Elizabeth Currans, Sarah Vilett, Elizabeth Horn the elder and Elizabeth Horn the younger Goddard Horn, Auice Wayte, Mary Hovring, Theodora Vilett, Bridget Vilett and Lucy Vilett and

To Kinsman Thomas Vilett of Swindon afs<sup>d</sup>. and

To Kinswomen Rebekah Day and Scholastica Day and John Payne Jun<sup>r</sup>. and To Goddaughter Spencer the sum of £1 to each of them.

Nephew Charles Vilett of Swindon sole exor. who is to pay 50/- to the poor of Swindon.

Dated 1 Nov. 1716.

Proved at Cricklade 6 Nov. 1717.

The above abstract from the will proved in the court of the Archdeacon of Wilts and preserved at Somerset House has been contributed by Mr. John Sadler, one of our Members. The testatrix was a daughter of Arthur Vilett, and is mentioned in the abstract of his will printed above (vol. xxx., p. 227.)

## Notes on the Arms of Cardinal Pole.

By the REV. E. E. DORLING.

**I**N an old book in the possession of the writer of these notes, entitled "Epitome Pontificum Romanorum a S. Petro usque ad Paulum IV." <sup>1</sup> there is, among hundreds of woodcuts of the armorials of Popes and Cardinals, a drawing of the shield of Reginald Pole, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury. The fact that this prelate was the son of the last tenant of the second of the mediæval earldoms of Salisbury may, it is hoped, be sufficient excuse for offering these observations to the notice of the Society.

Like all the other illustrations of the "Epitome," the arms of Cardinal Pole are somewhat rudely cut, and of course no attempt is made to mark the tinctures, but the various bearings and the grouping of the quarterings are quite plainly indicated.

The escutcheon itself is exactly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches high by  $15/16$  of an inch in width. In the drawing which accompanies these notes an attempt has been made to render the form of the various charges more accurately than they appear in the original woodcut, while, at the same time, the proportions of the various quarters, and their position in the Cardinal's shield are preserved.

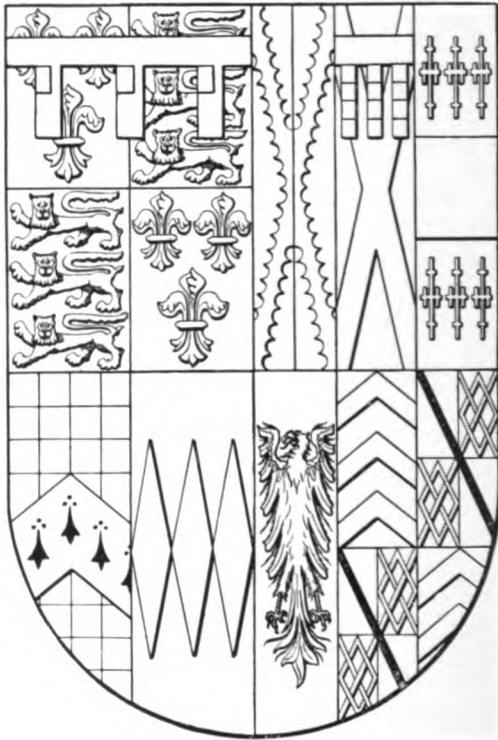
It will be seen that the shield is divided equally into four parts, of which the first contains the Royal Arms of England differenced by a label of Clarence; the second has three nearly equal divisions containing the arms of Pole, Neville of Raby differenced with the Salisbury label, *compony argent and azure*, and Beauchamp of Warwick, respectively; the third is charged with Newburgh and Montacute, each coat occupying the width of a quarter of the Clarence arms, and the fourth is divided like the second into three

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<sup>1</sup> By Onuphrius Panuinius, published in Venice by Jacobus Strada of Mantua. 1557.







**A Shield of Cardinal Pole's Arms.**

divisions, the first containing Monthermer and the remaining two De Clare quartering Le Despencer.

It is evident that the engraver intended, or was intended, to represent a shield of arms quarterly of eight coats, as follows:—

1. PLANTAGENET: *Quarterly; 1 and 4, France Modern—Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, 2 and 3, England—Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or; over all a label of Clarence—Argent, on each file a canton gules.*
2. POLE: *Per pale or and sable, a saltire engrailed counterchanged.*
3. NEVILLE OF SALISBURY: *Gules, a saltire argent and a label compoy of the second and azure.*
4. BEAUCHAMP OF WARWICK: <sup>1</sup> *Gules, a fess between six crosses crosslet or.*
5. NEWBURGH: <sup>2</sup> *Chequy or and azure, a chevron ermine.*
6. MONTACUTE: <sup>3</sup> *Argent, three fusils conjoined in fess gules.*
7. MONTHERMER: <sup>3</sup> *Or, an eagle displayed vert, armed gules.*
8. LE DESPENCER: *Quarterly; 1 and 4, De Clare—Or, three chevrons gules, 2 and 3, Le Despencer—Quarterly argent and gules, the second and third fretty or, over all a bendlet sable.*

<sup>1</sup> William de Beauchamp, 9th Earl of Warwick, "bore for his arms Gules, semee of cross crosslets with a fess or, which cross crosslets were added to his coat for his father bore them not; but whether in testimony of any pilgrimage by him made into the Holy Land, or vow to do so, I cannot determine." (*Complete Peerage*, vol. viii., p. 56, note e., quoting Dugdale.) His grandson, Thomas, 11th Earl, reduced the number of the crosses crosslet to six, and bore "De goul a un fes dor, a sis croiseletz, les boutz iumelz," (MS. Ashm., 15 A.) which arms were thenceforth recognised as the arms of the Earldom of Warwick.

<sup>2</sup> "Waleran (de Newburgh, 4th Earl of Warwick, 1184 to 1204) is the first to whom these arms . . . are attributed by Rous (see note <sup>2</sup> p. 343). It is worthy of note that they are composed of a chevron added to the shield of Warrene, his mother's family." (Doyle. *Official Baronage*, vol. iii. p. 573.) Before Waleran's time the arms spoken of as Newburgh Ancient (see note <sup>4</sup> p. 344) were (according to Vincent on Brooke, quoting Rous), used by his ancestors.

<sup>3</sup> See the monument of Sir John de Montacute, Lord Montacute, in Salisbury Cathedral.

It is, however, plain that the task of presenting the arms of England, to say nothing of the quartered coat of Le Despencer, in their proper proportions within the very small space at his disposal proved too great for the engraver's skill, and he accordingly compromised by drawing the Cardinal's eight quarters of the varying widths which give so puzzling an appearance to this shield.

Even more remarkable is the order in which the quarters are given. It is obvious that the order is not in accordance with the laws of marshalling as they obtain at present; but the drawing must have been made during Cardinal Pole's lifetime, since the book was published in the year before his death, so that it is a fair presumption that the arms as given are those which he bore, even though the order of the quarterings be irregular. It will be shown presently that he had a precedent for the order.

He naturally bore Clarence in his first quarter, since his mother was the unhappy Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, and precedence is properly given to her armorials as those of a princess of the blood royal; and this coat is duly followed by his own paternal arms. It is in the remaining six quarters, which, as the accompanying genealogical table<sup>1</sup> shows, he inherited from his mother, that the apparent anomaly occurs.

The order of the matches from which Margaret Plantagenet descended is:—Clarence—Neville—Montacute—Monthermer—Beauchamp—Newburgh,—Le Despencer—De Clare,<sup>2</sup> and that is the order in which Reginald Pole, her son, would be expected to have borne these armorials on his quartered shield. But from the drawing in the "Epitome" it is quite clear that he bore Beauchamp and Newburgh immediately after Neville and before Montacute and Monthermer.

<sup>1</sup> This, as a glance will show, is only an extract. It only contains names enough to make the descent clear.

<sup>2</sup> With regard to the last two it must be observed, however, that precedence is always, in accordance with ancient custom, given to De Clare; since the De Clare heiress, being of royal descent, was a more important personage than her husband, Hugh Le Despencer. A precisely parallel instance of De Clare precedence is given in the arms of Clare College, Cambridge.

It is a little surprising that none of the Cardinal's Beauchamp ancestors ever seem to have quartered Mauduit (*Argent, two bars gules*) or De Toeni; although on a certain memorable occasion<sup>1</sup> Richard Beauchamp displayed these ensigns, and fought under them. One of Reginald Pole's near relations, however, Edward Plantagenet Earl of Salisbury, his mother's brother, quartered the latter coat with Fitz-John in addition, as will be shown later.

On his seal Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, displayed a coat quarterly of 4, as follows:—1 and 4, Beauchamp *impaling* Newburgh, 2 and 3, De Clare *impaling* Le Despencer. His counter seal represents the earl on horseback bearing a shield charged with Beauchamp and Newburgh *quarterly*, and the caparisons of his horse are:—*Quarterly of 4*: 1, Beauchamp, 2, Newburgh, 3, De Clare, 4, Le Despencer.

His Garter-plate, according to Boutell,<sup>2</sup> has *Quarterly*; 1 and 4, Beauchamp, 2 and 3, Newburgh; *in pretence quarterly*; 1 and 4, De Clare, 2 and 3, Le Despencer.

Doyle<sup>3</sup> gives a drawing "from his seal" of this earl's arms:—*Quarterly*; 1 and 4, Newburgh, 2 and 3, Beauchamp, which is the same arrangement as that of the heraldic sail given by Boutell.<sup>4</sup>

A word must be said here as to the striking *label compony argent and azure* which is so conspicuous a feature in the shield of Neville of Salisbury. This was first borne by Sir Richard Neville, the eldest son of Joan de Beaufort (daughter of John of Gaunt, and second) wife of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland. Before the Act of Legitimation of the Beauforts in 1397 Catherine Swynford's three sons, and presumably her daughter Joan as well, bore *Per pale argent and azure*,<sup>5</sup> *on a bend of England a label of France*; which coat was exchanged after 1397 for France Modern

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<sup>1</sup> In 1415 at Calais, where, on three successive days, he tilted against the flower of the chivalry of France. (Burke, *Extinct Peerage*—Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.)

<sup>2</sup> *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, 3rd Edition, p. 167.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Baronage*, vol. iii., p. 584.

