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WILTSHIRE
NOTES AND
QUERIES. ✱

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Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1896.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 538.)

THE sixteenth century in Purton, as elsewhere, was not only a period marked by those great social and economic changes to which we have alluded in the foregoing number, it was essentially the building era also. The dissolution of the Monasteries and the general enclosure of the Manors, together with the rise in wealth and importance of the yeoman class, had resulted in considerable increase in the number of landowners in the parish. These would clearly need houses to dwell in. In one or two instances the manor houses may have changed hands with the land, but the majority of the new men, in all probability, acquired with their acres no dwelling of sufficient convenience to suit their tastes, and therefore had to build for themselves. And the great number of Elizabethan and Jacobean farmhouses, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country, may reasonably be considered as the immediate outcome of the social revolution which then took place.

In the internal arrangements of the houses then built, we also find evidences of the social progress of the people. No longer contented with the plan of the older homes of the

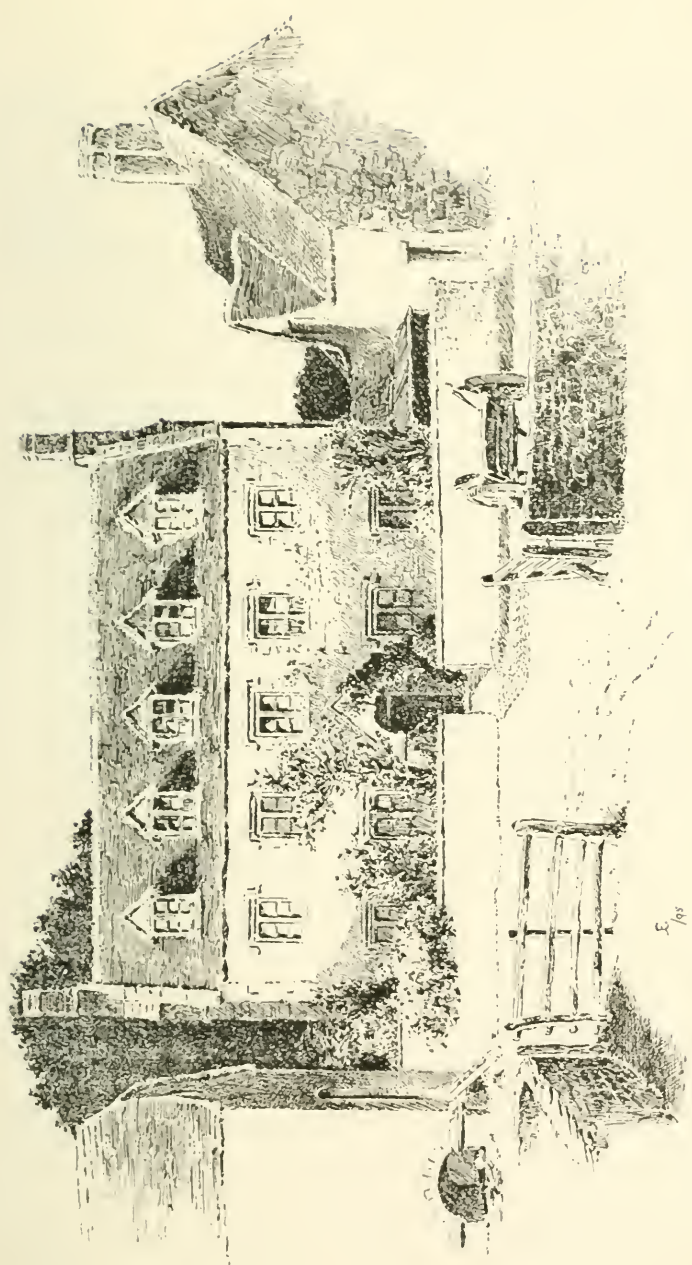
manorial lords, which to their ideas were both comfortless and inconvenient, they required a home wherein privacy might be provided by an increased number of rooms. Some such desire as this doubtless first caused the large hall—the common room of the house—to be divided into two or more smaller chambers, and ultimately to become the mere passage way through the dwelling. Attention was also bestowed upon the upper floor, which now extended the full length of the building.

Of these new houses, two, Restrop and the Church Farm, still remain unaltered, save in unimportant particulars, from the original design. That there were others built at the same time in the parish is unquestionable (although vestiges of the work of that period only appear in two other farmhouses, viz. :—Pevenhill Farm and the Ponds at Purton Stoke), for the records show that many families of good position were then residing in Purton. Of the early history of Restrop we know nothing. Who was the builder and who were the first residents are questions that cannot yet be answered. There is a bare mention of the name, as a boundary, in a deed relating to the general inclosure, but beyond that there is nothing to tell, and yet it is as pure and good a specimen of Elizabethan architecture as could be found. The Brydges family owned the Church Farm¹ and also the historic Nele's Place; the Sadlers were at Pevenhill, and the Maskelynes at the Down. The Digges, Chaderton, and Pleydell² families had also some interest in the parish at this period.³

¹ The present house was probably built (after the death of Edmund Pully in 1565) by either Edmund Brydges, Lord Chandos, or his wife, Dorothy, who afterwards married William Knollys, Earl of Banbury.

² The family of Pledale or Pleydell appear to have been seated at Nele's Farm, which was leased from the Lady Dorothy Chandos, widow, and William Brydges, her son, vide *Cal. Proceedings Chan.*, 2 Eliz., Ww, 18, No. 51.

³ In addition to the above we find mention of a John Messenger and Henry Scollar, in an unpublished MS. at Longleat, entitled: *A Book of Margers in Co. Wilt.*, XI Eliz., whose property in the parish compelled them to furnish the billman and two archers respectively.



GLARENDON HOUSE.

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Early in the seventeenth century the advent in the parish of the most illustrious of Purton families, the Hydes, took place. The father of the Chancellor—Henry Hyde—had removed from Dinton, near Salisbury, to Purton, “choosing rather,” to use his own words, “to live upon his own land, the which he had purchased many years before, and to rent Dinton, which was but a lease for lives, to a tenant.”¹

Hither the Chancellor, whilst still a lad, was sent by his uncle, Sir Nicholas Hyde, the Lord Chief Justice, to recover from a serious illness that threatened to end in consumption. The house—a humble enough dwelling—still exists, standing in the middle of the village. Inside it contains one feature of interest—a small but elaborate overmantel of plaster, in the centre of which is a shield bearing the arms of the Chancellor’s grandmother, a member of the Sibell family, viz., a tiger looking backwards in a mirror. After his father’s death the Chancellor himself succeeded to this property, and, doubtless, occasionally visited, during intervals of leisure, the home of his father’s adoption.



Sibell

The interest of the other great titled family—the Shaftesburys—in Purton does not commence until the reign of Charles I, when Sir John Cooper, the father of the first Earl, succeeded the Byrldges in possession of the Manor and advowson. There is ample evidence to show that Anthony Ashley Cooper, the first Earl of Shaftesbury, took great interest in his patrimony here, for we find in the fragments of his diary that still exist frequent mention made of his own house at Purton, to which he resorted to hold his Court.² Among the

¹ *Abney and Jackson's Wills*, p. 154-5.

² *Life of Anthony A. C. Earl of Shaftesbury*, by W. D. Christie, App. II. Ex. from Diary.

descendants of Sir John Cooper, who lived at Purton, the most celebrated was the Hon. Maurice Ashley (who dropped the surname of Cooper), M.P. for Weymouth, the translator of Xenophon's *Cyropædia*. With his wife, Katharine Popple, he lies buried in the church. His home was the Church Farm, which after his death without heirs devolved on his relative, the fourth Earl of Shaftesbury, in whose family it remained until quite recently.

In the short notice of the Bathes given in the last issue, another family of much antiquity was incidentally alluded to—the Maskelynes. Their connection with Purton can be traced back for centuries, during which they have been constantly resident in the parish. It will be interesting to note a few particulars of their history.

On the 24th February 1600-1, Jane Maskelyne, who is described as of "Pyrton, co. Wilts, widow," made her will. In it she expressed the desire "to be buried in the Chauncell of the Parish Church of Pyrton aforesaid, wher my grandfather, Richard Pulley, was interred." Shortly afterwards she died, and the last entry in the Register of Burials for the year ending March 24th, 1600-1, runs: "Mistris Maslin, the 21 of March."

She was one of the many children, boys and girls, of Christopher Richmond, *alias* Webbe, by Jane his wife, a daughter of Richard Pulley, the last "farmer" of Purton under the Abbey of Malmesbury. There is a curious account of these children in some proceedings in Chancery to enforce an alleged lease of the neighbouring manor of Studley Grange, to their father, Christopher. Their father dying when they were all quite young, some of them, it seems, remained in the custody of their mother, who had married a second time one John Beck, while the rest were sent to one of their father's brothers, from whom however they ran away home again. But no matter what their bringing up, the lads, Anthony, Nicholas, and William made their way in the world, and each founded a family; Anthony at Manningford, Nicholas at Marshfield, and

William at Lydiard Millicent. Jane, herself, married George Maskelyne of Purton, second son, but whose issue became eventually heirs to William Maskelyne of Purton and Lydiard.

Jane Maskelyne was an old woman when, after a widowhood of over sixteen years, spent at the Down in the village she made her last will, and died soon after. She must have been over seventy years of age at any rate, for she was not the youngest of her family, and her father had died before 1535. Thus her memory would carry her back over three-quarters of a century of profound changes. She was almost to a year the contemporary of her sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth—who was born at Greenwich, September 7th, 1533. Reared in the older faith, she had seen the beautiful Church of Purton in the full glory of the ancient rite, and the vain longing for one at least of its accessories, found a pitiful expression in a clause of her will. "To the Bells of Pyrton, xxs., and the increase of 40s. towards the yearly mayntenance of one to play upon the organs in the parish Church of Pyrton, aforesaid, whensoever the parishioners ther shall and will provide and hire one to playe upon the same. . . ."

If her wish for burial beside her grandfather had not been explicitly set down in her will, she would have doubtless been laid to rest with her husband's people in the south transept of Purton Church, on the floor of which, at the beginning of this century, were still to be seen a great many slabs, in almost all cases surmounted by the Maskelyne arms and crest, though, even then, for the most part decayed and the inscription illegible from age. When, in 1623, the Heralds visited Wiltshire, and recorded these arms, viz. : *Sable*, a fess engrailed *or*, between three escallops *argent*; and the crest—A demi-lion rampant *sable*, holding an escallop *argent*; they added the note—"The Cotte in an old window in Pirton Church." This window was probably in the same aisle. Nothing remains of it at all now. The glass has long been broken and the slabs torn up, or nearly covered in with encaustic tiles. In the old parish chest, amongst the *débris* of papers and parchment containing many

a story of bygone parish life, are a few much mutilated remnants of rubbings from the tombs of the Maskelynes, but to piece together their tattered story now, would need a craftier hand than mine. Two mural tablets to the memory of Nevil Maskelyne (Jane's grandson), who died in 1679, and of his namesake and descendant, who died in 1811, survive alone to mark the ancient resting-place of their dead.

Of the elder Nevill—the first of both his names, a further memorial exists in the parish, in the form of a Good Friday Charity, which he endowed by deed, shortly before his death; while the gratitude of all mariners to the projector of the *Nautical Almanac*, forms a more lasting memorial, and one that extends far beyond the narrow limits of town or county, to Dr. Nevill Maskelyne, sometime Astronomer Royal of England, than the mural tablet in the transept of Purton Church.

S. J. ELYARD.

(*To be continued.*)

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

CHOLDERTON.

(*Continued from Vol. i, p. 555.*)

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [9 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280.—At Wilton, in the Octaves of the Holy Trinity. Between Michael Fitz Walkelyn, plaintiff, and Roger Vslak and Elena his wife, impediants of a messuage and a virgate of land with their appurtenances in Chelderinton. Plea of warranty of deed was summoned. Roger and Elena acknowledged the right of Michael as of their gift, to have and to hold to him and his heirs of them and the heirs of Elena for ever, yielding therefor yearly a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist for all the service belonging to them and their heirs, and to do for them the service belonging to the chief lord of that fee for those tenements. And Roger and Elena, and the heirs of Elena, warranted to Michael and his

heirs, against all men for ever. For this Michael gave Roger and Elena 5 marks of silver.

FILE OF FINES. DIVERS COUNTIES. [18 *Edward I.* No. 2.]

A.D. 1289. — In the Octaves of the Purification of the B. V. Mary, at Westminster. Between Ralph the Mareschall and Isabella his wife, plaintiffs, and Warin de Bassingeburne, defendant, for a messuage, 2 carucates of land, 12 acres of pasture, and 20s. rent, with the appurtenances in Wynepol, Baryngton, Maketon, and Wrotsworth in Kent, and of a messuage, a carucate of land, 13s. 4*d.* rent, with appurtenances in Chaldryngton in the county of Wylts. Plea of warranty of deed was summoned. Warin acknowledged the right of Ralph as by his gift to him and Isabella. For this Ralph and Isabella granted the said tenements with their appurtenances to Warin and Margaret his wife, to have and to hold to themselves and the heirs which Warin shall beget of Margaret, of Ralph and Isabella and the heirs of Ralph for ever. Yielding therefore yearly 1*d.* at Easter for all service, aid, and exaction, and doing all other services for Ralph and Isabella thereto pertaining to the chief lord of the fee. After the death of Margaret without heirs begotten of her body, Warin surviving, the said tenements to remain to Warin and the heirs begotten of his own body to hold as aforesaid. And Ralph and Isabella and the heirs of Ralph, warranted to Warin and Margaret and their heirs against all men. If it happen that Warin die without heirs begotten of his body, then after his decease, the said tenements shall revert to Ralph and Isabella and the heirs of Ralph, quit of the heirs of Warin and Margaret, to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the services belonging thereto for ever.

Endorsed. — And Sibilla de Thornton put in her claim.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [*Edward II.* No. 41.]

P.M. Reginald de Argentinein.

A.D. 1347. — Inquisition taken at Cheldrington the 22nd March, 1 *Edward II.*

The jury say upon oath that Reginald de Argentein held no lands or tenement on the day he died in his demesne as of fee of the lord the king in the county of Wiltes. They say also that he held in his demesne as of fee in the same county on the day of his death, of Aymer de Valence, 10s. rent, receiving it yearly at Michaelmas by the hands of Warin de Bassingeborn, for the lands and tenements which the same Warin holds of Reginald in Cheldryngton. Asked by what service Reginald held the rent, the Jury answer by homage to Aymer for the lands and tenements held by Warin in Cheldryngton. They say also that John de Argentein, son of Reginald, is his next heir, and is 30 years old and more. In testimony whereof they set their seals.

PARLIAMENTARY WRITS. [*Pt. II, p. 346.*]

A.D. 1316.—In the hundred of Amesbury, Henry le Spicer is lord of the township of Chaldryngton.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [*12 Edward II, No. 43.*]

P. M. John de Argenteym.

A.D. 1318.—Inquisition taken at Rissheden, Herts, the Sunday next after the Feast of St. Lucy the Virgin, 12 Edward II.

The Jury say John de Argentein on the day he died was seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Little Wylmundele, which he held of the lord the king in chief. Item, there are there 10s. of the yearly rent from the tenements of Warin de Bassingbourn in Childreton, and they are paid at Michaelmas. Item, they say John is the son and heir of John de Argentein and is half a year old and more. In witness whereof they have set their seal.

IBID.

A.D. 1323.—Inquisition taken at Baldok, Herts, 13th February,¹ 17 Edward II. The Jury say that John de

¹ Day of the month nearly illegible.

Wandlyngton held the manor of Wandlington with its appurtenances of John dargenteyme, the day of his death, by knight service. . . . Item, they say that Warin, son of Warin de Bassingbourne, of Wynepole, held the manor of Chedrington with the appurtenances in Wiltshire of the foresaid John the day of his death by knight service, and the said manor is worth 100s. yearly. . . . In witness whereof the jury have set to their seal.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [22 *Edward III* (1st numbers)
No. 41.]

P. M. Warin de Bassyngbourn.

A.D. 1348. Inquisition taken at Chaldryngton, Wiltshire, 2nd August. The Jury say that Warin de Bassingbourne was seised in his demesne as of fee in the county of Wilteschire on the day of his death of a messuage and 6 virgates of land with their appurtenances in Chaldryngton, which messuage is worth nothing beyond the maintenance of the houses. And they say that the 6 virgates of land contain 8 score acres whereof 4 score acres can be sown yearly with all kinds of seed,¹ which by the year are worth 26s. 8*d.* at 4*d.* the acre, and they were sown when Warin died, and 4 score acres lie fallow, of which the pasture is worth nothing, which are on the common. There is a yearly rent of assize 40s., due at the four principal terms of the year in equal portions. Also there is there a certain pasturage for sheep worth 33s. 4*d.* yearly. And they say that the aforesaid messuage and land with the appurtenances are held in chief of the lord king by knight service. And that the said Warin held no other lands or tenements in Wiltshire on the day of his death. And that the said Warin died about the feast of Pentecost last, on which day they know not. And Warin de Bassyngbourne, his son, is his next heir and is of full age. In witness whereof they have set their seals.

¹ Ad omnia semina.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [21-28 *Edward III*, No. 52.]

ANNO 25 [A.D. 1351].—At Westminster, the day after the feast of St. Martin, between Robert le Copener, plaintiff, and John Vyrley of Chaldrynton, deforciant, of a messuage and 2 virgates of land with the appurtenances in Chaldrynton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Robert acknowledged the right of John as of his gift. For this John granted the same tenements to Robert with the appurtenances. To have and to hold to him and his heirs of the chief lord of that fee by the services thereto belonging for ever.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [35 *Edward III*, Pt. 1, No. 122.]

A.D. 1361.—Inquisition taken at New Sarum, 18th May. The Jury say that the Prior of Yuicherche [Ivychurch] held half a fee in Cheldrynton of Henry, late Duke of Lancaster, deceased, on the day on which he died.

FEET OF FINES. DIVERS COUNTIES. [5 *Richard II*, No. 62.]

A.D. 1381.—At Westminster, in the Octaves of St. Martin, Between John Skillyng and Faith his wife, plaintiffs, by William Houghton claiming for her, and Thomas Worfton, clerk, and Thomas Torand, clerk, deforciant, of 3 messuages, 3 carucates and 5 virgates of land, and £6 rent, with the appurtenances, in Chaldrynton, Charlton, Rusteshale, Upavene, Netheravene, Hulcote and Manyngford, and the advowson of the church of Chaldrynton in Wilts, and of land in Shotesden, Southamptonshire. Plea of covenant was summoned. John acknowledged the right of Thomas Worfton as of his gift to him and Thomas Torand. For this Thomas Worfton and Thomas Torand granted the said tenements and advowson to John and Faith to hold to themselves and the heirs of their bodies of the chief lord of that fee by the service thereto pertaining for ever. To remain, if they die without issue, to the heirs of the body of John, and if he die without heirs of his body, the said tenements shall remain to his brother, William Skillyng and the heirs of his body, to hold as aforesaid; and if William

die without heirs of his body they shall remain to the right heirs of John to hold as aforesaid.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [12-23 *Richard II, No. 10.*]

ANNO 13 [A.D. 1389].—At Westminster, in the quindene of the Holy Trinity. Between John Skylling and Faith his wife, plaintiffs, and Robert atte Green and Isabella his wife, deforeiants, of a messuage and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land with the appurtenances, in Chaldrynton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Robert and Isabella acknowledged the right of John as of their gift to him and Faith, and they quit-claimed from themselves and the heirs of Isabella to John and Faith, and the heirs of John for ever. And moreover Robert and Isabella warranted the said tenements to John and Faith, and the heirs of John, against all men for ever. For this John and Faith gave Robert and Isabella 20 marks silver.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [13 *Henry II, No. 33.*]

P.M. Johanna, wife of Thomas Hungerford.

A.D. 1411.—Inquisition taken at Trowbrigg, in the county of Wiltes, 4th April. The jury say that Johanna, wife of Thomas Hungerford, knight, held in her demesne as of fee on the day she died the manor of Teffount Ewyas and the advowson of the church of the Earl of Salisbury. . . . and in fee-tail the manor of Estcourt Heyghtredebury, and property in Wolleye and la Soo, . . . and in fee-tail the manor of Heyghtredebury. . . . Item, they say that the said Johanna held in dowery the day on which she died 100s. rent, with the appurtenances, in Aldyngton, Chaldryngton, and Brughton, which are not held of the lord king, assigned to her in dowery of the freeholds which belonged to the foresaid Thomas, late her husband, and by him alienated, but which rent is terminated by the death of the said Johanna. And Johanna died on the 21st March last past, and Walter Hungerford is her son and heir and is thirty-three years of age and more. She held no other lands or tenements in Wilts. In testimony whereof they have set their seal.

LAY SUBSIDY. No. ¹⁹⁶/₈₉. [6 Henry VI.]

A.D. 1427. — Inquisition taken at New Sarum, the Tuesday next after St. Barnabas the apostle, 6 Henry VI.

All persons herein named are seised in their demesne as of fee in the hundred of Ambresbury. Item, John Skylling holds immediately in his demesne as of fee certain lands and tenements in Chaldryng[ton], which lately belonged to Waryny Bassyngbourne by the service of half a knight's fee.

. Item, William Nayl, Richard Cole, John Doget, Cristina Edward, and Robert Baillyf, hold immediately in their demesne as of fee certain lands and tenements in Chaldryngton, which lately belonged to Walter Garbonell by the service of half a knight's fee.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [1-20 Henry VI, No. 115.]

ANNO 18 [A.D. 1439]. — At Westminster, three weeks after Easter Day. Between Thomas Bailly, plaintiff, and William Nayle and Agnes his wife, defendants, of a messuage, 2½ virgates of land, and 2*s.* 1*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Chaldryngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. William and Agnes recognised the right of Thomas as of their gift, and they quitclaimed to the tenements from themselves and their heirs to Thomas and his heirs for ever. And William and Agnes and their heirs warranted to Thomas and his heirs against Walter, Abbot of St. Augustine's, Bristol, and his successors for ever. And for this Thomas gave William and Agnes 100 marks of silver.

CLERICAL SUBSIDY. [No. ⁵²/₁₉₅.]

A.D. 1450-1. — Account of the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley, collectors of the first half of the tenths from benefices, whose true value exceeds 12 marks yearly, granted last Convocation, July A.D. 1449, and to be collected at the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin A.D. 1450, and at the same feast in A.D. 1451; 6*s.* 8*d.* from every secular chaplain and other religious persons in the various parishes.

Deanery of Ambresbury.

From Dan Hugh, chaplain of Chaldryngton.

6*s.* 8*d.*

FEET OF FINES. DIVERS COUNTIES. [1-10 *Edward III*, No. 27.]

ANNO 4 [A.D. 1464].—At Westminster, in the quindene of St. Hilary. Between John Wydeslade, son of John Wydeslade and William Estecote, son of Robert Estecote, of Bydeforde, plaintiffs, and John Wynard, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant, of the manors of Rolueston, Chaldryngton Cherelton and Croylboys, with the appurtenances, and of the bailiwick and custody of the chace of Colyngborne Ducis with the appurtenances, and also of 16 messuages, 13 virgates of land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 5 marcs 6s. 8d. rent, with the appurtenances in Hyllecote, Wyllyfford, Manyngford, Manyngford Wyke, Netherhaven, Colyngborne Ducis, Northtudeworth, Ludgarfeld and Budesden, and of the advowson of the church of Chaldryngton in Wilts; and of other property in Hampshire. Plea of warranty was summoned. John Wynard and Elizabeth acknowledged the right of John Wydeslade as of their gift to him and William Estecote. And they quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth to John Wydeslade and William Estecote and the heirs of John Wydeslade for ever. And afterwards John Wynard and Elizabeth for themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth warranted the said manors, bailiwick and tenements, with the appurtenances and the foresaid advowson, against George, Abbot of Westminster, and his successors for ever. And for this John Wydeslade and William Estecote gave John Wynard and Elizabeth £40 sterling.

KING'S BENCH ROLLS. [4 *Edward IV*. *Hilary Term*, m. 191].

A.D. 1464.—John Wydeslade, son of John Wydeslade, and William Estecote, son of Robert Estecote of Bydeford, gave to the lord king for two briefs £4 for licence to make agreement with John Wynard, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, concerning the plea of covenant for the manors of Roluyston, Chaldryngton, Cherelton, etc.

IBID. [*M.* 317.]

John Wydeslade, son of John Wydeslade, and William

Estecote, son of Robert Estecote of Bydeford, in their own persons sue John Wynard, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, and John Skyllyng, son and heir of Michael Skyllyng, for the manors of Rolueston, Chaldryngton, Charlton and Croylboys, with the appurtenances and the advowson of the church of Chaldryngton, with the bailiwick and custody of the chase of Colyngbourne Ducis with the appurtenances, together with 16 messuages, 13 virgates of land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 5 marks, 6s. 8d. rent, with the appurtenances in Hillecote, Wyllyford, Manyngford, Manyngford Wyk, Nytherhaven, Colyngborn Ducis, North Tudworth, Ludgarshale, and Budesden, as their right and heritage by Writ of Right. Because Cristofer Worsley, chief lord of that fee, remitted the tenements to the lord king, and they themselves were seised thereof in their demesne as of fee and lawfully in time of the peace of the present king by taking thence the esplees.

And John Wynard and Elizabeth and John Skyllyng come by their attorney, John Salter, and forbid the right of John Wydeslade and William, and vouch to warranty Robert Tylbury, who is present in court in his own person, tenant by warranty. And Robert aforesaid forbids the right of John Wydeslade and William, and places himself concerning this in the great assize of the lord king, whether he or they have the greater right to hold the said manors, etc., and John Wydeslade and William ask licence for imparlance, and they have it and return the same term into court in their own persons. And Robert, tenant by warranty, does not return but makes default. Wherefore it is considered that John Wydeslade and William should recover their seisin against John Wynard and Elizabeth and John Skyllyng, and hold the manors, etc., for ever against John Wynard, etc., and their heirs, and against Robert and his heirs. And the same Robert is in mercy.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [16 *Edward IV.*]

A.D. 1476.—At Westminster, in the Octaves of St. Martin.

Between Robert Sanser, plaintiff, and Henry Lane and Christina his wife, and John Shote and Edith his wife, daughter and heiress of John Dyble, deforciant, of 4 messuages, 2 tofts, 30 acres of land, with the appurtenances, and of pasture for 40 sheep and 6 beasts in Great Ambresbury and Chaldryngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Henry and Christina and John and Edith acknowledged the right of Robert as of their gift, and quit-claimed from themselves and the heirs of Christina and Edith to Robert and his heirs for ever. And they afterwards warranted the said tenement and pasture to Robert and his heirs against all men for ever. For this Robert gave them 40 marks of silver.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [22 *Edward III*, No. 16.]

P.M. Thomas Wayte.

A.D. 1482.—Inquisition taken at Ambresbury, 28th October.

The jury say that Thomas Wayte, and Elizabeth his wife still surviving, on the day of his death, were seised in their demesne as of fee, and in the right of Elizabeth, of the manor of Chaldryngton, with the appurtenances, in the county of Wilts. That the said manor is held of the Prioress of Ambresbury by fealty and the rent of one red rose to be paid yearly at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. And the manor is worth yearly, all deductions being made, £5 6s. 4d. The same witnesses also say that Thomas Wayte and Elizabeth, on the day of his death, held the manors of Charleton and Croyleboys, with the custody of Colynborn Wodes, a parcell of the manor of Colyngbourne Ducis in the same county. And Thomas Wayte held on the day of his death no other lands nor tenements in the same county of the lord king or of anyone else, either in demesne or by service. And that he died on the 10th May, in the said 22nd year of the king. And William Wayte his brother is his nearest heir and he is thirty years of age and more. In witness whereof the Eschaetor and jury set to their seals.

CHANCERY MISCELLANEOUS ROLL. No. $\frac{4}{8}$. [45 Edward III.]

A.D. 1371.—The certificate of the Sheriff of Wilts of the number of churches, chapels and prebends in the county, pursuant to a writ for levying a subsidy of 22s. 3d. from every parish :—

“The parish church of Chaldryngton is in the hand of Roger Knyght, parson there.”

LAY SUBSIDY ROLLS FOR WILTS. [from Richard II to Henry VIII.]¹

A.D. 1388.—HUNDRED OF AMBRESBURY.	s.	d.
Chaldryngton.. .. .	28	8
A.D. 1441.—Cheldryngton, one of the towns in Wilts returned as waste and impoverised and therefore to be excused from the full share of the payment of the Fifteenths and Tenths granted, 26 Sept., 24 Henry VI	3	0
A.D. 1452.—Chalderyngton, a waste town 32s. 4d. assessed. 26s. 2½d. deducted.		
A.D. 1511.—Chyldryngton, 56s. 8d. ,, 22s. 2½d. ,,		
A.D. 1522-3.—Chaldryngton, the collector, Nicholas Smyth to gather	57	6
A.D. 1524.—Due from William Clarke of Chaldryngton, Petty collector	57	10

¹ The numbers of these Rolls are 196 49 ; 196 106 ; 196 120 ; 196 136 ; 197 152 ; 197 157. There are many others, but as the sums due and the sums collected vary only by a few shillings, it has been concluded that the above, with a few more to appear in the next number, are sufficient examples of the information contained in them. For the same reason few extracts have been made from the Clerical subsidies.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 549.)

VOLUME XXVI, 1756.

Sheriff for the year, John Jacob of Tockenham, Esq.

Jan. 7.—Died: Rev. Mr. Fore, Minister of Monkton Farleigh, near Bath.*Jan. 7.*—Died: Hen. Read of Ramsbury, Esq.; aged 88.*Jan.*—Bankrupts:—Edw. Sly of Ramsbury, Wilts, leather-seller; John Rose of Avebury, Wilts, chapman.*Feb.*—Mr. Holmes, presented to the Rectory of Langley Abbots, Wilts.

Rich. Watts, B.A., presented to the Vicarage of Langton, Wilts.

Feb.—Bankrupts: Geo. Fry of Calstone, Wilts, clothier: Joseph Hiccocks of Malmesbury, Wilts, inn-holder.*March.*—Mr. John Lumby installed prebendary of Alton Austral, in the cathedral of Sarum.*April 6.*—The King has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. the E. of Pembroke, Lieut. and Custos Rot. of Wilts.*April.*—Thomas Simpson, B.A., presented to the Rectory of Stimley, Wilts.

Wm. Fletcher, B.A., presented to the Vicarage of Bushey, Wilts.

May 6.—Died: Rev. Mr. Blackburn, min. of Northey, Wilts.*May.*—Bankrupt: John Lord, sen., of Little Hinton, Wilts, malster.*June.*—Alderman Beckford, m. to Mrs. March.*June 7.*—Died: Rev. Mr. Wishaw, a canon of Salisbury cath.*June 14.*—Died: Rev. Mr. Adam, minister of Ashton, Wilts.*June 1.*—The King has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. Tho. Villiers of the Grove, in the C. of Hertford, Esq., and the heirs male of his body by the Lady Charlotta

Hyde, his present wife, the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Hyde of Hindon in the county of Wilts; and in default of such issue, the dignity of Baroness Hyde, of Hindon aforesaid, to the said Lady Charlotta Hyde, and the dignity of Baron Hyde to her heirs male.

July.—Tho. Franklin, B.A., presented to the Vicarage of Long Ashton, Wilts.

Mr. Rich. Easton, appointed a prebend of Salisbury.

July.—Bankrupt: Joseph Lanham, jun., of Melksham, Wilts, clothier.

Aug.—Bankrupt: Peter Davis, of Mere, Wilts, chapman.

Sep. 16.—Died: Rt. Hon. Ld. Arundel at Wardour Castle, in Wiltshire, a Catholick peer.

Sep.—Rich. Simmonds presented to the Vicarage of Compton, Wilts.

Mr. Philips, R. of Barton, Wilts, appointed chaplain of the Terrible, 74 guns.

Sep. 22.—Died: Lady Phipps, at Haywood, Wilts.

Oct.—John Baker, m. to the relict of Alderman Richard Beckford.

Oct. 22.—Died: Lord Drumlanrig, only son of the Duke of Queensbury, at Amesbury, Wilts.

Oct.—Tho. Read, B.L., presented to the Vicarage of Hecklington, Wilts.

Jonathan Rideout, presented to the Vicarage of Hembury, Wilts.

Wm. Tomblins, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Living of Collingburne St. And., Wilts, and the Rectory of Upham, Hants.

Nov.—Ld. Feversham m. to Miss Frances Bathurst, 7th daughter of the late Peter Bathurst, Esq., of Clarendon Park in Wiltshire.

Dec. 23.—The Hessian Camp began to break up. Col. Watson, with other English officers, were appointed to conduct

the several regiments to their respective quarters, namely (*inter alia*) Gen. Wolfe's to Salisbury.

Dec—Mr. Bradley appointed to the Vicarage of Linbury, Wilts.

Mr. Bland appointed to the Vicarage of Amesden, Wiltshire.

VOLUME XXVII, 1757.

Sheriff appointed for the year, W. Coles of the Close, of New Sarum, Esq.

Jan. 8. —The farmers at Warminster market, who purposed to have advanced the already exorbitant price of their corn, met with a remarkable disappointment:—The malsters from various parts, together with those of the town, who assembled together to the number of three-score and upwards, made an agreement not to buy any barley that day; several of them likewise declared that they were resolved to quit the malting business rather than suffer themselves to be so notoriously imposed upon. The malsters likewise caused a letter to be wrote, which was signed by many of them, and sent to Devizes and other market towns to desire the buyers of corn to follow their example, for the benefit of all in general and the poor in particular.

Jan. —Died: Rev. Tho. Pyle, canon res. of Salisbury, 84.

Jan. —Bankrupt: Wm. Inglis, of Chippenham, Wilts, linen draper.

Jan. 29 —Died: Only son of lord Arundel of Wardour.

Feb. —Died: Dr. John Clarke, dean of Sarum and prebendary of Norwich, aged 70.

Feb. —Hon. Mr. Sherrard appointed a canon of the cathedral of Salisbury.

March 27. —Died: Lady of the Hon. Rob. Herbert, Esq., member for Wilton.

March 31. —Died: Hon. Wm. Herbert, Esq., groom of the bed-chamber to his Majesty, a Major-Gen.-Col. of the

2nd regiment of dragoon guards, and member for Wilton, Wiltshire.

April 11.—Died : Sir Paul Methuen, Knt. of the Bath. He formerly enjoyed several great posts under the government, but had retir'd several years. He has left all his domesticks board wages for their lives.

April 30.—A patent is granted to John Ladd, of Trowbridge in Wilts, for his new method of constructing, on mechanical principles, wheel carriages, which, without horses, or other cattle, and with a very moderate human force, will move and carry, from place to place, great weights, where there are not steep ascents, with the usual celerity ; and with the addition of a much less number of horses than are now used, will remove and carry the like weights in all roads, even where there are steep ascents.

April.—The Duke of Richmond m. to Lady Mary Bruce, sister to the Earl of Aylesbury.

April.—Bankrupt : G. Paradiice, late of Devizes in Wilts, tallow-chandler.

April 29.—Died : Rev. Mr. Barton, minister of St. Mary's at Marlborough.

April 30.—The king has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of York the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Gilbert, Bp. of Salisbury, to be elected Archbishop of that See, in room of the Most Rev. Dr. Hutton, translated to the See of Canterbury.

May 4.—A disturbance happened at Salisbury, for the first time, on account of the high price of corn. It was begun by a party of women, but soon quelled by the activity of the Mayor, and the city officers, who exerted their authority with great spirit on the occasion.

May.—Ralph Campbell, Esq. ; m. to Miss Maria Bonham, of Henly Park, Wiltshire, £8,000.

May 28.—The king has been pleased to recommend to the dean

and chapter of Salisbury the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Peterborough, to be elected bishop of that See, in room of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gilbert, promoted.

May.—Bankrupt: T. Brunsdon, late of Marlborough, Wilts., shopkeeper.

July 6.—A ball of fire from the clouds fell among the horses in camp near Salisbury, and bounded along the ground, which so affrighted many of them that they broke from the pickets and ran from the downs into the neighbouring villages.

July 18.—Died: Joseph Sager, canon resid. of Salisbury.

July 24.—Died: Rev. Mr. Bryan, V. of Highworth, Wilts.

July.—Rev. Mr. Mills, R. of Nettleton, m. to Miss Molly Cock.

July.—Mr. Trevors presented to the Vicarage of Sutton-in-the-Moors, Wilts.

Aug.—Rev. Charles Tarrant, M.A. (sub-dean of Salisbury) presented to the Rectory of Tidworth, Wilts, £200 per annum.

Sep. 14.—Mr. Kirk, a taylor in Salisbury, his wife, daughter, and journeyman, were in great danger of losing their lives in a stupor and convulsions, with which they were seized, in consequence of their eating some stewed mushrooms for supper, which they had gathered the same day on the downs near Amesbury. Mr. Kirk had presence of mind, soon after he found himself affected, to call an apothecary, or 'tis imagined they must all have perished by the morning, as 'twas with the greatest difficulty the daughter and journeyman were recovered, after lying some hours quite insensible.

Sep.—Rev. Mr. Tarrant, sub-dean of Sarum, m. to Miss Keene of the Close, Salisbury.

Sep. 15.—Died: John Smith, Esq., near Downton, Wilts.

Sep.—James Morley, B.A., presented to the Rectory of Abbotstone, Wilts.

Sep.—John Glover, A.B., presented to the Rectory of Upminster, Wilts.

Mr. Ogle appointed a canon residentiary of Salisbury.

Sep.—Bankrupts: Randal Half of New Sarum, chapman; James Gilliland, late of Swindon, Wilts, linendraper.

Sep. 28.—Died: Lady Dowager of Wardour, at Salisbury.

Oct. 4.—Died: John Smith, Esq.; near Barclay, Wilts.

Oct. 12.—Died: Charles Wigner of Wiltshire, Esq.

Oct.—Mr. Ogle appointed can. resid. of Salisbury Cathedral.

John Vanderplank presented to the living of Huminton, Wilts.

Edm. Bettesworth presented to the living of Highworth, Wilts.

Nov.—Mr. Henry Villers, jun., of Golden-square, m. to Miss Warton, of Salisbury, £5,000.

Thomas Adams, Esq.; m. to Miss Adams, of Badon, Wilts.

Nov. 14.—Died: T. Wanley, Esq., of the Holme, in Wilts.

Nov. 14.—Died: Peter Bower, Esq., at Chippenham.

Dec.—Tho. Clayton, of Newbury, Esq., m. to Miss Marsdon, of Marlborough.

Capt. Wall, of Lord Cha. Hay's Regt., m. to Mrs. Terry, of Salisbury.

Dec. 11.—Died: Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Baron Seymour, and bart., warden and chief justice in eyre of all his Majesty's parks, etc., north of Trent. He married Mary, the daughter and heiress of Daniel Webb, Esq., of Monckton Farley, Wilts, and niece and heiress of Edward Somner, Esq., of Seen, in the same county, by whom he hath issue, Edward, now Duke of Somerset; Lord Webb Seymour, who inherits his grandfather's estate at Monckton; Lord Wm. brought up to the law, and called to the bar in 1754; Lord Francis, a canon of Windsor, and Lady Mary. His Grace was descended from Edward, Lord Seymour, eldest son of the great Duke of Somerset (who was the

happy instrument of introducing the Reformation into this kingdom) by his first wife Catharine: he behaved with the utmost gallantry under his father at the battle of Musselborough, where the Scotch were entirely routed, for which he was knighted in the field, but was disinherited to gratify the pride and ambition of his father's second wife, Lady Ann Stanhope, whose issue being extinct in 1750, the eldest branch succeeded to the title, having been excluded about 200 years; the present is the 9th Duke of Somerset, and what is very remarkable is the 9th of the name of Edward, in a direct line from father to son.

Dec.—Rich. Head, presented to the rectory of Rolstone, Wilts.
James Lewis, presented to the rectory of St. Martin's, Salisbury.

Dec.—Bankrupts: Benjamin Cue, of Calne, Wiltshire, brewer;
Wm. Archard of Nettleton, Wilts, mercer; Sam Sanger, of Melksham, Wilts, clothier.

SOUTHWICK COURT AND ITS OWNERS.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 560.)

Sir Robert Willoughby, the eldest son of Sir John, by Anne, the co-heiress of Cheney, with many other Wiltshire gentry of the time, including Sir Thomas Delamere, Sir Roger Tocotes, Sir Richard Beauchamp, Walter Hungerford, John Cheney, and others, joined the Duke of Buckingham in his resistance to Richard III.¹ Their lands were seized, and the

¹ The tombs of three of these individuals, each bearing a recumbent effigy, yet remain; that of Lord Willoughby de Brooke, in Callington Church, Cornwall; Sir Roger Tocotes, in the neighbouring church of Broomham; and Sir John Cheney (who was unhorsed by the hand of Richard III, in his furious charge at the battle of Bosworth) in Salisbury Cathedral. All wear the Lancastrian collar of SS, and Lord Brooke and Sir John Cheney are both represented as wearing, over their armour, the mantle of the Order of the Garter.

manors of Southwick and Brooke were bestowed by King Richard upon his favourite Edward Ratcliffe, 15 December 1483 [*Harl MS.*, No. 443, art. 1621]; but again restored on the accession of Henry VII, two years afterwards. In 1492, Sir Robert was created Lord Willoughby de Brooke—as Dugdale says “from his residence at Broke, near Westbury, called from that little torrent running there.” During his ownership of Brooke Hall [1471-1503] Lord Willoughby de Brooke made some very considerable additions to an older building which previously stood on the same site, and in this state it was seen by Leland, about the year 1540. Aubrey, fully a century later, describes it as being still “a very great and stately old howse”, and, in his *Collections for North Wilts*, has preserved sketches of the heraldic glass with which the windows of the principal apartments were then emblazoned; the shields in one room, called the “canopie chamber”, illustrating the descent of Greyville, Stafford, Cheney, and Willoughby, lords of Southwick Court.¹ Sir

1 The following is the heraldic blazon, as given by Aubrey, illustrating the descent of Southwick Court.

I.—*Or*, a chevron *gules* within a bordure engrailed *sable*—STAFFORD; impaling, *Argent*, 6 Honcels rampant *gules*—GREYVILLE—for the first Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Southwick (died 1413), and his first wife, the heiress of Greyville.

II.—Quarterly 1 and 4, STAFFORD, 2 and 3, GREYVILLE; impaling, *Sable*, a fret *or*—MALTRAVERS—for the second Sir Humphrey Stafford “with the Silver Hand” (died 1442), and his wife Elizabeth, the co-heiress of Sir John Maltravers, of Hooke.

III.—*Gules*, four fusils in fesse, each charged with an escallop, *sable*—CHENEY; impaling, quarterly, 1, STAFFORD, 2, GREYVILLE, 3, MALTRAVERS, 4, *Azure*, two bars gemelles *argent*—CIFREWAST—for Sir Edmond Cheney (died 1430), and his wife Alice, only daughter of the second Sir Humphrey Stafford “with the Silver Hand”.

IV.—Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Sable*, a cross engrailed *or*—WILLOUGHBY, 2 and 3, *Gules*, a cross moline *argent*—BEKE; with a crescent for difference; impaling six quarterings, 1, CHENEY, 2, STAFFORD, 3, GREYVILLE, 4, MALTRAVERS, 5, CIFREWAST, 6, Per fesse *gules* and *azure*, three crescents *argent*—ACUMARLE—for Sir John Willoughby (died 1471), and his wife Ann, coheiress of Sir Edmond Cheney.

V.—A shield of eight quarterings:—1, WILLOUGHBY and BEKE, quarterly, 2, CHENEY, 3, STAFFORD, 4, GREYVILLE, 5, MALTRAVERS, 6, CIFREWAST,

Robert was K.G., and Steward of the Household to Henry VII. His will bears date 19 August 1502, and dying in the following year his remains were interred in Callington Church, Cornwall, where his recumbent effigy, lying on an altar tomb, is still to be seen.

By his wife Blanche, daughter and heiress of John Champernoun, of Beer Ferrers, he left a son of the same name, who on his father's death became second Lord Willoughby de Brooke. He sold Southwick, in 1520, to Sir David Owen¹ (a supposed son of Owen Tudor), in the hands of whose descendants the property became divided—one portion being sold by Henry Owen to Sir Woolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, who by will, dated 1592, devised his lands here, worth £42 per annum, to Christ's Hospital. Another portion was sold in 1556, by John Owen, to Christopher Bayley, of Stowford, in the parish of Winkfield—whose father, Thomas Bayley—the “Old Bayllie” whom Leland mentions as a rich clothier of Trowbridge, about 1540²—had a grant from the Crown of the site of the Manor of Winfield, and other property in Wilts, 30 Henry VIII [1538]. The son Christopher, purchaser of a portion of Southwick from the Owens in 1556, was also a Trowbridge clothier. In the previous year he had a lease from Sir Walter Hungerford and his wife Agnes, of a farm at Rowley, a dismembered parish between Farley and Westwood. He married Maud, daughter of Thomas Horton, of Iford, who seems already to have possessed one-third of Southwick Manor in her own right. After her first husband's death, which happened before

7, AUMARLE, 8, WILLOUGHBY and BEKE, as 1—for Sir Robert Willoughby, created Lord Brooke (died 1503). There being no impalement to this shield, it is most probable that the heraldic glass in this apartment was placed here before his marriage with the heiress of Champernowne.

¹ In his will, dated 1529, Sir David mentions this manor and chantry.

² Leland, speaking of Trowbridge, says:—“*Old Bayllie* buildid of late yn this toun, he was a rich clothiar. *Bailies* son now drapeth yn the toun, and also a 2 miles out of it at a place [Stowford Mill, in Winkfield, until recently used as a cloth mill] yn the way to *Farley-Castel*.”

1562, she re-married Walter, second son of John Bush, of Dilton, near Westbury, and apparently nephew of Paul Bush, last Rector of the house of Bonhommes at Edyngdon, and first Protestant Bishop of Bristol [1542-54]. This Walter Bush, in right of his wife, held Southwick for life, and in 1567 made some alterations to the house, as may be seen by a stone built into the wall with his initials, "W. B.", and the above date. In his will, dated 24th July 1599, he is described as "of Roulie". He leaves Maud, his wife, and James, his third son, of the city of Bristol, mercer, his executors, and Edward Horton, of Westwood, clothier [his wife's brother], and Edward Long, of Monkton, in the parish of Broughton Gifford, overseers.

On the death of Walter Bush, Southwick reverted to the family of Christopher Bayley, his wife's first husband, and another Christopher (second son of the former) became owner, whose daughter and heiress, Rebecca Bayly, by marriage with Henry, son of Henry Long, of Whaddon, by Mary, daughter of Robert May, of Broughton Gifford, conveyed Southwick into the Whaddon branch of the Long family.

Henry Long, the first owner, did not live long to enjoy the property which he had thus acquired. His will bears date 1612, and he was buried with his ancestors at Whaddon. His widow afterwards re-married Henry Sherfield, of Lincoln's Inn, Recorder of Salisbury, and M.P. for that city in 1623-8. He was subsequently tried in the Star Chamber, and heavily fined, for having, in his Puritanical zeal, broken and defaced a stained glass window in the Church of St. Edmund, Salisbury [*State Trials*, 1632].¹ He held Southwick for life, and on his decease it reverted to Walter Long, of Whaddon, his wife's eldest son by her first marriage. This owner was Sheriff of Wilts in 1627, M.P. for Bath in the same year, and for Ludgershall in 1640. He was one of the celebrated members sent to the Tower, prosecuted in the Star-Chamber, and fined

¹ For a full account of this trial see *W. A. & Q.*, vol. i, p.p. 183-188. Notices of Sherfield will also be found at pages 91 and 136 of the same volume.

2,000 marks, in 1628. In 1646 the Parliament voted him £5,000 as an indemnity. In 1647 the army brought a series of charges against him, which he refuted. In August of the same year he and others fled to France, as Holles (his companion in exile) says, "because the princes of the Philistines loved them not." At the Restoration he returned to England, and in 1661 was created a baronet. Clarendon calls him one of the chiefs of the Presbyterian party. He commenced his career of patriotism on the Tonnage and Poundage question, continued it by charging at the head of a troop of horse (raised by himself) at Edgehill, where his horse was shot under him; and was equally the opponent of the despotic power both of the King and the Protector. His will bears date 1672, and his remains were interred at Whaddon. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Joseph Coxe [or Cocks] he had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Sir Walter (second baronet) baptized at Whaddon in 1627, during his tenure of Southwick Court, made some alterations to the house in 1697, his initials "S. W. L.," with this date, being cut on a stone inserted in the wall. He died, without issue, in his house in James Street, Covent Garden, and was buried at Whaddon. By will, dated 1710, he left his property to Calthorpe Parker and Sir Philip Parker (sons of his sister Rebecca, who had married Sir Philip Parker, of Erwarton, co. Suffolk, bart., the other brothers and sister having all died without issue), and on failure of issue to Thomas Long, of Rowden, John Long, of Meseyhampton, and his brother Thomas in remainder.

Calthorpe Parker, of Whaddon, who took the name of Long, died without issue in 1729; and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Philip Parker à Morley, bart. (only son of his brother Sir Philip, of Erwarton), who also took the name of Long, and died without male issue in 1740, when Southwick reverted to the Longs of Whaddon, from whom it has passed to its present owner, the Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, M.P., of Rood Ashton.

The present Southwick Court Farm (occupied by Mr. C.

W. Reakes), although altered in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, and again in that of William and Mary, evidently still retains much of its original character and outline. A deep and wide moat, well supplied with water, surrounds the entire area. The stone bridge by which it is now crossed, and the arched entrance within, seem to perpetuate in form and size the ancient drawbridge, with its attendant gatehouse and portcullis.

The house itself, with its gabled roofs and mullioned windows, probably very nearly represents the original size of the building. The chapel, which had long been converted into a cowhouse, was pulled down about the year 1839, when some of the old oak timbers of the roof were used in framing that of the present stable.

EDWARD KITE.

West Ashton, Trowbridge.

FAWCONER OF SALISBURY.

On the death, intestate, in 1786, of one Henry Fawconer, his personalty was divided between his aunts *ex parte materna*, or their descendants, while his realty passed, as the result of a trial at Chelmsford, in or about 1789, to his cousin Anne, daughter of Thomas Harris Fawconer. The authority for these statements is a Fawconer pedigree drawn up apparently for the information of claimants who had not been represented at the hearing of the cause.

This pedigree is undoubtedly in many points erroneous. It begins with John Fawconer, rector of Britford, father of Edward, born in 1617, and William, born in 1618, whereas we now know from Mr. Bartlett's valuable note (vol. i, p. 421) that the rector's name was Edward, not John, that his son Edward was born in 1636, not 1617, while it seems very doubtful (*see post, circa finem*) whether he had a son William at all.

But these are blemishes, and there is a deal of genealogy, and fairly accurate genealogy, respecting an old and reputable Salisbury family to be recovered from the pedigree, which moreover is throughout largely confirmed from external sources. The suggestion contained in it that Samuel and Edward Fawconer, rectors of Poole and Upwey respectively, were base born, I believe, from many considerations, to be false.

I should be grateful to Mr. Bartlett, or other of the correspondents of *W. N. & Q.*, for additions or corrections to any part of the pedigree. My own notes I have embodied in it, giving the text of the original in inverted commas. I should also be glad of any information concerning the Rev. Thos. Powell, S.T.B. (see Mr. Bartlett's note), and his family.

EDWARD FAWCONER of Salisbury, co. Wilts, yeoman (see sons' matrics.) had issue—

1. Edward Fawconer, of whom below.
2. Samuel Fawconer, matriculated at New Inn Hall, in Oxford, 16 March 1637-8, æt. 16, B.A. from Merton Coll., 13 Nov. 1641.

EDWARD FAWCONER, matriculated at Magd. Hall, Oxford, 22 Oct. 1630, æt. 20, B.A. from Magd. Coll., 4 May 1631, rector of Britford, co. Wilts, 1634. Married at Britford, 26 May 1633, Anne d. of Rev. Thos. Powell, B.D., rector of Britford, and had issue—

1. Katharine, baptised at B., 9 June 1634.
2. Edward, of whom below.
3. Anne, bapt. at B., 29 June 1637.
4. Francis, bapt. at B., 2 Feb. 1640-1.
5. Penelope, bapt. at B., 20 Oct. 1642.
6. Mary, bapt. at B., 22 Sept. 1644.
7. John, bapt. at B., 2 Nov. 1645.
8. Samuel, born at B., 24 Dec. 1646, buried there 25 April 1651.
9. Elizabeth, bapt. at B., 6 Feb. 1647-8.

10. Susanna, bapt. at B., 6 Oct. 1651.

11. Thomas, bapt. at B., 4 Nov. 1652.

EDWARD FAWCONER, bapt. at Britford, 26 March 1636, married there 19 May 1659, Margaret d. of . . . Frowd. Described as "Alderman of Sarum" in 1680; his will as "of the city of New Sarum, co. Wilts, gent.," dated 15 April, proved 13 Dec. 1691. Admon. of the estate of his relict "Margaret Fawconer, late of the city of New Sarum, but dying in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow, London," was granted, *per decretum*, 12 Dec. 1692, to Thomasine, wife of Paul Sindry, her daughter. He appears by his will to have been a 'Laceman.' He had issue—

1. Edward Fawconer, mentioned in wills of father and brother Jonathan. "Born in 1660, died a lunatic, *s.p.*," *ped.*
2. William Fawconer, mentioned in father's and brother's wills. "Sword bearer to King William: died in the Middle Temple, London: left a son who died a minor," *ped.* He had issue—
 1. Edward Fawconer, mentioned in grandfather's will,
3. Thomasine Fawconer, "bapt. 1662: married one Freeman, died a widow," *ped.* She married Paul Sindry of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, citizen and mercer (mar. lic. 23 Dec. 1680, she about 18, he about 25). She was admin. to her mother, as above. His will, dated 9 March 1699-1700, was proved 19 May 1701. They had issue—
 1. Edward Sindry.
 2. Margaret Sindry.
 3. Thomazin Sindry.
 4. Elizabeth Sindry.
4. Samuel Fawconer, of whom below.
5. Jonathan Fawconer, "born in Salisbury about 1664: died in London, buried in St. Edmund's church: a laceman," *ped.* He married at Culliton (mar. lic. 9 Nov. 1687), Mary Stannanow of Culliton, co.

Devon, spinster, about 19, parents dead, he being described as "of New Sarum, co. Wilts, merchant, bachelor, about 19." His will as "of London, lace-man," dated 24 June, was proved 1 Dec. 1693, by his relict Mary. They had issue—

1. Jonathan Fawconer, "a lapidary, settled in London: died in London: married three times," *ped.* The mother of his children was Elizabeth, eldest daughter (her sisters married respectively Philip Hollingsworth and Herman Meyer) of Jabez Collier, of Symond's Inn, solicitor (*see* Collier *Ped.* in *Miscel. Gen. & Herald.*, vol. iii, N.S.) They had issue—

1. Henry Fawconer, exor. to uncle Jas. Collier. He "died at the Hotwells, Bristol, 1786, a bachelor, without a will: left personalty and realty worth £80,000. A Mrs. Delarne (or Delarue) took the freehold, and one Meirs and Hollingsworth the personalty, and as they stated as nearest of kin, being the children of Jonathan's wife's sisters, the aunts of Henry. Query," *ped.*

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. James Fawconer, 3. John Fawconer, 4. Pope Fawconer, a daughter | } | who all presumably predeceased their brother Henry, <i>s.p.</i> |
|---|---|---|

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Margaret Fawconer, 7. Joseph Fawconer, 8. Margaret Fawconer, | } | "stated to have died without issue," <i>ped.</i> |
|---|---|--|

SAMUEL FAWCONER, 4th child of Edward and Margaret (Frowd), "kept the Lamb and Flag, High Street, Sarum; married Ann Fulford in London; died at Sarum," *ped.* Mentioned in father's and brother's wills. He had issue—

1. Samuel Fawconer, of whom below.

2. John Fawconer, "born at Sarum about 1695: married Ann Wenterlock about 1719 and had issue," *ped.*
 1. John Fawconer, "born at Sarum about 1724."
 2. Sarah Fawconer, "married Thomas Biddlecombe, who left issue," *ped.*
3. William Fawconer, "born about 1696: married and had issue," *ped.*
 1. Samuel Fawconer, "stated to have died *s.p.* in London, but not clearly ascertained," *ped.*
4. Thomasin Fawconer, "married about 1721 to one Dampier and had issue," *ped.*
 1. Margaret Dampier, "married about 1751 to one Bury of Stratford-under-Castle, and left issue," *ped.*
 1. . . . Bury, "a daughter, married to one Mead of Stratford," *ped.*
5. Paul Sindry Fawconer, "married Geay, and had issue," *ped.*
 1. Martha Fawconer, "died without issue," *ped.*
 2. Sindry Fawconer, "died without issue," *ped.*
 3. Jasper Fawconer, "married, first, Miss Mills, married secondly who is now living, and has issue by both," *ped.*

(To be continued.)

Arms of Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, at Keevil.—In glancing through the last number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, my attention was attracted by a note (page 559) to a paper by Mr. Edward Kite, in which he adduces the occurrence of the arms of Fitzalan, *painted* on the fifteenth century gallery in the old house at Keevil, as a reason for supposing that it was originally built by one of that family. Mr. Kite may perhaps remember that, in conversation with him, I once disputed that view, on the ground that the original painting did not appear to be older than the sixteenth century. I have not seen

the house since the restoration was finished, but I understand that the arms have been repainted in oil. Originally they were in distemper and there was some other subject, on each side of them, to the best of my recollection.

My point is this, that the painting was apparently of the same date as other curious but coarse painting in the house, which could not be of the date of the original building, for this reason, that in one place, which must have been the upper room beyond the hall, where the plaster ceiling had been removed, I noticed that the painting did not extend to the timbers of the roof, where they had been concealed by the later ceiling, proving that the painting had been executed after the place had been ceiled.

I saw the house twice whilst the restoration was in progress, and, on the first occasion, I noticed that, at the back of the hall, there was a stone window, an insertion of the sixteenth century, which exactly resembled the plainer type of Sir William Sharington's work at Lacock. That would prove nothing, beyond the date of that insertion, but I would remind Mr. Kite that he informed me of a curious circumstance, viz., that a paving tile of Sharington's was found on the spot, with which tiles he is very familiar. The restoration was carried out, by the builder, in a manner which was very skilful, but rather too sweeping. When I next saw the house the sixteenth century window and a porch of the seventeenth century had been removed.

What I had seen and been told suggested a possible connection of Sharington with the house and reminded me of another circumstance, viz., that a considerable house in London (Sharington House, in Mart Lane, now called Mark Lane) is stated, by Strype, to have passed, on Sharington's attainder, into the hands of Henry, Earl of Arundel. Sir William did not, to my knowledge, recover it, though he repurchased the bulk of his property. What happened, on a large scale, in London, may have happened, on a small scale, at Keevil, particularly if the Earl of Arundel already owned much property



14
Bristol

in the parish. Sharington certainly had property, not far off, at Seend. All this is very suggestive, but, I admit, not conclusive. What I wish to insist upon is this: the arms of Fitzalan, painted on the gallery at Keevil, can be no evidence as to the original builder, unless it can be shown that the original painting was older than the sixteenth century, which I believe not to have been the case.

C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

The Wiltshire Society (vol. i, p. 521).—Since our last issue, we have received some further information in connection with this subject. A correspondent sends us a copy of one of the sermons to which we alluded. The title page runs thus:—*“A Discourse of Friendship, preached at the Wiltshire-Feast, in St. Mary-le-Bow Church, December the 1st, 1684. By Samuel Masters, B.D., Preacher to the Hospital and Precinct of Bridwell in London. London, Printed by T. B., for Marm. Foster and Awnham Churchill, and are to be sold at the Black Swan, at Amen Corner, MDCLXXXV.”* It is dedicated “to the worthy Stewards of the Wiltshire-Feast, Mr. John Eyles, Mr. Richard Holford, Mr. Paul Methuen, Mr. William Gardiner, Mr. Henry Lambe, Mr. Thomas Phipp, Mr. John Slater, Mr. John Rutland, Mr. John Wayte, Mr. Edward Smith, and to the rest of my countrymen of Wiltshire.”

From another correspondent we have received a quaint invitation card, designed and engraved by Thos. Burrough, doubtless the famous printer of Devizes. This, which we here reproduce in facsimile, has relation to the later Society, which held its meetings at Bristol. It may be that the initials “T. B.”, of the printer of Samuel Masters’ sermon, stand for a former printer of the same name, lineage, and residence, but this must be taken *cum grano*.

A third correspondent calls our attention to a cutting from *The Swindon Advertiser*, concerning a club called “The

"Moonies," which, we should gather, is made up principally of mechanics who have, at one time or another, been employed in the Great Western Railway Works, at Swindon. It would be interesting to know whether this annual dinner is kept up for the sake of charity. The paragraph runs as follows:—

"THE MOONIES IN LONDON."—We are asked to state that the annual "Moonies" dinner in London, will take place this year at the Horse Shoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on Saturday, March 21st next. Swindonians who intend going can obtain tickets (which, by the way, are specially designed to represent the moon, and are very neatly got up) of either of the following: Mr. F. Wheeler, Cricketer's Arms, New Swindon; Mr. A. D. Richards, Wagon Department; or from Mr. W. Haggard. Mr. F. Wallington, of Plumstead, is again discharging the duties of hon. sec. to the dinner committee.

Wiltshire Poll Book for 1713 (*vide* vol. i, p. 368).—In the Bodleian Library (Gough MSS., Wilts) is a copy of the poll of the freeholders in Wilts, taken at the contested election in 1713. It is a MS. of fifty leaves in addition to the title (the last leaf being blank), and is called "A True Coppy of the | Poll | for the Electing of Knights | of the Sheire | for the Countie of Willts | taken at Willton the 8th day of Sept: | 1713. | The Candidates were |

Sir Richd. Howe, Barrt.	}	}	Edwd: Aish, Esqr.
Robt: Hyde, Esqr.	}	}	Tho: Pitt, Esqr."

The result of the voting gave for Howe 1478, and the same number for Hyde, while Aish obtained 781, and Pitt 774.

C. H. MAYO.

Queries.

Heraldic Stone at Warminster.—After the Search or Searce Hoop¹ Inn, in the Market Place, Warminster, had been burnt down, a carved stone was found, forming probably the

¹ Name inexplicable.



HERALDIC STONE AT WARMINSTER.

front of a mantel-piece in a large mansion. It bore five coats of arms, and it was at once supposed that this stone marked the site of the house of the Kingtons or De Kyngstons, who had a small property at Newport, on the north side of Warminster, but none of the shields bear the Kyngston arms.

The York Herald ruled that all the coats are genuine, but that, in the absence of tinctures, it is almost impossible to appropriate them. The central coat is that of Pormont, co. Lincoln, as far as the bearings say, but no colour can be detected on the sculpture. Hoare gives a coat connected with Warminster or Upton Scudamore; it carries, however, *cinque foils* instead of *estoiles* on the chevron. There are a great many coats charged with lions *rampant passant*; but this, and the other side coat, three lions *passant guardant* per pale counter-charged, cannot be attached without knowledge of tincture.

The stone is now affixed to the wall of the Athenæum.

JOHN J. DANIELL.

[We have placed this item at the head of the *Queries*, feeling sure that the last word on the subject has not yet been said, and hoping that it may call forth further remarks.—ED. *W. N. & Q.*]

Causeways.—I am not aware of the origin of any other Causeway in Wiltshire than the one extending from Langley Burrell to Chippenham as built by Maud Heath. I know of two of these near Devizes. The first extends from the Devizes and Bath Road right along Poulshot Lane to the door of Poulshot Church, and may I suppose be set down as a church walk, but it would be interesting to know when and how it originated. The second is more curious. At the southern extremity of the Old Castle Park at Devizes is a wampy road called Furze Hill. On one side of it is a raised causeway, which goes from the top of the hill to the bottom. It cannot be a church walk, as it terminates at the section of

the Furze Hill with the Potterne and Whistley Road, known as Marsh Lane. I may, however, mention that a tract of eight acres in extent at the side of this road was formerly a common, but was enclosed under an award in 1825. The causeways to be met with throughout Wiltshire are, I feel sure, deserving of more attention than they have hitherto obtained, and I trust some of your readers will be able to dilate upon the subject with examples.

AMOS GRANGE.

Clatford Park.—We often hear this term used as a parochial division; and it has lately appeared before the public as a parish council whose meeting consisted of two persons. I have looked under Clatford in Mr. Smith's book on the North Wiltshire Downs, and can find no mention of it. Is there any park there, or has there ever been one? If not, what is the origin of the name?

JOHN DYKE.

A Remarkable Chancel.—The chancel at Tilshead is of peculiar construction. The outside walls appear to be perfectly straight, but inside they fall away as they rise from the ground, giving a curious appearance to that part of the church. What is the reason of this, and are there any other examples of it in Wiltshire?

EPHRAIM EDWARDS.

Replies.

AN OLD SALISBURY PAGEANT.

(Vol. I, pp. 132, 177.)

Sharp, in his *Dissertation on the Pageants or Dramatic Mysteries anciently performed at Coventry, by the Trading Companies of that City*, has published some curious details

respecting the giants displayed there about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Of the once popular Salisbury Giant, he tells us that in 1814 "he saw in that city a figure of a man, ten or twelve feet high, belonging to the Taylor's Company, and called St. Christopher (by the common people termed *the giant*). This was exhibited in the various streets, attended by two men grotesquely habited, bearing his sword and club; a drum and fife played tunes, to which the figure was made to dance in a solemn unwieldy manner, by a man concealed within, and perfectly hidden by its long drapery. The attendants danced around the giant, watching carefully to check, by the sword or club, any deviation from a perpendicular position."¹

To the late Mr. F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., we are indebted for a sketch of the Salisbury giant as it appeared about the year 1846. It is engraved as a frontispiece to his interesting

little work, entitled *Gog and Magog, the Giants in Guildhall; their real and legendary history. With an account of other civic giants at home and abroad* (J. C. Hotten, 1859). This sketch, which is here reproduced, represents the giant in an earlier costume than that in which it is now seen. The figure was then (1846) preserved in the ancient hall of the Tailor's Company, and is described as "mouldering to decay in that neglected



¹ A newspaper cutting, in the possession of the writer, dated *about* 1780, describing some peace rejoicings at Salisbury (probably at the close of the American war), contains a still earlier notice of "*St. Christopher, the*

building. Its substructure was a framework of lath and hoop, similar to that used for 'Jack-in-the-Green' on May-day. The drapery was of coloured chintz, bordered with red and purple, and trimmed with yellow fringe. The head was modelled in pasteboard, and coloured, the hair being made of tow; a gold-laced cocked hat and yellow cockade completed the costume. A large wooden pipe was stuck in the mouth, and a branch of artificial laurel placed in the right hand; the club and sword were both carved in wood and painted."

Mythology (as Mr. Fairholt remarks) has always, to a certain extent, usurped the place of history in the popular mind. The ancestry of all peoples, by its means, were either connected with the gods, or supposed superhuman in size or power. In early art, as in early story, great characters were literally great of body. Thus national heroes, and the heroes of knight-errantry, were popularly believed in as men of giant-like proportions, and as such they entered very largely into the fabulous histories of the middle ages.

This popular love of giants led the municipalities of many cities in Flanders and Belgium to provide figures of gigantic type for display on grand fete days—and in so doing they chose preferably those of individuals connected with the history of their own particular city. Hence that of Antwerp is typified in the local giant Antigonus—a figure nearly forty

ancient giant." He had been newly dressed for the occasion (his coat alone taking 34 yards of cloth); his attendants, and Hobnob, his esquire, "*were also adorned in character.*" The pageant is described as perhaps one of the most beautiful ever seen in the west of England—the Mayor, Corporation, and city officials, the Companies of Woolcombers, Joiners, Shoemakers, Weavers, and Tailors, and five Friendly Societies, with bands of music and banners, taking part in the procession. The Woolcombers, who appeared for the first time as a society, were preceded by a boy and girl, dressed as a shepherd and shepherdess; followed by a band of youths uniformly dressed in white, with sashes of various coloured wool, and carrying wands; next came two mounted figures, on white horses, representing Bishop Blaize and his chaplain, the former in episcopal robes, attended by pages, and holding a prayer book and wool comb; then followed the body of combers, in white uniforms, with sashes of wool, and a banner of the same.

feet in height ; that of Brussels by Jan and Jannika—whilst Louvain, Malines, Ghent, Tournay, Lille, Dunkirk, and other continental cities, have each their communal giant, which upon certain occasions is carried in procession through the streets. These figures are constructed in various styles, and habited in still more varied costumes, ranging from the Roman, as at Antwerp, to the court dress of the last century, as at Brussels. Some are formed of osier, whilst others are elaborately carved in wood and drawn on wheels.

To the earlier guild observances of the continental cities may probably be referred the origin of the same custom in England. The well-known figures of Gog and Magog in the Guildhall of the city of London—carved about the year 1708—belong to the same class, and are the successors of two older perambulating giants made of wicker work and pasteboard, which anciently figured in the Lord Mayor's shows.¹ On occasions of royal progresses through the city, giants also kept "watch and ward" at its gates.

Chester and Coventry were noted for displays of this kind in the olden time. The Drapers' Company, in the latter city, paid twenty shillings for making a pair of giants in 1556 ; the Cappers' Company also had its own representative giant.

Dr. Plot, in his *History of Oxfordshire*, speaks of a giant and a dragon, which were formerly carried in procession through the streets of Burford, in that county, on Midsummer eve.

In England dragons appear to have been as popular as giants—typifying in some instances, probably, its patron saint St. George—in others St. Margaret. The last of the English dragons (with the exception of that at Salisbury) belonged to the corporation of Norwich, and figured in the Mayor's processions there until the Reform Bill of 1832. The head had its lower jaw furnished with a plate of iron resembling a

¹ Representing Gogmagog and Corinaeus, the two giants which ancient legend connects with the early history of the city.

horse shoe, and was furnished with enormous nails, which produced a terrible clatter when the jaws were quickly opened and shut by means of leather thongs.

As the last of the old perambulating English giants, and the only one whose figure seems to have been delineated,¹ the "ancient giant" of the Tailors' Company at Salisbury, has an especial interest. The popularity, during the middle ages, of the legend of St. Christopher—the patron saint of the tailors—whose well-known figure appeared in most of our ancient churches, in the act of fording a river, and bearing on his shoulder the infant Saviour, would at once point to a pre-reformation date for the origin of the Salisbury giant. Although shorn of its proper attribute—by Reformer or Puritan—it is no doubt the modernised representative of an early figure of St. Christopher—dating back probably to the first incorporation of the Tailor's Company by Edward IV, in 1461.

EDWARD KITE.

The Lushill and Samborne Families (vol. i, pp. 373 and 564).—Lusteshull, or Lushill, in Castle Eaton, seems to have been held partly of the duchy of Lancaster, as of the castle, or manor, of Trowbridge, partly of the barony of Castle Combe. In Mr. Poulett Scrope's history of the latter place we find accordingly, in the lists for various dates scattered through the book, mention made of the names of successive tenants. Thus (at p. 82) John de Lusteshull held two parts of a knight's fee in Lusteshull, in 1338. It was seized (p. 156) into the custody of the lord in 1377, by reason of the minority of Thomas Lusteshull. In 1404 Nicholas Castel Combe held it. In 1414 (p. 218) Agnes, widow of Nicholas de Castel Combe, held it. On her death in 1442 her heir, John Temys,

¹ The late Miss Child, in a quarto volume, entitled *The Spinster at Home in the Close of Salisbury*, of which a fourth edition was published in 1849, has given an illustration of the Giant and Hobnob passing in procession through the High Street Gate from the Close.

paid 100s. for his relief. In 1454 John Temys held one knight's fee there. In 1525 (p. 316) John Clerke was found to have died seised of it, and admittance was given to John Parker. In 1573 it was held by Virgil Parker.

Among the Inquisitions post mortem in H.M. Public Record Office, Chancery, Series 1, 18 Richard II, No. 38 relates to Lushill. The writ of mandamus is dated 24 Feb., 18 Ric. II (1394-5), and the inquisition was taken at Heyghworth 25 May, 18 Ric. II (1395), before Richard Fode, escheator, the jury consisting of Laurence Hordour, Nicholas Castelcombe, William Olyver, etc. They found that John Sibille, named in the writ, held one third of the manor of Lusteshulle by the curtesy after the death of Joan his wife, daughter of the late John Lusteshulle, lord of the said manor: that the said manor was held of John, duke of Lancaster, as of the manor of Troughbrygge, service unknown: that the said John Sibille died 13 Oct., 17 Ric. II (1393): that William Sibille, son of the said John and Joan, aged 16 and more, was next heir of the said John: and that Elizabeth, Lady Luterell, had taken the issues and profits of the said third part since John Sibille's death, by what right was unknown.

In vol. ii of the *Catalogue of Ancient Deeds preserved in the Public Record Office*, Sir Nicholas de Lusteshulle occurs as a witness to a deed, sans date, of land in Blunsdon, the same man possibly who was sheriff of Wilts in 1246, 1249, and 1267.

A pedigree of "Temmes of Rode Ashton", taken from *Harley MS.* 1565, fo. 48b, is printed in Bowles' *History of Laycock*. John Temmes of Rode Ashton, who heads the pedigree, is stated to have married Jane, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir John son of Sir Symon Lushill, knt., steward of the household to King Henry VII (*sic*, but read "Henry IV") when earl of Derby, that is to say, between 1380 and his accession to the throne in 1399.

Mr. Alf. T. Everitt, writing under date 12th Feb. 1894, favoured me with the following:—"Sir Edmund Lushill, or Lusteshille, co. Devon, marr. . . . Colshill, and had issue,

Sir John Lushill: he married Agnes Shotesbroke, and left issue, Agnes, dau. and coheir, who married Nicholas Dunstanville; he was the son of John, son of Walter Dunstanville by Ursula, Baroness Castlecomb, one of the daughters and coheirs of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, an illegitimate son of Henry I. Nicholas and Agnes had issue Henry Dunstanville, who married Millicent Cornewall, and had issue John Dunstanville of Eland, co. Wilts, who by Alice, daughter of John Rithins, left a daughter and sole heir, Barbara, the first wife of John Writhe, Garter King of Arms, and grandmother of Sir Thomas Wriothesley, 1st Earl of Southampton. The information above given was taken from [*Harley MS.* 807, fo. 27, and Noble's *History of the College of Arms.*"]

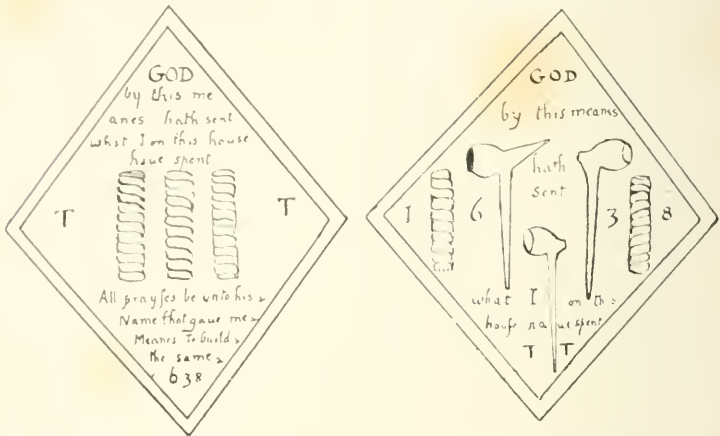
The last male of the Castlecombes, called "John" above, is usually called "January", and I have seen the name as "Januarius" de Castlecombe, heading a list of Jurors at Chippenham in (?) Henry VII's reign, but have mislaid the reference.

The Samborne pedigrees are unreliable. The order of matches was, I believe, Lushill, Cricklade, Drew, a lady unknown, and Copley. It is at any rate impossible, from a consideration of the dates in the Cricklade pedigree, that Drew Samborne should, as usually stated, have married Elizabeth Cricklade. The post nuptial settlement of her grandmother, Joan Walsh, with John Studley, of Studley near Calne, is dated 26 July 1362. Say that her mother, Alice Studley, was born in 1365, her own birth must have occurred not later than 1395. Drew Samborn, on the other hand, we know, from his mother's inquisition post mortem, to have been born in 1450!

But of the connection of the Sambornes and Parkers with Lushill, etc., I may have an opportunity of saying something hereafter. Meanwhile, I hope these notes may be of service to Mr. V. C. Sanborn.

ANTHONY S. MASKELYNE.

Gauntlett Family and Early Tobacco Pipes (vol. i, pp. 128, 232, 281, 328, 377, 430).— In connection with the notes on this subject which have already appeared in the first volume, Mrs. Story Maskelyne has lately sent us sketches of a couple of lozenges of old glass let into the modern window of an old house near Kendal, in Westmoreland, now the property and



residence of Charles Cropper, Esq. The house is of considerable proportions, the original fabric having been erected by Thomas Tolston, a tobacco manufacturer.

The pipes in our illustration vary considerably in shape, and would not necessarily be those in fashion in the year 1638, but might typify the different kinds which the manufacturer had made. The one to the left is, however, somewhat peculiar on account of the great length of the heel, and we should be glad to hear the opinion of others upon it. The inscription reminds us of that quoted by Mr. Hissey in one of his books, from over the door of a cotton-manufacturer's residence,—

“Who'd have thought it,
Cotton bought it”—

a similar rhyme being painted by a celebrated snuff-manufacturer of Exeter, named Nathan, on his carriage—

“Who would have thought it,
Noses have bought it.”