<sup>4</sup> *Heraldry, Historical and Popular*, plate xxxv., 580.

<sup>5</sup> The Beaufort livery colours.

and England *quarterly within the well-known bordure compony argent and azure* which is so familiar at Cambridge and Winchester. Richard, Joan's son, was born in 1400, and he assumed his label with reference to his mother's *bordure*, thus displaying his descent from the semi-royal house of Beaufort in a manner at once clear and felicitous. He was, however, the only one of Joan's sons who differenced in this way.

His son, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, "Lord of Glamorgan, Morgannoc and Middleham, Lord of the honour of Cockermouth," made use of an even more extensive variety of armorials than his father-in-law, Richard Beauchamp. His seal<sup>1</sup> displays the following coat:—*Quarterly*; 1 and 4, Montacute *quartering* Monthermer, 2 and 3, Neville of Salisbury. His seal as Lord of Glamorgan has a shield:—*Quarterly*; 1 and 4, De Clare *quartering* Le Despencer, 2 and 3, Montacute *quartering* Monthermer, Neville not appearing at all. The shield in this achievement is timbred with two crested helms, that to the dexter bearing a *swan's head* for Beauchamp, that to the sinister *the griffin's head between two wings* of Montacute.<sup>2</sup> The supporters are the Beauchamp *bear* and the *dun bull* of Neville; while below the shield are *two ragged staves*, badges of Warwick. The counter seal shows the earl on horseback bearing a shield of Neville of Salisbury and a Neville crested helm. The caparisons of his war-horse are charged with:—*Quarterly*; 1 and 4, Beauchamp *quartering* Newburgh,<sup>3</sup> 2 and 3, De Clare *quartering* Le Despencer.

The compiler of the 1715 edition of Ashmole's "*History of the Order of the Garter*" asserts, without, however, quoting his authority,

<sup>1</sup>A cut is given in Doyle, vol. iii., p. 558.

<sup>2</sup>A good example of this crest is on the tomb of Sir John Montacute in Salisbury Cathedral. (See "Notes on the Heraldry of Salisbury Cathedral," *Wills Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxix., p. 118.)

<sup>3</sup>The article on heraldry by G. T. Clark in *Encyc. Brit.* (1898) states that "the chevrons in this coat are charged with five leopard's heads jessant-de-lis referring to Cantelupe." The writer of the present notes would suggest with great diffidence that the somewhat elaborately formed ermine spots on the chevron may have been mistaken by the author of the article for leopard's heads jessant-de-lis.

that the King-Maker bore "*Quarterly of four : first his Wives arms*" . . . (Beauchamp *impaling* Newburgh); "*second, his Mothers arms*" . . . (Montacute *impaling* Monthermer); "*third, Spenser,*" . . . *fourth, Clare, impaling Neri,* his paternal Coat . . . *differenced with a label gobonated Argent and Azure."*<sup>1</sup>

The arms of Richard Neville's daughter Anne, Queen of Richard III., are blazoned in the Warwick roll<sup>2</sup> as follows:—*Quarterly*; 1, Newburgh *impaling* Beauchamp, 2 Montacute *impaling* Monthermer, 3, Neville of Salisbury, 4, De Clare *impaling* Le Despencer. This lady does not enter into the pedigree of Cardinal Pole; but her sister Isabel does, and it may perhaps be presumed that the latter also bore the last-mentioned coat. The writer would be glad to hear from any reader who has met with an authentic example of Isabel Neville's arms.

What, to modern eyes, is perhaps the most remarkable point in this long series of armorials, is the way in which the arms of the house are, one might almost say, slighted. The reason for this would seem to be that arms were regarded as territorial or titular rather than personal; in other words that the bearer of a quartered coat charged with the arms of many lordships marshalled them according to their territorial and titular rank without regard to the position in the coat which his own personal arms might occupy. Or, to state the matter in another way, these great nobles and their heiresses bear Beauchamp, Neville, and the rest, less as personal insignia than as emblems of territorial dignity (this is very clearly shown in the seal of the lordship of Glamorgan), and it is noteworthy that the almost regal splendour of Warwick always gives precedence to the armorials of its lords over those of the holders of what even Wiltshiremen will acknowledge to have been the less dignified earldom of Salisbury.

When, however, we get to the Clarence group of shields of arms we find that precedence is given after Clarence to Salisbury and

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<sup>1</sup> That is, Neville of Salisbury.

<sup>2</sup> "John Rous, a monk of Guy's Cliff, Co. Warwick, who died in 1491, was author of a curious roll, with portraits, arms, badges, etc., and of a full account of these Earls." (*Complete Peerage*, vol. viii., p. 52, note c.)

its associated quarterings, while the supporters, labels, badges, and so forth refer to Neville—i.e., Salisbury—to the exclusion of Warwick.

The Clarence label, it may be remarked in passing, was first assumed by Lionel, third son of Edward III. At first he appears to have differenced the Royal arms with a *label* (of Ulster) *of five points or, on each point a cross gules*, in reference to his marriage with Elizabeth de Burgh, the heiress of Ulster. In 1368, however, his seal shows that he differenced with a *label of three points argent, on each point a canton gules*; and it is probable that he assumed the latter, which thenceforth was recognised as the Clarence label, on his elevation to that dukedom in 1362. This again had reference to his marriage, his wife being grand-daughter of Elizabeth, co-heir of De Clare.<sup>1</sup>

The use of the label charged with the *three red cantons* was revived by the third Duke of Clarence, the George Plantagenet with whom we have to do, who was fifth in descent from the first bearer of it. Duke George employed as one of his badges a *black bull armed and unguled gold*, and his supporters were two similar *bulls*, all no doubt adopted in allusion to his marriage with Isabella Neville.

His son, the ill-fated Edward, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, differenced Plantagenet with the Neville *label, compony argent and azure*. He is said<sup>2</sup> also to have borne "*Fraunce and Englande, a labell of three points argent, on each point a torteaux*," i.e., Plantagenet with the *label of York*. This was probably in his father's lifetime. Doyle<sup>3</sup> assigns a third very remarkable shield of arms to this prince:—*Quarterly*; —I., France Modern, II., England, III., Beauchamp, IV., Newburgh; *over all an escutcheon of pretence quarterly*; 1, Fitz-John—*Vairy or and gules, an inescutcheon of the second*; 2, Newburgh Ancient<sup>5</sup>—*Lozengy or and azure, a bordure*

<sup>1</sup> *Glover's Ordinary* gives *Argent, a canton gules* by the name of De Clare.

<sup>2</sup> Harl. MS., 1156.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Baronage*, vol. iii., p. 590.

<sup>4</sup> This is, almost certainly, a mistake for *Quarterly or and gules, a bordure vair*.

<sup>5</sup> This appears to be the arms of Mellent—*Lozengy or and azure* differenced with a *bordure platy*, Henry de Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick, being the second son of Roger de Bellomont by Adelina, sister and heir of Hugh, and daughter of Waleran, Count of Meulan or Mellent.

*gules, thereon eight plates, 3, Neville*<sup>1</sup>—*Gules, a saltire argent and a label of three points or, 4, De Toeni*—*Argent, a maunch gules. Over I. and II. a label of Neville of Salisbury.*

In many respects this coat is by far the most remarkable of the series which has been enumerated. The fact that France and England occupy only the first and second quarters of the main shield respectively, so that these important armorials only appear once each, is most unusual. This is one of the very rare instances of a personage of the blood royal not bearing all four quarters of the Royal Arms.

And this shield of Edward Plantagenet's appears to be the only case in which a person of Beauchamp descent displayed, as has been remarked above, the ensigns of the heiresses with whom his ancestry were allied.

Again the order in which the quarterings of the inescutcheon are arranged is quite unexpected. Since here they clearly refer to persons and not to lordships, the order which one would have expected is that of the matches, viz., 1, Newburgh Ancient ; 2 Fitz-John ; 3, De Toeni ; 4, Neville.

It will be noticed that all Prince Edward's quarterings in this interesting composition refer to Beauchamp alliances, and it is not unlikely that it was used on some ceremonial occasion after his succession to the earldom of Warwick in 1493.

<sup>1</sup> Doyle (*Official Baronage*, vol. iii., p. 586,) quoting the "Beauchamp Roll" (? Rous) and MS. Lansd. 858, states that the King Maker differenced Neville with a label or "as Earl of Warwick."

A very learned heraldic correspondent of the writer offers the following suggestion with regard to the Neville coat in the inescutcheon:—"Assuming that Richard Neville, the first Earl of Salisbury, bore the label gobony of the Beaufort (his mother's) colours, argent and azure, how did his son during the father's lifetime difference his coat? The father was Earl of Salisbury from 1442 to 1460. The son became Earl of Warwick in 1449 and died 1471. If the son, between 1449 and 1460, used the golden label (I know no authority for such usage) it would perhaps explain the insertion of this coat in the inescutcheon, as it might be meant to show that the Beauchamp quarterings came in, not through the first Richard Neville (the Earl of Salisbury) but through the second (the Earl of Warwick). I cannot say that this suggestion satisfies me, but it is the only one that occurs to me at present." The suggestion is extremely ingenious and happy, and is evidently correct.



Coming at last to Margaret Plantagenet we find that after Clarence she still gives precedence to Neville (her mother) in her arms; but that, by way, apparently, of emphasising her Beauchamp descent,<sup>1</sup> she separates the Neville coat from its associated quarterings, Montacute and Monthermer, and places Beauchamp and Newburgh before them, immediately after Neville of Salisbury. Her seal<sup>2</sup> has a demiangel with wings expanded holding a shield divided into eight equal divisions in two rows, thus:—1 and 2 contain France Modern *quartering* England *with the label of* Clarence, 3 has Neville of Salisbury, and 4, Beauchamp; in the second row are, 5, Newburgh, 6, Montacute, 7, Monthermer, 8, De Clare *quartering* Le Despencer. At first sight this shield has the appearance of being properly *quarterly of* 8, but it is really *quarterly of* 7, three coats in chief and four in base. The engraver, with the object of giving as much prominence as possible to the royal arms, and perhaps with an eye to symmetry, has given two quarters to Clarence, and it must be admitted that the general effect of the arrangement is very pleasing.