Wiltshire is pre-eminently connected with the early history of tobacco, not only by reason of the tobacco-manufactory at Amesbury, whose fame was once greater than any other in the land, but also because the best collection of the earliest pipes known to the world is to be found in the Blackmore museum at Salisbury. It may be necessary therefore to give some slight account of the history of tobacco for the benefit of those who have read nothing more about it than has already been presented to them in the pages of this magazine.

(To be continued.)

Heraldry of the Hungerfords.—A question was asked, by J. H. M., in the September number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, which was noticed in the last number, but does not appear to have been answered, viz., whether any of your readers could "state what the Hungerford Arms were, say, three hundred years ago?"

The arms of Hungerford (*sable*, two bars *argent*, in chief three plates) have not been changed for a longer period than that. They are of common occurrence, all over this part of the country, on buildings of the fifteenth century, often quartered with Heytesbury (*per pale* indented, *gules* and *vert*, a chevron *or*). The sickle seems to have been their usual badge. If J. H. M. will refer to the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine* for June, 1894 (No. 81, pages 241 to 244) he will find two plates of Encaustic Tiles at Heytesbury, which illustrate the subject. On the centre tiles of No. 2, Plate I, are the arms of Heytesbury, quartering Hungerford. It should have been Hungerford quartering Heytesbury, and is probably an instance of accidental inversion, which is not uncommon. That pattern I believe to be of the time of Henry the Sixth.

A tile (No. 4, Plate II) shows the three sickles interlaced, and another tile (No. 9, Plate II) shows the garb between two sickles, which is the same as the crest of the Hungerford family.

With regard to the devices on the carved oak panels, mentioned by J. H. M., I am inclined to think that they have no reference to the Hungerford family.

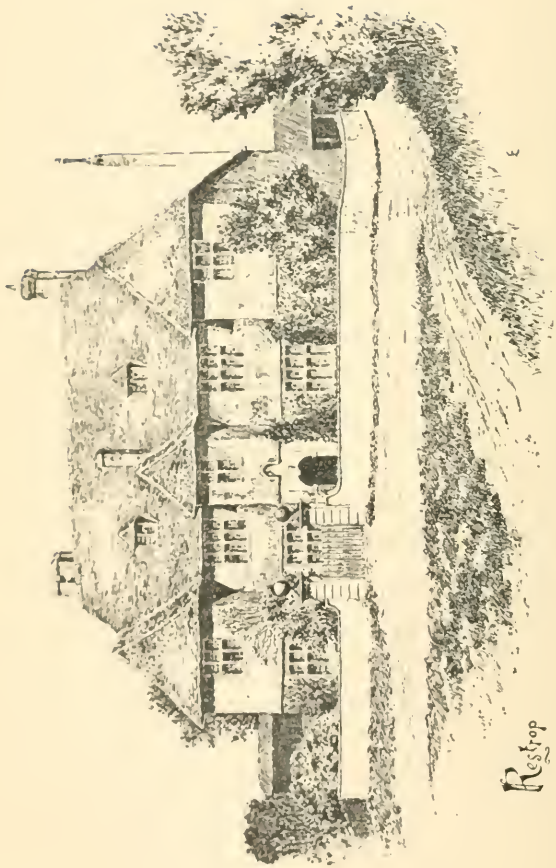
C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

Miscellanea.

We fear that the project of writing a history of Wiltshire by division has not been successful in the past. Aubrey tells us of a body of students, including Mr. Wm. Yorke, T. Gore, Esq., Jeffrey Daniel, Esq., Sir Jos. Erneley, Judge Nicholas, and himself, meeting together in 1659 and proposing to parcel out the county between them, but the "design vanished *in fumo tabaci*". A letter from John Britton appeared in the *Devizes Gazette* of 30th July 1840, in which he states the names of gentlemen who had already "collected topographical material and promised the Council to contribute essays on the places named" *i.e.*, Castle Combe (G. P. Scrope, Esq., M.P.); Corsham (Geo. Alexander, architect); N. Damerham (J. Britton); Chippenham (J. Britton and John Morris); Bradford (Thos. Bush Saunders); Cricklade and Staple (Richd. Mullings); Geology of Wilts (John Provis); Wilts Tradesmen's Tokens (J. Y. Akerman); Melksham (J. L. Phillips and Mr. John Cochrane).

Another proposed joint undertaking of a like nature, under the editorship of Miss E. Philipps, has been reported to us. The scheme is very ambitious, and contains the names of most of the leading lights in the Wilts Archæological Society. Unfortunately we have not space for the details of it, but we hope it may not "vanish *in fumo tabaci*".



Restrop



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1896.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from p. 7.)

THE period of the civil wars of the 17th century appears to have passed without having any serious influence over the fortunes of the Purton gentry. A tradition, it is true, ascribes the origin of the name Red Street¹ to a desperate engagement supposed to have been fought between the rival parties; and the discovery of a round stone, popularly supposed to be a cannon ball, which was dug up in a cottage garden hard by, lends colour to the story, but as yet no trustworthy evidence concerning the event has been discovered. Probably the Purton gentry were not numerous. Indeed, shortly before this period, in 1630-2, only three names, viz., Henry Maskelin, Henry Hyde, and Thomas Sadler² are mentioned as paying compositions for refusing the honour of knighthood. And in the Freeholders' Book of 1637-8, only two residents in the village are described as gentlemen. The report of the proceedings of

¹ Close to the picturesque old house of Restrop which forms the frontispiece of this number.

² Henry Maskelin, Purton, £10 0 0 1630 } *Vide, List of Fines of Wilts*
Henry Hyde ditto £17 10 0 } 1631 } *Gentry, privately printed by*
Thomas Sadler d.tto £10 0 0 } Sir Thos. Phillipps.

the committee for compounding only furnishes one name in connection with Purton, that of William Say, and even he is described as of Ashton Keynes.¹ These facts may partly account for the absence of evidence concerning Purton in a struggle that affected the landed gentry, as a class, more disastrously than any other.

One of the oldest sites in the village is that whereon the modern Purton House now stands. Of its earlier history little is known, but in the reign of Charles II it was in the possession of Francis Goddard,² who was the younger son of Francis Goddard, esq., of Cliffe. He married in 1667, Elizabeth Thorne, of Somerford, about whose parentage it will be interesting to note something, partly because the names of two, at any rate, of her ancestors, occur in the parish registers, and partly because an error has crept into an otherwise carefully laboured pedigree of her family.³

By grant from King Richard III, the forfeited estates of William Collingbourne, "the traitor," were restored to his daughters and co-heirs, or rather to Edward Chaderton, clerk of the Hanaper, to their use. Upon a division, Margaret the elder, wife of George Chaderton, obtained the Bradfield estate in Hullavington, while Joan, her younger sister, wife of James Lowther, succeeded to property in Lydiard. This Joan having no children, settled her moiety on her nephew, Thomas Chaderton, from whose descendant they were purchased, or proposed to be purchased, by his cousin, William Chaderton, of Bradfield.⁴

¹ "William Say, Ashton Keynes, Wilts, not having compounded for his saying the County Committee are to certify if he be in possession of his estate." Note of his saying to compound for lands in Purton, Wilts, 31 Aug. 1652. These lands he inherited from his father, John Saye, whose inquisition describes them as consisting of a messuage, 2 tofts, and 2 closes, *J.P.M.*, 8 Oct. I, pt. 3, No. 9. [G 12: 515 (p. 2676).]

² The second son, Edward, was baptized in Purton Church, 10 June 1673.

³ *Lod Thorne Pedigree*, communicated by Rev. F. J. Poynton, in 1886, to *Mémorial Genealogico et Heraldica*, 2nd series.

⁴ About this property there was a great law-suit, when terrible accusations were bandied about.

Without entering further into these matters, which belong rather to Lydiard than Purton history, certain it is that William Chaderton, of Bradfield, and Bridget¹ his wife, were buried at Purton, the former on the 2nd August 1599, and the latter, 3rd March 1596-7, and also that a year after William's death, on 3rd November 1600, administration to the estate of "William Chatterton, late of Purton, co. Wilts, deceased," was granted to his "natural and lawful daughter," Margaret, the wife of Simon James. William Chaderton was an elderly man at the time of his death, and as he advanced in years had probably found more of the conveniencies of life and a "better neighbourhood" in Purton than out at Hullavington. Meanwhile his daughter, Margaret, was presumably keeping the house up at Bradfield. Edmund James, the son and heir of Simon and Margaret, married Margaret, the heiress of John Richmond, of Corston, near Malmesbury.² Of the two sons of Edmond James, and Margaret his wife, Richmond the elder married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jacob, and sister to Sibella, second wife of Nevill Maskelyne, of Purton, but dying without issue he was succeeded by his brother Edmund, who is only known to posterity as the owner of a fine collection of old deeds, which, according to Aubrey, were "the oldest and the most that I believe any gentleman hath now in this country."³ Of the extensive family of Goddard and their kinsfolk, in their connection with Purton something will be noted hereinafter. In this place it is necessary to mention

¹ She was the daughter of Roger Bassynge, and niece of Francis Pawne, receiver of Berwick, victualler of the North Fleet, avener of the Household to King Henry VIII.

² The will of this lady, which however was neither proved nor listed, mentions amongst many other descendants and relatives the names of her daughter, "Emm Thorner," and her grand-daughter, Elizabeth Thorner, who two years later became the wife of Francis Goddard, of Purton.

³ Aubrey and Jackson's *Wilts.*, p. 248.

I cannot forbear cherishing a hope that some day these deeds may come to light and prove just such a glorious "find" as it is suggested in the prospectus of the new "Wilts Record Society" awaits us.

another race less known than the Goddards, but nevertheless of equally ancient standing with them in the village, and of whom frequent mention is made, viz., the Reads.

From the inquisition¹ taken at Devizes after the death of William Read, 5th September 1628, it appears that he was seised "in his demesne as of fee of one messuage and one virgate of land with appurtenances called Puritons, late in the tenure of Robert Blake *alias* Jaques, or his assigns, situate in Pevenhill, within the parish of Purton, of one other messuage in Pirton aforesaid, and one close of meadow or pasture adjoining to the same messuage, of one close called Malford, newly enclosed, of one other close called Water Furlong, and of 16 acres of arable land in Pirton and in the fields there, late in the tenure of Anthony Bathe or his assigns. This entire property William Read had, in 1616, conveyed in trust to Thomas Sadler, of Pirton, and John Cox, of Pirton Stoke, for himself and his heirs; the messuage and virgate of land in the tenure of Robert Blake *alias* Jaques, "to the use of the said William Read for life, and after his decease to the use of William his third son," and the messuage, etc., in the tenure of Anthony Bathe, "to the use of the said William Read, the father, for life," and "remainder to Edmond Read, a younger son."

William Read was also "seised in his demesne as of fee of one close of meadow or pasture in Pirton, late in the possession of Robert Hawkins or his assigns," and "of 2 acres of meadow or pasture in Pirton Stoke, late in the occupation of the said John Cox, and of one messuage with appurtenances in Pirton aforesaid, in which he lately dwelt, and of divers arable lands, meadows, and pastures to the said messuage pertaining." William Read died on 22nd July 1628, and was succeeded by John Read, his son and heir, whose name also appears in the Freeholders' Book of 1637-8.

From another inquisition² we obtain further information

¹ *Inq. p.m.*, 8 Chas. I, pt. 1, No. 92.

² *Inq. p.m.*, 7 Chas. I, vo No. 54.

concerning one of the Purton mills, therein called Ayleford's mill, which together with a messuage and two small parcels of meadow in Smithe Meade, in Purton, was purchased by William Holcroft (whose decease is the origin of the inquiry) of Henry Maskelyn, William Maskelyn, Oliver Webbe, and John Webb, before 1632. This is particularly interesting to note, because it proves that the ancient name¹ by which the mill had been known in the days of Edward I was still in use when Charles I was king. There is also another mill mentioned called Elvers Mill, which reads like a contracted form of Aylefords.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE."

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 24.)

VOLUME XXVIII, 1758.

Sheriff for the year, Tho. Bennett, of Pithouse, Esq.

Dec. 15 (1757).—Died: James Dawkins, Esq., member for Hindon, Wilts, well-known for his visit to Palmyra.

Jan. 5.—Died: Morgan Keen, of Salisbury, Esq.

Jan. 9.—Died: Rev. Mr. Lumby, rector of Dipden, Hants, and prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

Jan. 28.—The king has been pleased to appoint Jn. Brettell, Esq., to be secretary to the stamp duties, in r. of Wadh. Wyndham.

Feb.—Bankrupts: Jn. Warner, of Froxfield, Wilts, hop merchant; Robert Sloper, jun., of Devizes, clothier.

March 13.—Miss Bab. Wyndham, of Salisbury, sister of Henry

¹ The name comes from a certain William de Ayleford, who held the mill of the Abbot of Malmesbury by service and 13s. 4d. rent per annum. William de Ayleford lived about the middle of the 13th century.

Wyndham, Esq.; of that city, a maiden lady of ample fortune, ordered her banker to prepare the sum of £1000 to be immediately remitted in her own name, as a present to the king of Prussia. At Salisbury assizes an indictment was found against John Spragg, miller, and Mary Elizabeth Spragg, single woman, both of Froxfield, for conspiring to charge Mr. Walter Gilmore, of Marlborough, with a capital felony in counterfeiting the stamps on parchments, etc., for which offence Mr. Gillmore was committed to gaol, and afterwards tried for his life and acquitted; and on Friday last they were taken up by virtue of a warrant from the Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt., one of his Majesty's judges of the court of king's bench, and carried before Mr. Justice Batson, who, for want of sureties, committed them on Saturday last to the county gaol at Fisherton-Anger, in order to take their trials at the next assizes.

March 6.—Tho. Grubb Hunt, Esq., m. to Miss Keene, of Salisbury.

March 8.—Died: Lady of Sir Robert Long, Bart.

March 20.—Died: Tho. Bakewell, Esq.; at Warminster, Wilts.

March 22.—Wm. Parry, of Easton Grey, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Haskett, of Salisbury, £8,000.

March 30.—Rev. Mr. Samber, Rector of St. Martin's, Salisbury, m. to Miss Eyres, £5,000.

March.—John Williams, presented to the Vicarage of Dutton, Wilts. Jn. Chaffey, presented to the living of Broadchalk and Awerston, Wilts. Mr. White, Rector of Chesford, Wilts, appointed chaplain to the *Dorsetshire*, 70 guns. Ed. Rolle, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of St. John's, Wilts, with the Vicarage of Moorhuck, Somersetshire.

April 13.—An Act for vesting the forest and manors of Singleton and Charlton in the counties of Sussex and Wilts, in trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, was signed by commission.

April 5.—Wm. Hussey, of Salisbury, Esq., m. to Miss Jenny Marsh, of Basinghall Street.

April 27.—John Walker, of Lyneham, Wilts, Esq., hereditary chief usher of the Court of Exchequer.

May 14.—Edm. Lambert, of Boyton, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Bourk, only daughter of Vise. Mayo.

May 20.—A waggon was burnt on Salisbury Plain, laden with the whole rich wardrobe, scenery, and apparatus of the Bath theatre; besides the entire property of each performer belonging to it. Some miles before the waggon reached Salisbury, a servant of the theatre told the driver that the wheel would take fire, entreating him to stop and unload; but the fellow still persisted in keeping on his way, and gave for reason that he had driven twelve miles with his wheels smoking. About three miles from this city, the flame burst out, and, before the boxes could be preserved, the whole waggon was consumed. The damage is said to amount to £2,000.

May.—Wm. Atkins, presented to the Rectory of Sutton Regis, Wilts.

June 5.—A large mob of weavers, labourers, and other disorderly persons assembled at Shaw Hill, in Wilts, and in a riotous manner cut down and levelled with the ground the banks and fences of the gardens and orchards in that neighbourhood, under pretence that they were purloined from the common.

June.—Tho. Crook, presented to the Rectory of Chaulkly, Wilts. Geo. Parker, presented to the Vicarage of Nutsley, Wilts. Tho. Smith, D.D., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Codford St. Mary, with the Vicarage of Swindon, Wilts.

June.—Bankrupts: Robert Wilkins, of Trowbridge, linen draper; Tho. Cottle, of Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.

July.—Edw. Harrison, presented to the Vicarage of Borrington, Wilts.

- July.*—Bankrupts: Wm. Cattle, of Trowbridge, Wilts, linnen-drapeer; Benj. Goodman, late of the Devizes, baker.
- Aug.* 20.—Died: Giles Earle, at Eastcourt, Wilts, aged 80.
- Aug.* 31.—John Ferwin, of Bradford, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Peggy Bumford, of Bath.
- Aug.* Sam. Wiseman, presented to the Rectory of Musselden, Wilts.
- Sept.* 2.—Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt., and Alderman, member for Chippenham, m. to a sister of Geo. Brudenell, Esq., member for Rutland.
- Sept.* 28.—Died: Germ. Sheppard, of Badenstoke Abby, Wilts.
- Sept.*—John Copeman, presented to the Rectory of Abbots Loaders, Wilts. John Launder, LL.B., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Wingfield, Wilts, with the Rectory of Addington, Bucks.
- Oct.* 4.—Died: Geo. Clifford, Esq., at Amesbury, Wilts.
- Oct.* 6.—Died: John Bland, Esq., near Chippenham, Wilts.
- Oct.* 20.—Died: Charles Spencer, D. of Marlborough.
He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Trevor in 1732, by whom he left issue three sons and two daughters—Lady Diana, married to Viscount Bolingbroke, Lady Elizabeth, married to E. of Pembroke, George, now D. of Marlborough, born in 1739, Lord Charles in 1740, and Lord Robert in 1747.
- Oct.* 27.—At Weyhill Fair, Farnham hops sold from £7 to ten guineas; and other hops from £4 to —¹ guineas.
- Oct.*—Dr. Patterson, presented to the Rectory of Marston Cheney, Wilts. Tho. Heath, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Helmorton, Wilts, with the Rectory of Wellington, Wilts. Edw. Rawlins, LL.B., has a dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Sitcombe, Somerset, with the Rectory of Up Leighton, Wilts.
- Dec.* 1. An oak in Langley Woods, near Downton, Wilts,

¹ Amount undecipherable.

supposed to be 1,000 years' growth, was sold for £40. It was the property of the Bishop of Salisbury, measured 6 feet 2 inches in diameter, and contained about 10 ton of timber.

Dec. 7.—Died: Rev. Mr. Powell, Rector of Santon Quintin, Wilts.

Dec. 23.—Died: Geo. Brent, Esq., at Amesbury, Wilts.

Dec.—Mr. Newman, presented to the Vicarage of Barton, Wilts.
Mr. Bartlett, presented to the Vicarage of Church Eaton, Wilts.

Dec.—Bankrupt: Tho. Read, of Wootton Bassett, brazier.

VOLUME XXIX, 1759.

Sheriff appointed for the year, William Norris,
of Nonesuch, Esq.

Jan. 18.—Wife of Wm. Duckett, Esq., delivered of a son.

Jan.—Bankrupt: Ben Becket, of Hendon, Wilts, baker.

March 1.—Died, Ld. Geo. Bentink, brother to the Duke of Portland, member for Malmesbury, and Colonel of a regiment of foot, at Bath.

March 2.—Died: Rev. Mr. Hersent, Rector of Barford St. Martin's, Wilts, aged 80.

Died: Alderman Mullins, of Salisbury.

March 9.—Died: Tim. Tuding, Esq., near Warminster, Wilts.

March 13.—Died: Rev. Mr. Hawes, Rector of Wilton.

March 18.—Died: Tho. Batson, Esq., of Ramsbury, Wilts.

March.—Jos. Newton, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Little Cheverell, Wilts, with the Vicarage of Colehil, or Coleshil, Berks.

March.—William Conolly, elected member of parliament for Malmesbury, in room of Lord Bentink, dec.

April.—James Hutchinson, presented to the Rectory of Dub Down, Wilts. Wm. Beale, B.L., has a dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Secombe, Wiltshire, with the Vicarage of Evely, Wiltshire.

May 10.—Died: Alderman Talk, of Salisbury.

May 14.—The fane on the top of Salisbury spire, erected in 1673, being decayed, was blown down. It measured 3 feet 6 inches in length, and 2 feet 3 inches in breadth, made of oak an inch thick.

May 23.—Died: Jos. Lambert, Esq., near Malmesbury, Wilts.

May.—John Hyde, presented to the Vicarage of Wimbleton Carey, Wilts. Wm. Biddlescomb, presented to the living of Monkton Tarwel, Wilts.

June.—Rev. Charles Wilkins, presented to the Rectory of Uppington, Wilts. James Pitcairn, B.L., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Compton, Wilts, with the Rectory of West Kington, Wilts.

June 26.—Died: Relict of Hen. Drax, Esq., and co-heiress of the late Gen. Erle, whose jointure of £2000 per ann. descends to her son Erle Drax, Esq.; and daughter of the Countess of Berkeley.

July 2.—Died: Rev. Mr. Squire, Rector of Poulshot, Vicar of Woodford, Wilts, and subchanter of Salisbury Cath.

July 19.—Edw. Rudge, of Salisbury, m. to Miss Long.

July.—Mr. Tarrant appointed subchanter and prebend of Salisbury Cathedral.

Hum. Henchman, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the living of St. Martin's Barford, Wilts, with the Rectory of Folke, Dorsetshire. Rob. Parkinson, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Mudgeworth, Wilts, with the Vicarage of Haslington, Berks.

July. Bankrupts: Joon Baines, of Bradford, Wilts, clothier; Walter Little, of Shalburn, Wilts, chapman.

Aug. 9.—Died: Relict of Francis Blake Delaval, Esq.: her jointure of £1200 per annum goes to Fra. Blake Delaval, Esq.; member for Andover, and her Lincolnshire estate to John Delaval, Esq., member for Berwick.

Aug. 26.—Died: Rd. Payne, Esq., member for Salisbury.

Sept. 14.—Died: Edw. Grenfeld, of Salisbury, Esq.

Sept.—Dr. Balguy, appointed Archdeacon of Salisbury, in the

room of Dr. Eden, dec. Mr. Alsop, appointed to the Vicarage of Horton Mombay, Wilts.

Oct. 9.—Died: Harry Powlett, D. of Bolton, Marquess of Winchester, Earl of Wiltshire, Baron St. John, of Basing, Wilts; premier Marquess of England; lord lieutenant; Custos Rot. of the c. of Southampton, and a privy counsellor. In June, 1733, he was made a lord of the Admiralty; in June, 1742, lord lieutenant of the Tower, and in Aug. 1754, he succeeded his brother as D. of Bolton, etc. He is succeeded in honours and estates by his eldest son, Charles, Marquis of Winchester.

Oct. 12.—Edw. Younge, of Little Durnford, Esq., m. to Mrs. Thomas, of Salisbury.

Oct.—Jere. Brewerton, presented to the Vicarage of Monk Tarrant, Wilts.

Nov. 1.—John Cooper, of Cumberwell, Wilts, Esq., m. to the daughter of Edward Baynton, Esq., member for Chippenham.

Nov. 19.—John Ayliffe, Esq., was carried from Newgate in an open cart to Tyburn, and executed there pursuant to his sentence. He was about 36 years of age, born near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, of a very good family. He has left a widow and one son, about 11 years of age. Mr. Ayliffe, having been steward to Mrs. Horner, a lady by whose death a considerable fortune devolved to the Hon. Mr. Fox; she requested that gentleman to make some provision for Mr. Ayliffe: accordingly, Mr. Fox executed a lease of an estate in Wiltshire, called Rusley Park, to Mr. Ayliffe, for the lives of him, his wife, and son, reserving to himself only £35 a year rent; the difference between the reserved rent and the real annual rent being very considerable. Ayliffe being sometime afterwards obliged to borrow money, and Mr. Fox's lease with some other things not being sufficient security for the sum he wanted, he copied Mr. Fox's lease upon another skin of parchment, putting in only £5

a year rent instead of £35 a year; to this lease he forged Mr. Fox's name, and the names of the witnesses that had subscribed the real lease. To conceal this transaction from Mr. Fox, and prevent a discovery of the forgery, he proposed to the persons an oath of secrecy; the oath they refused, but it being very easy to conceive why it should be a secret from Mr. Fox, they gave their word that they would not disclose it. But the interest of the money not being regularly paid, the mortgagee became solicitous about his security and apply'd to Mr. Fox to take the mortgage up; this Mr. Fox declined, but the rent of £5 being mentioned, Mr. Fox said it was £35, and by this the fraud came to be discovered.

Dec. 5.—A fire broke out at Wilton, near Great Bedwin, by which two farm-houses and three others were consumed, with six barns, ten ricks of corn, and all the implements of husbandry belonging to the farm, except such as were in the fields, to the value of £1500.

Dec.—Tho. Dean presented to the Vicarage of Prior's Hadden, Wilts.

WILTSHIRE TITHE CASES.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 542.)

*STUMP against AYLIF.*¹—*Wiltshire*, 21st June 1692. The plaintiff, as rector of the parish of *Foxley*, in the county of *Wilts*, stated that he was entitled, as rector, to all dues and tithes whatsoever arising within the parish, and the titheable places thereof.

The defendant pleaded, that by the Statute 21 *Hen.* 8, c. 13, f. 9, intituled, "Spiritual Persons abridged from having

¹ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 294.

Plurality of Livings," it is enacted "that if any person, having one benefice with the cure of souls of the yearly value of £8 or above, except of any other and be in possession, that then immediately after such possession had, the first benefice shall be void." That the rectory of *Foxley* is a benefice with the cure of souls, and above the value of £8 *per ann.*, viz. of £60 *per ann.* and upwards; that, about the second of *August* 1689, the plaintiff accepted of a second benefice, *to wit*, the vicarage of *Sutton Bengier*, in the said county, being a benefice with the cure of souls, and was inducted and in possession thereof, without any qualification according to the statute, and therefore the first benefice was void, and the plaintiff had no right to any tithes of *Foxley*, save such as were due to him before his induction into the second benefice; that for that reason he refused to pay the plaintiff any tithes other than what were payable to the plaintiff before his induction into the benefice of *Sutton Bengier*; that he is willing to pay what is due to the plaintiff, and if the Court is against him, prayed that the same might be added to his account.

The plaintiff replied; the defendant rejoined; and witnesses were examined on both sides. And upon reading the proofs in the cause, and full debate of the matter in law, arising in the pleadings, touching the plaintiff's accepting a second benefice, and other matters insisted upon by the defendant's counsel, it was ordered that this cause be further heard touching the said matter in law.

The Court, on the 5th of *December* 1692, after hearing counsel touching the said matter in law, unanimously declared, that the defendant ought to account for and pay to plaintiff the said tithes and dues demanded by the Bill.¹

¹ It seems from the report of this case, from the manuscript of the lord chief baron, Dodd, Rayner, 72, that the Court determined in favor of the plaintiff, because, though the real value of the rectory of *Foxley* was above £8 a year, yet in the king's books (which is the conclusive rule) it is under that value; and the same point was determined in the case of *Jones*, on the demise of *Rascaud v. Sambre*, 17 Vin. Abr. 362.

GARTH *against* STOKES.¹ *Wiltshire*, 5th December 1694. The vicar of Kewell,² in the county of *Wills*, states that the defendant, for fifteen years past, had occupied a farm and lands called *Weeke Lease*, in the said parish, and fed and depastured such lands with dry and unprofitable and fat cattle, for which he ought to have paid agistment tithes of 2s. in the pound yearly, and that he had, for the same time, mowed eighteen acres yearly of meadow, for which he ought to have paid 8*d.* an acre for the aftermath or grass, and for the depasturing and feeding of such land.

The defendant said, that about sixteen years since, and before he first rented the said farm, there was a *modus* of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year payable to the vicar for all manner of tithes of the said farm and lands, and that his landlord did undertake and agree with him to answer the same; and he insisted on the said *modus*.

Upon reading the proofs taken in the cause, and a receipt under the plaintiff's hand dated in *October* last, which the plaintiff gave to the defendant's landlord, Mr. Blagden;

It is ordered and adjudged that upon the defendant's paying to the plaintiff the arrears of the *modus* of 13*s.* 4*d.* now due, the bill, as to the said farm called *Weeke Lease*, shall stand dismissed with costs.

NICH. LECHMERE.

JOHN TURTON.

JOHN POWELL.

HARDING *against* GOLDING.³—*Wiltshire*, 8th May 1696. The Bill stated that *William Hicks*, rector and incumbent of *Broughton Gifford*, in the county of *Wills*, did lease and demise to the plaintiff the great and small tithes arising there-

¹ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 328.

² Kewell is a mistake for Keevil. See former Tithe Case and footnote in vol. i, p. 455.

³ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 365.

in ; and that he had been legal farmer of the said tithes, and so entitled to the same, from the 25th of *March* 1693, to the time of filing the bill.

The defendant put in his answer ; the plaintiff replied ; the defendant rejoined ; and witnesses were examined ; and upon hearing the counsel, and reading the proofs,

It is ordered that the defendant shall account with and pay to the plaintiff the value of his tithe fruit for the two years demanded by the bill, and the tithe of all fallen apples as well as other apples, and the value of the tithe hay of the half acre of land, and of the cock of tithe hay taken away by the defendant, and eightpence a calf, according to the custom of the said parish, for the tithe of every calf which he had fallen within the said parish during the said time, and the value of the tithe-lambs which had fallen within the said parish, and the tithe-wool of the sheep which he shored therein, and had not paid to the plaintiffs, and for the value of the tithes of the other things titheable demanded by the said bill ; and it is referred to the deputy remembrancer to take the said account, and report the same.

CALLOW against VINES and POWELL.¹—*Wiltshire*, 7th July 1698. The bill stated that the plaintiff, since *December* 1693, had been, and then was rector of the parish church and rectory of *Somerford Parva*, in the county of *Wilts*, and entitled to all tithes in kind ; that the defendant *Vines* was, in 1694 and 1695, occupier of a farm and lands called *Mauditt's Park Farm*, and also of two closes called *Sandey Lease* and *Fearney Lease*, and other lands which were no part of the said park ; and that upon the said farm and lands the defendant had yearly cut hay and corn, and had cows, sheep, calves, lambs, wool, and other tithes of great value ; that the defendant *Powell* was owner of the farm and lands aforesaid, and had set up a *modus*. The bill therefore prayed a discovery of the *modus*, and of the

¹ Wood's *Tithe Causes*, vol. i, p. 385.

quantities, qualities, and values of the tithes, and for an account.

The defendant said, that the owners and occupiers of *Mauditt's Park Farm* have, time out of mind, been discharged from the payment of tithes in kind, and have paid 40s. only in lieu therefore; and that the defendant *Powell*, and all those whose estate he and his trustees now have therein, have been freed from the payment of kind, or anything in lieu thereof, save only the said 40s. a year; and insisted to be discharged thereof.

The defendant *Vines* confessed that he occupied *Sandey Lease*, and believed the two closes were part of *Mauditt's Farm*, and not a late addition thereto.

The plaintiff replied; the defendants rejoined; and witnesses were examined.

The defendant *Vines* died, and left his son executor, who filed a *bill of revivor*, and admitted assets; and by an order made the 9th of *June* last, the proceedings were revived.

On reading the proofs on both sides touching the *modus* insisted upon by the defendants in their answer, an issue was directed to try whether there be a *modus* of 40s. a year payable to the rector of *Somerford Parva*, for, and in lieu of the tithes of *Mauditt's Park Farm*, or not? and on the trial a verdict was found for the defendants; but Mr. Baron Hatsell having, according to the order of the Court, on the sixth of this instant *May*, spoken with the judge of assize who tried the said cause, and reporting that the said judge declared that the same was proper for re-examination, a new trial was ordered to be had, on costs, upon the same issue, only adding, "or any and what part thereof, or not?" But the plaintiff not having complied with the above order for the new trial, by not paying costs, the cause was put in the paper of causes for further directions, at the defendant's request, and no counsel appearing for the plaintiff,

It was now, on the 27th of *November* 1699, finally ordered and adjudged that the defendants stand absolutely dismissed

this Court from the said bills, *viz.*, the original bill and the bill of revivor.

EDW. WARD.
LITTLETON POWIS.
HEN. HATSEL.

WILTSHIRE WILLS.

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(1383-1558).

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 562).

1444	Gage, Richard, St. Edmund, Salisbury.	34	Luffenam.
1495	Garnesey, Thomas, Kyngeston Deverell, Wilts.	25	Vox.
1557	Garratt, Gyles (female), Damerham, Wilts.	F. 53	Wrastley.
"	" Gerate, John, thelder, Damerham, Wilts.	53	Wrastley.
1504	Garter, Writh [Wriothesley], John, <i>otherwise</i> Garter King of Arms, St. Gilis crepulgate, London; Chiches- ter; Wilts.	9	Holgrave.
1497	Gatforde, John, Trubrigge, Wilts.	F. 15	Horne.
1558	Gawen, Thomas, esquier, Albeston (Alvesdiston), Wilts.	F. 40	Noodes.
1558	" Gawyn, William, esquier, Bar- wicke Saint John, Wilts; double probate June 1598.	57	Noodes.
1509	Gawnt, Katherine, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum.	22	Bennett.
1509	" Thomas, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum.	22	Bennett.

1450	Gaynesborowe, Geynesburgh, sir Hugh, clerk, Morburgh [Wilts?], <i>adminis-</i> <i>tration.</i>	12 Rous.
1457	Gefferey, Thomas, Latton, Wilts.	10 and 11 Stokton.
1532	„ Jeffery, Water, clerk, Langlee burell, Wilts.	19 Thower.
1529	George <i>a/s.</i> Hoskyns, John, Steple Lan- ford, Wilts.	15 Jankyn.
1525	Gerrish, Gyrysshe, William, Mylkesham, Wilts.	38 Bodfelde.
1504	Gerveyse, John, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum.	25 Holgrave.
1492	Gery, Roger, St. Thomas, Sarum.	19 Dogett.
1501	Gibbon, Gibone, John, Wynterborne Stoke, Wilts.	23 Moone.
1500	Gilbert, Alice, Fovent, Wilts.	10 Moone.
1547	„ Gylberd, Otis, esquier, Compton, Devon; Cornwall; Wilts.	38 Alen
1440	„ Robert, St. Edmund, Sarum.	28 Luffenam.
1454	Goddard, Godard, John, Polton juxta Marleburgh, Wilts.	10 Rous.
1501	„ Godarde, John, St. George Oke- borne, Wilts.	23 Moone.
1557	„ John, thelder, gent., Aulburne, Wilts.	5 Noodes.
1507	„ Godard, Richard, St. Mildrede Poultry, London; Ogeborn —, Wilts.	30 Adeane.
1538	„ Godderd, Thomas, Ogborne saint George, Wilts.	15 Dyngeley.
1550	„ Thomas, Estoverton, Wilts.	21 Coode.
1546	Goddyslond, John, Barstaple, Devon; Sarum.	13 Alen.
1515	Godfraye, John, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum.	6 Holder.

1506	Godfrey <i>als.</i> Hampden, Margery, White freres, London ; Hampden, Bucks ; Essex ; Wilts.	1 Adeane.
1508	„ William, St. Thomas, Sarum.	5 Bennett.
1505	Godred, Richard, Alborn, Wilts.	36 Holgrave.
1557	Goldsmith, Goldesmythe, Arthure, St. Edmund, Sarum.	F. 19 Wrastley.
1543	Gosselyn, Goslyn, Richard, Langley [Wilts ?]	23 Spert.
1499	Grate, Auelane, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum.	34 Horne.
1498	„ Siluestre, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum.	29 Horne.
1521	Gray, Grey, William, clerk, archdeacon of Berks ; Teynton, etc., Devon ; Gyllingham, etc., Dorset ; Moreton, Gloucester ; Remesbury, Wilts.	22 Maynwaryng.
1508	Grendell, John, Dewyse, Wilts.	34 Adeane.
1555	Grene, Willyam, Standlynche, Wilts.	F. 28 More.
1558	Grenchill <i>or</i> Grynhyll, Richard, thelder, Westburie under the playne, Wilts.	F. 55 Noodes.
1542	Greveson, John, clerk, Stockton, Wilts.	F. 15 Spert.
1543	„ Greiveson, sir John, clerk, Stoc- ton, Wilts.	19 Spert.
	Apparently same testator as the preceding.	
1491	Gryce <i>als.</i> Philips, John, Malmesbury, Wilts.	41 Milles.
1494	Gryme, John, St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum.	10 Vox.
1553	Grymstone, Willyam, St. Marten, Sarum.	F. 18 Tashe.
1557	Gunter, Geoffrey, gent., Milton, Wilts ; Shrivenham, Berks.	F. 54 Wrastley.
1557	Gusse, Johan, Chippinham, Wilts.	F. 29 Wrastley.
1557	„ Richard, Chippenham, Wilts.	F. 29 Wrastley.
1493	Gyan, William, clerk, canon resid. of Sarum.	3 Vox.

1502	Gyane, Fisshere <i>als.</i> Richarde, Wotton Basset, Wilts.	19 Blamyr.
1510	Gyldon, John, Koweche (in par. Helmer- ton ?), Wilts.	36 Bennett.
1457	Gylmyn, Thomas, Tettebury, Gloucester; Wilts.	15 Stokton.
1492	Gylpren, Richard, St. Thomas, Sarum.	19 Dogett.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

CHOLDERTON.

(Continued from p. 17.)

LAY SUBSIDY ROLL. No. $\frac{196}{8}$.

A.D. 1333.—[Collections of the Fifteenths and Tenths, 7 Edward III.]

HUNDRED OF AMBRESBURY.

				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cheldryntone.					
William le Blak	..	..	..	ij	vj
John le Warre	..	..	..	iiij	
John Sille	..	..	..		xij
John Sille	..	..	..	ij	vj
William Cole	..	..	..	iiij	vj
William Vedyng	..	..	..	iiij	iiij
Richard de Buttokesham	..	..	..	ij	vj
Marger' de Buttokesham	..	..	..	ij	vj
William Steuene	..	..	..	iiij	
Walter Walkelyn	..	..	..	iiij	vj
Master Richard de Thistelden	..	..	..	iiij	
Johanna la Wadewe	..	..	..	ij	vj
Walter Chyriel	..	..	..	vj	viiij
Sum.	lijs.	viiij	d.		

LAY SUBSIDY ROLL. No. $\frac{197}{156}$.

A.D. 1523 4.—[Assessments, with the sums to be levied in each parish.]

Parish of Chaldryngton.

Nicholas Noys in goods £21,	subsidy—	21s.
Robert Draper in wages ¹ 20s.,	subsidy—	4d.
Nicholas Smythe in goods 40 marks,	subsidy—	6s. 8d.
William Clarke in goods £19,	subsidy—	9s. 6d.
Thomas Phillipp in wages ¹ 20s.,	subsidy—	4d.
Sum. 57s. 7d. [sic.]		

STATE PAPERS OF HENRY VIII. [*Vol. IV, Pt. 2.*
No. 3665. (3).]

A.D. 1527.—Wilts. The report of the commission for corn by Sir John Bourghchier, knight, and Charles Bulkeley, of the hundreds of Amysbury, Elstubb and Everley.

Hundred of Ambrysbury.

In the parishe of Chalderton first Nicholas Nowyse hath whett for the allowance for the feyndyng of his houssold xvj quarters and to sell vj quarters.

Item he hath in barley, besydes to sow xxx^{ti} quarters and for the feyndyng of his houssold xx^{ti} quarters and to sell xiiij quarters. Witness, Nicholas Clarke, Tethyngman.

Nicholas Chamber, other wayse Smyth, hath whett for the allowance for the feyndyng of his houssold viij quarters and to sell ij quarters.

Item. He hath in barley besydes to sow xiiij quarters and for the feyndyng of his houssold xij quarters and to sell xvij quarters.

Randell Dawkyng hath whett for the allowance for the feyndyng of his houssold but non to sell.

Item he hath in barly besydes to sow vij quarters and for the feyndyng of his houssold vj quarters and to sell v quarters.

Sum of all maner of persons men and wemen } lvij
[within the] said parishe

FEET OF FINES. [*Wills. 24 Henry VIII.*]

A.D. 1532.—At Westminster on the morrow of Ascension

¹ In radiis.

Day. Between Richard Gresham, William Gresham and William Hardyng, plaintiffs, and Arthur Vuedale, esquire, deforciant, of a fourth part of 2 messuages, 1000 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, and 500 acres of gorse and heather with the appurtenances in Chawrington, Chawlderton or Cholderton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Arthur acknowledged the said fourth part to be the right of Richard, and granted for himself and his heirs that the said fourth part, which Katherine Troice widow held for life of the heirs of Arthur at the date of this concord, shall wholly remain after her death to the said Richard, William, and William, and the heirs of Richard, to hold of the chief lord of that fee by the service belonging thereto for ever; and he and his heirs warranted against himself and themselves for ever. For this the said Richard and William and William gave Arthur £80 sterling.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. [*Vol. II, pp. 91 and 97.*]

A.D. 1532-3.

Deanery of Ambresbury.

Chaldyngton.

Gilbert Burton rector there affirms upon oath that his rectory is worth in ordinary years in tenths of grain, of wool, of hay, and of lambs, with the small tenths and all other profits	} £xj	s.	d.
		x	vj
Of which is paid yearly to the arch-deacon of Wilts for procuration and synodals	}	ix	xj

Possessions of the Priory of Iyychurch.

Chaldryngton.

In divers rents and farms there yearly..	lxv	viiij
Out of which the yearly stipend to Nicholas Woodson, bailiff and collector of the rent there, yearly	}	x

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [27 *Henry VIII. Mich. Term,*
No. 6.]

A.D. 1535.—At Westminster, on the morrow of All Souls.

Between William Barley, esquire, Francis Southwell, esquire, William More, esquire, Geoffrey Dersey, esquire, Edward Hasilwode, Edward Denton, Matthew Coleroft and William Tucke, plaintiffs, and William Thornburgh, esquire, deforciant, of the manors of Orcheston, Marylegh, Chalryngton, Charlton, Chelsester and Eynford, with the appurtenances, and of 40 messuages, 1 toft, 1000 acres of land, 150 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 40s. rent, and the rent of 1lb. of pepper, 1lb. of cinamon, and 3 bushels of wheat, with appurtenances in Orcheston Mary, Orcheston Vowell, Legh juxta Chastelcombe [? Leigh Delamere], Chalryngton, and several other places, and of the advowsons of the churches of Chalryngton, Legh, and Orcheston Mary. Plea of warranty was summoned. William Thornburgh acknowledged the right of Geoffrey as of his gift to him and to William Barley, Francis Southwell, and the others; and quitclaimed to the manors, etc., for himself and his heirs, to William Barley, Francis Southwell, etc., and to the heirs of Geoffrey for ever, and warranted against all men for ever. For this William Barley, Francis Southwell, William More, Geoffrey Dersey, Edward Hasilwode, Edward Denton, Matthew Coleroft and William Tucke gave William Thornburgh £800 sterling.

PATENT ROLL. [28 *Henry VIII, Pt. 1, m. 25.*]

A.D. 1536.—The king to all, etc., greeting. Know that whereas our beloved William Sandys, knight of the garter, Lord Sandys, our chamberlain, has granted to us his manor of Chelshith and divers lands and tenements in Chelshith and Padyngton in Middlesex, worth yearly £53 sterling, in consideration of the said donation to us we grant to the foresaid Lord Sandys and Dame Margery, his wife, the site of the late priory of the Holy Trinity of Motisfount, in the county of Southampton, with divers lands, etc., and manors belonging to

the said late priory, in the county of Southampton, and the manors of Merton [? Martin], etc., in Wilts, and the rectory of Berwyke, etc., in Wilts, and the advowson of the vicarages of Longestoke, etc., in the county of Southampton, and also all and every houses, lands, tenements, mills, fields, pastures, pasturage, woods, underwood, assarts, waters, fish-ponds, fisheries, commons, rents, annuities, fee-farms, reversions, knights' fees, wards, marriages, escheats, advowsons of churches, etc., tenths and oblations, fairs and markets in Merton, Wolton, Burbage, and Cholderyngton in Wilts, lately thereto belonging, together with other possessions and privileges of the late Prior William Shepard alias Cristechurch. Tested the King himself. 9th November.

LAY SUBSIDY. [No. ¹⁹⁷/₂₂₉.]

A.D. 1539.—This indenture made at Ambresbury 21st January, in the 31st year of King Henry VIII, concerning the sums received within the deanery of Ambresbury from the Churchwardens of each parish of the devotion of the people "for defence against the Turk."

[The churchwarden's } "The parishe of Chaldrington Twenty
name illegible] } pens and too pens."

[From the whole deanery £5 5s. 1d.]

FEET OF FINES. DOUBLE COUNTIES. [*Hilary, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary.*]

A.D. 1555.—At Westminster, in the octaves of St. Hilary, and afterwards in the quindene of Easter. Between Richard Fuller, plaintiff, and Edward Phylpot, gentleman, deforciant, of the fourth part of property in Sussex, and of the fourth part of 2 messuages, 1200 acres of land, 80 acres of pasture with their appurtenances, in Choldryngton, Wilts, and of the fourth part of property in the county of Southampton. Plea of covenant was summoned. Edward acknowledged the right of Richard as of his gift and quit-claimed thereto from himself and his heirs to Richard and his heirs for ever. And moreover

the said Edward granted that he would warrant to Richard and his heirs against all men for ever. And for this Richard granted the said fourth parts with their appurtenances to Edward and his heirs to hold of the chief lord of that fee by the service thereto belonging for ever.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*Michaelmas, 1 Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1558-9.—At Westminster, on the morrow of the Holy Trinity, and afterwards in the octaves of St. Michael. Between Alexander Rede, plaintiff, and Alban Whyte and Alice his wife, deforciant, of the fourth part of 2 messuages, 2 tofts, 2 gardens, 400 acres of land, 16 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Choldrington, and of the fourth part of the common of Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned between them. Alban and Alice acknowledged the right of Alexander, and quit-claimed from themselves and the heirs of Alban to Alexander and his heirs for ever. And moreover they granted that they would warrant for themselves and Alban's heirs to Alexander and his heirs against all men for ever. For this Alexander gave them £80 sterling.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*Michaelmas, 4-5 Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1562.—At Westminster, in the octaves of St. Michael. Between Richard Rutter, yeoman, and one of the sons of William Rutter, plaintiff, and William Rutter, deforciant, of 12 messuages, 300 acres of land, 300 acres of pasture, 100 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood, and 6s. 8d. rent, with the appurtenances in Choldrington, Crikelayde, Chelwurth, Pytton, and Broughton. Plea of covenant was summoned. William acknowledged the right of Richard as of his gift and quit-claimed from himself and his heirs to Richard and his heirs for ever. And moreover he warranted to Richard and his heirs against all men for ever. For this Richard gave William £120 sterling.

IBID. [*Easter, 16 Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1574.—At Westminster, in the quindene of Easter. Between Cuthbert Ryves, gentleman, plaintiff, and Thomas

Rede, gentleman, deforciant, of the fourth part of 2 messuages, 2 tofts, 2 gardens, 500 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, and 500 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas acknowledged the right of Cuthbert, and quit-claimed from himself and his heirs to Cuthbert and his heirs for ever. And moreover Thomas warranted the aforesaid fourth part to Cuthbert and his heirs against the said Thomas and his heirs for ever. For this Cuthbert gave Thomas 130 marks of silver.

IBID. [*Hilary, 20 Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1577.—At Westminster, in the octaves of St. Hilary. Between Richard Rutter, junior, plaintiff, and Richard Rutter, senior, deforciant, of 1 messuage, 80 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, and 3s. 4d. rent, with the appurtenances in Cholderton *alias* Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Richard Rutter, senior, acknowledged the right of Richard Rutter, junior, as of his gift, and quit-claimed from himself and his heirs to the said Richard Rutter, junior, and his heirs for ever; and moreover warranted to Richard Rutter, junior, and his heirs against all men for ever. For this Richard Rutter, junior, gave Richard Rutter, senior, £40 sterling.

PATENT ROLL. [*24 Elizabeth, Pt. 10, No. 5.*]

A.D. 1581-2.—The Queen, etc., Know that being moved thereto by Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, we grant in fee-farm by these presents to Edmund Froste, gentleman, and John Walker, and their heirs and assigns, all the manor of Bulbarne Breamore, in the county of Southampton, lately a parcel of the possessions of Christopher Hatton, and formerly belonging to the Priory of Breamore, with the appurtenances, and property in Warwickshire, Somerset, and Yorks, formerly belonging to other religious houses and persons, and property at Trowbridge, Wilts. And also all that our messuage and house and enclosure and land containing by estimation a rod, with the

appurtenances, in Chauldrington in our said county of Wilts, now or lately in the occupation of Nicholas Noyes or his assigns, and sometime belonging to the monastery of Ivy-churche; and all those our 4 acres of arable land lying in Northfeilde, with the appurtenances, in Chauldrington aforesaid, and all those our 4 acres of arable land lying in Westfeild, with the appurtenances in Chauldrington aforesaid, and all those our 4 acres of arable land in Southfeild, with the appurtenances, in Chauldrington aforesaid; and property in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. To return certain annual payments to us and our heirs and successors for the premises; for the foresaid tenement and the rest of the premises in the parish of Chauldrington, 6s. 8d. Tested the Queen, Westminster, 19th January.

FAWCONER OF SALISBURY.

(Continued from p. 33.)

SAMUEL FAWCONER, eldest child of Samuel and Ann (Fulford), "born 1694 at Sarum, bapt. 25 May: 'tis said left illegitimate issue," *ped.*

1. Frances Fawconer, "a daughter, who died unmarried," *ped.*
2. Samuel Fawconer, matriculated at Merton Coll., Oxford, as "son of Samuel Fawconer of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, pleb.," 3 Feb. 1743-4, aged 16; B.A. 9 Feb. 1747-8; M.A. 21 Feb. 1752; in Holy Orders; instituted to rectory of Poole, co. Dorset, 29 June 1767; to the vicarage of Osmington, co. Dorset (on presentation of Bishop of Sarum), Oct. 1777, both which he held till his death; to the living of Idmiston, co. Wilts, in 1768, which he resigned in 1778. His will, in which his second wife Martha is sole legatee, dated 13 Dec. 1783, was proved 20

March 1788. I. M. in church of Poole; died 23 Jan. 1788, in 61st year; buried in aisle with first wife. He married first Elizabeth, d. and coheir of Sir Sebastian Swale, bart., of Poole: she is buried in Poole church. He married secondly Martha She died 24 March 1818; by her will, proved 1st June the same year, she gave £200 to her executors for an Easter Monday charity. He had no surviving issue by either wife. His book-plate shows the arms of Fawconer, viz., *Sable*, three falcons *ermine*, legged and beaked *or*, with, on an escutcheon of pretence, *Azure*, a bend nebulè *argent*, for Swale.

3. Edward Fawconer, matriculated at Merton Coll., Oxford, as "son of Samuel Fawconer, of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, pleb." 13 May 1748, æt. 17; B.A. 7 Feb. 1752; post-master of Merton; published *Aristotle et Pletho de Virtutibus*, Oxon., 1752. M.A. from Wadham Coll., 1754; instituted to rectory of Upway, co. Dorset (on presentation of Bishop of Sarum) 1754; to vicarage of Fleet, co. Dorset, on presentation of Geo. Gould), 1762, both of which he held till his death. His will, as "of Upway, co. Dorset, clerk," dated Jan. 24, 1801, was proved by his daughters and executrices, 15th Dec. 1802. In it he alludes to his father's wills, and disposes of messuages in Salisbury. He was twice married, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Gould, of Upwey, co. Dorset, esq., by Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of William Glisson of Marnhull, by whom he had no issue; and to (the mother of his children). He had issue—

1. Samuel Fawconer, matriculated at Merton Coll., Oxford, as "son of Edward, of Upway, co. Dorset, clerk," 14 June 1786, aged 17; B.A. 1790; M.A. . . . He was instituted, on

the presentation of the Crown, to the rectory of Pentridge near Cranbourne, co. Dorset, 26 April 1797. He died 9 Nov. 1800. He left issue by his wife . . . —

1. James Fawconer, to whom his grandfather gave certain houses in Salisbury, under the will of his great grandfather.
2. Eliza Fawconer.
3. Samuel Fawconer.
4. Edward Fawconer.
2. Edward Fawconer, matriculated at Worcester Coll., Oxford, as "son of Edward, of Upway, co. Dorset, clerk," 18 June 1794, aged 17. A lieutenant in H.M. service at date of father's will. Is stated to have married a Miss Maskan, or Maskie.
3. Eliza Fawconer, married, as his first wife, the Rev. George Speke Payne, son of the Rev. Samuel Payne, rector of Portland and of Wyke Regis, co. Dorset. She died . . . April 1824, aged 51; and was buried at Stoke Abbas, co. Dorset. He died 10 April 1862, aged 85, and was buried at Poorstock, co. Dorset. They had issue—
 1. Samuel Henry Payne, died 25 March 1824, aged 18.
 2. George Speke Payne, M.R.C.S., married and had issue.
 3. Edward Payne, died at St. Kitts in W. Indies, 29 Dec. 1830, aged 19.
 4. Mary Payne, born at Buckland Ripers, co. Dorset, 14 June 1805; married, 10 July 1828, Thomas Russell, of Beaminster, co. Dorset, solicitor, by whom she left issue. He died 20 May 1872, aged 73; she died 21 May 1871, aged 65; both buried at Poorstock, co. Dorset.

5. Elizabeth Taylor Payne, died 6 Dec. 1888, aged 74, unmarried; buried at Beaminster, co. Dorset.
4. Mary Francis Fawconer, unmarried in 1801. Married . . . Moody.
5. Sarah Fawconer, married (settlement dated 1 Feb. 1795), Henry Hayes Tizzard, of Weymouth, co. Dorset, solicitor.

In the pedigree, from which the earlier portion of the above account is derived, the Rev. John [Edward] Fawconer, rector of Britford, is assigned a second son, William Fawconer, from whom was descended the successful claimant to the real estate of the intestate Henry Fawconer, in 1789. It appears from Mr. Bartlett's note, that the rector of Britford had no son of the name of William, and it is obvious from the dates given that the filiation is at fault; either a generation has dropped out, or possibly this William was a son, not brother, of Edward who died in 1691, though the statement about William, son of Edward, sword-bearer to the king, etc., seems precise. As given in the MS. the pedigree is as follows:—

"William Fawconer, son of John, rector of Britford, born in Sarum 1618, died rector of Stratford Toney, and was buried thereabout. He married Sarah Harris, and had issue—

"Thomas Harris Fawconer, born at Stratford Toney, about 1697. He married Anna Bullen, about 1724, at St. Paul's, and had issue—

"Anne Fawconer, born about the year, 1724, married to Delarne (or Delarue). This person, by a trial at Chelmsford about the year 1789, obtained, by a verdict, possession of all the freehold of Henry Fawconer, son of Jonathan the lapidary, who was the son of Jonathan No. 5. She has left a son who now enjoys the freehold estates. But query, did his mother or he belong his heirs to the same."

I may be permitted, perhaps, on a future occasion, to

subjoin abstracts of the few wills, etc., mentioned above, with references to the places where they will be found.

ANTHONY S. MASKELYNE.

The Wiltshire Society (vol. i, p. 521; vol. ii, p. 35).—Mr. Charles S. Adye, of Westbury, sends us another invitation card, similar to the one re-produced in our last number, but on a larger scale ($8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches), and printed along instead of across the page. The details of the design, which bears the name of I. Skinner, are evidently copied from Thomas Burrough's earlier ticket, but somewhat differently arranged. Below, on either side, are two shields, bearing the same insignia as appear in the 1734 print, between which are the words:—

“ Bath, 1765.

“ Sr, You are desired to meet yr Countrymen Natives of y^e County of WILTS at y^e Guildhall, on Tuesday, June ye 11th, at ten o'clock, to accompany the President to y^e Abbey Church, from thence to dinner. Bring this ticket wth you. No. 158. Walter Long, President.”

Some light is thrown on the above by the following extract from the *Salisbury Journal* for August 27, 1750.

“ We learn from Bristol that at the Annual Meeting of the Wiltshire and Somersetshire Society held last week, there was a very grand appearance of gentlemen, etc., who after going to church and hearing a sermon suitable to the occasion, proceeded to their respective halls to dinner, where upwards of one hundred pounds were collected, for the laudable purpose of putting poor boys of each County apprentice.”

From the same journal for September 10, 1750, we take the following:—

“ Price 6d.—A Sermon preached at Temple-Church, Bristol, before the Wiltshire Society, at their Annual Feast,

held in that city, August 16, 1750, by Joseph Horler, B.A., Master of the Free School at Wilton."

Ancient Map of the Parish of Warminster.—The accompanying draft was made from a pen-and-ink sketch discovered by Canon Jackson among the Longleat papers. It is a rare memorandum of a parish at so early a date, *cir.* 1 Elizabeth, 1588. Bouram or Burton, now Boreham, was held by Lord William Pawlet, Marquis of Winton, Lord High Treasurer of England. The property of the Mauduits, lords of Warminster, had been broken up into small manors; Smallbrook, a mansion and manor of the Waspails had been bought, with much other property in the parish, by John Wyso, merchant of London. Most of the names of owners may be found in the *History of Warminster*, and most of the places noted in the map retain the same names as now. Dursley, a copse in Upton Scudamore, is now Durtley; Cop hye is Cop Heap; "Conyngers" (Conigre) are rabbit-warrens.

JOHN J. DANIELL.

Queries.

Breach (Family of).—I shall be grateful to any reader who will furnish me with any information respecting this family, for the purpose of tracing the pedigree.

WILLIAM BREACH, surgeon on the staff of the Duke of Cumberland; born 1723; had a son William, also a surgeon in practice in London; married, in 1780, Susannah, daughter of Cornelius Bradford, of Midge Hall and Can Court, near Wootton Bassett.

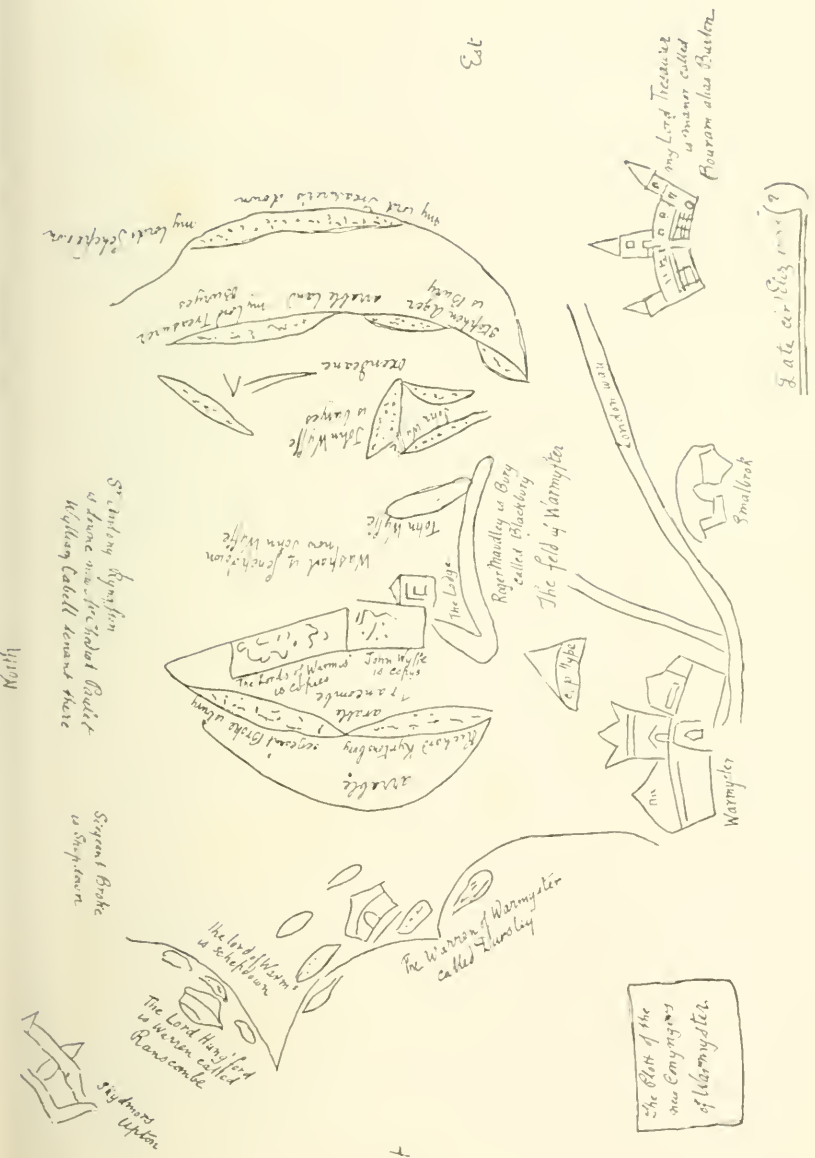
- i. Any record of the marriage of Susannah Bradford, which possibly took place at Lydiard Tregose or Broad Hinton?
- ii. The descent of Wm. Breach, born in 1723; believed

ANCIENT MAP OF THE PARISH OF WARMINSTER.

South

East

West



to be descended from the family of Breach of Cirencester, whose arms have always been borne by my family. I doubt there being any connection with the Sussex family of the same name.

- iii. If any members of the Cirencester family are living, and any information respecting them.
- iv. If any of this family residing in Wilts (try Calne) prior to 1723.
- v. Origin of name of lane, "Breach Lane," at Clyffe Pypard.

F. ARTHUR BREACH.

Beckenham, Kent.

Wooden Monument near Devizes.—On p. 283 of Mr. James Waylen's *Chronicles of the Devizes* I find the following:—

A periodical of the last century alludes to an ancient wooden monument which stood near Devizes, bearing the following singular inscription:—

"A LEG IS INTERRED HERE."

Whereupon the writer moralizes in the following strain.

"A leg alone within a grave!
 Graver I fear thou'rt some arch knave,
 Or else some dull poetic noddly,
 Pray had this leg nor head nor body?
 'Tis true some men have such odd notions,
 Such real conceit, such false devotions,
 From post to pillar ever starting,
 In every service to take part in;
 And so addicted are to kicking,
 When'ere detected in their picking;
 Of such it justly may be said,
 That they are legs without a head."

What periodical is here referred to, and of what date? Has anyone ever heard anything further concerning this peculiar monument? If so, where did it stand?

AMOS GRANGE.

Thomas Smith of Wanborough.—Can anyone give information respecting Thomas Smith of Wanborough, yoman, who must have been born early in the 17th century.

In his will (or copy of same), bearing no date, he leaves land and money to sons Thomas and John, to daughter Ann,

and to "son-in-law Thomas Louday's two daughters", and 20s. to the poor of Wanborough. The land is described as "which I bought of Mr. Gooding, which was Wilkinses land." A descendant used a coat of arms:—*As.*, a chevron between three lions passant guardant, *or.* (six ermines on chevron). Crest, a helmet with leopard's head erased, collared and chained, *or.* Can the family be identified with any other branch of Smith?

M. E. LIGHT.

The Maid and the Magpie. The late Mr. C. A. Wheeler of Swindon is responsible for the following anecdote:—"The Maid and the Magpie" used, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, to be performed on the stage of many a theatre. Somewhere in print we have seen the chief incident related as of Wroughton origin. A servant girl was being conveyed to prison, accused of stealing silver spoons, the property of her employer. Ascending Wroughton hill, she saw a magpie flying towards the church with apparently a spoon in its beak. Attention was called to it, and someone on foot, happening to pass, was asked to follow and watch. Result was the finding of more than one piece of plate in or on the tower. It has been suggested that Wanborough was the scene of this incident. Further information on this subject would, no doubt, be interesting to others as well as myself.

J. C. P.

Clothiers at Seend.—Aubrey says that when Henry the Seventh "came to the crown, he sent into Flanders for cloathing manufacturers, whom he placed in the west, and particularly at Seend in Wiltshire, where they built several good houses yet remaining; I know not any village so remote from London that can show the like." Can any other evidence be adduced in support of the above statements?

ERNEST TALMAN.

An Imber Nickname.—I have heard it said that there is

nothing which upsets a native of Imber so much as the sobriquet of Bungey, or Bungay, and that they obtained the nickname by roasting a dog so named. Can anyone supply me with further information as to this ?

R. JAMES.

A Burial Custom.—There is a Wilts custom of placing a plate heaped up with salt on the breast of a corpse. What is the meaning of this ?

L. S. D.

Duchy Ragg Farm, Braydon.—Can anyone explain the origin of this name ?

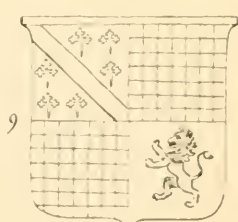
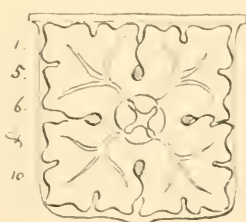
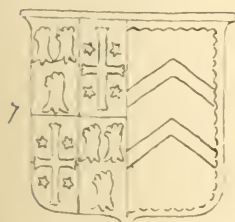
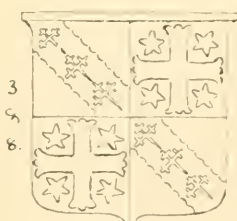
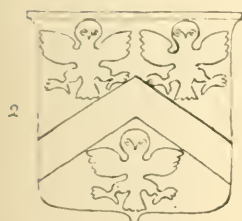
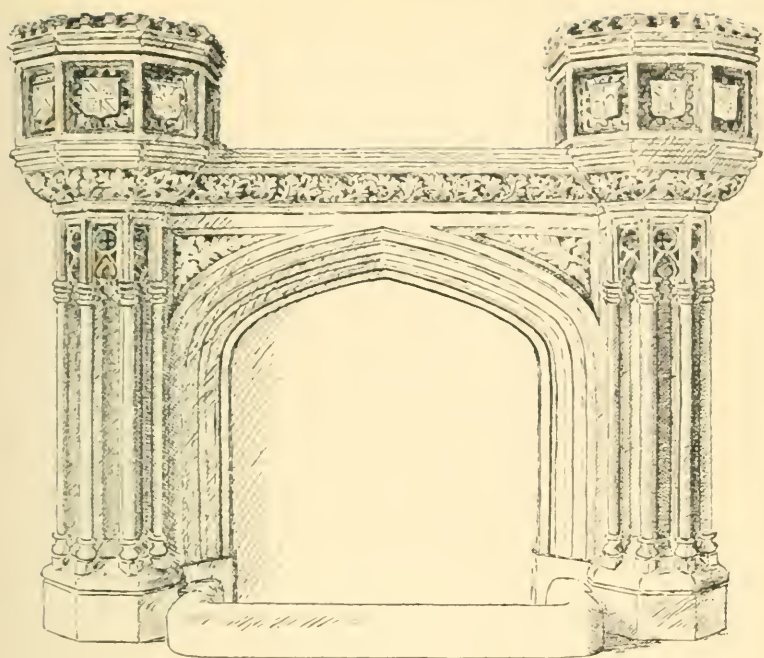
E. J. W.

Sketch of Fireplace in Box House.—Said to have been brought from Ashwick in Marshfield, co. Glouc. The panels are numbered from left to right. The arms of Richmond and Webbe occupy the centre panels (3 and 8). Information is requested as to the other coats, and the occasion of their presence.

Replies.

The Buried Village on Salisbury Plain (vol. i, p. 320). The manor or farm of St. John a Gore lies on the open down about two miles south of the village of West Lavington, on the road from Devizes to Salisbury. It is a farm of about 430 acres, and is now a tithing of Market Lavington; but, according to ancient records, was formerly a separate vill and tything in the Hundred of Branch and Dole. The name of Gore seems to be derived from *gāra*, an angular point or neck of land stretching out into the plain—a word which, according to Kemble, is itself to be referred to *gār*, a javelin or pike.

About a quarter of a mile distant is "Gore Cross"—so



FIRE-PLACE IN BOX HOUSE. WILTS.

(From Pen-and-Ink Drawing by Miss Agnes M Story-Maskelyne).

called from the "Ridgeway", a supposed road of the ancient Britons, which, in following its track along the ridge of the downs from the neighbourhood of Warminster towards Upavon, crosses the turnpike road from Devizes to Salisbury at this point. The coins and various remains of querns, pottery, etc., found here seem to indicate an occupation of the site both by the ancient Britons and Romans.

From the Domesday Survey it appears that in the time of Edward the Confessor (1041-65) "Gare" was held by a Saxon named Oswald—whose name also occurs as a landholder at Edyngton, Deptford in the parish of Wylve, and Easton Piers in Kington St. Michael—and it then paid geld for three hides.

At the time of the actual compilation of the Domesday record (1083-86) "Gare" was, together with Market Lavington, held of the king *in capite* by Robert Marescal. "The land," says the record, "is 3 carucates. Of this there are in demesne 2 hides, and there are 2 carucates and 6 serfs; and there are 3 villans and 1 bordar, with 1 carucate; and there are 40 acres of pasture. It was worth 30 shillings; it is now worth 50 shillings."

In 3 Edw. I (1274) Robert de la Lee occurs as holder of one fourth part of a knight's fee in "Gares" of Peter Delamere, and another fourth part of Richard de la Rokel, both of the latter holding the same of the King *in capite* (*Hundred Rolls*).¹

The *Nomina Villarum*, compiled 9 Edw. II (1316), supplies the names of two holders of land in Gore at that date—viz., John de Combe and the Abbess of Caen [Cadamo] in Normandy. In 43 Edw. III (1368-9) Michael de Poynings, Knight, and his wife Joan (whose first husband was John, son of John

¹ In the Hundred Roll 39 Henry III (1254) the names of Richard de Rokell and Richard Delamere, appear as holders of land in Market Lavington, each by 40 days' service yearly in time of war, or a payment of 20 shillings to the Ward of the Castle of Devizes in time of peace, representing a tenure of a whole knight's fee.

In 23 Edward III (1348-9) Peter Delamere died, seised of two carucates of land, etc., in Market Lavington, held "as of the Castle of Devizes."—*Inq. post mortem*.

de Molins) were seized of the manor of "la Gore" or "de la Gore", near Lavington, "la Lee" (Lea near Malmesbury), and other lands in Sussex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent (*Inq. post mortem*).

In 21 Richard II (1397) Thomas Plantagenet, of "Woodstock," Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III, died seised of Gore, Tilshead, and other manors in Wilts (*Inq. p. m.*).

At a later date Gore belonged to the family of Danvers, of Dauntsey. Sir Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, by will dated 1639, charged part of his estates with £50 a year for the repair of the Almshouse at Dauntsey, the maintenance of six poor people therein, and the salary of a schoolmaster. This sum is still paid by the owner of Gore Farm.

The Earl of Danby settled his estates on his nephew Henry, only surviving son of Sir John Danvers "the Regicide", by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Ambrose Dauntsey, of West Lavington, but he dying unmarried in 1654, at the age of 20, and a year before his father, left, according to the inscription on his monument at West Lavington, "all of his great estate in his power" to his sister Anne, wife of Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, co. Oxon. It seems, however, that before his death he had made over some of his estates to trustees to pay his father's large debts—the remainder to go to his sister, Lady Lee. His father, "the Regicide," who died in 1655, was attainted after the restoration, 12 July 1661; and fearing that such estates as had been conveyed by the son in 1654 might be affected by the attainder, a grant of them was obtained from the Crown, 13 December 1661, to Henry Hyde, Lord Cornbury, and others, who declared themselves trustees to carry out the son's arrangements. This applied to much property in Wiltshire, Northamptonshire, and Chelsea, including lands called "John a Gore", in Lavington.

Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, had issue by his wife Ann, sister of Henry Danvers, two daughters, Eleanor and Anne, the eldest of whom eventually became sole heiress, and was

the first wife of James Bertie, first earl of Abingdon, who died in 1699.

In 5 George II (1732) an Act was passed for vesting several manors in Berks, Bucks, Oxon, and Wilts—the estate of Montagu, second earl of Abingdon—in trustees, to be sold for raising money to discharge his debts and incumbrances, and “the manor or farm of St. John a Gore” was accordingly disposed of in 1765 (during the tenure of the property by Willoughby, fourth earl) to Richard Low, of Covent Garden, London, woollen draper, who again conveyed it in 1784 to Thomas Edwards, of Tilshead, by whom it was settled as a marriage portion on his eldest daughter Margaret Mary, wife of John Hayward, of Browfort in the parish of Rowde, whose representatives sold it in 1867 to Frederick Stratton, its present owner.

On several occasions, during a dry summer, the partial failure of the crop in certain places not far distant from the house, seemed to be an indication of the presence of foundations not far underneath, which was found to be the case; and in the spring of 1877, Mr. Stratton determined on removing the soil and opening out the remains of a building at the back of the farm premises, which proved to be the site of the ancient chapel of St. John,² traditionally said to have been destroyed by fire, together with the houses belonging to the tything, many ages ago.

The foundations, which varied in width from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 6 in., represented a building consisting simply of nave and chancel, between which was the foundation of an inner wall dividing the two, the nave, 24 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., representing perhaps the original building; to which a chancel 19 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., may have been subsequently added. Many of the stones bore distinct traces of fire, but there were scarcely any remains of carving to fix a date. One fragment of a string-course might have belonged to the Early English or Decorated

² The advowson of the Church of Market Lavington, with the Chapel of Gore, formerly belonged to Edyngton Priory.

period (13th or 14th century); another bore the draught lines of the mason, and there were some coarsely made ridge-tiles, probably also of the 14th century. One small object of lead, about the size of a papal bulla, was exhibited at a meeting of the Societies of Antiquaries of London, and conjectured to have been either the remaining portion of some rude kind of seal, or one of the workmen's passes which enabled them to travel from one county to another in search of work. The latter were ordained to be made of lead in the reign of Richard II.

EDWARD KITE.

Gauntlett Family and Early Tobacco Pipes (vol. i, pp. 128, 232, 281, 328, 377, 430; vol. ii, p. 46.—In continuation of our article on this subject in the last number, we now proceed to briefly trace the history of tobacco up to the time when it became generally used in England.

Tobacco had been smoked by the American Indians for centuries before the coming of Columbus, who, with his followers, was probably the first to witness the custom which has now taken such deep root in Europe. The first time, however, that we hear of it is in an account transmitted from Hayti to Peter Martyr in 1496. Cortez, when he invaded Mexico in 1519, found the Aztecs and their unhappy king, Montezuma, in the full enjoyment of the luxury. Six years later a minute account of the fragrant weed and its properties was written by Hernandez de Orvieto, who introduced it into Spain. Still later, in 1570, Lovel describes it in his *Adversaria*, and we are told that the fragrant weed was then under cultivation in England, though Mr. Arber assigns the first mention in English to one Frampton, who wrote in 1577.

The date generally assigned for its introduction into Europe is 1560, when Jean Nicot, sent as an envoy from Catherine da Medicis to Portugal, purchased, from the keeper of the prison at Lisbon, a plant of tobacco which had been brought over from Florida by a Flemish merchant. Having

cultivated it, he gave a plant to the Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Saint Crovè (who introduced it into Italy), and carried another to his queen, who took an immediate fancy to it.

It would appear that the art of smoking was introduced into England by Ralph Lane, who was sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, as governor of Virginia. On his return to England, in 1586, he is said to have presented Raleigh with an Indian pipe, showing him how to use it. The latter's powerful influence was doubtless the cause of its rapid progress, for Paul Hentzner, who visited England in 1598, tells us, as to his visit to the bear-garden in Southwark:—"At these spectacles, and everywhere else, the English are constantly smoking tobacco, and in this manner: they have pipes on purpose, made of clay."

Sir James Long (according to Aubrey) set the fashion in Wiltshire, and other persons doubtless carried it into the other counties, until in a very few years it became a national habit, indulged in by poor as well as rich. Aubrey also tells us that at first the rich used pipes made of silver, while the poor contented themselves with a "walnut shell and a straw", but the latter contrivance soon gave way to the clay.

It is said that the cost of tobacco was originally worth its weight in silver, but with the increased demand the manufacture of it increased and the price decreased. This may be fairly gathered from a couple of extracts—the first taken from *A Perfect Description of Virginia*, printed in 1649.

"The inferior inhabitants and ordinary sort of men cultivated tobacco; and in tobacco they can make £20 sterling a man, at 3*d.* a pound, per annum. And this they find and know, and the present gain is that, that puts out all endeavours from the attempting of others more staple and sollid and rich commodities out of the heads and hands of the common people."

We also know that smoking went on in the House of Commons at this epoch. That the price quickly decreased may be shown from the MS. account of household expenses

kept by the Rev. William Hamilton, minister of the parish of Eastwood, near Glasgow, *e.g.*, "Meii, 1651. It. to Anoro Carnduff for 4 pound of tobacco £1."

It must be remembered that this sum of money is of Scotch currency, the Scotch pound being equal to twenty-pence sterling.

The above facts concerning the early history of tobacco in England, will account for the fact that a man like Thomas Tolston might easily make his fortune out of the sale of tobacco and pipes.

Raleigh of Downton.—Mr. Rawleigh Humphries' query¹ (vol. i, p. 525) anent the family of Dean Raleigh opens up the wider question of the existence of male descendants of Raleigh of Downton, in whom probably centred the male representation of the immortal Sir Walter, unless Philip, Sir Walter's only surviving grandson, left issue. This Philip Raleigh had license to marry, Jan. 15, 1667-8, (Vicar-Gen.), Frances Greenville of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, spinster. He proved his mother's will in 1674, and was alive in 1695, after which date he seems to disappear.

In the hope that some of the genealogical correspondents of *Wiltshire N. & Q.* may be disposed to follow out the line of Raleigh of Downton, I append the following few notes, which contain all that I have been able to collect.

SIR CAREW RALEIGH, the first of the family who settled at Downton, entered his pedigree in the Visitation of Wilts 1623. He was knighted in 1601, and sat as M.P. for Wilts 1584-5, 1586-7, Ludgershall 1588-9, Fowey 1601, Downton 1604-11, 1621-2. By his wife, Dorothy Wroughton, he had three sons—

1. Gilbert, his heir.
2. Walter, afterwards Dean of Wells.
3. George, who probably died young.

¹ Mr. Humphries informs us of the following errors in the printing of his query.—'Sawpits' should be 'tanpits'; 'Eddrels' should be 'Eddolls.'—*ED. W. N. & Q.*

GILBERT RALEIGH of Downton, eldest son, was M.P. for Downton in 1614. He married Lucy, dau. of Sir Giles Wroughton of Broadhinton, knt., and had issue besides two daughters, two sons, all born before 1623—

1. Gilbert, his heir.
2. Walter, matric. from Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 12 July 1639, aged 16.

GILBERT RALEIGH of Downton, eldest son, aged two in 1623, matric. from Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 9th Feb. 1638-9, aged 15. Was M.P. for Downton 1661 till his decease in 1675. He was father of

SIR CHARLES RALEIGH of Downton, knt., who matric. from Magdalen Coll., 21st May 1669, aged 16. Knighted 1 Aug. 1681. M.P. for Downton 1685-7, 1689-90, 1690-5, and 1695, till his death in 1698. His wife was Frances, daughter of Robert Earnely, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Midx. (lic. to marry 7 Oct. 1692—Fac. Office), who after his death married Francis Cole, of Middle Temple, esq., (lic. 3 Aug. 1699—Fac. Off.)

They were probably the parents of CAREW RALEIGH, M.P. for Downton in 1698-1700, 1700-1, 1701-2.

WALTER RALEIGH, second son of Sir Carew, matric. from Magdalen Coll., 5 Nov. 1602, aged 16 B.A. 1605. M.A. 1608. D.D. 1636. Dean of Wells 1642. Died 10 Oct. 1646. Buried in Wells Cathedral. By his wife Mary, dau. of — Gibbes, he had issue, besides six daughters—

1. George, bapt. 28 July 1625; married Judith Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Suffolk (lic. Fac. Off.) 29 Aug. 1663; he "of Chedzey, co. Somerset," aged 30 (*sic*); she 24.
2. Henry, bapt. 5 June 1626, living 1662.
3. Walter, bapt. 29 May 1630, living 1662.
4. John, bapt. 18 June 1631, living 1662.
5. Carew, bapt. 31 Dec. 1638, buried 1639.

It will thus be obvious that there are several sources from which the Raleigh descent might be perpetuated.

The Lushill and Samborne Families (vol. i, pp. 373 and 564; vol. ii, p. 43).—Since writing my note in the last number, I have had an opportunity of consulting the valuable and interesting MS., Harley 807, referred to by Mr. Everitt. Something of its history is given in a note prefixed to it:—"This booke of Pettigrees is the hand writing of Robert Glover, Esq^{re}, Somerset Herald, and from the Executrix of Ralph Brooke, Esq^{re}, York Herald, came to the hands of me, Tho. Cole, A^o. 1629."

Glover, a brilliant representative of the scholarly erudition and infinite industry, never wholly absent from his Society,¹ was born in 1544, and died in 1588. His MS. collections were dispersed, and his work has been largely used, but not acknowledged, by subsequent authors, better cognisant than he of the possibilities of print. He is even stated to have stood in the same relation to Sir William Dugdale, as Brian Twyne to the Oxford historian Anthony Wood. Wood and Dugdale have secured themselves imperishable repute, while Twyne and Glover, from whose vast stores they respectively borrowed, are forgotten, and their shades, if they resent the theft, have no consolation but to reflect, like all antiquaries at times have occasion to, that there is no such thing as private property in historical facts—a very suitable sentiment for these pages.

No candid person can, I think, after examining this MS. (Harley 807) fail to be convinced that it is founded on another noteworthy MS. in the same collection, Harley 1074, the source of those curious tables printed in vol. i of the *Collectanea*. This latter is, I believe, the work of an earlier herald, indeed, the parts printed, as above, are referred to the latter end of Henry VIII's reign; and certainly the matter would have been less "topical" at any subsequent period, for the tables show the consanguinity through the "Lady Margaret" and her mother and grandmother, wife and daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Lydiard Tregoze, of many of the English

¹ The College of Arms.

nobility to that King. I would even go further, and hazard the suggestion that Harley 1047 is of the same authorship as, or of common origin with, the notes printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps from the "Aske Collections", then in his possession. At least one rare series of descents (of Bitton in Gloucestershire) is common to all three texts ; but to this last named MS. I have not access.

Harley 807 may, therefore, be considered as an edition, revised by a very competent hand, of genuine early work. Such is the descent of Lushill and others, at fo. 66 b., from Shotisbroke, an amplification and correction of a like attempt at fo. 117 of Harley 1074. I propose to defer any particular account of this entry, in the hope of obtaining copies of the tricks of arms which accompany it. I may mention, however, that the coat of Oliver St. John, who married the heiress of Beauchamp, is here given as "A ϵ ., a bend *G.* on a chief of the second two mullets pierced *or*", a variant which is new to me.

Some entries, on the other hand, are peculiar to Glover's MS., and the Wriothesley pedigree, with the descent from de Dunstanville *alias* Castle Combe, Lushill, etc., at fo. 27, is one of them.

ANTHONY S. MASKELYNE.

Banker Smith (vol. i, p. 568).—In the number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* for December 1895, I mentioned that Mr. Smith, known as "Banker Smith", had written an amusing account of a kind of riot—a copy of which I append :—

" Borough of Wootton Bassett Wilts.	}	The information and complaint of William Hawkins and John Chivers, son and servant to Mrs. Ann Hawkins of the Angel Inn, in the said borough, who, on their separate oaths, saith, that on Tuesday night, the 19th day of this instant, March 1822, the following persons was assembled at the Angel Inn, aforesaid, namely, Thomas Short, Thomas Blanchett, Edward Watkins, Marke Heale, William Cousins, Timothy Cousins, Wm. Hunt, George Jeffries, John Franklin, Thomas Smith, Richard Titcombe, Thomas Morse, James Horsell, (and several others) labourers of the said borough, who sat and drank from seven o'clock till ten the same evening, and got drunk and became tumultuous, and disturbed the peace of the said Inn by rioting, challenging, fighting, and cursing and swearing most vehemently, and in such a manner as to bid defiance to all rule and order, and to the great annoyance of His Majesty's subjects in the said borough. Therefore, on hearing the <i>srieks</i> and cries vociferating therefrom (<i>sic</i>), I, John Smith, Mayor of the said borough, went to the place from
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whence it appeared the *srieks* and cries came from, and the following women were assembled there in fear to witness the riotous proceedings, namely, Mary, mother of Thomas Morse aforesaid, and Ann, the mother of Thomas Short; and on my arrival, I found many of those persons, hereinbefore described, assembled in front of the said Inn, challenging and fighting, against the peace of our said Lord, the King, and as I had no peace officer present, I entered the said Inn amidst a party of the rioters, demanding peace, and I saw Thomas Morse with part of his clothes off, fencing with several others of the party hereinbefore mentioned, who cursed and swore several times in my presence, and said that he did not care for the Mayor—he may go and be damned for all he cared—I immediately looked at my watch, and found the time was between eleven and twelve o'clock, and requested that the house should be shut up, and the rioters turned out; and I was informed the next day, by Mr. William Warman of the said borough, that the said parties assembled together in or near the Market Place, in the said borough, from and after I left them on that same night, hallooing and hooting, to the great annoyance of His Majesty's subjects, and against the peace of our said Lord, the King, at or near the hour of midnight.

“Sworn before me,

“J. SMITH.”

Many of those whose names are mentioned, are well remembered by me. They were mostly agricultural labourers, and, as in the year 1822 there was a “dismal depression” in that pursuit, wages being very low and work scarce, it is not improbable that these men had not long before had their “election money”, namely, the gratuity they were accustomed to receive for voting, which was usually about twenty guineas, but in 1812 it reached the sum of forty-five. The first-named, Thomas Short, was a short thick-set man, and a very “ugly customer” in a fight. On one occasion, there was a desperate battle between him and Baker Priddy, when it was said the blows could be heard a long way off.¹ In the summer of 1803, there was every indication that Napoleon Bonaparte would attempt an invasion of England, an army being assembled at Boulogne. On Sunday, the 24th of July in that year, there was a meeting in the Town Hall to enroll volunteers, when about seventy entered their names, the first signature being that of Thomas Short, with the word “A Briton”, written after

¹ On referring to a list of special constables (eighty in number) sworn in at the Town Hall, Wootton Bassett, on Thursday the 25th of November, 1830, on the occasion of the agricultural riots in this county, I find that Thomas Short's name appears almost at the top of the roll. Whilst the swearing in was being proceeded with, a stone came through one of the windows and struck Thomas Calley, Esq., of Burderop, on the head, drawing blood.

his name. All the documents connected with that event (with many others) were kindly presented to me by the daughter of the Mayor, Mr. Hollister, the same clever lady who did the sketches for the election picture of the procession in 1888. Among them is the speech written out for his Worship by Mr. Stephen Stout, an attorney of the place. It is to the following effect:—

“GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS.

“The Mayor of this borough addresses you as a servant and subject to his King and Country, to call on your assistance, when wanting, in defence of this happy kingdom, now threatened by the prevailing Constitution of France. Should the enemy obtain the wished-for effect, you, and all true Brittons must be made sacrifices to French ambition, such as plunder, massacre, debauchery and other diabolical mischiefs. Let us, my friends and Brittons, come forward and volunteer our services in defence of our Country and the Constitution of old England, as prescribed by the several Acts of Parliament so to do. Our services will be doubly useful in case of necessity, by being armed and instructed beforehand, and conducted by experienced officers, approved of by His Majesty, King George the Third, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The service, it is hoped, will be short, under the assistance of our Almighty God, and there is the greatest hope and reason to believe, that the knowledge of the hearts of all Englishmen, and their fighting the enemy, will be sufficient to prevent the enemy from putting a foot on the English shore to rob us of our lives and liberties.

“GOD SAVE THE KING.”

The second name on the list of delinquents at the Angel, is that of Thomas Blanchett. In the early part of the century he joined Colonel Villiers's Regiment of Fencibles, and afterwards became servant to Major Wyndham of Salisbury, from which he used to be called “Major” Blanchett. He lived to be considerably over ninety, and was for many years beadle in the town. He was one of the four persons who informed me that they were witnesses of the ducking of Peggy Lawrence in the Weir-pond, filled up in 1836. This old lady appears in the election picture in a red cloak, with a basket of apples which she is selling to some boys. The other persons who said they had seen her immersion, were named Wiggins, Knighton, and Hunt. The third name on the list of those at the Angel, is that of Edward Watkins. At the Summer Assizes at Salisbury, in 1819, he was arraigned (being then about 18 years old) with his brother, Robert Watkins, for the murder and

robbery of Mr. Stephen Rodway, of Cricklade, at Purton Stoke. He was acquitted; the only thing he had to do with the matter, being that he hid the pistol in a patch of potatoes near Noremarsch. His brother was found guilty, and was hanged near the spot where the murder was committed, on the 30th July 1819. Just at the moment the drop fell, there was the most terrific storm of thunder and lightning ever known in these parts, which had the most profound effect on the ten thousand persons who witnessed the execution. Although under three years old (incredible as it may seem), I have a recollection of the dreadful weather. Edward Watkins lived to a good old age, and was respected. His brother was innocent of the murder, no doubt, although he was present and had some of the money, according to what he told a gentleman (who informed me) at Marlborough, the night previous to his execution. Mr. Stephen Stout, came from Marshfield to Wootton Bassett, in 1800. He died in 1811, in indigence. On one occasion, he was seen vapouring about the town with a big stick, and saying, that if he could catch the scoundrel "he would break every bone in his skin," for calling him a fool. He said, that "if he had been called a rogue he would not have cared, but would not be called a fool."

W. F. PARSONS.

Ecclesiastical Memorials in Private Hands (vol. i, pp. 371, 427, 570).—On looking through your first volume it has struck me that I might add to your list of examples. There is, or was, some short time ago, in the garden of Mr. Stone at Winsley, a handsome font, formerly in Winsley Church, Wilts. There were also in the vicarage gardens at Steeple Ashton a couple of fonts, formerly in the churches of Keevil and Seend.

I think it would be also well to mention, although these are not ecclesiastical, that Bristol High Cross is now in the grounds of Stourhead, and that Temple Bar, which originally

formed the entrance gate to the City of London, is now to be seen at the entrance to Dauntsey Park.

Sydenham, Kent.

H. JEVONS.

A Remarkable Chancel (vol. ii, p. 39).—I am unable to instance any other examples of chancels with receding walls in Wiltshire, but I have heard two explanations of the formation. The first is that the church was originally built in the form of a ship, but the nave would naturally have been of the same width and character as the chancel. It would be necessary, in such case, therefore, to assume that the nave had been subsequently enlarged. Another theory is that the upward expansion was intended to convey the idea of the prayers of the faithful increasing in power as they mounted upward.

C. S.

Mungwell, Wilts (vol. i, pp. 526, 573).—C. H. M. is quite right in supposing that this extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* is an error for Mongewell, Oxfordshire. The *Salisbury Journal* for 10th December 1750, records the same intelligence, thus:—"On Monday last, a dispensation past the Great Seal of England to enable the Rev. Thos. Sadler, M.A., chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Lady Vicountess Dowager Balmerino, to hold the Rectory of Elington (*alias* Wroughton) in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Salisbury; with the Rectory of Mangwell, in the County and Diocese of Oxford."

Notes on Books.

COUNTY RECORDS OF THE SURNAMES OF FRANCUS, FRANCEIS, FRENCH, IN ENGLAND; A.D. 1100-1350. By A. D. WELD FRENCH. Boston: Privately printed. 1896.

In March 1894, we had the pleasure of noticing a former work by this same author, on the *French* family, and the present is the third volume he has devoted to the subject. In

it he gathers together the earlier records which he collected for his Index Armorial—every record, in fact, bearing upon the name. To those who are interested in the family, this stout volume will be doubly interesting; but to those who have no special desire that way, many of the records (which are all fully translated) are of much intrinsic interest. Take for instance the first of the records relating to Devizes:—"A.D. 1295.—Gilbertus Fraunceys, junior, burgess, was returned for Devizes to the Parliament at Westminster, on the 13th of November, which was prorogued to the 27th of November in the same year." And yet, Mr. Waylen, in his history of the town, tells us that all names of representatives before the reign of Edward II are lost. The *French* records relating to Wiltshire are numerous, and occupy 23 out of 594 pages, and the volume is completed with a full index.

Miscellanea.

THE WILTS RECORD SOCIETY.¹

Slowly but surely the cause of historical study in Wiltshire is gaining ground. Valuable as the publications of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society have been in the past, never has the *Magazine* been so efficient as under its present editorship. A little more than three years ago, on the analogy of like ventures which have proved successful elsewhere, the first number of *Wilts Notes and Queries* appeared. And now the archæological apparatus which experience has approved in other counties is made complete for Wiltshire, by the appearance of the first volume of the newly formed *Wilts Record Society*.

¹ *Churchwardens' Accounts of S. Edmund and S. Thomas, Sarum*, (1448-1702), with other documents. By Henry James Fowle Swayne, Recorder of Wilton. Salisbury: Bennett Brothers, Journal Office, 1896.

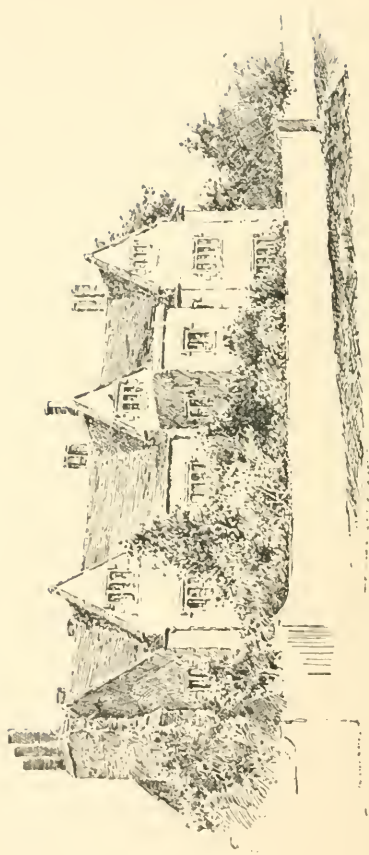
For most of the counties in England historical collections have at one time or another been made, consisting of extracts from records, etc., and these collections, which in some cases have been the bases of magnificent county histories, are accessible to the public in local or in London museums. The individual labour involved in their preparation was generally enormous. Years spent in repositories of MSS., themselves not easy of access, were the necessary preliminary of the author's undertaking, which, too often, he never even lived to attempt. For Wiltshire this work has never been done. The dispersion by auction of the Phillipps' collections and of the memoranda of the late Canon Jackson, are a reminder that others before us have conceived the plan, Sir Thomas Phillipps of illustrating the history of the county from public, and Canon Jackson from MSS. in private hands. Into the causes of the complete and comparative failure of the one and the other of these eminent antiquaries, we need not stay to enquire, but the differentiation of their methods is highly interesting. Sir Thomas Phillipps, a man of leisure and fortune, was able to pursue his investigations in town. From the Heralds' College, from Doctor's Commons, and from the national records, he caused whole books and calendars to be transcribed. Canon Jackson, according to his opportunities, gathered what lay to his hand in local collections of deeds and the like.

The object of a Record Society is to accomplish almost mechanically the double enterprise. Until it is accomplished all attempts at compiling a general History of the County must inevitably prove futile. Brief jottings will continue to appear in the pages of *Notes and Queries*, and finished essays on definite subjects in the Archæological Society's *Magazine*, but for page after page of crude material relating to the county as a whole, neither can find space, yet without such material no real advance in historical study can be made. The "Feet of Fines", the "Subsidy Rolls", etc., must all be transcribed by paid agents in London, as has been and is being done for other counties, from York to Somerset; the MS. of these agents

may with advantage be revised by local Committees, acquainted from infancy with the place-names of their district, which cannot, by the greatest experts in ancient handwritings, be read with certainty from the old rolls. Side by side with this, the more urgent labour, local records will be disinterred and edited, and such volumes as the *Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Edmund and St. Thomas, Sarum*, will be the result.

It is a handsome book in imperial 8vo, of 40 pages prefatory matter, and 403 pages text, which does credit to the publishers. Seldom enough it happens that it is possible for children to fulfil a task left unaccomplished by a beloved parent. The work, which perhaps for years has been recognized as a family interest, is left incomplete, and if it is to be edited and presented to the world at all, the aid of strangers has to be called in. It was Mrs. Straton's happiness to be able to complete her father, the late Mr. Swayne's, undertaking, and in completing it, to inaugurate a series, as we hope, of publications of the utmost value. The book is thus a memorial volume, and, by a sad fate, of father and daughter alike, for, prior to its appearance, Mrs. Straton herself had passed away.

We must content ourselves at present with thus generally calling attention to the new Society; of the contents of its first volume we shall have more to say hereafter. But before that opportunity occurs we trust that the Secretary of the Society, C. R. Straton, esq., West Lodge, Wilton, Salisbury, will have received from many of our readers more substantial evidence of their appreciation and support.



Green Lane
Pitts



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

ANNALS OF PURTON.

(Continued from p. 53.)

FRANCIS, the first of the Goddard family who is recorded to have held lands in Purton, although he appears to have resided in the village,¹ was buried at Somerford Parva.² He died in 1701, aged 62, and was succeeded in his Purton estate by his third son, Anthony, whose name appears as co-executor with John Harington, of Kelveston, Somerset, under the will of William White, of Little Somerford, though about this executorship there seems to have been something not altogether satisfactory, for we find that "John Harington and Anthony Goddard", for divers good and reasonable causes and considerations, renounced execution of the will under date 6 June, 10 George (1724). Anthony Goddard died in 1753, and was succeeded by his only son Richard, whose only daughter and heiress Margaret subsequently (in 1792) became the wife of Robert Wilson. Margaret's daughter, Sarah, married, on 14th October 1824, Richard Miles, who purchased the Purton

¹ Vide Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iv, p. 328.

² Vide *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, 2nd series, vol. i, p. 39.

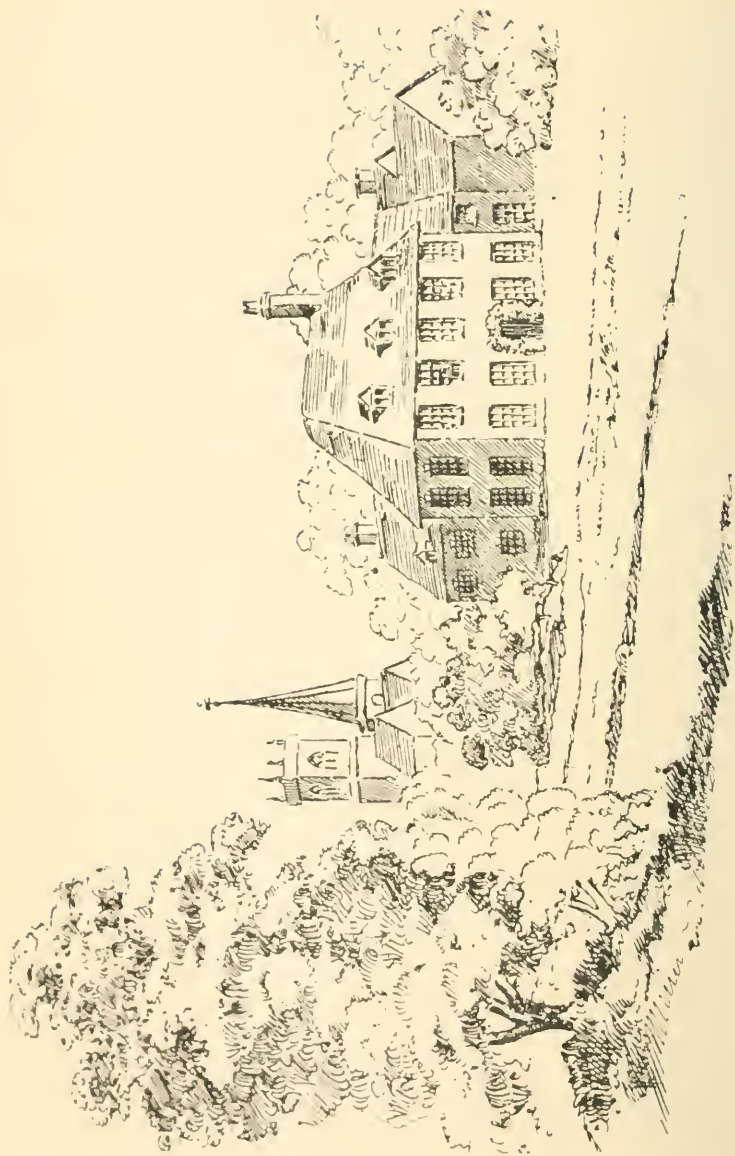
House Estate from his mother, Mrs. Wilson¹; and with this purchase, the interest of this ancient Saxon race in Purton passed away. There are a few more interesting details concerning this old house, which forms one of the illustrations to this number, which may well be stated here.

With the presentation in 1771 of the Rev. John Prower to the vicarage of Purton began the connection of his name with the parish, happily not yet wholly severed. He was a Dorsetshire man, and as such doubtless worthily known to the patron, Lord Shaftesbury.² Paternally descended from a family of long residence at Durweston in that county, until his father, Robert Prower, M.D., first settled and practised his profession at Cranborne. Dr. Robert Prower married at Winterbourne Whitchurch, 23 September 1745, Frances, daughter and co-heiress of John Mervin, son of Edward Mervin, of Salisbury, by Frances his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Francis Sheldon, of Manston, co. Dorset, thus endowing his children, of whom the vicar was the only male, with an abundance of ancient descent; for the manor of Manston had come by inheritance to Sheldon Mervin, his wife's uncle, who died unmarried, without any break, from its ancient lords the Manstons of Manston in the 13th century.

John Prower, the vicar, married Anne, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Christopher Lipyatt, son of Thomas Lipyatt, who was son of another Christopher: all were of Marlborough in this county. He was born 7 Nov. 1747, died 29 Nov. 1827, and was buried at Purton on the 7th December following, leaving behind him an only son, his successor in the cure, John Mervyn Prower, better and affectionately remembered as Canon Prower. He spent well nigh all his life working in the parish, and died full of years and honour on the 2nd of April 1869, at the great age of 85.

¹ Vide Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iv, p. 328.

² It is stated, however, he was presented by the Bishop on a lapse. Vide *Wiltshire Institutions*.



PURTON HOUSE.
From an Old Drawing.

Father and son they rest in peace near each other in the graveyard of the parish where for 98 years they had lived and laboured well.

Such was the connection with Purton which prompted Major Elton Mervin Prower, the only son of Canon Prower, by Susannah Coles, heiress through her mother to the ancient family of Elton of March Marcle, co. Hereford, to settle himself here by the purchase of Purton House, and later in his life to make such a splendid donation towards the restoration of the ancient Parish Church. It was during the restoration in 1872, to which Major Prower so liberally contributed, that a remarkable discovery was made, which is described hereinafter, exactly as it was printed in the *Purton Parochial Magazine* for August 1884. But previous to this discovery another had been made in the same church rather more than a century before, a notice of which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1761.¹ Concerning this extract we have no comment to make, but we will simply pass on to the other, leaving our readers to form their own conclusions concerning both. From the *Purton Parochial Magazine*, for August 1884 :

“But the most remarkable discovery made in the restoration of the Church in 1872 was that of an adult skeleton in a most unexpected position, and under somewhat peculiar circumstances. In the angle formed by the north transept and the chancel there is a room or chapel.

“At some time, but when there appears to be no record to show, the entrance to this chapel was closed up. In course of the restoration these entrances were reopened, the stonework on the west or north transept being taken away and a low oak screen substituted. On the south, or chancel aisle, a doorway was discovered of plain Saxon workmanship, which would seem to have been the entrance to the chapel from the church. This doorway was again closed, and an entrance in the north wall substituted, and this room or chapel now forms the

¹ See p. 118 of this number of *W. N. & Q.*

vestry. When the workmen were engaged in pinning the end of the east wall of this chapel into the chancel wall they discovered the wall to be hollow, and about 5 feet from the floor, on opening the wall, they found the skeleton above referred to lying at full length, the head and shoulders lying in a cavity cut out in the chancel wall, the remainder of the body being in the chapel wall. The cavities in both walls had evidently been specially prepared for the reception of the body, and when it had been deposited in the position intended for it the face of the wall was built up and no doubt remained undisturbed till found. There was a vague understanding formerly that it was a place not to be entered. The tradition had been handed down from father to son, and that was all. But there was a reason for this, and it was supposed to be known to the then vicar, the Rev. Canon Prower, for some thirty or forty years before his death, when it was suggested that the room should be put in order to be used for a robing room, he requested that reference should not again be made to the place, that its history bore some reference to a former vicar, and that a dark deed had been committed there. The discovery of the skeleton will tend rather to intensify than explain away the mystery attached to this part of the Church."

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

CHOLDERTON.

(Continued from p. 75.)

FEET OF FINES. *Wilts.* [*Michaelmas, 33 Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1591.—At Westminster in the octaves of St. Michael. Between Richard Tutt, gentleman, and Humphrey Sidenham, gentleman, plaintiffs, and Cuthbert Reeves, gentleman, and Elianor his wife, deforciant of the manor of Choldryngton with the appurtenances, and of 5 messuages, 5 gardens, 380

acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, and 440 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 100 acres of gorse and heather and common of pasture for all beasts in Choldryngton, Allyngton and Farley. Plea of covenant was summoned. Cuthbert and Elianor acknowledged the right of Richard as of their gift to him and Humphrey, and quit-claimed from themselves and their heirs to Richard and Humphrey and the heirs of Richard for ever. And moreover they warranted to Richard and Humphrey and the heirs of Richard, against Cuthbert and his heirs, and against Elianor and her heirs forever. And Richard and Humphrey gave Cuthbert and Elianor £600 sterling.

IBID. [*Easter, 41 Elizabeth.*]

A.D. 1598.—At Westminster, in the quindene of Easter. Between John Hardinge, gentleman, plaintiff, and Francis Swetnam, gentleman, and William Benger, gentleman, deforciant of 3 houses, 3 gardens, 3 orchards, 400 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture and common of pasture for all animals, with the appurtenances in Cholderton *alias* Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Francis and William acknowledged the right of John as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to John and his heirs forever. And moreover both warranted to John against themselves and the heirs of each of them for ever. For this John gave them £400 sterling.

PROCEEDINGS IN CHANCERY in the Reign of Elizabeth.

[Cc 11. No. 58.]

Petition to Sir Thomas Egerton, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

A.D. 1599.—Your Orator, John Cowper of Stawntondrewe, Somerset, esquire, sheweth, That whereas one John Thorneburgh, the elder, was seized in fee simple of and in the farm of Choldrington in Wilts, with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging : of which farm and lands, etc., one Robert Noyes was seized for and during the term of

his natural life, each being so seized, a concord was had between the said John Thorneburgh and Robert Noyes concerning the premises; viz., that the said Noyes should surrender his whole interest in the premises to the said Thorneburgh in return for a rent charge of £40 or 40 marks for and during the term of the life of the said Robert Noyes; which agreement was afterwards executed on the part of both of them, or else a deed was made to that effect by virtue of which surrender John Thorneburgh was seized of the premises in his demesne as of fee. Ten or twelve years sithence or thereabouts a new agreement was made between the same parties, viz., that Robert Noyes should cancel the grant of the said rent-charge and relinquish his whole estate in the said rent; in consideration whereof John Thorneburgh should give him the sum of £100; and also he did grant him the next avoidance and rectory of the church of Choldrington whereof the said John Thorneburgh was patron, for and towards the advancement of one of the sons of Robert Noyes, being a living worth 100 marks yearly and more. Which last agreement was executed and John Thorneburgh granted to Robert Noyes and his assigns the next avoidance of the said church, and likewise gave surety for the payment of the £100 aforesaid. Whereupon, because the grant of the foresaid rent-charge was not in his own hands so that he could not cancel it, Robert Noyes promised that the same should be discharged and undertook to get the same deed into his own hands to deliver up to John Thorneburgh. After which accomplishment of the said agreement, Robert Noyes after that time being ten or fourteen years past as aforesaid, did never challenge the said rent-charge, but held himself contented as if the grant thereof had been utterly cancelled, and so by the true meaning of the parties the premises were thereby discharged of the said annuity of £40 or 40 marks *per annum*. And the said John Thorneburgh on or about the 24th September, 30 Elizabeth, demised the said farm of Choldrington, and all other the premises thereunto belonging, to his son, John Thorneburgh the younger, and

Joyce his wife, for the term of their lives, and the longer liver of them, with the remainder after their death to the child of John Thorneburgh the younger. By virtue whereof John Thorneburgh, the son, entered on the premises and was possessed of the issues and profits thereof for two years or thereabouts, without any challenge for the said rent-charge. And so being possessed, John Thorneburgh the son, and Joyce his wife, who pretended some interest unto the said lease, for and in consideration of the sum of £700 to them, or one of them, paid by your Orator, did sell their whole estate in the premises unto your Orator, for whose better assurance therein, John Thorneburgh the father, and Margaret his wife, acknowledged a fine of the premises, conveying the premises to your Orator for the term of 28 years according to the bargain made between your Orator and John Thorneburgh the son. At what time your Orator was borne in hand that the premises were discharged of all incumbrances whatsoever. In virtue whereof your Orator entered the premises, and yet is thereof possessed, and in all right and equity ought to enjoy the same free of the said rent charge. But John Thorneburgh the father, being lately dead, Margaret his widow, and John his son, with Joyce his wife, and one Richard Monday, understanding that the deed of grant of the said rent-charge was not delivered up nor cancelled during the life of John Thorneburgh the father, nor any release made by Robert Noyes unto him to extinguish the said rent-charge according to the strict course of the common law, have now lately confederated themselves together with the said Robert Noyes, and have thereupon procured Robert Noyes to assign over the said rent-charge and to deliver the said deed of grant to themselves or some of them, or to some other person to their or some of their uses, or to some of their children's or children's children's uses, and thereupon threaten to distrain on the premises upon the possession of your said Orator for the said rent-charge and the arrears thereof, since the time of the agreement made between Robert Noyce and John Thorneburgh the father,

notwithstanding that they very well know of the foresaid agreement made for the determining of the said rent, and albeit John Thorneburgh the father paid several sums of money in his lifetime to Robert Noyes or to some other to his use in part payment of the foresaid £100, and also the said John Thorneburgh the son, after his father's decease, for and in behalf of Margaret his mother, and by her commandment, did also pay some portion of the same £100, which practice is against equity, and if it should take effect will be to the great loss of your Orator, who hath dearly bought his interest in the premises, unless your lordship's accustomed aid be to him therein extended. In consideration whereof, and forasmuch as it is against all reason and conscience, that the said rent-charge, being in true meaning discharged, and the said Robert Noyes having had satisfaction and assurance for his contentment thereof, should be laid upon your Orator, and for that your Orator hath no remedy by the ordinary course of the common law but by your means, may it please your good lordship to grant to your Orator her Majesty's writ of *sub pana* to be directed to John Thorneburgh the son, and Joyce his wife, Margaret Thorneburgh, widow, and Richard Monday, commanding each of them on a certain day before your lordship in the High Court of Chancery, to answer the premises upon their oaths.

Answer of Margaret Thorneburgh, widow, defendant.

The said defendant saith that the bill of complaint exhibited against her in this most honourable court is for the most part thereof very untrue, and as she thinketh devised rather of purpose to put her to most wrongful costs than begun on any just cause of suit. She saith there was an agreement made in December, 23 Elizabeth, between John Thorneburgh the elder, and Robert Noyes, whereby the latter surrendered his life-interest in the farm of Choldrington upon grant of a rent-charge of £40 or 40 marks yearly, as stated in the bill of complaint against her, as she hath heard and

doth believe, and that after the agreement, Robert Noyes having yielded up his interest in the following January, the said John Thorneburgh the elder did yearly pay the said rent of £40 or 40 marks to Robert Noyes, without there being, to her knowledge, any such new agreement for the cancelling of the grant of the said rent-charge as said in the bill of complaint; but if there were any such new agreement then she reserveth herself unto the writing or witness, if any such were, in proof thereof. And whereas the complainant saith that John Thorneburgh the elder did demise to John his son, and his wife Joyce, the said farm to hold as in the bill of complaint, and that John Thorneburgh the son, and Joyce his wife, did sell to the complainant all their interest in the premises, and that John the elder, and she herself, Margaret, did acknowledge a fine thereof, conveying the same premises unto him for 28 years; she did not so far enter into the proceedings of her late husband, as she can now call to remembrance the lease made by her husband to his son, and his wife Joyce, but reserveth herself to the writing, nor can she remember the fine aforesaid, but nevertheless reserveth herself to the record. Nor did she and the other defendants named in the bill of complaint confederate themselves with Robert Noyes as said. But the said defendant, Margaret Thorneburgh, for plain declaration of the truth unto the most honourable court, saith, that Robert Noyes about the 24th October, 38 Elizabeth, for good consideration assigned over the said yearly rent-charge of £40 or 40 marks by the year unto Katherine Thorneburgh, one of the daughters of the said defendant and her assigns, as was lawful for him to do as this defendant verily thinketh, and without the said defendants knowing of any agreement made for the extinguishing of the deed of rent-charge, or of payments made by the late John Thorneburgh the elder, as portions of the said £100 in the supposed new agreement between him and Robert Noyes, or of payments for the same purpose made by John Thorneburgh the younger, in behalf of herself, Margaret Thorneburgh. And unless there

be any other matter in the said bill of complaint not herein sufficiently answered, the defendant prayeth to be dismissed out of this honourable court with her reasonable costs in that behalf wrongfully sustained.

Answer of Richard Monday.

This defendant acknowledges the agreements between John Thorneburgh and Robert Noyes as far as the grant of the rent-charge; denies any knowledge of its being cancelled; declares he does not know of the fine between John Thorneburgh the elder, and Margaret Thorneburgh and John Cowper, the complainant, for the assurance of his lease of the premises, because, at the time mentioned in the bill of complaint, when the lease for 28 years was supposed to have been made to the complainant by John Thorneburgh the younger, and Joyce his wife, he was not in the service of nor dwelling with the said John Thorneburgh the elder, nor was privy to the proceeding. He prayeth to be dismissed the court with his reasonable costs.

Endorsed. 24 January 1599. By oath of William Cooper and Mat. Carde.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*Michaelmas, 42 Elizabeth.*]

At Westminster, in the octaves of Saint Michael. Between William Stockman and John Putson, plaintiffs, and Augustine Hill and Rose his wife, deforciant, of a messuage, 45 acres of land, 4 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned between them. Augustine and Rose acknowledged the right of William, as of their gift, and quit-claimed from themselves and their heirs to William and John, and the heirs of William for ever. And, moreover, they warranted to John and William and the heirs of William for ever. For this William and John granted the said tenement and pasture to Augustine and Rose, to have and hold of the chief lord of that fee by the service thereto belonging for the term of Rose's life. And after the death of Rose the said

tenements and common of pasture shall wholly remain to Augustine and his heirs to hold as aforesaid for ever.

WILTSHIRE WILLS.

PROVED IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

(1383-1558).

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 562).

1506	Hacker, John, Christommaleford, Wilts.	9 Adeane
1531	Hackhedde, Hakehad <i>or</i> Hackhedde, John, clerk, canon of Wells; Sarum.	11 Thower
1514	Hall, Thomas, gent., Freshforde, Somerset; Bradford, Wilts.	15 Holder
1556	„ Thomas, Oxenwood, Wilts; Berks.	F. 2 Ketchlyn.
1550	„ Halle, William, Bradeford, Wilts.	F. 2 Bucke.
1449	Hallum, mr. Gilbert, clerk, canon of Sarum, <i>administration</i> .	18 Rous.
1493	Halmer, William, the younger, St. Mary Buthaluc, London; St. Thomas the martyr, Sarum; Ingarston [Essex?]	24 Dogett
1506	Hampden, Godfrey, <i>als.</i> , Margery, White freres, London; Hampden, Bucks; Essex; Wilts.	1 Adeane.
1508	Hampton, Joan, St. Edmund, Sarum.	35 Adeane.
1504	Hanley, Roger, Hungerford, Berks.	24 Holgrave.
1445	Hardyng, Thomas, St. Martin Orgar, London; Sarum; Lekkeford, Hants.	32 Luffenam.
1530	Harrington, lady Cecil, marques Har- rington and Bonvill, wife of marques Dorsett and after, of erle of Will- shere, Asheley, Warwick; Corn- wall; Devon; etc., etc.	22 Jankyn.

1534	Harris, Harrys, John, Seynde, Wilts.	14 Hogen.
1493	„ Harrys, Margaret, Chipinham, Wilts.	28 Dogett.
1500	„ Harres, Thomas Bloundesdon Androwe, Wilts.	fo. 20, reg. F, at Canterbury.
1505	Harrisson, <i>als.</i> Bruer, Richard, Fyssherton Ancher, Wilts.	29 Holgrave.
1528	Hart, Harte, John, Northe Wraxall, Wilts.	40 Porch.
1506	„ Harte, Robert, Cherston [Sherston], Wilts.	15 Adeane.
1509	„ Herte, sir Thomas, clerk, Sopworth, Wilts.	13 Bennett.
1525	„ William, Chippenham, Wilts.	F. 33 Bodfelde.
1500	Hartgill, Hardgill, Henry, clerk, Knoll ep'i, Wilts.	4 Moone.
1557	„ William, esquier, Kyllmyngton, Somerset; Dorset; Wilts.	47 Wrastley.
1505	„ Hartgyll, Thomas, Meere, Wilts.	34 Holgrave
1501	Harvy, Thomas, Tollard, Wilts.	16 Moone.
1509	Haskew, Henry, [Wynfeld?], Wilts.	21 Bennett
1540	Hawles, John, St. Edmunds, Sarum.	F. 21 Alenger.
1520	Haynes, John, Trowbrige, Wilts.	3 Maynwaryng.
1541	Hayter, Haytar, John, Bisshopis Knoyle, Wilts.	1 Spert.
1556	„ William, Tysburye, Wilts.	F. 6 Ketchyn.
1524	Hayward, Heywarde, Robert, Hungerford, Berks.	F. 27 Bodfelde.
1556	Head, Hedde, Hede, Roberte, Stayninge, Sussex; Brodford, Wilts.	F. 1 Wrastley
1528	Hebard, Hebard, John, Segre, Wilts.	39 Porch.
1442	Helier, John, St. Martin, Sarum.	14 Rous.
1404	Hertham, John, Carmelite friars, Bristol: Yatysbury, Wilts.	8 Marche.
1502	Hervest, William, Archefounte, Wilts.	10 Blamyr.
1405	Heterset, Thomas, clerk, archd'n. of Sudbury, Norwich; Gyllyngham, Dorset; Cambridge; Sarum; canon of Rochester.	11 Marche.

1553	Hetheron, Willyam, South Newton, Wilts.	17 Tashe.
1418	Hewett, Huweyt, Alice, Deverellange- brygge, Wilts.	42 Marche.
1521	Hicheman, Water, Kemersford, Glou- cester: Berks; Wilts.	20 Maynwaryng.
1511	Higgins, Hegyns, William, clerk, vicary of Shortston [Sherston], Wilts.	2 Fetiplace.
1558	Hill, Marie, St. Edmonde, Salisbury. sentence of intestacy, 1560.	18 Welles. 32 Mellershe.
1495	„ Richard, bishop of London, Cryk- lade, Wilts.	30 and 33 Vox
1534	Hilley, Richarde, clerk, thesaurer of Sarum; St. Dunstan in the east, London.	20 Hogen.
	Hillier <i>see</i> Helier	
1507	Hiltoft, Hyltofte, Thomas, Brodechalk, Wilts.	32 Adeane.
1502	Hochyns, Howehyns <i>als.</i> Forster, Roberte, Marleburgh, Wilts.	11 Blamyr.
1470	Holes, Andrew, clerk, chancellor of Sarum; archdeacon of York; arch- deacon of Wells.	30 Godyn.
1494	„ Roger, St. Tho. the martyr, Sarum; Pole, etc., Dorset.	18 Vox.
1528	Holland, Holand <i>als.</i> Cowper, John, Chippenham, Wilts.	31 Porch.
1558	Holloway, Hollowaye, John, Corsley, Wilts.	F. 23 Noodes.
1492	„ Hollwey, John, Chypenham, Wilts.	23 Dogett.
1547	Holme, John, St. Edmonde, Sarum; Holye Rode, Southampton.	40 Alen.
1538	Hood, Hode <i>als.</i> Croke, John, Chering- ton, Wilts.	10 Crumwell
1558	Hooper, Giles, St. Edmond, Sarum; codicil, 1559.	F. 6 Welles.
1550	Horsey, John, esquier, Marten, Wilts.	15 Coode.

1492	Hort, John, Netelton, Wilts.	15	Dogett.
1443	Horton, John, clerk, Trowbrige, Wilts.	15	Rous.
1497	„ John, Iforde, Wilts	17	Horne.
1543	„ dame Mary, Westwoodde in par. Bradforde, Wilts.	F. 1	Pynnyng.
1530	„ Thomas, thelder, Iford, Wilts ; Somerset ; Gloucester.	F. 20	Jankyn.
1549	„ Thomas, Iford, Wilts ; died at London.	F. 33	Populwell.
1529	Hoskyns, George <i>als.</i> John, Steple Lang- ford, Wilts.	15	Jankyn.
1474	Houghton, Howton, Houton, George, gent., St. Olave, Silverstrete, Lon- don ; Boscombe, Wilts ; Maydeston, Kent.	26	Wattys.
1457	Hows, William, Marlbourgh, Wilts.	11	Stokton.
1514	Huddesfeld, <i>formerly</i> Rogers, dame Kateryn, Graye friers, Exeter ; Brade- forde, Wilts ; Birtporte, Dorset.	4	Holder.
1545	Huddesfilde, John, Ambresbury, Wilts.	F. 4	Alen.
1531	Hulisse, Thomas, clerk, Wissheforth, Swallowcliff, Wilts ; canon of Sarum.	14	Thower.
1504	Hungerford, Edward, esquier, priory St. Bartholomew, London ; Somer- set ; Wilts. 27 Adeane, and 1507	17	Holgrave.
1521	„ Hungerforde, Edwarde, knyght, Heightesbury, Wilts.	21	Maynwaryng.
1531	„ Hungerforde, Edward, esquire, Windryche, Gloucester ; Wilts.	4	Thower.
1455	„ Eleanor, countess Arundell and lady Mautrauers and Hunger- ford [formerly Poynings, Arundell], Sussex ; Haitesbury, Wilts.	3	Stokton.
1531	„ dame Margaret, Cycestre, Gloucester ; Wilts.	F. 4	Thower

1459	Hungerford, Robert Hungerford knight lord, Heytesbury, Wilts ; Somerset ; Dorset ; Devon ; Cornwall.	17 Stokton.
1558	„ Hungerforde, Robert, esquier, Badham [? Cadenham], Wilts.	70 Noodes.
1516	„ Hungerfourde, Water, knyght, Hightredesbury, Wilts.	
1542	Hunt, Huntt, Owen, clerk, Shalborn, Wilts. and Berks.	F. 10 Spert.
1434	„ Richard, Wottonbasset, Wilts.	22 Luffenain.
1544	Huntley, Hunteley, syr Richard, prest, Segrey, Wilts.	21 Pynnyng.
1506	Hurlbat, John, Westbedwyn, Wilts.	5 Adeane.
1550	Hurrell, Blake <i>als.</i> , Richard, Fyhelldene, Wilts.	F 28 Coode.
1540	Hvette, Hyatte, John, Aldeborne, Wilts.	F. 21 Alenger.
1417	Hyworth, William, clerk, Blakedon, Somerset ; Hyworth, Wilts.	41 Marche.
—		
1487	Ingler, John, St. Edmund, Sarum ; Sussex.	4 Milles.
—		
1538	James, Atkyn, St. Thomas the martir, Salisbury.	17 Dyngeley.
1526	Jane, John, priest, Criklade, Wilts.	11 Porch.
1499	John, Laurence, Crekelade, Wilts.	38 Horne.
1488	Jones, Jonys <i>als.</i> Taverner, William, St. Thomas the marty, Sarum.	16 Milles.
1510	„ Jonys, William, clerk, Marleburgh, Wilts	36 Bennett.
1516	„ Jhones, William, Dertford, Kent ; Marden, Wilts.	F. 18 Holder.

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EXTRACTS FROM "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

Continued from p. 60.

VOLUME XXX, 1760.

Sheriff for the year, George Flower, of the Devizes, Esq.

Jan. 8.—Charles Hily, Esq., m. to Miss Cooth, of Shaston, Wilts.

Jan. 25.—Henry Lawrence, a lad of 17 years of age, was committed to Salisbury goal (*sic*) for setting fire to his master's house at Wilton, on the 12th of December, and to another house in the same village the 21st, both which he confess'd, and said he was moved thereto by the devil. The damage done to the sufferers amounts to near £1,600.

Feb. 26.—Died: John Hill, of West Cholderton, Wilts, Esq.

Feb.—Bankrupt: Thomas Ingram, late of Westbury, Taylor.

March 17.—Died: Patrick Fitzgerald, Esq., at Marlbro'.

March.—Ja. Bartlett presented to the Rectory of Whitechurch, Wilts. John Collier presented to the Rectory of Charberry, Wilts. Mr. Down presented to the Vicarage of Monkton Farley, Wilts.

March.—Bankrupt: Richard Cottle, of Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.

April 7.—Scroop Egerton, Esq., m. to Miss Lindsey, of Salisbury.

April 24.—Died: at Bath, relict of James Wroughton, Esq.

April.—Jn. Dobson, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Vicarages of Market Lavington and Deveril Longbridge, Wilts.

May 9.—Died: Rev. Mr. Holland, Vicar of Chippenham.

May 25.—Died: Rev. Dr. Lynch, Dean of Canterbury.

- May*.—Mr. Dodsworth appointed treasurer of Salisbury.
Wm. Green, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rectories of Brawton and Arlington, Wilts.
- July 11*.—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who arrived at Winchester the day before, reviewed the several regiments encamped near that city, consisting of the 34th regulars, and the Bedford, Berks, Wilts, Dorset and Gloucestershire militia, and afterwards proceeded to Southampton, where lodgings have been provided for him.
- July*.—Mr. Hale presented to the Vicarage of Hillsby, Wilts.
- Aug*.—Mr. Wilkes presented to the Rectory of Stoke by Monk, Wilts.
- Aug*.—Bankrupts: Andrew Gauntlett, of the Devizes, clothier; William Pearse, of New Sarum, clothier.
- Sept. 12*.—A terrible fire broke out at Auburne, in Wilts, which consumed 72 dwellinghouses, besides many barns full of corn, warehouses, with cotton, fustian, etc., to the amount, it is said, of £20,000.
- Nov. 6*.—Died: Rev. Mr. Lobb, Rector of Farley-castle, Wilts.
- Nov*.—Mr. Harper presented to the Rectory of Binbrook, Wilts.
- Dec*.—Bankrupts: Rich. Hicks and Jn. Jennings, of New Sarum, grocers.

VOLUME XXXI, 1761.

- Sheriff for the year, Scroop Egerton, of New Sarum, Esq.
- Jan. 8*.—Mr. Thomas Mulso, nephew to the Bp. of Salisbury, m. to Miss Prescott.
- Jan. 24*.—Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot, brother to Lord Talbot, m. to the Hon. Miss Bouverie, daughter to Lord Visc. Folkestone.
- Bankrupt: Wm. Morgan, of Warminster, Wilts, innholder.

Feb. 17.—Tho. Holland, of Hembersley, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Peachy.

Feb. 17.—Died: Ld. Visc. Folkestone; so created in 1747; he was president of the Society for encouraging Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

Feb. 21.—Died: Rev. Mr. Sandford, V. of Purton, Wilts.

Feb.—Mr. Fletcher presented to the Vicarage of Compton, Wilts.

March 30.—Died: Rev. Mr. Yalden, R. of Dean, Wilts.

March.—Visc. Folkstone appointed Recorder of Salisbury.

March.—Upon digging a grave in the chancel of Purton Church, in the county of Wilts, about three feet under ground, there appeared a stone coffin of six feet and half in length. In the broadest part it was 22 inches, 11 inches deep, and 3 inches in thickness. An experiment being made upon it, proved it to be free-stone. The workmanship had nothing curious in it but the head, which seemed to be cut with great exactness to receive that part of the human body. In the bottom there appeared a small hole, probably intended to let out the moisture of the corpse deposited therein. Some remains of a board were found in it, pressed to the bottom by the weight of the incumbent earth, which may be supposed to have served for a lid, there being no stone to cover it. Three skulls of an ordinary size were likewise taken out of it, but as it did not seem capable of receiving more than one corpse, 'tis probable they fell into it accidentally. There was no inscription upon it, to show the antiquity of it. It is highly credible that it had lain there for some centuries; as, in modern times, no such enormous and ponderous receptacles of human bodies have been used. As instances of this kind are so rare and singular, we have not sufficient reason to conclude that any such custom as burying the dead in stone coffins ever prevailed in

England, though something very similar to it is well known to have been formerly practised in the Eastern nations.

April 3.—Died: Edm. Abbot of Winterborne, Wilts, Esq.

April 20.—Died: relict of late Sir John Eyles, Bart.

April.—Mr. Ray presented to the Rectory of West Dean, Wilts. Mr. Drake presented to the Vicarage of Lachinton, Wilts.

May 2.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, to be by them elected Bishop of that See (Dr. Hoadly, dec.)

May 6.—William Blackstone, Esq., member for Hindon, and professor of common law at Oxford, m. to Miss Clitherow, of New Grove, Middlesex.

May 6.—Died: John Turner, Esq.; of the Devizes, receiver for Wilts.

May 30.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Robert Drummond, Bishop of St. Asaph, to be by them elected Bishop of that See (Dr. Squire, prom.)

May.—A list of the Members returned for the ensuing Parliament. The figure before the name denotes how many parliaments they have been returned for. The names without a figure were not in the last parliament:—

Wiltshire—5 Sir Robert Long; 5 Edward Popham.

New Sarum City—2 Hon. Edw. Bouverie; 2 Julines Beckford.

Devizes—5 John Garth; 3 William Willy.

Marlborough—John Montague, Lord Brudenell, 2 Col. Rob. Brudenell.

Chippenham—2 Sir Samuel Fludyer, 5 Edw. Baynton Rolt.

Calne—Daniel Bull, Thomas Duckett.

Malmsbury—Earl of Tylney, 2 Hon. Tho. Conolly.

Cricklade—6 Thomas Gore, 4 Arnold Nesbit.

Hindon—Wm. Blackstone, Edward Morant.

Old Sarum—Thomas Pitt, 2 Howell Gwynn.

Heytesbury—5 Pierce Acourt Ash, 3 Gen. Wm. Acourt Ash.

Westbury—3 Peregrine Bertie, 3 Chauncey Townshend.

Wotton Bassett—Henry St. John, 2 T. Estcourt Creswell.

Ludgershall—Thomas Whateley, John Paterson.

Wilton—8 Robert Herbert, 4 Nic. Herbert.

Downton—2 Charles Pratt, James Hays.

Great Bedwyn—Adm. Tho. Coates, William Woodley.

June 11.—The Rt. Rev. and Hon. Dr. Drummond was confirmed Bp. of Salisbury at Bow Church.

June 12.—The Bp. of Winchester, prelate of the order of the garter, and the Bp. of Salisbury, chancellor of that order, waited on His Majesty at St. James's, and received their patents.

June 15.—This day and the next the Berkshire and Wiltshire regiments of militia, etc., began to encamp at Winchester.

June 23.—Howell Gwynne, Esq., appointed lieutenant and custos rotolorum of the county of Radnor.

July 2.—Mr. Earle, son of Giles Earle, Esq., m. to Miss Bowchier.

July 17.—Died: Roger Holland, Esq., at Chippenham, late one of the Welch judges.

July 17.—Died: Thomas Pitt, Esq., member for Old Sarum.

July 18.—Died: Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Ld. Bp. of London, Dean of His Majesty's chapels, a gov. of the Charterhouse, and a privy counsellor, aged 82. Consecrated to the See of Bangor in 1728, Salisbury 1734, London 1748. He was also many years Master of the Temple.

Aug. 6.—Wm. Castle, Esq., stationer to His Majesty, m. to Miss Frome, of Salisbury.

Aug. 9.—Died: His Grace Dr. John Gilbert, lord archbp. of

York, primate of England, lord high almoner, and a privy councillor. Consecrated Bp. of Landaff in 1740, Salisbury 1748, York 1757.

Mr. Kawbridge presented to the vicarage of Fighelden, Wilts.

Aug. 22.—Died : Jonathan Parry, Esq., near Brentford, Wilts.

Sept. 9.—James Stones, Esq., of Chippenham, Wilts, m. to Miss Wilkins.

Sept. 9.—Died : Rev. Mr. Jones, R. of Little Bedwin.

Sept. 14.—Died : Rev. Mr. Joy, of Milton, Wilts.

Sept. 19.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of York, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Drummond, Bp. of Salisbury, to be by them elected Archbishop of that See (Gilbert, dec.)

Oct. 27.—The King has been pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Salisbury, the Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bp. of Lincoln, to be by them elected Bp. of that See, in room of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Drummond, Archbp. of York.

Nov. 15.—John Patterson, Esq., member for Luggershal, m. to Mrs. Hope, with £30,000.

Dec. 11.—Died : Dr. Legg Sambler, at Salisbury.

Dec. 17.—Ambrose Awdry, of Seynd, Wiltshire, m. to Miss Delme of Earl Stoke.

Dec. 20.—Died : Michael Greenway, of Calne, Wilts, Esq.

Dec.—Mr. Huntly presented to the rectory of Everington, Wilts. Henry Heath, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the rectories of Stokes and Hembury, Wilts.

VOLUME XXXII, 1762.

Sheriff for the year, Prince Sutton of the Devizes, Esq.

Dec. 30.—Died : Francis Atkins, aged 104. He had been porter at the palace-gate, at Salisbury, ever since Bp. Burnet's time.

- Jan.* 11.—Died: Daniel Pearce, for several years second serjeant-at-mace, at Salisbury.
- Jan.* 26.—Died: Rev. Mr. Leake, R. of Malmesbury, Wilts.
- Feb.* 1.—Two young children died at Fisherton near Salisbury, in a few hours, after eating some *bear's foot*, a plant that had been recommended against worms.—There are two sorts of this plant, the one two feet high, with dark leaves and whitish flowers, a little purpled at the edge, now in flower; this is poisonous. The other, a low plant, scarce a foot high, with fish-green leaves and green flowers. This is good against worms.
- Feb.* 3.—Died: Sir Francis Eyles Styles, Bart., first commissioner of the victualling office.
- Feb.* 8.—Some men grubbing up the roots of an old oak near Chippenham, in Wilts, they dug up an iron pot, in which were a great number of jacobusses and other pieces of money in gold and silver coin.
- Feb.* 12.—Lady of Dr. Moss, Canon of Salisbury, of a son.
- Feb.*—Mr. Roper, presented to the Rectory of Bucksted, Wilts. Mr. Deacon, presented to the living of Wootton-basset, Wilts.
- Feb.*—Bankrupt: Edward Read, of Alburne, Wilts, dealer.
- March* 15.—Died: Wife of Julines Beckford, Esq., member for Salisbury.
- March* 17.—Philip Stannard, of Norwich, Esq.; m. to Miss Hopson of Salisbury.
- March* 17.—Died: Rich. Jervoise of Britford, near Salisb., Esq.
- March* 17.—Bankrupt: Edward Read, of Aldborne, dealer.
- March.*—Edw. Pollhill, presented to the Rectory of Milston, Wilts. Montagu Bertie, presented to the Vicarage of Rawborne Cheney, Wiltshire. Mr. Frampton, presented to the Vicarage of Westport, Wilts.
- April* 22.—Edw. Morant, Esq.; member for Hindon, m. to Miss Goddard, of Conduit Street.
- April* 22.—Bankrupts: Isaac Gingell, of Sutton Benger, Wilts, malster: Hugh Macawley, of Bredzor, Wiltsh., linen-draper.

May 15.—Died:—Thomas, Esq.; brother to the Bishop of Salisbury.

May 15.—Bankrupt: John Waldron, of Stratton St. Margarets, Wilts, chapman.

May 17.—Hon. and Rev. Mr. Sherard, brother to the E. of Harborough, and canon residentiary of Salisbury, m. to Miss Hearst, of the Close.

July 10.—The king has been pleased to grant unto Edward Baynton Rolt, of Spye Park, Wilts, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet.

July.—Sam. Down, presented to the Vicarage of Mill Mayne, Wiltshire.

July.—Bankrupts: John Silby, of Bradford, Wilts, dealer; Wm. Burgess, of the Devizes, Wilts, ironmonger.

Aug. 7.—A farmer at Chilmark, in Wilts, having laid some bread and butter in the pantry, with arsenic spread upon them for the destruction of rats, poisoned two of his men, who, coming in from labour, eat the bread and butter, and expired in great agonies.—*A necessary caution to prevent such practices.*

Aug. 13.—A vane of a new construction was erected on the spire of Salisbury Cathedral. It is made of copper, gilt with gold, measures near seven feet in length, runs on four wheels, and will turn with the gentlest gale that blows.

Aug. 20.—The Cherokee chiefs set out for Portsmouth, on their return to America. In their way thither they visited Winchester camp, and dined with Lord Bruce. The next day they were conducted to the French prison, which they viewed with uncommon curiosity, expressing in the strongest terms their detestation of a people, from whom they had received so many instances of the most perfidious and cruel usage. In the afternoon they were shown the college, and were entertained with fruit and wine by the warden. The next morning the Wiltshire Militia diverted them

with an infinite variety of firings and evolutions for near two hours, which they beheld with remarkable attention and satisfaction.

- Sep.* 4.—The king has been pleased to grant to Rich. Neville Aldworth, Esq., and his heirs for ever, full license to take and assume the surname of Neville, and also to bear the coat-armour of the Nevilles of Billingbear, in the counties of Berks and Wilts.
- Sep.* 7.—The king conferred the honour of knighthood on Alex. Powell, Esq., recorder of Salisbury.
- Oct.* 14.—Mr. Fræme, banker, in Lombard Street, m. to Miss Dickinson, of Monks, Wiltshire.
- Oct.* 14.—Henry Foot, of Aston, Wiltshire, Esq., m. to Miss King, of Compton Chamberlain.
- Oct.* 18.—At Salisbury fair, Farnham hops sold at £5 12s. per cwt. ; new cheese from 27s. to 32s.
- Oct.* 26.—Died : relict of Robert Eyre, Esq., at Newhouse, Wilts.
- Oct.*—Bankrupt : Joseph Sylvester, of Warminster, apothecary.
- Nov.*—Mr. Baker presented to the rectory of Wingfield, Wilts.
Mr. Blakeman presented to the vicarage of Burton Bilstone, Wilts.
- Dec.* 11.—Mr. Barford, of St. Clement's Church-yard, m. to Miss Wheatley of Salisbury, £10,000.
- Dec.* 12.—Mr. Cheney and his wife were both murdered in their house at Hungerford in Wiltshire ; the former in his chair with his brains beat out ; the latter on the floor, weltering in her blood, not yet dead but speechless, with several stabs and wounds in her body, of which she expired the next day. The villains do not appear to have got much booty, an old silver watch and some rings being all that is yet missing ; it was reported that a large sum of money was in the house, but that has been since contradicted upon good authority, a neighbour having applied but a few days before for the change of a £30 bank note, which the

old gentleman could not give; they were both old and reputed rich, but were very cross and very penurious, insomuch that the old maid who lived with them many years, was often obliged to spend her evening at a neighbours, because they would not allow her fire to keep her warm at home. She was abroad on this account the night the murder was perpetrated, of which no discovery has yet been made, except that two nights before two strangers were seen in the town, who enquired for the deceased by name, but did not call upon them, neither could it be learnt where they lay the night they were taken notice of, though diligent search had been made throughout the whole town.

Dec. 17.—Died: James Morgan, Esq., near Salisbury.

Dec.—Mr. Townshend presented to the Rectory of Landford, Wilts.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

I.

Probably few of the antiquarians of this county are aware of the store of interesting information concerning the life and work and sufferings of the Society of Friends in Wiltshire for nearly two-and-a-half centuries, preserved in the Friends' Meeting House, King Street, Melksham. It is the aim of the present articles to introduce the readers of "*W. N. & Q.*" to this store-house of Quaker archives, and to place them among the circumstances which gave them birth.

The date of the rise of this religious Society, "the youngest child of the Reformation," as it has been called, is generally put at 1650. Its founder, George Fox, the son of a

Leicestershire weaver, was born at Fenny Drayton in 1624.¹ After much religious conflict and many attempts to obtain satisfaction from the religious teaching of the day, he turned his mind inward, and had much meditation in solitary places, receiving, one by one, "openings from the Lord," to speak of which to others he travelled far and wide in the United Kingdom and beyond seas with much success, as also much persecution.

The first few years of Fox's incessant labours were spent in the North and Midlands, and included imprisonments at Nottingham, Derby, and Carlisle; then followed visits to London and the West, and in 1656 we read in his "Journal",² "From Edward Pyot's house [in Bristol] we passed to Slattenford [Slaughterford], where we had a very large meeting. The First day [Sunday] following, we went to Nathaniel Crisp's house, who had been a justice of the peace in Wiltshire." Frequent visits were made to Crisp's house, but as he lived just over the county-border, at "Tedbury", we must omit further reference to him. "Next day," Fox writes, "we went to Marlborough, where we had a little meeting. The Sessions being held that day, they were about to grant a warrant to send for me; but one Justice Stooks, being at the Sessions, stopped them, telling them that there was a meeting at his house yesterday at which there were several thousands. So the warrant was stopped, and the meeting was quiet." In 1662, Fox was in Wiltshire on his way from Bristol to London, "having great meetings among Friends as I went"; and in the following year, after having ridden 20 miles on horseback from the direction of Hampshire, he arrived at "— Fry's house in Wiltshire, where a meeting was appointed for the next day."

¹ See his latest biographer, Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., in Methuen's "Leaders of Religion" series.

² The *Journal of George Fox* has passed through many editions. The eighth (bi-centenary) is published in 2 vols. by Headley Bros., 14, Bishopsgate Street, Without, E.C.

The Quaker family of Fry, now residing in Bristol, came from Corston, between Chippenham and Malmesbury,¹ but this place must be too far from the Hants boundary to be the place referred to in Fox's "Journal." He continues, "At — Fry's in Wiltshire, we had a very blessed meeting, and quiet, though the officers had purposed to break it up, and were on their way in order thereunto. But before they got to it, word was brought them that there was a house just broken up by thieves and they were required to go back again with speed to search after and pursue them; by which means our meeting escaped disturbance, and we were preserved out of their hands." Fox visited Slaughterford again in 1663, "where was a very large meeting in a great barn," and apparently much "convincement" took place as a result. Other visits to Wiltshire were made in 1666 and 1667; in the latter year, in company with other preachers, Fox passed through the county "establishing the men's monthly meetings [for business purposes] in the Lord's power."

In 1669, G. Fox married, in Bristol, Margaret Fell, widow of Judge Fell, of Swarthmoor Hall, near Ulverstone, and after a week together they parted to their "several services", Fox travelling through Wiltshire on his way to London, and his wife returning northwards. Again, in 1673, after extensive journeyings in the New World, the great Quaker reached Wiltshire once more, and had "many blessed meetings". "At Slattenford we had a very good meeting, though we were met there with much opposition from some who had set themselves against women's meetings, which I was moved of the Lord to recommend to Friends for the benefit and advantage of the Church of Christ." Despite this opposition women's meetings

¹ Mr. Arthur Schomberg, of Seend, sends, opportunely, the following note:—"On Messrs. Fry & Sons' Chocolate Factory, Bristol, is a bronze plate, with a medallion profile head, inscribed 'In memory of | Joseph Fry | of Suttor. Benger, Wilts. | He settled in Bristol | and carried on this business, | bequeathing it to his | descendants with the far more valuable inheritance | of the example of | a noble Christian life. | Ob. 1787.'"—[ED. W. A. & Q.]

were set up in the county, and ever since women have taken a large share in the public work of the Society. At Marlborough again a meeting was held, to which some of the magistrates came, and also at Bartholomew Maylin's, and "a little beyond Oare." Wiltshire was again visited in 1677; and in 1681 Fox was once more at Oare, where a very large meeting was held, but he penetrated no further into the county on this occasion, and apparently did not again enter it. He died at the house of Henry Goldney in London in 1690, aged 67 years.

From the foregoing it will be seen that meetings for the conduct of business connected with this religious body were established in Wilts in the year 1667, by the founder of Quakerism himself, but of these early Church meetings there is no official record until 1677, from which date, however, to the present the minutes of transactions have been carefully preserved. As the result of the labours of Fox and others in the county, meetings were established in all parts of it, and in a few years we find such in existence at Calne, Charlecott, Corsham, Shaw Hill and Melksham, Comerell and Bradford, Broomham and Rowd, Slatenford, Alderbury and Hovant, Westbury, Marlborough, Devizes, Hedington, Kington, Chippenham, Lavington, Lea and Brinkworth, Purton, Sarum, Warminster, Stapleford, and other places where Friends met in a more private way. These were all united into the "Wiltshire Quarterly Meeting", of which the minutes are contained in five volumes, and cover a period of rather more than a century, from 1678 to 1785, at which latter date an amalgamation with Gloucestershire took place.

This district was sub-divided into several "Monthly Meeting" areas, of which were "Chippenham M.M.", with minutes extant from 1678 to 1773, in five volumes 4to; "Charlcott M.M.", 1677 to 1775, four volumes, folio; "Southern or Lavington M.M.", 1704 to 1775, four volumes, 4to, which last M.M. was a union of several others, as "Sarum M.M.", and "Melksham M.M.", at a date prior to 1704, but particulars

are unfortunately missing. All the then existing M.Ms., owing to their reduced membership, were united, in 1775, into "Wiltshire M.M.", of which the minutes are extant down to 1876, in seven volumes of various sizes. Subsequently, to 1876, as a result of the further shrinkage in membership, "Wiltshire M.M." was united with "North Somerset M.M.", and remains so to-day. In its place a subordinate meeting, "Wiltshire Preparative Meeting", now carries forward much of its work.

In addition to these principal manuscripts there are many books and papers of ancient date, including records of births, marriages and deaths between the years 1648 and 1837, lists of meeting houses, accounts of sufferings, etc., worthy of the attention of the antiquarian.

Records of Friends in Wiltshire are also to be found in the strong boxes at Cirencester, and Yatton, as well as in the fire-proof rooms at the headquarters of the Society of Friends, Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Street Without, London.

Beth-sepher, Melksham.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued.)

SEEND BRIEFS.

(Transcribed from the Churchwardens' Book.)

1664	Collected and gathered by the Churchwardens for a breefe by fine for Grantham, in Lincolnshire	6	0
„	Collected and gathered for Cromer Church and paid	2	6 0
„	Collected and gathered towards the repaying of a Church and steeple at Sandwich, in Kent		

1665	Gathered and collected by a breefe towards the rep'ing of Leming Church	2	0	0
..	Collected and gathered towards the loss of Will Butts, gent.	2	0	0
..	Collected and gathered by a breefe towards the losse of James Nicholas, of Ham, in the county of Gloucester	1	6	0
..	Collected and gathered towards the rep'ing of the Church of Clun, in the county of Salop	1	4	0
..	Collected and gathered towards the reliefe of Rob. Hamlet of Shefford Woodlands, in the county of Barks	1	8	0
..	Gathered towards a brieft for ffaverton, in the county of Northampton, the somme of ..	2	0	
..	Gathered towards a brieft for Market Deeping in the county of Lincoln, the some of ..	2	6	
..	Gathered towards a brieft for the towne of Beamister, in the county of Dorsetshire, the some of	5	0	
1678	Sept. 23. Gave towards ye rebuilding of ye cathedrall church of St. Paul's in London, in ye parish of Seend, by us whose names are subscribed (20 subscribers)	16	4	
1680	Aprill 12. Collected towards a Brief for ye redemption of Slavery from Turkey (51 subscribers)	2	10	11
1681	Collected towards a brief for ye distressed ffrench Protestants as followeth (31 subscribers)'.	1	0	0
..	Collected towards ye repairing ye church of St. Alban's, in Hartfordshire (12 subscribers)	5	11	
1686	Sept. Gathered towards a brieft for Merriton, in the County of Salop	1	6	0
..	Gathered towards a brieft for White Chappell and Stepny	2	0	0

1686	Gathered towards a briefe for the citey of Hereford	1	6	0
„	Gathered towards a briefe for the p'ish church of Eynsbury, in the county of Huntingdon	1	6	0
1777	Paid to the fire at Colehorn (<i>Colerne?</i>) ..	5	5	0
1792	Pd. for Brifes Darncey by fier	1	0	0
„	Paid to a loss by Fier	2	0	0
1798	April 10. A List of the Inhabitants of this Chapelry of Seend, who have Voluntarily Contributed in aid of the exertions of Government to resist the Attempts of France, who now Insolently and Openly threaten us with an Invasion for the Avow'd purpose of Overturning the Religion, the Laws, and the Establish'd Constitution of this Country. This List is inserted, etc., as a lasting Monument of the Zeal and Loyalty of those who stood forward in Defence of their King and Country at this important and Critical Juncture (<i>65 subscribers</i>)	106	4	0
1824	A Brief in aid of the National Institution for Educating ye Poor	2	0	0

Do any of your correspondents know of any clocks, dials, bells, or other metal work signed by George Newton, of Seend, "an ingeniose man, who from a blacksmith turned clockmaker and fiddlemaker"? I believe he and his work were frequently in request in many places throughout the county.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

NOTE.—In connection with this subject, it may be appropriate to insert here a similar extract from Register No. 1, Salehurst, Sussex, which we have received from Mr. W. H. C. Chamberlaine, of 14, Furnival's Inn, W.C. :—

"October y^o 30th, 1653.

"Know all men, &c. I y^o underwritten Edward Allen, of

y^e Psh. of Salehurst in Co. Sussex, Butcher and Head Constable of y^e hundred of Henhurst, in y^e Co. above, &c., of John Lord of y^e Psh., &c., above vicar, and of Mr. Wm. Hawesand Thomas Peckham, Churchwardens of y^e psh. above, y^e full sum of three pounds and nine shillings which was collected in y^e Psh. Church of Salehurst on y^e 2^d day of October according to y^e date above written ffor y^e reliefe of y^e poore inhabitants (y^e greate sufferers by a lamentable fire) of y^e towne of Marleborough in y^e county Wilts, to be (by mc) delivered to Thomas Muddle of Battell, in y^e County above, Highe Collectour of y^e Parliament taxes for y^e Rape of Hastinge, hacordinge to an order made by y^e Counsell of State, y^e 18th day of May, 1653.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand y^e day and year first above written and . . . received y^e full sumeof (entered in margin) 03*li.* 09*s.* 0. In y^e p'sence of— (blank).”

As it is not improbable that the kind of “Brief” above indicated may be unknown to many of our readers, we append the following paragraph from a new edition of a well-known guide to parochial records* :—

“Royal Letters Patent, authorising collections for charitable purposes within churches, were termed ‘Briefs’. Lists of them, from the time of Elizabeth downwards, are often to be found on the fly-leaves of old register books, or in churchwardens’ accounts. The repair or rebuilding of churches in post-Reformation days, until nearly the beginning of the Catholic Revival, was almost invariably effected by this

* *How to Write the History of a Parish.* By the Rev. J. C. Cox. London: Bemrose & Sons, Limited, 23 Old Bailey; and Derby. 1895. Price, 3*s.* 6*d.*

The most exhaustive account of *King's Briefs* is given in the learned Cornelius Walford's monograph, published in 1882. The subject is also excellently treated in R. E. Chester Waters's *Parish Registers in England*, of which a new edition was published in 1883.

method. About the middle of last century, owing to the growing frequency of Briefs, it was ordered that they should only be granted on the formal application of quarter sessions. Much information as to the condition of the fabrics and other particulars relative to churches can be gathered from the petitions to quarter sessions, in those counties where the documents are accessible. The Briefs themselves were issued from the Court of Chancery, so we suppose they would be attainable at the Public Record Office. At the British Museum is a large collection of original Briefs from 1754, down to their abolition in 1828. They were presented to the Museum in 1829, by Mr. J. Stevenson Salt. 'King's Briefs,' by C. Walford (1882) is a good essay on the subject."

BRAYDON.

The history of the Royal Forests in Wiltshire is very nearly virgin soil for the antiquary: on the other hand the materials for such history are super-abundant.

As samples of the picturesqueness and interest attaching to forest history, take the following:—

EXCHEQUER DEPOSITIONS. 4 CAR. I. *Easter. No. 8. Wilts.*

Writ, 12 Feb., 3 Car. (1627-8), directed to Robert Drewe, esq., John Hungerford, esq., James Dyer, esq., William Bower, gent., Richard Constable, gent., William Pester, gent., John Sadler, gent., and William Norden, gent., to take depositions in the suit of Robert Heath, knt., attorney general, on behalf of the king, *versus* John St. John, knight and baronet, Edward Hungerford, K.B., Thomas Warneford, esq., Edward Playdell, gent., John Packer, and Robert Packer. William Webb, gent., to have 14 days' notice of the first sittings of the Commissioners.

Interrogatories to be ministred to the witnesses produced

on behalf of Sir John St. John, knt. and bart., on behalf of the Crown.

1. Imprimis, do you know the said Sir John St. John and the manor of Lidiard Tregoze, co. Wilts; do you also know Lidiard Millicent in the same county; do you likewise know the Forest of Braden in the said county; how long have you known the same severally, and whether do you live within the limits of the said Forest, or claim any common there?

2. Is the said Sir John St. John seised of any estate, in fee simple or otherwise, in the manor of Lidiard Tregoze, or of lands in Lidiard Millicent? Has he any, or how many copyhold or leasehold messuages or tenements in Lidiard Tregoze, or leasehold messuages or tenements in Lidiard Millicent?

3. Have he or his ancestors or predecessors used common of pasture in the wastes of the said Forest for all manner of beasts (except sheep and swine) and for sheep in the wastes without the coverts, and for swine in all the wastes except in the time of . . . month yearly, as belonging to his said lands in Lidiard Tregoze and Lidiard Millicent?

4. Have they driven their beasts into the same, etc.?

5. Have they ever claimed common of pasture at any Justices scates, or courts, held in the said Forest, and their claim tried and adjudged good, and whether records or copies of records to that effect be true?

6. Will the leaseing or taking in of the said Forest be a great prejudice and hurt to the said Sir John St. John?

(Signed)

RI. CONSTABLE.

JOHN SADLER.

Interrogatories to be ministred to the witnesses on behalf of Sir Edward Hungerford, etc.

1. Imprimis, did you know Sir Edward Hungerford, late of Farleigh Castle, co. Somerset, knt., deceased; do you know the manor of Little Somerford, co. Wilts, etc.?