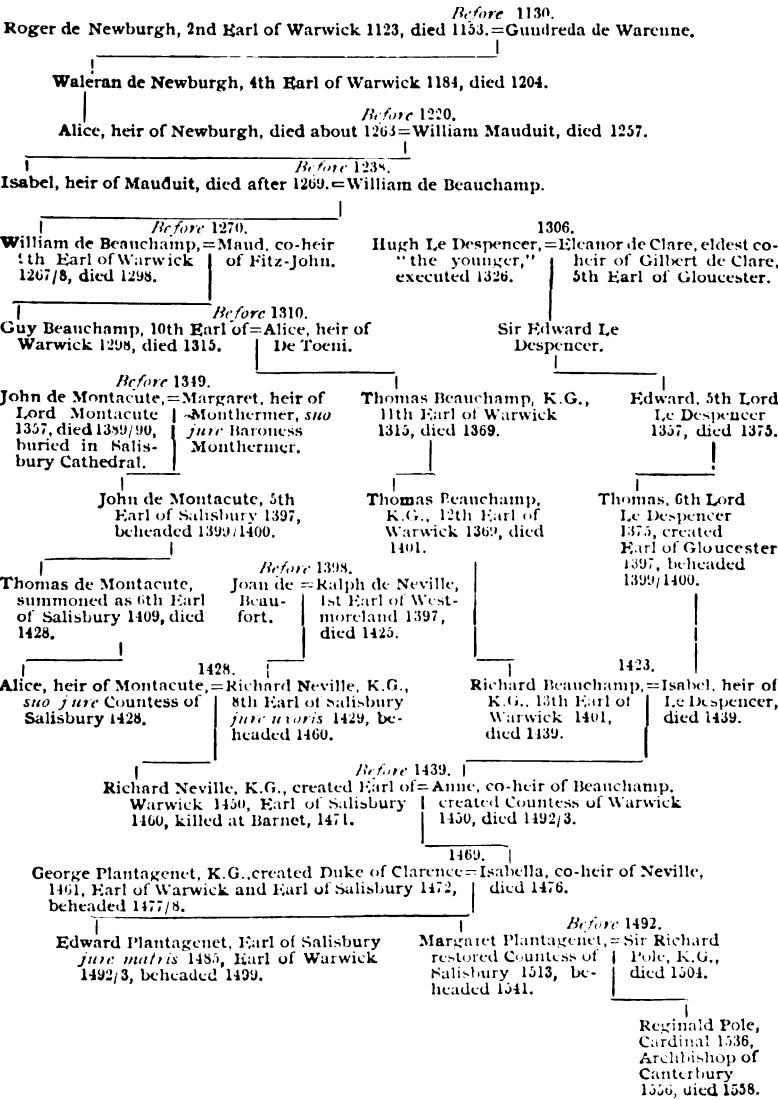
It is to this remarkable example of marshalling that we owe the arrangement of the coat which suggested these notes. For it will be seen by a comparison of the blazon of Margaret Plantagenet's shield with the drawing of her son's armorials that his shield is simply hers with the addition of Pole inserted between Clarence and Neville.

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<sup>1</sup> It can hardly have been for any other reason. It may, it is true, have been a kind of tacit assertion of a claim to the Earldom of Warwick, since, "on the death of her brother Edward in 1499 she was the sole heir, not only of her father, but of her maternal grandfather, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and of his wife Anne (Beauchamp) *suo jure* Countess of Warwick . . . but no restoration (of that earldom) ever took place, and she is never (even in the loose form of description which prevailed) spoken of as Countess of Warwick." (*Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C., vol. vii., p. 39.) The earldom of Warwick in fact was forfeited on the attainder of Edward Plantagenet, and though his Salisbury honours were restored to his sister and sole heir at her petition in 1519, the title of Warwick was not so restored and remained dormant till it was revived as an entirely new creation in 1547 in the person of John Dudley.

<sup>2</sup> Harl. Charters, 43, F. 8, 10.

DESCENT OF CARDINAL POLE FROM THE EARLS OF WARWICK AND SALISBURY.



## Notes on Two Pieces of English Medieval Embroidery preserved in the Churches of Sutton Benger and Bullabington.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.

**T**HE piece of medieval embroidery preserved as a desk-hanging in Sutton Benger Church belongs to a class of which, though far from common, more examples exist than is usually supposed.

Although the sacrilegious rapacity of Edward VI. and his Privy Council, during the age of robbery in the middle of the 16th century, spared many a cope and suit of vestments, the general spoliation of Church goods, as well as the subsequent ascendancy of the Puritan faction, made no provision for the replacement of such vestments as they wore out or got shabby, for there can be little doubt that in many places they continued to be worn. Copes, chasubles, and other vestments, were accordingly converted into altar hangings, pulpit covers, herse cloths, or other uses, and in this manner many a beautiful piece of medieval embroidery has been preserved to our time.

The piece of work at Sutton Benger in its present state measures 5ft. 1½in. in length by 2ft. 4in. in width, and is composed of ten vertical strips of embroidery sewn side by side. Eight of the strips are severally made up of three panels, each representing a saint or prophet standing beneath a canopy. But the strips thus formed were found too long for their appointed place, so the upper panel has in every case been cut in two, and the pieces sewn on at the ends so as to make two more strips. This mutilation has

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<sup>1</sup> These notes are also printed in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* (Dec. 8th, 1898).



Figure of saint in Embroidery in Sutton Benger Church.\*

unfortunately had the effect of cutting off the upper half of eight figures.

The panels composing the strips have an average height of 12in., and as they appear to have been originally in sets of three, they evidently have been the orphreys of a set of vestments. From the difference in the design of the canopies it is clear that the original twenty-four panels formed two series of twelve each, which again contained two double sets of three. Now three panels are too short for a cope orphrey, but they are the right length for the orphreys of a dalmatic or tunicle, and there can be little doubt that this is their origin. There will thus be orphreys for two pairs of

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\* This block is kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries.

tunics, which are the vestments proper to the deacon and sub-deacon when "vested agreeably" according to the Canon.

The conclusion thus arrived at is borne out by another example of a similar conversion of vestments to other uses. In the Church of Littledean, Gloucestershire, is a herse cloth entirely made up of a pair of tunics. They have been deprived of their sleeves, the side seams undone, and the tunics opened out lengthwise so as to form two long strips, which have been sewn side by side and the openings for the head filled up with portions of the sleeves. The orphreys are untouched, and consist of tiers of figures of saints under canopies, three in front and three behind, of precisely similar work to the Sutton Benger embroidery.<sup>1</sup>

Besides the difference in the style of the canopies, there is an interesting variation in the figures of the Sutton Benger series. In one pair of tunics the figures were those of saints and prophets alternately, in the other apparently of saints only. Owing to the somewhat dilapidated and worn condition of the whole it is not always easy to identify the figures, but they appear to be as follows:

SERIES A. :—

1. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) A prophet in cap and ermine-bordered mantle, holding a scroll; (c) An apostle (emblem destroyed).
2. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) Moses, with rod and Tables of the Law; (c) St. James the Greater, as a palmer.
3. (a) An apostle, *mutilated*; (b) A prophet in gold robe, blue tippet and coif, holding a scroll; (c) St. Peter, with two keys,
4. (a) A prophet (?) in gold mantle, *mutilated*; (b) St. James the Less, with fuller's bat; (c) a prophet in cap and gold mantle.

Among the pieces cut from this series are the head and shoulders of a second figure of Moses, and of two other prophets, part of another holding a sceptre, and the top of the head of a saint.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd Series, xii., 255—257.

**SERIES B:—**

1. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) St. Andrew; (c) St. James the Less.
2. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) St. Katherine; (c) St. Paul.
3. (a) Saint, with long staff, *mutilated*; (b) St. Katherine; (c) St. Bartholomew.
4. (a) *Mutilated*; (b) A deacon holding two swords in his left hand and a heart in his right. This is a very unusual figure, and it is uncertain which saint is here depicted; (c) St. Appolonia, holding a large tooth.

Among the pieces cut off these are the head of a prophet, apparently from 1 (a); and the heads of two apostles, probably from 3 (a) and 4 (a).

The strips are arranged in the following order: B 1, B 2, A 1—4, B 3, B 4. The end strips are made up of pieces from both series, sewn in anyhow, some the right way up, others upside down or sideways. The two figures of St. Katherine, though they differ in the arrangement of the colours, have obviously been copied from one and the same pattern. The duplication of the figures of St. Katherine and Moses is further proof that the orphreys are those of a pair of tunics.

All the figures are represented standing on a pavement, and with a gold background. A good deal of gold is also used in the dresses. The canopies have clumsy side shafts, and are worked in various shades of yellow silk, with the groining in blue silk.

The whole is undoubtedly of English work, of the last quarter of the 15th century, or perhaps a little later.

The piece of work from Hullavington<sup>1</sup> consists of a square of dun-coloured silk, measuring 3ft. 7in. each way, with applied ornaments in embroidery. The most important of these is a cross-shaped piece occupying the centre. It bears a representation of Our Lord crucified, with the Holy Dove in a circular panel above, and on either side an angel catching in a chalice the blood dropping

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<sup>1</sup> A collotype illustration of this is given in *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries*, Dec. 8th, 1898.

from Our Lord's hands; at the foot of the cross is the skull of Adam. Below is St. Mary Magdalene under a canopy, and the upper part of the canopy of a second figure. At the corners of the work are four other panels with figures of saints, but the upper two have lost their canopies. The upper left-hand figure is identified by his name, **frs Thomas**; it is uncertain whom the other figure represents. The two lower figures are: on the left, St. Philip holding three loaves and a book enclosed in a chemise or forel, and on the right St. James the Greater. The canopies of these figures differ in design from the canopies on the cross. The field is sprinkled with flowers of several species, fleurs-de-lis, and seraphim holding scrolls lettered **Da Gloriam Deo**.

There can be little doubt that the whole of the applied ornaments have once formed part of the decoration of a vestment or chasuble. The cross ornamented its back. The four corner panels may have formed the pillar-orphrey in front, and the flowers, etc., are the remains of a series with which the vestment was powdered. All are of a date *circa* 1490—1500.