2. Did the said Sir Edward Hungerford possess a manor of Little Somerford ?

[*Other interrogatories as before.*]

Interrogatories, etc., on behalf of Thomas Warneford, esq., etc.

1. Imprimis, do you know that the said Thomas Warneford is or was lately seised of the manor of Clotely, in the parish of Hankerton, in fee simple or tail, or of some such estate of inheritance ?

2. Had he and his predecessors common rights ?

3. Did his father, John Warneford, esq., in August, 9 Jas. (1611), claim at any justice seat, etc. ?

[*Other interrogatories as before.*]

Interrogatories, etc., on behalf of Edward Pleydell, etc.

2. His lands in Cricklade, Greate Chellworth, Little Chellworth, and Hooke in the parish of Lidiard Tregoze. . .

7. Whether he, his predecessors, farmers and tenants in Cricklade and Chelworth, but inhabiting within the parish of St. Sampson in Cricklade, or borough of Cricklade, always "used and accustomed the Thursdaye before Shrovesundaye yearely to hunte chase kill and carry awaye the venison and wilde beastes that they shoulde fynde in the place of the sayde forest called Greate Sautridge, Little Sautridge, Keynes Woodd, Powchers Ragg, Covewood, Woodbreache, the Leighe fieldes, Brownes, and Hallston, eaven unto the burrough of Cricklade afforesayde ? And wheather or noe have theye allwayes used to geive notice to the Raynger or some of the keepers of the sayde forest and to offer them or some of them beare to drinke, and after to hunte chase kill and carry awaye the sayde venison and wilde beastes soe by them taken, and to applye the same unto the use of the sayde parishe Church of St. Sampson in Cricklade afforesayde," etc. ?

8. Whether he and his predecessors, tenants of the

mesuage, etc., called Weast Milles, otherwayes William of the Milles allwayes used to have "severall and free fishinge in the meadowes and waters called the Temse; That is to saye severall fishinge from the sayde mesuage, soe farr forth as the severall groundes of the sayde defendante doe extende themselves; And free fishinge unto a pill or corner of the Temse leyenge and beinge by a furlonge of meade in Cerney Meadowe in the countie of Glouc. : called Temse furlonge," ? etc.

9. Whether the above usage of common hunting and fishing in the said Forest of Braydon "byn tryed by jury heretofore at the Justice in Eire seate held and kepte for the sayde forest, and there founde to be just and righte," ? etc.

Interrogatories, etc., on behalf of John and Robert Packer, etc.

2. Lands of theirs in Ley, Cricklade, and Chelworth; common rights claimed.

Depositions of witnesses taken at Cricklade at the sign of the "White Harte," 24 April, 4 Chas. (1628), on behalf of Sir John St. John.

Thomas Browne of the parish of Wroughton, co. Wilts, yeoman, aged 70 or thereabouts, deposes that Sir John St. John and his ancestors have used common rights, and that the inclosure of the said forest would prejudice him.

Anthony Hale *alias* Carpenter, of Heydon Weeke, in the parish of Rodborne Cheyney, co. Wilts, aged 70, or thereabouts, deposes to the like effect.

Walter Beames of Chaddington, co. Wilts, husbandman, aged 80, or thereabouts, deposes to the like effect.

Depositions, etc., on behalf of Sir Edward Hungerford.

John Mayo of Broade Sumerford, co. Wilts, gent., aged 69, or thereabouts, deposes that the late Sir Edward Hungerford owned the manor of Little Somerford; and that he had seen writings to the effect that Sir Edward's claim was made and admitted before the officers of the forest to

common rights: he further deposes that the inclosure of the forest "wilbe the utter undoeinge of many thowsandes of poore people, that nowe have right of common, in his this deponentes judgment, within the said Forest, and do live thereby."

Anthony Comly of Broade Somerford, co. Wilts, yeoman, deposes the like: the enclosure would be the undoing of many hundreds of poor persons.

Depositions, etc., on behalf of Thomas Warneford.

John Cox of Bourton, co. Wilts, yeoman, aged 68, deposes to common rights.

Christofer Gabbett of Broad Blunsdon, yeoman, aged 64, the same.

John Gagge of Hankerton, blacksmith, aged 70, the same.

Richard Munke of Chelworth, husbandman, aged 65; he claimed rights before Mr. Manwood, and since before Sir Lawrence Tanfield, knt., Baron of the Exchequer, at the Justices in Oyer's seats for the forest: and the claim was admitted.

Depositions on behalf of Edward Pleydell, gent.

Christopher Gabbett, as before, deposes to commoning and hunting.

Thomas Hardinge of Grundwell, yeoman, aged 67, the same.

Jenivere Taynter, of Cricklade, yeoman, aged 64, the same.

Richard Munke, as before, the same.

William Tomes of Latton, yeoman, aged 80, the same.

John Clerdewe of North Marston, yeoman, aged 64, the same.

Depositions on behalf of the Packers.

Gabbett and Clerdewe, as before.

Further particulars of the enclosure and its effects are

given in the following extracts from the (printed) *Calendar of State Papers : Domestic* :—

1631. June 2.—Symon Keble to Phil Jacobson, near Sun Tavern in New Fish Street. The country have combined for pulling down all the mounds lately erected in Braydon Forest. They have likewise chopped in sunder all the rails and cut up the hedges so that all things are now in common. They threaten to pull down the great lodge and kill the writer and will not suffer any of his labourers to come to him so that he can not get any men to depose before the Justices or come to London to make affidavit. Wishes that Crosse may have power to break open houses and that the deputy Lieutenants, Sir Edward Baynton and Sir Neville Poole, may have warrant to call out trained bands. The writer procured the Sheriff to come over. At his appearing they all fled away, but 12 were taken and carried to the gaol. Since he is gone they are gathered together to pull down what is left, and how to save the lodge or the writer's family he cannot imagine, etc.

1635. Oct. 15.—Information to Sec. Windebank respecting arrears of rent of £2,025 due to King from Jacobson, a Dutchman, upon a lease of 4,000 a. of land in Braydon Forest. The King being indebted to Jacobson eight or ten thousand pounds for jewels made a bargain with him by Lord Treasurer Marlborough and Sir Richard Weston, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the lease in question to be made to him for 41 years at £450 rent and on payment of £20,000, whereof the debt for jewels was to be taken as part. Jacobson scruples to pay his rent because his possession has been disturbed. The informant admits there have been riots, but alleges that they have been got up by Jacobson's servants to afford him a pretext for non-payment of rent, although he and his partners have made about £3,000 per annum in rent of same premises.

M.

WILTSHIRE PRISONS IN 1750.

“WILTS TO } Be it remembered that at the General Quarter
 WIT. { Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King, held
 at Warminster, in and for the said county of Wilts, on
 Tuesday, the tenth day of July, in the twenty-fourth 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 so forth, before Richard Wil-
 loughby, John Garth, James Montagu, esquires, and others,
 their fellow justices of the said king, assigned to keep the
 peace of the said king, in the county aforesaid; and also to
 hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses, and other
 misdemeanours done and committed in the said county,

“This court having examined into the present state of
 the Bridewells in this county, finds, That there is not sufficient,
 or, indeed, scarce any means at all for the employment of the
 poor persons who are so unhappy to be confined therein, that
 they are thereby frequently reduced to a perishing condition,
 and their families at home a burthen to the parish.

“To remedy which mischief this court is of opinion that
 the prisoners in the Bridewels at Marlborough and Devizes,
 may be supplied with sufficient employment by manufacturers
 in wooll, hemp, and other things, in and about the neighbour-
 hood of those places, provided that some method be established
 for the making them a reasonable satisfaction for any damage
 that they may sustain by the imbezilment or spoiling the
 materials and tools by them to be sent to such Bridewels, for
 which purpose, as well as for the regulation of the Bridewels
 and the prisoners therein, this court doth order and direct as
 follows:—

“1. That for the encouragement of manufacturers in
 wool, and hemp, and other things, to send their materials to
 the Bridewels to be manufactured by the prisoners therein
 confined, it is ordered, That upon any complaint made to any
 two or more justices of the peace in the neighbourhood of each

respective Bridewel, of any loss or damage sustained by any such manufacturer in the materials or tools by him sent to such Bridewel, and upon proof thereof made by oath, the said two justices may make an order upon the treasurer of this county for the payment of so much money as shall appear to them to be a full satisfaction for such loss or damage; which order the said Treasurer shall punctually comply with, and be allowed the same in his accounts; and for a further encouragement to such manufacturers, as aforesaid, it is ordered That the price of workmanship within the said Bridewels shall be something under the common rate or standard; and at the same time, to prevent as far as may be any hardship upon the prisoners, and for the procuring the best wages that under such circumstances can be got for them, That the price of workmanship be settled between the said manufacturers and Bridewel-keepers, with the approbation of one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace.

“ii. That the keepers of the several Bridewels shall receive all such monies as shall be earned by the prisoners committed to their charge, and shall apply the same for and towards the support and maintenance of such persons respectively, and of their wives and families at home, in such manner and proportion as any one Justice, by writing under his hand, shall order and appoint.

“iii. That the keepers of the several Bridewels shall at every Quarter Sessions pass their accounts, and at the same time make a report upon oath of the behaviour of the several prisoners in their custody, earned by their work and labour, and who particularly have refused to work, or have imbezled, damaged, or spoilt the work of tools intrusted to them, to the end that the Justices at such Sessions may order them such other and further punishment as the Statutes in that case made and provided do direct.

“iv. That the Bridewel-keepers be acquainted, That at the end of every year, or oftner, the Court of Quarter Sessions will take into consideration the extraordinary trouble they

shall take by virtue of these orders, and their care and diligence in the execution thereof, and will reward them accordingly.

"Lastly, That for the notification of these orders to all manufacturers and others, the same be published three several times in the Salisbury and Gloucester Journals.

"By the Court."

The above notice, taken from the *Salisbury Journal* of Monday, 13th Aug. 1750, gives a good idea of the prisoners in our County Bridewells at that time (nearly thirty years before the coming of John Howard, the Philanthropist), and will prove a valuable addition to the notes on County Gaols and Houses of Correction, contributed by the late Canon Jackson and R. W. Merriman, Esq., to the *Wills Arch. Mag.* We regret with many others that Mr. Merriman's valuable "Extracts from the Records of the Wiltshire Quarter Sessions," printed in the above magazine in 1882 and 1883, extend no further than the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, and would express our earnest desire that they may be followed up by other extracts dealing with succeeding reigns. From the papers to which we have referred, we have made the following summary, containing (we believe) all that is yet known of the history of Wiltshire County prisons up to the time of Howard's visitations. Of the latter, and the changes which have occurred since then, we hope to speak in the December number.

1166. The Assize of Clarendon ordains that in each county the sheriff should provide a gaol, at the king's cost, if one did not already exist. [The dungeon of the castle at Old Sarum appears to have been the first Wiltshire county gaol.]

1435. Issue of a royal commission to William Westbury, Robert Hungerford, knight, John Whyte, Mayor of New Sarum, and John Westbury, to deliver the gaol at the castle at Old Sarum. [The next item suggests that in consequence of the decay of the old castle, the county prisoners were removed to New Sarum gaol, which then became the county prison.]

1469. Sir Thomas Hungerford and Henry Courtenay,

brother of the Earl of Devon, are taken from the "Sheriff's prison at New Sarum" (where they appear to have been incarcerated since 1461), and hanged for high treason.

1568. The Justices, at Quarter Sessions, resolve to build a new county gaol at Harnham, but the locality is altered to Fisherton at the request of the Bishop.

1577. The Justices order that the Churchwardens of the parishes of Wilts shall contribute weekly, some 2*d.* and some 1*d.*, out of the "Church box or collection for the poor", towards the maintenance of the prisoners in the common gaol.

1578. Fisherton Gaol completed. The Justices adjourn until next year's Sessions the question of "obtainyng and making a house of correction for vagabondes and Roges", and, in the meantime, agree to send a letter to the Queen, "for the obtaining of a piece of the Castell of the Devizes, where the said house is thought fittest to be."

1591. The Justices order that a house of correction shall be appointed in every hundred.

1592. The Justices order that "the house of correction in former tyme within the Devizes, being also within the said hundred of Pottern and Canninges, shall now alsoe hereafter be employed for the punishment of such offenders as shall be sent thither by virtue of the said order." Alexander Webb, appointed corrector, with a salary of 30*s.* a year. The Church house at Erchfont to be a house of correction for the hundred of Swanborough.

1623. Lord Pembroke (Lord Lieutenant of Wilts) writes to six of his deputies in South Wilts, complaining "that the house already erected at the Devizes is so far off that the country is much troubled with vagrant persons in these parts, because the trouble and charge is so great of sending them thither," and asks them to desire the Justices to resolve upon the building of another house of correction in the southern division of the county. [Canon Jackson speaks of "the Bridewell at Devizes of 1623". *Quære*: Is this the date of its erection?]

Ancient Map of Warminster (pp. 80, 81).—This is very interesting, but it will probably not have escaped the notice of your readers, that 1588 was not the first year of Elizabeth. Presumably the date intended by Canon Jackson may have been 1558. The frequent occurrence, on this map, of the detached syllable *is*, as the mark of the genitive, is curious, and apparently exemplifies a transition stage, before it was turned into *his*.

Lacock Abbey.

C. H. TALBOT.

Queries.

An Amusing Story.—In the year 1833 or 1834, the squire's daughter of a Wiltshire parish, at the request of a labourer named McIntyre, who had resided there for the last forty years, wrote to his relatives in Scotland to know how many of them were alive, and how the family was progressing. When the canny Scotch folk received a letter from a country seat, bearing a crest, and signed by McIntyre, they thought it would be wise to pay some court to him with a view to their own advantage. They therefore deputed two of their number to travel south and call upon him. The result can as well be imagined as described. Can anyone inform me the name of the parish and squire?

JOHN DYKE.

Another Amusing Story.—Most persons have heard of the story of the parson who was accustomed to keep the service waiting until the squire appeared in church. Neglecting to do so on one isolated occasion, he had begun with, "When the wicked man . . ." when the clerk interrupted him with, "Please, sir, he hasn't come in yet." In this case also, I should be obliged if anyone would tell me the name of parish and squire?

JOHN DYKE.

Selling a Wife.—Of late years, there have been several books which have made mention, with examples, of the old practice of wife-selling which used to prevail amongst the poor.¹ There seems to have been a tradition that if certain formalities were complied with, a man might lawfully put up his wife for sale to the highest bidder. In one of Thomas Hardy's novels, entitled *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, a sale of this kind is described without the required formalities, but generally it was considered necessary that the wife should have a halter put round her neck, and be led into the market by her husband, and then be put up for public competition. Some people say the consent of the wife was considered necessary, and some that it was requisite that she should have committed some act of unchastity or some other grave offences which would now bring her within the jurisdiction of the Divorce Court. However this may be, these sales are now among the curiosities of the past, and only two Wiltshire examples are known to me. The first is that described by Mr. William Morris in his *Swindon Fifty Years Ago* (p. 500), and was to have taken place in Swindon market-place, the man who had arranged to purchase the woman being her paramour, but for some reason or other the sale never took place. The second instance is mentioned in the *Devizes and Wills Gazette* of 15th Aug. 1833, a man having sold his wife by auction at Melksham market on the previous Monday for 2s. 6d. It is believed that all parties to the transaction were tried at the ensuing Assizes and convicted, the husband for selling, the purchaser for buying, and the woman for consenting. I shall be obliged if some of your readers are able to supply me with further instances.

AMOS GRANGE.

Jenner of Marston.—Robert Jenner, goldsmith, London,

¹ *E.g.*, Andrews' *Bygone England* (dealing almost entirely with northern cases), and Ashton's *Street Ballads*, containing a song descriptive of a sale, accompanied by a picture of the woman with a halter round her neck.

M.P. for Cricklade, bought the manor of Marston Meysey, Wilts, on 14 Feb. 1647, for £1092 12s. 9½d. He died 1651.

Mary Jenner died 1826, said to be the last owner of the said manor. Is there any published pedigree of Jenner of Marston Meysey?

The *Visitation of Wills* mentions, "William Jenner, of Cainsford, co. Glo'ster, had a daughter married to James Vaulx a physician of Marston Maisay, co. Wilts. She d. 1617."

Rudder, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, also states that "Editha *née* Jenner, wife of James Vaulx, lies buried in Meysey Hampton Church; she died in 1617, and on her tomb are the arms of Jenner, 3 covered cups."

Where is Cainsford? I have been unable to find it.

John Jenour was seised of a messuage in West Knoyle, co. Wilts, early in the 16th century. The first named Robert Jenner mentions in his will, 1651, William Jenner the elder of Marston Moyle. Any notices of early Jenners will oblige.

Sandgate, Kent.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Ancient Carriages.—Somewhere about the middle of this century, at Manton, near Marlborough, were dug up two very ancient carriages. The panels had armorial bearings, and the several parts were richly and elaborately worked. They were supposed to have belonged to the Sheriffs of the County, about the time of the Commonwealth, and, consequently, must be more than two hundred years old. They were, I am informed, for some time in the possession of Mr. Baskerville of Manton. What has become of them?

T. GREEN.

Baynard of Lackham.—I should be obliged by any information respecting this family, other than that contained in the *Visitation of Wiltshire*, 1623. Philip Baynard was M.P. for Chippenham in 1491-92, and William Baynard for Hindon, in the same Parliament. Edward Baynard, M.P. for Chippenham 1559, was doubtless the Edward Baynard of Lackham,

with whom the Visitation Pedigree commenced, while Robert Baynard, M.P. for Chippenham 1584-5, and for Westbury 1586-7, seemingly would be his eldest son, who received knighthood at Theobalds in Jan. 1618, and was alive in 1623. I should be grateful for any confirmation, or otherwise, of this.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

Penruddock of Compton Chamberlayne.—I should be greatly obliged by a pedigree of the 17th century generations of this family. The account given in Burke's *Landed Gentry* seems to be defective—probably by the omission of an entire generation. Sir John Penruddock (father to the celebrated Royalist, Colonel John, beheaded by Cromwell in 1655) matriculated from Queen's College in 1608, aged 17, and died in 1648. Obviously, therefore, he could not—as said by Burke—be M.P. for Wilton in 1585, and for Southampton in 1586. Who was Sir Manwood Penruddock “of Wilts”, knighted at Whitehall, 23 July 1603? He was admitted to Gray's Inn Jan. 30, 1597-8, as “son of John Penruddock”.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

Price of Wheat in Wilts (1339-1534).—“Some old records in Wiltshire state, that in the year 1339, wheat in that county sold at eight guineas per quarter, and that it continued so for four months; that it soon after declined to 10s. per quarter; that four years after it fell to 4s. 6d., and remained at that price, with little fluctuation, for twenty years; that at the expiration of this term, it rose to £5, and held that price till near the year 1534, when it fell to 2s. 6d. per qr.”

The above paragraph appeared in *The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette* of 19th Feb. 1839, and we shall be obliged if any of our subscribers are able to state what “old records” are here referred to. In the first place, it affects the value of the information, and secondly it is to be expected that such records would contain other matters quite as interesting to the antiquary and historian.—[ED. *W. N. & Q.*]

Replies

Breach Family (p. 80).—Breach is one of the commonest names in Wiltshire as applied to particular spots, meaning sometimes a gap, and sometimes "a plot of land preparing for another crop" (*vide* Smith's *British and Roman Antiquities of North Wilts*). Landford Lodge was formerly called Breach House.

A Robert B., of Wilts, matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in 1581, and another of the same family was vicar of Monkton, in 1604. Aaron Breach, farmer, voted for the Melksham division in 1818; his son, Aaron, occupied Lypiatt's farm, Corsham; and of the following persons (all, I believe, farmers), now residing in Wilts, there ought to be some one who can give information as to the family:—

James Breach, Bowden View, Melksham.

James Breach, Jun., Beanacre.

George Breach, Bromham, Chippenham.

John Breach, Chittoe, Chippenham.

John Breach, Tinhead, Westbury.

EPHRAIM EDWARDS.

I have no knowledge of the Breach family, but it is quite certain that "Breach" Lane had no connection with them. Close by it is the "Breach Copse". To the east of Wootton Bassett is a large piece of ground called "the Breach", and at Stratton St. Margaret the "Breach Farm". On Midghall Farm are fields which in 1540 were called "Church breche", "Ruch breche", "Yonder breche", "Midle breche", and "Clay breche", and which are still known by the same names.

W. F. PARSONS.

Duchy Rag (p. 84).—There are two or three pieces of land with the name of "Rag", formerly in the forest of Braden

which once belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, hence the name. One is about two miles to the north of Wootton Bassett, and is still called the "Rag Copse".

W. F. PARSONS.

Ecclesiastical Memorials in Private Hands (p. 96).—We regret that, by an oversight, Mr. H. Jevon's statement that Temple Bar "is now to be seen at the entrance to Dauntsey Park," appeared in our last number, without editorial correction. It is, of course, a mistake, probably arising from the fact that Theobald's Park, Herts, where Temple Bar now stands, is owned by Sir H. B. Meux, who also owns Dauntsey Park. Several correspondents have written to us pointing out the error.

EDITOR, *W. N. and Q.*

Notes on Books.

GENEALOGICAL QUERIES AND MEMORANDA. A Quarterly Magazine devoted to Genealogy, Family History, Heraldry, and Topography. Edited by GEORGE F. TUDOR SHERWOOD. London, 1896. One Shilling per number. 3s. 6d. per annum. Post free.

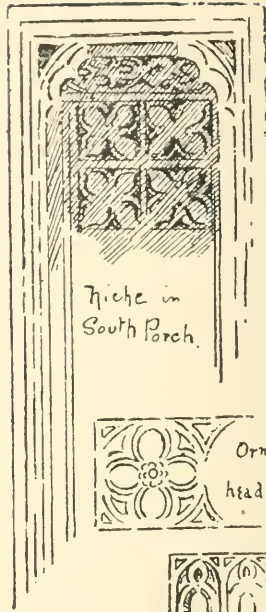
THE above is the title of a new magazine started in May last, of which the first two numbers have reached us. It is evidently conducted upon a principle which, if it takes, will prove highly remunerative. It consists of eight pages, of which six are devoted to queries, the charge for insertion being "one shilling for each query of three lines; fourpence per line afterwards." Replies are not, it would seem, printed in the magazine. Doubtless, it may be a good vehicle for obtaining information on genealogical subjects, but as a magazine, we find it totally devoid of interest.

ERRATUM.

P. 69. Note.—"In radiis" should be "In vadiis".



Niche in North Aisle



Niche in South Porch



Section of moulded Capital



Ornament in head of niche



Side Panel



Corbel at end of North Aisle



in North Aisle

Designs of Carved Capitals

IN PURTON CHURCH.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1896.

ANNALS OF PURTON.*

(Continued from p. 104.)

IN the foregoing numbers, the chief objects of architectural interest in this village have been pointed out as occasion rendered necessary. It now only remains, ere we close this imperfect sketch of Purton history, for us to detail the main characteristics of the Church of which the villagers are so justly proud. The chief claim of Purton Church to more than a passing interest is undoubtedly to be found in that unique and remarkable feature for a parochial building which, so far as is known, has never been collegiate—a central and western tower! This peculiar form has been noted by eminent archæologists as the rarest of any, although traces, architectural and historical, may be discovered of its

* As this is the concluding number of my Annals of Purton, I desire here to express my deep appreciation of the valuable assistance I have received from those whose interests or possessions enabled them to throw light on the unwritten history of the parish. Particularly am I indebted to the generous kindness of one Friend, to whose researches the more valuable portion of the matter published in these articles is due, and who I cannot sufficiently thank for its use.

having existed, or at least been contemplated, in several churches where at present it no longer remains. One other church in the immediate vicinity exhibits this peculiarity—the church at Wanborough, but beyond these a third example would be hard to find. Among more important structures, Ely Cathedral, Wimborne Minster, and Malmesbury Abbey, may be mentioned as showing the same design. We have, therefore, in this parish Church a feature only to be found in four other ecclesiastical buildings in the country.

Of the builders of the various portions of the present Church nothing is known, only one name has come down to us from among the Abbot architects of Malmesbury Abbey as connected with Purton—that of William of Colerne, but he could have had nothing to do with the earlier portions of the building, which belong to the 12th century.

The Church itself is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave with north and south aisles, central tower, north and south transepts, a chancel with a north sacristy and south chapel, a western tower, and a south porch with a priest's room above. The traces of the transition Norman of the 12th century are very slight, but early in the succeeding century the nave appears to have been built, though only a part remains intact. The capitals of the piers present many varieties of ornamentation, those on the north side being richly carved with conventional foliage characteristic of the style, while those on the south are only moulded. These piers were seemingly heightened about 200 years later.¹ The chancel was erected rather later than the nave. There is a piscina with two shelves in the south wall of the chancel, and a 13th century niche in the south transept. In the chapel on the south side of the chancel there is a fine 14th century three-light east window, which is a fine specimen of flowing tracery. The central tower and spire, and the north and

¹ Vide *Wilt's Archaeological Society's Magazine*, vol. xxiii, Churches of Purton and Wanborough, by C. E. Ponting.

south transepts apparently belong to the latter part of the same century. The squinches of the spire have small square pinnacles within the parapet. Some way up the tower a small piece of Norman roll moulding remains, which suggests the probability that the present central tower replaces an earlier one. In the 15th century many changes took place, chiefly due probably to the Builder Abbot of Malmesbury. The north and south aisles and south porch belong to this period. In the east wall of the porch is a remarkably fine niche which shows signs of colouring in red, yellow, and blue. In the priest's room over the entrance is a fire-place with carved pateræ, and an original chimney with an embattled coping. At the top of the circular stair leading to this room is a curious sink stone, with a channel cut through the wall of the turret and joined to a spout outside. The fine western tower appears to have been erected about the middle of the century, and exhibits one striking peculiarity in the employment of oyster shells, in forming the joints. This characteristic, according to an authority on Wilts architecture, is occasionally found in the Perpendicular work in Wiltshire churches, but is rarely found earlier than the middle of the 14th century.¹ The tower is in four stages, and is surmounted by a very ornamental pierced parapet, with crocketed pinnacles. On the western face of the tower are three large niches with crocketed canopies, all richly groined. There are no less than thirteen niches in the building, a remarkable number for a parish church to possess. Under the east window outside a small sculptured panel has been let into the wall. It is said to represent the Annunciation, but is now so annihilated as to be indistinguishable. The Church is supposed by some to have been re-dedicated, and this panel to have been inserted to commemorate that function, though

¹ *Vide* article by C. E. Ponting (as above). To the above quoted article I wish to express my indebtedness for part of this description of the Church.

about the previous dedication there appears to be much doubt. Local tradition ascribes it to St. Michael, and as the village feast falls on Sunday within the octave of St. Michael's day, some colour is lent to this view. There are records of stained glass (partly heraldic) having formerly been in the windows, but practically all has now disappeared. Many walls show signs of colour, and there are a few remains of a fresco over the doorway in the south wall. In the church, and hard by the pathway leading past the porch, stand the remains of the old churchyard cross, consisting of the ruined steps, the base, and a portion of the stem.

The parish is fairly rich in charities. In the report of the Charity Commissioners, issued in 1835, the following are recorded :—

Nevil Maskelyne, esq., who deceased in or about the year 1679, charged the Pry Pasture with a yearly payment of £5 to the poor of Purton, and with a further payment of 10s. to a minister for preaching a sermon every Good Friday. The Pry Pasture ground contained nine acres and was part of the Down farm. It is now called Wilde's Pry. The money is paid to all the poor of the parish who attend church on Good Friday in shillings and sixpences.

Gleed's Charity.—Francis Gleed gave £200—the rents and profits to the poor housekeepers of the parish not receiving weekly alms, 10s. once a year. The poor relations of the benefactor living in the parish should be preferred before others, whether they receive weekly alms or not. The £200 was invested in land situate at the Cross Lanes, on the north side of Hawks Moor Lane, two fields of pasture containing about 13 acres, called Poor's ground.

Stevens' Charity.—Miriam Stevens in her will, dated 19 Oct. 1723, charged her Estate in Purton with an annual payment of £17 10s. for ever, £16 for a schoolmaster to teach 20 children reading, writing, and accounts.

Purton Stoke Poor's Land.—King Charles I by letters patent gave 25 acres of land to the poor of Purton Stoke, in

lieu of their right of feeding cattle and picking wood in Braydon Forest at the time the forest was disafforested. This charity was established in its present footing by a decree of the Court of Exchequer, 10th July, Geo. II, whereby it was confirmed for the sole use of the hamlet of Purton Stoke with fifteen trustees. The 25 acres are partly in Purton, and the remainder, consisting of two fields containing 16 acres, in Cricklade. It is distributed yearly on the first Thursday after January 6th. The sums given varied from £1 15s. to £4. Applications are made one year before the applicant can receive the charity. A list is kept, and the poor when once admitted receive for life (one field was let for £30 and one for £19 in 1885). In 1834 thirteen persons received in proportion to the size of their families.

"In the Church is the following notice:—Purton, 1778. It was agreed at a lawful vestry that the rents and profits of the late Hiscocks lease on the Common shall be given to the poor every year for ever on Good Friday."

The living of Purton is a vicarage of the reputed yearly value of £620, and is or was lately in the gift of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

"The commissioners of Edward VI only found a very small quantity of plate when they visited Purton. A chalice, weighing 4oz. and 1½oz. for the King. The earliest chalice has a paten cover, and round the rim is inscribed, 'John Gillam and William Shermur, churchwardens of Purton, 1666. A paten resting on a foot, *circa* 1708, underneath is inscribed "The gift of Fanny Rigby, 1820.' In the centre is engraved a shield of arms in lozenge with mantling—quarterly, 1 and 4, *or*, a demy lion rampant; these are the arms of the Mervyns with some variations, but they seem also to have been used by the family of Prower; 2 and 3 gules, a fess or between three shelldrakes, for Sheldon of Manston, co. Dorset. Fanny Rigby was eldest daughter of Robert Prower, M.D., of Cranbourne, Dorset; she married Rev. Hew Rigby, Vicar of Hockley, and died in 1827. A modern service, consisting

of a chalice, paten, and cruet-shaped flagon, with appropriate legends enclosed in an oak case, inscribed with: 'Presented by Cornwallis and Anne Wykeham-Martin. A thank offering for many mercies, 1872.'"¹

A foundation which perhaps ought to be found amongst the list of charities, but on account of its more extensive value demands especial notice is the Cottage Hospital. This handsome little building was erected in 1877, and dedicated to the use of the inhabitants of Purton and the vicinity by the generous kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Wykeham-Martin. It is open to all classes of the people, and is entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions.

At Purton Stoke—now sadly neglected and almost unknown beyond the bounds of the parish—is a mineral spring. At one time its virtues were highly approved, but long since their name and fame has passed away, and now no visitors resort to the neighbourhood to drink the waters.

With this number these scanty and imperfect notes on the Annals of Purton come to an end. Much remains that is yet untold, and much still is hidden and awaiting the future historian who will knit together more closely the threads which form the story of the village. But the disentangling of these threads and the unravelling of the past with which they are so closely bound, though a work most admirable and valuable, will cost time and labour and thought, and will repay the labourer only with the approval of earnest men and the knowledge of work well done. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that in the near future such work will be done, and that the history of a village so ancient and interesting will be compiled, thus handing on to posterity one more evidence of the Englishman's proud interest in the annals of his country's past.

S. J. ELYARD.

¹ *The Church Plate of the County of Wills*—Purton, J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

CHOLDERTON.

(Continued from p. 111.)

INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM. [7 James I, pt. 2, no. 132].

P.M. Sir George Kingesmyll.

A.D. 1608.—Inquisition taken at Winchester. October 5th, 6 James I. The Jury say that the said George Kingesmyll, knight, late a judge of the King's Bench, long before he died was seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the manor of Choldrington and Enforde with the appurtenances in the County of Wilts; and of and in the manors of Tanglely and Shodesdon in the County of Southampton, and of and in other manors and property in Berks, Somerset, Norfolk, Essex, and of and in a capital messuage, called the Common Hall of St. Gyles in the parish of St. Giles without Creplegate, London, and 4 houses in Fletestrette, London, occupied by his servant, John Corderoy, before the death of the said George. And the said George granted to Samuel, son of his brother Thomas Kingesmill, gentleman, a yearly rent of £20 good and lawful English money, out of all manors, lands, and tenements held by the said George, for the term of Samuel's life . . . And the jury say that the said manor of Choldrington in Wilts is held and was held at the time of the death of the said George of they know not whom, and it is worth in all its issues besides its maintenance £7. He died . . . 3 James I¹ at Tanglely. They say William Kingesmill, knight, is the cousin and heir of the said George, *viz.*, the son and heir of William Kingesmill, knight, his brother and heir, and he was forty years old and more at the death of the said George.

¹ The day of his death is illegible.

And Dame Sarah, late the wife of the said George, now living at Tangley aforesaid, enjoys the issues and profits of the above mentioned property by virtue of a separate conveyance to her use.

FEET OF FINES. *Wills.* [*Easter, 11 James I.*]

A.D. 1613.—At Westminster Easter Day in three weeks. Between George Wrotesley, knight, and Thomas Maton, gentleman, Plaintiffs, and Thomas Hardinge, gentleman, deforciant of the manor of Orcheston Mary and of 9 messuages, 3 cottages, 6 gardens, 4 orchards, 1600 acres of land, 70 acres of meadow, 900 acres of pasture, 200 acres of gorse and heather, 10s. rent, and common of pasture for all kinds of beasts in Orcheston Mary, Orcheston St. George, Cholderton *alias* Choldrington, Laverstock and New Sarum, and of pasture for 8 cows in Pewsey. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas Hardinge acknowledged the right of George as of his gift to him and Thomas Maton, and quitclaimed from himself and his heirs to George and Thomas and the heirs of George forever. And moreover Thomas Hardinge warranted to George and Thomas Maton, and the heirs of George against himself and his heirs forever. For this George and Thomas Maton gave Thomas Hardinge £500 sterling.

FEET OF FINES. *Wills.* [*Trinity, 11 James I.*]

A.D. 1613.—At Westminster on the morrow of the Holy Trinity. Between Richard Payne, plaintiff, and William Lord Sandys, William Sandys, knight, William Sandys, esquire, and Miles Sandys, gentleman deforciant of a messuage, 44 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in West Choldryngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. The deforciant acknowledged the right of Richard as of their gift, and they quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Richard and his heirs forever. And moreover they each

warranted to him and his heirs against themselves and the heirs of each of them forever. For this Richard gave them £41 sterling.

IBID. [*Michaelmas, 13 James I.*].

A.D. 1615.—At Westminster on the morrow of St. Martin. Between Thomas White, knight, plaintiff, and Thomas Harding, esq., and Richard Harding, esq., deforciant of 3 messuages 3 gardens, 3 orchards, 400 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Cholderton *alias* Choldrington, Lauerstock *alias* Larkstock, Mylford, and St. Martyns. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas Harding and Richard acknowledged the right of Thomas White as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Thomas White and his heirs forever. And moreover they each warranted to Thomas White and his heirs against themselves and the heirs of each of them forever. For this Thomas White gave Thomas Harding and Richard Harding £500 sterling.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [*17 James I, pt. 1, no. 89.*]

P.M. Sir William Kingsmill.

A.D. 1619.—Inquisition taken at Winchester [?] 7 April. The Jury say that Sir William Kingsmill a long time before he died was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Woodcott, and of other property there in the county of Southampton Also that he and his wife Anna, Dame Kingsmill, in the right of Anna were seized of property in Warwickshire And they also say that long before he died, Sir George Kingsmill, his uncle, was seized of the manors of Tangle and Shoddesdon in the county of Southampton, and Choldrington and Enford in Wilts, and other property elsewhere and in London. The same George in January 2, James I, by indenture between himself on the one part, and Sir Henry Montague of London, now chief Justice,

and John Walters, esquire, of the Inner Temple, London, on the other, in consideration of the marriage between the said George and Sarah, then widow of Francis [?] Hastings father of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, now wife of Edward, Lord Zouche of Harringworth, secured her the profits from property in Leicestershire and the reversion for her life of his own property. The same George Kingsmill, Knight, died 20 March 3 James I. And the Jury say that afterwards the said Dame Sarah married Edward, Lord Zouche of Harringworth, and in her right he and she were seized of all the manors, tenements, &c., of Sir George Kingsmill, and thus hitherto have been seized. And William Kingsmill aforesaid, cousin and heir of the said George, namely, the son and heir of his brother William, was seized of the reversion of the said property after the death of said Dame Sarah. And the said Sir William Kingsmill, on 9 October 8 James I, by indenture between himself of the one part, and Sir William Uvedale and Sir Humphrey May, then Esquire, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, of the other part, in consideration of the marriage then to be between his son and heir Henry Kingsmill and Bridget, daughter of John White Esquire, deceased, in compensation for her marriage portion [the figures are illegible] made certain settlements to the use of Bridget for life, with the reversion to himself and his assigns on her death, an item whereof is the said manor of Choldrington with the appurtenances except the advowson of the church appropriate to that manor.

[The date of Sir William's death is not mentioned apparently, but the last part of the document is in very bad condition, and is almost illegible.]

LANSDOWN MSS. No. 459. [Registers of Church Livings in Wilts and elsewhere.]

Choldrington, value £60 0 0. Mr. Nath. Noyce; he preached twice every Lord's Day. Patron, Lady Kingsmill.

LAY SUBSIDY. No. ¹⁹⁹/₃₂₈.

A.D. 1627.—[Assessments with the sums to be levied.]

Almesbury Hundred. s. d.

Boscombe and Choldrington	{	Henry Clifford, gentleman, in goods	£5.		
		subsidy.. .. .		13	4
		Symon Clifford, gentleman, in goods	£5.		
		subsidy.. .. .		13	4
		Humfry Norborne, gentleman, in goods			
		£5. subsidy... .. .		13	4
Sessors	{	Thomas Day in goods	£3.	subsidy ..	8 0
		Richard Rutter in goods	£3.	subsidy	8 0

STATE PAPERS OF CHARLES I. [vol. 332, no. 70.]

A.D. 1636.—“Particulars of the farme of Cholderton, held of Mr. Sands for the term of fourscore years, whereof there are threescore and foure yeares unexpired att Michaelmas next, viz. :—

Item. There is of meadow 26 acres, which att	}	£	39	0	0
thirty shillings per acre amounts unto ..					
Item. There is keeping for tenn kine ..			15	0	0
Item. There is of arrable to be sowne att every	}	£	80	0	0
season 240 acres at 6s. 8d. per acre ..					
Item. The sheepe walke worth per annum ..			40	0	0
			174	0	0

The house, orchard, pigeon-house, and 24 acres of cops-wood not valued.

The rent being £174 per annum att 16 yeares for the lease amounts unto

£2784.”

Endorsed 8 Sep^{ber}. 1636. Mr. Ashbournham's particular about the manour of Cholderton.

FEET OF FINES. *Wills.* [Easter, A.D. 1656.]

A.D. 1656.—At Westminster, from Easter day in fifteen days. Between William Complin, plaintiff, and Robert Goddard and Katherine, his wife, deforciantes of a messuage,

200 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Robert and Katherine acknowledged the right of William as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves Robert and Katherine and their heirs to William and his heirs forever. And moreover they have granted warranty for them and the heirs of Robert to the foresaid William and his heirs against all men forever. For this William gave Robert and Katherine £200 sterling.

IBID. [*Michaelmas, 12 Charles II.*]

A.D. 1660.—At Westminster from the day of St. Michael in three weeks. Between William Complin, gentleman, plaintiff, and Thomas Rutter and Margaret his wife, deforciant of a messuage, 80 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 10 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas and Margaret acknowledged the right of William as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves, Thomas and Margaret, and their heirs to William and his heirs forever. And moreover Thomas and Margaret, granted warranty to William and his heirs against themselves and their heirs forever. For this William gave Thomas and Margaret £100 sterling.

FEET OF FINES. *Wills.* [*Trinity, 28 Charles II.*]

A.D. 1676.—At Westminster in the quindene of the Holy Trinity. Between Jonathan Hill, gentlemen, plaintiff, and George Woodroffe, gentleman, and Francis his wife, deforciant of the manor of Chalderton, *alias* Choldrington, with its appurtenances, and of a messuage, 2 cottages, 3 gardens, 380 acres of land, 38 acres of meadow, 230 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast with their appurtenance in Chalderton, *alias* West Cholderton, and Laverstock, and of 2s. rent in Shipton. Plea of covenant was summoned. George and Frances acknowledged the right of Jonathan as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Jona-

than and his heirs forever. And moreover George and Frances granted that they will warrant to Jonathan and his heirs against themselves and the heirs of George forever. For this Jonathan gave George and Francis £320 sterling.

IBID. [*Michaelmas, 7 George I.*]

A.D. 1720.—At Westminster in the quindene of St. Martin. Between Henry Hoare, esq., plaintiff, and William Hulbert and Anna his wife, John Ford, Joanna Ford, Robert Ford, and John Martin and Dorothea his wife, deforciantes of 4 messuages, 2 barns, 1 stable, 1 brewery, 3 gardens, 85 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all animals with their appurtenances in Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. The deforciantes acknowledged the right of Henry Hoare, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Henry and his heirs forever. And each warranted to Henry and his heirs against himself and the heirs of each of them forever. John Martin and Dorothea warranted against themselves and the heirs of John forever. For this Henry gave William and Anna, John, Joanna, Robert, and John, and Dorothea £120 sterling.

IBID. [*Easter, 28 George II.*]

A.D. 1754.—Westminster from Easter Day in fifteen days. Between Thomas Hayter, esq., plaintiff, and Mordant Crache-rode, esq., and Mary his wife, deforciantes of 4 messuages, 4 cottages, 4 stables, 4 gardens, 4 orchards, 85 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, 8 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle with the appurtenances in West Cholderton, otherwise Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Mordaunt and Mary have acknowledged the right of Thomas, and quitclaimed from them, Mordaunt and Mary, and their heirs, to Thomas and his heirs forever. Moreover they granted for them, and the heirs of Mordaunt, that they will warrant to Thomas and his heirs against Mordaunt and Mary and the

heirs of Mordaunt forever. For this Thomas gave Mordaunt and Mary £120 sterling.

IBID. [*Hilary, 6 George III.*]

A.D. 1765.—At Westminster. in eight days of the Purification of the Blessed Mary. Between Thomas Ward, gentleman, plaintiff, and Robert Brice, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant of the manor of West Cholderton, otherwise Choldrington, with the appurtenances, and of 1 messuage, 2 cottages, 3 gardens, 3 orchards, 700 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle, free fishing, free warren, view of frankpledge, courts leet, courts baron, waifs, strays, goods, and chattels of felons, fugitives, felons of themselves, persons outlawed waived and put in exigence, deodands, and treasure trove with the appurtenances in the parish of West Cholderton, othwise Choldrington. Plea of covenant was summoned. Robert and Elizabeth acknowledged the right of Thomas as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth to Thomas and his heirs, and granted that they will warrant against themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth forever. For this Thomas gave them £1260 sterling.

IBID. [*Trinity, 2 George III.*]

A.D. 1770.—At Westminster from Easter Day in fifteen days. Between Joel Sanger, plaintiff, and William Newman and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant of 1 messuage, 1 stable, 1 garden, and 1 orchard, with the appurtenances, in West Cholderton. Plea of covenant was summoned. William and Elizabeth acknowledged the right of Joel as of their gift, and quitclaimed from themselves and their heirs to Joel and his heirs forever. Moreover William and Elizabeth granted that they will warrant against themselves and the heirs of William forever. For this William gave them £60 sterling.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.¹

II.

SUFFERERS FOR CONSCIENCE' SAKE.

I wish now to introduce readers of *W. N. & Q.* to a folio volume of about 250 pages of manuscript titled *Wiltshire Friends—Sufferings from 1653 to 1756*. The first 26 pages are descriptive of the years 1653 to 1688 and are written by a contemporary hand, under the heading, *The Booke of Rigester wherin is Recorded some of the most materiall Sufferings of the People called Quakers in the Countie of Wilts as ffollowes* :—The bulk of the volume, which is in another and more modern and clear handwriting, after repeating and enlarging upon the cases previously cited, continues the record down to the year 1725. Then follow statements of "sufferings" for the years 1731-1773 in a beautiful copper-plate style of penmanship, the years 1757 to 1773 having probably been inserted subsequently to the date at which the title of the whole book was given to it.

It may be well to divide the extracts which form the text of this article into various heads, and place in explanatory footnotes, where possible from contemporary sources, reasons for the attitude taken by the persons named, which resulted in so much suffering and hardship, adding here and there notes of the present position of the Society of Friends relative to these questions. Great care was exercised to record sufferings,² and returns of them were regularly made

¹ The term "Quaker" had its origin in Derby in 1650, when, according to one authority, Justice Gervase Bennet, an Independent, observing George Fox to tremble when the power of God was upon him, called him "Quaker", or, on the authority of G. Fox himself, it was he who bid the justices tremble at the word of the Lord, and thus obtained for the new Society the name by which it has ever been commonly known.

² In the year 1685 there was presented to King James II an account of the number of Friends then in prison in the country, viz. 1460, of which Wiltshire contributed 34, as compared with Bristol 103, Devonshire 104, Yorkshire 279. "The Records of Sufferings" fill over forty manuscript volumes preserved in London.

to London to the "Meeting for Sufferings", a body of Friends which retains its name to the present day, and, in addition to its work as the executive of the Society, still deals with sufferings in various parts of the world.

NON-ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC WORSHIP.¹

1670. *Isaac Selve* of Lavington was on y^e sixth day of the 5th² month, taken up with a writt *de excommunicato capiendo* for not going to the publick worship and cast into prison, where he remained 2 years and 3 months.

1677. *Richard Hilliard* of y^e parish of Alderbury was imprisoned³ the 12th day of y^e 10th month for a contempt of the Bishop's Court at Sarum. The ground of it was for not going to their worship.

1682. *Richard Livelong* of y parish of Compton-chamberlain was taken up by John Dorter, constable of y^e same parish, with a Sessions Process, for not going to their worship, and by him brought to prison the 8th of the 2^d month, and about the 8th of y^e 3 month brought to the Quarter Sessions, and for refusing to pay 3s. for 3 first days [Sundays]

¹ By an Act of Edward VIth's reign "all inhabitants of the realm were to diligently and faithfully resort to their parish church or chapel", and by a further act of the next reign a fine of one shilling was imposed for each Sunday of non-attendance (hence called "Sunday Shillings"). This was in force till the passing of the Toleration Act in 1689, and rested very heavily upon the Quakers and other Nonconformist bodies, whose conscience would not permit them to have aught to do with the "priest", or his ministrations, which George Fox declared to be "forms without power". All mere formal acts of religion were included in his denunciation, not Episcopalian only, but those in vogue among the various bodies of dissenters also, perhaps chiefly.

² Objection was taken in common with the Puritans to the "heathen names" of the months and days, and the simple numbers were given in their place. Before the Act rectifying the Calendar came into force in 1752, the year then beginning in March, March was "first month", but subsequent to the Act, January took its place as "first month".

³ This Friend's name appears among the list of prisoners for several succeeding years.

absence and for the fees of the Court was sent back to prison and there remains.

SPEAKING IN CHURCH.¹

1658. *Samuel Noyse* of the Devizes for going to y^o Steeplehouse in [?] Urchfont, and speaking there a few wordes in sobernesse to y^o people after y^o prist had donn both preaching and praying. Cristopher Hinlie y^o prist being in a rage called for y^o officers, and asfterwards y^o prist went to William York called justice who granted him a Warant by w^{ch} he was brought before y^o sayd Wm. York, who charged y^o teything man to bring y^o sayd *Noyse* to y^o Quarter Sessions held in y^o Devizes where he was fined five pounds, and for not paying the fine was committed to Bridewell for three months.

“NONPAYMENT OF STEEPLE-REPAIRES.”²

1669. *William Chandler* of Bugly, in the parish of Warminster, for refusing to pay towards the repair of the church (so called) had taken from him by a *Levari facias* out of the County Court on the 4th of the 10th month, by Wm. Barns and George Barker, a cow valued at £4 13s. 4d.

¹ It appears to have been permissible for persons in the congregation to speak or ask questions when the minister had concluded (a fact which will be recognised by readers of Sir Walter Scott's *Woodstock*), and the objection therefore to this very frequent action on the part of Friends was rather to the teaching given than to the place used for the purpose. Fox says, in his *Journal*, of a “meeting in a steeple-house”, that after a woman had asked a question and been refused a hearing because of her sex, he “stepped up and asked the priest, ‘Dost thou call this (the steeplehouse) a church? or dost thou call this mixed multitude a church?’” “I told him ‘The church was made up of living stones, living members, a spiritual household, which Christ was the head of: but He was not the head of a mixed multitude or of an old house made of lime, stones, and wood.’” Though Friends to-day generally conform to the usage of the times and speak of the building as well as of the congregation as “the church”, they hold that in the New Testament the word applies only to a company of believers.

² The Quaker conscience which refused to attend “the publick worship” would not be likely to be more favourable towards repair of the fabric of the house where it was held.

1692. *William Hulit* of Sarum was arrested and carried to the County Goale with a Writt *de excommunicato capiendo* by George Tinnam, bayliff, in the suit of Benjamin King, warden, for non-payment of 2s. to Thomas's ¹ Steeplehouse in Sarum.

Charles Shingles of Chippenham was imprisoned for non-payment of 3s. 4d. to Chippenham Steeple-house.²

1700. *James Webb* of Wooley, in y^e parish of Bradford, had taken from him for 10s. demanded for Steeplehouse Rates, by Nath. Winkenson and Richard Davin, Tythingmen, one side of bacon, valued at 15s.

1738. *Henry Seale, Jr.*, of Marlboro, had taken from him by John Coleman and Joseph Westbury, wardens, for Church Rates (so called) by Mayor's warrant, one pound of tea, value eight shillings, and two shillings and 6d. charges, for four shillings demanded value.

1773. *Wm. Gundry* of Calne had taken from him by Wm. Wait and Benjamin Hale, per Justice Warrant, for Church Rates (so called) in yarn, for a demand of £1 1s. 8d., value £1 12s. 6d.

TITHES.³

1660. *Isaac Selfe, senr.*, of Market Lavington, was taken

¹ Note omission of "Saint"—a word which savoured too much of popery to be used by Protestant dissenters, though more generally used by their descendants to-day.

² These last-named two Friends are reported as being in prison through 1693 and 1694.

³ TITHES.—This is the most frequently recurring subject in our list of sufferings, because the laws which regulated them remained in force for many years after the Legislature had been moved by the persistent but passive resistance of the Friends to laws which they deemed unjust, to repeal other statutes levelled against them, William and Mary's Act of Toleration alone exempting from the pains and penalties of about thirteen of these. The question of Tithes in its various bearings has occupied many a page of Quaker writings throughout the history of the body. John Whiting, a native resident of the neighbouring county of Somerset, who was himself imprisoned in Ivelchester (Ilchester) jail for about eight years, and who died in 1722, says in his biographical work called *Persecution Exposed*, "that

by a Writt from the Court of Common Pleas for y^e value of 40s. for Tythes by John Merryweather, senr., of y^e same place, and on y^e 3d. of y^e 6 mo. was carried to prison and there remained for the space of six years and five months.

1660. *Wm. Bartlet* of Market Lavington, for refusing to pay some petty Tythes to the value of about eighteen pence, was committed to the County Goal where he remained till he dyed.

1662. *Thomas Phelps* of Chiverhill, for refusing to pay teyth to Edward Hort, prist of Chiverhill afforsayd, was arrested and cast into prison, where he remayned untill he dyed.

1662. *William Moxham* of Mardon, for refusing to pay tythes to Wm. Gunn, vicar of Mardon, in whose suitt y^e sayd Moxham was arrested and committed to y^e Countie Goal where he remained a long time, and being a widdower leaving noe body in his house but two young daffters, who by reason of y^e cruelty of y^e prist treatening could procure no help to gett in their fathers corne, but those two girls were forced in time of harvist one to load and y^e other to pitch to y^e cart, for which Wm. Gunn caused both girls to appeare at London before y^e barons of y^e Exchequer, who when they understood their father was a prisoner for tythe told them they were not concerned in it and bid them goe home againe.

Giles Shurmer writes from Fisherton prison on y^e 14th of 7 mo. that there are 13 Friends prisonners in y^e said Goal upon the account of Tythes; and y^t y^e Goaler will not suffer

Jesus Christ, being come in the flesh, had put an end to the Levitical law and priesthood which commanded and took tithes, and which is in no ways agreeable or suitable to the gospel or ministers of Christ; but such as are called of God, fitted thereto, and sent forth into his vineyard, having freely received of Christ, should freely give, and depend on him for a maintenance to eat such things as are set before them, as the Lord shall open people's hearts to receive them." Alteration in the law has largely freed the Friendly conscience on this question in these days, and the earnest labours of many ministers of Christ among the various churches of to-day have won greater esteem for them from those who cannot agree with them in some points of belief and practice.

any friends to come into them, etc., and so are kept close prisoners.

1670. *Jone Hale*¹ was visited by John Townson, priest of Brimhill, who told her he would abate of the sum that was due to him and that he would use a good conscience, she answered that she could not for conscience sake pay him anything at all because Christ had put an end to the law and disannulled the commandments by which the priests in old time might lay claim to Tythe. But he not liking to hear this, served her with a process unto which she appeared. But he did not declare the next term, but sues her to y^e Hundred Court, and then he entered three actions against her, which was under six pounds, for which he took 3 cows. And it was supposed by some that he would let the suit fall at Common Law (considering his fair words and great pretence of love and care to the widow and fatherless children, and her answer that she could not pay Tythe, etc.) but he not heeding any of those things proceeded at Common Law and gets an execution which was sent by bayliffs who said they must have possession of the house with all that was in it and about it. Answer was made that there was goods of persons not concerned (viz.) of her brother's and her servant maids. But of that they would take no notice, saying that they were to have all but the cloaths on their backs. So the 11th day of y^e 10th month they took cattle and household goods as followeth :—

4 cows	1 brewing kittle
2 heifers	2 flitches of bacon
1 bull	15 cheeses
2 beds	1 sack
5 coverlids	1 pair of fire dogs

¹ Widow of David Hale, of Charlecot, who after three years' imprisonment in the county jail died there "under the hands of violence" in 1662. Her name appears again among the list of sufferers. According to the late Mr. James Waylen of that town, in a MS. "Record of Calne Friends", now in possession of Rev. W. H. J. Page, quoting Bowles's "History of Bremhill", Dr. Townson was himself a great sufferer for his adherence to the Royalist party.

3 bolsters	2 joynt stools
1 pillow	1 pewter dish
3 bolster cases	A gown and pettycoat of her
1 pillow case	wearing apparel
1 bedsted	Finally they did not leave
1 table cloath	bed for the children nor
1 pair of curtains and rods	cloths to put on, and all
3 blankets	this was don while the
1 pair of fire irons	widow lay sick of an
1 settle, 6 forms	ague and feaver.
2 tables and frames	

1684. *John Harris*¹ gives an account of his adversary priest, his cruel threatenings as followeth :—"The envie of my adversary the Priest is now more manifested then before, for his endeavour with the keeper is to have me so close confined as that I may not have the benefit of the air. And not only so but he wants the laws to be more severe, that is that I might be kept with an half-peny loaf a day, and also wants to have the Laws to be in force as they were in Queen Mary's days, that I might be burned with fire and faggot, so that in those things he hath laid open the cruelty of his heart to his hearers, and as far as I understand they are set much in their minds against him."

¹ John Harris, of Goatacre, and his wife Jane Harris, were both heavy sufferers in body and estate. The husband was imprisoned by Daniel Salloway, Vicar of Hillmarton, for refusing to pay petty tithes. During his imprisonment he writes to Charles Marshall (a coadjutor of George Fox, and well known Friend of the day) of Tetherton, "That through the mercy of the Lord and his goodness towards him and his fellow prisoners they have no cause to complaine in their sufferings, for the Lord is pleased to afford them his powerfull presence to attend them, which refresheth their souls and gladeth their hearts, who makes hard things easy and heavy burdens light." Jane Harris is described as "widow" in 1693. Between that year and 1703 she was distrained upon to the value of nearly £150 by Daniel Salloway, priest of Hillmarton, and John Barnard and Roger Jacob, impropiators, the articles comprising, in addition to farm produce, "as much fine yarne as was valued at fifty-one pounds and 3 packing cloaths worth nine shillings."

1684. *Wm. Moxham* of y^e parish of Mardon, his complaint against *Wm. Gunn*, vicar of Mardon:—"Wm. Gun being that did turne with the times. Hee had mee before *Wm. Blissett* and *Isaac Burges*, *Oliver Cromwell's* commissionars, and there he demanded thre pounds for teythe and I for conscience sake refused to pay him, then he conformed to their wills and so they granted him 8 pounds and gaive him order to take it from mee, and he sent his son and his own two men and horses wth his cart and broke open my barnes doors and threst [threshed] and carried away 21 sack of corne worth near 20lb.

"Then in y^e year 1661 he carried mee to prison where he kept mee two years, then he carried mee to London and had me before *Judg Hide* ¹ and then deleared for 100 lb. against mee, and y^e next assize it was brought to a tryall at Sarum before *Judg Arthur*, and then it was brought to five pound for two years teyth. There he was allowed before *Judg Arthur* ² treble damages, but after y^e jury brought it to 14 pounds, and so he came with three bayliffes with an execution and with his horses and cart into my barne and carried away all my corn in my barne w^{ch} was worth near 30 pound. Then afterwards he pretended that did not satisfy him and so gott an execution in order to outlaw mee and I hereing of it I went and yielded my body to y^e shreife and y^e shreife sent mee to prison and so stopt it. But afterwards he outlawed mee in another countie contrary to my knowledg. Yett (notwithstanding I was a

¹ An active persecutor of Friends in London, of whose death at the time of the Plague, *Sewel** says: "He having been seen in the morning at Westminster in health, as to outward appearance, it was told in the afternoon that he was found dead in his chamber; being thus summoned to appear and give accounts of his deeds before a higher court than ever he presided in."

* A Quaker who died about 1725, in his *History of the People called Quakers*.

² Wiltshire seems to have been clear from the presence of any very prominent persecutor of the Friends; I find no mention of it in a long list of persecuting Justices and the districts in which they exercised authority.

prisoner at y^e same time) yett I haveing lyberty from y^e keeper to go abroad he tooke mee up with his outlawry and carried mee to prison and soe I remained a prisoner on that account. And then an order came from y^e King whereby some of my friends was released and I coming likely to be released also, he hereing of it threw in a writt against mee called a *Lattitat* for 60 lb., and so he kept me a prisoner untill I was released by order of Law.

“Then in about two or three weeks time after I was released he sued mee in Chancery, and in a little time after that he sued me in y^e Bishop’s Court because for conscience sake I would not pay him privy teyth. And I there appearing before the Bishopp he tendered mee an oath, and I for conscience sake refusing to swear was excommunicated for a contempt of their Court, and by a writt of excommunication through Wm. Gunns occasion was by aparritor and a baylif haled to prison in y^e prists own cart y^e 26th of y^e 5th mo. 1676, and soe have remained a prisonar to this very day. He have sued me in y^e excheaker and in Chancery and in Common Law and in y^e Bishops court. He outlawed, he excommunicated mee, he tooke mee up seven times wth bayliefs and parritor, he caused mee to be brought four times to this ffisherton-anger Prisson and once to be carried a prissoner to London. First and last and in all I have been a prissoner on his account about two and twenty years and only for conscience sake, yett notwithstanding my imprissonment, sense the time he had an execution against mee, hee hath taken away my goods for teyth every yeare at his own will contrary to their law. And he being lately dead hath left me a prissonar and hath taken no care at all for my releasment for as much as I understand. So I can not finde that he ever repented of any of his cruell and hard and unchristianlike dealings towards mee who for conscience sake could not bow to his unrighteous will.

“Thus it doth appear that Wm. Gun vicar of Mardon was no minister of Christ, for his fruits hath manifest him to be contrary to Christ and his ministers clearly, by his persecution

and his evill dealcings towards mee who am willing to live peaceable with all men.

“WILLIAM MOXHAM.

“From flisherton Prisson y^e 27th of y^e 11 mo. 1684.”

1713. The Partners of *John Rutt* turn'd over a Debt to Bohun Fox¹ priest of Melksham ow'd to y^e s^d Jno. Rutt and Compa., w^{ch} Jno. Rutt did not desire of, the s^d debt Bohun Fox hath took for Vicars Tythe for some years to y^e sum of £06. 00. 8.²

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.³

1660. Many Friends being assembled together at their

¹ Bohun Fox was the subject of a book entitled “The **H**igh-Priest of MELKSHAM, his Reasonings, his concessions, and his **S**elf-Contradictions,” etc. by Thomas Beaven, Jr.—London: Printed and Sold by J. Sowle, in White-Hart-Court, in Gracious Street. 8vo. 1707.” Literature on the controversy is to be found in the Archaeological Museum at Devizes. He died in 1750, and left a charity for education in the parish.

² Imprisonments on account of tithes lessen as the seventeenth century closes, but in 1715 and 1716 the year's account of Sufferings concludes with “One Prisoner continued at large (viz.) Charles Barret.” The money value of goods taken in lieu of Tithes is carefully totalled each year, and care is taken to note whether the distrains exceed or not the value of the demand. Many well-known Wiltshire surnames occur frequently, but space forbids their mention.

³ Though abandoning the public worship of other religious bodies, the Friends clung very firmly to the principle and practice of united worship after their own manner, and as the following samples of sufferings shew were prepared to go to any lengths in its observance, passively resisting any attempt to upset the meetings. When met together they acknowledged no head or leader but Christ, and many of their gatherings were (and still are to-day) held largely in silence, with speech only (whether as preaching or prayer or song) as each worshipper felt himself moved by the Holy Spirit thereto. Many were the engines of persecution turned against them, one “Conventicle Act” after another being either specially enacted to put them down, or turned against them out of its original purpose. To us the main point of interest is in the statement that the Conventicle Act of 1670 (22 Chas. II) was a result of the disturbance brought about by a Presbyterian named John Fox, who endeavoured to retain his hold of a village church in Wiltshire (though Sewel says Gloucestershire) the name of which George Fox gives in his *Journal* as “Mansfield”—[? Manningford]. The Toleration Act gave relief from much suffering under this head as under others. It has been computed that the spoils of this Conventicle Act, from its passing in 1670 until 1681, as regards Friends alone in England and Wales, amounted to at least one hundred thousand pounds.

usual meeting place in Cumerwell near Bradford y^e 13th of y^e 3 mo., there came several troopers commanded by John Ayers, Lieut. as they pretended, who forced into the said mtg. and pulled one *Robert Star* and carried him to the sd. Lieut. Ayers, who after with the sd. party of horse had him to one Justice Mitchell who refused to do anything with him as to imprisonment and the said R. S. was threatened that he shd. pay their charges or they should sell his horse, but they did not. The said justice upon examination not meddling with the said *Robert Star*, the breach of no law being laid to his charge: The party of horse took him with them to the city of Sarum and brought him before the Mayor, who put it off also, to appear before the Commissioners who were to meet the next day. So upon examination of him, all that they could find against him was that he was at an unlawful meeting. And he told them he knew of no law of God or man expressly against meetings. They said they did judge it to be an unlawful meeting, and required the said Robert to give security for his peaceable living: who said he was a peaceable man and no man could justly accuse him to the contrary and said he would not give security. Then they would have him say that he would go no more to such meetings:—he told them he could not say so. Then they said they would secure him. He answered, that if they would secure him all the days of his life in prison he could not say so. And desired them to produce any law or act now in force that he had broken, and if he had broken any, then they might punish him accordingly, and that so much blame would not ly upon them as otherwise it would. He told them he was innocent and they had nothing to charge him justly withall and if they did do anything to him it would be upon them. So the said Commissioners of the Militia of that county (that is to say) Thomas Abbot, mayor, Humphrey Ditton,¹ Wm. Good, Francis Dove and Major Alford command-

¹ John Whiting tells us, under date 1657, that Katherine Evans, the wife of a Friend living near Bath, "for exhorting the people to repentance in the

ed him to be sent to the Town Prison and afterwards sent a *Mittimus*, y^e substance whereof was—That they did judge the said R. S. to be a dangerous person and a disturber of y^e peace of the nation and that he was taken in the Parish of Bradford by some of Captain Huniford's souldiers where he was with an unlawful assembly of rude and tumultuous People met together about three or four hundred to y^e disturbance of the peace of the nation, and that they did judge him to be a dangerous person, and that he refused to pass his word and give security for his peaceable living, and requires the keeper to keep them there till he shall be discharged thence by law.

1661. *John Collens's* letter to E. Hooks¹ of y^e 15th of 8 mo.:

The 13th of y^e 8 mo. there came souldiers to the house of *John Meryweather* in Fovant in the county of Wilts, as ffrriends were in the backside parting from each other and some were gone; and their warrant being demanded they drew their swords and with great threatnings demanded us away with them: which we refusing, one went and fetched their Lieut. and Ensigne (as they called them) who brought an order under

market place at Salisbury, was by Humphry Ditton, constable, haled before Humphry Ditton, justice, who, with Robert Good, mayor, and James Abbot, caused her to be stripped and tied to the whipping-post in the market, and there whipped (for they were notable whippers in those days); at which the beadle trembled: and so sent her with a pass from tithing to tithing." And again the same year, "for speaking again in the market place at Salisbury she was haled before the mayor, who with H. Ditton and J. Abbot, brethren in iniquity, sent her to Bridewell and put her into a blind-house, a filthy, nasty place, where two madmen had lately died; taking counsel again to whip her, had not one colonel Wheat told the Mayor they might as well have whipped the woman of Samaria, who brought the glad tidings of Christ into the town, and after consulting with the high-priest, John Strickland, touching her enlargement, they turned her out, and she could not get lodging for her money, but sat in the fields all night."

¹ Ellis Hookes, of London, was the "Recording Clerk", or Secretary, of the Society for twenty-four years. He signed documents "*in the name and on behalf of the people* called Quakers." He and another were townrepresentatives of Wiltshire on the "Meeting for Sufferings," and their country correspondent was Thomas Neat, of Chippenham. E. H. died 1681.

the hand of Sir John How. So they brought us to their Capt. Sharpe and so to Wilton that night : where the Capt. demanded our names to the end to make our *Mittimus* and they told me he did. I asked whither they would not think us very indiscreet to be accessory to our own committment, and also if we were brought before some in authority (we being not sensible of any crime) we might then be discharged and not committed, but they were angry. And the next day the Capt. demanded the same thing again several times, but he not prevailing was angry and told me we deserved all to be hanged, a company of Quaking knaves. And so sent us to prison to Fisherton with a Guard of Musqueteers, who delivered us to y^e keeper, who knowing our names sent them for a *Mittimus* of Capt. Sharp's sending with his hand and seal, so we are here until we shall be delivered by the Deputy Lieuts. of the County. We are ten apprehended together, several poor men (viz.) *John Meryweather* and his two sons *Andrew* and *John*, and one *Henry Moon* whom they took on y^e highway, *John Jennings*, *Henry Ingram*, *Thomas Mercer*, *Ralph Bennet*, *James Abbott*, *Thomas Bodman*, and *John Collens*.

1663. *Robert Button* for being at a meeting in Lavington to wait upon the Lord on y^e 30th of 3 mo., was by John James, then Constable of the town, taken and carried before one Richard Lewis, Justice, who committed him to prison where he remained eight years—he being a very poor man.

*Edward Gye*¹ and *John Smith*, being at a meeting of y^e People called Quakers at the house of *Isaac Self* in Lavington, were by John James, constable, and other rude fellows taken and brought before Richard Lewis, who committed them to prison, where they were badly used and lay amongst felons, by whom *Edward Gye* had his cloathes stript from his back to his shirt. After some time they were had to the Quarter Sessions held for the said County, where Wm. Swanton sitting

¹ The name of "Gye of Market Lavington" appears almost annually in the Register down to the year 1754. In 1757 died "Elizabeth Gye of Lavington, a publick Friend."

as Judge fined them forty Shillings per man. And because they could not for conscience sake pay it, were re-committed to prison again, where they remained prisoners near ten years.

Jane Selfe, wife of *Isaac Selfe*, for entertaining a meeting at their house, it being in the time of her husband's imprisonment, was carried before Justice Lewis who without any examination had of y^e matter, committed her to prison where she remained near ten years.

1670. Severall Friends, being met together upon y^e 22nd of y^e 3 mo. at Chippenham to wait upon the Lord, were fined for the said meeting twenty-five Pounds ten Shillings for which their goods were destrained to the value of forty-one Pounds, eleven Shillings and four Pence. The aforesaid friends at Chippenham being again met together on the 23rd of 8 mo. were fined twenty-nine pounds fifteen shillings, for which they had goods taken from them to the value of seventy-three pounds ten shillings. And soon after were again fined for the same meeting forty-three pounds fifteen shillings. On the 20th of 9 mo. the aforesaid Friends were fined for assembling themselves in y^e highway, being kept out of their house where they usually met. [On another date being met together for the same purpose] they were fined twenty-five pounds, for which they had goods taken away to double the value, but by appealing they were restored, and being again assembled were fined fifty-eight pounds. For which fine the officers of the same town did distrain their goods to the value of ninety-nine pounds, sixteen shillings.

1686 *George Harris*, *Robert Shergold* and *Phillip Pine* writes from Sarum the 29th of the 7 month as followeth:—The Constables have seized the goods of *Phillip Pine*, *Robert Shergold* and *Roger Wheeler* to a considerable value and have carried them away and valued them, and as we suppose have sold them. . . . The informers¹ are resolved in their minds to

¹ Informers carried on a very lucrative business under the Conventicle Acts, and were often very unscrupulous men, delighting in injustice. Their names are not infrequently given in the Register of Sufferings.

prosecute us to y^e utmost they can. Some of us have been with the Mayor of Sarum, as also with several Justices to persuade them to deal friendly by us; some of them said they would doe us any kindness, but the Informers coming so hard upon them, made them afraid that if they did not answer their wills, they should be made some hundred pounds to loose. One of the sufferers saying to the informers Its bad work to ruin ffamilys and take the bread out of our children's mouth, Thomas Hopkins, informer, Inkeeper in the city of New Sarum, said We will first strip you of your goods, and let you bloud, and afterwards we will hang you. The names of the other informers are Thomas Parice, an officer for the King to look after uncustomed Goods, Chamberlain, Chiurgeon, living in the close of New Sarum. For two peaceable Meetings, 12 of them (being poor) were fined £147—some of whom their Goods have been distreined and carried into the Towne Hall of New Sarum, where they still remain, and one poor man hath upwards of eight pounds worth lying there. The Informers have not since disturbed ffriends' meetings, nor meddled with seizing any more goods.

“SUFFERINGS ON THE POLL ACT AS PREACHERS.¹”

1690. *Roger Cook*² of Stanly was assessed by George Scott and Richd. Bayly for a Teacher at the Quakers Conventicle (soe called) to the value of twenty shillings, and took away a hogg worth thirty shilling.

¹ Quakerism has never recognised the distinction of “clergy” and “laity,” but all through its history there have been persons who, though they do not form a separated class of people, or are distinguished by dress or occupation from their fellow members, have more or less frequently ministered words of comfort or exhortation in the gatherings of their people; and such were known as “publick ffriends” in early and “ministers” in later times. Under the Conventicle Act of 1670, any one found speaking in the meeting broken in upon by the authorities was to forfeit for the first offence £20, and if repeated £40, to be levied on any of the hearers. At times a fine was imposed when there had not been any preaching.

² Roger Cook was a “Publick Friend”—he died in 1718.

*Mary Gouldney*¹ of Chippenham, widow, had seized and taken from her one great Kettle and a Pott the value of twenty-eight shillings by Thomas Slade and Joseph Jones, by vertue of a Warrant from Samuel Ash and Joseph Fitcharbert commissioners for Twenty Shillings demanded of her as a Teacher or Preacher.

1693. *William Hulit* of Sarum, *George Archer* of Corsham, and *John Sparrow* of Langly Burhill, were sufferers on the Poll Act as Preachers (by distress), and *Wm. Goodsheep* of Chippenham was also a sufferer (by imprisonment).

MARRIAGE.²

1679. *Ralph Withers* of Bishops Cannings having free-

¹ *Mary Gouldney* was also a "Publick Friend." Friends have always acknowledged that women as well as men may be and are called to the public office of teacher or preacher. The first preacher of the Society, after *George Fox*, was a woman, and the first to preach in London of this sect was also a woman. The Friends have ever had many "women who laboured in the gospel." *M. G.* died in 1713.

² This the only instance of suffering on account of marriage that I have come across in the volume, but the question came often to the fore in early days. By the persistent refusal of Friends to be "married by a Priest," the legislature has been moved to grant by numerous special Acts of Parliament permission to them, and to others under their supervision, to marry in accordance with their own religious views, and without the presence of the public registrar, or even registration of building, provided the marriage take place in a building regularly used for worship. Great care has always been exercised before permitting contracting parties to proceed to their marriage, as is evidenced in a little quarto volume before me covering the time between 1669 and 1678, and containing decisions of various Wiltshire meetings on the question, some of them not hurriedly arrived at!

Sewel says: "In their methods of marriage they also depart from the common way. It is their custom that when any intend to enter into marriage, they first having the consent of parents or guardians, acquaint the respective men's and women's meetings of their intention, and after due inquiry all things appearing clear, they in a public meeting [for divine worship, as Friends have always looked upon marriage as a religious and not a mere civil compact] solemnly take each other in marriage, with a promise of love and fidelity, and not to leave one another till death separates them. Of this a certificate is drawn mentioning the names and distinctions of the persons thus joined, which being first signed by themselves, those then that are present sign as witnesses."

dom to take a wife according to the good example and antient usage of Holy men of God recorded in the Scriptures of Truth, and though his marriage was publickly solemnized and openly consummated (as God's word and Truth allows), yet for that he was not married according to the will and pleasure of the Priests and spiritual court (so called) it was deemed a clandestine Marriage. And without any presentation or due citation as ever he saw or heard of, he was excommunicated, and although he offered to appear at this Court yet he was denied it, and by means of George Froom, proctor, or some of y^e afore-said Court, he was cast into prison.

NON-SWEARING.¹

1660. *Thomas Neat* writes from Chippenham that the justices of the County of Wilts had out *John Wilkinson, Robert*

¹ The Society of Friends has throughout its history held firmly that the New Testament teaching is against swearing of all kinds, judicial equally with profane, and that its standard of truth-speaking makes an oath unnecessary, and as a consequence this non-juring body suffered severely and long in imprisonment, præmunire, forfeiture of goods, excommunication, as well as many disabilities in civil life. When all other means failed to obtain a conviction, the persecuting powers would tender some oath, as allegiance to the Throne, the supremacy of the King, or abjuration of the Pope, and because the Friends could not take these oaths, though true to the Government in all matters where conscientious allegiance to a Higher Power did not intervene, this last resource rarely failed to add weight to the patient sufferers' bardens. It is an interesting chapter in the history of the advance of religious liberty, but we must not linger over it. The Toleration Act (1 William and Mary), which was the dawn of a day of freedom to oppressed Quakerism, contained the first instalment of relief on the account of judicial swearing in a clause specially inserted for Friends; and from time to time the door of liberty was more widely opened, till in 1833 (3 and 4 William IV) it was enacted that "the people called Quakers" should have permission to make a solemn affirmation in all cases where an oath is usually required. The obligation of a form of affirmation was at first a little difficulty in the minds of some in a Society abjuring formality, and this feeling was shared by Wiltshire Friends, who resolved in their "Quarterly Meeting at the Devizes, y^e 1st day of 11 mo. 1693," to desire the Meeting for Sufferings to arrange "y^t friends bee left to their yea and nay free from a set forme of speech," but ere long good sense prevailed, and the Society thankfully accepted this great relief.

Star, and divers other friends to prison, because for conscience sake they could not swear. And that yesterday y^e souldiers of y^e said County Troop pulled the walls of y^e burying place belonging to friends downe (which cost about forty pounds the building it with stone), and gave away and sold y^e Timber, door, and iron work and cramps to a smith for old iron (friends knowing no order for their so doing), likewise the rude rabble of people took and carried away many things.

1680. The case of *Thomas Withers* of Bishops Cannings, is as followeth (viz.): T. W. had a considerable estate left him by his father, at first granted by a Coppy of Court Roll for three lives and widdows and estate, according to the custom of the Mannor; as a Reversioner in this grant he hath some time enjoyed it, and was presented Tenant by the homage, and paid his Rent several times as a Tenant. Now the Mannor belongs to the Bishop of Sarum, and he hath farmed it out to one John Methwin, Esq., who is now lord of the Mannor, who hath sometimes favoured Friends hereaways in such cases, and hath accepted and suffered several to enjoy their estates without swearing or any trouble. But this Friend's Estate (probably) seeming to him as convenient to him as Naboth's vineyard did to Ahab, he takes occasion (because for Conscience sake he cannot swear fealty, as they call it) to take it away, and to that end hath proceeded and sent a declaration of ejectionment to which the friend is to appear this Term and to have a tryall next Assizes at Sarum as they say. Attested by John Bezer, Isaac Self, Edward Luff, John Gibbons, Wm. Isaac, John Clark, and Ralph Withers.

1684. *John Jay*, of the parish of Castlecome,¹ *Henry Pinnel* of y^e parish of Liealemore, *Edward Smart* of Grittleton,

¹ These names of places are clearly written in the transcript before me, but if (as is probable) it was made in London, the writer may not have correctly read all the letters of the original. Z. Fry belonged to Kington Meeting, and therefore his place of residence must probably be read Sutton Benger. Liealemore may be Leigh Delanere.

John Stephens, Joseph Punter, Robert Smith, all of y^e parish of Hullavington, *Charles Barret, senr.*, of Kington St. Michael, *Zephaniah Fry* of Stocambanger, all being at a peaceable meeting, *Thomas Stoaks* of Kington afores^d, churchwarden, with others, came to the meeting, kept them in by force whilst he went and got a warrant from a justice, and then kept them in the same house all night, and y^e morrow carried them before justice Talbot, who tendered them the oath, and for refusing to swear committed them to prison where they remained three months.

1684. *John Comly, Nicholas Persons, Jane Hancock*, and *Mary Franklin*, all of the parish of Melksham, *Mary Smith* and *Jone Shell*, of Rowd, *Mary Selve*, of Broomham, *Mary Gerrish* and *Mary Martin*, of y^e parish of Bishops Cannings, and *Martha Somner* and *Mary Somner* of y^e parish of Sene, being peaceable met together at Broomham the 1st of y^e 12 mo., *Gilbert Talbot* and *Sherrington Talbot*, justices, and *Thomas Wyat*, priest of Broomham, with others, came to y^e meeting and took y^m prisoners and tendered y^m y^e Oath, and for refusing to swear committed them to prison where they remained 5 weeks. Witness—*John Comly, Jane Shell*.

POPISH RECUSANTS.¹

1682. *John Harris* of Goatacre being prosecuted in the Court of Exchequer as a Popish Recusant for 2 thirds of his Estate to the King, had seizure made upon his goods to the value of twenty-nine pounds.

Israel Noÿse had taken from him eight beasts for eleven pounds 13^s and 4^d pretended to be due to the King as a forfeiture, he being returned into the Exchequer as a Popish Recusant. The cattle were worth nineteen pounds.

Here follows a Cobby of a Certificate under the hands of

¹ The Friends were often confused with other bodies less scrupulous in their methods, and often charged with being Papists. Here it is seen that among their enemies there were those who could discern the difference.

several Justices of y^e Peace and other Gentlemen, concerning the clearness of Friends upon the account of Popish Recusants. "Wilts. May it please y^r Majesty. We whose names are underwritten being Justices of the Peace and other Gentlemen in the county of Wilts do hereby humbly certify. That *Israel Noyse* of Caln in y^e s^d county, Sergemaker, *Arthur Eastmead* of the same, woolendraper, and *John Harris* of Goatacre in the county aforesaid, Clothier, who are prosecuted in Exchequer as Popish Recusants, etc., are of peaceable and quiet behaviour and do not give disturbance to the Government, and are not reputed Papists nor Popish Recusants, but are some of those Dissenters called Quakers in the s^d county. Witness our hands :—James Long, Walter Norborne, George Johnson, William Duckett, and Henry Chivers."

HOLY DAYS.¹

1661. *John Hickman* of Studly in y^e parish of Caln, for working at the time called Whitsontide was beaten very much with a Reap-hook by John Norborne of Caln in the house of *John Hickman*. At which time his wive's brother was sorely stabbed with a Rapier in the thigh by one of the rude Company.

MILITIA.²

1758. *John Bullock, jr.*, of Hullington being drawn a

¹ There has been a very general objection taken by Friends to the "observance of days" as connected with formalism and human appointment.

² Of all the many "testimonies" Friends have felt called upon to bear, the one against War is perhaps the best known to others, partly because of the consistent line of conduct taken by their late honored fellow member, John Bright (whose ancestors lived near Lyncham in this county), in public and private life. A public pronouncement of the Society on this subject states its belief that "all war is utterly incompatible with the plain precepts of Christ and with the whole spirit and tenor of His Gospel." Nineteenth century Quakerism is as strong on this question as either that of the seventeenth or eighteenth, and has also its tale of sufferers for this belief in various parts of the world. The Friends accept the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount very literally, and believe the standpoint of physical non-resistance to evil and injury to be the right one for the Christian.

Militia man, and refusing to pay the hire of a substitute had thirty shillings detain'd by Wm Bishop a farmer of that place, for work done by the said *John Bullock* and which money was paid by Wm Bishop, in lieu of two guineas, to James Field, the hired substitute.

1760. *John Baker* of Melksham had taken from him a Horse value ten pounds for refusing to swear as a Militia man, or hire a substitute, when it fell to his lot by ballot.

In conclusion, there can be no doubt, I think, that the methods adopted by those whom we have in these pages allowed to tell their tale, and many others in this and other counties and countries, have brought about changes in the law and the customs sooner and with less suffering than any resort to force of arms or insurrectionary movement would have done. The Quaker poet Whittier says :

“ With its gentler mission of peace and goodwill,
The thought of the Quaker is living still,
And the freedom of soul he prophesied
Is gospel and law where the martyrs died.”

NORMAN PENNEY.

Beth-sepher, Melksham.

WHERE WAS THE MOOT-PLACE, SWINBEORH, OF KING ALFRED'S WILL?

So many battles of controversy have been fought over the battle-fields of Ethelred and Alfred, that we may take comfort in settling down (if so it may be) upon one point where we may fairly believe that a chief transaction of King Alfred's lifetime took place within the county of Wilts, and in the heart of his kingdom of Wessex.

I wish to bring this historic site into some worthy position of prominence. It is only a few years since it was for the first time ascertained, as I believe; and, as far as I am aware, no adequate attention has been bestowed upon it.

Happily our nation is in possession of King Alfred's will, which is contained in the register of his new minster, Hyde Abbey, which he endowed at Winchester. This document is in the British Museum (*Stowe M.S. 960, p. 48.*) It is published by Dr. Pauli at the end of his *Life of King Alfred (translation revised by the author, edited by Thomas Wright, London, Bentley. 1852, p. 408)*; also by Dr. W. de Grey Birch, in his *Cartularium Saxonicum*.

In a preamble to his will, King Alfred recites some matters of high interest in his own previous life to this effect:

i. That his father King Ethelwulf had left estates to his three sons, Ethelbald, Ethelred, and Alfred, and the survivor.

ii. That on Ethelbald's death the others entrusted Ethelbert, their eldest surviving brother, with this property to transfer it to them in due time as he had received it.

This was done "with all the West Saxon Witan's witness." And this he did duly as promised.

iii. When Ethelred succeeded, Alfred prayed him before the nobles to divide the inheritance, but he replied that he could not easily do so because it was a mixed property received at different times, but that Alfred should be his heir of all, "and I was then well satisfied with this", says Alfred.

iv. Then follows this most interesting clause, which I give from Dr. Giles' published translation:—"But it came to pass that we all by the heathen folk despoiled were. Then discoursed we concerning our children, that they would need some support to be given by us out of these estates, as to us was given. *Then were we in Council at Swinbeorg*; when we two declared, in the West Saxon's nobles' presence, that which soever of us two were longest liver that he would give to the other's children those lands that we two ourselves had

acquired, and those lands that Athulf [Ethelwulf] the king gave to us two, while Ethelbold was living; except those that he to us three brothers bequeathed," etc., etc.

v. Then Alfred recites that Ethelred decessed without any change in this agreement, and that he therefore brought the will of his Father into the Witan at Langdene and had it read, and prayed them all for his love to declare the right, lest any man should say that he had wrongfully excluded his kinsfolk, whether elder or younger, and they declared all to be right.

"Now (said they) it is all delivered there into thy hand: wherefore thou mayest bequeath and give it, either to a relation or a stranger, as may be to thee most eligible."

Then follows King Alfred's testamentary disposition of his estates among his kindred.

Several questions arise out of this narrative, such as these:—

(A.) *Where was the Wilena-gemote holden which Alfred describes as being "æt Swinbeorgum"?* I had long believed that this name was to be found in the hundred of Swanborough in Wilts, but no place was known to have given its name to the hundred.

At last, however, Mr. G. Laurence Gomme ("*Primitive Folk-Moots.*" *Sampson Low*, 1880, p. 108.) gave the clue thus:—

"The Rev. R. Nicholson kindly informs me that by the side of the road between Woodborough and Pewsey, Wilts, and in the parish of Manningford Bruce, is a hillock on which grow two or three ash-trees of no great age, but which may possibly spring from the site of an old tree. It is called 'Swanborough tump,' or 'Swanborough Ashes.' The name of the hundred is Swanborough; and within the memory of an old man who died a few years ago Courts used to be held there."

The change of the vowel from long *i* to *a* seems to be accounted for if the name were formed from *Swain* (A. S.

Swán) and not from Swine (A. S. Swín). In that case the country-folk pronounce the vowel as a diphthong (Swain)



KING ALFRED'S MOOT-PLACE.

which would soon pass into Swan, as the name of a parish near Bath, Swanswick, is also spelt Swainswick.

Mr. Gomme writes to me:—"I should certainly think your opinion on the variant vowel correct, especially as you illustrate it by local dialect."

Mrs. Story Maskelyne has taken great interest in this spot, Swanborough Tump, and collected valuable information; and Professor Rücker has made a sketch of the mound and the ash-trees, which is engraved for the present part of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*.

The Rector of Woodborough, the Rev. J. Sturton, writes to me:—

"I have asked the oldest man in the parish, and he says he thinks the present ash trees are about 40 or 50 years old, and that they grew up in the place of old ones which preceded them. I do not know of any other barrows or heaps near the spot"; and to Mrs. Story Maskelyne's inquiries, the owner of the land, Mr. A. Grant Meek, writes (Oct. 11, 96): "I have this day paid a visit to "Swanborough Tump," which consists, as you probably know, of three ash trees at the present time, one much older apparently than the other two, standing on a mound. You are rightly informed as to the Tump standing on my land close to the road leading from Woodborough to Pewsey and at the corner of a coppice known as Frith. The Tump I have never heard of before, though the people talk of "Swanborough Ash," this having reference, I presume, to the older of the three trees, which is a good deal maimed owing to the lapse of years."

The name *Frith*, which the copse bears, seems to me very interesting as well as ancient, for it would denote a sacred grove, or "sanctuary" (as in the "Frith-stools" at Beverley, etc.) But it may also guide us to an ancient boundary here, for the Rev. R. Nicholson sent me an extract from an old Charter of Milton Abbey (*Harl. MS.* 436) giving the boundary of North Newnton Parish "along the Frithen path and Sondbeorgh." Now this parish seems to adjoin the ground where Frith Wood is.

At any rate, I think those who rest under the shade of

this venerable ash tree may safely feel assured that they are on the moot-place of the West Saxon Witan where Ethelred and Alfred so fraternally settled the business of their family estates.

We must not omit to notice that the "original hundred of Swanborough comprised only the east portion of what it now includes; it included Manningford Abbas, held by the Abbot of St. Peter's, Winchester" (*notes to Jones's Domesday*).

Now Mr. H. Richardson writes to Mrs. Story Maskelyne that Swanborough Tump "is in the parish of Manningford Abbots" [and not Manningford Bruce, as Mr. Nicholson thought]. Since this parish was held by the Abbey of Winchester it would surely have been likely to be granted to that foundation by King Alfred, so that this spot appears to have been part of his land, of which he possessed so much in this neighbourhood.

(B.) When did the moot at Swinbeorh take place?

This is a most interesting question. Perhaps we may answer it rightly thus:—

After the great victory of Ashdown the invaders seem to have made across the country into Hampshire, probably to gain support from the coast, but about a fortnight after Ashdown fight, Ethelred and Alfred fought them again at Basing, where, being in force, after a long contest they gained the victory.

"And about two months after this", says the *Saxon Chronicle*, "Ethelred and Alfred, his brother, fought against the army at Meretun; and they were in two bodies, and they put both to flight, and during a great part of the day were victorious; and there was great slaughter on either hand; but the Danes had possession of the place of carnage, and there Bishop Heahmund was slain, and many good men."

Now where was this Meretun? (Merton). I think the answer to this question is to be found in one of two places in this part of Wilts. The Rev. R. Nicholson wrote to me from Beechingstoke (May 13, 1884): "The next parish to this is called Marden (Merhdæne) which is generally identified with

the Mæretune where Ethelred was mortally wounded. . . . Close to Marden, and in my parish, is a singular intrenchment described in Gough's *Camden's Britannia*, within which stood, till about forty years ago, the largest barrow in these parts, next to Silbury.

The barrow was removed for a dressing to the fields by a Goth of a farmer, but this enclosure was probably like Avebury, a religious enclosure as, like Avebury, the earth was thrown outward from the ditch, but there are traditions of a battle. The boundary between Wilsford and Marden is still called Wilsford Mær."

On the other hand, the Rev. W. H. Simcox wrote to me (November 16, 1885):—"I have lately been studying the topography of King Alfred's life, and was staying for some days last June in the Vale of Pewsey; so I much regret that I did not then know of your theory; a different one had occurred to myself—that the ancient Swinburgh is the modern Swindon (old Swindon)—the two names being related, as the Brunanburh of the *Chronicle* is to the Brundon (I think is the spelling) of Ethelward; I cannot find Swanborough in the map (the *old* Ordnance Map) of the district: but if, as I understand, it is west of Pewsey, I shall be curious to know when you suppose Ethelred to have gone there. If, as I believe, Ethelred's last battle was at Marton, a little to the east of Savernake forest, it would be intelligible that Ethelred (who, everybody agrees without very direct evidence, was mortally wounded there) went to Swanborough after the battle to make his will: but I don't know at what earlier stage in the campaign he could have gone so far to the south west, and surely Alfred implies that, at the time they were there, it was an even chance which of the brothers died first."

I feel deeply indebted to Mr. Simcox, for I was not aware before of the existence of the little place Marton, which appears to me to fit well with the data, for Marton, and not Marden, is the equivalent of Meretun. After the battle of Basing we may well believe that the reinforced army of the

Norsemen would make their way again into the heart of Wessex, working for 30 miles across the rich country of northern Hampshire. The King and Alfred would have fallen back once more upon Alfred's own homestead [for Bedwin and Pewsey and Alton and other places in this part of Wilts belonged to him] and the Wiltshire folk flocked to his banner, as afterwards at Ethandun.

Two months had been gained for these musters. Then befel the fatal fight at Merton, and the men of Wessex would fall back westwards, and their council would be summoned to some well known spot in this great emergency.

I think Mr. Simcox has explained the matter well.

Dr. Pauli puts the mote at Swinbeorgh before the battle of Merton ; but this seems less probable.

Bishop Heahmund's body was taken away to Keynsham in Somerset for burial ; and King Ethelred when he died was buried at Wimborne Minster in Dorset. These places being far away from the lost battle-field, doubtless to ensure safety of sepulture.

I trust that thus both the place and time of this most interesting transaction in the life of our greatest king may be held as ascertained by those who are best acquainted with the data.

Weston-super-Mare,

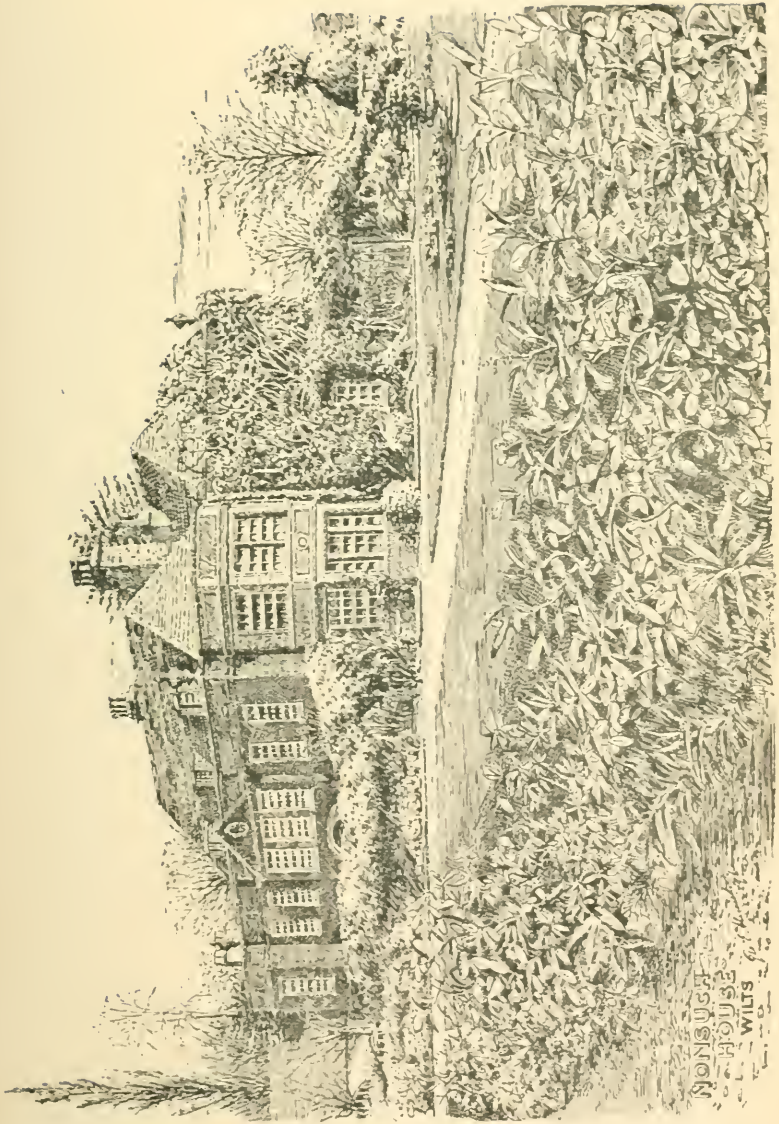
HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS.

Nov. 30, 1896.

NONSUCH HOUSE, BROMHAM.¹

It is stated in *The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette* of 9th July 1835, that Nonsuch House, Bromham, "was built by Lord Digby in 1646, of whom there is a portrait suspended in the drawing-

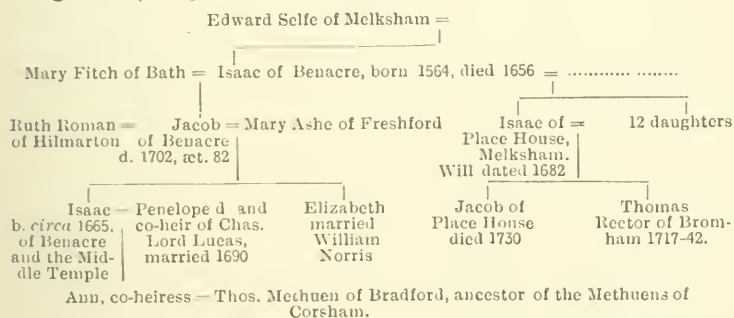
¹ By the courtesy of Mr. Meredith-Brown, and his solicitors, Messrs. Keary and Stokes, of Chippenham, we have been permitted to inspect a number of copies and abstracts of documents from 1717 to 1858, to whom, and also to Mr. W. H. Barrett of Chippenham, Mr. E. Kite of West Ashton, and the Rev. E. B. Edgell, rector of Bromham, we desire to express our indebtedness. We must apologise for the incompleteness of this article, owing to the haste with which it has been written, as the documents above referred to reached us too late for a thorough search to supplement the information derived from them.



MONSIEUR
HOUSE
WILTS

room, and from whom it descended to the Norris's". We can find no evidence of the truth of this statement, either in whole or in part, and it seems unlikely that either John Digby, Earl of Bristol (1580-1653), or his son, Lord George Digby (1612-1676), who were among the most zealous supporters of the royal cause during the civil war, would commence building operations between the outbreak and the death of the king.

The Norrises of Nonsuch emerge from obscurity in the person of a certain William Norris, whose epitaph and coat of arms in Bromham church show that he was born in or about the year 1656, and claimed descent from the noble family of Norreys of Speke, co. Lancaster.¹ From the Register of Admissions to the Middle Temple, London, we learn that he was admitted to that Inn on 23rd October, 1678, as "William Norris, son and heir of Edward Norris, of Bradford, co. Wilts, gentleman." He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Selfe of Benacre (as shown in the following pedigree), by whom he had three sons (John, William, and Selfe) and two daughters (Mary and Elizabeth).



¹ Of the same family, probably, were John Norris, sheriff of Wilts in 1440 and 1448; Thomas Noreys, patron of Leigh-de-la-mere 1465-1487; Gabriel Norris, bailiff of Chippenham in 1688, and one of the parties to a deed of 15th April 1698, by which Sir Edward Hungerford, Lord of the Manor of Chippenham, granted a cottage to John Norris, senr., John Norris his son, and his brother Gabriel Norris. In the 17th century we find among the Sarum and P.C.C. wills, testators of the same name at Collingbourne Kingston, Wroughton, Cricklade, Clyffe Pypard, Wootton Bassett, Brinkworth, Wilcot, Broadhinton, Bremhill, Fosbury, and Chippenham.

Whether Nonsuch came to him with his wife, or by purchase, we do not know. It appears to have been settled on the marriage of his son John with Elizabeth Thresher of Bradford, in 1716.¹ By his will, dated 1717, apparently under a power reserved to him under the last-mentioned marriage settlement, William Norris left to his wife the use for life of his house and grounds and household effects at Nonsuch.²

¹ Of this settlement I have no knowledge except its mention in the settlement of 1747. A fine of the same year is as follows:—3 Geo. I. Fine between Isaac Selfe, [esquire,] Richard Long, [esquire,] and John Thresher, [esquire,] plaintiffs, and William Norris, [esquire,] and Elizabeth, his wife, John Norris, [esquire,] and Charles Reeves and Mary, his wife, deforciantes of the manor of Chippenham Sheldon, and Lowden, [with the appurtenances,] and [various] properties in Bromham, Chippenham, Milkesham, Avebury, Bishop's Cannings, Chitto, and Bradford.

Canon Jackson says, "From the union of the Lowden and Sheldon estates under the Gascelyns [in 1272], the manor of Chippenham came to be called (as it still continues to be) the manor of Chippenham, Sheldon and Lowden." It was sold by Sir Edward Hungerford, in 1684, to Richard Kent, esq., of London, afterwards Sir Richard Kent, Kt., and M.P. for Chippenham, from whom it passed to Sir Richard Hart in 1698, and in 1710 was bought of the latter by William Norris, of Lincoln's Inn.

² By his will of 31st July 1717 (proved 1st June 1731), William Norris, "of Lincoln's Inn", gave to his wife "the use of my house and gardens, stables and outhouses, and household goods at Nonsuch"; to his son William "all my freehold and copyhold messuages, lands, and tenements that I purchased of Mr. Henry Rutley (? Rutty),¹ Mr. Samuel Self, and William Ast"; to his son John "the lands which I purchased of John Paradise";¹ and in tail male "all my freehold and copyhold lands at Chitto"; to his son Selfe² "all my copyhold lands in Bradford which I hold under the Lady Kingston". Legacies to "Sir William Hanham³ and my daughter, his wife"; "to my undutiful and disobedient daughter Elizabeth wife of William Smart"; and to "my brother Edward Norris".⁴ "And I desire my son John to buy my sister¹ Smith's life in the household estates, which her husband now holds under John Hall, late of Bradford, esquire."

(1) 8 Anne. Fine between William Norris, esquire, and John Norris, gentleman, plaintiffs, and Henry Rutty and Mary, his wife, Richard Coxeter, esquire, and Barbara, his wife, John Paradise and Hannah, his wife, and Richard Stump and Mary, his wife, deforciantes of three messuages and other property in Melksham, Seen, Bromham, and Rowde.

(2) In the diary of Thomas Smith, of Shaw, we read that on 1st May 1721, he called on Selfe Norris at Change Alley, London, in order to consult him.

(3) Sir William Hanham, of Neston, was the son of Jane, only daughter of William Eyre, of Neston Park.

(4) Edward Norris and Mrs. Smith must be classed as unknown, but it seems probable that Nicholas Norris, who lived at Lyccroft, near Devizes, and in 1727 held 10 acres in the Old Park, nearly opposite his house on the Bath Road, and a party to fines o 11 Anne and 2 Geo. II, was another brother of the testator.

The testator, William Norris, appears to have become possessed of Nonsuch at the end of the seventeenth, or the beginning of the eighteenth, century, and we are indebted to Mr. Edward Kite for the following description of it:—

“At Nonsuch, as at Sheldon,¹ Mr. Norris seems to have indulged his taste for improvements—but to a much greater extent; for (apparently about the year 1700) the older house of Lord Digby was partly pulled down, and its remaining portions accommodated to an entirely new front, uniform in style, and altogether with its entrance gateway, walled court, and balustrade work, a good specimen of the type of domestic architecture prevalent during the reign of Queen Anne. The terrace garden seems also to have been laid out at the same period. Here are two larch trees,² traditionally said to have been some of the first trees of this kind planted in England, and brought to Nonsuch in flower pots. From the brashy nature of the soil they have never flourished there, and, although now quite old, are comparatively very small specimens of their kind. The stables are perhaps of older date than the front of the present house, which has continued to the present time without any material alteration to interfere with the uniformity of its outline. In the garden front a projecting window has been added with very good effect.

“To the older building of Lord Digby belongs apparently a relic still preserved in the house, but at present unfixed. This is the cast iron back of a fire grate, which the writer remembers years ago to have seen in use in one of the rooms on the ground floor, with the date of about 1690. It represents the full faced figure of a blacksmith, in the costume of the

¹ “The house here [*i.e.* Sheldon], which was almost entirely rebuilt in its present form in the reign of the first James or Charles, seems to have undergone considerable alteration at the time of Mr. Norris’s purchase, for many of the windows, two fireplaces in the first floor, and the quaint sundial on the gable of the porch, are of this date.”

² In the Sale Particulars of 1844 it was mentioned that on the property were two “Larch Trees”, supposed to be the first planted in England.

period, holding a large hammer—a forge and other accessories being near him.”

Mr. Kite also thus explains the ill-feeling of John Rolt, afterwards Vicar of Bromham, exhibited in a somewhat peculiar manner against Mr. Norris.

“The following letter, written at about this date by a member of the Danvers family, and addressed to Walter Grubbe, Esq., Potterne, is here given, as it may help to explain a history which attaches to the monument of Mr. Norris in Bromham Church.

“SIR,

“Last post but one, I gave you account of my Intentions concerning Mr. Norris. I wish I had seene you first as I did Sr. Ed. Warneford here. My desire is that I be noe way an obstruction to y^e busines, nor that a snare to mee. I cannot safely act with a man [who] has deceaved me soe much. I can never believe him more, and y^e rather than that he will indeaver to putt all the quicks and tricks of his profession in my way, as hee has alreddye don; if hee be found soe necessarye as not to be parted with, I shall be glad to be discharged myselfe, without giving anye offence or hindrance to those that ar concerned in y^e busines, which (I hope) in your integritye will justifie

“Your most humble servant

JOHN DA'VERS.”

“June y^e 25.”

Addressed to “WALTER GRUBB, Esq.,

Att his house in Potterne.

To be left with y^e Post Master

At y^e Devizes,

“Frankc.”

Wilts.”

“In the year 1691 the then representative of the Baynton family, who had for nearly two centuries been lords of Bromham, died at the early age of twenty-seven, leaving two young children—a son and daughter—under the guardianship of Walter Grubbe, Esq., of Eastwell House, Potterne, M.P. for Devizes. After the death of their mother, in 1703, Mr. Grubbe, as guardian to these friendless children, took them under his charge, and they were brought up at Eastwell, where the accounts for their clothing and education are still preserved. The son married into the family of Brouncker, of Earlstoke, and in 1716, like his father, died young, leaving no children, and the sister, the survivor of the two, became the heiress of

the Bromham estates, which she conveyed by marriage into the family of Rolt. Of her children one son—Edward—became her heir, and a younger son—John Rolt—was afterwards Rector of Bromham.

“Mrs. Rolt, their mother, died in 1734, Mr. Grubbe, her guardian, in 1715, and Mr. Norris the elder, in 1730, and it is apparently to some business in connection with the Bromham property and its heiress, which had been entrusted to Mr. Norris, that the letter from John Danvers to Mr. Grubbe refers. The Baynton and Danvers families were connected by the marriage of Sir Henry Baynton, M.P. for Devizes, who died in 1616, with Lucy, daughter of Sir John Danvers, of which lady, buried in Westminster Abbey 1621, there is a portrait at Eastwell.

“Mr. Norris died 7th September 1730, at the age of seventy-four, and was buried in Bromham Church—the Rev. Thomas Selfe (a cousin of Mrs. Norris) being at that time Rector of the parish, and a marble monument was erected to his memory by his eldest son and executor. It was placed in the chancel, within the altar rail, close to the Beauchamp Chapel containing the tombs of the Baynton family, and bore the following eulogistic inscription, surmounted by an urn, and a shield bearing the arms of Norris impaling Selfe:—

“H. S. E.

Gulielmus Norris Armiger
 Hospitii Lincolnensis Socius Legium
 Municipalium Peritus, Patronus et assertor
 Rebus adversis major, par secundis,
 Summis et Animi et corporis facultatibus
 Spartam quam nactus est ornavit
 Qui invidet minor est dum prolis numerosa
 Feliciter inserviret commodis laboribus et ætate confectus
 Placide obdormivit 7 Sept. A.D. 1730
 Postquam annos septuaginta et quatuor impleverat
 Ne patris optimi de familia sua amplissime
 De pauperibus clientibus quam maxime promerite
 Pereat memoria hoc exiguum immensi amoris pietatis
 Et gratitudinis monumentum f. f.
 Johannes Norris Armiger
 Hæres executor testamentarius.”

"In 1741 the Rev. John Rolt, younger son of the heiress of Baynton, succeeded Mr. Self as Rector of Bromham, and four years later he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales. Although he was only nineteen years old at the time of Mr. Norris's death, he appears to have had a bitter recollection of some unscrupulous injury, inflicted on his family by that individual through "the quicks and tricks of his profession", and in 1775—forty-five years after Mr. Norris's death—on the erection of a tablet in the church to Dr. Season, a noteworthy parishioner, the Rector took occasion to write the following lines, which were sculptured on it, and placed in the chancel near the Norris monument:—

"Henry Season, M.D.,
Who died Nov. ye 10th. 1775.
Aged 82 years.

"'Tis not the Tomb in marble polished high,
The sculptured Urn, or glittering Trophies nigh,
The classic learning on an impious stone.
Where Latin tells what English blushed to own,
Can shroud the guilty from the Eye of God,
Incline His Balance or avert His Rod ;
That Hand can raise the Cripple and the Poor
Spread on the way or gathered at the door,
And blast the Villain tho' to altars fled,
Who robs us living and insults us dead.

" 25. Austin Friars, London.

J. ROLT."

"These lines are now partially obliterated, and the Norris monument has been removed from the chancel to the south wall near the west end of the south aisle."

John Norris appears to have spent the earlier years of his married life at Batheaston.¹ At a later period—probably about the time of his father's death—he purchased the mansion and park-like residence of the Scott family at Chippenham, known as the "The Ivy", or "Ivy House", where he appears to have resided during the latter part of his life. Two of the bells in Chippenham Church bear the inscriptions, "The gift

¹ *Ide* "Diary of Thomas Smith of Shaw," in *Wilt's Arch. Mag.*, vol. xi., under 17 May, 13 July, and 16 Sept., 1721.

of John Norris, Esq.," and "John Norris, Esq., and Anthony Guy, Gent., churchwardens." This same Anthony Guy was, in 1741, the oldest of the burgesses of Chippenham and sheriff of the County of Wilts, and we are informed (on the authority of the late James Waylen) that John Norris and two other Chippenham gentlemen, fearing his influence in the then pending election, contrived his arrest on a frivolous charge, and had him conveyed to Devizes and kept in custody until the election was over.

John Norris died in 1752, and was followed by his widow in 1756. His eldest son, William, was born in 1717, matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, in 1735-6, and married Elizabeth Fox (daughter of John Fox, citizen and haberdasher of London) in 1747.¹ Among the estates included in their marriage settlement were the manors of Chippenham, Sheldon, and Lowden, with the market and shambles of Chippenham; the Ivy House and grounds; Nonsuch House and grounds: the manor of Avebury, with Avebury farm and Brinsden farm; the farms of Upper Sheldon, Lower Sheldon, Pipsmore, Starveall, Rowden Down, and Derriards, near Chippenham; a couple of farms at Bromham; and numerous detached properties in Wiltshire.

William, the son of John Norris, appears to have resided at Nonsuch. Two years after the death of his mother, he obtained a private Act of Parliament to free Ivy House from the trusts of his marriage settlement, as it was "liable to

¹ The Lease and Release, by which this settlement was made, are dated 25th and 26th November, 1747, and made between John Norris of the Ivy, &c., Elizabeth his wife, and William his eldest son, of the first part; Charles Lawrence, of Essex Street, Strand, London, of the second part; Millicent Neate, of Great Ormond Street [London], John Fox, and Elizabeth his daughter, of the third part; Paul Methuen, of Corsham, and John Hulbert, of St. George's, Hanover Square [London], Chirurgeon, of the fourth part; and Richard Long, of Rood Ashton, Jacob Selfe, of Bradford, Esquire, Robert Neale of Corsham, Esquire, and Thomas Lawrence, of Essex Street aforesaid, Doctor of Physic, of the fifth part.

Query: Was this Jacob Selfe, of Bradford, the son of Jacob Selfe of Place House, Melksham, who died in 1730?

extensive repairs", and "detached from the other settled estates", in order that it might be sold. He was Sheriff of the County in 1759, and died in 1794, leaving behind him a wife, four sons, and six daughters.¹ All his children subsequently died unmarried, except John, who married Susannah Day, and had one child, Mary Ann, born before wedlock and afterwards married to Colonel Bayly, and one child, Elizabeth, born after his said marriage. Another son, Paul Robert Norris, was a scholar of Winchester in 1773. He afterwards entered the army, and died a lieutenant in India. The eldest son, William, who was in the third regiment of Dragoons, on the death of his father, became possessed of part of the settled estates as tenant-in-tail,² and, being very much in debt, he was under the necessity of cutting off the entail by a fictitious suit termed a Recovery, and selling sufficient to satisfy the claims of his creditors. The estates sold for this purpose, in 1796, included:—

(1) A farm and lands at Bromham, to John Gaby of Westbrook.

¹ The children of William Norris and Elizabeth Fox were:—

Ann	...	...	b. 13 Feb., 1751	...	d. 6 Oct., 1751
Cecilia	...	...	b. 24 April, 1765	...	d. 19 May, 1769
Ellen	...	...	b. 22 Nov., 1752	...	d. 15 Oct., 1771
Paul Robert	...	...	b. 1 Sept., 1761	...	d. 28 Aug., 1784
John	...	...	b. 28 Jan., 1758	...	d. 28 Nov., 1798
William	...	...	b. 6 April, 1754	...	d. 27 Jan., 1801
Elizabeth	...	...	b. 25 Aug., 1748	...	d. 17 March, 1805
George William	...	...	b. 24 July, 1767	...	d. 17 Sept., 1811
Christian	...	...	b. 19 Sept., 1769	...	d. 7 April, 1819
Millicent Mary	...	...	b. 8 Sept., 1749	...	d. 15 March, 1824
Dionysia	...	...	b. 23 Feb., 1756	...	d. 25 June, 1832
Mary Ann	...	...	b. 13 Nov., 1763	...	d. 15 July, 1834
James	...	...	b. 17 Dec., 1769	...	d. 3 Jan., 1835

² The property included in the settlement of 1747 was limited to the first and every other son successively in tail male, as to part thereof immediately after the father's death, and as to other part thereof, subject to the wife's life interest.

(2) An Inn, called Beckhampton House, to William Edmunds of Kennett.¹

(3) Avebury Great Farm, to John Brown of Avebury.

(4) Lower Sheldon Farm, to Matthew Humphrys of the Ivy House.²

On the 27th January, 1801, William Norris, of the Dragoons, died intestate and without issue, and his estates (including the house at Nonsuch) descended to his infant niece, Elizabeth (daughter of his deceased brother, John), as his heiress-at-law. From this date, therefore, the survivors of the Norris family became merely tenants at a stated rent of the old family mansion. Mrs. Elizabeth Norris died on the 31st May, 1805, leaving two sons and four daughters, who all continued to reside at Nonsuch until the day of their death. They all died unmarried and without issue, James, the last survivor, dying on 3rd January, 1835. Of him strange tales are told, such as are contained in the following already-quoted paragraph from the *Devizes Gazette* of 9th July, 1835:—

“A great number of the inhabitants of Devizes, Calne, Chippenham, Melksham, and the adjacent neighbourhood have, during the last few days, been attracted to the sale by auction, by Mr. Broxholm, of the effects of the late Mr. Norris of Nonsuch-house, a short distance from each of the above places—not we believe in consequence of the value of

¹ The ground on which this once famous coaching inn was built was formerly part of Brinsden or Brunsden Farm, Avebury, which was purchased by William Norris (then of the Middle Temple), in 1691, from Henry Baynton of Bremhill, and his mortgagee, Robert Baynton of Avebury. By a lease, dated 25th March, 1745, John Norris, son of William, let three acres of land, at the corner of the Calne and Devizes Roads at Beckhampton, to George Stretch of Avebury for 100 years, upon condition that he should erect a house on it within two years, and keep it in repair until the end of the term. The lease had in 1796 become vested in William Edmunds, who then purchased the freehold.

² Lower Sheldon was purchased of Robert (son of Matthew) Humphrys in 1816, by James Norris of Nonsuch, and descended to Bouchier Mervin Marshall, his heir.

" the effects, but of their having been the property of a gentleman of very peculiar and eccentric habits. Mr. Norris, who died about six months since, was the last of the highly respectable Wiltshire family of that name, which family, we have been told, had inhabited Nonsuch for a century and a half. The deceased had, a great number of years ago, been troubled with the erysipelas in his face, and the operation of shaving was attended with so much pain that he at last determined to allow his beard to grow, and it eventually hung on his chest. Naturally bashful, he was now averse to anyone seeing his person. He entirely secluded himself from society and saw no one but his housekeeper, and she but a very few minutes at a time. He lay in bed during the day, and roamed about his grounds or read during the night. He took his meals in the kitchen, but no one saw him eat. A short time before his servants retired to rest (at which hour he usually got up) they placed a kettle of water on the fire, and some milk and bread and butter on the table in the kitchen, of which he partook, and on their rising in the morning he went to bed. For several years previous to his death he became utterly regardless of personal cleanliness. Though possessed of great wealth, he clad himself in rags, and scarcely ever consented to a change of linen. He had a severe wound in one of his legs, but he allowed neither surgeon or anyone else to see it. He merely covered it with an old rag. His appearance was altogether inhuman. The drawing-room, we have been informed, had not been unlocked for ten years preceding his death. He had a good library, and was fond of reading in his early years. We have heard that he was a great botanist. The house was built by Lord Digby, in 1646, of whom there is a portrait suspended in the drawing-room, and from whom it descended to the Norris's. The sale, which commenced on Tuesday, does not conclude until Saturday."

In further illustration of the peculiarities of James Norris

we learn from the present Vicar of Bromham that "He had "heard of the beauty of Bessy Moore (about 1834), and, in "order to see her, lay in a ditch by the side of the road, along "which he had heard she would pass on a certain night. ". . . Mr. F. Locke, Rowdford, a solicitor at Chippenham, "who had the settlement of the Norris affairs, told me that "when he entered the house, the filth and stench was such "that he had to light a cigar. He found five-pound notes "wrapped up in old shaving papers."

Elizabeth, daughter of John Norris, and heiress of her uncle William Norris, in 1820 married the Rev. Bouchier Marshall, rector of Bow *alias* Nymet Tracey, in the County of Devon, and died in 1828, having survived her husband by a single year. By their marriage settlement, the mansion at Nonsuch and the other estates inherited with it were entailed upon the children of the marriage as tenants in common. On arriving at their majority they severally barred their entail, and sold Nonsuch to Mr. West Awdry in 1844.¹ He again conveyed it on 29th September, 1849, to the Rev. Meredith-Brown, on whose death (23rd February, 1895) it passed to his son, Meredith Meredith-Brown, Esq., of Hullavington House, the present owner.

THE IVY HOUSE, CHIPPENHAM.

The late Canon Jackson, in his *History of Chippenham*, gives the following account of the origin of the name "Ivy House":—

"When King Henry III granted Rowdon to the Husees, he reserved an annual rent of £7 10s. Out of that sum his successor, King Edward I, granted a pension of £5 a year to

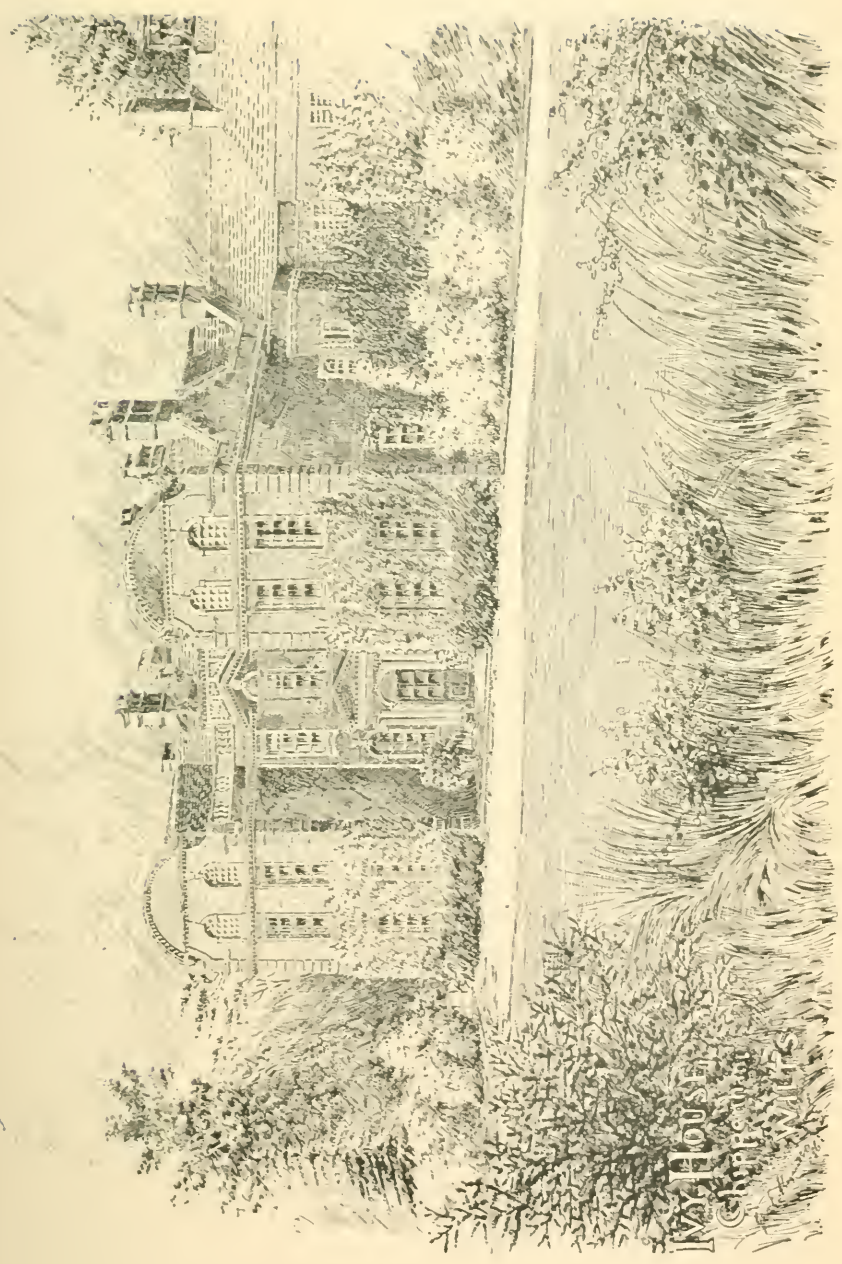
¹ The conveyance to Mr. Awdry is dated 30th Dec., 1844. On the death of James Norris, in 1835, the remainder of the Norris estates came to the children of Elizabeth Marshall, and were sold, by auction, in 1858.

the Monastery of Ederose or Ivy-church, near Clarendon. In the schedule of the property of that monastery, taken at the dissolution, 300 years afterwards, this identical pension of £5 a year appears as paid out of lands, at Chippenham and Rowdon, formerly belonging to Nicholas Husec. There cannot be much doubt which were the particular lands that provided the pension to Ivy-church monastery. The name itself seems to indicate that it must have been what is called 'the Ivy House, and the islands in the Ivy,' close to Chippenham Bridge."

On 1st Oct., 1677, the Bailiff and Burgesses of Chippenham leased certain property to "Jonathan Scott of the Ivy, gentleman", and it seems probable that John Norris purchased the Ivy-house from John Scott, son of Jonathan, somewhere about the year 1730. Here he resided until his death in 1752, and his wife probably succeeded him in occupation until her death in 1756. Their son William, who resided at Nonsuch, obtained a private Act of Parliament for the sale of the Ivy-house in 1758, and from him it was purchased by the tenant, John Stone, Esquire, who sold it to William Northey. The latter made it his residence, and died there in 1770. His son (of the same name) obtained an Act of Parliament in 1788 (29 Geo. III) for the sale to Matthew Humphrys, a Chippenham clothier—the conveyance bearing date 1st and 2nd June 1791. Matthew Humphrys died in 1810, and his son Robert in 1839, when the property passed to Essex Humphrys, wife of Robert, who died in 1868. Under the provisions of her will, the property was put up to auction in the following year, and sold to the present owner and occupier, Alexander Beaumont Rooke, Esquire.

"In the grounds," says Mr. Daniell, "are to be seen some noble specimens of American trees, the Tulip tree, the Plane, the Maple, and Robenia (pseudo-acacia), imported direct from North America by Mr. Northey."

On both mansion and grounds successive owners have laid out large sums of money.



THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

Notes on Books.

ON SOUTHERN ENGLISH ROADS. By JAMES JOHN HISSEY.
With sixteen full-page illustrations, and a plan of the route. London: Bentley & Son. 1896. Price 16s.

This is the third of his eight volumes of inland travel in which Mr. Hissey has touched upon Wiltshire. On this occasion he journeys from Frome to Andover, passing by the towns and villages of Beckington, Road, Trowbridge, Seend, Devizes, Charlton, Rushall, Upavon, East Everley, Ludgershall and Weyhill, about each of which he has something to say. It is, however, with the latter portion of his drive through Wilts that we have been most interested, as he has there devoted many pages to a realistic description of Salisbury Plain in its varying moods, and the effect which it produces upon a visitor by its aspects under cloud and under sunshine. We apologise for robbing the following pictures of their context, but the quotations, although cut somewhat short to fit our space, will serve to show Mr. Hissey's appreciation of those varying moods, of which we have spoken.

"There was a feeling of intense desolateness over all, for no sign of man or his handiwork was there, except the hardly-discernible rough road we were on. A cool brisk breeze had arisen as the sun had set, and the clouds above were drifting rapidly, being wind-driven into weird, fantastic forms. Land and sky were both impressive; all around us looked so sullen, eerie, and forsaken, if not inhuman, that we felt almost as though we might be wanderers in another planet, suddenly transplanted there by some unknown magic, or that we were gazing upon a portion of a primeval world, and were the first travellers that ever burst into that silent land."

"There is something very delightful in the sensation of freedom, of being able to rove unrestrained for miles in almost any direction; the soft springy turf, too, made the mere fact of walking a pleasure, and the light, tonic air caused us to feel like the British soldier. 'fit to go anywhere and do anything', fit to tramp about the whole day long. The buoyant atmosphere was simply life-giving. What a place to brace one up is Everley, and what a lordly playground Salisbury Plain makes."

TO OUR READERS.

With this number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, the editor who has controlled its contents for the last four years retires from a task which has rewarded him with much pleasure and many pleasant friends. To those who, by their ready help and kind encouragement, have made the position so much lighter than it was at the first outset, he desires to offer his most sincere thanks, and regrets that the increasing importunity of his more immediate duties has compelled him to take this step. Having now practically no leisure to bestow upon the object of his enthusiasm, he prefers to withdraw rather than to lower the standard of the magazine by a merely superficial attention.

At such a critical moment, it may be well that we should look to our guns, and ask ourselves whether we have merited success, and whether we have given satisfaction to those who have supported us. Is it, in fact, worth while that the venture should continue, or is it better that it should descend into the valley of unnecessary efforts known as Oblivion? In the first place, as to the text. What have we attempted and what achieved? It has been our endeavour to collect and perpetuate for the use of future writers the waifs and strays of custom and of history, to elucidate those small points of historical research to which the coming historian will have no time to devote himself, and, above all things, to arrange and get into print some slight portion of those valuable and multitudinous records which the care of ages has preserved, and which now lie stored in the Record Office, the central and local Courts of Probate, the great libraries, local archives, and elsewhere. Finally, we have striven with earnest zeal (oftentimes having to damp the feelings of would-be contributors) to be in everything original, for when we think of the limited number of our pages and the immense amount of valuable material waiting to be printed, we are driven by irresistible reason to the conclusion that all space given to second-hand material is as if

wasted. What we have accomplished in our later numbers does not need recapitulating. The dry-bones of history may be seen in such articles as those on the "Records of Cholderton," and such dry-bones have been clothed by Mr. Elyard with much success in his "Annals of Purton." Here again let us pause to consider the manner in which our material has been published. May we not speak with pride as well as pleasure of paper and of print, of type and of illustration, of cover and of binding. No care or expense has been withheld in these respects, and it would have been strange if the public, including critics, correspondents, and subscribers, had not applauded our efforts and encouraged our enterprise. This has been so, and the collected extracts from newspapers and magazines which we have by us in a scrap-book are all in our favour.

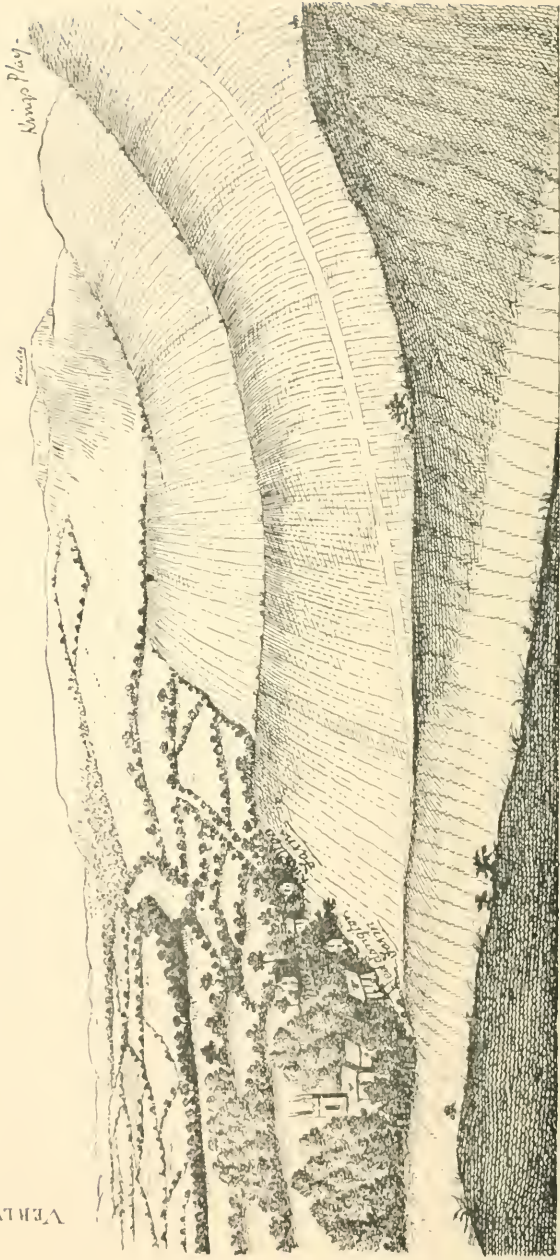
When we come, however, to look into the future we must, for the first time and somewhat reluctantly, view the matter from a different standpoint. The students of antiquity, and particularly of local antiquities, in Wiltshire are by no means numerous, for even the old Wiltshire Archæological Society, whose magazine has now won the esteem of all who are able to form a judgment on antiquarian matters, has not yet attained the number of four hundred members. Nor is it likely that the collection and arrangement of dry-as-dust records and isolated facts for the framework of history will ever attract those members of the community who have no love for literature, or expend their minds on what is termed light reading. Nevertheless, we have been pleased with the *growing* number of subscribers and contributors, and if the magazine has never yet paid its expenses, it should be borne in mind that neither editor nor proprietor were tempted to embark upon the undertaking by any prospect of pecuniary gain. The money spent has none of it been grudged, but it now becomes a question whether those who have cheered us are willing to bear a share in the expense, and whether an editor can be found, fitted and willing to carry on the work, which the present editor is compelled to lay down. Happily,

indeed, since the intention to discontinue the magazine has been made known, letters have reached us which evidence the regrets of our supporters, and many have offered pecuniary and literary help rather than allow a periodical which has proved itself of enduring value and interest, to cease to exist. So far as editor and publisher are concerned, the magazine would never have been allowed to fail on account of its pecuniary result.

Is an editor forthcoming? We can hardly believe that in all Wiltshire there is no-one willing to give time and attention to the conduct of the magazine, for it must be remembered that it is in such a position that a man can best make his labours of value to the public both now and hereafter. If no-one should consent to take over the responsibility, then we are permitted to say that the Editor of *The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette* has consented to devote a column or two to Wiltshire Notes and Queries as frequently as there is sufficient matter at his disposal. We hope this will not be necessary, for when we regard the manner in which the present Wiltshire Notes and Queries are presented to the public, it would be a sad downfall in point of type and paper, etc., if the items were printed in the columns of a newspaper bereft of those beautiful and valuable pictures which render it more charming than it could otherwise be. One handsome three-years volume lies upon our bookshelves; must it be the last? Unless within a month an editor can be found, the question must be answered in the affirmative.

Prospect of Heidelberg, as seen from

VENECIO





Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1897.

HEDDINGTON¹ AND THE CHILD FAMILY.

TO the *Dictionary of National Biography* now publishing we are indebted for what is perhaps the first official announcement of the fact that Sir Francis Child, the Elder (1642-1713), was the son of Robert Child, of Heddington, Wiltshire, clothier.

The entry in the parish register of Heddington, written probably by Mr. Henry Rogers, the then rector, runs thus: "Francis Child was baptized the 14th day of December, 1642." Of his parentage and family, we will speak later, as an examination of the register, dating from 1538, makes it fairly easy to trace the family, which appears to have been settled in the parish at least from the commencement of the register.

There is nothing to add to the public history of this successful man, but as most of the more or less romantic stories of his career convey the impression that he was a Londoner born and bred, we will now claim him as a Wiltshireman and a native of Heddington, though it is certain

¹ The various ways of spelling the name of this village have now generally resolved themselves into the above.

he went away to London at an early age. Yet, at the risk of repeating an oft-told tale, one can hardly avoid touching upon the main points of a truly brilliant career, which, starting with the industrious apprentice, tells of gold and jewels, of gay pageants, of civic honours, and princely favour.

Arriving towards the end of a long family of sons and daughters, young Francis Child was clearly not destined to be a clothier, but was sent to try his luck in London, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a goldsmith in Fleet Street, whether a relative or not is not quite clear. In 1671 Francis married Elizabeth Wheeler, at St. Dunstan's church (marriage license dated 2 Oct. 1671, "Francis Child, of St. Clement Danes, citizen, goldsmith, bachelor, about 28, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, of same, spinster, about 19, consent of mother, Mrs. Martha Blanchard, *alias* Wheeler, in new par. church or chapel of Westminster"), and succeeded to the business which had long been carried on by the Wheeler¹ family, the firm appearing in the first London Directory of 1677 as "Blanchard and Child, of the Marigold, Fleet Street". The goldsmith had now become a banker, the "father of his profession" and the founder of Child's Bank, which numbered among its clients Charles II, Prince Rupert, Nell Gwynne, and Samuel Pepys, and which for more than two centuries was inseparably associated with old Temple Bar.

The tide of prosperity flowed on, and, as Alderman, Sheriff, Lord Mayor, President of Christ's Hospital, M.P. for the City of London, and in 1710 for the Borough of Devizes,² Sir Francis Child must have been a notable figure even in those stirring times. His portrait hangs in the great hall of Christ's Hospital (painter unknown), but alas! it is shrouded in

¹ About this time (whatever the fact may be worth) there were many Wheelers in Devizes and the neighbourhood, as well as many Childs in London, besides families of Child in Hampshire and Worcestershire, to go no further, while at the present day in the United States I believe their name is legion.

² See Waylen's *Hist. of Devizes*.

gloom, and little can be seen or said of it. During his mayoralty he protected the interests of the public in the corn trade, and in politics he changed from Whig to Tory, a not unusual fashion of the period. In 1711 Sir Francis purchased the family seat of Osterley Park, Middlesex, but resided chiefly at East End House, Fulham, where he died in 1713, and was buried in Fulham Churchyard under a black marble tomb, where Lady Child and other members of the family also lie.

Of Sir Francis Child's numerous family three only of his sons, Robert, Francis, and Samuel (as mentioned in his will), survived him. Sir Robert, who was Alderman of his ward and M.P. for Devizes in 1713, died in 1721, and his next brother, Sir Francis Child the younger, was a man much esteemed, and Lord Mayor of London in 1732. He died unmarried¹ in 1740, aged 58, when his brother Samuel Child became head of the bank, and was grandfather, through his son Robert, of Sarah Child, the story of whose romantic elopement and marriage at Gretna Green in 1782 to the tenth Earl of Westmorland is well known. The eldest daughter of this match, Lady Sarah Sophia Child Fane, married the fifth Earl of Jersey, and, as her grandfather's heiress, was herself the head of Child's bank, and a very great lady.²

Three daughters are mentioned in Sir Francis's will, Jane, married to a Mr. Guidott; Martha, who had married a Mr. Collins (marriage license dated 8 July 1698, "Anthony Collins, Middle Temple, bachelor, 22, and Martha Child, of St. Dunstan in the West, spinster, above 21, dau. of Sir Francis Child of the same who consents, in par. church of St. Margaret, aforesaid (*sic*) or . . .") and died leaving two

¹ He is said, by family tradition, to have been engaged to the Hon. Miss Ferrers, and to have given her by "verbal will", during his short illness of three days, a bequest of £50,000.

² One of her daughters, Lady Sarah Villiers, married Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, one of the foreign ambassadors, who at the coronation of Geo. IV was so resplendent with diamonds that Sir Walter Scott, describing the scene, said "he glimmered like a galaxy".

daughters ; and Elizabeth, who married Tyringham Backwell (of another great banking house) and had a large family. Legacies were left to all these grandchildren, and among other bequests “ £400 to Tyringham Backwell to rebuild the hall of Tyringham and to make a ford over the river against the mill there”. The poor of Fulham, of St. Dunstan's, and of Heddington “ where I was born”, were also remembered in the will.

Before journeying back to Heddington mention may be made of two errors into which some chroniclers have fallen—that Sir Francis was the “ Mr. Childe ” of Pepys' *Diary*, and that he was the brother of Sir Josiah Child, another celebrity of the period, who was born in 1630, the son of Richard Child,¹ citizen and weaver of London ; but, except for a family tradition (perhaps true), that there was a cousinship with the Heddington Childs, there seems no evidence at present to prove where the link came in.

Francis Child was only a London apprentice of eighteen years of age in 1660, when, on November 2nd, Mr. Pepys “ took up Mr. Childe in his coach and carried him as far as the Strand ” ; and again, on the 17th, dined with him at Lord Sandwich's with a little music to follow. These two entries most likely refer to Dr. Wm. Childe, the musician, who had not then taken his degree of Doctor of Music. Pepys also seems to have been particular as to the spelling of the name, though one cannot think the final e very material either way. Dr. Childe was for sixty-five years organist of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and of St. George's, Windsor ; he was born at Bristol, but his parentage is not easily traced. Besides the question of age, it is obvious that the other three entries (in 1669) all refer to the same “ Child ”, who was a merchant, had much to do with the shipping, and to Pepys' great disgust was likely to “ come in ” to the Council of Trade. It is hardly

¹ The will of Richard Child mentions a brother, Thomas Child, of Salisbury, and there is a bequest of £10 to the poor weavers of Andover.

necessary to insist that this must have been Sir Josiah, who afterwards had a great career both at Portsmouth and in London, and long "ruled the roost" in the East India Co. Sir Francis was the City magnate, not unknown at Court, and Sir Josiah the Court financier, not unknown in the City.

But now for a look at Heddington; and though we must still say, as Dr. Stukeley did one hundred and seventy years ago, "This town is but small at present", yet it is not without a record of past importance and busy life in days long gone by. As usual, the earliest history is wrapped in legend, and the story of King Edda and his "Play", with the local traditions attaching thereto, has been charmingly recounted by Mr. Coward in the *Devizes Gazette* not long ago. Lying close to the Wansdyke and the later Roman road which here followed the course of the great earthwork, the site of Heddington must at times have been the scene of arduous labour and of savage warfare; and when Verlucio arose (which there seems no reason to doubt stood at or near Heddington Wick) Roman civilization and luxury must for a period have held sway, their signs to be unearthed at a later date, as it is written in Jackson's *Aubrey*. With *Domesday Book*, which assigns Heddington to Edward of Salisbury, we get into the beaten track of history, and soon find ourselves in good company with the Countess Ela Longspee and the nuns of Lacock, who from their abbess and in other ways acquired a considerable estate in Heddington. Another part of the manor had come to the Bohuns, and was held of them in Henry III's reign by the Barons Cantilupe.¹

In early times the patron of the church was the Prior of Monkton Farleigh, and after the Dissolution there were various patrons, till in the eighteenth century we find the Rogers family owned the living, eight of the name having been rectors successively from 1605-1829. A John Rogers was a partner in Child's Bank in its early days, and was remembered in Sir

¹ Aubrey and Jackson.

Francis's will with "£20 apiece to Cousin John Rogers and his wife" (marriage license dated 23 March 1686-7, "John Rogers, of Gray's Inn, bachelor, 25, and Elizabeth Child, of Twickenham, spinster, 21, her father's consent—*name not mentioned*—at Twickenham or Teddington"). The living is at present in the gift of and held by the Rev. Francis Housse-mayne Du Boulay, who has kindly supplied the following description of the church as it stands to-day.

HEDDINGTON CHURCH.

"The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of chancel, nave of three bays, with western tower, north and south aisles, and a chapel, now used as a vestry, on the north side of the chancel. Apparently, the earliest portion of the church is the arcade on the south side of the nave, which has circular columns with moulded capitals of Early English character. The arcade on the north side, in which the columns are hexagonal, is of a later date, and decorated in style. The roof, which is tiled with stone, has heavy cross tie beams, apparently of the seventeenth or eighteenth century. The bowl of the font is old, but it has been entirely defaced and covered with modern carving.

"The western tower, with door underneath the window, is early Perpendicular work of a type often found in North Wilts; there is a projecting stair-turret on the north side, and the two diagonal buttresses at the angles only run up to the height of the first stage. The tower has battlements and four pinnacles, and there is a peal of five bells and a turret clock.

"The windows of the chancel are also of Perpendicular date. The north porch is a conspicuous feature, with a canopied niche over the door of the same date.

"The north aisle has two large windows of four long lights each, apparently of about the time of Queen Anne.

"In a glass case at the end of the south aisle are preserved

several objects of interest connected with the church and parish:—

“(1) An old black-letter folio Bible, of which a neighbouring antiquary writes ‘I think your Bible must be one of the edition of the “Bishop’s Bible”, 1568, a revision of the “Great Bible” from which the version of the Psalms in the Prayer Book is taken.’

“(2) The old iron chain by which either this Bible or the Book of Martyrs, which was kept in the church, was chained to the desk. ‘The Book of Martyrs was given to this church in the year 1628 by John and Joan Hutchins.’ It was kept on a table in this corner of the church, with the above inscription, which remained till within living memory, the book having been removed.

“(3) A piece of tessellated pavement, found under the flooring when the church was re-seated in 1840.

“The church plate is of much interest. In addition to the chalice and paten-cover of the usual Elizabethan type, hall-marked 1577 and dated 1578, there is a singularly beautiful flagon given by the late Rev. James Rogers, D.D., in 1830. It is of silver gilt, and measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. It is elaborately chased and embossed with the characteristic strap-work and flowers of the period, and may be said to be unrivalled in the county of Wilts, the flagon belonging to Fugglestone in South Wilts, although of the same type, being a good deal less ornate. It is hall-marked 1602. There is also a paten of 1703.

“On the north side of the churchyard there is a lych-gate, erected in 1894, of oak and yew and covered with stone tile.

“The Registers date from 1538.”

Besides the objects of interest mentioned as under the glass case, there are:—a model of the coronation chair at Westminster, and a “Prospect of Heddington”, drawn by Dr. Stukeley in 1720, here reproduced by the kindness of the Rector; the whole forming a most interesting series of links

with the past. In the vestry is a mural stone bearing the inscription,

1610

H. T.

If Blessed and For Ever Happy Thou Wilt Bee
Then See Thou Dost Thy Death in Life With Care Foresee.

The rectory, which is not far from the church and close to the Downs, was built in 1830 by the Rev. James Rogers, and the population of the village may be computed at 450, reckoning Stockley and Broad's Green, which were added to the ecclesiastical parish in 1890. Captain Spicer and the Misses Clark are the principal landowners.

Heddington is distant five miles from Devizes, three from Calne and seven from Chippenham, and approaching it from the latter place we enter the parish by a dip in the road, which is part of the old coaching road from Bristol to London. High on the left stand two farm-houses, originally inns, the Bear and the Bell, where passengers stayed the night on the first stage of the journey, the "quality" patronising the Bear while the rest were accommodated at the Bell. It is a long way to the village yet, and about half a mile further on we pass a few cottages at a corner where a turnpike once stood, from which the coaches ran over Beacon Hill and on to Beckhampton. The steep ascent looks a mere down track now, but in the coaching days there stood a cottage a little way up the hill where, perhaps a hundred years ago, an old man lived who made it his business to assist the coaches with a wooden wedge attached to a long broom handle, used to prop the wheels when pauses were made in the ascent, no doubt a common practice in those days. Another stretch and we come to Heddington Wick with its small common like a village green, where some smart brick buildings, a Wesleyan chapel, and a pillar-box, give an air of modern times. A little further a short private road leads to the Splatts, the residence of the Misses Clark, about which more presently. Here are

a few cottages in twos and threes, but it is nearly another half-mile before we reach the church and the village street proper, with its school house, general shop, and workmen's club, built in 1881, where are to be found books, newspapers, and bagatelle, with "tea and coffee at moderate charges".

Many of the cottages in this part of the parish are most picturesque, and should delight the eye of an artist or any one in search of ideas for rural architecture. Some are old timbered buildings with the thatch coming deep down between the upper windows, the porch also thatched; and one cottage covered with dense ivy meeting the thick grey thatch of the roof reminds one curiously of an old granny muffled up in a fur hood. On the occasion of this visit to Heddington, a beautiful September afternoon, the gardens were bright with autumn flowers and loaded apple trees, and here, close under the Downs, as sunset fell the great hill seemed to draw nearer and its rich brown curves and hollows glowed in the departing sunlight.

Most children who live near the Downs find great amusement in darting down the long slopes on little sledges constructed for the purpose; and from some recollections of Heddington extending back for seventy years, we find at that time the favourite chariot, when it could be obtained, was *the jaw-bone of a horse*.

There are many substantial farm-houses in the parish, but none presenting any very ancient features. Of these, the Manor Farm, not far from the church, and standing at the bend of the road leading to Stockley, is believed on good authority to have been the old Manor House of Anthony Brooke, who resided there, and who, in a deed bearing date 1765 (concerning the common lands), is spoken of as Lord of the Manor; the seal he used shows *a bend between two eagles displayed*. Within living memory there was a fine avenue of trees leading from this house, through Court Close, to the church.

There do not appear to be any signs left of the clothing

trade, which must at one time have been a large industry in Heddington, but there is a tradition handed down that somewhere about 1790 or earlier a young Mr. Edgell, a well-to-do clothier, used to come up from Trowbridge with a pack-horse, bringing yarn to be woven by the Heddington weavers. One more little incident, not however within living memory, and which can only be given as hearsay, concerns the Pearse family, some of whom became London merchants and once upon a time sent out a cadet to seek his fortune abroad where an opening had been found through an influential patron. The poor lad did not want to quit the peaceful haunts of Heddington, but Madam Pearse, like a true Spartan mother, rode with him to Portsmouth (it is said she strapped him to the saddle), and saw him safely off for India, where, it is satisfactory to add, he acquired the desired riches.

We do not know in what way Francis Child left his native village, but it can hardly be doubted that in the close streets of old London and through the stress of Plague and Fire (of both of which he must have had some experience) his thoughts often turned back to the breezy Downs he knew so well, or even, perhaps, to the time when, as a boy of eleven, he may quite well have assisted at the find of Roman coins in "Weeke Field by Sandy Lane", which may have been his first sight of a "pott" of money.

The state of affairs at Heddington in 1642 and the few years following can be gathered from Mr. Daniell's stirring account of "Chippenham during the Civil War",¹ when the fight at Bromham, the rout of Waller's army on Roundway, and other fierce contests in the neighbourhood, must have kept the villagers in a state of constant excitement and terror, and the Heddington infants (our hero included) must have been rocked to sleep to the roar of cannon and the clash of steel.

The origin of the name of Child, like that of Poore, Le Poer (*puer*), is said to be a distinguished one, a sort of title

¹ See *History of Chippenham* by the Rev. J. J. Daniell.

only given to the son of a noble until he had won his spurs. Hence, Childe Harold, Childe Greville, and if no one has any objection perhaps we may postulate a Childe Robert somewhere back, say in the days of the Troubadours, not to be too explicit. The pious founder of Bermondsey Priory in 1081, Ailewin Childe, is probably the first of the name we can cite from history, and to come into Wiltshire, I do not know of any earlier mention of the name than that given in Bowles's *Bremhill* (Baynton documents), of a "grant from John Child, of Chippenham, to the Abbey of Stanley of all his rights to common pasture in the wood called the More near the said Abbey on the south side thereof".¹

Thomas Child² was M.P. for Chippenham in 1452, and in Mr. F. Goldney's *Records of Chippenham* under "Stanley and Nethermore", we find Robert Childe in a list of compounders for "P'vison of the King's Ma^{ts} Householde (Jas. I)", who may very well have been the Robert Child of the Heddington register, baptized August 29, 1564, or in any case the entry allows us to assume that the family was located in Heddington as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, or when Queen Elizabeth began her glorious reign. There are two earlier entries in the marriages (both perhaps a little doubtful) Henry Child and Ann (?), in 1556, and William Child and Joan (?), 1560. The Robert of 1564 was preceded by an infant also named Robert, who died in 1563, and these, with Thomas, 1565, and John, 1568, may be regarded as the first family of Child in the register, with perhaps William and Joan, noted above as the parents; and we may venture to add to this list Alse Childe, who was married to William Brooke in November 1598 the first of several marriages with the Brooke family. Then between

¹ Probable date about the time of removal of the Abbey from Lockswell to Stanley in 1154.

² Some remarks on the Child family have already appeared in this magazine, vol. i, p. 250.

1602 and 1608 we have Robert, Mary, Prudence, Joane, and Dorothy, the children of Robert and Mary Child; and in 1628 begins the family of Robert and Jane as follows:—

Robert	..	baptized	..	Oct. 5, 1628.
Thomas	..	"	..	Oct. 14, 1630.
George	..	"	..	July 30, 1632.
Jane	..	"	..	July 6, 1634.
Mary	..	"	..	April 12, 1636.
Henry	..	"	..	Oct. 15, 1638.
Michael	..	"	..	Oct. 11, 1640.
FRANCIS	..	"	..	Dec. 14, 1642.
Edward	..	"	..	May 24, 1651.

There were two other sons, Daniel and John, who do not appear in the Heddington register, but who doubtless came between Francis and Edward. Daniel went to London and was the one most associated with his brother Francis, while John and his family were long identified with Devizes. Thomas was spoken of in after years as "eldest son and heir of Robert Child" (and as brother of Daniel), so the Robert of 1628 may have died in infancy; Jane, Henry, and probably Mary, also died at an early age.

M. E. LIGHT.

(To be continued.)

JOHN STAFFORD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

[A.D. 1443-52]

AND HIS WILTSHIRE PARENTAGE.

The following notice of Archbishop Stafford—his Wiltshire parentage—and the mortuary chapel attached to North Bradley Church, containing the tomb of his mother, will not,

it is hoped, form an uninteresting sequel to the description of Southwick Court in a previous number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*.

Weever, in his *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, A.D. 1631, describes him as "an Archbishop, very noble, and no less learned, one of the honourable familie of the Staffords, a man much favoured by King Henry the fifth, who preferred him first to the Deanrie of Wells, gave him a Prebend in the Church of Salisbury, and made him one of his privie Councell, and in the end Treasurer of England. And then, although this renowned King was taken away by vntimely death, yet hee still went forward in the way of promotion, and obtained the Bishopricke of Bath and Welles, which with great wisdom hee governed eighteene yeares, from whence he was removed to Canterbury, in which he sate almost nine yeares; and in the meantime was made Lord Chancellour of England, which office hee held eighteene years (which you shall hardly finde any other man to have done) vntill, wearie of so painfull a place, he voluntarily resigned it over into the King's hands; and about three yeares after that died at Maidstone, July 6th, Ann. 1452."

Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, traces more fully his successive promotions.¹ "Having," he says, "with great reputation taken the degree of Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford [1413], he practised for some time as an advocate in Doctor's Commons, when Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury,² elevated him to be Dean of the Arches, and obtained for him the Deanery of St. Martin, and a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral. He then became a favourite of Henry V, who made him successively Keeper of the Privy Seal [1421],

¹ His public career as Metropolitan and Lord Chancellor has also been amply treated by the late Dean Hook, in his *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*.

² Henry Chicheley, Archdeacon of Sarum [1402], consecrated by Gregory XII at Lucca to the Bishoprick of St. David's in 1408—translated to Canterbury 1414—died 1443—when Stafford became his successor.

Prebendary of Sarum [1422], Treasurer of England [1422], and Dean of Wells [1423]. He attached himself to the party of Cardinal Beaufort,¹ by whose interest, in 1425, he was appointed Bishop of Bath and Wells. On the 4th of March 1432, as appears from the Close Roll, the King delivered to him the gold and silver seals belonging to the office of Lord Chancellor, which he filled till 1450, a longer period than any one had before continuously held the Great Seal. On 31st January in the latter year he resigned office, and was succeeded in the Chancellorship by John Kempe, Cardinal and Archbishop of York.²

From the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells he was translated by Papal Bull, dated 15th May 1443,³ to the Archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury; and thus, as Primate of England, and Lord Chancellor, became the first citizen of his native land both in Church and State. After his resignation of the Chancellorship, in 1450, he retired from politics, but continued to hold the Archbishoprick of Canterbury until his death, which took place at Maidstone, co. Kent, 6th July 1452; and his remains were interred in the "Transept of the Martyrdom" at Canterbury, where an immense slab—once containing a magnificent brass, with his full length effigy, *in pontificalibus*, beneath a rich canopy—still remains.⁴

¹ The windows of the Old Manor House at South Wraxhall—for many generations the residence of this branch of the ancient Wiltshire family of Long—were, in Aubrey's time, emblazoned with armorial bearings in stained glass; some relating to the Long family—others introduced in compliment either to neighbours, or political leaders. One of the windows in the Hall contained a group of three shields, with the arms of Cardinal Beaufort, Archbishop Stafford, and Henry [Holland] Duke of Exeter—illustrating the political connexion here referred to.

² Who afterwards became his successor also in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

³ In this same year, on the decease of the widow of Robert Andrews, the Archbishop succeeded to the Manor of Blunsdon St. Andrew, co. Wilts, held under the Barony of Castle Combe, at a yearly rent of 13s. 4d. (*Scrope's History of Castle Combe.*)

⁴ On a boss in the vaulting immediately above is a shield with the Arms

Such was the public career of a distinguished individual, the date and place of whose birth seem to have been well nigh unrecorded, but who, it is believed, may be justly claimed as a native of Wiltshire. As regards his parentage, there has been much confusion, some writers describing him as the son of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham¹—others, of Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire—neither of which, from a mere comparison of dates, could have been the case, for the Archbishop must have been born as early as 1380-90, and died in 1452, whilst Humphrey Stafford, Earl Stafford, created Duke of Buckingham, succeeded his father at an early age in 1403, and died 1459-60, thus making the two individuals contemporary with each other. Neither could the Archbishop possibly have been a son of Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, who belonged to a generation later, and did not obtain that title until 1470, eighteen years after the Archbishop's death.

Nicholas Battely (*Cantuaria Sacra*, p. 75), although incorrect in detail, is a little nearer the mark. He says:—"John Stafford, born at Hooke, in the parish of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset, descended of the family of Stafford of Hooke, son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, called Humphrey Stafford '*with the Silver Hand*', by his wife Elizabeth Dynham."

But the Sir Humphrey of Hooke "*with the Silver Hand*", married *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of Sir John *Maltravers*; and not Elizabeth *Dynham*; and, moreover, in his will, dated 14th December 1441, he makes the following bequest to the Archbishop, whom he calls *his brother*, and constitutes one of his executors:—

of the See of Canterbury, impaling those of the Archbishop—*Or, on a chevron gules a mitre argent, within a bordure engrailed sable*—which, with the exception of the mitre—added by the Archbishop—are the arms borne by the Staffords of Southwick Court.