It is not at all unlikely that the whole received its present form during the Caroline revival in the 17th century, when the ornaments of a worn out or discarded chasuble were rearranged on a piece of new silk to serve as a hanging behind or above the altar.

## *Recent Wiltshire Books, Pamphlets, and Articles.*

**Humorous West Countrie Tales**, by the Author of *Wiltshire Rhymes* [Edward Slow, of Wilton]. Cr. 8vo. Cloth. Salisbury. 1899. pp. 147. Price, cloth, 2s. 6d.; boards, 1s. 6d.

The first two or three of these stories are old friends, which were published separately, as "Bob Beaker's Visit ta Lunnen," and "Ben Sloper at the Diamond Jubilee Zelebrayshun," but they are quite worthy

of more permanent preservation than their original pamphlet form promised; and the other shorter stories added to them here are many of them very amusing. Of the longer ones the "Zelect Invitation Ball" is perhaps the best—but they are all quite worth reading by anyone who knows the Wiltshire tongue. Those who do not, and don't want to learn it, had best leave the book alone, for it is written in genuine South Wiltshire dialect throughout. It is not an easy thing to catch Mr. Slow napping, but there is one word used several times in this volume that we had always regarded as exclusively the property of the fancy "Rustic" in novels and the comic papers. Does Mr. Slow really assert that a genuine Wiltshire labourer would say "Howsomdever"?

**Kelly's Directory of Wiltshire, 1898.** This, the 10th edition, of this useful work of reference, is distinguished from its predecessors by a new map of the county, a great improvement on that of previous editions, where for years Stanton Fitzwarren appeared in the Vale of Pewsey and many other strange vagaries were conspicuous. These seem now to have disappeared, and the map is very much up-to-date, marking even the light railways from Pewsey to Upavon and from Salisbury to Amesbury, neither of which have as yet passed beyond the stage of talk.

**Marlborough College Natural History Report for the Year 1898** contains the usual report of lectures and field-days, the latter at Liddington, Calstone, Manningford, Shalbourne, and Chedworth.

In the Botanical section one new species—*Cotyledon umbilicus*—was found at Pewsey. It is curious that this plant, so abundant in many places, should be so entirely absent from the Marlborough neighbourhood. *Thlaspi arvense*, *Carum Carui*, and *Carex remota* were other rarities found during the year, the total number of flowering plants observed being four hundred and seventeen.

The Entomological section has a large record for the year—no less than nine species of *Lepidoptera*, new to the district, having been added to the list, which now numbers one thousand and seventy-one. The new species are:—*Uraba strigula*, *Scoparia truncicolella*, *Epiblema immundana*, *Commophila amandana*, *Elachista trapeziella*, *Mompha Schrankella*, *Nepticula argentipedella*, *Lithocolletis nigrescentella*, and *Lithocolletis Kleemannella*. A number of other rare species were also taken.

The Geological, Ornithological, and Archæological sections seem to have nothing special to report.

**Wiltshire Notes and Queries**, No. 26, June, 1899.

"Old Lackham House and its Owners," illustrated with a full-page plate of the arms on the monument of Col. Baynard, in Lacock Church, and blocks of the Baynard shield and of one of the figures from the Baynard brass, fills fourteen pages of this number with accurate and



valuable information. The "Notes on Great Somerford" are also continued at some length, dealing with the history of the Alexander and Smith families in the 17th and 18th centuries. Further instalments of the Records available for the History of Bratton—Wiltshire Quaker Marriage Records—and a Calendar of Feet of Fines for Wiltshire—with a couple of pages of Notes on the Family of Dugdale of Seend—fill up the bulk of a good solid number. The Queries and Replies are of no special interest, except that it seems established on the authority of the *Dictionary of National Biography* that Ludovic Muggleton—the founder of the sect of Muggletonians—was not a native of Chippenham, as has been said, but was born in London.

### **Wilts Archæological Society's Meeting at Amesbury.**

A very full account of the proceedings during the Meeting is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, July 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, and August 3rd, together with a good deal of interesting gossip on the History of Amesbury, and Mr. Talbot's and Mr. Ruddle's papers on the Church, with a report of Mr. Doran Webb's statements in opposition to their contention that it was the Church of the Abbey (July 13th).

The next issue (July 20th) deals with the excursion to Lake, Heale, Durnford, Durrington, and Stonehenge, and gives a short abstract of Mr. E. Story Maskelyne's theories as to the latter structure. On July 27th Mr. Hawley's paper is printed, with a letter from Mr. Talbot on Amesbury Church, On August 3rd Mr. Brakspear's notes on Bulford, Figcheldean, Netheravon, Fittleton, and Enford Churches are printed, with some of Mr. Ruddle's notes on the History of Milston. There is also an extract from MS. notes by the late Mr. Kemm, now in the possession of the Vicar of Amesbury, dated 1870, as to the position of remains of the ancient Abbey buildings formerly existing near the present house.

The *Salisbury Journal* of July 8th also contained a short account of the first day's proceedings, with an article making an un-called-for attack on the usefulness of the Society.

**Amesbury Church.** The Rev. C. S. Ruddle contributes to the *Devizes Gazette*, August 24th, 1899, some interesting notes as to the Old Vicarage House which stood to the N.E. of the Church, and of the pre-restoration condition of the interior of the Church itself.

**On the Purpose, the Age, and the Builders of Stonehenge**, by Edmund S. Maskelyne. Read at the Literary Institution, before the Members of the Bath Antiquarian Field Club, Dec. 8th, 1897. Pamphlet. 8vo. Bath. [1898.] pp. 39, with folding plan.

The author begins by stating that his theory is an absolutely novel one—that his investigations lead him to conclude that the smaller stones (the "blue stones") were added about five hundred or six hundred years after the great sarsens and the earth circle were placed in position. He is also satisfied that all the barrows, the avenue, and the cursus, except

perhaps the long barrows, are of a date long subsequent to the original Stonehenge. This was a Temple of the Sun, built by a people who knew that the year consisted of three hundred and sixty-five days. They offered sacrifice before each of the stones of the outer circle, successively, completing the circle each month of thirty days—the five odd days having each of them a trilithon dedicated to it. The four principal days of the year would be the longest and shortest and the days of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes—when the principal sun festivals would take place. The longest and shortest days could be fixed by the rising and the setting of the sun—observed in connection with the Hele Stone—but the equinoxes could not. They must be fixed by observation of the stars—and the two mounds and two stones inside the earth circle were for this purpose—that the transits of the stars, at the moment of sunrise might be observed over them. “If we could satisfy ourselves as to what those four stars were and what were the stations in the temple from which they were observed, then since their right ascensions must at this time have coincided with the angles from the East made by those stones and mounds, we should be able, knowing what those angles are now and must then have been, to say decidedly what the right ascensions of these stars were, when the stones and mounds were placed in position, and from these data to calculate exactly the date of that event.” To the objection that the number of the stars are innumerable from which to make his selection he answers that practically there are only about twelve stars answering the requirements of the theory from which the four can be selected. The author selects his four stars, and by calculating the difference between their present right ascension and that which must have been theirs when they fitted into his plan, he obtains as the probable result the date of 1000 B.C. Again, he regards the line of picked holes across the corner of the prostrate Slaughter Stone as intentionally made to mark the spot where a staff was set up in a line between the Hele Stone and the Altar Stone for the observation of the Midsummer sunrise. This was the original use of the structure, as built by the Phœnicians, B.C. 1000. About B.C. 400 the Greeks supplanted the Phœnicians in their trade with Britain. Owing to the alteration in the position of the stars in the intervening six hundred years, Stonehenge no longer answered its original purpose. It was therefore re-formed by the Greeks, and the inner horseshoe of blue stones, numbering nineteen, was added to represent the Metonic Cycle.

The Phœnicians were the only people who possessed sufficient science to erect such a structure. The trilithon is connected with the Phœnicians. They traded with Britain and would want such a temple at this place—because the Britons must have brought the tin along the coast in coracles to Poole or Christchurch, whence it was shipped by the Phœnicians.

Such is the author's theory as set forth in this pamphlet, which contains the substance—with the exception of some alterations in the calculations—of the paper read at the Amesbury Meeting, 1899.

Setting aside the astronomical calculations, is it conceivable that Phœnicians and Greeks should have erected and used for seven hundred

years or more such an important structure—a structure which by the requirements of the theory implies considerable accompanying settlement—in Wiltshire, and yet have left behind them not one single relic of any kind that could be ascribed to either of these nations?

**“Stonehenge; some New Observations and a Suggestion,”** was the title of a paper read in the Anthropological Section of the British Association on Sept. 16th, at Dover, by Alfred Eddowes. The author believed that the grooved stone was used for supporting a pole which formed the pointer of a sundial to indicate the time of day, or the season of the year by the length of its shadow. Commonsense appears to have been imported into the discussion which followed by Mr. A. J. Evans, who entered a much-needed protest against the attempt to apply precise and scientific measurements and ideas to what is in reality a rude monument, which ought to be regarded not alone, but in relation to a large series of rude stone circles all over the world.

**Stonehenge, its probable Origin, History, and Purpose,** by Edward Clodd. An article in *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 26th, maintains that its origin is sepulchral, its date about the middle of the 3rd century B.C., to which date the barrows surrounding it are assigned—that the structure itself is a glorified cromlech—and that it *possibly* once surrounded a sacred tree.

**Stonehenge. “Great Sepulchral Shrine—Origin and Purpose of Stonehenge—Fatuous Theories discussed—the Riddle read in the light of Archæology.”** An article in the *Western Mail*, Aug. 29th, 1899, reproducing Mr. Clodd's theory, mentioned above, that Stonehenge was an elaborated cromlech—that its origin is sepulchral—the outer circle representing the ring of stones round the barrow—the trilithons the dolmen or stone chamber—and the avenue the entrance to the chamber. As to the age of the monument the Bronze Age round barrows around it are held to place it about the middle of the third century B.C. There is something to be said for this theory, but the weak point is that none of the surrounding Bronze Age barrows are chambered, whilst the earlier long barrows are.

**Stonehenge regarded from a Masonic point of view. By a Freemason.** Article in *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 23rd, 1899.