¹ Bishop Godwin, Dugdale, etc. Ralph Brooke (*Catalogue of Kings, etc.*, p. 69) calls him by mistake *Robert, fourth son*; and Milles (*Catalogue of Honour*, p. 432) *ninth son* of Humphrey, Earl Stafford, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, which has been copied by Britton.

"*Item*, I give and bequeath to John, my brother, by Divine mercy Bishop of Bath and Wells, one pair of flagons of silver gilt.

"*Item*, to the said Bishop, one image of silver gilt, of the beheading of St. John the Baptist; and one great piece of Aras [Arras] called doser."

Here a gleam of light breaks through the mist. If Sir Humphrey "*with the Silver Hand*" was the Archbishop's brother, the father of both must be looked for in a former Sir Humphrey, who came out of Staffordshire, and by marriage with the heiress of Greynville became possessed of Southwick Court, in the parish of North Bradley, where he resided. By this marriage (which took place before the year 1365), he had an only child—a son and heir—Sir Humphrey "*with the Silver Hand*."

EDWARD KITE.

(*To be continued.*)

EXTRACTS FROM THE "GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE"

RELATING TO WILTSHIRE.

Continued from p. 125.

VOLUME XXXIII, 1763.

- Sheriff for the year: John Talbot, of Laycock, Esq.
- Jan.* 1.—Died: Rev. Mr. Crook, R. of Brinkworth, Wilts, aged near 100.
- Jan.* 2.—Died: Dr. Stebbing, aged 76, Chancellor of Sarum and Archdeacon of Wilts.
- Jan.* 22.—Died: Benj. Hubert, of Breamore, Wilts, Esq.
- Jan.*—Jer. Dyson elected M.P. for Calne, in room of Daniel Bull.
- Jan.* 30.—Died: Elias Delme, Esq., at Lockridge, Wilts, aged 84.
- Feb.* 8.—Died: Dr. Ballard, R. of Steeple Langford, Wilts.

- Feb.*—Hon. Aug. Hervey, Esq., member for St. Edmonds'-bury, appointed steward of the manor of Old Sarum. Mr. Goodrich presented to the Vicarage of Kelmington, Wilts. Mr. Hicks presented to the living of Broughton, Wilts.
- March 2.*—A violent clap of thunder, attended with lightning, surprised and alarmed the whole city of Salisbury; the lightning broke with such violence against the S.W. side of the cathedral, as forced in a piece of stone from one of the blank windows of nine inches long; several other pieces of stones were also struck off on the outside of the tower, that fell into the cloysters, but fortunately no other damage was done.
- April 31.*—Died: Geo. Button, of Troop, near Salisbury, Esq.
- April.*—Mr. Berrymore presented to the Vicarage of Heatherley, Wilts.
- May 19.*—Wm. Leybourne, Esq., m. to Miss Popham, of Wilts.
- May 30.*—A society is forming in Salisbury for raising a fund sufficient to allow the widow of every person who has been a member for three years an annuity of £30 a year during life.
- May 31.*—Lord Arundell, of Wardour, m. to Miss Conquest, of Great George Street.
- May.*—Bankrupts: Philip Withers, of Westbury, Wilts, dyer; Edw. Read, of Alborn, Wilts, fustian-weaver.
- June 3.*—Rev. Mr. Lloyd, R. of Little-Hinton, Wilts, m. to Miss Craven.
- June 14.*—Died: Rev. Mr. Galdwin, R. of Ludgershall, Wilts.
- June 18.*—Died: Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton; he was created a peer in 1747; the title is said to be extinct, he dying without issue male.
- June 27.*—Died: Dr. Clifton, R. of Boyton, Wilts.
- July 26.*—Died: Peter Wolverstone, of Calne, Wilts, Esq.
- July.*—Bankrupt: Edw. Piere, of Westbury, money-scrivener.
- Sep. 20.*—The annual musical entertainment at Salisbury

began to be celebrated, at which were present a most numerous and polite audience. The ball was opened each night by Lord March and Lady Pembroke.

Sept.—The Rt. Hon. Tho. Baron Hyde, of Hinden, was sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed one of the Post-masters-general.

Oct. 22.—Died : James Bright, Esq., at Warminster.

Oct.—Stan. Bruce presented to the Vicarage of Inghisham, Wilts. Fred. Dodsworth presented to the Vicarage of Fighelden, Wilts. Joseph Simpson, B.D., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Garsden, Wilts, with the living of Weyhill, Hants. A. Gyles, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Hankerstone, Wilts, with the Rectory of Chudleigh, Wilts. Hon. Wm. Harley, M.A., has a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Everley, Wilts, with the Vicarage of Uffington, Berks.

Nov. 23.—Died : Rev. Mr. Wightwick, R. of Ashley, Wilts.

Nov. 27.—Died : John Jeffrey, of Wiltshire, Esq., at Mortlake.

Nov.—Joseph Baylis presented to the Rectory of Ludgershall, Wilts. Bankrupt : Joel Sangur, of New Sarum, grocer.

Dec. 15.—Capt. Smith, of the Royal Volunteers, m. to Miss Paterson, of Salisbury.

VOLUME XXXIV, 1764.

Sheriff for the year : Walter Long, of Wraxhall, Esq.

Jan. 6. Died : George Hungerford, of Wiltshire, Esq.

Jan. 19.—Died : Rev. Mr. Mills, R. of Pewsey, Wilts ; a living worth £600 per ann.

Feb. 1.—Died : Rob. Barker of Everley, Wilts, Esq.

Feb. 25.—Henry Timbrell, a petty farmer, near Malmesbury, in Wilts, was committed to Salisbury gaol for castrating two lads whom he had undertaken to breed up for a small sum. These unhappy youths

the barbarous villain had before endeavoured to destroy by throwing them in the way of the small-pox; but not succeeding, his rapacity at length suggested to him this operation, by which he thought to qualify them for singers, and to dispose of them at a good price. They are both alive, and their wounds healed. For this fact he was tried at Salisbury assizes, found guilty of a misdemeanour, the Coventry Act not reaching his case, as lying in wait could not be proved against him; his sentence was four years imprisonment, a fine of 26s. 8d., and to find security for his good behaviour during life. This sentence was thought so unequal to his crime that it was with the utmost difficulty he was preserved from the rage of the populace.

March 7.—At Salisbury assizes two persons were capitally convicted, but reprieved. A clergyman had an action brought against him for beating a young lady and turning her out of church, and fined £5, with costs.

March.—Rev. Joseph Painé, D.D., Rector of Woodborough, presented to the Rectory of Sutton, Wilts.

April 11.—Tho. Leigh Bennet, of Aylsham, Norfolk, m. to Miss Horne, niece to Tho. Duckett, Esq., member for Calne.

April 30.—On Home Hill, an eminence that commands a most beautiful prospect of North Wiltshire, is now erecting a tomb for the reception of the remains of the late Earl of Shelbourne, who often wished, for the convenience of the neighbouring villages, that a church might be built there, no place of worship being near, in consequence of which his countess dowager is carrying his lordship's pious intimation into execution, and her son, the present Earl, is pleased to endow it, and to place a chaplain in it.

April.—Rev. Mr. Simpkinson presented to the Vicarage of Lushby, Wilts (resignation).

Bankrupts: E. Hiscock, widow, and A. Still, spinster, both of the Devizes, shopkeepers, partners.

May 14.—At Cliff-Pypard, in Wiltshire, 31 ewes, the property of Edward Goddard, Esq., by feeding only one hour upon rank broad clover, burst and died instantly. This fact is inserted by way of caution.

May 28.—William Jaques was committed to Salisbury goal for the murder of a black sailor whom he had enticed to accompany him into the country. They had both sailed together in his majesty's ship, *Stagg*, and were both paid off about three weeks before the murder was committed, when each received about £28. Jaques having squandered his money in rioting among his friends, decoyed the poor black into a wood, where he dashed his brains out with a hedge-stake; but being suspected was pursued and taken at a public house in the Devizes with sixteen thirty-six shilling pieces in his pocket, the black's handkerchief about his neck, and in his hand the bloody stake with which he perpetrated the murder. He confessed the whole, and signed his confession.

May.—Died: Rev. Mr. Thorp, R. of Haughton, near Darlington, and a Prebendary of Salisbury.

May.—Dr. Stonehouse presented to the living of Cheverill, near the Devizes.

July 5.—John Butler Harrison, of Amery, near Alton, Hants, Esq., m. to Miss Ballard, of Steeple-Langford, Wilts.

July 15.—A poor woman at Winterbourne, in Wilts, being seized with a giddiness in her head, fell asleep, and continued to sleep seemingly sound till the 19th, when she expired. During the whole time she breathed free and easy, and looked healthy and pleasant.

July 17.—Rev. Mr. Pocock, R. of Mildenhall, Wilts, Esq., m. to Miss Long, of Rood Ashton.

- July.*—Cha. Compton, presented to the Vicarage of Barton, Wilts.
- Aug.* 1.—Lady of Per. Bertie, Esq., member for Westbury, delivered of a son.
- Aug.* 3.—Died : Rev. Mr. Warneford, at Vennington's Place, Wilts ; Rev. Mr. Ashton, R. of Kemble, Wilts.
- Aug.* 8.—At Salisbury Assizes, Wm. Jacques, the sailor, was capitally convicted for murdering the black ; he not only confessed the fact, but three other murders, and the robbery of a man at Hounslow Heath of £10.
- Aug.*—George Cottrell presented to the Vicarage of Cramthorn, Wilts.
- Sept.* 7.—Died : Ralph Ellinson, of Wiltshire, Esq.
- Sept.* 24.—It was agreed between the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the county of Wilts and city of Salisbury, to abolish the custom of giving vails to servants after the 29th.
- Sept.*—Geo. Grange presented to the Vicarage of Harrowdale, Wilts.
- Oct.* 7.—Died : Lancelot Davies, of Wiltshire, Esq.
- Oct.* 28.—Died : Wm. Burford, of Wiltshire, Esq.
- Nov.* 25.—Died : Rev. Mr. Laurence, R. of Oakley, Wilts.
- Nov.* 29.—Cha. Garth, Esq., eldest son of John Garth, Esq. member for Devizes, m. to Miss Fanny Cooper, of Camberwell.
- Nov.* 30.—A melancholy affair lately happened to a young clergyman, in the neighbourhood of Wootton-Basset, in Wiltshire, who, being on the point of marriage with a young lady of family and fortune, on some slight disgust or jealousy, shot himself in the presence of his intended bride. The coroner has brought in his verdict of lunacy, from his frequently having made use of some expressions which threatened his own life and that of others. And happy was it, as he had another loaded pistol by him, he did not do greater mischief.

Dec. 18.—A travelling gipsey was committed to Salisbury goal on suspicion of being accessory to the horrid murder of Mr. Cheney and his wife at Hungerford, in December, 1762.

Dec. 24.—Died : John Garth, Esq., member for the Devizes.

BIRD LIFE IN SALISBURY.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

Amongst other benefits that we have received from the labours of our ancestors in the building of our cathedral spire, which is not only the glory of our more immediate neighbourhood, but a landmark in the history of cathedral building, there are one or two indirect ones that would not be likely perhaps to strike the mind unless specially brought forward. One such benefit is the right of asylum, not only to men in past days in danger of their lives ; or, in our more peaceful times, to those often awearry with the press of secular business, but to those denizens of the air, which, in these days of our over-crowded population, are ever seeking, though rarely finding, a really safe place whereon to rest the soles of their feet, as they continually pass, often unnoticed and unknown, over the heads of us men, for the most part too busy and pre-occupied to observe them. To them the admirable height of our spire suggests such an asylum, and they are not slow to perceive it

Diverse and curious are some of the species I myself have noticed on and around the spire ; and one which has more recently occurred deserves a notice to itself, as it is by no means an every day occurrence, although I am glad to say it is not altogether an isolated one. I allude to the passage of a fine eagle over the Close on Sunday, January

31st last., at about 12.30 p.m.; and although it did not settle on the spire on this occasion, it was doubtless attracted towards it from a distance, on account of its commanding height. A friend of mine (Mr. W. Edwardes) was first attracted to it by noticing an unusual commotion amongst the neighbouring rooks and jackdaws, which he then saw were mobbing this great bird sailing overhead, not much out of gun-shot, so that he could see distinctly the large hooked beak of the bird, and its general colouring, which appeared to be more or less all over of a dark-mottled brown. The huge bird passed over with slow flappings of the wings, and took but little notice of the officious attention of its neighbours, which is one of the penalties that "Royalty" is obliged to put up with. My friend put it down to be a Golden Eagle; but it was undoubtedly one of the wandering immature Sea Eagles, which are not infrequently seen in our southern counties; whereas the Golden Eagle very rarely wanders from its home in the Scottish Highlands; but in flight it was not easy to discern whether the tarsus was feathered or not; which would at once have settled the question as to identity. I interviewed several other people afterwards who had also seen the bird pass over, and they all testified to its enormous size; while one of them also remarked how distinctly the large quill feathers of the wings stood out separately against the sky; a point which is always very discernible in all our larger birds of prey.

I remarked to my friend at the time, that we should be almost sure to hear of the bird again further west, and a few days later I received a letter from Mr. Bennett-Stanford, of Pyt House, Tisbury, telling me that he had also seen the bird; but from the letter he kindly wrote, I gather that the bird he saw may possibly have been another specimen of the same species, as he dated the occurrence as happening on January 22nd—some ten days previous to the Salisbury notice—when he was out shooting with a party at "Great Ridge", on the estate of Mr. Alfred

Morrison, of Fonthill. Of course the birds noticed may have been the same; but the Salisbury bird was coming from the directly opposite quarter at the time, *i.e.*, from the south-east, the Christchurch direction, and that being an especially favourite haunt of this species, the same bird may have been passing backward and forward. This would seem the more likely, as Hart (the Christchurch naturalist) told me last month, that though he had not observed one of these birds there this winter, last year a Sea Eagle frequented the neighbourhood the whole of the winter months; and he might say that he knew where he could get a sight of it almost any day he wanted, so that he began to hope it would have stayed, and possibly procured a mate, and bred there; but towards the end of the spring the bird left [the neighbourhood and passed on.

Once again I have been enabled to trace the flight of the Salisbury bird still further west, as an acquaintance of mine in Devonshire was stopped by some friends driving by, who said they had just seen an enormous eagle fly across the road, with something in its talons, which it dropped in the corner of the next field; and on going to the spot pointed out, it proved to be a rabbit about three-quarters grown. Thus this specimen up to that date had procured immunity from the fate which usually befalls a wanderer of this sort in our inhospitable and overcrowded land.

The eagle, as noticed by Mr. Benett-Stanford on January 22nd, was flying close down to the brush-wood with which "The Ridge" is mostly covered, mobbed, and persecuted by three herons. "It was very interesting", writes my correspondent, "to see how the herons pounced down upon him time after time, and gave him a thorough chasing." The bird was only some 100 yards off when thus observed. "I believe", my correspondent adds, "it is not a very uncommon thing to see one of these eagles on 'Great Ridge'; one was shot there some few years ago." This last bird mentioned was set up by White, of Salisbury; and I saw and

measured it accurately in the flesh. It was a female, measuring in expanse of wing exactly 8 feet, and 3ft. 4in. from beak to tail. This bird was in immature plumage; as was also another that was sent to me in the flesh at Britford, in 1871, which had been caught alive on the battlefield of Metz, after having haunted the site for a month or more. It was a male bird, measuring 7ft. 4in. in expanse and 3ft. from beak to tail, thus showing the usual difference of size between the sexes; the females of all the *Raptores* always exceeding the males in size. This bird, now in my collection, was set up by Hart, who told me that these immature Sea Eagles were far from uncommon in the Christchurch district, and that from about 1860 to 1876, when birds were not so carefully preserved as they are now, he had some dozen specimens brought in for preservation—one of these he exchanged with the then Lord Malmesbury for an heron in fine adult plumage, which shows that these immature birds were not considered as any great rarity in that neighbourhood at that period.

The largest specimen of *Haliactus Albicilla* (or the Sea Eagle) that I can personally speak to is one in Hart's Museum, which I saw last month. This bird measured 8ft. 4in. in expanse, as marked on the floor of the Museum before he skinned it, and he told me that out of the many local specimens that he has handled he has only measured one that was larger, and this reached the expanse of 8ft. 5½in.; so that 8ft. 6in. may be taken as the full measurement of this species. This shows the Sea Eagle to be considerably larger than the Golden Eagle (*Aquila Chrysaetos*)—a point upon which there often seems to be a good deal of discrepancy; and having had opportunities of carefully measuring myself several of these latter birds (and accurate measurements of five or six others shot in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado having been sent me by a friend), I can only gather that it is an especially large *female* of the Golden species that will reach 3 feet in length, or 7 feet in expanse—nine out of ten will be under, rather than over, that measurement—the

largest specimen I have accurate knowledge of, having been 7 feet in expanse, and 3ft. 1in. in length.

But ere I conclude I should like to mention that our visitor of the 31st January is not the only specimen of the Sea Eagle that has been attracted to our spire. I was mentioning the late occurrence to one of my old St. Nicholas brethren, who was just 86 years of age (and was gathered to his rest on March 22nd inst.)—Thomas George—and he immediately brightened up and said, "I remember well, sir, as though it were yesterday, a great eagle settling on the Cathedral weathercock, and how all the people brought out their glasses to look at it as long as he stayed there." It was very interesting to find a person who remembered so clearly this incident, which had happened nearly 70 years ago. He could not remember the actual date, but on turning to the Rev. A. C. Smith's *Birds of Wiltshire*," p. 63, we find it happened in 1828, or '29. Mr. Smith first mentions an occurrence of the eagle (doubtless *H. Albicilla*) in Wilts, as mentioned in the *Salisbury Journal* bearing date as long ago as the middle of the last century, where it is said—

"One summer evening an eagle was observed sailing towards the summit of Salisbury Cathedral; he reposed there all night, and early in the morning set sail northwards."

And then Mr. Smith goes on to mention the occurrence my old friend so well remembered—

"In the year 1828 or 1829 a similar case occurred, of which a highly-respected Rector of a Wiltshire parish was an eye-witness. My informant was at that time a young boy at the celebrated school kept by Dr. Radcliffe, at Salisbury, and he describes the house and school-buildings, which have long since disappeared, as entered from Castle Street, and his bedroom as over the large and lofty school-room, and its windows as giving a view of the upper part of the spire, uninterrupted by the neighbouring houses. It was on a summer evening, at about five or six o'clock, that an eagle, said to have come from a northerly direction, took its place on the grand perch it had selected on the vane above the spire. The night chanced to be that of a full moon, and the sky was cloudless. Just before bedtime my informant came into possession, for the first time of his life, of 'Lord Byron's Tales', which were printed in good bold type, so that he was able to read

them easily by the light of the moon; and now after an interval of nearly 60 years he recollects reading for several hours, seated on the window seat of his bedroom, but frequently raising his eyes to look at the great bird on the weather-cock of the spire. A plot, it appears, was made by some to shoot the eagle with a rifle-ball, and a party went up with that purpose to the 'Eight doors', or in other words, to the place where the base of the spire rests upon the tower; but happily their endeavours were baffled by the large ball, which projects itself below the cross, and early in the morning the eagle floated away southward unharmed."

Doubtless our 1897 specimen is not the only one that has visited us during the long stretch of years intervening between 1828 and the present date; nor is the species in itself of such rarity as to make an occasional visit an unlikely occurrence; for the old birds invariably drive the young ones away from their more immediate neighbourhood directly they can shift for themselves; which partly accounts for the wandering propensity so largely developed in these immature birds; but it is well that the appearance of a Royal visitor in Wilts should be duly chronicled in the annals of the county, and it will be difficult to say when next our eyes are to be gladdened with a similar appearance. The Culver Cliffs in the Isle of Wight, and Lundy Island, old breeding stations of this species, now know them no more; but with our "close time" and "Wild Bird Protection Act" in full force, we may yet recover and repopulate many a deserted breeding haunt with some of our rarer birds.

A. P. MORRES.

**COPY OF AN ORIGINAL CONVEYANCE BY
MAUD HEATH,**

June 12th, 1474.

The Rev. J. F. Daniell, of Langley Burrell, has been lately placed on Maud Heath's Trust, and has kindly forwarded the following copy of a conveyance, "which was found about twenty years ago, among a lot of ancient deeds belonging to Stanley Abbey, where I conclude it was deposited for safety,

and passed through the Bayntons and Starkeys to Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart. ; it is written on parchment, 8in. x 2½ in., in twelve close lines in very fine script, and now very faint :—

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Matilda Hethe de Tydryngton Kayleway nuper relicta Johannis Hethe dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Johanni Bagot Roberto Potern Willielmo Wattys Roberto Compton Waltero Sebeacres Johanni Browan Edwardo Aylewyn Johanni Baron Willielmo Horte et Ricardo Wodelonde omnia terras et tenementa cotagia et tofta et gardina prata pascua pasturas redditus reversiones et servitia cum suis pertinentibus que Habeo die confectionis presentium in Chypenham et infra parochia de Chypenham Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta terras *et al* prefatis Johanni Bagot *et al* heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum de capitalibus dominicis feodril per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta et ego vero Matilda predicta et heredes mei omnia predicta terras *et al* prefatis Johanni Bagot *et al* contra omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Johanne Lybur Willielmo Hawkesbury Johanne Bayle et multis aliis Datur apud Chypenham predictam duodecimo die Junii anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum quarto decimo.”

On the seal attached to the Deed are impressed the letters M. H. interlaced.

GRANT OF ARMS

TO THO. JACOB, OF WOOTTON-BASSETT, 24 JUNE 1633
(9 Ch. R's.).

[*Harley MS.* 1470, *fo.* 155.]

“To all and singuler as well Nobles as Gentlemen to whom theis p'sents shall come Richard St. George Knight

Clarenceux, King of Armes of all the South East and West parts of the Realme of England from the River of Trent sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know yee that auntiently from the beginning it has been a custom and to this day is continued etc. And being required by Thomas Jacob of Wootton Bassett in the County of Wilts, gent., to signifie unto him what Armes hee may Lawfully beare (And having received sufficient testimony from honorable personages of his Worth and Meritt) Therefore I doe publish and declare that he may beare these Armes and Crest following that is to say OR on a Canton Sables a Tyger's head erased of the second Langued gules And for his Crest on a Helme and Wreath of his Coullers a Tyger Sables Armed and Langued gules supporting a Sheilde or mantled gules doubled Argent as in the Margent¹ hereof more playnely are depicted All which Armes and Crest I the said Clarenceux King of Armes, by power and authority to mee comitted under the greate Seale of England, doe by these p^rsents, give and graunt ratifie and confirme unto and for the said Thomas Jacob and to his issue and posterity for ever, observing their due differences etc. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand, and fixed the seale of myne office this fower and twentieth daye of June An^o. Dmn. 1633 And in the Ninth yeare of the Reigne of our Souereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God King of great Brittain France and Ireland defender of the faith etc.

“Rⁱ. ST. GEORGE CLARENCEUX,
“King of Armes.

“Coppied by the originall Patent and examined by us
22 January, 1649.

“NEVILL MASKELYNE,
“JOHN WITTHY.”

¹ Space is blank.

QUAKERISM IN WILTS.

The following is taken from a book entitled "*A Brief Account of many of the Prosecutions of the People call'd Quakers etc.*, London, 1736."

PROSECUTED IN THE EXCHEQUER FOR TITHES.

1696. *John Flower*, by Francis Green, parson of Corsham, in Fisherton Gaol for a year, discharged by an act of grace.

1700. *Francis Broom*, by John Horton, parson of Coldhorne (Colerne?), a poor man, and had a great family; the demand was about 16/- for two acres of wheat.

1701. *Charles Barrett*, of Titherton, by John Wilson, parson of Brimhill.

Roger Cooke, near Calne, by Joshua Shepherd, of Calne, Impropiator.

1703. *John Somner*, of Seen'd Row, near Melksham, by Bohun Fox, parson of Melksham, 30/- for four years' Tithes.

1704. *William Player*, of Grittleton, by Thomas Tettershall, parson of the parish.

1707. *Henry Sanger*, of Warminster; 10/- for two years' Tithes.

1709. *Josiah Wakeman* (arrears of eight years' Tithes, for a farm formerly held at £7 10/- per ann., thirty-two weeks in Fisherton gaol) by John Wilson, parson of Brimhill.

Charles Barrett (for a farm formerly held, and had been out of four years, thirty weeks in Fisherton gaol) by same.

Jonathan Scott by same.

1719. *John Rully*, of Melksham, to Fisherton gaol 12 May 1724, for not paying £41 12/- for two years' Tithes, and £137 Costs) by Bohun Fox.

1726. *John Jefferies*, by Anne Wilson, widow of John Wilson, late parson of Brimhill.

PROSECUTED IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

1717. *William Price* (9/-), *Walter Price* (4/-) and *George*

Hillier (42), all of Christian Malford, for Church rate (so-called), excommunicated.

1719. *John Moore*, of New Sarum (6/-) by Richard Glass, Church rate (so-called), suit dropt in consequence of death of demandant.

1722. *James Hobbs* of Laycock, a poor labourer, (4*d.*) for sweeping the parish worship-house by Richard Grist, parish clerk.

1723. *Joseph Hull*, of Frankley, near Bradford, (£2 4/-) for Tithes by William Sartaine, Impropiator.

WILTSHIRE BRIEFS.

1653, Aug. 7. 8*s.* towards ye re-edifieinge of Marlbarrowe in ye county of Wilts.

1664, June 8, for David Long, of Norrington, in the county of Wiltes. Havergal's *Records of Upton Bishop, Hereford*, pp. 56, 57.

The following are from the Register of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, lately printed by the Parish Register Society:—

1653, July 31. Collected the day and yeere above written, at North Luffenham, towards the reliefe of the Inhabitants of Marleborough in ye county of Wilts (haveing suffered by a lame'table fire, burning downe one of ye Churches, ye market house, and 224 dwelling houses, exceeding great losses to the value of three score and ten thousand pounds at the least), I say, collected the sum'e of twenty-one shillings and sixpence.

Ri. Clerke.

Churchwardens. { Richard Pitts.
 { W. Will. Wortly.

By a second survey of the losse it was found to amount to ten thousand pounds more. Sent the money collected as above by Richard Pitts, one of ye Churchwardens to Mr. Clipsham, of Morcote (according to Ord^r.), being High

Constable, who gave an Acquittance for ye receipt of it, beareing date ye 5th of August 1653.

1671, Oct. Collected upon ye Brief for ye fire at Meere, in Wiltshire, the sum of eight shillings sixpence, & as was appointed, sent to the High Constable by ye Constables of o^r town.

1694, 10. Collected for ye fire at Nether Havon, in ye County of Wilts, ye sum of five shillings.

THO. MU'TON AND FRANCIS THORP.

Queries.

Bourchier.—Susan Bourchier, of Chancery Lane, Middlesex, spinster, and Margaret Bourchier, are mentioned in a deed, dated 1686, concerning the Bayliffe family of Monkton, Chippenham, seemingly connected with Walter Grubbe, Esq., of Potterne. Information requested as to their connexion with Wiltshire. They appear to have used the Bayliffe seal, *a chevron between three hearts, with a difference.*

Chippenham.

MARY LIGHT.

School Lists of Winchester College.—I am preparing for publication the early School Lists, or "Long Rolls", as they are called, of Winchester College. The fact that a large number of Wiltshire families have always sent their sons to this school leads me to ask whether any of your readers can lend me, or put me in the way of obtaining, in order to copy, any of the Rolls for the following years, viz., 1654-67, both years inclusive, 1669, 1671, 1682, 1687, 1689, 1703, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1718, 1722?

The Close, Salisbury.

C. W. HOLGATE.

Sambourne Bridge.—What is the derivation of the name of this bridge, situated five miles south-west of Cricklade on the road to Malmesbury? Is there any feature of the landscape from which the name might be derived, or is there any record or tradition of its having been named from the Sambourne family, who held some considerable property in the neighbourhood?

La Grange, Ills., U.S.A.

V. C. SANBORN.

Wroughton Common.—How many acres was this in extent; and when and by whom was it enclosed?

J. C. P.

Haine.—Can any one favour me with some details as to the life of a person of this name, who seems to have resided at Burderop in the earlier part of this century?

R. K. W.

Hayne, of Burderop.—Who was this wealthy person, as to whom I only know that he is said to have trained a very noted prize-fighter, and to have paid £3000 damages to the beautiful actress, Miss Foote, for breach of promise of marriage?

N. SIMMONDS.

White Hand.—What is the legend of the “White Hand” in connexion with the Manor of Draycot Cerne?

JOHN F. DANIEL.

Morse.—Information wanted as to the family of Anthony and William Morse, brothers, who in 1635 shipped from Southampton for New England, in the *James*, of London, and are described in the List of Passengers as of “Marlborough,

Shoomakers". An Anthony Morse purchased lands at Dedham, co. Essex, in 1587.

18 *Somerset Street,*

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

HENRY DUTCH LORD.

Hurle.—Who was James Hurle of Edington? I have his printed Book-label, dated 1855, with some rhymes about borrowing books.

ED.

Whorwellsdown Hundred (vol. i, pp. 131, 188, 413, 526).—At the time of the compilation of Domesday Book the lordship of the Hundred was in the hands of the "Abbatissa de Romeseye", as it was still in 1316 (*Nom. Villarum*). I should like to ask if there is any connexion between this Abbey and that of Wherwell, mentioned by Dr. Grose; and if the name of the Hundred can be connected with that of the Abbey.

The following extract from Britton's *Hampshire* mentions the Wood without saying where it is situated:—

"At Whorwell, or Wherwell, 3 m. S.E. of Andover, was a nunnery, founded by Elfrida, 2nd wife of King Edgar, in atonement for the murder of Edward the Martyr at Corfe Castle; and also for that of Ethelwold, her first husband, whom Edgar is recorded to have slain in a wood near Whorwell, that he might obtain her in marriage. In this nunnery Elfrida took the veil, and was buried. Many privileges were granted to the foundation by Pope Gregory IX, and its possessions were so numerous that their annual value at the dissolution was estimated at £339 8s. 7d., according to Dugdale, and at £403 12s. 10d., according to Speed. The site of the nunnery was granted to Sir Thos. West, Lord Delawarr."

Whorwellsdown Hundred extends from very near Trowbridge, to Semington on the North and to Edington and North Bradley on the South, and it includes Keevil and Steeple Ashton, passing not far from Scend.

The name Whorwellsdown is said by the Rev. Canon Jones to have, perhaps, originally been "Hár wellesdún, *i.e.*, the hill by the hoar, or ancient well".

T. S. M.

Benolt's Visitation of 1530.—It is to Mr. F. A. Carrington that we are indebted for the best guide to original materials for Wiltshire Genealogy. In his paper on "The Heralds' Visitations of Wiltshire and the Pedigrees of Wiltshire Families", in the second volume of *The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, we gain some knowledge of this Visitation, viz.:

"A.D. 1530, 25 Hen. VIII, Thomas Benolte, Clarencieux. The original is in the Heralds' College, London (H. 20). A copy is in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart."

This contains the pedigrees and arms of Chocke, Seymour, Bonam, Boucher, Lylseley, Lanham, Pye, Barnard, Styllleman and Borleys.

There is a very mutilated copy of fragments of this Visitation in the British Museum [Add. MSS., No. 12,479] giving pedigrees in paragraph form of Bouchier, Page, Borleys, Hungerford, Horsey; it is obviously a careless and useless copy.

My object in writing is, to ask where Sir Thomas Phillipps' copy now is? Are there any other copies? Can any plan be suggested for getting these old pedigrees and arms into print?

JOHN DYKE.

King's Evil.—The following is an extract from the Parish Register of Wilsford, near Pewsey:—

1752. "A. R. Mary Smith (*alias*) Pudd of Botwellsford was buried May the 27th. She was said to be 105 years old, and was cured of the struma or King's Evil in her youth by the Touch of King Charles the second."¹

¹ On the 18th of May, 1664, the following public advertisement was issued for the healing of the people by King Charles II:—

"NOTICE.—His Sacred Majesty having declared it to be his royal will and purpose to continue the healing of his people for the evil during the month of May, and then give over till Michaelmas next, I am commanded to give notice thereof, that the people may not come up to the town in the interim and lose their labor."—*News*, 1664.

Are any other entries relating to this subject to be found among the Parish Registers of Wiltshire?

WILTONIENSIS.

Curious Customs of Manors.—Last year I was at Tinhead, near Edington, and an old man of over 90 years (?) told me that a manorial court used to be held at the George Inn, in that village, and that it was necessary that the hayward should bring his dog in his arms and say, "Here come I and my dog to open this Court". Whether there is any real evidence of such a custom I do not know, but it is perhaps well that such peculiar manorial incidents, which are fast passing away, should be recorded, and I trust that other such customs may appear in print from those who know of them.

FRED. ELLIOT.

Bowood.—I understand a book was written by the late John Britton on this subject. What was its size and date of publication? Can any one supply me with a list of contents? There is no copy in the British Museum.

C. JEFFERIES.

Curious Recovery of Speech.—In the 9th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* a curious case is given by Archdeacon Squire of a person who, after having been dumb for years, recovered the use of his speech by means of a dream of this description:—

"One day, in the year 1741, he got very much in liquor, so much so that on his return home at night to Devizes, he fell from his horse three or four times, and was at last taken up by a neighbour and put to bed in a house on the road. He soon fell asleep; when, dreaming that he was falling into a furnace of boiling wort, it put him into so great an agony of fright, that, struggling with all his might to call out for help, he actually did call out aloud, and recovered the use of his tongue that moment, as effectually as he ever had it in his life, without the least hoarseness or alteration in the old sound of his voice."

Who was he?

E. D. W.

Replies.

Swanborough Ashes (vol. i, 562, ii, 183).—The following papers—the originals of which are in my possession—may serve to add a little additional information on the subject of the Open-air Court of the Hundred, held from time immemorial at this spot.

No. I.—A precept from the Bailiff of the Hundred, to the Tithingman of Cheverell Parva, requiring him personally to attend the Court and to pay to the Steward of the Leet the amount of the Law-day silver due from his tithing:—

" Hundred of Swanborough in the County of Wilts. }	To the Tithingman of Cheverell Parva in the said Hundred of Swanborough, These.
---	---

" By Virtue of a Warrant to me directed from the Steward of the Leet for the Hundred aforesaid you are hereby required to be and appear before the said Steward at a Court Leet to be holden at *Swanborough Ash*,¹ or from thence to be adjourned to the sign of the Rose and Crown Inn in Woodborough in and for the said Hundred on Monday the 15th day of this instant October by ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day And pay to the said Steward your Law-day Silver for the said Tithing being £0 10s. 6d. And further to do and present those things which belong to your said office, of which you are not to fail, as also of having then there this precept. Given under my hand the 8th day of October 1764

"WM. BRUGES."

No. II.—Receipt for one year's Law-day Silver, paid at the same Court:—

¹ From this it appears that *one tree only* was standing on Swanborough Tump in 1764.

“Received the 15th October 1764, of the Tything-
 man of Chiveril Parva Ten shillings and sixpence
 in full for one year's Law-day Silver, issuing and
 payable out of and for the said Tything and due to
 Sr. Wm. Pynsent, Baronet, at Michaelmas last, for
 whose use the same is now received by me,
 “E. BAMPFIELD.”

£ s. d.
 0 10 6

No. III.—A similar Precept to No. 1, dated 30th September 1763, and requiring the attendance of the same Tithingman, at the same Court Leet for the Hundred of Swanborough, “to be holden at *Foxly Corner*, at the sign of the Wheat Sheaf Inn, in the Parish of Urchfont”, on Monday the 10th of October following.

From this it would appear that the Court was held alternately at Swanborough Ash, in the parish of Manningford Abbots, and at Foxly Corner, in the parish of Urchfont, which may perhaps be thus explained.

At the date of the “*Nomina Villarum*”—A.D. 1316—the Hundred of Swanborough was much smaller than at present, including Upavon, Marden, Rushall, Charlton, Wilsford, Beechingstoke, Stanton St. Bernard, Oare, North Newnton, Alton Barnes, Woodborough, Wilcot, and the three Manningfords only. At some subsequent period the old Hundred of Stodfolde, including Chirton, Conock, Urchfont, Stert, Etchilhampton, Allcannings, and Allington, became merged into it, as well as both of the Lavingtons and Cheverels from the extinct Hundreds of Rubergh Regis and Rubergh Episcopi; and Alton Priors from that of Elstub. It seems, therefore, very probable that “*Swanborough Ash*” represents the site of the Court Leet of the original *Hundred of Swanborough*, and *Foxly Corner* that of the old *Hundred of Stodfolde*, and that after the latter Hundred had merged into the former the Court was held alternately on each of the two ancient sites.

In this case “*Foxly Corner*”, a well-known spot about five miles from Devizes, on the main road to Salisbury over

the plain, and at the angle leading from thence into the village of Urchfont, may be regarded as the site of the open air Court of the ancient and now extinct Hundred of Stodfolde.

WILTONIENSIS.

Ancient Carriages (vol. ii, p. 145).—About forty-two years ago I inspected those in a barn at Manton. The bodies were slung up on immense leather straps, and the driver's seat was on a very large tool box. I was given to understand that they had belonged to the Baskervilles of "Richardson" in the parish of Winterbourne Bassett.

WM. B. C. HORSELL.

"Mansfield" (vol. ii, p. 172, note 3).—Is not this probably a printer's error, in George Fox's *Journal*, for Marsfield, which would most likely refer to Marshfield, actually in Gloucestershire but on the borders of Wiltshire? Marshfield is known to be only the modern form of the name, which was anciently written Marsfield, the name being understood to have reference to the mere or boundary of the three counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester. [In George Fox's *Journal*, ed. 1836, ii, p. 121, it is described as "in Wiltshire or Gloucestershire". Mansfield in Nottinghamshire is frequently mentioned in the *Journal*.—ED.]

C. H. TALBOT.

Queen Elizabeth's Progresses in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire in 1592 (vol. i, pp. 467-526).—A memorial of this progress still remains in Chisledon Church. It is a monumental brass in the pavement of the chancel, to the memory of Francis Rutland, who died on the 27th of August 1592. Aubrey says "he was a courtier and died in the Progress"—which is most probably correct—the Queen

having started about the 8th August,¹ and towards the end of that month passed through part of North Wilts, including Ramsbury, Burderop, and Lydiard Tregoz, and reached Down Ampney—then the residence of Sir John Hungerford—on the 1st September.

The effigy of the deceased courtier (*vide* woodcut) represents him in the long gown of the period, with hanging sleeves, and trimmed with fur, frills at the neck and wrists, and low shoes—a well known type of the civil costume of the latter part of Elizabeth's reign. From the inscription we learn that Francis Rutland was "sonne and heire to Nycolas Rutland, of Micham, in



EFFIGY OF FRANCIS RUTLAND,
FROM HIS BRASS AT
CHISLEDON.

the Countie of Surrye, Esquier", and that he "marrýed the daughter of Thomas Stephens, Esquier", which latter fact probably accounts for his burial here. His wife Mary was the daughter of Thomas Stephens, of Burderop, to which family the manor and advowson of Chisledon (which had previously been part of the possessions of Hyde Abbey) then belonged.

There is a pedigree of Rutland in the Herald's visitation of Surrey (*Harl. MS.*, 1561, folio 55) including the two generations here mentioned. Mitcham, their place of

¹ From Nichols' *Progresses* we learn that the Queen visited Sir Edward Hoby, at Bisham Abbey, in Berkshire, about the 15th of August; and later in the same month was the guest of Sir Henry Lee, at Quarendon, in the vale of Aylesbury, co. Bucks.

residence, is described by Aubrey, in his *History of Surrey*, as "well inhabited and much frequented by the citizens of our Metropolis"; and Walton, in his *Life of Donne*, describes it "a place noted for good air and choice company". The Parish Register contains many entries relating to the Rutland family.

The Chamberlain's accounts at Marlborough, for the same year (1592), contain the following payments:—

"To the Queen's harbinger, at the time of her Majesty's progress, £1.

"To the Queen's trumpeter, 10s."

From which it appears that the Queen during this progress also passed through Marlborough.

EDWARD KITE.

The Rev. Thomas Holland (vol. i, pp. 4, 41, 92).—Two distinct individuals of this name (no doubt father and son) appear in the Parish Register of Amesbury. The first occurs in 1660—if not earlier—and his burial is thus recorded:

1680. "Thomas Holland, Minister, was buried June 7."

About a year before his father's death is the marriage of the son [the hydraulic inventor], who seems at that time to have resided in the adjoining village of Netheravon, and on his father's death to have succeeded him at Amesbury.

1679.¹ "Thos. Holland Jun., Clericus, and Mrs. Grace Gunter, both of Netheravon, were married with license out of y^e Arches, May 29."

Then follow the burials of three of their children, who must all have died in their infancy:

1681. "Thomas Gunter, son of Thomas and Grace Holland, June 10."

¹ License dated 29 July 1676, and then another one dated 8 May 1679, he about 31, she about 25, with her mother's consent; there is also one to Bryan Holland, of Hitcham, Bucks, clerk, dated 5 June 1672. Brian Holland, of North Moreton, æt. 10 in 1609, and Thomas Gunter, of Barton, Ox., æt. 10 in 1611, were scholars of Winchester.—ED.

1682. "Thomas (*sic*) of Thos. and Grace Holland, May 8."

1683. "Bryan and Thomas, sons of Thos. and Grace Holland, Dec. 31."

Nearly twenty years later is the burial of Mrs. Holland :

1722. "Grace, wife of Thos. Holland, Cler., Jan. 24."

And lastly that of the hydraulic inventor himself, about fourteen years after the date of his patent :

1730. "The Reverend Mr. Thomas Holland, Curate, May 13. "WM. MUNDY, Curate."

The father must thus have had the spiritual charge of the parish of Amesbury for at least twenty years, from the Restoration until 1680 ; and the son during the whole of the succeeding half century.

There was a family of Gunter residing at Milton, near Pewsey, to whom the wife of the hydraulic inventor most probably belonged. They bore for arms, *Sable, three gauntlets argent, a mullet for difference*, and their pedigree is entered in the Herald's Visitation of the County, A.D. 1623. The Christian name of Bryan, given to one of Mr. Holland's children, is also found in the Gunter pedigree.

The Amesbury Register also contains the following entry of marriage, which may refer to a sister of the hydraulic inventor—thus connecting him with the family of Baden, which is, I believe, still represented in the immediate neighbourhood :—

1667. "Mr. Robert Baden and Mrs. Jane Holland, Jan. 16 ;"

and the baptism a year later of

1668. "Robt., son of Mr. Robt. and Mrs. Jane Baden, Jan. 14."

SCRIBA.

Simon Aston (vol. i, p. 171).—P.C.C.¹ 99, Lec.—“1638, Aug. 2. Wife Elizabeth sole ex'ix, and to her one half or moiety of my estate personal or real, other half to all my children equally, save that I give £50 to my eldest son William Aston—my dear and loving brothers William Wheeler and Robert Aston, Citizens and Grocers of London, Overseers, and to each £10—Richard Nelme £10 on condition he do aid my said ex'ix and overseers in making the accompts of the shopp—poor of p'ish where I shall happen to be buried 20/- for 20 poor people of s^d p'ish—my dear mother £20 per ann. for life, to be paid by my wife—poor of S^t Peter's in Cheape, London, £10 for 10 poor people of s^d p'ish.—Witn. Jas. Smith, Thos. Lavender, John Hope. P^d 15 Aug. 1638, by Eliz. Aston, the relict.”

According to the Visitation of London 1633-4, which he signs with his brother Robert, the Testator was the second son of Walter Aston, of Longdon, co. Staff., and married Eliz., dau. of John Wheeler, a London merchant. On floor of St. Mary's, Devizes, near south door—*Argent, a fess and in chief three lozenges sable, a crescent charged with another for difference.* “Here lieth the body of Simon Aston, Citizen and Grocer of London, the Sonne of Walter Aston, of Longdon of Stafford, Gent., w^{ch} Symon had by Elizabeth, daughter of John Wheeler, Esq^r, 5 children, who departed this life the 4th of August, 1638, being aged 40 yeers.” Information is still required as to his connexion with Devizes.

ED.

Jenner of Marston (vol. ii, p. 145).—Cainsford is probably Kempsford, which is near Marston Meysey, and not far from Meysey Hampton.

Lacock Abbey.

C. H. TALBOT.

¹ This will is kindly supplied by Mr. J. G. Bradford, of London.

Baynard of Lackham (vol. ii, p. 145).—Mr. W. D. Pink's request for information respecting this family, other than that contained in the Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623, does not appear to have been yet answered. Your correspondent may be referred to a paper on the Baynard Monuments in Lacock Church, by Mr. Edward Kite, published in 1858 (*Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. iv, page 1), where he will find a good deal of information.

C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

Notes on Books.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE DEER-PARKS AND PADDOCKS OF ENGLAND. By JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.Z.S., etc., etc. London: Ballantyne, Hanson & Co. 1892.

Shirley's *Account of English Deer Parks*, published in 1867, for the most part an historical summary of the subject, supplied a felt want, very soon ran out of print, and is now very difficult to obtain. Mr. Whitaker's volume—giving categorical details as to the owner, the acreage, nature of enclosure, water supply, number, kind, and average weight of deer, and some slight account of the qualities of the park itself—became scarce within a few months after publication, and now sells for much more than its published price.

As we believe it has not hitherto been noticed in any Wiltshire publication, it will not, perhaps, be too late to discuss those portions of it which relate more particularly to this county. Wiltshire is not, indeed, peculiarly favoured in the number of its deer-parks, but it has the honour of containing Savernake, the largest, and Castle Combe, one of the most beautiful and picturesque in England, while these two and Compton Park may be accounted particularly remarkable for their great age.

Besides the examples we have already mentioned, the book contains accounts of Longleat, Spy, Draycot, Pinkney, Bowood, Wilton, Roundway, Erlestoke, Littlecote, Brickworth and Bellefield. These are all the deer-parks and enclosures of the county, but many others will occur to our readers as worthy of panegyric for their beauty and extent, though not containing deer. Since Shirley's account was published, Stourhead and Charlton have dropped out of the list.

The history of these residential enclosures is a little uncertain, but Mr. Whitaker sums it up in the following words :—

“Soon after the Norman Conquest, the Barons and other dependants of the Conqueror, who had settled down in this country, being much addicted to hunting, began to form parks which were carved out of the forests, and included all the wild animals which could be driven in at the time of such enclosure. These increased until Cromwell’s time, when they were probably more numerous than at the present day. The Roundheads were as hostile to Parks as to Cathedrals, and many were destroyed, the fences being broken down, and the deer driven out or killed. A great number of existing parks date no further back than Charles the Second’s time, when the owners settled down again in their own homes, and endeavoured to restore the mischief caused by the civil war.”

Many Wiltshire residences shared the fate last mentioned, and, indeed, one need not go far to find instances of the many fine edifices and enclosures destroyed in those years of warfare. Where, indeed, is Bromham House, once as large as Whitehall, standing in an enclosure which is marked out in the older maps! Almost every village had its noble manor-house before the Stuart period, but many of these have succumbed, and many more are sadly neglected and out of repair. Indeed, Wiltshire must have been full of beautiful houses and enclosures in the reign of James I, but the loss of the woollen industry, followed by agricultural depression, has deprived it of many of its most charming features.

C. S.

VISITATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES. Edited by JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, LL.D., *Maltravers Herald Extraordinary*, and FREDERICK ARTHUR CRISP, *Notes*. Vol. I. Privately printed, 1896.

Since we reviewed the first two volumes of these Visitations, two more have been issued in the same sumptuous

style ; but, containing nothing particular about our Wiltshire families, we have not thought fit to notice them.

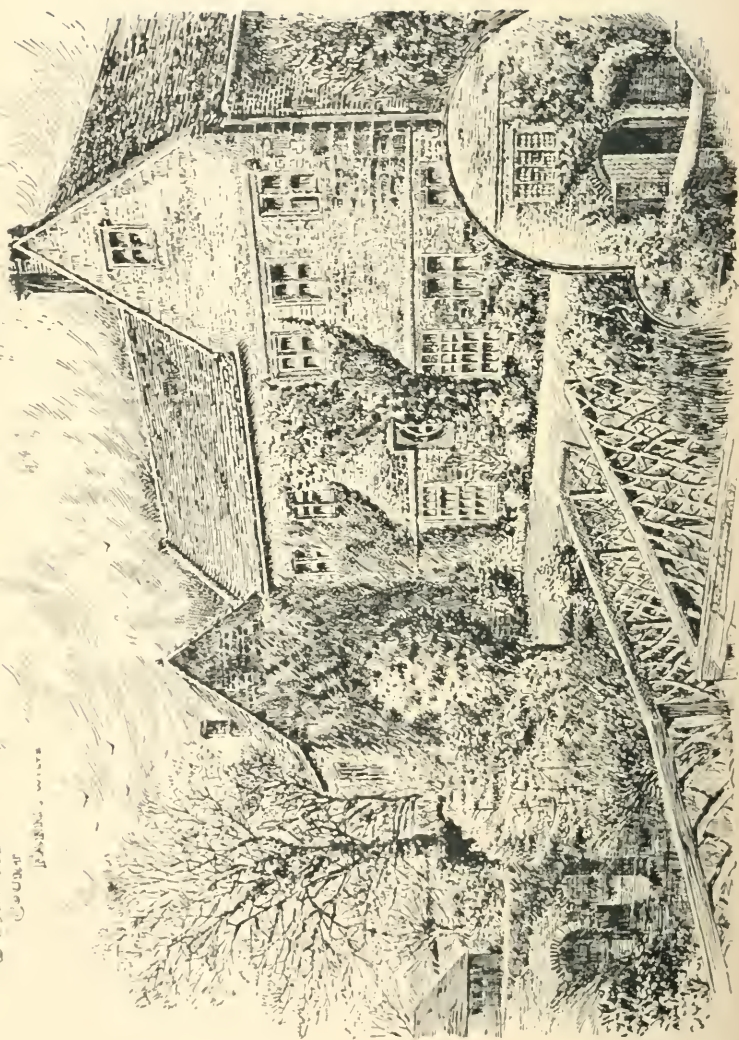
Eighty copies of the present volume of *Notes* (all subscribed for) have been printed in an uniform manner with the *Visitations* themselves, at Mr. Crisp's private press, Grove Park, Denmark Hill ; this handsome book contains 130 pages, including an index, illustrated with portraits, coats of arms, book-plates, monuments, and facsimile signatures ; the *Notes* consist of pedigrees of collateral relatives, extracts from registers and bibles, wills and deeds, grants of arms and monumental inscriptions.

The pedigree of Prior, Halse House, Taunton (*Visitations of England and Wales*, i, p. 9) is illustrated, in these *Notes* by one of Goldney with arms, from Gabriel Goldney, of Chippenham, born in 1732, to the present time ; it is adorned with a drawing of their genealogical monument at Corsham, and heraldic bookplates of Henry, Francis Bennett, and Frederick Hastings Goldney, and, above all, with a facsimile copy of the frontispiece of "Friendly epistles to Deists and Jews, by Edward Goldney, sen., gent., widower. London : Printed for the author and sold by his son, Edward Goldney, stationer, in St. Paul's Churchyard, the second door from Watling Street, 1760." This frontispiece (drawn by R. Cosway and engraved by T. Chambers), contains a portrait of the author in his study, in the act of writing the last line of his book with an open bible before him, above are the moon and stars, below is a "Chippendale" coat of arms, *Per pale gules and azure, on a bend argent three garbs banded between two eagles displayed*, motto, "Love without Dissimulation" ; on either side a lighted candle in a tall candlestick ; below all this a watchman with lantern and dog, calling out, "Past four o'clock, star-light morn ing." "London New Year's Morn., 1st Jan., 1759. St. Paul's Churchyard." In the *Notes* to Bradney (*Visitations*, i, p. 1) occurs a will of William Hopkins, of Cheltenham, 1833, who leaves his son, John William, his estate at Avebury, and to another son, Rev.

David Hopkins, his freehold estate in Poulshott *alias* Pollshott, and a leasehold in same place, called Royalls.

These enterprising genealogists are preparing to issue modern Visitations of Ireland and Scotland, uniform with the above.

St. Mary's Church
C. W. Clark
1880





Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1897.

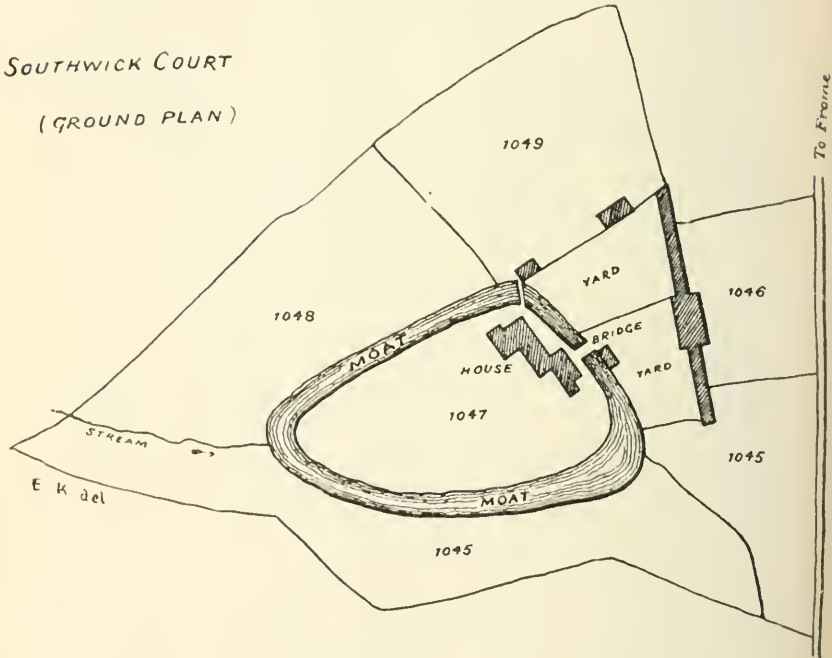
JOHN STAFFORD, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
(A.D. 1443-52)
AND HIS WILTSHIRE PARENTAGE.

(Continued from p. 222.)

AFTER the death of the Greynville heiress, Sir Humphrey re-married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William d'Aumarle, of Woodbury, Devon, and widow of Sir John Maltravers, when he removed from Southwick Court to her dower house at Hook, in the parish of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset. Nothing is known of any issue by this second marriage, and it is noticeable that this lady, in a codicil to her will, dated 14 October 1413—the day before her death—makes a bequest to “Master John Stafford” [the future Archbishop], who had in that year “with great reputation” taken the degree of LL.D. at Oxford, and also been collated to the Prebend of Barton, in Wells Cathedral.

Sir Humphrey's own will is dated at Hooke, 5 April 1413, with codicil 30 October following, but no mention is made therein of Master John Stafford, as in the will of his second wife. He had, however, five years previously presented him to the living of Farnborough, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

But neither of these two wives bore the same Christian name as the mother of the Archbishop—for the inscription on her tomb, in the parish church of North Bradley, distinctly calls her *Emma*, without any mention either of her surname, or the name of a husband—which seems to corroborate the statement of Dr. Thomas Gascoigne (Lewis's *Life of Peacock*, p. 19), that the Archbishop was "*bastardus origine*", and not born in wedlock. This seems distinctly proved by the fact that whilst



his birth must be set back as far as 1380-90 (having taken the degree of LL.D. in 1413), his mother survived both Sir Humphrey and his last wife nearly twenty-three years.

The close affection that evidently existed between the Archbishop and his Wiltshire mother must not be unnoticed as a noble trait in his character. In the latter part of her life she was admitted to the Sisterhood of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, at Canterbury, of which the Archbishop himself was

a Brother; and at her death, 5th September 1446, he doubtless caused her body to be conveyed from thence to North Bradley of which village she presumably was a native—and there interred in an elegant mortuary chapel, which he specially added to the parish church for that purpose.

The accompanying pedigree of the Southwick branch of the Stafford family, which has been carefully compiled from every available source, and is borne out by the heraldry given by Aubrey from the windows of Brooke Hall, will at once illustrate the descent of the Archbishop and his Wiltshire origin, pointing to the parish of North Bradley—the burial-place of his mother—as most probably the place of his own birth.¹

The plan of the church of North Bradley, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of chancel, with a south chapel; nave, with north and south aisles; western tower, and south porch. In erecting his mortuary chapel the Archbishop enclosed the east end of the north aisle to the distance of one bay, and projected his new outer wall northward, giving the appearance of a transept to the church on that side.

The architecture, as may be supposed from its date, is Perpendicular, of rich character. The two windows in the east and north walls, each of four lights, are square headed, with good tracery. Beneath the east window stood an altar, the piscina belonging to which still remains, and traces of a niche on each side of this window, as well as some fragments of stained glass, which have perished in a so-called "restoration", were seen by the present writer in 1861. The window in the north wall projects outward, forming a

¹ The late Canon Jackson, in a note to Aubrey's *Wills Collections* (p. 347) says: "About Archbishop Stafford's parentage there has been much confusion, and there is still some mystery." This difficulty was satisfactorily cleared up by B. W. Greenfield, Esq., F.S.A., in *Notes and Queries* for 1871—nine years after the publication of the Aubrey volume. The pedigree, as here given, will be found to include the whole of these subsequent researches.

recess within, 6 feet by 2, extending to the height of the roof. The lower part of this recess is filled by the memorial of the Archbishop's mother—an incised slab raised on a tomb of plain masonry 3 feet 6 inches in height.

On the incised slab is a female figure of tall and slender proportions, in a long mantle reaching to the feet,¹ a wimple around the neck, and on the head a coverchef, a costume usually denoting widowhood, but in this case it was most probably that of the Sisterhood of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury, to which the deceased had belonged.² A rich architectural canopy, the shafts resting on a bracket enriched with geometrical ornament, encloses the effigy, at the feet of which lies a dog.

The inscription fills the entire margin of the slab, and has been several times printed, but not in every case quite correctly. It is as follows:—

Hic . Jacet . d̄na . Emma . mater . venerabilissimi
patris . et . domini . D̄ni . Joh̄is . Stafford . dei . gra
cantuariensis . archiepi . que . obiit . quinto . die
Mensis . Septembris . Anno . d̄ni . Millesimo
cccc^{mo} . quadrasia . vi . cui . anime . ppiciet . de . am.

[Here lieth Dame³ Emma, mother of the most venerable Father and Lord, John Stafford, by the grace of God, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who died the fifth day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand four

¹ The mantle is perhaps the garment called a cope. In Archbishop Hubert Walter's Canons made at Westminster, A.D. 1200, he orders:—"Let not black monks, or canons, or nuns, use coloured copes, but black only."

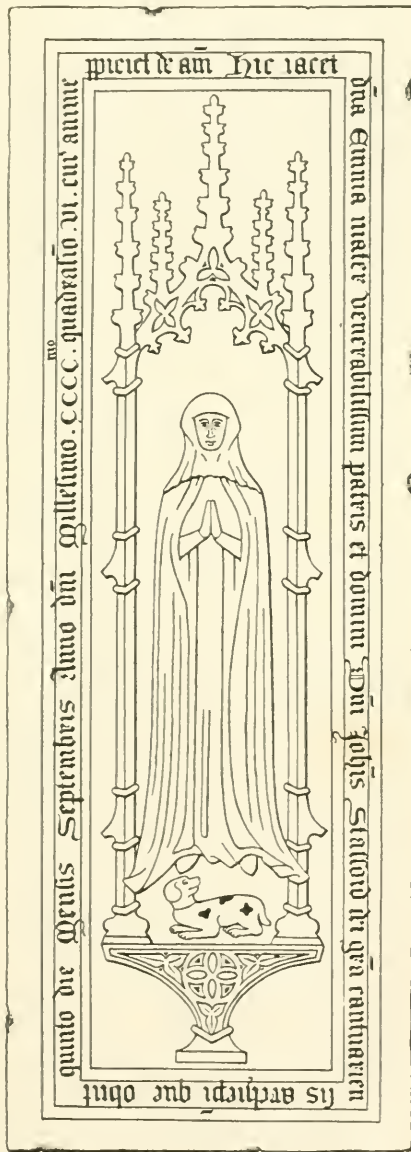
² In the brasses of Maria Gore, Prioress [1136], at Nether Wallop, Hants; Dame Elizabeth Hervey, Abbess [c. 1530], at Elstow, Beds; and Dame Agnes Jordan, Abbess of Syon [1544], at Denham, Bucks; we have examples of the same costume.

³ The word "*Domina*" has been translated "Lady"—but a female who had "taken religion" was entitled to the appellation of *Domina*, or *Dame*, which seems to be the correct meaning in this instance.

hundred and forty six. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.]¹

The wall and jambs of the window recess, above the tomb, are enriched with tracery and quatrefoiled panels, some of which enclose blank shields. The roof is of panelled oak, with carved bosses at the intersection of its principal timbers, representing several hunting figures, the cross and crown of thorns, and a double rose, to which may be added a shield bearing the arms of Hungerford

¹ The illustration here given is reduced from a careful drawing of the original slab, made to scale on the spot, by the present writer. The face, which is much worn, has been slightly restored. An engraving and description of this memorial will also be found in a most interesting volume entitled *The Strife of the Roses, and Days of the Tudors in the West*, by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, Esq., F.S.A., published in 1890.



—Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates—as seen by Aubrey in 1669, but now gone.

Aubrey thus describes the stained glass in the windows of the chapel, as seen by him at the same date :—

In the east window the headless effigy of the Archbishop, in “curious painted glass”, in his formalities, with pall, crosier, and a cope of sky blue colour. The words “*O . Deus . Trina me . John . conserba . ruina*” [O Triune God, save me John from perdition] could not have been part of the inscription on the tomb, as given by Aubrey, but were probably on a label issuing from the Archbishop’s mouth in this window. There were also the remains of a marginal inscription “. . . *Hujus capelle . . . Archiepi . Cantuar . . .*” probably meaning that “This chapel [was founded by John] Archbishop of Canterbury”, etc.

In the north window, above the tomb, a single shield of Stafford, *Or, a chevron gules*—without the “engrailed bordure sable” of the Southwick branch; two other shields, broken, and consequently of very doubtful appropriation, also some fragments of a marginal inscription, “*Emme . matris . . . Dni Johis . Archiepi . Cantuar . . .*” [of Emma mother of the Lord John, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, etc.].

In both windows, in scrolls, the motto used by the Trenchards, a Dorsetshire family, of which a branch resided at Cutteridge in North Bradley: but these must have belonged to a later date, and were probably removed from the windows of the chapel south of the chancel, which was used as a burial place by the Trenchard family.

The outside of the chapel is of good proportions, and of much richer character than the main fabric of the church. The angle buttresses have pinnacles at each stage, and the whole of the wall beneath the north window is enriched with quatrefoiled panels, some enclosing blank shields, similar to those on the inner wall. A bold gargoyle projects from the string-course over the centre of the north window, and the whole building terminates in an embattled parapet.

There is one feature in the chapel worthy of notice. The stone carving has never been completed—the crockets on one of the outer buttresses have been only roughed out, and the cusping of the panel work above the tomb within bears the markings of the sculptor to which his chisel never gave the final touches. The stone shields also lack their heraldic decoration—suggesting probably the gradual decay and death of the Archbishop himself in less than six years after his mother, and before her burial-place, so dear to him, had received its final enrichment at the sculptor's hand.

EDWARD KITE.

West Ashton.

HEDDINGTON AND THE CHILD FAMILY.

(Continued from p. 218.)

THE SPLATTS.

In the absence of evidence that the Childs ever lived anywhere else in Heddington, we may be allowed to assume that the family at this time, or soon afterwards, lived at or near the Splatts, as we know they owned land there as early as 1687, and it is possible that Sir Francis was born in the old house which preceded the present one. The private road, the surrounding trees, and the garden make the Splatts a "desirable" residence. Over a door at the back of the house is a stone with the inscription

F	^C	P
1729		

 for Francis and Priscilla Child, and the roof of a shed close by shows some remains of old woodwork, and rests on four stone pillars which may have supported the porch of the old house. A broken sundial in the garden and many pieces of old ornamental stonework covered with moss point unmistakeably to a former building of some distinction. Several acres of

land are attached to the house, and in two of the meadows is a portion of the Wansdyke, a long straight bank bounding the property on the north side. From various marriage settlements, conveyances, etc., it is clear that before 1696 Thomas Child, eldest son of Robert, possessed "all that messuage or tenement in Heddington adjoining a certaine coñion called the Splatt, and all that little close of meadow adjoining (2 acres), with close of pasture ground called Great Nottfield (8 acres); close of pasture called Broad Leaze with lane adjoining (12 acres); close called Little Nottfield (2 acres), and Sheepe House Leaze (12 acres); a messuage or tenement with garden in possession of one Jane Scott, widow; close of pasture called Gould Stones (6 acres); meadow called Davy Hay (2½ acres), and meadow called Mobley, with plot adjoining (3 acres)." Mention is also made of an acre called Cowpening and an "auncient lane" adjoining Great Nottfield. However, the will of Robert Child, proved in 1688,¹ mentions no dwelling-house or landed property, except "a meadow called Coxes, Mobley Mead, and the little plot adjoining", all left with £40 to wife Jane for her life, after which fee simple of Coxes to son Daniel with £60; of Mobley Mead and plot to Thomas on condition that he pay £40 to John; to sons George and Michael £40 each; to son Edward £20; to Daniel's daughter Hannah £10; to Elizabeth and Jane, daughters of George, £20 apicce, after decease of wife Jane, on condition "that they or one of them shall remain with her to aid and assist her during her life"; to son Francis various forms, benches, "wainscott",² etc., in hall and kitchen, with "40s. to buy him and his wife each a ring"; rest and residue to wife Jane and son John, joint executors.

The inventory includes the usual "joynt-stools and table-

¹ No. 52, Archdeaconry of Wilts.

² A superfluous bequest, one would think, though Francis had not as yet reached the top of the tree; the gift of "wainscott" also seems peculiar.

boards", with £390 in money and bonds, whereof £20 is a bad debt".

The will of Jane Child, proved in 1690,¹ consists of various small bequests, £10 each to Jane, daughter of son George, and Jane, daughter of son John, sums for rings to her sons, and 20s. to "my god-daughter, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Rogers, rector". Son John to be sole executor.

Daniel Child did not keep Coxes very long, as by a deed of feoffment", bearing date December 1692, we find Thomas Child, of Heddington, gent., eldest son and heir of Robert Child, late of Heddington, gent., deceased, and Daniel Child, of St. Andrew's, Holbourne, another son, etc., and Thomasin his wife, engaged in the sale of Coxes for £80 to Anthony Brookes, of Heddington, gent. The "ground" is described as "3½ acres with Barne or Oxhouse belonging, now in possession of Wm. Whittle, having a messuage on land of Chas. Wells, Esq., on the north, the king's highway on south, a messuage and orchard belonging to Henry Rogers on east, and a ground called Scutters, of Charles Wells's, on west." Henry Rogers, clerk, and Francis Sadlier, of Devizes, gent., to be attorneys, etc. Among the signatures to this deed are John, Robert, and Williamson Child, Jno. and Robt. Rogers, Meliot and Will. Jennings. In later life, Daniel Child is described as "of Highgate, gentleman", and, having outlived his wife, made his will² on the 17th of January 1720 in the following terms (probate granted to his daughter Lucy, wife of Edward Stanton, in March of the same year):—

"Two leasehold houses in Ormond Street, St. Andrew's, Holborne, one in possession of Mr. Brownjohn, the other of Mrs. Busby, my stable and coach house in possession of Mr. Stratford, my pew in the middle isle of St. George's Chappell, and that in the gallery there mortgaged to me by Mr. Redford, and all my estate therein to my couzins,³ Mr. Francis and Samuel Child, upon trust that my son-in-law Mr. Clark may receive the rents during lives of himself and my daughter, his wife, and after

¹ No. 84, Archdeaconry of Wilts.

² No. 44, Buckingham.

³ They were his nephews, sons of Sir Francis.

their decease the property to be divided among their children. To my daughter Lucy Stanton my walnuttree cabinet and great glass with a frame of the same, one black boy (*sic*) with gold hinges, an easy chair covered with cloth, a damask skreen, a corner cupboard, a chints quilt, a clock, six velvet cushions, one side-saddle with furniture, my muslin curtains with knotted fringe, my House linnen, with all such plate, rings, and jewels as are mentioned in a certain writing to be at her disposal. To brother John Child £10 to buy him mourning. To Sir Robert Child, Mr. Francis Child, Mr. Samuel Child, William Guidott, Esqr., Mr. Collins, Mr. Backwell, Mr. Stephen Child, Mr. John Child, George Child, Henry Rogers, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Brooks, Mr. John Morse, Mr. Henry Morse, and to my sister Bourne¹ each a gold ring, value 20s. To granddaughter Stanton my silver gilt cup and large Bible. To such grandchildren living at my decease the arrear of sallary due to me from the late King William and Queen Anne, to be equally divided as the same can be got in. To grandson Henry Clark rest of plate not disposed of, that is to say, one great silver castor, two little ones, six silver spoons, three silver castors, and two silver salts, but if my daughter Clark shall think fit to sell the same then he to have full value in money. Rest and residue of estate to daughter Lucy Stanton, whom I make sole executrix."

"Witnesses John Chinnow, William Marsh, G. Noyes."

At the election of Knights of the Shire for Wilts, held at Wilton in 1705, Thomas Childe voted for Howe and Hide, or Church and Queen, if we may judge from the Diary of Thomas Smith of Shaw² (though doubtless there are other ways of knowing), the Poll Book not saying anything about Whig or Tory.

The children of Thomas and Jane Child were Thomas, Sarah,³ Francis, Stephen and John, with dates of baptism from 1665 to 1679; the only son whose history we can trace

¹ Probably a relative on the wife's side.

² *Wilt. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xi. Mr. Smith mentions Heddington, the Childs and Brookes, several times in his diary. The other Heddington voters in the Poll of 1705 were Nicolas Pearce, Wm. Cleveland, John Renolds, Anthony Brooks and Edmond Edmonds for Howe and Hide. Richard Chisleden, John Hood, Henry Rogers and John Dyer for Eruly and Ash. In the same Poll Book are William Childe of Allington, George Childe, rector, and Francis Childe of Church Eaton or Easton Kennell, John Childe of Devizes, and William Childe of Heytesbury.

³ Anthony Brookes and Sarah Child were married April 23, 1690. (*Hedd. Par. Reg.*)

with certainty is Francis¹ (please note that from here the great man's namesakes begin), who married in 1697, at his uncle George's church of Yatton Keynell, Mary, only daughter of John Browning, a wealthy yeoman of Upper Castle Combe. There were two sons of this marriage, Francis, baptised at Heddington in 1698, and Thomas born in 1701. They were soon left orphans, the mother dying in 1703, and the father in 1708,² aged thirty-six. There is an inscription to their memory (in which Francis Child is called "clothier"), replacing an older stone in Castle Combe church.

The elder boy, Francis, was brought up at Heddington by his grandfather, Thomas Child (who died in 1719), and came into the property, married his cousin Priscilla, daughter of Anthony Brooke, and built or rebuilt The Splatts in 1729. Priscilla died in 1740 aged thirty-three, and most of her seven children died at an early age. Francis then married a second wife, another cousin, Elizabeth (daughter of John and Alice Browning, of Sevington), who had eight children, and died in 1778 aged sixty-five, her husband in 1780, at the age of eighty-two; the old tombstones in Heddington churchyard commemorating them and several of their children. John Child "of London",³ probably eldest son of Francis and Priscilla, sold The Splatts soon after his father's death to Mr. James Pepler, from whom it passed to the Gundrys, and was purchased in 1858 by the Misses Clarke, with whom it now remains. Robert Child, a younger son of Francis and Elizabeth, however, lived at The Splatts till 1800⁴ (he had

¹ In 1700 Francis is called "son and heir apparent" of Thomas.

² In 1706 he married a second wife, Mary Burcombe of Chipping Sodbury.

³ There is said to be a portrait of a John Child in Ironmongers' Hall, but from the early part of the present century the family name seems to have dropped out of London annals.

⁴ A sale by auction at The Splatts after Robert's death caused great interest, and probably dispersed most of the family relics. Mr. Child's blue coat with broad silver buttons was worn on Sundays by an old Mr. Hazell for many years afterwards.

it on a lease), where he died at the age of fifty-three, his widow surviving him till 1819.

In the Green at Calne, behind the White Hart, are two old houses,¹ one of which has a stone inscribed

C
F X E
1758

 which there is good reason to believe stands for Francis and his second wife Elizabeth Child. The house and premises at the back are said to have been occupied by one of the Brookes as a maltster, and there probably Henry Child lived (a son of Francis and Priscilla), whose son Francis, born 1764, lived in Calne till his death in 1835. He married Catherine Ashley, who died in 1860 aged ninety-four (she also lived in the Green, but near the Church); a son Francis died at an early age, and their only daughter Catherine married Mr. Joseph Phillips of Whetham, and died in 1851 without surviving issue, thus ending the Heddington and Calne branch of the Child family.

Thomas Child,² the younger of the orphan boys of 1708, remained at Castle Combe with his grandparents Browning, and came into their little estate called "Hands". He married about 1730 Mary Mountjoy of Biddestone St. Peter, whose great-grandfather William Mountjoy purchased that small manor in 1626 of Sir Gilbert Prynne. Their only surviving son, Francis, married Mary Cullimore of West Yatton, and

¹ The heavy timbers and general appearance of the interior of the roofs are said to closely resemble the work at The Splatts.

² Family tradition makes this Thomas Child the hero of a stirring adventure. Being charged with some liabilities, which he asserted were paid and should not be exacted again, he resolved to flee the country, when there must have been an exciting chase, for while he tarried for refreshment at the Bell Inn at Lydeaway, he had only time to escape by one door as the officers of justice came in at another. One can fancy that the direction taken must have been across the Plain to Portsmouth, as the fugitive got away to America; after a sojourn there of seven years he returned to take up the peaceful thread of existence again at Castle Combe, where his good wife had kept things well together in his absence.

died in 1820, leaving a large family, whose many descendants are scattered up and down in Wiltshire.¹

George Child, rector of Yatton Keynell 1662-1706, and of Littleton Drew from 1676, was another of the elder sons of Robert and Jane Child. He was the "Parson Child" who told Aubrey that his great-great-aunt (a Kirton²) was the last Lady Abbess of Amesbury, and was "140 years old when she dyed", having received a pension from Henry VIII, and married "Appleton of Hampshire". George Child's first wife Elizabeth died in 1666, and in 1673 he married "Mrs. Dorothy Williamson of Bristol" (?). His eldest son George was rector of Barrowden, Rutland, 1692, and of Morecott, 1721. There were two other sons, Robert and Williamson,³ the latter succeeding on his father's death in 1706 to the rectory of Yatton Keynell. The daughters were Susannah, Jane, Elizabeth who married Samuel Crispe, of Marshfield, in 1691, and Dorothy who married Mr. Richard Paradice,⁴ Devizes, in 1705.

The youngest son of Robert and Jane Child was Edward (another parson), who matriculated at Exeter College in 1668, aged seventeen; was rector of Easton-by-Stamford, Northants, in 1684, and of Barrowden 1686.⁵

But perhaps the best known member of the Child family

¹ One of the old monuments to the Childs in Castle Combe church bears as an all shield, *Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three eagles argent each gorged with a coronet or.* Crest, *on a rock proper an eagle rising, wings endorsed argent gorged (as before) holding in beak an adder proper.* The same coat was used by the Heddington Childs early in the 18th century.

² *Nat. Hist.*, p. 70. If Aubrey got the name correctly, Edith Curtens, the last sub-prioress of Amesbury, was perhaps the lady in question. The Childs have been a long-lived family, but this remote ancestress (?) has an unbeaten record. Aubrey probably supplied the rest of the information from his own supposition, as Parson Child could hardly have called his brother Francis, "the eminent banker", his "cosen-german". Canon Jackson was also a little mistaken about the points of relationship.

³ The children of Williamson and Rachel Child 1708-14 were John, George, Susannah, Diana, Rachel, and Robert. (Yatton Keynell *Par. Reg.*)

⁴ Query, parents of Mr. *Francis* Paradice who married Mrs. Betty Harding, of Broughton (Gifford, about 1740.

⁵ Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.

in Wiltshire at this period was John Child, of Devizes, who (as well as Daniel) was apparently not baptized at Heddington, but is mentioned frequently in the wills of the family, and was born probably somewhere about 1645, a younger son of Robert and Jane Child. In Waylen's *History of Devizes* (election petitions, date 1710) there is a notice of him as "one John Child" brother of Sir Francis; he is spoken of rather more respectfully further on, and seems to have helped his brother to secure his seat. This John Child was Mayor of Devizes in 1687,¹ in 1694-5, and 1702; he owned several public houses and other property in Devizes, and lived in a house of his own in the Brittox. His only daughter Jane² was the second wife of Robert Nicholas, Esq., of Roundway, and the names of herself and her children may be seen upon the handsome monument in Southbroom Church.