The “Masonic point of view” is, of course, not to be understood by the uninitiated. It includes this statement:—“The Roman sappers, however, to whom nothing was sacred, were perchance the greatest demolishers, and I strongly suspect that what is known as Vespasian's camp is built of material stolen from the primæval acropolis of Stonehenge.”

**Shall Stonehenge go? A National Relic in the**

**Market.** An article, also in the *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 23rd, 1899, which, together with a leading article in the same paper strongly advocating an amendment to the Ancient Monuments Acts which should make the alienation of such monuments from the nation impossible, was called forth by the announcement that Sir Edmund Antrobus had offered to sell Stonehenge and 1300 acres adjoining to the Government for £125,000, an announcement made in the *The Times* of August 21st, and followed by a letter in *The Times* of Aug. 22nd from the military correspondent of that paper urging that action should be taken by the Government at once.

**Shall Stonehenge go? Only to the Nation, says**

**Mr. Thomas Hardy,** is a further long account of an interview with the novelist in the *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 24th, in which he advocates careful investigation on the spot.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Globe*, and the *Westminster Gazette*, quoted by the *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 24th, also contain articles on the sale, urging its purchase by Government, though the last-named paper is doubtful as to the price asked. There is also a sensible article from the *Daily Telegraph* of Aug. 22nd, reprinted in the same number of the *Devizes Gazette*, on the subject.

**Stonehenge for sale.** Under this heading the *Salisbury Journal* of

August 8th, 1899, reprints the announcement made in *The Times*, as well as an interview with an official of the Society of Antiquaries on the subject, reported in another London paper. The articles from the *Globe*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *Daily Telegraph*, quoted above, as well as one in *St. James's Gazette*, ridiculing the idea of the Government paying £100,000, or the half of it, for what practically belongs to the public already. The *Salisbury Journal* has also an article in its issue of Aug. 26th hoping that the Government may buy it—at a reduced price.

Under the same heading the *Wiltshire County Mirror* of Aug. 25th reprints many of the articles mentioned above, as well as one from the *Daily Graphic*, and a short account of the structure itself and its history.

**A Reasonable Price for Stonehenge** is the title of a sensible article in the *Spectator* of August 26th, reprinted in the *Wiltshire County Mirror*, Sept. 1st, and *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 31st. The writer contends that, as Stonehenge cannot be carried away like a picture, and as it is most unlikely that any speculative purchaser could possibly make more than £500 a year out of it by enclosing it and charging for admission, it cannot be said to be worth at the outside more than £10,000, which allowing £12 an acre for the 1300 acres of land accompanying it, would give £25,000 as a generous figure for the price to be paid for it by any public body.

W. J. Hamnett also writes to *The Times*, Aug. 28th, a long letter, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 31st., and *Wiltshire County Mirror*, Sept.

1st, protesting against the absurd extravagance of the price, £125,000, asked for the property.

*The Spectator*, Oct. 7th, 1899, contains a long letter, signed R. Hunter, urging the necessity of the possession by the Government of compulsory powers to prevent the alienation, or destruction, of national monuments in private ownership—as well as the advisability of a larger sum than the miserable pittance of £40,000 at present available, being provided by Government towards the enrichment of the national collections and the possible purchase of monuments of national interest.

The *Daily News*, reprinted in the *Wiltshire Chronicle*, Sept. 9th, reports an interview of a special correspondent with the Vicar of Amesbury and the Rector of Durrington, and gives their opinions on the proposed purchase.

The *Wilts County Mirror*, Sept. 1st, reports a meeting of Wilton Town Council, at which a resolution to petition the Government to purchase Stonehenge was agreed to.

**“Stonehenge—and what it may become,”** with an illustration, “How Stonehenge might be Popularised if the Government bought it,” appeared in *Punch*, August 30th, 1899. The illustration is a delightful sketch of the outer circle transformed into a “Druidical Switchback,” while the trilithons, &c., are neatly adapted to refreshment bars, tea-tables, penny-in-the-slot machines, and tea-and-shrimp arbours, much patronised and appreciated by the tripper of the future.

**Tess at Stonehenge.** The well-known scene from Hardy’s “*Tess of the D’Urbervilles*” is reproduced in the *Daily Chronicle*, Aug. 25th, also a set of verses in Cockney dialect on the proposed sale of the monument, in the issue of the 26th.

**Wiltshire Parochial Terriers.** Mr. C. W. Holgate, the Diocesan Registrar, has done a good deed by printing in the *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, Aug., 1899, a complete list of the parishes for which terriers exist in the Diocesan Registry at Salisbury, deposited there under the provisions of Canon 87 of 1604, and ranging in date from 1608 to 1808: most of the parishes having more than one terrier, and some as many as four. The whole of the county of Wilts is included, though there are not terriers of every parish. Dorset is not included, as it formed no part of the Diocese of Salisbury between the years 1542 and 1836—but, on the other hand, Berkshire is—though Mr. Holgate only prints in his list the Wiltshire parishes. Anyone wishing for copies of terriers should apply to Mr. A. R. Malden, Deputy Registrar, The Close, Salisbury. It is much to be hoped that Mr. Holgate may be able to continue to throw light on the secrets of the contents of the Diocesan Registry.

**“The Manor House, Colerne.”** A paper by the Rev. Wynter E. Blathwayt appears in the *Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, vol. ix., pp. 150—158, with four good

photo-process illustrations :—" West View," " Staircase," " Panelled Room upstairs," and " Old Fireplace in South Room," as well as a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the N. E. view. The paper begins with a short history of the manor, chiefly derived, apparently, from Scrope's *History of Castle Combe*. The description of the house itself lacks architectural definition—the chief information being that some of the windows are of Elizabethan date, and others of about 1610.

**Eyre Family.** Some notes on the Eyre family in Wilts accompany an obituary notice in the *Salisbury Journal*, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 28th, 1899, of the Rev. Charles James Phipps Eyre, who, though not a native of Wiltshire himself, was one of the family. He was Rector of Marylebone for twenty-five years.

**Erchfont Church.** A long and interesting account of the work of restoration now in progress under Mr. Ponting's direction in this Church, is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 9th, 1899.

**The Sale of the Netheravon Estate** to the Government, and the price paid for it (£93,411), was the subject of a good deal of correspondence and discussion in the papers. Mr. T. G. Bowles, M.P., wrote in *The Times* of Aug. 5th a letter, reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 10th, asking how the arbitrators arrived at the price. The *Estates Gazette*, quoted in *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 17th, defends the price paid. Further letters from Messrs. T. G. Bowles, A. Whitehead, L. G. R., and W. J. Hamnett appeared in *The Times* and *Estates Gazette*, and are reprinted in the *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 24th, Sept. 7th, and Sept. 14th, 1899, together with an interview with Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey on the subject, reported in the *Daily News*.

**Cyclone in Hants and S. Wilts.** The *Salisbury Journal*, reprinted in the *Devizes Gazette*, Oct. 12th, 1899, gives a remarkable account of the extraordinary violence of the storm on Oct. 1st, in the neighbourhood of Andover at Kimpton and Shoddiesdon Farm—and to a less extent at Old Lodge, in Wilts.

**Clyffe Pypard.** "Where Time stands still." A short article, by Maude Prower, in *The Gentleman's Mag.*, July, 1899, pp. 81—86, though it mentions no names, is really a pleasant little bit of gossip about Clyffe Pypard, the manor, the vicarage, the squire, and the manners and customs thereof.

### **Salisbury and South Wilts and Blackmore Museum.**

The report of the committee, read at the annual meeting of the supporters of the Museum, shows that nine thousand three hundred and twenty-one persons visited the Museum last year, and that the extensive library of Wiltshire books, prints, &c., bequeathed to the Museum by the late Mr. Job Edwards, of Amesbury, is now being arranged in cases and made accessible to readers. *Wilts County Mirror*, June 16th, 1899.

**Trowbridge High School.** An oblong pamphlet giving an account of the school, with process illustrations of the Building (3)—End of New Schoolroom—Covered Gymnasium—End of Old Schoolroom—Corner of Boys' Sitting-Room—The Gymnasium Stand—One End of the Large Field—The Dining Hall—The Long Dormitory—Ground Plan—Plan of Drainage.

**The Division of the Bishopricks of Wessex,** by the Rt. Rev. W. R. Brownlow, D.D., Bishop of Clifton, is the subject of a paper of 9 pp. in the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society*, vol. 44, 1898. It deals specially with the new light thrown on the subject by the publication in 1895, amongst the "Early Charters" in the Crawford Collection in the Bodleian, of a letter of St. Dunstan, which has hitherto been entirely unknown, and which proves that the account of the division of the Wessex Bishopricks, as given by William of Malmesbury, was known in the time of St. Dunstan.

**The North Staffordshire Field Club** spent from June 15th to 20th, 1899, in Wiltshire—four days at Marlborough, and two at Salisbury. Their excursions were to Avebury and Tan Hill, Ramsbury, and Aldbourne, Savernake and Great Bedwyn, Amesbury and Stonehenge. An account of the excursions appears in the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, June 24th, 1899.

**Avebury, Silbury, and Marlborough.** The visit of the Newbury Field Club, on Sept. 13th, 1899, is described in the *Newbury Weekly News*, Sept. 21st, 1899.

**Wilts Horticultural Society.** A letter by W. A. Wheeler in the *Salisbury Journal*, Aug. 26th, 1899, gives some account of the history of this society, which was founded in 1830 at Salisbury as "The Wilts and General Arboricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical Society," under the presidency of Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., of Boyton.

**Wilton House.** A full and interesting account of the arguments on both sides in connection with Lord Pembroke's appeal against the assessment committee of Wilton Union in the matter of the rating of Wilton House and Park is given the *Wilts County Mirror*, Oct. 20th, 1899.

**The Effigies at Figcheldean Church.** The Rev. C. S. Ruddle, writing in the *Devizes Gazette*, Aug. 31st, 1899, says:—"I doubt whether the tradition that the effigies came from between Brignerston and Syrencot is correct. It is probable that they came from a Chantry Chapel at Alton, a manor in Figcheldean south of the river. It was under Amesbury Abbey at the time of Pope Nicholas' Taxation. In 1552 the incumbent had clear £8 13s. 4d.; and the Vicar of Figcheldean had 40s. that he should minister the sacraments to the inhabitants of Alton. But in Queen Elizabeth's time a longlawsuit "concerning an old ruinous chapel

or tenement" showed that it had been desecrated. It stood in a field on the left-hand side of the road descending to the house of Alton Parva. It is, of course, possible that the men who destroyed the interior of the chapel may have been puzzled how to dispose of the effigies, and have buried them."

**Durrington.** The Rev. C. S. Ruddle, in the *Derizes Gazette*, Sept. 21st, 1899, gives an interesting example of the extraordinarily inconvenient system which prevailed up to the close of the last century in the matter of the division of land. A single farm in Durrington about 1790 consisting of under 75 acres, was divided into no less than eighty-nine separate pieces of land, dispersed in different parts of the parish, the details of which Mr. Ruddle gives.

**Minety Church. The Powlett Brass,** with good illustrations of the brass and some old glass in one of the windows, forms the subject of an article in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, April, 1899.

**The Cathedral Church of Salisbury** . . . by Gleeson White. Bell's Cathedral Series. Second Edition. Revised, with eighteen additional illustrations, 1898. (Fifty illustrations in this edition.)

**Ben Sloper an He's Nancy's Visit to Barnum & Bailey's Girstest Show on Earth, at Zalsbury, July 10th, 1899, what they zeed an zed about it,** By the Author of the Wiltshire Rhymes and Tales [Edward Slow]. Pamphlet. Cr. 8vo. Salisbury: R. R. Edwards, Castle Street. pp. 28. Price 6d.

Printed as a local appendix to Moore's Almanack and others—a few copies published separately. A good story in Mr. Slow's well-known style, the contents whereof are sufficiently indicated in the title.

**"Battles of the Guages in the South-West; Salisbury and Exeter Railway.** By Herbert Rake (illus.). Article in *Railway Mag.*, Aug., 1899.

**"Gentlemen Gyps,"** by J. Low Warren, 1s. net, ten illustrations. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Reprint of newspaper articles, describing holiday trip with van and tent to New Forest, Winchester, and Salisbury. Notice in *Salisbury Journal*. 12th Aug., 1899.

**"The Salisbury Manœuvres with the Artillery of an Army Corps,"** by Lieut. C. Holmes Wilson. *United Service Mag.*, Nov. 1898, p. 188.

**"The Railways and the Manœuvres,"** by "Signalman," article in *United Service Mag.*, Oct., 1898, p. 71.



**"The Salisbury Manœuvres."** *Blackwoods*, Nov., 1898, p. 676

**"On a new species of *Brachyurus* Crustacean from Wiltshire,"** by Dr. Henry Woodward (illus.). *Geological Mag.*, July, 1898, p. 302.

**"Twelve years of the Rugby and Marlborough Match at Lord's,"** by "Old Westminster" (illus.). *Public Schools Mag.*, April, 1898, p. 304.

**"Notes on the Parish and Church of Froxfield."** Article in *Marlborough Times*, 26th Aug., 1899. Part of this article was quoted in a paragraph in *Daily Telegraph*, 6th Sept., as pertaining to "Footfield," Marlborough!

**"A Missionary Play."** Article in *Churchwoman*, 1st Sept., 1899, p. 287. One illustration.

"On Thursday, 27th of July, a Missionary Festival was held at Grafton near Marlborough. A novel feature was an Indian play, '*Zamina*,' . . . acted on the Vicarage lawn . . . A song in the play, '*Lo, I stand as one awakened*,' was written specially by Mrs. Henslow, of Zeals."

**Marlborough College Cricketers.** "Wonderful Feats by Boy Cricketers." Article in *Answers*, 22nd July, 1899, p. 184, contains half-a-column on feats performed by Marlborough College boys.

**An Autocar Ride from London to Bath,** through Hungerford, Froxfield, Savernake, Marlborough, Cherhill, Calne, Cnippenham, Corsham, &c. Article in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov., 1899.

## Wilts Illustrations and Pictures.

**The Catalogue of the Autumn Exhibition of Pictures,"** at Salisbury, Sept., 1899, contains the following local views:—

A Wiltshire Dew Pond—Percy Buckman.

Odstock, Cottage and Hatches—Miss Amy Waters.

Winterbourne, Cottages at—Miss Amy Waters.

Quidhampton—Backwater of Nadder—James Stratton.

- Potterne Church—Miss Fisher.  
Sidbury Hill, Sketch from—Miss Hussey.  
Durrington, Cottage at—Miss D. Noyes.  
Stratford-Sub-Castle, The Mill-Head—E. Young.  
Stratford Meadows—H. Brooks.  
Britford, Autumn at—Miss A. E. Tiffin.  
Britford Meadows—W. Bothams.  
Britford, Buttercups at—W. Bothams.  
Harnham, Evening Light at—Miss M. Burrows.  
Harnham Meadows—H. Brooks.  
Salisbury, from East Harnham Meadows—E. Young.  
—— Petersfinger—W. H. Weatherhead.  
—— Watermeadows—Miss M. Buckeley.  
—— Cathedral, S. W.—Miss A. E. Tiffin.  
—— Poultry Cross—H. Brooks.  
—— from Old Sarum—Mrs. Evelyn Heathcote.  
—— St. Ann's Gate—H. Brooks.  
—— Cathedral—Miss S. Curme.  
—— Cathedral Porch in Grounds of St. Edmund's College—F. Darke.  
—— Cathedral, Winter Twilight—Miss Townsend.  
—— Spire, Under—Miss O. Pye-Smith.  
—— Palace—Mrs. Windley.  
—— Castle Street—Mrs. Evelyn Heathcote.  
Bemerton Meadows—H. Brooks.  
Bemerton Meadows—Miss M. Burrows.  
Steeple Langford—Mrs. Windley.  
South Newton, Longbridge—Miss C. Cobb.  
The exhibition is noticed in *Salisbury Journal*, Sept. 30th, 1899.

**The Programme of the "Wiltshire County Cricket Club Bicycle Gymkana, Fete, and Bazaar, July 31st and Aug. 1st, 1899,"** 8vo, pp. 23, contains quite a number of nice little cuts, portraits of A. M. Miller, Capt. Chaloner, T. Wheeler, G. Ll. Palmer, C. Awdry, and cuts of the George Hotel, Town Hall, The Old Castle, and other houses in Trowbridge; The Hall, Swan Hotel, Street, The Bull Pit, Tithe Barn, Bridge (2), Saxon Church, Bradford-on-Avon; S. Wraxall; Potterne Street; Devizes Market Cross, Market Place, St. John's Church, and Castle; and a good full-page view of Great Chalfield Church.

**Salisbury Plain. Map of the War Office Land,** with a full history of the various purchases, is given in the *Devizes Gazette*, June 20th, 1899.

**Bristol and South Wales District Railway** (Wootton Bassett to Patchway). A sketch-plan in the *Western Daily Press*, Oct. 5th, 1899.

**Malmesbury, New Primitive Methodist Chapel.**

Good illustration, with letterpress account, in *North Wilts Herald*, Sept. 29th, 1899.

**Swindon, The Royal Hotel.** Illustration in *North Wilts Herald*, Oct. 13th, 1899.

**Avebury (Manor) Garden Gate.** A cut of this appears in "Decorative Illustrations of Books, Old and New, by Walter Crane, 1896," being reproduced from "The Formal Garden." 1892.

**Cricklade Churchyard, Water Eaton House, & Castle Eaton Church** are illustrated in "a Poet's River," by Emily Custance Cook, in *Pall Mall Mag.*, Aug., 1899, pp. 507—519, dealing with the Upper Thames.

**Bradenstoke.** (View of village)—Priory—Church and Cross—Priory from the Fields—Providence Chapel. A page of cuts, with letterpress, in *Bristol Observer*, Feb. 18th, 1899.

**The British Royal Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition of 1900** (a copy of Kingston House, Bradford-on-Avon), is illustrated in the *Graphic*, June 24th, 1899.

**Trowbridge Technical School, Part of.** Thomas Davison, architect. Illustration in *Architectural Review*, July, 1899.

**Marlborough College Chapel.** A window in memory of the old Marlburians who fell in the Crimea is illustrated in an article, "To the Memory of the Brave: How the Public Schools honour their Dead Heroes." *Windsor Mag.*, Dec., 1899.

**Mr. Raven Hill** (of Bromham) exhibited at the Fine Arts Society's a collection of his original drawings done for reproduction in pen work and wash work. Noticed, *Standard*, Nov. 29th, 1899.

**"The Romance of our Ancient Churches,"** by Sarah Wilson, illustrated by Alex. Ansted, 1899, contains the following Wiltshire illustrations:—A good half-tone frontispiece of "The Porch or Transept of the Saxon Church, Bradford-on-Avon," and small cuts of "Few End in Palace Chapel, Salisbury" (p. 15), "S. Transept and Tower, Salisbury Cathedral" (p. 35); "The Longespee Tomb, Salisbury" (p. 65), "Consecration Cross, Salisbury" (p. 137).

## Books, &c., by Wiltshire Authors.

**George Crabbe, Poems of.** Selected and Edited by Bernard Holland, M.A. With seven photogravure illustrations, elegantly printed and bound. Crown 8vo. 6s. Edward Arnold, 1899.

**George Herbert.** Seven Hymns contained in a MS. Commonplace Book, are ascribed to him by Miss Alice Law in *The Fortnightly*, Sept., 1899.

**S. A. Smith,** of Salisbury. "An Anarchist's Life"—"How it happened, a Burglar's story"—"During Her Majesty's pleasure, a Detective's story"—"A Clever Scheme"—in *Tit-Bits*, Oct. 22nd, Nov. 19th, 1898, April 15th, Dec. 2nd, 1899.

**T. C. Smith, of Salisbury.** "How I Won the Queen's Prize, a Volunteer's Story." *Tit-Bits*, June 24th, 1899.

**G. Smith, of Salisbury.** "A Clever Escape." "Imaginary Conversation supposed to take place between a Turkey and a Goose." *Tit-Bits*, June 3rd, 1899, Dec. 24th, 1898.