The will³ of John Child, of Devizes, gent., was made Jan. 31, 1721, probate granted to Edward Nicholas, grandson, Nov. 23, 1722. After payment of debts and funeral expenses—

"To grandson Edward Nicholas All those two messuages in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Devizes, in the several possessions of William Mayo, goldsmith, and the widow Harris, also messuage with barne and garden and little parcel of ground, which I lately purchased of John Hill, for the term of four years next after my decease. And after the expiration of said term of four years I give and bequeath the said two messuages in parish of St. John's to my son-in-law Robert Nicholas, Esq., and Anthony Brookes, of Heddington, gent., during remainder of term and estate I have to come therein, upon trust for my granddaughter Jane Nicholas for her life, and afterwards to her children. If Jane Nicholas shall die without children, then to my grandson Edward Nicholas for rem. of term. Messuage with barne, and garden, and little parcel of ground, purchased of John Hill, in parish of Blessed Virgin Mary, now in possession of Mary Eden, widow, and of me, the said John Child, or tenants, after expiration of said four years, to granddaughter Jane Nicholas and heirs, or in default to Edward Nicholas and heirs, or to own rightful heirs. To said granddaughter £5 to buy mourning, and one

¹ Mr. Waylen uses the word *senior* in connexion with the first mayoralty, but I have so far been unable to discover that John Child had any family other than the daughter Jane.

² Jane, daughter of John Childe and of Jane his wife, bap. 6 Sept. 1673. (St. John's, Devizes, *Par. Reg.*)

³ No. 210, Marlborough.

third of household goods and plate. To said grandson Edward Nicholas my free flarme rent issuing out of borough of Devizes and all other my freehold houses, lands, tenements, etc., not before bequeathed. To such servant maid living with me at time of decease 50s. to buy mourning. To Poor of St. John's and St. Mary's £5 each in bread to be distributed in one month after decease at discretion of son-in-law Nicholas. All rest and residue of goods, chattels, and personal estate to grandson Edward Nicholas, sole executor. Robert Nicholas and Anthony Brookes to assist executor, each to have a guinea to buy rings to wear in remembrance of me, and I desire my exor. to be guided by them."

"Witnesses John Wyatt, Thomas Trinnell, Fran. Sadleir."

Some of Sir Francis Child's money found its way into Wiltshire, not, we may suppose, without advantage to himself¹: notably, his loans to Sir Robert Nicholas in the 17th century; and in 1684 Francis Child, "citizen and goldsmith of London", was concerned with William Eyre, son and heir of Wm. Eyre, late of Neston, Esq., deceased, and Alexander Popham, of Winterbourne Mouncton, Esq., and Wm. Eatwell, yeoman, in a transfer of mortgage of Neston Park.² This property was mortgaged in 1670 to Sir Edward Baintun for £1000; transferred in 1672 to Samuel Gorges, Esq.; in 1675 to Ralph Stawell, of Netherham, Somerset, and George Ryves of Ranston, Dorset, Esqs.; and in 1680 to Francis Child, who transferred it, in 1684, to Alexander Popham. Mary Eyre,³

¹ It is hardly necessary to mention the fact that the election petitions and similar literature of the period teem with charges of undue influence, corrupt practices, and wholesale bribery. It may be as well to note here that a portrait has lately been discovered (said to be by Kneller) with the inscription "John Child, Esq., M.P. for ye Borough of Devizes, R^o Carl 2^d". The Parliamentary Return published in 1878 gives, under date 14 Nov. 1702, "John Child, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, *vice* Sir Francis Child, who elected to serve for the City of London." [A John Childe, second son of Francis Childe, of St. Dunstan-in-the-west, Knight, was admitted to the Middle Temple, 10 May 1694.] "3 Mar. 1703. Francis Merewether, Esq., *vice* John Child, Esq., deceased." Who this scion of the race was who seems to have stepped in to oblige Sir Francis and how to reconcile the two dates is not yet made clear, but it is evident he could not have been *the* John Child, of Devizes, who died in 1722.

² Called "the Parke in tything of Woodlands in parish of Corsham, 150 acres", with several closes about 90 acres more.

³ She was probably Mary Griffith of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, and a neighbour of the "goldsmith."

widow, and Thomas Child of Heddington, gent., did surrender, etc., and William Eatwell admitted tenant and re-surrendered lands to Mary Eyre for her life. A Charles Wheeler was one of the witnesses to Francis Child's signature.

A glance at one or two more old deeds may be of some interest. In December 1717, Stephen Child,¹ of Richmond, Surrey, gent., bought the manor farm and demesne lands of Heddington als Edington with all rights, courts baron, escheats, etc., etc., of Henry Wells of Brambridge, co. Southampton, esq., eldest son and heir of late Charles Wells, esq., and William Moore of Wantage, esq., surviving devisee, etc. Consideration £5000, of which £1500 went to Dorothy Wells (daughter of Chas.), Thomas Wells a younger son getting £800 as by another deed of assignment.

Stephen Child did not keep the property much more than a year, but in 1719 sold it to Anthony Brooke² and Joshua Sheppard, of Eastmanstreete, in the parish of Calne, esq., for £5500. Trustees, John Kirlc Ernle of Whetham, and John Norris, of Lincoln's Inn, esqs. The manor to be divided between Mr. Brooke and Mr. Sheppard "as intended conveyance shall express." Stephen Child's wife "Pigge" (spelt "Pegge" in another place) was a party to the transaction. After the conveyance to Mr. Brooke and Mr. Sheppard of their several "moyetys", there was an agreement between them about the water of a certain pond called the Hoppyard pond, "a garden on the North side, Court Close on West, Pidgeon House Close on East, and the Highway on South", Joshua Sheppard to have full power to use so much of the water as could be conveniently spared, and convey the same through the grounds of Anthony Brooke called the Garden, Court Close, Smeeths, and the Woods, to a

¹ Doubtless the Mr. Stephen Child, citizen and goldsmith, who was a trustee of Sir Francis' will, and probably his nephew, the second son of his brother Thomas.

² It is obvious that there were two Anthony Brookes succeeding each other, one whom we hear of first in 1690, the other in 1765.

close of Sheppard's called Rough Meade, on condition that he should "make a good wall or head and a good sluice and make the pond fit and commodious for holding of water".

In closing these few remarks about a family who in their day must have filled a not unimportant niche in the old Wiltshire village, it only remains to express my sincere thanks to the Rectors of Heddington, Calne, Yatton Keynell, and Devizes, and the Vicar of Southbroom for their kindness in allowing me to see their registers, to the Misses Clark, of Heddington, and to the late editor of this magazine, for their valuable aid in various ways towards the completion of this paper.

M. E. LIGHT.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

FROM ASSER'S LIFE OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

The same year [A.D. 878] after Easter, King Alfred, with a few followers, made for himself a stronghold in a place called Æthelingæg [Athelney], and from thence sallied with his vassals and the nobles of Somersetshire, to make frequent assaults upon the pagans. Also in the seventh week after Easter he rode to the Stone of Egbert [Brixton Deverill], which is in the eastern part of the wood which is called Selwdu [Selwood], which means in Latin *Silva Magna*, the Great Wood, but in British *Coit-mawr*. Here he was met by all the neighbouring folk of Somersetshire and Wiltshire and Hampshire, who had not for fear of the pagans fled beyond the sea; when they saw the king alive after such great tribulation, they received him, as he deserved, with joy and acclamations, and

encamped there for one night. When the following day dawned the king struck his camps, and went to Æcglea [Leigh, near Westbury], where he encamped for one night. The next morning he removed to a place called Ethandum [Edington], and there fought bravely and perseveringly against all the army of the pagans, whom with the divine help he defeated with great slaughter, and pursued them flying to their fortification [Bratton castle]. Immediately he slew all the men, and carried off all the booty that he could find without the fortress, which he immediately laid siege to with all his army; and when he had been there fourteen days, the pagans, driven by famine, cold, fear, and last of all, despair, asked for peace, on condition that they should give the king as many hostages as he pleased, but should receive none of him in return, in which form they had never before made a treaty. The king hearing that took pity upon them, and received such hostages as he chose; after which the pagans swore, moreover, that they would immediately leave the kingdom; and their king Gothrun promised to embrace Christianity, and receive baptism at king Alfred's hands, all of which articles he and his men fulfilled as they had promised.¹

DOMESDAY FOR WILTS. [*Translation by Rev. W. H. Jones.*]

A.D. 1080-6.—The King holds WESTBERIE. Queen Editha held it, and it paid geld for 40 hides. The land is 47 carucates. In demesne are 17 hides, and there are 7 carucates and 28 serfs

¹ From the translation of Asser, by Dr. J. A. Giles, in *Bohn's Antiquarian Library*; the spelling of the place-names as given by Asser has been retained, however, in the foregoing. The modern form in brackets is that given by Dr. Giles in his text, or foot notes, of the translation. "To a person acquainted with the locality of the country no doubt can be entertained as to Alfred's line of march", says Sir R. C. Hoare, in his *History of Modern Wiltshire*, and most authorities accept the identification of the sites as supplied by him and by Dr. Giles; therefore the above may be taken as the earliest record of Bratton. Here it may be noted that there is no separate survey of Bratton given in the Domesday Book; it is there included under Westbury.

and 16 coliberts. There are 38 villans, 23 bordars, and 9 bee-keepers. Among all of them they have 40 carucates. The potters pay 20 shillings by the year, and 6 mills pay 70 shillings and 6 pence; and there are 80 acres of meadow. The pasture is three miles long and three miles broad. The wood is three miles long and half-a-mile broad. There are 29 swineherds and they have there 7 carucates. This manor pays 100 pounds by tale.

Of the same land of this manor the church has one hide and a half. William Scudet four hides and a half. The church is worth 50 shillings. A certain chaplain holds it.¹

Land of the King's Officers:—William Scudet holds WESBERIE. Ulward held it in the time of King Edward, and it paid geld for four and a half hides. The land is 7 carucates. There are 4 carucates in demesne, and 4 serfs; and 20 bordars, with 3 carucates. There are 20 acres of meadow and 4 acres of wood, and 2 mills paying 25 shillings. It was and is worth £8.

THE EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS., No. 442, f. 92^b.*]

*The Charter of William de Anasya to Walter de Dene.*²

Ante A.D. 1221. I, William de Anasya, have granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Walter de Dena for his homage and service all the tenement which his father held, to wit, the mill of Mulebourne and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land, to hold freely and in peace of me and my heirs to him and to his heirs forever; returning therefore yearly 2s. at the two yearly terms, viz., at Christmas 12*d.* and at the feast of St. John the Baptist 12*d.*, for all services saving the royal service so much as belongs to that tenement. I, William de Anasya, and my heirs warrant to Walter and his heirs against all men. And to confirm this my donation forever I have set my seal. Witnesses . . .

¹ *Quidam Clericolus tenet.* But *Clericolus*, or *Clerieulus*, is explained by Ducange as *junior clericus*, or *puer chori*, that is, chorister.

² William de Anasya died about A.D. 1221. This charter and the following are undated. Mulebourne was a tithing of Bratton.

IBID., fol. 93.

Charter of William de Anasya to Humfrey de Stokes.

Ante A.D. 1221. I, William de Anasya, have granted to Humfrey de Stokes and his heirs of Pernel the service of Walter de Duna, to wit, 2s. yearly, 12*d.* at Christmas, and 12*d.* at the feast of St. John the Baptist, to hold of me and my heirs so long as my land of Bratton shall be in mortgage, because I cannot warrant to him 2s. worth of land which earlier I confirmed to him with my seal. And if meantime Humfrey shall be able to recover his right, the service of Walter de Duna shall remain to William de Anasya and his heirs, unless nevertheless William grant the said service to Humfrey for three years for his trouble [*pro labore suo*]. Witnesses . . .

IBID., fol. 93.

Charter of William de Anesi to Matilda, daughter of Robert Deturnai.

Ante A.D. 1221. I, William de Anesi, have granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to Matilda, daughter of Robert De Turnai, for her service in free dower the land which Alfred Frieman held in Mulbourne, with its appurtenances, to hold to her or her heirs of me and my heirs by hereditary right well and in peace, every year returning thence to me and my heirs 2s. at Michaelmas for all service belonging to me and my heirs save the Royal service. In corroboration of my gift I have set my seal, etc. Witnesses . . .

IBID., fol. 109.

Charter of William de Anesi to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton.

Ante A.D. 1221. I, William de Anesi, have granted, with the assent of Matilda de Turnai my wife and of William my son and heir, to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton, that land which Brikerichius de Mulborne held with all its appurtenances, in wood, in plain, in parks and in pastures, in ways and by-

ways, and in waters; also that croft held by William Monk, which lies by the house of Godwin Kene on the south side, to make his houses upon it; for service he and his heirs shall return to me and my heirs 3*s.* yearly, viz. 1*8d.* at Christmas and 1*8d.* at the feast of St. John the Baptist. But for this my donation the said John gave to me in earnest 3*s.*, and to my son and heir William 6*d.*, and to Matilda my wife a silver ring. Wherefore I will that John and his heirs hold the said land of me and my heirs quit of pannage, of church-scot, of tolsester,¹ and all service belonging to me and my heirs save the service of the lord king. To make firm my donation forever I have confirmed my charter with my seal. Witnesses Roceline de Bratton . . . Pentecost the smith . . . and many others and John son of Thomas who composed this charter.

FINE ROLL. [6 *Henry III*, *m.* 8.]

A.D. 1221—1222. Richard de Anesy, son and heir of William de Anesy, has made a fine with the king by 100*s.* for his relief for 4½ hides of land which belonged to the same William and which are held of the king in chief in Dulton and Bractun, and the sheriff of Wilts is ordered to take surety for the 100*s.* to be paid to the lord king, and to cause him [Richard] to have full seisin.

Dated Westminster, December 3rd.

CHARTER ROLL. [11 *Henry III*, *pt.* 1, *m.* 15.]

A.D. 1227. Henry, King, etc., to the Archbishops, etc., Know that we by the intention of God have conceded and confirmed to the Church of Ferley and the monks there serving God all the lands, churches, and tenths and tenures, which Humfrey de Bohun, the founder of the place, gave them in Chippenham, etc. . . . and the ½ hide of land in Bratton which Roger Cook held with its appurtenances . . . Witnesses . . . Given at Westminster, 16th May [?].

¹ Payment for liberty to brew.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS.* 442, fol. 108.]

Charter of the Prior of Farleigh to Roger Cook.

[Undated]. I, John, Prior of Farleigh, by the common counsel of our chapter have granted to Roger Cook, our man, and his heirs $\frac{1}{2}$ hide to hold of us in Bratton freely and honourably as we held it of Harnald de Maundevile and now hold it of Geoffrey his heir, for one silver mark yearly rent to our church at these terms, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and Christmas. And we will warrant the same land against all men. Witnesses, etc. . . .

FEET OF FINES. [1 20 *Henry III.* *Wills.*]

A.D. 1227. At Wilton, three weeks after Easterday, 11 Henry III. Between Richard de Dena, plaintiff, and Rocelin son of Rocelin and Isabella, the mother of the same Rocelin by the same Rocelin, in her place tenant of $\frac{1}{2}$ a hide and 1 virgate of land with the appurtenances in Bratton. Assise of Mort d'ancestor was summoned. Richard quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to the foresaid Rocelin and Isabella and the heirs of Rocelin forever to all the right he had in the whole of the said land with the appurtenances. And for this Rocelin gave Richard 100s. sterling.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS., No.* 442, fol. 93^b.]

*Charter of Geoffrey de Mandevill to Ralph de Stokes.*¹

Ante A.D. 1246. I, Geoffrey de Mandevill, have granted and by this my present charter have confirmed to Ralph de Stokes 1 acre of land with its appurtenances, viz., that which William Fareman sometime held of me lying in the western part of Mulbourne next the dwelling of Alditha mother of said Ralph; in exchange for 1 acre of his land, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies in the eastern part of Twelveacre next the land of John, son of Thomas

¹ Geoffrey de Maundevill died about A.D. 1216 (vide *Fine Roll*, 31 *Henry III.*).

de Bratton, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies between Bratton and Mulbourne in Pusside next Thomas Petit's land. To hold freely and quietly to him and his heirs of me and my heirs forever. I, Godfrey, and my heirs will warrant to Ralph and his heirs against all mortal men. And I have corroborated this exchange with my seal. Witnesses . . .

IBID., fol. 96^b.

Charter of Geoffrey de Mandeville to Thomas, son of Rocelin de Bratton.

Ante A.D. 1246. I, Geoffrey de Mandeville, have granted to Thomas, son of Rocelin de Bratton, for his homage and service $\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land in Bratton; to wit, that which Aubod Pocin held; besides this I have given him one acre of land which William Boterel held, to wit $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lying by Wichemed and the other half lying before Rigweie, with all the appurtenances, in wood, in plain, in hills, in valleys, in parks, fields, pastures, in buildings, in waters, in wages, in ways and paths, in ponds, and in all places, to hold by hereditary right of me and my heirs for the yearly rent of 10s., to wit 5s. at Michaelmas, and 5s. at the feast of the Annunciation of B. Mary, for all service and exaction except the royal service. And if it happen that I and my heirs cannot warrant, then I and my heirs shall make an exchange in Bratton to the same value to Thomas and his heirs. And for confirmation of my charter I have sealed. Witnesses . . .

IBID., fol. 108.

Charter of Geoffrey de Mandeville to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton.

Ante A.D. 1246. I, Geoffrey de Mandeville, have granted to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton, that virgate which Bricericius, son of Edward, held; and the whole of my land at Setton which is between the land of Westbury and of the land of William de Anesia; for his homage and service and for 10s. which he has

given to me in earnest, and 12*d.* which he gave to Agnes my wife; to hold of me and my heirs to him and his heirs quit of all suits and service save the royal service; returning therefor yearly 6*s.*, 3*s.* at the Festival of St. John the Baptist, and 3*s.* at Christmas. And that I may satisfy the said John, I give him for his homage and service that part of Riscroft which lies towards the south part by the second of the three caves which reaches from the place to the field, and juts out towards the northern boundary upon my piece of Riscroft. And the said John and his heirs shall hold of me and my heirs the foresaid part of Riscroft by free service of four capons to be returned yearly at Christmas. For confirmation whereof I have sealed. Witnesses . . .

IBID., f. 108^b. *The same to the same.*

Ante A.D 1246. I, Geoffrey de Mandeville, have granted the land which I gave to Alice for her service to marry her daughter Rose to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton, for his homage and service in free dower with all the appurtenances in wood, etc., as her mother had it. This donation I have made with the consent of Agnes my wife and Geoffrey my son, to hold of me and my heirs to him and his heirs born of the foresaid Rose, by the service rendered by Alice, to wit 1 lb. of cummin at Michaelmas for all service save the royal service. This foresaid land is that virgate of land which Ailliricus, son of Luniger, held, and 5 acres Alfric Buuer held. Witnesses . . .

IBID. *The same to the same.*

Geoffrey de Mandevill, sheriff of Wilts, to all the men of Westbury as well French as English, and especially to his men of Bratton, greeting. Know that I have granted and by this my charter have confirmed to John, son of Rocelin de Bratton, for his homage and service in free dowery with Rose his wife 1 virgate of land in Bratton which Ailric, son of Lunyger, held of me, to hold (as in the charter above) for 5*s.* stirling yearly

rent, 3*od.* at Easter and 3*od.* at Michaelmas. If I am unable to warrant I will give him land of the value elsewhere. In corroboration whereof I have sealed. Witnesses . . .

(*To be continued.*)

SOME NOTES ON "ACHERONTIA ATROPOS" (THE DEATH'S-HEAD HAWKMOTH).¹

As I have for many years taken much interest in forcing the chrysalides of some of our larger Sphingidæ, I think my experience may be interesting to those who are fond of entomology, more especially to our younger collectors; who, if they are at all of the same inclinations as I was when a boy, will prize more than anything a fine well-grown larva of *Ligustri* or *Ocellatus* (the Privet and Eyed Hawkmoths), while a fine caterpillar of the *Atropos* (Death's-head) will be to them a joy for ever.

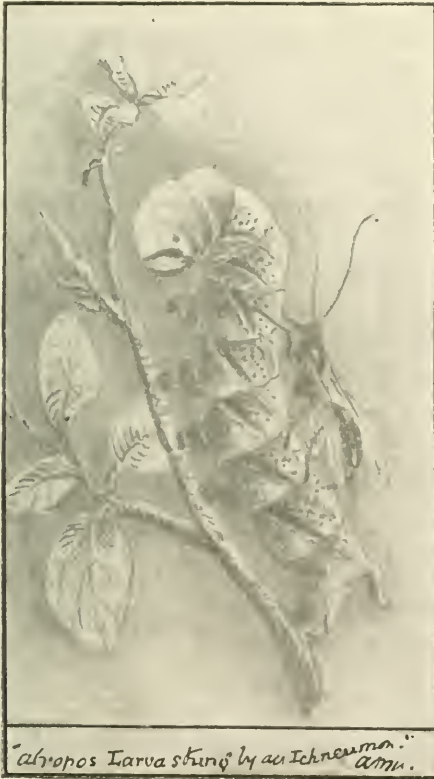
Now in our Salisbury district the caterpillars of *Atropos* are by no means uncommon, and diligent search in the potato fields will generally be rewarded by a find, sooner or later. Their numbers naturally vary very much according to the season, as they require a hot dry spring to make them abundant, such as we had last year (1896), when these caterpillars were very numerous, one might almost say abundant. In fact, I only remember one other year in which they were more so. I received caterpillars and chrysalides from Britford, Harnham, Broadchalke, Wylce, Winterbourne Kingston, and various other places; and if one could only get the villagers to

¹ See an interesting paper by the same writer on the breeding of this insect in *Wilts Archæol. Magazine*, xxii, 124.

understand the value that you set upon them, there would be but little difficulty in obtaining as many as you wanted ; but it is extremely hard to impress on their minds that you really value them ; and even the promise of *2d.* or *3d.* a head for as many as they can bring in, seems to have but little effect. All the villagers know of them, showing that they are not uncommon in themselves ; but look upon them as noxious " maggots ", or " palmer-worms ", worthy only of destruction.

Now I think there is scarcely a more attractive sight in nature than a fine full grown *Atropos* caterpillar, just before it begins to change colour, preparatory to burying under the ground to effect its transformation into a pupa or chrysalis. A large caterpillar of this species will be nearly if not quite five inches long, and as thick as your thumb, being by far the largest and heaviest larva of any of the British, or, I may say, of the European *Lepidoptera*, and also of the richest possible colouring. There are some three distinct types of colouring in the caterpillars: (i) The commonest perhaps is of a rich golden yellow all over, inclining to green on the underparts, with seven diagonal stripes, of a purplish blue towards the base, but ending in a clear pale blue at the apex on the top of the back ; the body, above the stripes, being spotted more or less thickly with well-defined black spots ; the three end segments towards the head being of a somewhat clearer yellow, with no spots or stripes ; the facial disc of the larva being bordered by two well-defined black lines. (ii) The second type is of an apple green colour ; more like the colour of the caterpillar of *Ligustri*, in many instances the facial disc having no black stripes at all ; but the stripes and spots being somewhat similar to the first ; while (iii) now and then, though very rarely, you come across a caterpillar of a dark umber brown, with cream-coloured stripes, edged with a still darker brown ; and having the three end segments near the head, of the same creamy colour as the stripes ; the facial disc also being the same, though striated on the surface with delicate dark interlacing brown lines. This last is such an entirely

different looking caterpillar altogether, that a person seeing one for the first time would never believe that it was nothing after all but a larva of *Atropos*. I would mention here that the difference of colour in the caterpillar would seem to make no difference at all in the ultimate colouring of the moth.



"*Atropos* Larva stung by an *Ichneumon*." *Amn.*

Now though we cannot in any way account for the different colouring in the larvæ (which we find obtains also in the caterpillars of some of the other Sphingidæ, especially in those of *Convolvuli* and *Nerii*, the *Convolvulus* or Unicorn, and the Oleander Hawkmoths) we cannot but see a very striking

purpose carried out by it, *i.e.*, the assimilation of colouring to the natural surroundings of the creature; and this protective colouring may be noticed largely in all orders and species of living creatures. It is strikingly the case in the striped coat of the Bengal tiger in the jungles of India; and, as I have lately read in the beautifully striated body of the zebra, on the plains of Africa. You would fancy that you could not but distinguish such large animals at once, and at a long distance; but sportsmen assure you that you may approach within a few yards of them, and even look at them through your binoculars when close to them, without detecting them, if motionless. Look again at the sober colouring of the ducks of the Eider, Shoveller, Mallard, and many others of the gorgeously coloured Eastern drakes; or at the hens of the Pheasant, Capercaillie, and Black Grouse, which enables them to sit undiscovered on their nests, whereas if the males shared in the incubation they would at once be detected many yards away. Just so is it with the *Atropos* larvæ. How strikingly do the yellow, green, and brown of these enormous caterpillars match with the three growths of the potato leaves themselves; the bright green of the earlier foliage, the yellower tint of the later leaf, while the brown larva matches so exactly with the diseased or decaying foliage, that the untrained eye would never detect it, though possibly directly resting upon it; while the stripes of the larva amalgamate most wondrously with the lateral ribs in the potato leaf, carrying out the delusion.

Some years ago the larvæ of this species were so numerous in a large three-acre plot of potatoes close to the town, that I got a friend to come with me, and have a personal hunt after them. Now let me say, to be successful, you must make up your mind to be persevering—a three-acre field of potatoes is no inconsiderable plot; and you are not going to discover a caterpillar on the first plant you look at; and if, after walking up and down two or three rows, you are going to give up the search, you had better stop at home altogether. In the case of the larger Hawkmoths you do not find many of their larvæ

close together; the moth would seem to flit about, depositing an egg here, and an egg there, but not many, as a rule, on the same spot. I remember finding eight Privet Hawk caterpillars all together; while a cousin of mine in Marlborough Forest found twenty-six on the same bush. But here again you may see a provision of nature in the general habit of the moth scattering her eggs at intervals; inasmuch as the larvæ, when full grown, eat so voraciously that were the eggs deposited thickly together, the foliage would be entirely stripped off the plant or bush on which they were feeding; thus not leaving them sustenance enough, if numerous, to complete their growth; and also exposing them far too clearly to their numerous adversaries, whether bird, or ichneumon-fly; and may we not add man or boy? On the occasion I mentioned (and a broiling hot day it was in early August) in an hour's search I was rewarded by finding three large larvæ. The first I discovered by noticing *at my feet* a plant on which the haulm was much eaten, when, after a closer search, I found the operator; but it is simply marvellous how these large caterpillars will hide themselves, clinging, as they almost invariably do, to the *under-side* of the stalk, back downwards, so that the eye might pass over scores of them without observing them, notwithstanding their size and gorgeous colouring (and let me say here, when hunting for them, always keep your eyes on the plant beneath you, and don't look far ahead—the trout, as often as not, is lying under the bank which is close under your feet; don't, therefore, go covetously trying the further waters, until you have first made the nearest ones good). The second caterpillar I found simply by observing a leaf slightly in motion on which my eye happened to rest, while all around it was still; and on looking closer I just saw the disc of the caterpillar's face as it was greedily munching its mid-day meal, but not an atom of the rest of the caterpillar was discernible! But the third one I detected quite twenty yards off. I lifted up my head to ease myself from the stooping position I had so long been in, when, many yards off, on the row I was

searching, there was a monster caterpillar, full-grown and bright-yellow, clinging to a naked stalk of the haulm, (which stood up above the rest of the foliage) in that sphinx-like attitude, which has gained for some of the Hawkmoth tribe the name of "*Sphingidæ*". The caterpillar was just on the point of burying, and was in that comatose state which had apparently rendered it forgetful of hiding itself as carefully as usual, though it remained perfectly motionless, as in this position they always do, nature teaching them that this is the best and only way to avoid the undesirable attentions of their hereditary enemy, the ichneumon-fly.

About the year 1877 or 78 the caterpillars of *Atropos* were more plentiful than I have ever known them before or since. I obtained fifty-two from one potato field, while a neighbour of mine received seventy. In fact, there was a great competition between us. I was the first to discover them, and offered 3*d.* apiece for as many as should be found. My neighbour, on hearing this, offered 4*d.*; I was, therefore, under this hot competition, obliged to advance to 5*d.*, to which he immediately responded by offering 6*d.* I rose to the occasion and offered the same, but he still eclipsed me and offered 7*d.*, on which I held my hand, and in the end, as said, I obtained fifty-two, and he seventy, so that neither of us had much cause to complain; and almost all the one hundred and twenty-two larvæ came from this one three-acre plot of potatoes. In the past year (1896) in many places they would seem to have been almost as plentiful, as it is recorded in one of our entomological journals that in Lincolnshire, one collector alone had two hundred larvæ sent him from various places in the neighbourhood; while they were actually so common that one fine caterpillar was found clinging to a piece of haulm in Covent Garden market, thrown aside upon the top of a tub in which the potatoes had been packed; while a second was found not far off crawling along the street.

But before I close this paper on the larvæ of *Atropos* I will next say a few words on the best way of keeping them

when found. Great attention ought to be paid to them, so as to keep them as far as possible under the same conditions as to air, and heat, and light, as they would enjoy in a state of nature; and unless this is attended to they will never attain the full size they would otherwise reach. They ought to eat up to the *last moment* of the caterpillar stage; and this they will very seldom do in a state of confinement. In fact, I may say, I never have obtained as fine pupæ, either of *Ligustri*, *Populi*, *Ocellatus*, *Nerii*, or *Atropos*, from caterpillars I have reared in confinement, as those that have been dug up from the soil and which have changed in a state of nature. This fact, I have especially remarked in the case of *Nerii* (the Oleander Hawkmoth), of which I found a fair number both in the larva and pupa stage, during my visits to the Riviera. One *Nerii* chrysalis that was dug up was just three inches in length, but being found as late as February it was already dead (none of the second brood of *Nerii* hatched and reared in Europe ever, or scarcely ever, surviving the winter in a state of nature, the species being really an African one), but had this turned, it would have been a truly magnificent specimen: this chrysalis I have now, stuffed, in my collection. But to return, the best way to treat them is to procure an old tea chest, or some other similarly sized box, which will give plenty of room to hold the potato haulm, without letting it touch the sides of the box; then get some small phials with fairly large mouths, so as to hold the stalks of the haulm, keeping the stalks firm in the bottles by filling up the neck of them with moss, which also prevents any chance of the caterpillar tumbling into, or becoming saturated with, the water. Then fill the box up with fresh earth to the level of the tops of the necks of the bottles, so that the caterpillars can crawl from one batch of haulm to the other, which they might not be able to do unless the earth was level with the top of the phial; cover the whole chest with muslin, or strong net, which will let the air through and not exclude the light, and place it somewhere in the open air where the sun is not too hot upon it, but where it gets free light. Thus

you will have secured for them, as far as possible, the same surroundings as though they were in a state of nature. The droppings should be cleaned from the top of the earth every day, and fresh potato haulm given every night and morning, whether they have consumed it all or not, as fresh food is one of their first requirements; and, if possible, the haulm should always be gathered from the same plot, or rather from the same sort of potato. There, then, the caterpillars may remain until they reach their full growth; but directly they begin to change colour and show a restless disposition, crawling round and round the bottom of the chest, they should be at once removed and treated in the manner described in the ensuing paper.

Salisbury.

ARTHUR P. MORRES.

(To be continued.)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

III.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

I.

From the early days of the Society of Friends its members recognised the importance of keeping a correct register of births, marriages, deaths, and burials. The country was divided for Church purposes into geographical areas called "Quarterly Meetings", consisting of one or more counties, which were sub-divided into smaller areas called "Monthly Meetings". Each Monthly Meeting kept the register of births, marriages, and deaths, within its limits, commencing by collecting data of such as had already occurred and then continuing the work with great care. These registers seldom give events happening prior to 1650, which may be taken as the approxi-

mate date of the rise of the Society of Friends; but there are occasionally to be found chronicled births of an earlier date, and at least one *baptism* as far back as 1588, a curious entry, seeing the Society has never admitted the necessity of any but a *spiritual* baptism.

The Monthly Meetings keep the registers up still, although in the case of births and deaths it is not so necessary to do this, now that the civil register is kept by the properly appointed officers of the Government. The case of marriages is different—the “Registering Officer”, whose duty it is to register a marriage taking place at a Friends’ Meeting House, is at the same time an officer of the Society and of the State.¹ He is appointed by a Monthly Meeting, and his appointment is notified to the Registrar-General by the Secretary of the Society from its central offices in London. He is obliged by law to register the marriage in duplicate books supplied by Government, and to make a quarterly return of Quaker marriages solemnised in the district in which he acts.

The Society of Friends has good reason to be thankful for the foresight of its founder, George Fox, and his contemporaries in this matter of registration. No other religious body outside the Established Church possesses such full records, and in some districts they antedate the existing parish records by thirty or forty years.

When the civil registry was instituted in 1837, the Society of Friends agreed to surrender the original registers to the Crown Commissioners of Non-parochial Registers, pursuant to the Act of 3 and 4 Vict., ch. 92, and they are now kept in one of the vaults at Somerset House. Before the surrender took place, however, a digest of the registers was made, involving an enormous amount of labour and an expenditure of over £3,000. The records in the digested form are kept at the central offices of the Society, Devonshire House, 12, Bishops-

¹ See *W. N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 178, n. 2.

gate Without, London, E.C., where they may be consulted on payment of a small fee.

Certified copies of entries under the hand of the Secretary are accepted by the Law Courts, Bank of England, etc. Should it in any case be desirable to do so, certified copies of the original entries can be obtained at Somerset House on presentation of the reference number of the entry in question, which reference number can only be had from the Friends' offices, as the Government has no digest of the registers.

As to this county, all the entries of marriages given are registered in the "Monthly Meeting of Wiltshire." The earliest entry is 1657,¹ and the entries continue till 1837; but it is proposed in the first instance to take only those which are dated the seventeenth century, copying them in alphabetical and chronological order. The spelling is copied as transcribed from the original records, saving in a few cases where, from difficulties of decipherment or ignorance of localities, the names of places are evidently mistranscribed. In the early days, marriages at times took place in private houses. Further information can sometimes be obtained by consulting entry under name of each contracting party.

Beth-scpher, Melksham.

NORMAN PENNEY.

A.

1660-3-17.—Ann ATKINS, of Sutton benger, to Nathaniell COLMAN, of Hullavington.

1663-6-2.—John AUSON, of Ogborne, to Margery CLARKE, of Marlboro.

1666-7-*.—William AMOR to Elizabeth WILLIS.

1666-8-21.—Thos. ARCHARD, of Corsham, to Jane GIBBS, jr., at Thomas Davis's house, in Pickwick.

1667-11-20.—Ann AMOR, of Bromham, to John SPARROW, of Hullavington.

1668-1-20.—Mary AMOR, of Chippenham, to Samuel WORKMAN, of Hullavington.

¹ The earliest entry of birth is 1648, and of death 1656.

- 1668-6-10.—ANN AYRES, of Bromham, to Robert STEVENS, of Rowde.
- 1671-8-19.—Katherine ATKINS, of Sutton, to John ROGERS, of Headington.
- 1678-5-7.—Richard AMESBURY, of Bathford, co. Somerset, blacksmith, to Frances ELLINOR, late of Bidstone, at Slaughterford.
- 1681-3-15.—Joseph ALLEXANDER, of Norton, to Mary SMART, of Grittleton.
- 1685-3-17.—Martha ATTWOOD, dau. of Thomas Attwood, of Bidstone, to John SUMPSION, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

B.

- 1658-8-10.—Charles BARRETT, of Kinton St. Michael, to Abigail HUCKINGS, of Grittleton.
- 1658-8-17.—Abigail BROWNE, of Marlborough, to Daniel SMITH, of Marlboro'.
- 1663-12-28.—Wm. BALDWIN, of Corsham, to Ann GREENE, of Corsham, at Pickwick.
- 1664-3-3.—Agnis BLANFORD, of Martin, to Edward GYE, of Market Lavington.
- 1664-8-9.—Wm. BUTLER, of Corsham, to Jane FLOWER, of Corsham, at Pickwick.
- 1664-8-23.—Faith BOX, of Sutton, to Charles SHINGLES, of Lavington.
- 1664-8-28.—Edward BEZER, of Cannings, to Ann FRY, of Blackland.
- 1664-11-1.—Susannah BOLWELL, of Ditcheridge, dau. of Jane Bolwell, of Ditcheridge, to John DAVIS, of Nettleton, at Vridge.
- 1664-12-10.—Robert BUTTON, of Calne, to Mary PEARCE, of Chitoway.
- 1665-2-2.—John BUTLER, of Slaughterford, to Ellinor WODAM, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.
- 1665-6-11-18.—Wm. BARNS, of Xtian Malford, to Ursley WEBB, of Dantsey.
- 1666-2-8.—John BROWNE, of Slaughterford, to Mary MATRAVERS, at Slaughterford.
- 1667-1-25.—Edward BROWNE, of Marlboro, to Frances BEZER, of Bishop Cannings.

- 1667-1-25.—FRANCES BEZER, of Bishops Cannings, to Edward BROWN, of Marlborough.
- 1670-2-10.—DORATHY BATH to JOHN SPARROW.
- 1670-5-17.—JEANE BARRETT, of Kinton St. Michael, to JOHN GINGELL, of Kinton.
- 1670-12-19.—ALICE BUTCHER to WM. DARKE.
- 1671-2-3.—WM. BAILY, of Catcomb, to SUSANNAH SKEATE, of Foxham.
- 1671-4-11.—ROBERT BRIGHT to JANE WEBB.
- 1671-4-18.—JEANE BEZER, of Marlborough, to THOMAS LAURENCE, of Marlborough.
- 1671-8-8.—JOHN BEVERSTOCK, of Bidstone, to ELIZABETH SMITH, late of Sidenton.
- 1672-4-25.—KATHERINE BLANFORD, of Marten, to NATHANIEL COLMAN, of Suttin.
- 1672-12-28.—ELIZABETH BARNES to FRANCIS OLIFFE.
- 1673-3-30.—JOANE BLANFORD to JACOB SELFE.
- 1675-6-22.—JOHN BASKERVILE, of Malmsbury, to ELIZABETH WALLIS, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.
- 1676-3-14.—MARY BAILY, of Bromham, to ISAAC SELFE, of Bromham.
- 1677-1-22.—JANE BLICKE, of Hullavington, to NATHANIEL MARSH, of Hullavington.
- 1677-1-25.—ADAM BULLOCK, of Hullavington, to SARAH GOWEN, of Didmarton.
- 1677-9-4.—JOSEPH BUSHELL, of Slaughterford, baker, to SARAH WEBB, of Nettleton, at Slaughterford.
- 1677-10-23.—ANN BISHOP, of Titherton Calaways, to WM. JONES, of Brimhill, at Charlcutt.
- 1678-5-14.—DANIEL BULLOCK, of Marlborough, to ELIZABETH SLOPER, of Marlboro'.
- 1678-8-1.—ELIZABETH BOND, of Slaughterford, spinster, dau. of William Bond, of Slaughterford, to JAMES MATRAVERS, late of Slaughterford.
- 1680-3-12.—MARY BOND, of Bewley, Lacock ph., spinster, to WM. PARRADICE, of Slaughterford, at Bewley.
- 1680-3-27.—THOMAS BARRETT, of Hartham, Corsham ph., yeoman, son of Thomas Barrett, of Colterne, to MARY JEFFERY, at Corsham.
- 1680-5-13.—MARY BARNARD to THOMAS DUCKETT.

- 1680-5-25.—Timothy BREWER, of Foords, son of Jno. Brewer, of Foords, North Wearxell ph., to Abigail FIFIELD, at Slaughterford.
- 1680-8-24.—Mary BIRTCH, of Catcum, to Robert RILY, of Bristol, at Charlcott.
- 1682-5-9.—Elizabeth BEZER, of Marlboro, to John MASON, of Painswick.
- 1682-8-26.—Francis BROOME, son of Samuel Broome, late of Cullerne, to Mary PARADISE, at Slaughterford.
- 1683-3-1.—Ann BULL, of Shaw Hill, Melksham ph., spinster, to Wm. SMITH, of Bromham, at Shaw Hill.
- 1686-2-20.—Benjamin BOND, son of Edwd. Bond, of Bewley, Lacock ph., to Ann PARADISE, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.
- 1686-10-12.—Daniel BAILEY, of Bromham, to Mary COOLE, of Devizes.
- 1691-5-13.—Thomas BEAVEN, of Melksham, sarg maker, son of Thomas BEAVEN, of Melksham, to Mary HAYWARD, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1694-5-12.—Elizabeth BEVERSTOAKE, of Bidstone, co. Glos., dau. of Jno. Beverstoake, of Bideston, to John HAYWORTH, of Bradford, at Slaughterford.
- 1695-1-29.—Rachell BARRETT to James TOCKAL.
- 1695-8-23.—Peter BERRY, of Wellington, co. Som., yeoman, son of George Berry, of Wellington, to Elizabeth HULITT, at Sarum.
- 1698-10-22.—Elizabeth BISHOPP, of Westbury, dau. of Wm. Bishopp, of Westbury, to Thomas GINGELL, of Ridgside, at Warminster.
- 1699-2-4.—Sarah BUSHELL, spinster, dau. of John Bushell, of Bromham ph., to Wm. LITTLE, of Corsham, at Corsham.

C.

- 1660-3-17.—Nathaniell COLMAN, of Hullavinton, to Ann ATKINS, of Sutton benger.
- 1663-6-2.—Margery CLARKE, of Marlborough, to John AUSON, of Ogborne.
- 1665-10-2.—Mary CHEEVERS, of Hilperton, widdow, to John FRY, of Calne.
- 1667-8-6.—Katherine COALEMAN, of Marlbro', to John DAVIS, of Ogborne.

- 1672-4-25.—Nathaniell COLMAN, of Suttan, to Ketherine BLANFORD, of Marten.
- 1672-11-12.—Hester COLEMAN, of Lyneham, to John DAVIS, of Ogborne.
- 1673-1-6.—William ALMAN, of Hullavinton, to Grace HORF, of Stanton Quinton.
- 1673-2-14.—Thomas CRABB, jr., of Marlborough, to Mary PEIRCE, of Bathford.
- 1673-2-21.—Sarah CRABB, dau. of Thos. Crabb, senr., of Marlbro', to Robert POCOCK, of Reading.
- 1674-6-17.—Ann CRABB, dau. of Thos. Crabb, sen., of Marlborough, to Anthony SHARPE, of Dublin.
- 1677-5-12.—John CLARE, of Frame Zellwood, co. Som., carrier, to Elizabeth HOOD, at Charlcot.
- 1677-10-16.—John CHURCH, of Lea, to Mary SCULL, of Brinkworth.
- 1679-6-17.—Wm. COALE, of Calne Meeting, to Mary NICHOLAS, of Calne Meeting.
- 1680-1-1-17.—Francis CHADSEY, of Ogborne St. Andrew, to Hester DAVIS, of Ogborne St. Andrew.
- 1680-10-7.—Henry CHURCHED, of Ringwood, co. Southampton, cooper, to Elizabeth OLIFFE, of Brimhill.
- 1682-2-18.—Joane CASSELL (alias COOKE), of Titherton, to Andrew GARDNER, of Charlcott, at Charlcott.
- 1686-10-12.—Mary COOLE, of Devizes, to Daniel BAILEY, of Bromham.
- 1689-12-27.—Wm. COOLE to Mary SPICER, at Aderbury.
- 168*-6-21.—John CALE, of Caln, sarge maker, son of Jno. Cale, of Calne, to Joane HARRIS, of Foxham, at Charlcott.
- 1693-7-6.—Jane COOK to Daniel WILLES, at Calne.

D.

- 1664-11-1.—John DAVIS, of Nettleton, to Susannah BOLWELL, of Ditcheridge, at Vridge.
- 1667-8-6.—John DAVIS, of Ogborne, to Katherine COALEMAN, of Marlbro.
- 1669-7-19.—James DOWSE, of Slaughterford, to Martha HUMFRY, of Box ph.
- 1670-12-19.—William DARKE to Alice BUTCHER.

- 1671-2-12-22.—Deborah DAY, of Cirencester, to John STOCKAM, of Sumerford.
- 1672-1-31.—Martin DORRINGTON, of Sutton benger, to Mary NICK, of Sutton benger.
- 1672-11-12.—John DAVIS, of Ogborne, to Hester COALEMAN, of Lyneham.
- 1673-5-20.—John DEWSBURY, of Gloucester, to Joane WEBB, of Clack.
- 1680-5-13.—Thomas DUCKETT to Mary BARNARD.
- 1680-1-1-17.—Hester DAVIS, of Ogborne St. Andrew, to Francis CHADSEY, of Ogborne St. Andrews.
- 1684-5-17.—John DAVIS, of Nettleton, carpenter, to Jeane SMITH, of Kinton St. Michaels, at Grittleton.
- 1689-1-21.—Andrew DANIELL, son of Thomas Daniell, of South Wrexel, to Elizabeth GINGELL, at Slaughterford.
- 1691-3-7.—John DAVICE, of Nettleton, carpenter, son of John Davice, of Nettleton, to Elizabeth SMITH, at Slaughterford.
- 1698-2-28.—John DARK, of Slaughterford, sarg maker, son of Francis Dark, to Mary PAREDIS, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

E.

- 1666-2-22.—John EDWARDS, of Chippenham, to Martha LAURENCE.
- 1666-12-7.—Charles EMLY, of Welpport, to Hannah STOWELL, of Hullavington.
- 1676-4-29.—John EDWARDS, of Bidstone, yeoman, to Ann MUNDAY, of Yatton ph., at Slaughterford.
- 1678-5-7.—Frances ELLINOR, late of Bidstone, widdow, to Richard AMESBURY, of Bathford, at Slaughterford.
- 1695-8-1.—John EMEAT, of Melksham, broad weaver, son of John Emart, of Melksham, to Ann SINGER, of Melksham, at Shaw Hill.

F.

- 1664-8-9.—Jane FLOWER, of Corsham, to Wm. BUTLER, of Corsham, at Pickwick.
- 1664-8-28.—Ann FRY, of Blackland, to Edward BEZER, of Cannings.

- 1665-10-2.—John FRY, of Calne, to Mary CHEEVERS, of Hilperton.
- 1668-6-9.—Elizabeth FLOWER, of Corsham ph., to Charles SHINGLES, of Titherton.
- 1680-5-25.—Abigail FIFIELD, dau. of Martha FIFIELD, of Bidstone, to Timothy BREWER, of Foord, at Slaughterford.
- 1681-1-19.—Wm. FORREST, jr., of Warminster, cordwainer, to Jone WHATLY, at Alderbury.
- 1686-2-8.—Zephaniah FRY,¹ of Sutton Benger, cloth-worker, to Jeane SMITH, of Marden.
- 1693-4-1-1.—Ruth FRY, of Slatterford, spinster, dau. of John Fry, of Blackland, to Thomas PACKER, of Bidestone, at Slatterford.

AN EARLY WILTSHIRE SETTLER IN VIRGINIA PART OWNER OF THE "MAYFLOWER" IN 1655.

The recent decision of the Consistorial Court of London to return to the President of the United States the Log of the once famous ship "The Mayflower", which, since the War of Independence, has safely rested in the Library of Fulham Palace, seems to suggest a convenient opportunity for introducing into the pages of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* some notes on a very interesting subject, viz.—the early settlers in New England from this county.

The Fulham MS., which has become once more the property of the American nation, contains not only the passenger list of the "Mayflower", but a register of the baptisms, marriages, and burials in the families of the Pilgrim Fathers, who were the founders of the first Plantations. Of some of these individuals, who can be identified as Wiltshire-

¹ See *W. N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 181, n. 1.

men, we hope to be able to publish some additional notices.¹ The present note relates to a member of a well known Wiltshire family, who was one of the early settlers in Virginia, and in 1655, was in part the actual owner of the ancient "Mayflower".

Sir Edmund Ludlow, who in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, as well as that of James I, was the representative of the Wiltshire family long seated at Hill Deverill, and grandfather of the celebrated Republican of the same name, had a younger and only brother, Thomas Ludlow, of Dinton, whose wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas Pyle, and sister of Sir Gabriel Pyle, Knt., of Bapton in the neighbouring parish of Fisherton Delamere.

At his death, which happened in 1607, this Thomas Ludlow left four surviving sons—Gabriel (afterwards a Receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster), Roger (mentioned in the Memoirs of the Republican, as his cousin), Thomas (who by marriage with Jane, daughter of John Bennett, of Steeple Ashton, became the ancestor of the branch of the family settled for several generations at Warminster), and George Ludlow, the youngest son (the subject of the present note), who was baptized in September 1596, and subsequently became one of the early settlers in Virginia.

In his will, dated 8 September 1655, with codicil 23 October following, he is described as "of the county and parish of Yorke in Virginia, Esq." He bequeaths to his nephew Thomas, eldest son² of his brother Gabriel Ludlow, deceased "all my whole estate of land and servants, cattle, sheep, horses, and household stuff that I have now in possession in Virginia. Also my sixteenth part of the Shipp *Mayflower*, whereof Captain William

¹ Any information on this subject, which our readers may be able to supply, will be gladly received by the Editor.

² This Thomas Ludlow, baptized at Warminster 1 Nov. 1624, was the eldest *surviving* son at the date of his uncle's will in 1655—an elder brother, Gabriel, baptized in 1622, having been killed at the Battle of Newbury. See *Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow the Republican*.

White is commander, which part I bought of Mr. Samuel Harwar, of London, Merchant; only this year's fraught [freight] excepted, which I have reserved for my tobacco. My crop wholly this year to be consigned to Mr. William Allen, of London, merchant, and one Mr. John Gray that lives at the Greene Man on Ludgate Hill."

Administration to Roger Ludlow, Esq. (eldest surviving brother of testator) 1 August 1656.

WILTONIENSIS.

KING'S EVIL.

Extracts from *Durrington Parish Register*—

"John Ford, son of John Ford, had a Certificate from the Minister and churchwardens for to repair to the King's Matie for the King Evil Made September the 16th 1684."

"Edward Long, son of Edward Long of Durrington, had a Certificate from the Minister and Churchwardens for to repair to the King's Matie for the King evill dated Sept. ye 19th 1684."

C. S. RUDDLE.

Queries.

Katherine Cakes.—At "Kathern-tide", *i.e.* the feast of St. Katherine (25th November), the late parish clerk of Scend, Mr. William Willshere, told the writer some years ago that he remembered small rich cakes, sold at a penny and twopence each, called "Kattern-Cakes", carried about and sold as Hot Cross Buns still are on Good Friday.

The late Mrs. Jane Butler, of Halfway Farm, Melksham, who died in 1861, at the age of 87, used every year until the time of her death to make these "Kattern-Cakes", which were well known to the writer himself.

Can any readers of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* supply further information as to these cakes, and were they made in other parts of the county?

E. K.

Harpedene.—Thomas and William de Harpedene were M.P.s for Salisbury *temp.* Edward II. Is anything known of this family?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

De Upham, Wilts.—I would be glad of any notes of the family of Hugo de Upham, who in 1208 left "ij acres in campis de Upham" to church of St. Maria de Bradenstok (vide *Hund. Rolls*), or early Wiltshire Uphams, especially any of "Upham", parish of Aldbourne, which *temp.* Richard II belonged to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

How came it that one Robert Upham (vide *Rolls of Parl.*) was a juryman on the trial, (3 Hen. V) 1415, of John of Gaunt's nephew Richard, Earl of Cambridge? Robert was, perhaps, of Upham near Southampton.

The family spread (from Wilts?) into Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall (there being a place or two in each county bearing the name), also to Ireland. In Devon before 1300. Information or hints as to sources thankfully received.

Staple Hill, Bristol.

W. R. UPHAM.

King.—Wanted the English ancestry of William Kinge, born about 1595, who emigrated from Weymouth, Dorset, to New England in 1635, with wife Dorothy born about 1601, and children, Mary, Katheryn, William, Hannah and Samuel, born between 1623 and 1633.

What relation, if any, was this William Kinge to John Kinge, gent., of Norwich, Norfolk county, who died 31 May

1658, and whose mural tablet in the church of St. Peter Mancroft bears the arms of King of Wiltshire—*Sable, on a chevron engrailed argent, three escallops of the field?* What was the ancestry of this John Kinge, and where can I find a pedigree of Kinge of Wiltshire with these arms?

*Yonkers, Westchester County,
New York, U.S.A.*

RUFUS KING.

Replies.

Bowood (vol. ii, p. 242).—The following is in the Devizes Museum Library: *Bowood and its Literary Associations at the end of the Eighteenth and to the middle of the Nineteenth Century, with anecdotes of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, the Rev. G. Crabbe, and Thomas Moore.* Forming part of the "autobiography" of the author. Twenty-five copies printed for presentation. Feb. 1854. 4to. By Mr. J. Britton.

E. H. G.

Archbishop Stafford.—Although I cannot pretend to throw any additional light on the question which Mr. E. Kite has raised as to the parentage of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, I think I may be able to add some facts which may aid him in his research.

The only evidence, as I read Mr. Kite's article, of Archbishop Stafford's connexion with Wiltshire is "the tomb of his mother in the mortuary chapel attached to North Bradley Church", upon which we must wait Mr. Kite's further information, and the window in the old Manor House at South Wraxhall, where the arms of Archbishop Stafford were emblazoned in connexion "with some armorial bearings relating to the Long family, to whom in Aubrey's time it belonged".

In suggesting a theory upon which the introduction of

the Stafford arms at Wraxhall may be explained, I may throw some incidental light on the question Mr. Kite is pursuing. Mr. Kite seems clearly to prove that the father of John Stafford could not have been either Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, nor Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, and suggests that he was "brother of the Sir Humphrey Stafford 'with the silver hand'". I will only remark that at this point there is no evidence of the Staffords having had property in Wiltshire, but there was a Sir William Stafford (also of Hooke, co. Dorset) whose only child Humphrey was created Earl of Devon, but died *sine prole* (Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, sub. Fitzpayne). This Sir William married Katherine Chidecock, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Chidecock (Dorset). "On his death she espoused secondly Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, Knt., and from this union descend the Lords Arundel of Wardour. Her sister and co-heiress Margaret married William, second Lord Stourton."—(Burke, do.)

With this marriage with Katherine Chidecock (Lady Stafford) the Chidecock property—and also a moiety of the Fitzpayne property (Dorset)—passed to Sir John Arundel of Lanherne in Cornwall; but there was an outlying manor which came with this inheritance, or rather the moiety of a manor, in Wiltshire—the manor of Westbury, and it is in this direction that light may come in regarding Archbishop Stafford. The manor of Westbury is named in a Court Roll in the muniment room at Wardour of the time of Henry VII's reign, but at the date of the marriage, A.D. 1451, only a moiety of the manor apparently belonged to the family.

Now the question remains whether the manor of Westbury came to the Staffords through the marriage with Katherine Chidecock and so to Sir John Arundel, or whether it was originally the Stafford property, and came to the widow after the death of her only child. If there had been any other Stafford descent in this line it would not have so passed. It must be noted, however, that the Fitzpaynes, from whom the

Chideocks inherited, had manors in Wiltshire as well as Dorset.¹

I see that the subdivisions of the manor of Westbury were a matter of some perplexity to the late learned Canon J. E. Jackson in his article on "Westbury under the Plain" in the *Wills Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, No. 73, July 1890, pp. 37, 43, "so that," he says, "what with moieties, semi-moieties, etc., Westbury territorial history is somewhat of a labyrinth, abounding, however, in old aristocratic names—St. Maur, Mauduit, Stafford, Arundell, which I believe still survive as names of different portions of land about the parish".

The whole manor (Westbury) would appear, however, to have belonged to Sir John Arundell, father of Sir Thomas Arundell who acquired Wardour, and he sold it to Thomas Long about the same time that Wardour was purchased of Sir Fulk Greville. Among notes sent me by my friend the late Mr. H. J. S. Swayne, of the Island, Wilton, after one relating to Joannes Arundell, Miles, and Thomas Long, from the *Register of Statutes Merchant*, Sarum (47), I find the following: "Thomas Long bought Westbury manor of Sir John Arundell in this same year, A.D. 1549. His adopted heir and nephew Sir Edward Long, of Monkton, sold it to the Earl of

¹ I append dates of Chidecock marriages from *Genealogical Collections* by J. J. Howard, LL.D., Maltravers Herald Extraordinary, collected from the MSS. at Wardour. "Settlement before marriage with William Stafford, of Southwyke", dated 11 March 15 Henry VI (1437). "Settlement before marriage with Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne" dated March 5, 29 Henry VI A.D. 1451. "William Stafford, of Southwyke, was third son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, Southwyke, who married Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Sir John Maltravers, of Crawell (Oxon), and Hooke (Dorset)." "William Stafford [as above] was Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset 1437-1441, and *Wills* 1446—killed in the fight at Sevenoaks against the Kentish rebels 18 June 1450. Admon. granted 6 Aug. 1450 to Will., Lord Bonvil."

Nicholas Battely's statement that Sir Humphrey Stafford married Elizabeth Danham may be a confusion with the marriage of William Stafford's widow's son Sir John with C. Dynham, daughter of Lord Dynham. Vide *Burke's Extinct Peerage*, "Dynham".

Marlborough 1614. He (Sir E. Long) bought Rood Ashton, and from him descended Thomas Long, of Monkton and Rowden, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Hungerford, whose eldest daughter was my mother's grandmother, and his second, who married Richard Long, of Collingbourne, and to whom Mr. Long, of Bath, left Rood Ashton, was the ancestress of Mr. Long, now of Rood Ashton."

This will suggest a reason why Sir E. Long, on selling a property which had belonged to or passed through the family of Stafford, should have placed the arms of the Archbishop in his stained glass window at Wraxhall, as must be assumed on the then knowledge or belief that he was connected with the same family of Staffords who had held it.

I will finally draw attention to the dates given by Dr. J. J. Howard (*see note*), for if William Stafford was Sheriff of Dorset and Somerset before his marriage, and not Sheriff of Wilts till some time after his marriage, it would be a further reason for supposing that the Wiltshire property came to him with his marriage; and also the fact of his being Sheriff of Wilts would make it probable that other property in Wilts passed to him besides the moiety of the manor of Westbury.

I am sorry if the evidence I have adduced does not tend to confirm the theory of the Wiltshire parentage of Archbishop Stafford, but at any rate it establishes his connexion with the county.

ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR.

June 19, 1897.

Heddington and the Child Family. — The marriage licence of John Rogers and Elizabeth Child, mentioned in the above delightful paper (p. 212), does not relate to John Rogers the cousin, and for a few years the partner, of Sir Francis Child the elder, though, curiously enough, his marriage took place in the same year (A.D. 1687), the licence for it being as follows:

"1687, Oct. 20. John Rogers, of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, goldsmith, bachelor, about 30, and Mrs. Elizabeth Heriott, spinster, about 21, with consent of her father James Heriott, of St. Bride's, London, goldsmith, at St. Mary Le Bow, London."—*Marriage Allegations, Vic.-Gen. Arch. Cant.*

There was one child of the marriage of John Rogers and Elizabeth Heriott, namely James Rogers, esq., whose issue failed in 1803.

The connexion of the Child and Rogers families must probably be sought at Heddington. John Rogers, the goldsmith, was, I believe, a son of Henry Rogers, rector of Heddington, who matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1627, and grandson of Robert Rogers, also rector of Heddington, who matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1600 as *filius plebis*.

Few families, as appears both by printed pedigrees ("Rogers of Rainscombe") and the registers of the University of Oxford, have a longer or steadier record of professional distinction than this Heddington family, whether descended, as frequently stated, from Thomas Rogers, of Bradford-on-Avon, serjeant-at-law, or not.

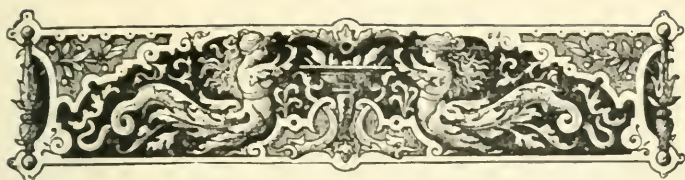
Definitely to connect both the great banker and his cousin John Rogers with the line of Rogers at Heddington, and these latter with the serjeant-at-law, would be not a little interesting, and may, I trust, thanks to the interchange of knowledge promoted by these pages, be now accomplished.

A. S. M.





The
Old Dovecote
Milk Farm
NOTTON
WILTS



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1897.

BENOLT'S VISITATION OF WILTS, 1532.

MR. DYKE (vol. ii, p. 241) is, I think, rather unnecessarily severe on the text of the above (*Add. MS.* 12,479) in the British Museum. It is written in two hands, both ancient, and the description of it, in the printed catalogue, as a "contemporary copy", seems perfectly correct, if indeed it were not a memorandum book of Benolt's own. Spaces are left in it for tricks of arms, which have never been supplied. Notes here and there have undoubtedly been inserted by subsequent owners of the volume, the latest I have observed being referable to the year 1572.

Sir Thomas Phillipps' copy of the Visitation of 1532 contained, according to Mr. Carrington, ten pedigrees. Five of these (Chocke, Seymour, Boucher, Pyc, *not* Pyc, and Borley) occur in the volume under consideration, which contains, moreover, pedigrees of Brydges and Hungerford, and the strictly Wiltshire descent of Page of Warminster.

Faithful transcripts, as I hope, of all the above pedigrees are appended, together with a copy of the Braibroke pedigree, interesting for the match with Brouncker.

ANTHONY STORY MASKELYNE.

[Seymour].

S^r John Seymo^r knight of Wondy in Nedyrwent maried the doughter and heyr of Bechampe of Hache Beauchampe in *Somerset* shir and had issue John Seymor esquier. who was maryed to one of the doughters and heyre of s' Will'm Estormy. knight of Eluetham and had issue S^r John Seymo^r knight of Wolfall. who maryed the doughter and heyre of one Markwill'm of Gloucestrshr,¹ who had issue John Seymo^r esquier that was maryed to the doughter and heire of Cocker of *Somerset* shr. he had yssue John Seymor of Wolfall esquier that was maryed to s' George Darells doughter whose name is Elisabeth. and he had issue S^r John Seymor knight that was maryed to Margerye one of the doughters of S^r Harry Wentwoorthe and had yssue s' Edwarde Seymor knight. who maryed Katherine one of the doughters of S^r Will'm Fyllole of Wodlande in the count' of Doreet and hath yssue John and Edwarde. Sir Edwarde had to his ij^d wief Anne doughter to s' Edward Stanape and had yssue by her

The namys of the children of S^r John Seymours Edwarde, Harry, Thomas, John, Elisabeth, Jane, and Dorothee Dorothe was maryed to Clement Smythe of Essex.

John Saintmo^r. esquier maryed Elisabeth doughter to S^r George Darell and had issue by her S^r John Seintmor that now ys, George, and Robert. S^r John maryed Margery. [fo. 32b. (71b)].

[Bourchier].

John Bourchier Lorde sonne and heyre to the Lorde Fitzwaren of Fewarrens coorte in the counte of Wiltshr maryde Dame Cicile sole doughter to s' Gylys Dabnell.²

¹ See an interesting article by Mr. Vincent, "A Bristol Ancestor of the Dukes of Somerset", *Genealogist*, N. S. XII. 73, 75; Mark William was Mayor of Bristol, and his daughter, Isabel, married John Seymour, 30 July 1424; she survived her husband and took the vow of perpetual chastity in Westbury collegiate church, 3 June 1465, dying 14 Ap. 1485.—[ED.]

² "ll" struck out and "ey" written over later.

sometyme Lorde Chambrelayne w^t Kyng Henry the VIIth and had issue by her s' John Bouchier knyght, Elisabeth. and Dorothe.

S^r John maryed fyrst Elisabeth onely daughter to s' Walter Hungerforthe knight of the sayde count' and had yssue by her Elisabeth

The sayde s' John had to his seconde wief Elyenor the ij^d daughter of S^r George Maners Lorde Roose and hath yssue by her John, Henry, Fraunces and Marye. [fo. 33 (72)].

[Pike].

John Pic' of Rowdun maryed Elysa^beth the eldest daughter to Robert Moore in the count' of Dorcet and hath yssue by her Cicele and Anne. [fo. 33b. (72b)].

[Page].

Richarde Page of Wormuster in the count' of Wiltshr married Annys¹ daughter to John Lyth in the count' of Sum'erset and had yssue by her John and Will'm Elisabeth.

John maryed Christyan daughter to Phillipp Morgon of Chitterne and hath yssue by her Annys.

Will'm maryed Anne

Annys maryed to Rycharde Brayfylde had issue by her

Elisabeth maryed to Robert Graye in the count' of Dorcet had yssue John, Robert, and certeyne daughters. John maryed to [fo. 34b. (73b)].

[Burley].

Robert Borley maryed Elisabethe daughter and *parte*

¹ Agnes d. of John Lyte (who died *circa* 1453) of Lytescary, co. Somerset, by Agnes his wife, d. of John Aysshe and Agnes d. of Richard Marleburgh of Loders, co. Dorset, and cousin and coheir of Gregory Marleburgh, forester of Grovelegh, co. Wilts.

Richard and Agnes Page were living and married, 32 Hen. VI. In an ancient Lyte pedigree he is described as "Richard Page of the Vies" (Devizes), and she is stated to have re-married with Sir Philip Morgon.—*The Lytes of Lytescary*, Taunton, 1895, by [Sir] Henry C. Maxwell-Lyte [K.C.B.].

inheritor to John Bonam of the counte of Wiltshr. and had issue by her John, Walter, and Thomas.

John dyed w^tout yssue.

Walter maryed Margaret daughter to Thomas Bwne of the counte of Wiltshr. and hath yssue by her Rychard Elisabeth and Marye.

Richarde maryed Annys daughter to

Elisabeth married to Richard Peede had yssue Edwarde, Margaret and Dorothe.

Mary married Richard Matheu of Denton of the count' of

Thomas maryed Xp'ian daughter to John Peers of Dorcetshr. and had yssue Edwarde, John. Annys, Jone Elyenor and Margarete.

Edwarde married Jane the iij^d daughter to Walter Mervyn of Wiltshr and hath yssue George, Elisabeth, Jane, Elysabeth, Elyenor, Mylycent, and Anne. [fo. 35 (74)].

[Hungerford].

S^r Edmund Hungerforde, of Douneampney. in the counte of Gloucestr. brother to s' Robert Lorde Hungerforde of Farley maryed Margerye daughter and heyr to s' Edward Lorde Burnell and had yssue s' Thomas Hungerforde, who maryed Dame Christyan and had yssue John, Walter Hungerforde Edwarde, Edmunde, and Aldam. Katheryne, Beterys, Jane, Margaret, Anne.

Katheryne maryed John Crekelarde.

Beterys maryed John De La Mere.

Jane maryed to Jamys Vyall.

Margaret maryed John Ferrys, of Blounsdon

Anne maryed to Henry Parker

S^r John Hungerforde maryed Dame Margarete daughter¹ to Edmonde Blount of the same counte and had yssue S^r Anthony Hungerforde knight, Edwarde, Freswth, Elisabeth, and Christyan.

¹ "Anne" struck out.

S^r Anthony had to his fyrst wief Dame Jane eldest daughter to S^r Edwarde Darrell. and had yssue John, Edwarde, Edmunde, Edwarde, Thomas, John, Jone and Elisabethe.

The aforesayde S^r Anthony had to his seconde wief Dorothe the fyrst daughter of S^r John Davers knight of Danzell, in the count' of Wiltshr and had yssue by her, Henry, and Will'm, Jane, and Anne.

John maryed Briget, seconde daughter to John Fettleplace, of Belysley, in the count' of Barkshir. [fos. 35b.-36 (74b-75)].

[Brydges].

Walterus Chandos D'n's de Fowenhope Snodhill, et Lugwardyn et de una parte de Wellington in comitat' Herforde habuit exitu' Rogeru' Chandos

Rogerus Chandos habuit exit' Thoma' Chandos

Thomas Chandos habuit exit' Johanne' Chandos milite et Elisabeth Chandos.

Johan'es Chandos miles obiit sine heredibus de corpore suo exeu'

Elisabeth Chandos accepit in maritu' Johanne' Barkeley of Coberley,¹ et h'uerunt exit' Alicia', et Margareta'.

Alicia Barkeley accepit in maritu' quenda' Thoma' Brugge filiu' Baldewini Brugge de Brugge Solers in comitat' Herforde et h'uerunt exit' Egidiu' Brugge

Margareta Barkeley accepit in maritu' Matisdon et h'uerunt exit' Robertu' Matysdon

Robertus Matysdon obiit sine heredibus de corpore suo l'time procreatis. Wherefore thinheritaunce remayned to the aforesayde Alyce.

Egidius Brugge accepit in uxore' filia' et et h'uerunt exit' Thoma'. who maryed Florens daughter to Dorell. and had yssue by her S^r Gilis abruggy's knight who maryed Elisabeth daughter to Thomas Baynerm, of Glou-

¹ "Of Coberley" added.

cestrshr. and had yssue by her s' John Briggēs, knight Thomas, and Will'm. Florence, Katheryn, Anne, and Vrsula.

S^r John a Briggēs maryed Elsabeth daughter to Edmonde Lorde Gray of Wylton in the counte of Harfforde and hath yssue by her Edmond, Gylys, Charlys, Stevyn, and Anthony. Elysabeth, Marye, Katheryn, and Frauncesse.

Thomas maryed Jane the eldest daughter and one of the heyres of Sybnam and had yssue.

Florens maryed to S^r Will'm Morgon, of Southwalys. and had yssue Thomas.

Katheryne maryed to Leonarde Poole of Gloucestrshr. and hath yssue, Gylys, Matheu, and John.

Anne maryed to S^r Rysse Maunsell. knight of had yssue.

Ursela maryed to John Sydnam sonne and heyre to John Sidnam had yssue John.

Elsabethē, daughter to s' J'h'n¹ maryd sonne and heyre to Trassyē of in the counte of Gloucestr had yssue [fos. 37-37b (76-76b)].

[Hungerford].

John Hnngerforde of Dykelston in the counte of Gloucester maryed Mawde daughter and one of the heyres to Ekelston (*sic*) of Dykelston of the same counte and had yssue by her John who had Thomas.

Thomas maryed Elsabeth daughter to S^r Thomas Hungerforde and had yssue by her Wyll'm

Will'm had to his first wyf Elsabeth daughter to Will'm Redhall. and hath yssue by her John and Elyenor.

The sayed Will'm had to his seconde wief Margarete daughter to Rychard Howgon of Sylvyn' in the count' of Sommerset, and had yssue George. [fo. 40b.]

[Chocke].

Richard Chocke knight of Long Astun in the in (*sic*)

¹ "Doughter to s' J'h'n" added.

Somershir one of the Justices of the Commen Place maryed
daughter to Pavys of Bristowe and had issue by her
John Richarde Elisabethe and Jane.

John maryed the daughter to John Wrowton and
had issue by her John and Alexander.

Richard the younger maryed Alice daughter and hole
heyre to Robert Couentre of Auynton and Radley and had
issue by her John and Avys.

John maryed Annys daughter to Thom^as Newbwche¹ and
had yssue by her. Fraunces. Harry. John. Edmonde. and
Will'm Anne and Anne.

Fraunces maryed Katherine the yongest daughter to
s' Edwarde Darrell in the count' of Wiltshir

Anne the yonger maryed to John Stancyall of Westbery
in the same count'. and hath yssue by her. Will'm.

M^a at my commyng to Bristow to resorte to Long Astun
and to veue the place where s' Richarde Chocke ys buryed
and to take a note of his Armys and Creste. [fo. 12 (50)].

[Braybrook].

These armes, *viz.* *James Braebrooke of Suff.*² werr gyven
by Roger Machado al's Richemond King of armes Claren-
cieulx bering date at London the vijth daye of the monethe of
Marche the yere of our Lorde God a thousande fyue hundrethe
and foure and the xxth yere of the reigne of our Soueraign
Lorde King H y^e vijth.

Jamys Braibrooke of the counte of Suff' maryed Margerye
daughter to Woodkok of Shinfield in the counte of
Barkshire and hath yssue by her Thomas. Elysbethe
Thomas maryed Katheryne daughter to Will'm Barker and
hath yssue by her Will'm

Elysbethe maryed Harry Brunkcer of the counte of
Wiltshir. [fo. 8 (46)].

¹ *Beccius* Neuburgh.

² Marginal note in original.

[Horsey].¹

Four shields.

- (1). *G.* 3 cross crosslets *ar.* over it written "Payne".
- (2). *B.* a chevron *or.* between 3 horses heads couped *ar.*, bridled *s.* . . . over it written "Horsey", impaling, *ar.* a chevron between 3 birds (? plovers) ? *s.* . . . over it written "Wike (? of Bindon) of Dorsitsh".
- (3). *G.* a chevron between 3 swans *ar.* over it written "Lyght".
- (4). Barry of 6 *erm.* & *g.* over it written "Hussey".

John Horsey of Marten in Wiltshr *married* Isabell first daughter to Thomas Hussey of Shapyke, *and had issue*, Edythe, Jone, *married* Thomas Woodshawe of Standligh, Thomas, *and Will'm, eldest son, married* Dorothe, first daughter to John Ludlowe, of Wiltshr, *and had issue*, John, William, Bartholomew, Brydgett, Elizabethhe. [fo. 48 (87)].

PEDIGREE OF BONHAM.

Although I cannot answer Mr. Dyke's question, as to the whereabouts of Sir Thomas Phillipps' copy of the above Visitation, the present seems to be a suitable opportunity for publishing the pedigree of the Bonham family of Haselbury, in the parish of Box, and Wick, in the parish of Lacock, as contained in the original Visitation in the Heralds' College, from a certified copy which I obtained in 1893. I saw the original book, and am under the impression that there are no arms in it. The pedigree is as follows:—

John Bona' Esknyer of Hasylbery in y^e county of Wyls shear maryed Anne dowghter and on of y^e Inerytors to Croke and had isshe by her John and Edyth.

John maryed Anne seconde dowghter to Roberte Moore and hath isshew by her John Antony Edwarde Thomas Robert Anne Mary Edyth Alyce.

¹ Tabular ped. in originals.

Anne maryed to Wylla' Busshe soone and heyer to . . . Busshe of norlech in y^e countye of glosseter and hath isslew Thomas Elyzabeth and Edyth.

Mary maryed to John sone and aeyer to Thomas Bamfylde.

Extracted from the Visitation of the County of Wilts made in the year 23 Hen. VIII, and examined therewith this 5th day of Sept. 1893.

(Signed)

CHARLES H. ATHILL,

Richmond Herald of Arms.

Heralds' College, London.

The above pedigree might be very considerably amplified, from deeds in my possession and others in the Record Office. In the thirteenth century, as shown by the records of the abbeys of Lacock and Stanley, the Croke family appear to have held Haselbury and Wick. The latter, now known as Wick Farm, belongs to me, having apparently been purchased from John Bonham, esq., in the reign of Elizabeth, by my ancestor Sir Henry Sharrington. There remain there now an interesting barn, of the fifteenth century, and a circular pigeon house,¹ of the same date, but altered and no longer used for its original purpose.

Wick is described, in a document of the seventeenth century (Settlement by Sir John Talbot, 3rd March 1685, one of the documents printed in the Shrewsbury Peerage case, 1858), as "all that the mannor, or reputed mannor, messuage, tenement, and farme, with the appurtenances commonly called or knowne by the name of Charles Weake, alias Weeke, alias Weake Farme, scituate and being in Laycocke, etc." The above remarkable form of the name suggested to me, many years ago, a possible identification of the second Domesday lordship, or manor, in Lacock, which was held, not by Edward of Salisbury, but by Alured of Marlborough. I thought

¹ Wick farm is in Lacock, but not in Notton. The doorway shown in the sketch (facing p. 303) did not exist when the place was in use as a pigeon-house, but was inserted when it was turned into a cow-house. On the opposite side of the building the small arched doorway of the 15th century remains with, I think, the original wooden door, but walled up internally. Pigeons are kept at Wick now, but not in this building, and though they may perch on the roof, the pigeon flying through the doorway, if that is what it is intended to be doing, is, I should say, very unlikely to be seen.

"Charles Weake" might be a corruption of "Carlo's Wick", which compound name I had not, at that time, noticed, but my conjecture was afterwards abundantly confirmed by the occurrence of this name, as "Charloweswick", somewhat variously spelled, in mediæval documents, both in my own possession and in the Record Office. The translation of the Domesday entry, referred to, is as follows (Jones' *Domesday for Wiltshire*, p. 83):—

"Alured himself holds 1 virgate of land in Lacoc. The land is 1 carucate, which is there with 1 bordar, and there are 2 acres of meadow. It was worth 10 shillings; it is now worth 5 shillings.

Carlo held all the before-mentioned lands in the time of King Edward.

This refers to the above, and other lands previously mentioned. It would appear that the Norman scribe wrote the Saxon name "Charlowe", of which the *Ch* was probably pronounced hard, as if it were an Italian name "Carlo".

The arms of Croke of Wick are shown, by old seals, to be *a bend between six fleurs-de-lis*. Burke's *General Armory* gives *azure, a bend or, between six fleurs-de-lis argent* for one family of the name of Crooke.

A deed, in my possession, seemed to show that John Bonham was of Plumber, in Dorsetshire, which is confirmed by Leland's *Itinerary* (vol. vi, fol. 52 and 53) as follows:—

"*Thornchul* dwellid at *Thornchul yn Staplebridg*, and yet dothe *Plumbers Landes* be cum onto the *Bonehomes* of *Hasilbyri*. They dwelleyd at *Plumbers* in *Lidlinche* a mile from *Thornchul*".

Philippa, younger sister of Anne, the other coheir of John Croke,¹ married William Floyer. They had a brother John,

¹ The following is a rough pedigree of Croke from deeds in my possession; I have given the name of Philippa's husband as Floyer, which I believe to be correct. In a survey of the manor of Lacock (*temp.* Hen. VIII), however, the name occurs as Fleyr. John Fleyr, gentleman, was one of the free suitors of the Court Leet, 27 March 1545.