**E. S., of Wilton,** (Edward Slow?) is the author of six stanzas of verses, entitled "Song of the Army Reservist," in the *Wills County Mirror*, Nov. 10th, 1899.

**Rev. Eyre Hussey** (Vicar of Lynham, 1866—1887). "On Account of Sarah" (Macqueen). A novel. Cr. 8vo. 6s. Unkindly reviewed in *Literature*, the *Standard*, Oct. 30th, 1899, and *Spectator*; more appreciatively in *Saturday Review*, *World*, *Athenaeum*, and *Literary World*.

**R. S. Gundry.** "The Yangtze Region," article in *Fortnightly*, Sept., 1899.

**Thomas Colborne** (formerly of Chippenham and Poulshot). "The Welsh Land Commission and Report. A Monmouthshire Protest." Price 6d. Bath. (1897.) 8vo. pp. 110.

**G. E. Dartnell.** Dunstable School Song. 1897. Six stanzas.

## PERSONAL NOTICES.

**The Marquis of Ailesbury at Savernake** is the subject of an article in the *World*, Sept., 1899, describing in some detail the Forest

—Tottenham House and its contents, including the swords of Robert the Bruce and the Black Douglas—the History of the Family of Bruce—and the career of the present Marquis. A good portion of the article is reprinted in the *Wiltshire Chronicle*, Sept. 9th, and *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 14th, 1899.

**Mr. Cary Coles and his Winterbourne Stoke Hampshire Down Sheep** are the subject of an article in *The Farmer and Stock Breeder*, partly reprinted in *Devizes Gazette*, July 13th, 1899.

This flock of Hampshire Downs is one of the oldest in the kingdom, having been continually improved since Mr. John Coles, of Thoulston, Warminster, exhibited sixty years ago. His son, John Newbery Coles, and grandson, the present owner of the flock, have made it celebrated not only in England, but in various parts of the world. The article is illustrated with a vignette portrait of Mr. Cary Coles, and a portrait also of his prize ram, "Candidate."

**Lt.-Gen. Lord Methuen.** Sketch with Portrait, in *Tit-Bits*, Dec. 2nd, 1899.

**Parson Gale.** "A Vision of the Past," an article by Fred Gale in the *Globe*, May 31st, 1899, is evidently descriptive of the late Rector of Milton Lilborne.

**A Quaint Schoolmaster,** in "Journal of Education," Dec., 1898, p. 707, is a slightly disguised sketch of old "Chump," Rev. C. W. Tayler, formerly of Marlborough College.

**Wiltshiremen at the War** in South Africa is a useful list of men connected in one way or another with the county, in the *Devizes Gazette*, November 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, 1899.

**William Henry Fox Talbot.** An article in *The Photogram*, Dec., 1899, headed "The Father of Photography," speaks of him thus:—"Those who have studied the early history of photography will acquiesce in the opinion that even so far as priority of publication is concerned Fox Talbot is entitled to the premier place among the fathers of photography. But this is not his most undisputable claim. Talbot's process contained the possibilities of indefinite modification. The multiplication of positive proofs from a negative originated with him . . . He was one of the earliest pioneers in that afterwards fruitful field—the production of printing surfaces by photographic means. He was one of the first experimenters with bichromated gelatine, and perfected—and also patented—a process for the production of an intaglio plate to which he gave the name 'Photoglyphic Engraving.'" The article then goes on to suggest that, as no monument has ever been raised to his memory, photographers would do well to contribute to the re-building of the chancel of Lacock Church, which is now proposed as a memorial of him.

**PORTRAITS.**

**Lady Dickson Poynder.** *Harmsworth's Mag.*, Aug., 1899, p. 86, in article on "Scotch Beauties."

**Col. Audley D. Neeld**, commanding Household Contingent for South Africa. *Illustr. Lond. News*, Nov. 11th and 18th; *Black and White*, Nov. 11th; *Queen*, Nov. 18th; *Sketch* (full page), Nov. 22nd, 1899.

**The late Duke of Beaufort.** *The Queen*, June 3rd, 1899.

**Mr. H. S. Laverton and Miss M. A. Manley Sims (Mrs. Laverton)**, in *Hearth and Home*, June 8th; *Queen*, June 3rd; *The Woman at Home*, Aug., 1899.

**Walter Palmer**, third son of George Palmer, of the firm of Huntly & Palmer, Reading, Conservative Candidate for Salisbury. *Wilts County Mirror*, July 7th, 1899.

**Miss Rhoda Prodgers (Mrs. Ley) and Mr. H. G. Ley.** Portraits of in *The Queen*, Sept. 9th, 1899, with account of their wedding and sketches of Miss Prodgers' dresses.

**Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury.** *Illustr. Lond. News*, May 18th, 1899.

**Countess of Pembroke**, by Vandyke, lent by Prince Czarborzski, from his collection at Cracow, was exhibited in the Vandyke Exhibition at Antwerp, 1899.

**Notes on the Portraits of Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke**, George Washington, and Anne of Austria, by Lionel Cust, F.S.A., with an illustration of a portrait of the Countess of Pembroke by Marc Gheeraerts. *The Anglo-Saxon Review*, July, 1899.

**Lt. Gen Lord Methuen.** Cut in *Daily Mail*, Nov. 24th; *Black and White*, *Boer and Briton* (full page), No. 8, Nov. 1899.

## Wilts Obituary.

### **Henry Charles Fitzroy Somerset, 8th Duke of**

**Beaufort**, died April 30th, 1899, aged 75, at Stoke House, Stoke Gifford, Bristol. Buried at Badminton. Born Feb. 1st, 1824. Educated at Eton. He served in the 1st Life Guards, and afterwards in the 7th Hussars, retiring in 1861 with the rank of Lt.-Col. Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington, 1842—1852, and to Viscount Hardinge afterwards. On leaving the army he became Commandant of the Gloucestershire Yeomanry. M.P. for East Gloucestershire 1846—1853; and twice Master of the Horse. Married, 1845, Lady Georgiana Curzon, d. of the 1st Earl Howe, who with four sons, survives him. He was a strong Conservative; but it was as a sportsman that he was so widely known. The *Derizes Gazette*, May 4th, 1899, in a long and very full obituary notice, says:—"It is not too much to say that with the Duke of Beaufort the greatest living authority upon the Chase, the Turf, and the Road, disappears from the West End. Of the 'Badminton Library' he was not only the editor, but, with the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, the life and soul. He was himself the author of the volume on 'Driving,' part author of that on 'Hunting,' and a contributor to 'Riding,' . . . He was justly described as one of the best whips that ever drove a team of four horses." For forty years he hunted the Badminton country until the pack was made over, with Badminton itself, to the Marquis of Worcester, in 1895. Generous and kind-hearted, he was amazingly popular, both in Gloucestershire and in North Wilts—where for more than a generation "The Duke" was looked on as the personification of fox-hunting. An article on him as huntsman appeared in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*.

### **Sir Edward Hulse, 5th Bart.,** died June 11th, 1899, aged 90.

Buried at Breamore, Hants. Born April 2nd, 1809 (son of Sir Charles and Maria, d. of John Buller, of Morval, Co. Cornwall). Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxon. Succeeded to title and married, 1854, Katherine Jane, d. of Henry Parr Hamilton, D.D., Dean of Salisbury. B.A., Oxon, 1829; M.A., 1835. Fellow of All Souls. J.P. and D.L. for Wilts and Hants. High Sheriff of Hants, 1868. Lt.-Col. of South Hants Militia, 1867—1870. Elective Verderer of New Forest from 1877. He leaves three sons—Edward Henry, M.P. for Salisbury, 1886—1897, who succeeds to the title; Major Charles Westrow; Hamilton; and two daughters—Mrs. Crighton and the Hon. Mrs. D. Pleydell-Bouverie. A notable yachtsman in early life. His interests lay principally in agriculture and Church and charity. A strong Conservative himself he took but little part in politics—but in everything which had to do with agriculture, in every movement connected with Church work or

philanthropy in the border district of Hants and Wilts in which he lived, he was greatly to the front. A devoted Churchmen himself, he gave largely to Church objects. He was one of the founders of Radley College, near Oxford. The *Wilts County Mirror*, June 16th, 1899, says of him "Sir Edward was not a great man, yet he will be known for his good works in Wilts and Hants long after the memories of more distinguished men have passed away . . . He was a model landlord . . . He abounded in Christian charity . . . a noble and worthy gentleman." Obit. notice, *Devizes Gazette*, June 15th, 1899.

**Charles Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlayne,**

died Oct. 30th, 1899, aged 71. Buried at Compton. Son of Charles Penruddocke, barrister, of Bath. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1853. High Sheriff of Wilts, 1860. D.L. and J.P. for Wilts. He was at one time Major in the 1st Wilts Volunteers, and Captain in the Yeomanry. Married Flora Henrietta, d. of the late Walter Long, of Rood Ashton. He owned property at Baverstock, Fifield (near Pewsey), and Bratton St. Maur, Somerset, in addition to Compton Chamberlayne. He was for many years a regular attendant at the Society's Annual Meetings, and has for some time been one of its Vice-Presidents, having filled the post of President of the Wilton Meeting of 1870 (when he entertained the Society at dinner at Compton), and at Trowbridge, in 1872. Beyond the performance of his magisterial duties he took no very prominent part in county matters.

He was the author of the following :—

Inaugural Address at Wilton, 1870, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xiii., 1—12.

Ditto at Trowbridge, 1871, *Ibid.* xiii., 288—304,

Mistress Jane Lane, *Ibid.* xxvi., 1—38.

The Ladies of Llangollen. Oblong illustrated pamphlet. Llangollen. 1897.

Obit. notices, *Salisbury Journal*, *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 9th, 1899.

**Major Thomas Clark, J.P., D.L.,** died Sept. 8th, 1899, aged 79.

One of the well-known firm of cloth-makers at Trowbridge, he was much identified with all public matters in the place. A Conservative and Churchman, he built the Church in which he worshipped. Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, Sept. 14th, 1899.

**Major Frederick Spencer Schomberg,** died June 18th, 1899,

aged 62. Buried at Seend. Eldest son of the late Mr. Schomberg, of Seend. Joined 57th Regiment in the Crimea; took an active part in the Maori War, in New Zealand. Retired with brevet rank of Major.

**Hon. St. John Paul Methuen,** died June 17th, 1899, aged 79.

Buried at Weston-Super-Mare Cemetery. Son of the first Baron Methuen and Jane Dorothea, d. of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay. Born at Corsham Court, 1819. Married, 1854, Anne, d. of Rev. W. Sergison, Rector of Slaughtam, Sussex. Obit. Notice, *Devizes Gazette*, June 22nd, 1899.



**Henry St. John, 5th Viscount Belingbroke, and 6th Viscount St. John,** died Nov. 7th, 1899, aged 79. Buried at

Lydiard Tregoze. Born 1820. Succeeded to the title in 1851. He took no part whatever in public affairs, either in the county or out of it. Lodge states that he married in 1869 a daughter of Mr. G. W. Medex, and that she died in 1885, leaving two sons — Henry Mildmay and Charles Reginald. It is, however, understood that this marriage was void, and that he married secretly in 1893, Mary Emily Elizabeth Howard, of Lydiard Tregoze, by whom he leaves a son, The Honble. Vernon Henry St. John, who succeeds to the title. Obit. notices, *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 9th; *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 9th; *Swindon Advertiser*, quoted by *Devizes Gazette*, Nov. 16th and Dec. 14th; *Daily Mail*, Nov. 13th, 1899.

**William David Wilkes,** of Salisbury, died Oct. 29th, 1899, aged 74.

Buried at Bemerton. He was House Surgeon to the Salisbury Infirmary from 1849 to 1855, and afterwards Surgeon, and Consulting Surgeon to the institution until his death. He was a warm supporter of the Salisbury Museum. Obit. notice, *Wilts County Mirror*, November 8rd, 1899.

**Rev. Edward Kingston.** Born at Oporto, 1828. Died Nov., 1899.

Buried at Melksham. Caius Coll., Cambridge, B.A., 1853; M.A., 1856. Deacon, 1855; priest, 1856. Curate of Bexley, Kent, 1855—57; Embleton, Northumberland, 1857—60; Handley, Dorset, 1860—61; Framfield, Sussex, 1862—67; Boughton-Malherbe, Kent, 1867—78. Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts, 1878 until his death. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Dec., 1899.

**Rev. Nicolo Walke,** died Oct. 1st, 1899, aged 65. Buried at Redlynch.

Worc. Coll., Oxon, B.A., 1861; deacon, 1863; priest, 1865 (Exeter). Curate of Ringmore, Devon, 1863—65; St. Peter's, Plymouth, 1865—67; Falmouth, 1867—70; Rowde, Wilts, 1871—72. Vicar of Redlynch, Wilts, 1872 until his death. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Nov., 1899.

**Rev. Alfred Earle,** died at Salisbury, July 2nd, 1899. Buried at

Fovant. Magd. Coll., Oxon, B.A. 1865; M.A., 1866. Deacon, 1865; priest, 1866 (Chichester). Curate of Eridge, Sussex, 1866. Chaplain to H.M.S. *Favourite*, 1867. Curate of Charlwood, 1868—70; Assington, 1871—72; Thornby, Northants., 1873; Fovant, 1873—90. Rector of Fovant, Wilts, 1890—1898, when he resigned. Obit. notice, *Salisbury Dioc. Gazette*, Aug., 1899.

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Manor, Pewsey  
Savary, Judge A. W., Annapolis  
Royal, Nova Scotia  
Schomberg, Arthur, Seend, Melksham  
Schomberg, E. C., Seend, Melksham  
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 Sibbald, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath  
 Simpson, Cecil, Crowland, 163, Trinity Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.  
 Simpson, G., Jun., Market Place, Devizes  
 Skrine, H. D., Claverton Manor, Bath  
 Sloper, Edwin, 26, Wolseley Road, Crouch End, London, N.  
 Sloper, George O., Westrop House, Highworth  
 Slow, Edward, Wilton  
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 Smith, Rev. L. A., F.R.G.S., Little Bedwyn Vicarage, Hungerford  
 Soames, C. E., 5, St. Clement's Inn, W.C.  
 Soames, Rev. Gordon, Mildenhall Rectory, Marlborough  
 Spencer-Smith, Rev. O., Landford Lodge, Salisbury  
 Spicer, Capt. John E. P., Spy Park, Chippenham  
 Stancomb, J. Perkins, The Prospect, Trowbridge  
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 Stanford, J. Bennett, Pyt House, Tisbury, Salisbury  
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 Stokes, D. J., Rowden Hill, Chippenham  
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 Strong, Rev. W., 4, St. James' Square, Bath  
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 Taylor, S. Watson, Erlestoke Park, Devizes  
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 Wordsworth, Rev. Canon, St. Peter's, Marlborough  
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INDEX OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAPERS. The Alphabetical Index of Papers published in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, by the various Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies throughout England, compiled under the direction of the Congress of Archaeological Societies. Price 3*d.* each.

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### QUERIES AND REQUESTS.

#### CHURCHYARD INSCRIPTIONS.

The REV. E. H. GODDARD would be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to take the trouble of copying the whole of the inscriptions on the tombstones in any churchyard, with a view to helping in the gradual collection of the tombstone inscriptions of the county. Up to the present, about thirty-five churches and churchyards have been completed or promised.

#### WILTSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The attention of Photographers, amateur and professional, is called to the Report on Photographic Surveys, drawn up by the Congress of Archaeological Societies and issued with No. 84 of the *Magazine*. The Committee regard as very desirable the acquisition of good photographs of objects of archaeological and architectural interest in the county, in which special attention is given to the accurate presentment of detail rather than to the general effect of the picture. The Secretaries would be glad to hear from anyone interested in photography who would be willing to help on the work by undertaking to photograph the objects of interest in their own immediate neighbourhoods. The photographs should, as a rule, be not *less* than half-plate size, unmounted, and *must be printed in permanent process*.

#### CATALOGUE OF PORTRAITS EXISTING IN THE COUNTY.

At the Congress of Archaeological Societies held December 1st, 1897, it was resolved to attempt to compile in each county a list of all the Portraits at present existing in public and private hands; oils, water-colours, drawings, miniatures, busts, &c., to be included. A simple form has been drawn up by Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, which is now ready for distribution. Any lady or gentleman who is willing to undertake to fill up these forms with the details of portraits is requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries. It is intended that the lists for Wiltshire, when completed, shall be copied in duplicate; one copy to be deposited at the National Portrait Gallery, the other to be retained by the Wilts Archaeological Society. Unmounted photos, or sketches, of the portraits accompanying the returns are very desirable.

## *Wiltshire Books wanted for the Library.*

Will any Member give any of them ?

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| <p>N. Wilts Church Magazine. Any complete years previous to 1874.</p> <p>Beckford. Recollections of, 1893.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Ditto Memoirs of, 1859.</p> <p>Beckford Family. Reminiscences, 1887.</p> <p>Memoirs of Thomas Earl of Ailesbury, Roxburghe Club, 1890.</p> <p>Clarendon Gallery Characters. Clarendon and Whitelocke compared, the Clarendon Family vindicated, &amp;c.</p> <p>Hobbes (T.) Leviathan. Old Edition.</p> <p>Woolen Trade of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, 1803.</p> <p>Addison (Joseph). Works.</p> <p>Life of John Tobin, by Miss Benger</p> <p>Gillman's Devizes Register. 1859—69.</p> <p>Cobbett's Rural Rides.</p> <p>Moore, his Life, Writings, and Contemporaries, by Montgomery.</p> <p>Murray's Handbook to Southern Cathedrals.</p> <p>Morris' Marston and Stanton.</p> <p>Mrs. Marshall. Under Salisbury Spire.</p> <p>Maskell's Monumenta Ritualia. Sarum Use.</p> <p>Walton's Lives. Hooker. Herbert.</p> <p>Slow's Wilts Rhymes, 2nd Series.</p> <p>Register of S. Osmund. Rolls Series.</p> <p>Marian Dark. Sonnets and Poems. 1818.</p> <p>Village Poems by J.C.B. Melksham.</p> <p>Bowles. Poetical Works and Life, by Gillfillan.</p> <p>Bollingbroke, Lord. Life of, by Mac-knight.</p> <p>Morrison, Catalogue of Engravings at Fonthill House. 1868.</p> | <p>Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua. 1746.</p> <p>William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Poems.</p> <p>Fawcett, Professor. Speeches.</p> <p>Murray's Handbook of Wiltshire (last edition).</p> <p>A Compleat History of Wiltshire. 1730.</p> <p>Aubrey's Lives. 1898.</p> <p>Longsword, Earl of Salisbury; an Historical Romance. Two vols. 1762.</p> <p>Davenant, Bishop. Works; and Life of, by Fuller.</p> <p>Moberly, Bishop. Any books by.</p> <p>Abbot, Bishop. Works by.</p> <p>Bolingbroke, Lord. Works.</p> <p>Rock. The Church of our Fathers as seen in St. Osmund's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury.</p> <p>Sarum Missal.</p> <p>Sarum Psalter.</p> <p>Hissey. Through Ten English Counties. Gloucestershire, Notes and Queries.</p> <p>Somerset and Dorset, Notes and Queries.</p> <p>Geological Society. Quarterly Journal. Vols. I. to XXXVII.</p> <p>Coxe, William (Archdeacon). Any Works by.</p> <p>Wiltshire Militia Orders.</p> <p>Keate, G., of Trowbridge. Poems.</p> <p>Hughes, J., of Marlborough. Poems.</p> <p>Davies, Sir John. Any Works by.</p> <p>Whitelock, Lt.-Gen. Trial of.</p> <p>Somerset, Charles Seymour, Duke of. Memoirs of the Life and Family of. 1750.</p> |
|---|--|

N.B.—Any Books, Pamphlets, &c., written by Natives of Wiltshire, or Residents in the County, on *any subject*, old Newspapers, Cuttings, Scraps, Election Placards, Squibs, Maps, Reports, &c., and any original Drawings or Prints of objects in the County, Old Deeds, and Portraits of Wiltshiremen, will also be acceptable. An old Deed Box or two would be very useful.

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