Nicholas Croke had issue, Alice, and Robert (ob. before Dec. 21, 1431), who married Agnes (mentioned in 1422), and had issue, Joiose, and John, who married Johanna, and had issue,

John (who died young), Anne, co-heir, married to John Bonham, and Philippa, co-heir, married to William Floyer.

who must have died young. Burke's *General Armory* states that the family of Floyer, of West Stafford, in Dorsetshire, quarter Croke.

C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 279.)

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdown MSS., No. 442, f. 109.*]

Fine for Pasture in Bratton.

At Wilton, in the Quindene of the Holy Trinity, 25 Henry III.

A.D. 1241.—Between Richard de Bratton, plaintiff, and Geoffrey de Maundevill, deforciant, of pasture for 8 oxen and 100 sheep with the appurtenances in Bratton. A plea was summoned between them. Geoffrey granted for him and his heirs that Richard and his heirs should have pasture for 8 oxen on the pasture called Ferendon along with his own (Geoffrey's) oxen whenever they shall be grazed there. And he gave to the same Richard moreover 4 acres of land with appurtenances in Bratton; to wit, one acre lying by the land of Richard de Anesia, which Roger son of Marjory held, and one acre between the land of the same Richard and the land of Ralph Marsh; and one acre next the land of Isabella who was wife of Rocelin de Bratton, and an acre lying by the land of Rose de Bratton on the south part of Godeshull. To have and hold to him and his heirs of Geoffrey and his heirs for ever. Returning therefore yearly 4 capons at Easter for all service. And Geoffrey and his heirs will

warrant land and pasture to Richard and his heirs forever against all people. And for this fine and concord, Richard quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to all his right and claim in the said pasture for 100 sheep forever.

FINE ROLL. [31 *Henry III*, No. 11.]

A.D. 1246.—The king has received the homage of Ralph, son and heir of Geoffrey de Maundevill, for 1 knight's fee which the same Geoffrey held of the king in chief in Hautevvrth and Bratton. And Andrew Cheverel, the king's eschactor in Wiltshire, is ordered, having received security from the said Ralph for the hundred shillings for his relief to be paid to the king, to put him in seisin of the same fee.

Witness the king at Clarendon. December 4th.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lausdowne MSS.*, No. 442, f. 92^b.]

Charter of Walter de Pawely to Richard de Anesia.

Ante A.D. 1249.—I, Walter de Paweyli, have given and by this my charter confirm to Richard de Anesya and to all the tenants of my fee and to all the tenants of the fee of Geoffrey de Mandevill who have and ought to have the common upon Hidon which¹ . . . a "drove",² which begins at the eastern head of Swaleclive of Richard de Anesia, to drive their beasts along as they are accustomed by my concession as far as the said Hidon, to hold to them and their heirs without molestation in driving their beasts along the said "drove". Returning therefore yearly at Michaelmas four quarters of oats to me and my heirs for all demands pertaining to the said "drove". For this concession they gave me down four marks and a half. And I and my heirs will warrant the said "drove" to them without condition. In corroboration whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses . . .

¹ Apparently some words are left out here.

² *Drauwa*, in the Latin.

ASSIZE ROLL, No. 996, m. 4^a. [33 *Henry III.*]

A.D. 1248-9.—The Assize [at Wilton] came to take cognizance of Walter Cove, father of Jul[ian?] Cove, was seized in his demesne of a messuage and an acre of land with the appurtenances in Melburne, which house and land hitherto he holds. Who [Julian?] comes and calls to warrant Walter son of Richard Cumpayn, who is within age, by the charter of his father which he produces. Therefore the imparlance remains until he [Walter] come of age.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [34 *Henry III, No. 43.*]*Post Mortem Richard de Anesey.*

A.D. 1249.—The Jury say that Richard de Anesey held of the lord king in Dulton and Bratton 4 carucates of land by the service of serjeanty by being with the king's army 40 days at his own costs and of Avicia de Columbar 7 marks rent in Cet. And the foresaid 4 carucates of land in domain rents, vilenage and all other issues of the land, together with the forementioned rent, is worth £32 6s. 10½*d.* Richard Danisye his son is his nearer heir and he is 12 years old.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [38 *Henry III, No. 3.*]

A.D. 1253.—The Jury say that Richard Danesey held of the lord king in chief at Dulton 2 carucates of land and at Bratton 1 carucate of land worth yearly £12 0s. 4*d.*, and he held it by serjeanty by finding a man at his own costs for 40 days in the army in England; and afterwards the said serjeanty was changed by Robert Passelowe into 10 marks to be rendered yearly. Richard Danesey, son of the said Richard, is 23 years old and is his nearest heir.

HUNDRED ROLLS. [*Wilt.* 39 *Henry III, m. 4.*]*Concerning the wards of the Castle of Devizes.*

A.D. 1254.—Ralph de Maundevill ought to pay 20s. yearly towards the ward of the castle in time of peace for his tenement in Bracton.

IBID. [m. 5.]

Hundred of Westbury.

Ralph de Maundevill owes ward to the castle of Devizes, viz., 20s. in time of peace, and in time of war ward for forty days at his own expense in the same castle for half a knight's fee in the manor of Bratton.

Of the Valets and Maidens.

Richard son of Richard de Anasya is below age and in the ward of the lord king, and his lands in that hundred are worth £10 18s. 0½d.

Of Serjeanties.

[William] de Anasya, grandfather of the foresaid Richard, held his land in Bratton Penlegh [and Dulton] by serjeanty, to wit, to accompany the lord king in his army for 40 days at his own expense; and the same William alienated 4 virgates out of the same land to Rosecline de Bratton and ½ virgate and a mill to Richard de Dene in Bratton; and to William Pentecoste ½ virgate of land there; to John son of Edmund ½ virgate of land; to Matilda de Thorny a messuage, and 4 acres of land; to Richard FitzClerk 3 acres of land; to John de Bratton 3 acres of land in the same place.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [f. 89.]

From the Book of Fees¹ in the Exchequer of the Lord King.

Geoffrey de Maundevyle holds one knight's fee in Bratton and Highburth of the king in chief; in Worthe two parts of a knight's fee of the king, in Bratton the third part of a knight's fee. And he gives yearly 20s. to the ward of the Castle of Devizes.

Richard de Anesyne holdes 4½ hides in Dulton and Bratton by the service of finding one man with a hauberk.²

¹ That commonly called the *Testa de Nevill* or *Liber Feudorum*.

² *Testa de Nevill*, p. 151^b, has "by serjeanty with arms at command of the lord king".

Richard de Anesye holds $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in Dulton and Bratton of the king and gives yearly 10 marks.

The serjeanty of Richard de Anesye in Bratton and Dulton, for which he ought to take care of the larder of the lord king, and which the same Richard in the time of King Henry who now is on his own authority changed into another service, scilz., of finding one horseman armed in the king's army for forty days in England, is in part alienated.

From the same Richard, for 19 virgates of land and $43\frac{1}{2}$ acres and 4 acres of meadow, 4 messuages and a mill of the same alienated serjeanty . . . and for the peace which the same Richard keeps who changed his service as is said, yearly 10 marks. And he does the service of half a fee.

Richard de Dene holds [of the serjeanty] $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land and a mill worth yearly one mark. The chapel of Dulton holds 8 acres of land worth yearly 2s. 6d. Rocelin de Bratton holds 4 virgates of land worth yearly 24s. John of Oxelborne holds $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate worth 4s. yearly. Richard de Bratton holds a messuage and an acre of land worth 2s. yearly. John de Bratton a messuage and $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, worth yearly 3s. William Pentecoste $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land worth 5s. yearly. Alan Fitz Warun a messuage and 16 acres of land worth yearly 1 mark. John Sawary 3 acres of land worth yearly 4s. Walter de Pauely an acre worth yearly 8d. Richard Burnel a messuage worth yearly 12d. Adam de Greunvell 4 acres of meadow and an acre of land worth yearly 20s. Philip Marmiun 1 virgate of land worth yearly 6s. Savaric and Clarice his wife a third part of two virgates of land worth yearly 4s. Walter Colsweyn holds the third part of 2 virgates of land worth yearly 4s. Mabel Wabrand holds the third part of 2 virgates of land worth yearly 4s. Robert Plugenay holds 2 virgates of land worth yearly 14s. Robert de Welton holds 1 virgate of land worth yearly 8s. Thomas de Stoke 1 virgate of land worth yearly 8s. Ralph Calne $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land worth 4s. yearly. Richard Fitz Thomas a virgate of land worth yearly 8s. William Laughful and Juliana his wife $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate

worth yearly 2s. Reginald Pistor $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate worth 2s. yearly. Geoffrey de Escudemor a virgate and an acre of land worth yearly 6s. 6d. The Prior of Farlegh holds $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land and 5 acres worth yearly 6s. The Church of Westbury 1 virgate of land worth yearly 6s. And the sum of the foresaid alienations is £8 15s. 4d. And the said Richard made a fine for himself and the said tenants therefore, viz., yearly 10 marks, so that the said tenants shall answer to the same Richard for the third part of the value of his holding yearly. And Richard himself shall return the remainder for his own part because he has changed his service as is aforesaid without warrant, and does the service of half a knight's fee.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*f.* 93^b.]

Charter of Nicholas Pentecost to Thomas de Dene.

I, Nicholas Pentecost, have granted to Thomas de Dene an acre of land and $\frac{1}{2}$ meadow with the appurtenances in Bratton for his service; viz., that acre which lies between the land of Rose de Bratton and a certain ditch in the Scullfonde and reaches to the land of Rocelin de Bratton, and that half meadow which is called Brodemedede which lies between Birreburne and Thurenchint, to hold to him his heirs or assigns for ever for the yearly rent of 2d. at Michaelmas. And I and my heirs will warrant the same against all men for ever, and if we cannot warrant will make a reasonable exchange in the same town. I have sealed. Witnesses . . .

[The above and the following Charters are undated, but probably belong to the time of Henry III to Edward II.]

IBID. [*f.* 94.]

Charter of Nicholas Pentecost of Bratton to Walter de Doene of Mulbourne.

I, Nicholas Pentecost, of Bratton, have granted to Walter de Doene of Mulbourne for his service all my right in an acre of arable land in the field of Bratton, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in the field called Estmere, between the land of Geoffrey de Bratton and

the land of Richard Hering of Bratton, and half of an acre lying in la Cleye in the parcel of arable land which is called Smoklande, between the land of Geoffrey de Bratton and the land of Richard Symund of Mulbourne; to hold to him and his heirs or assigns for ever from me and my heirs, without any claim from me my heirs or assigns save 1*d.* annual rent at Michaelmas. I and my heirs will warrant the same. I have set my seal. Witnesses . . .

Charter of the Same to the Same.

I, Nicholas Pentecost de Bratton, grant to Walter de Deone of Mulbourne $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres and a perch of arable land and a small uncultivated piece¹ of meadow in Stoke and Mulbourne and Bratton, and the land of Richard le Whyte of Mulbourne; and a half acre in the same field between the land of Geoffrey de Bratton and the land of Richard Horat; and that $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in "la langelonde"; and one $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in "le leses" which lies between the land of William FitzHenry and the land once belonging to Alice Compayn; and 1 acre upon Papekehulleclife which lies on the west of the land of Thomas Simounde; and a perch of land in "heopelize" lying next the land of Thomas de Bratton which is called "le holeacre" on the east; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in "la Cleye" called Smoklonde, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre which lies between the land of Geoffrey de Bratton and Richard Simond, scilz., the north part; and the foresaid meadow lies in the field of Westbury at Purchin, between the meadow of Robert de Pautesbury and the meadow of John de Kanterton; to hold to said Walter his heirs or assigns of me my heirs or assigns in peace by hereditary right forever, returning the yearly rent of 6*d.*, 3*d.* at Christmas and 3*d.* at the Feast of St. John the Baptist. I and my heirs or assigns will warrant, etc. I have sealed, etc. Witnesses . . .

¹ "Unam frustam."

IBID. [*f.* 94^b.]

Charter of Sarah de Deone to Walter de Deone.

To all Christ's faithful people to whom the present shall come, I, Sara de Deone, sometime wife of Adam de Moxham, salutation in the Lord. I have granted in pure widowhood and in my lawful power,¹ and for myself and my heirs quitclaim forever, to Walter de Deone, son of Ralph de Stoke, my nephew, my whole right in all lands and tenements, mill, rents, meadow and pasture, which Isabella, who was the wife of Walter de Deone senior, held in dowery by the death of the same Walter in Mulbourne and Bratton and in all other places in the hundred of Westbury. And I and my heirs will warrant the same to Walter de Deone and his heirs against all mortal men forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal to the present writing. Witnesses . . .

IBID. [*f.* 102^b.]

Charter of John de Canterton to Thomas North.

I, John de Canterton of Bratton, have granted to Thomas North of Bratton 2 acres of land and 1 perch with their appurtenances in the fields of Bratton; of which one acre lies at Gretedich in the western part of the land of John Smod of Mulbourne, and one acre lies in Wychemedesforlong in the western part of the land of William Louerich, and one perch lies along the ditch between Ralph Whiteleg's land and the land of the church of Stoke. To hold to him and his heirs by hereditary right for the yearly rent of one rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist for all service save the royal service as much as belongs to that fee. And I and my heirs will warrant the same against all men and women for ever. I have set my seal, etc. Witnesses. . .

¹ "In pura viduitate et ligia potestate mea."

IBID.

Charter of William, son of Henry de Bratton, to Thomas North.

I, William, son of Henry de Bratton, have granted to Thomas North of Bratton a croft of pasture in Bratton, viz., that called Slocrofte, to hold to him his heirs or assigns by hereditary right, returning therefore yearly to me my heirs or assigns one apple at Michaelmas. And I and my heirs or assigns will warrant the same against all men and women for ever. In corroboration whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses. . .

IBID.

Charter of Richard Compayn to Ralph de Stokes.

I, Richard Compayn, have granted to Ralph de Stokes, for his service and one mark paid into my hands, that house with the whole acre which I held in Molbourne in the time of Adam Cumpayne my father, scilz., that which lies near the messuage of Thomas Cumpayn, my brother, on the east, with all their appurtenances. To hold to him his heirs or assigns by hereditary right, for the yearly rent to me and my heirs or assigns of 6d. at Michaelmas for all service saving the royal service so much as belongs thereto. I and my heirs or assigns will warrant the same. In corroboration whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses. . .

IBID. [f. 104.]

Charter of John de Canterton to his daughter Christina.

I, John de Canterton, have granted to Christina my daughter, for her service, all that tenement which I had of Nicholas Rose in the town of Bratton lying between the tenement sometime Richard Clerk's and the tenement of John Whytle, and one head reaches on to the high way and the other on to the croft of William de Maundeuille, with the houses, curtilages, gardens, crofts, arable lands, with all their appurtenances. Also the tenement which I had of Nicholas

Pentechost lying between the tenement of William de Bratton, clerk, and the tenement of John my elder son, and it reaches to the king's way; together with 8 acres of arable land and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow with all their appurtenances; of which one acre lies in the field of Westbury between the lands of Roger Cole on either side; one acre lies at Wodestyghele between the land sometime Richard Clerk's and the land of Nicholas Alfryeh; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies at Twelfaere between the land of lord Walter de Pavely and the land of Nicholas Heryng; one acre lies in la Cleye between lands of the lord Walter de Pavely on either side; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies on the hill of Bratton in "la loclonde", between the land of John Whytle and the land sometime Richard Clerk's; one acre lies in "kynges Weysforlourlong" by the land sometime William Gosland's; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies on the hill at "la Goldhorde", between the land of the lord Walter de Pavely and the land of Nicholas the Shepherd; one acre lies at Thorncombe between the land of Richard Dansy and the land of John Suel; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies between Bratton and Mulbourne, between the land of John de Bratton and the land of John le Battes; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies at the head of the tenement which I had of Nicholas Pentechost and it reaches to the garden of Richard Dansy; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies at Motweye between the land of Peter Peter and the king's way; and the $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow lies at Thurnchyne between the meadow of Dom Roger, the chaplain, and the meadow of William de Bratton, clerk. Moreover, I have granted to Christina my daughter my rents and services issuing from the tenement which John my elder son had of me for the term of his life (from the tenement sometime Nicholas Pentechost's), and a farthing yearly rent from a cottage which Nicholas Rose holds for the term of his life, with the reversion of the said two tenements after the deaths of John and Nicholas. To hold to the said Christina and the heirs of her body of the chief lords of the fees by hereditary right for ever by the accustomed services. And I and the foresaid John my heir will warrant to her all the said lands, etc. And if she die

without heirs of her body all the said lands, etc., shall remain to John my younger son. And to this my donation I have set my seal. Witnesses. . .

SOME NOTES ON "ACHERONTIA ATROPOS" (THE DEATH'S-HEAD HAWKMOTH).

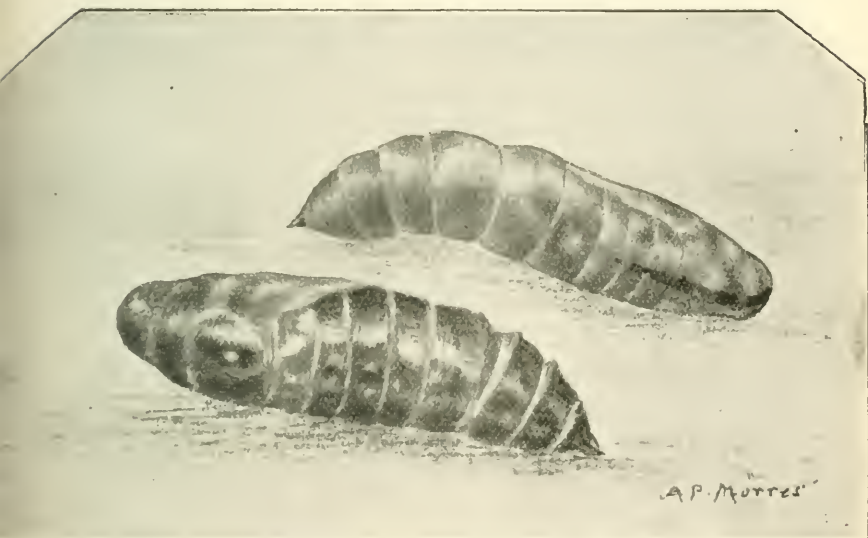
(Continued from p. 286).

In my last paper we had supposed the larvæ in our chest to have grown to their full size, and to have begun to show a great restlessness in their habits. The brightness of their colouring, too, has changed to a dull hue, somewhat resembling the patch on a "Bon Chretien" pear, where it is becoming sleepy, the stripes changing from their bright blue colour to a dull lilac; and it is at this juncture that some little difficulty may be experienced with them. Mine had done feeding, and I felt it was most important for them to bury under the soil *as soon as possible*, so that they should not waste their strength (and therefore their substance) by inanely wandering round and round their chest in the vain search of some suitable burying place. But this they persisted in doing. None of them *would* bury—which I now attribute to the earth having become too dry, and perhaps tainted more or less with their droppings, though these I had carefully removed day by day: and they expended their strength in *galloping*—for I can use no other expression—round the sides of the chest, hour after hour, climbing over each other as they met face to face in the narrow track, and wasting away almost visibly in size and bulk. They must thus have walked, literally, miles, reminding one of some horse or mule with its eyes bandaged, which, while grinding corn, or pumping up water, vainly imagines that it is going

straight forward instead of in an endless circle. Thus these caterpillars formed a regular track in the mould all round the sides of the chest, like a rat or rabbit-run in the grass, owing to their unceasing perambulations. At last a new idea struck me, and I placed each caterpillar by itself in a largish flower-pot filled with fresh damp earth, leaving only about an inch of room to spare between the surface of the soil and the heavy book I placed on the top of the pot. This, I found, answered at once, as they one and all buried directly. This is noteworthy, for I am certain that the way in which they spend the last day or two of their sojourn in the larva stage makes a great difference in the size of the chrysalis, and therefore eventually of the moth. On each pot I chalked the date of the disappearance of the caterpillar beneath the soil, and let them stay untouched for a *fortnight*, after which time I carefully removed the earth and put the chrysalis into the incubator; but in no case should the pot be moved or shaken wherein the larva has buried, and this I found to my cost this last autumn. I had some seven or eight larvæ in their several pots as usual, but growing too confident by previous success, I foolishly placed them on a table, where they had frequently to be moved backwards and forwards, and on turning one of them out at the expiration of the fortnight I found the upper part of the pupa, which for several days remains very tender, quite flattened out of shape; the walls of the slender cell the caterpillar forms under the earth, having evidently been shaken down on the newly turned chrysalis, crushing it out of shape.

The same *contretemps* happened to a very fine larva of *S. Convoluti*, which I found one autumn at Hyeres; and which very nearly equalled the *Atropos* in size, the caterpillar being of the brown type of colouring. I carefully placed it in a small box with some earth, under which it immediately disappeared. But in a week's time we had to move on to Bordighera, and during the transit the earth fell all round the larva in the act of changing, and at once killed it. This set me thinking, and having several larvæ of *Nerii* about to

bury, I put one or two layers of *flannel* into their box, instead of any earth; and, to my great pleasure, they at once disappeared beneath it, and spun their slight cocoon between the folds. I expect that most of the large larvæ of the Sphingidæ would do the same, though I have only experimented on *Nerii* in this way; but it would be infinitely less trouble, requiring not one half the room; and, in the case of travelling with them, would prevent any chance of the walls



PUPE OF "ATROPOS", AND "NERIID".

(Pencil Drawing over Photograph.)

of the earth-cocoon being shaken down upon them, and so destroying the pupæ; or in any way causing them to be malformed.

Let us suppose, then, that you have now seven or eight pupæ turned out of their pots at the end of the fortnight, and ready to be forced; the necessity of which process I realised many years ago, in the following way:—In the year 1858 I had ten fine pupæ of *Atropos* brought to me, which had been dug

up in our home potato fields at Wokingham, in Berkshire. They were the first I had ever obtained, and therefore I was especially delighted with them; some of them being unusually fine ones. I took them with me, in the October month, to Wells Theological College, where I was then studying; and laid them on bran, keeping them in my sitting-room. About the middle of October I noticed that the pupæ were getting much darker in colour (as they always do a day or two before emergence), while the markings on the wings were showing through the wing cases, and the skull mark was plainly discernible under the shell. Every morning I confidently expected to find some of them emerged; but I was doomed to disappointment. They all ten died simply from lack of moisture to soften the shell of their prison-house, which had become too hard for them to break through—though the temperature of the room, having a fire daily in it, was warm enough to hasten the development of the moth. I cannot help gathering from this that, should the larva have been buried in an unusually sheltered and warm spot, the moth may, in a state of nature, not unfrequently emerge in the autumn; hibernating through the winter months, as so many of our butterflies do; although, generally, I conclude this species would, as the rest of the Sphingidæ, emerge in the spring months according to the temperature of the season. The exact time of emergence must in a great measure depend on the spot in which the larva happens to bury. Apparently these strong caterpillars bury at a considerable depth below the surface; as I invariably found the *Atropos* in my pots had buried to the extreme bottom of the pot, however big it was: while a chrysalis that was brought in last autumn from the neighbourhood, was found by a man who was digging a *post hole*, and he said he thought the chrysalis must have been quite *two feet* below the surface! This doubtless is a provision of nature which enables them to escape the frost of our climate; of which, I expect, a very small degree is found too much for them. In fact, I believe a very small

proportion of the pupæ ever change into the perfect insect in our unequable climate, otherwise the moth would be much more common than it is ; so that the ardent collector need not in this case look upon himself as a ruthless exterminator of species, though he gather as many of these pupæ as he can ; as he is, in a great majority of cases, only saving the pupa from a natural death. Its enemies also are too numerous to allow it to become generally abundant. There is the frost and cold of our ungenial climate that must freely decimate them. There is the *Ichneumon* fly which destroys scores by depositing its egg in the body of the larva ; and which when hatched within the body of the caterpillar feeds upon the juices of both the larva and pupa of the insect, until it emerges an *Ichneumon* instead of an *Atropos* ! There is the bird which makes a luscious meal of many a luckless caterpillar, most likely detected, when hurrying along to find some safe place to bury in. And there is the inability of many and many a pupa to free itself from its surroundings at the time of emergence, from the soil having caked too hard around it ; or from the shell having become too hard, from lack of moisture, to allow the moth to burst through. From these, and other causes, one may feel certain that a very small percentage ever reach in perfection the final transformation, compared with the number of eggs that are laid by the moth, or with the larvæ that are hatched out from them.

One may easily see, then, the advisability of forcing this species of Hawkmoth, which requires a *damp, warm*, temperature ; but here, in passing, let me say that the hardier kinds of Hawkmoth, such as *Ligustri*, *Populi*, and *Ocellatus*, would seem to refuse to lend themselves to the process ; while *Atropos* and *Nerii* seem to revel in it. *Ligustri* I have never been able to force ; though I have been successful with *Euphorbia* (hatching 12 moths out of 12 chrysalides sent me from Gibraltar) ; as also with *Dahlii*, *Galii*, *Vespertilio*, and *Nicaa* ; although these latter species having been sent me from Breeders in Nuremberg, and knowing nothing about the

age, or former treatment of the pupæ sent, I cannot draw any very accurate conclusions about them.

Having, then, now secured your chrysalides, how are you to force them? I was shown the way by my friend, in the year before the larvæ were so plentiful, when he collected the seventy against my fifty-two; although, up to that time, he told me he had not been very successful at it. In fact, a friend of mine (the Rev. T. A. Marshall, the great authority on the *Braconida*) on my writing to him to tell him of my success, replied in the following words:—"I congratulate you on your success in breeding *Atropos*, and I think you have done wonders. My own experience, and that of my friends generally, has been failure. I have tried warmth, coolness, and keeping them moderately damp, but all to no purpose." My own experience, however, is quite the reverse, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is very little difficulty indeed in forcing them; and that the process in no way causes malformation, or deterioration in the moth itself; and I would engage to hatch any sound chrysalis of *Atropos* in four to five weeks from the time of placing it in the incubator, without much fear of failure. Remembering then my early failure in 1858, I resolved to try the forcing process my friend had told me of. My incubator (or rather incubators, for I had so many pupæ that one would not hold them all) consisted of an earthenware crock, some two and a half inches deep, and about twelve or thirteen inches wide. In this I first laid a thin layer of gravel to act as drainage; and on that, some two inches of moss, well *pressed down*, so as to afford a soft but *firm* foundation for the pupæ to rest on; for if you have the moss *too loose underneath them*, there is a danger of the moth on emergence getting entangled, and working downwards instead of upwards; in which case the wings would never fully develop, although the moth in the end might be able to extricate itself. In fact, I lost two fine moths last autumn from this cause. On this firm substratum of moss then lay your pupæ, handling them as tenderly as you can; and then cover them over with

an inch or more of *loose* moss, so that they can easily make their way through it on emergence. Then on the top of the moss, balance a tripod of fairly large sticks for the moths to climb up upon directly they change. This is *most important*; as the wings of the newly-hatched moth *must* hang down perpendicularly from the body until they are fully developed (which takes some hour and a half to effect) ere they acquire strength to fall back in their normal position on the moth's body, and so cover up the bright stripes upon it, which would otherwise render the insects far too conspicuous for safety. You next cover up the whole apparatus with a bell glass, some twelve or fourteen inches high, and just wide enough to fit inside the rim of the crock, and your incubator is perfected. Before, however, you put the moss at all into the crock, you should soak it in boiling water, and then wring it out as dry as possible; and when the moss has grown cool enough, which it does almost immediately, to lay the back of your hand comfortably upon it, then deposit the pupæ on the top of it; and by the way in which the chrysalis invariably wriggles itself into a comfortable position it seems to say as plainly as possible, "How kind you are! Now I am very comfortable indeed." Then cover them over with more hot moss, as already directed; place the glass over all, and there is nothing more to be done. The soaking of the moss, however, in hot water should be renewed about every third day, so as to keep the temperature within the bell glass of a consistently moist, as well as warm, heat. In order to keep the incubators of a uniform warmth, I placed them one in each corner of the dining-room grate, inside the fender; making it a rule never to sit down to any meal until I had turned the incubator round; thus insuring that each side of the crock should receive an equal share of warmth; and, as a precaution against over-heating, I covered the whole apparatus with a thick piece of brown paper on the fire-side. Having carried out these instructions duly, patience alone has to be exerted, and the reward will come.

Salisbury.

ARTHUR P. MORRES.

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

“Feet of Fines”, “Fines”, or “Final Concords”, were one of the most usual methods for assuring the transfer of land and tenements from one party to another, and they are described by Blackstone to be: “An amiable composition or agreement of a suit either actual or fictitious by leave of the King or his Justices, whereby the lands in question become, or were acknowledged to be the right of one of the parties to the suit. They are so called from the words the document usually commences with, ‘Hæc est finalis concordia’, and put an end not only to the suit thus commenced, but also to all other suits and controversies concerning the same matter.”

Fuller particulars as to the wording and particulars of these documents will be found in the Introduction to the *Dorset Feet of Fines*, or to Mr. Scargill-Bird’s most useful *Guide to the Public Records*, and it must suffice to state here that these valuable series of documents are preserved at the Public Record Office, London, and extend for an unbroken period of over 600 years, from the reign of Richard I (A.D. 1196) to 4 William IV (1834), in which year they were abolished.

The following calendar commences with the Tudor dynasty, 1 Henry VII (A.D. 1485), that date being thought sufficiently remote for the generality of genealogical researches, and gives first, the persons to whom the property is conveyed; secondly, after the word *and*, the persons from whom it is conveyed; thirdly, the property itself; and, lastly, the consideration paid for the fine, which, however, does not represent the purchase money.

The numbers correspond with those on the document itself, and in the case of the bundles for “Divers Counties”, in which properties in more than one county are treated of in the same document, only those relating to Wiltshire have been calendared.

E. A. FRY.

HENRY VII.

A Bundle containing 1-24 Henry VII.

1. Anno 2.—Thomas Tropicell *and* John Lyngener *and* Joan his wife; messuages in Chyklade *and* Hyndon *and* $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor of Chyklade. £40.

2. Anno 3.—William Bokatte, clericus, John Dyar, clericus, *and* William Cristmasse *and* Christiana his wife; messuages in Domerham. £40.

3. Anno 4.—Thomas Horton *and* John Owen *and* Alianora his wife; messuages in Yford juxta Farley Hungerford. £10.

4. Anno 4.—Hugo Martyn *and* John Hamond *and* Clena his wife; messuages *and* land in Chippenham. £20.

5. Anno 4.—Hugo Martyn *and* Richard Short, son *and* heir of William Short *and* Johanna his wife; messuages *and* land in Brokenburgh Lupe *and* Charleton, near Malmesbury. £40.

6. Anno 5.—Bartholomew Reed, Henry Woodcok, John Shaa *and* Thomas West la Warr, knight, *and* Elizabeth his wife, the manor of Newtontony *and* lands in Newtontony, with the advowson of the church. 600 marks.

7. Anno 6.—William Mundy *and* John Gylbert *and* Johanna his wife; messuages *and* lands in Oggeford St. James. 100 marks.

8. Anno 6.—Walter Mundy *and* Johanna his wife, Edward Mundy, son of the aforesaid Walter *and* Johanna, *and* Edward Thacham, son of Richard Thacham, prior of the monastery of Blessed Mary, Ederose, in county Wilts; messuages *and* lands in Wodeford, Alyngton, Boscombe, Idmyston *and* Wynterbourne Shyrburgh. £60.

9. Anno 8.—Nicholas Bedford *and* Margaret his wife *and* Thomas Huse, gentleman, John Coweley, gentleman, *and* Julia his wife; messuages *and* lands in New Sarum. 100 marks.

10. Anno 8.—John Bonham *and* Anna his wife *and*

Alice Croke, the wife of Reginald Croke; manor of Haselbury, and lands in Haselbury. 200 marks.

11. Anno 8. Walter Hungerford, knight, Walter Servynton, armiger, *and* William Smyth and Edith his wife, and John Floure and Margaret his wife; the manor of Haselbury and lands in Haselbury. £100.

12. Anno 8.—John Bonham and Anna his wife *and* Walter Hungerford, knight, and Walter Servington, armiger; manor of Haselbury and lands in Haselbury. £100.

13. Anno 8.—Richard Beauchamp, knight, John Seyntlowe, knight, George Chaterton, Thomas Alderley *and* Robert Russell and Alice his wife and William Tomkyns and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Magna Sherston. £40.

14. Anno 8.—John Tompson *and* Thomas Alderley and Johanna his wife; messuages in Magna Sherston. £40.

15. Anno 9.—Richard Cuffe, Henry Whitokesmede, John Sylcok, chaplain, *and* John Aston and Johanna his wife; manor of Yatesbury. 100 marks.

16. Anno 10.—William Beynam, Christopher Beynam, Alexander Beynam, knight, and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Stepull Lauyngton aud Lauynton Garnon and lands in Esterton and Lauynton.

17. Anno 10.—Anthony Styleman *and* Phineas Lonelek and Agnes his wife, and William Lonelek and Johanna his wife; messuage and land in le Deuyses. £40.

18. Anno 10.—Thomas Coke *and* Thomas Hall and Alice his wife; messuages in New Sarum. 100 marks.

19. Anno 11.—Henry Sutton, clericus, Richard Elyot, *and* Thomas Husee and Elizabeth his wife and John Husee; messuages in New Sarum.

20. Anno 11.—Thomas Coke *and* Robert Brandon, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, formerly wife of John Catesby, knight; messuages and land in New Sarum. 100 marks.

21. Anno 12.—John Williams, armiger, Walter Dunston, clericus, *and* Peter Hunsdon, John Moreleygh and Agnes his

wife, John Frankelyn and Johanna his wife, William Russe and Katherine his wife ; messuage and lands in Wokingham.

22. Anno 13.—Thomas Coke *and* John Sturmy and Isabella his wife ; manor of Knott and lands in Hynsett, Tyszerigge, Rigge, Teterigge and Bedwyn. 200 marks.

23. Anno 13.—John Wylcok, clericus, John Paysson, clericus, Richard Cuffe *and* William Cobham and Alice his wife ; messuages and land in Yatesbury aud Compton. £20.

24. Anno 14.—John Cuffe *and* Gilbert Horns and Johanna his wife ; cottages and land in New Sarum. £20.

25. Anno 14.—John Gilbert *and* Richard Nowers and Agnes his wife ; messuages and lands in Warmester, Busshoppestrete and Smalbroke. £200.

26. Anno 14.—Robert Seburn *and* William Wayfere ; manor of Wynelesley and lands in Magna Sherston, Wynelesley and Sherston Wyke. 100 marks.

27. Anno 15.—John Gilbert *and* Roger Jakes and Matilda his wife ; lands in Warmestre, Busshoppestrete and Smalbroke. £100.

28. Anno 16.—Richard Elyot *and* John Aprice and Johanna his wife ; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £20.

29. Anno 16.—John Fisher, John Mordaunt, *and* Richard Godfray and Margaret his wife ; manor of Fyssherton with the advowson of the church, messuages and lands in Fyssherton Anger, Grimsted and Dene. £40.

30. Anno 17.—Bartholomew Rede, citizen and alderman of London, Robert Fenrother, *and* Roger Neuburgh, knight, and Elizabeth his wife ; manor of Rokeley, messuages and lands in Rokeley and Ogburne. 300 marks.

31. Anno 17.—Reginald Bray, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Henry Wodecok, John Rede, *and* George Chaterton and Margaret his wife ; manor of Quedhampton and lands in Quedhampton and Elyndon. 200 marks.

32. Anno 17.—William Norrys, knight, John Fetiplace de Charney, Thomas Unton, John Yeate, *and* John Rydley

and Matilda his wife, Hugo Palmer and Edith his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of William Couentre; lands in Wainborowe. 100 marks.

33. Anno 17.—William, Bishop of Lincoln, Reginald Bray, knight, William Hody, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Humfrey Conyngesby, Richard Empson, William Coope, John Cutte, Nicholas Compton *and* John Isbury and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Charleton, "als vocat Hopgrac", messuages and lands in Charleton. 300 marks.

34. Anno 17.—John Gylbert and Anna his wife *and* John Dyer and Katherine his wife; manor of Chittern, messuages and lands in Chittern. 100 marks.

35. Anno 18.—William, Bishop of Lincoln, Reginald Bray, knight, William Hody, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Humfrey Conyngesby, Richard Emson, John Cutte, William Coope, Nicholas Compton *and* Henry Reynolds and Agnes his wife; manor of Henton Pyper, cottages and lands in Russhecombe, Twyford, right of fishing in Stanlake. £100.

36. Anno 18.—Thomas Long, knight, *and* John Hamont and Ellen his wife; messuage and lands in Rodmis, Donn, Preston, Chyphnam, Goteacre, and Hilineston. 40 marks.

37. Anno 18.—Richard Lymber *and* William Page and Christina his wife; messuages and lands in Deuise and Southbrome, near Deuises. 100 marks.

38. Anno 18.—Reginald Bray, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Henry Woodcok, John Rede *and* James Lanther and Johanna his wife; manor of Quedhampton, and lands in Quedhampton and Elyndon. £100.

39. Anno 18.—John Burghchier de Fitzwaren, knight, Thomas Frowyk, Justice of King's Bench, Richard Coffyn, John Newport *and* Edward Benstede and Jocosa his wife; a rental of £20 in Winterslowe. 40 marks.

40. Anno 18.—Richard Spencer, clericus, John Cuffe, *and* William Webbe and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum.

41. Anno 19.—Richard Elyot, serjeant at law, John Mompesson, John Marvyn, Robert Boweryng *and* Henry Dacombe and Christiana his wife; messuages and lands in Warmester, Tederyngton, and Chytteryng. £40.

42. Anno 20.—Christopher Baynbrygge, clericus, John Danvers, knight, *and* Robert Hogges and Katherine his wife, and William Kyrkeby and Anna his wife; lands in Tokenham, and West Tokenham. 20 marks.

43. Anno 20.—John Mervyn *and* Robert Hoges and Katherine his wife; messuages and land in Holmerston. £20.

44. Anno 20.—John Mompesson, Henry Mompesson, Henry Bodenham, Richard Mompesson, Robert Hiscot, John Coull, *and* William Kyrkeby and Anna his wife; land in Holmerston. £40.

45. Anno 20.—John Gyldon and Alice his wife *and* Anna Kyrkeby, widow, and Robert Hogges and Katherine his wife; messuages and lands in Gotacre, Wydecombe, and Helmarton. 20 marks.

46. Anno 20.—William Vnche *and* John Huse and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 40 marks.

47. Anno 21.—William Elyot, clericus, Thomas Coke, Thomas Somers *and* Edward Darell, knight, and Mary his wife; a rental of 100 shillings in Ebbesborn Wake. 100 marks.

48. Anno 22.—William Essex, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife, John Langford, knight, John Lyle, knight, John Isbury, armiger, Edmund Tame, armiger, Oliver Hyde, armiger, Thomas Heydok, armiger, *and* Giles Daubeney de Daubeney, knight, and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Eston-Peres, messuages and land in Eston and Yatton Kaynell. £200.

49. Anno 22.—Thomas Bussh *and* John Michell de Galton, gentelman, son and heir of John Michell; messuages and lands in Okbourn St. George. 20 marks.

50. Anno 22.—William Lymbery *and* William Saunders

and Christina his wife; messuage and garden in le Deuyses. 20 marks.

51. Anno 22.—William Ledall and Christina his wife *and* Anthony Styleman; messuage and land in Galston.

52. Anno 24.—Guido Palmer, serjeant at law, Andrew Wyndesore, armiger, Brian Palmer, armiger, John Fitzjames, William Mordaunt, Christopher Seyngerman, John Joynom, Brian Duffeld, clericus, Thomas Duffeld, clericus, John Herlarton, George Stalby, Richard Bunney *and* George, Earl of Shropshire, and Anna his wife; manor of Broughton otherwise called Broughton Gifford; messuages and lands in Broughton. £40.

53. Anno 24.—Thomas Horton *and* John Prior and Edith his wife, Thomas Squyer and Letitia his wife; messuage and lands in Hollauyngton. £20.

54. Anno 24.—Edmund Bury, Robert Egerley, gentleman, *and* William Yong, and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of William Brill and Marjory his wife; messuages and lands in Lee, Cleverdon, Charleton, Crysten, Malford Magna, Cheleworth, Hyworth, and Malmesbury.

55. Anno 24.—John Yate, Thomas Fetiplace, knight, Richard Fetiplace, and John Fetiplace, armigers, *and* William Grenefold and Christiana his wife; messuages and lands in Wanborough. 100 marks.

DIVERS COUNTIES.

A Bundle containing 1-10 Henry VII.

13. Anno 5.—Thomas Lovell, knight, *and* Edward Dudley, knight, and Cecily his wife; manor of Radlyngys, with land in Radlyngys, co. Wiltes. 600 marks.

22. Anno 4.—Robert Shirburn, Clement Harding *and* John Verney, knight, and Margaret his wife; land in Wanborowe. £30.

30. Anno 7.—John Arundell, clericus, Thomas Rebett, serjeant at law, John Broun, Robert Nevyll, John Capell,

Thomas Boucher *and* Edward Burgh, knight, and Anna his wife, and William Capell, knight ; manor of Langley-Borell, in co. Wiltes.

39. Anno 9.—William, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Hugo Oldham, clericus, Richard Emson, Humfry Conyngsby, William Coope, Nicholas Compton *and* Reginald Bray, knight, and Katherine his wife, William Hody, knight, and Elenor his wife ; manor of Staunden, and messuages and land in Staunden Huse. 600 marks.

51. Anno 3.—King Henry VII *and* Anna, Countess of Warwick ; manors of Sherston, Brodton, Chircell, and Henton, custody of the forest of Wodebere, with the advowson of the church of Wodebergh, and half a knight's fee in Wodebergh.

A Bundle containing 11-17 Henry VII.

4. Anno 11.—William Capell, knight, *and* Walter Elmes and Anna his wife ; two parts of the manor of Beamys and land in Shenynghfeld, Shalowefeld, Farley, Dydynham, Trunkwell, Foxhall, and Sheperygge. £300.

12. Anno 12.—John Walsh, armiger, William Freine, Thomas Tyler *and* Richard Forster, armiger ; half the manor of Stokks, near Calne, and the half of two messuages and land in Stokks, Stodeley, Stokley, Comerford, and Blacklands, co. Wiltes. £50.

17. Anno 12.—John Long *and* Thomas Long, armiger ; land in Shrewston, Netton, Madyngton and Orston George.

29. Anno 15.—William, Bishop of Lincoln, Reginald Bray, knight, William Hody, knight, John Shaa, knight, Hugo Oldam, clericus, Humfry Conyngsby, serjeant at law, Richard Emson, William Cope, Nicholas Compton *and* Anna Litell, widow, formerly wife of John Litell, manor of Henton Pepard, and lands in Rushcombe, Twyford, with fishing in Stanlak. £100.

36. Anno 15.—Margaret Stafford, Countess of Wilts, Johanna Lisle, Viscountess Lisle, John Grey, Viscount Lisle, Thomas Grey, armiger, John Brewen, clericus, Thomas

Frowyk, serjeant at law, Edward Hungerford, armiger, Thomas Marowe, and John Gardiner *and* Thomas Cheyne, knight, and Elizabeth his wife ; manor of Westbury and lands in Westbury. £1,000.

52. Anno 17.—Richard, Bishop of Durham, Oliver, Bishop of Bath and Wells, John, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knight, Reginald Bray, knight, Thomas Lowell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Richard Emson *and* Hugo Beaumont, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife ; manors of Calston and Asserton, and lands in Calston and Asserton, advowson of the Free Chapel of Asserton. £1,000.

53. Anno 17.—Richard, Bishop of Durham, Oliver, Bishop of Bath and Wells, John, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knight, Reginald Bray, knight, Thomas Lovell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Richard Emson *and* John Bassett, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife ; manors of Calston and Asserton, messuages and lands in Calston and Asserton, advowson of the Free Chapel of Asserton. £1,000.

54. Anno 17.—Richard, Bishop of Durham, Oliver, Bishop of Bath and Wells, John, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knight, Reginald Bray, knight, Thomas Lovell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Richard Emson *and* John Beaumonte, clericus ; manors of Calston and Asserton, advowson of free chapel of Asserton. £1,000.

A Bundle containing 18-24 Henry VII.

2. Anno 18.—Thomas Babyngton, Robert Brudenell, Thomas Jakes, Robert Nevyl *and* John Ormonde and Johanna his wife ; manor of Sealesaylesbury and lands in Sealesaylesbury, in co. Wiltes.

3. Anno 18.—Richard, Bishop of Winchester, formerly

Bishop of Durham, Oliver, Bishop of Bath and Wells, John, Bishop of Exeter, formerly Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knight, Reginald Bray, knight, Thomas Lovell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Richard Emson *and* John Chichester; manors of Calston and Asserton, lands in Calston and Asserton, and advowson of the free chapel of Asserton. £1,000.

6. Anno 19.—Giles Daubney, of Daubney, knight, John Bourghchier de Fitz Waren, knight, Hugo Luterell, knight, Edmund Carne, knight, Nicholas Wadham, armiger, *and* George Nevyle, of Burgavenny, knight, and Johanna his wife; manor of Winterslowe, messuages and lands in Winterslowe. £1,000.

16. Anno 20.—Richard, Bishop of Winchester, John, Earl of Oxford, Giles Daubney of Daubney, knight, Hugo Oldom, clericus, Thomas Lovell, knight, Christopher Vrsewyk, clericus, Richard Emson, knight, *and* John Chechester, armiger, and Margaret his wife; manors of Calston and Asserton, messuages and land in Calston and Asserton, and advowson of the free chapel of Asserton.

19. Anno 21.—Richard Gerard, junior, *and* Richard Gerard, senior, and Agnes his wife; lands in Shenynghelde and Swaloughfeld.

32. Anno 21.—John Holden, Edmund Burton, John Barfote, clericus, *and* Henry Milborne, armiger, and Margaret his wife; third part of the manor of Beamys and a third part of the lands in Shenyngheld, Swalowefeld, Farley, Bydenham, Trunkwell, Foxhill, and Sheprigge. 200 marks.

33. Anno 21.—Giles Daubeney of Daubeney, knight, John Zouche of Zouch, knight, John Boughchier de Fitz Waren, knight, William Stourton of Stourton, knight, Thomas Frowyk, knight, John Zouche, Walter Hungerford, knight, John Arundell, knight, Robert Brudenell, Giles Capell, John Rogers, *and* John Poulet, knight, and Alice his wife; manors of Fyssherton, Dalamere, Otcombe, and Burton, an mes-

suages and lands in Fyssherton, Dalamere, Otcombe and Burton, co. Wiltes. £100.

37. Anno 22.—Giles Daubeney de Daubeney, knight, John Bourghchier de Fitz Waren, knight, *and* Thomas Brandon, knight, and Elizabeth his wife, formerly wife of Fulcome Fitzwaren and William Sandys; manor of Netherhaven, and lands in Hakilston, co. Wiltes.

38. Anno 22.—Henry Colson and Elizabeth his wife, *and* Thomas Jower and Matilda his wife; messuages and land in Swalofeld. 40 marks.

[NO MORE IN HENRY VII.]

(*To be continued.*)

MARRIAGE OF A NEW ENGLANDER IN WILTS, 1722.

The following is an extract from the Parish Register of Potterne, Wilts:—

“Mr. Wm. Wright, of Nansewood, in Virginia, and Mrs. Mary Burges were married June 21, 1722, by Licence.

R. G. BARTLETT.

WILTSHIRE BRIEFS.

DURRINGTON.

Collected for Brode Chake October the tenth in Durrington five shillings, 1681.

April 9th, 1686. Collected for Haxtone £1 14s. 4d. in Durrington and Milstone.

March 17, 1693. Collected in Durrington the sum of Seven-

teen pounds and one shilling sixpence for Netheravon and Fiddleton.

	£	s.	d.
1710 March 11th. Coll. for Twiford, Wilts (<i>sic</i>) ..	0	2	1
1714 Aug. 4. Collected for Little Amesbury fire ..	2	8	2
1715 July 24. Coll. for Dinton and Slimbridge ..	0	3	2
1724 May 20th. Collected for Lavington fire ..	7	9	0

C. S. RUDDLE.

WINTERBOURNE STOKE.

Collected for a Fire at Shrewton, w^{ch} happend Apl. 8, 1731, and in w^{ch} 10 houses were burnt. Loss 450^l etc. [27 subscribers.]

Paid y^e sum of 2 . 2 . 0 to Mr. Harward, Vicar of Shrewton, for ye use of y^e suffrers.

R. G. BARTLETT.

LONG BURTON, Co. DORSET.

1720, May 15. Kingswood Church, £1,800 and upwards, collected 0 0 0.

1721, July 16. South Damerham, loss by fire, £1,365, collected 0 0 0.

1724, Nov. 29. Cricklade, loss by fire, £1,624, collected 0 0 0.

1724, Dec. 6. (Camps Hall, co. Cambs.,) and Downton, loss by fire, £1,067, collected 0 0 0.

1725, May 30. Market Lavington, loss by fire, £4,735, collected 0 0 0.

1753, June 3. Amesbury, loss by fire, £3,700, collected 0 0 0.

1755, June 29. Hindon, loss by fire, £11,890, collected 0 0 0.

1758, Oct. 15. Brinkworth (and Canford Magna, co. Dorset), loss by fire, £1,147, collected 0 0 0.

1760, June 29. Kingswood fire, £1,200, to be collected

from house to house, throughout the counties of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset, and the City of Bristol.

1761, May. Albourne fire, £10,600. To be collected from house to house.

1764, April 25. Collingborne (and Abbotsbury, co. Dorset), fires, £1,446. Collected from house to house, 7*d*.

1767, Lammas. Heytisbury fire, £7,616. Collected 1/4½.

1767, Lammas. Hailstorm and fires, in Co. Wilts (and York), £1,048, collected 0 0 0.

1769. Brigmiston fire, £1,584, collected 8*d*.

1770. Imber (? co. Wilts), (and Wakefield, co. Ebor.), fires, £906.

1783, March 25. Malmesbury Church, £2,912, collected 0 0 0.

C. H. MAYO.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 294.)

III.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

G.

1660-10-20.—Wm. GRIMES to Ann HOUSE.

1663-12-28.—Ann GREENE, of Corsham ph., dau. of Margaret GREENE, to William BALDWIN, of Corsham, at Pickwick.

1664-3-3.—Edward GYF, of Market Lavington, to Agnis BLANFORD, of Martin.

1666-8-21.—Jane GIBBS, jr., dau. of Jane Gibbs, of Corsham, to Thomas ARCHARD, of Corsham, at T. Davis's house, Pickwick.

1668-2-19.—Joseph GLOVER, of Hullavington, to Martha HATHWAY, of Stanton.

- 1670-5-17.—John GINGELL, of Kinton St. Michael, to Jeane BARRETT, of Kinton.
- 1670-12-5.—Sarah GALE, of Titherton Kaloways, to John HARRIS, of Titherton.
- 1674-11-24.—Adam GOULDNEY, of Chippenham, son of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham, to Mary KNIGHT, of Broomham ph.
- 1675-12-14.—Ann GARDNER to Thomas SANDERS.
- 1676-2-20.—Elizabeth GALE (GEALE), of Sutton, to George HILLER, of Avon.
- 1677-1-25.—Sarah GOWEN, of Didmarton, to Adam BULLOCK, of Hullavington.
- 1677-12-10.—Ann GUDRIGE to Richard MORSE.
- 1682-2-18.—Andrew GARDNER, of Charlcott, Brimhill ph., fuller, to Joane CASSELL (alias COOKE), of Titherton, at Charlcott.
- 1688-5-3.—John GREENHILL to Martha SUMNER, at Broomham.
- 1689-1-21.—Elizabeth GINGELL, dau. of Daniel Gingell, of Hartham, Corsham ph., to Andrew DANIEL, at Slaughterford.
- 1691-1-19.—Jean GINGLE, spinster, dau. of Daniel Gingle, of Hartham, Corsham ph., to Jonathan MONJOY, of Bridstone, at Slaughterford.
- 1697-5-14.—Wm. GOODSHEEP, of Langley Burrel ph., mason, to Mary TURTLE, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1697-7-6.—George GRANT, of Bradford, co. of Wilts, scribler, son of George Grant, of Bradford, to Ann SPARROW, at Chippenham.
- 1698-5-21.—Jane GOULDNEY, spinster, dau. of Adam and Mary Gouldney, late of Chippenham, to Michael RUSSELL, of London, at Chippenham.
- 1698-10-22.—Thomas GINGELL, of Ridg Side, Corsham ph., yeoman, son of Daniel Gingell, of Ridg Side, Corsham ph., to Elizabeth BISHOP, of Westbury, at Warminster.

H.

- 1658-8-10.—Abigail HUCKINGS [HUGGINS], of Grittleton, to Charles BARRETT, of Kinton St. Mickaell.

- 1658-10-12.—Jane HIBBARD, dau. of Wm. Hibbard, of Chippenham, to John RICKETTS, of Corsham, at Corsham.
- 1659-9-22.—Wm. HITCHCOCKE, of Marlbro, to Bridgett HITCHCOCK, of Preshut.
- 1660-10-20.—Anne HOUSE to William GRIMES.
- 1662-3-4.—Arthur HENLY to Alisc PLAYER.
- 1666-4-7.—John HARRIS, of Charlcott, to Jane (Jeane) RICHMOND, of Xtian Malford.
- 1668-2-19.—Martha HATHAWAY, of Stanton, to Joseph GLOVER, of Hullavington.
- 1669-7-19.—Martha HUMFRY, of Box ph., to James DOWSE, of Slaughterford.
- 1670-12-5.—John HARRIS, of Titherton Kalloways, to Sarah GALE, of Titherton.
- 1672-10-8.—John HARDING, of Marlboro, servant to Wm. Hitchcock, to Amy KINSMAN, of Marlborough.
- 1673-1-6.—Grace HORT, of Stanton Quinton, to William COLMAN, of Hullavington.
- 1675-3-9.—Henry HUNT, of Chittway, to Mary WILKINS, of Chittway.
- 1675-9-17.—Hester HAND, of Cullern ph., to Edward WALLIS, of Chippenham [married], in Cullerne ph.
- 1676-2-20.—George HILLIER, of AVON, to Elizabeth GALE [GEALE], of Sutton.
- 1677-2-19.—Margrett HALE, dau. of David Hale, of Charlcot, to Wm. WIGAN, of London, at Charlcott.
- 1677-5-12.—Elizabeth HOOD, dau. of Thomas Hood, of Heddington, to John CLARE, of Frame Zellwood, at Charlcott.
- 1678-1-24.—Thomas HICKS, of Cullerne ph., yeoman, to Ann SUMSION, of Cullerne ph., [married] in Slaughterford ph.
- 1678-1-31.—Joane HARRIS, dau. of Richard Harris, of Titherton Preyleways [? Kalloways], to Thomas SCATES, of Foxham, at Charlcott.
- 1678-3-8.—Edith HALF, of Charlcott, dau. of David Hale, to Edward JEFFERIES, of Brimhill, at Charlcott.
- 1679-4-23.—George HILLIER, of AVON, yeoman, to Edith RILY, of AVON, at Charlcott.

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- 167*-9-5.—Abigail HAYWARD, of Corsham ph., to Richard STOKES, of Corsham ph.
- 167*-*-*.—Mary HOOPER to Richard JAYNER.
- 1680-1-15.—Ann HARRIS, of Titherton Callaways, dau. of Thomas Harris, of Floxham, to David JEFFERIES, of Floxham, at Charlcott.
- 1680-5-14.—Bridgett HITCHCOCK, dau. of Wm. Hitchcock, of Marlboro, to Wm. LOVEDAY, of Painswick.
- 1688-2-1.—Mary HORT, of Stanton Quinton, spinster, to Richard SMITH, of Marden.
- 168*-6-21.—Joane HARRIS, of Foxham, Brimhill ph., spinster, dau. of Thos. Harris, of Foxham, Brimhill ph., to John CALE, of Caln, at Charlcott.
- 1691-5-13.—Mary HAYWARD, of Chippenham, dau. of Robt. Hayward, of Market Lavington, to Thomas BEAVEN, of Melksham, at Chippenham.
- 1694-3-2.—Mary HANCOCK, of Melksham, widdow, dau. of Matthew Radborn, of Wick, Alston ph., co. of Gloucester, to Walter JOANES, of Melksham, at Shaw Hill, Melksham ph.
- 1694-5-12.—John HAYWORTH, of Bradford, co. of Wilts, broad weaver, son of Jno. Hayworth, of Bradford, to Elizabeth BEVERSTOKE, of Bideston, at Slaterford.
- 1695-8-23.—Elizabeth HULIT, dau. of Wm. Hulit, of or near Sarum, to Peter BERRY, of Wellington, at Sarum.
- 1696-10-1.—Peter HAWKSWORTH, of city of Bristol, blacksmith, son of Peter Hawksworth, of Melksham ph., to Alice POULSUM, at Shaw Hill, Melksham ph.
- 1696-12-26.—Mary HELLYARD, of New Sarum, dau. of Richard Hellyard, of Moorbury, to Giles ITCHELL, of Brislington, co. of Somerset, at Sarum.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Beth-sepher, Melksham.

(To be continued.)

DOVECOTS.

My attention was lately directed by a farmer in the county to an old dovecot on his premises, and he informed me that it was the general impression that there could only be one dovecot in any parish. As this was new to me, I looked to see the origin of it, and I find that formerly no dovecot could be erected without the sanction of the lord of the manor. It was afterwards held that any freeholder might build one on his own land, but that if a tenant put one up without the lord's consent, an action might be brought against him, although he was not punishable at the Court Leet for committing a common nuisance.

This is evidently the origin of the information given me, and, as very many years must have elapsed since the restriction could have been put in force, the tradition must have passed orally through many generations.

Pewsey.

S. B. D.

REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY.

The following entry occurs in the Parish Register of Aldbourne :—

“William Wild was born on Easter Eve, being in the year 1590; died the 29th of June, 1707, in the hundred and seventeenth year of his age, and was buried July the 1st, 1707.”

E. K.

Queries.

Salisbury Plain.—I came across the following passage in a book published 1777:—"The Plain is exceeding fine pasture land, where it is supposed that more than 5,000,000 (five million) of sheep are constantly feeding." Is this a misprint, or was sheep-farming more profitable in those days?

J. C. P.

"Mungwell, Wilts"—Wroughton.—Under this heading (vol. i, 526) it mentions:—"Elington, Wilts, 1750—Elington is another name for *Wroughton*." I have a tobacco box engraved, "*Roten*, 1716"; a legal document written, "*Roaton*, 1728," and another ditto, "*Wroughton*, 1739." I have heard it said that the latter was formerly called *Ellingdon*. From the above it plainly shows that *Wroughton* was named such *before* 1750! Can any one show *when* it was so named or why the change? Had the *Wroughton* family anything to do in the matter?

J. C. P.

Mottoes on Wiltshire Sun Dials.—North Bradley Church—over south porch:—

"Tempus fugit. Rawlings, Box, fecit 1777."

Westbury Church—over south porch:—

"1821. Like to the Hour of the Day
Our time and life soon pass away."

Will any of your readers kindly furnish additional examples?

E. K.

The Ancient Boroughs of Wiltshire.—I find in the late James Waylen's *History of Marlborough*, the following paragraph:—

“More than fifty boroughs might be mentioned, which, either from poverty, rendering them unwilling to pay their representatives, or from diminished numbers, or from some other cause, renounced their independency, and were not again restored. The boroughs in Wiltshire which followed this ordinary law were Mere, Tilshead, Sutton (Mandeville?), Bradford, Highworth, and Warminster.”

I have been trying to check this statement, but can find no evidence of Tilshead or Sutton having returned members to Parliament. Perhaps some one may be able to inform me in what reign, and (if possible) in what year these two places were represented in the national council.

CECIL SIMPSON.

Local Almanacks and Directories.—Can any one supply me with a list of all the local Almanacks and Directories at present published in Wiltshire? I should also be glad of any information as to past periodicals of this kind. I have one in my possession which is entitled as follows:—

“The Complete Calendar or Town and Countryman's Almanack, for the year 1776. By Evan Thomas, Astronomer in Devizes (Successor to the late celebrated Dr. Henry Season), and Member of the Hon. Society of Ancient Britons: Second Edition: Devizes: Printed and Sold by T. Burrough: Sold also by most Country Booksellers: (Price Nine-Pence, Stitched).” On the cover is written “Philip Hayward, Chirton.” Whether the entertaining pieces which make up the bulk of the Almanack can be taken as an indication of the morals of that time is perhaps doubtful, but many of them are of the kind which booksellers term *curious*.

I would suggest that the publishers of such local

Almanacks as are now in issue should send copies to the Editor, and that some general summary of their contents should from time to time appear in *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*.

G. WRIGHT.

Replies.

Katherine Cakes (vol. ii, 296).—Whether made in other parts of Wiltshire than Seend or not, Katherine cakes were made further west. They were, and still are, I believe, one of the dainties of the Fair of St. Katherine held at Frome Selwood, Somerset, on the 25th November. She was one of the patron saints of the town, as she may have been of the neighbourhood of Seend, which might account for the eating of cakes especially in her honour there.

E. M. THOMPSON.

"Mansfield" (vol. ii, 172, n. 3, and 245).—I have consulted Mr. C. T. Spence, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the question, and he kindly informs me that he "has examined the MS. journal of George Fox, and finds that the name "Mansfield, which twice occurs in the first edition in connexion with the name of John Fox, has been added by the editor from some other source; there is no place-name in the "MS."

The name Mansfield occurs also in the editions of Fox's Journal published in 1765 and 1827, also in the 6th edition 1836, and the 8th edition 1891. In the last edition, the editor inserts "Manningford?" in brackets after the word "Mans-

field"—but on what authority is not evident. Will any printed reference to John Fox, the Presbyterian, which may be in the possession of any reader assist?

NORMAN PENNEY.

Thomas Dugdale, "antiquarian" (vol. i, 176).—This was only the *pen-name* of one William Burnett, who edited many editions of *England and Wales* and very careful and useful volumes they were, and are even now. One great branch of the Dugdales is at Merivale (and Atherstone) and old Sir William Dugdale's home, Blyth Hall, is also near here. There is one of the Lancashire Dugdales now at Wroxhall Abbey, near Knowle, Warwickshire.

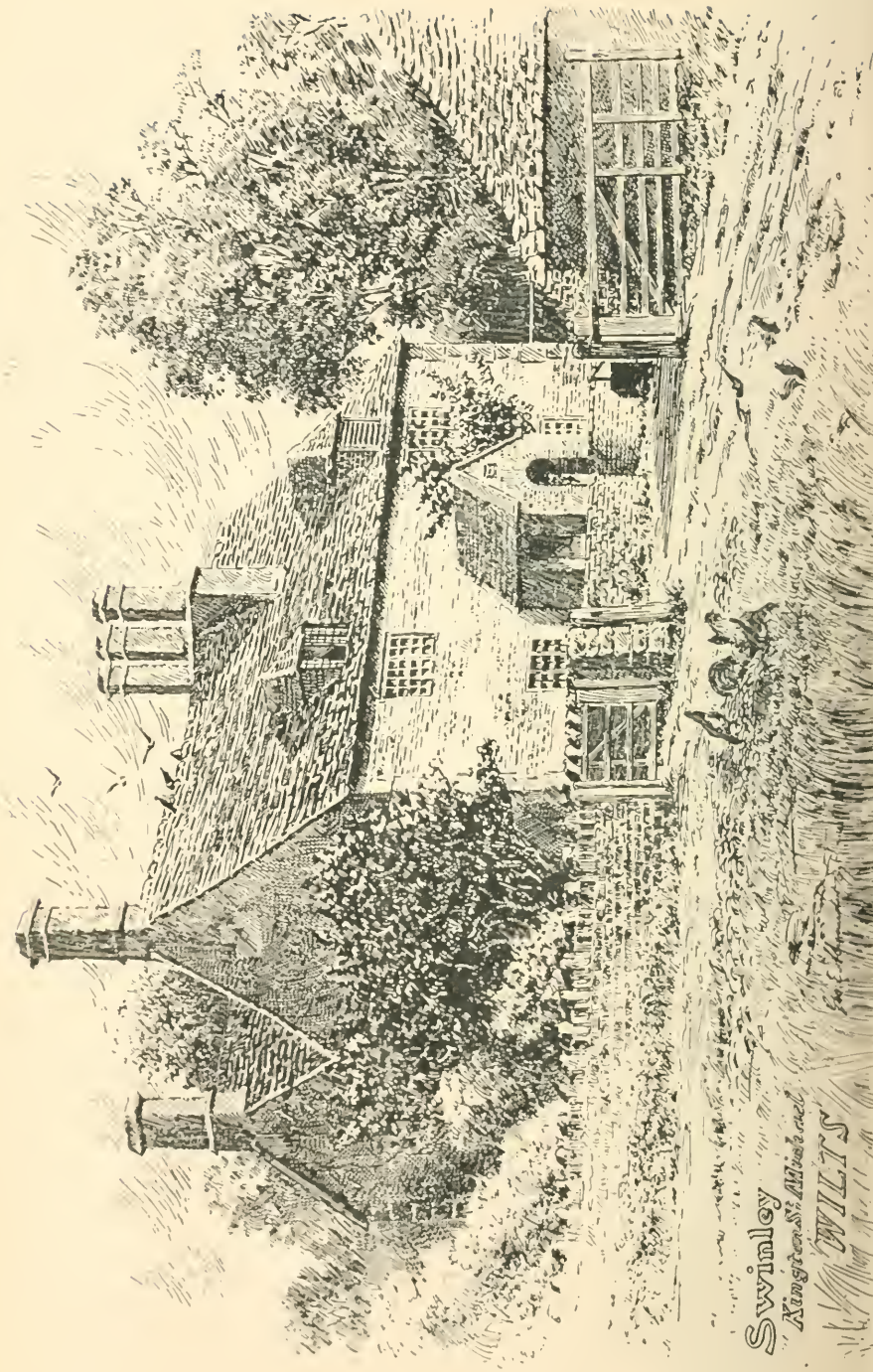
SAM. TIMMINS, F.S.A.

Bourchier (vol. ii, 238).—Thomas Grubbe, of Potterne, Esq., aged 4 years at the Herald's Visitation of Wilts, 1623, afterwards married Thomazine, daughter of Walter Bouchier, Esq., of Barnesley, co. Gloucester, and Walter Grubbe, Esq., of Potterne, M.P. for Devizes, born 1655, died 1715, was their eldest son and heir.

WILTONIENSIS.

Clatford Park (vol. ii, 39).—It may interest Mr. Dyke to know that this place is referred to as "the ground called Clatford Park" in the will of Sir Thomas Wroughton, of Broadhinton, dated 28 May, 1597, and proved 24 May, 1598 [P.C.C. 36 Lewyn]. Cannot some one point out the exact locality?

VERAX.



Swinley
Kingston St. Michael's

WILKS



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1897.

ESTCOURT OF SWINLEY.



THE late Canon Jackson (name beloved and revered among Wiltshire antiquaries) says, in his History of Kington St. Michael, that:—

“Swinley (Swine-lea) is a farm on the N.E. side of the parish, divided from Stanton St. Quintin by a grassy hollow called Stanton Dene along which runs the boundary brook. It was held under Glastonbury by the Fitzurse family. A William Westbury (Hen. VI) had land here, as also at a neighbouring farm called Whitman's (now Whitelands). Some Estcourts 'of Swinley' were buried in Kington Church, 1706. The property was purchased by the late Mr. Neeld of Grittleton.”

Mr. Jackson also gives the following inscriptions¹ (in which the date 1706 does not occur) which previous to the restoration of Kington church in 1857 were in the south aisle. “Mary, wife of William Alexander, of Great Somerford, 1735, æt 56.” “Anne, wife of May Pinchin, gent., of Langley Burrell, Feb. 1721. She was one of the daughters of Richard Estcourt,

¹ According to the *Printed Monumental Inscriptions of Wiltshire* (1821), these occur on three separate stones; Mary died March 22, and Anne Feb. 14, aged 43; no arms are mentioned.—[ED.]

gent., of Swinley, in this parish" (the rest hidden by a pew). Arms of Estcourt. "George Eastcourt of Swinley, 1712, aged 29 (?)" As far as one can judge, the remains of these stones may still be seen as part of the pavement in the church porch.

We are now able, with the aid of some old family documents, to trace the modest history of this small estate a little further, adding a few particulars concerning the Estcourts, who, for a time, owned Swinley, and who were a branch of the ancient and influential family of Estcourt of Newnton and Shipton Moyne. A certain amount of interest is also attached to the subject from the fact that we are upon Aubrey's favourite ground, Swinley being not more than two miles from Easton Percy, and the names of many of the people mentioned by Aubrey in a neighbourly way continually cropping up in the Swinley documents.

The earliest of these under notice (with a slight exception mentioned later) is a lease dated the last day of July, 11th Elizabeth :—

" Betwene William Leversage of Vallys, Frome Sellwoode, Somset, esq., and Grace his wife of Thone -pte, and Richard Browne of Saint Michelle Kington, Wilts, yeomen, Anne Ealie, daughter of John Ealie, late of Foxhame, Wilts, deceased, and Joane Browne, daughter of said Richard Brown of thother pte. Wittneseth, that said William and Grace in consideration of £18 paid to them by said Richard, Anne, and Joane, have graunted all that their close of pasture in Kington St. Michaell, known by the name of the Swyndleaze or Swyndley, now or late in tenure of said Richard Brown or his assigns, together with a parcel of medowe in the said towne called by the name of Moreshawemedede lying in a place there called the Northfelde, about 8 acres; and 36 acres of arable in the same feld, and 7 acres in the Westfelde, and 49 acres in the Eastfelde, now or late in tenure of said Richard Browne or of Richard Browne, deceased, father of said Richard Browne. All said premises to Richard Browne, Anne Ealie, and Joane Browne for their lives naturall in rotation. Yeldinge and payinge to said William and Grace Leversage 20s. yearly at usual feasts, and also doinge suite of court twyse by the yere upon reasonable and full somons to the court of the manor of Wm. and Grace Leversage, holden at their manor of Rudlowe, Wilts. Richard, Anne and Joane to keep premises in needful repair, taking sufficient hedgbote and fewell for the same. And furder, knowe ye that said Wm. and Grace by these presents have appointed their trusty and well

beloved in Christ, William Gale of Allington and John light¹ of eston perce, yeomen, to be their true and lawfull attorneys to take possession, etc., etc.

(Seals gone).

by me WYLLYM LEVERSAGGE."

The deed is endorsed: "Possession and seasin taken and delivered according to the forme and effecte of this indenture the 27th day of January in the year within written at one pasture ground called Swynly in the name of the whole in this lese specyfyed ther beying present Necholes, rober, and John Kyngton and others."

This lease appears to have held good for fourteen years until William Leversage's² death in 1582, when his widow Grace found it necessary to assert herself in the following letter of attorney, dated 20th June, 25th Elizabeth.³

"Leversage to Cheltnam.

"To all Christen people, etc. Grace Leversage, widowe, late wife unto Willm. Leversage of Vallis, Som'set, esq., deceased, and Edmund Leversage, sonne and heire of said Wm., senden greatinge in or lorde god everlastinge. Whereas said William Leversage and Grace his wife by their indenture of lease the last day of July, 11th Elizabeth, the quene's ma^{tie} that nowe is, did demise to Richard Browne, Anne Elye, and Joane Browne certeyne lands in St. Michells Kington, for terms of their naturall lives, and forasmych as said Grace was then covert baren to said Wm. her husband, and had an estate in the same lands by waye of joynture for terme of her life, and was not bounde by said lease, but at her pleasure for any longer tyme than duringe her coverture and forasmych as said lands being then entayled William was not then able in respect of said joynture to make any lease that might binde his heir, the rather also that the same lease was by waye of remainder, etc. To thentent therefore to avoyde the same lease, and utterly to extinguish and make frustrate the estate, seisin and possession thereby demysed, Knowe ye that said Grace and Edmund Leversage have appointed their trusty and well-beloved in Christ, John Cheltnam, yeoman, to be their true and lawfull attorney into all and singular said lands to enter and from thens utterly to expel, amove and putt oute all those to whom said

¹ Married Eleanor Power of Stanton (Aubrey's pedigree of Lyte, of Easton Percy).

² His will, proved 26th June, 1582 (27 Tirwhite) by Edmund Leversage, son and exor., contains no mention of Swinley.

³ "Moreshall and Swinley in parish of Kington St. Michael, then belonging to Edmund Leversage and Grace his mother were held under Seagry manor in 25th Elizabeth. (Hungerford Cartu.)" *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 282, note.

lease was made and full possession to take to the use and behoofe of said Grace and Edmund Leversage, accordinge to their lawfull titles.

"P. me Edmund leversagge, by me Grace Leversagge, in presence of Roger Leversagge.

"MEM.—That the within named John Cheltnam dydde make an entre into the lese at Swynley accordinge unto the tennor within specified the XXIII daye of Julye, 1583, in the presence of Richard Tanner, William Kington and Nycholas farrer."

On the 24th of July, 25th Elizth., the day after the Brownes were evicted, Grace and Edmund Leversage demised the land as described before, namely, the Swines Leaze or Swinley, Moreshawe Mead, the various plots in the North, West and East fields, together with the addition of "one Grove or Coppice called Coneygrove about 12 acres," to William Coller, Anne his wiefe, and Marierie his daughter, for their natural lives. Some years before this, on the 14th of January, 9th Elizth., William and Grace Leversage, for considerations, "did demise, graunt, and to farm lett unto Leonard Atkins¹ of Sutton Benger, Wilts, gentleman, and to John and Richard, sonnes of said Leonard, all that their close of pasture called Swynley, about 8 acres, then in occupation of said Leonard, for the term of their naturall lives and the longest liver of them at the yearly rent of 26s. and 8 pence." It may here be said that the name of Swinley in its various forms was applied to more than one plot of ground in the whole acreage, and this particular close of pasture was sometimes spoken of as Atkins' Swinley,

The years pass on, and now the great Hungerford family appears upon the scene, as shewn by an indenture of lease made the 6th of June, 21st James, 1623, between "Edward Hungerford of Cosham, Esquier," and William Coller of Kington St. Michael, yeoman, son of the William Coller to whom the Leversage lease was made. Both this and the Atkyns lease are recited,² and the whole of Swinley, as des-

¹ See *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 293, also *Nat. Hist.*, p. 36, for Leonard Atkins' agricultural experiment, perhaps a grandson of the above.

² The two original Leversage leases both contain the statement that the "next and ymmediat reversion of all said premises is to Edward Hungerford belonging."

cribed before, is granted to William Coller and Thomas his son for their lives, at a payment of £260 and 46s. and 8 pence yearly. The representatives of Sir Edward Hungerford, knt., deceased, great uncle of the said Edward Hungerford, are included in the covenant, and the deed is witnessed by Giles Hungerford, Richard and Anthony Wastfeld and John Power.¹

But perhaps the most interesting of these old deeds is a very voluminous one, dated 28th March, 1629, between Sir Edward Hungerford,² now a Knight of the Bath, and William Coller, yeoman, of Kington St. Michael, whose parents, William and Anne, were now "deceased", and the right and title of Marjerie (as well as that of the Atkinses) had lawfully come into the possession of William Coller "partie to these presentes", the arable lands and mead or the most part having "bin longe sithence inclosed into severall inclosures and grounds". After the various recitals, the lease of Swinley was extended "from the feast day of Thannunciation of our Ladie St. Mary the Virgin last past unto the full end and term of 99 years, if hee the said William Coller, Thomas or William his sonnes, shall happen so long to live". Consideration: "A surrender of previous leases, £50 good English money, a yearly rent of 46s. 8 pence, and 26s. and 8 pence in the name of an herriott". William Coller to keep the premises in repair, "takeinge sufficient great tymber, frith, fuell, ploweboote, carteboote, foaldboote and hedgeboote" for the purpose, and "doe suite and service to the Court Baron of Sir Edward Hungerford of his Mannor of Rudlowe upon reasonable and lawfull somons and be sworne

¹ In 1625 William Coller mortgaged Moreshall Mead to John Power, of Stanton Quintin, gent., for £37 for one year. Witnesses, Abraham and Mary Power (pedigree of Power in *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 290). And in 1626 Moreshall Mead and two grounds called "Atkins' Swinlies" were the securities for £16 paid to William Coller by a sister, Alice Coller, of Melsam, Wilts.

² The Parliamentarian general in the civil wars, and M.P. for Chippenham in the Long Parliament.

of the Homage of the said Courte, and be governed by its orders and paynes.

“EDWARD HUNGERFORD.

“Witnesses, Jeffery Tipper, Tho. Ellis, Hugh Floyd.

“Ex. p. me Egidim Hungerford.”

The seal attached to this deed, though not sufficiently clear for reproduction, is in good preservation, showing the shield with 9 quarterings, the garb and sickles, and motto “Et Dieu mon appui”, as on the stone shield upon the south porch of Corsham church.

The family of Coller (or Collar) remained at Swinley for 70 years, and in 1636 it is most likely that William Coller built at least part of the farm house now standing (*see illustration*), as a stone bearing his initials with the above date, though much worn, may still be seen on the porch of the front door; or, as we shall see that about 25 years afterwards the house was spoken of as “lately erected and new-built” by the next owner, William Coller may perhaps have only made some additions to an older house. In the same year, 1636, Dec. 19th, William Coller, yeoman, now become “thelder”, executed a trust-deed of Swinley for the remainder of his lease in favour of his wife Joane and his children¹ William, Richard, John, Ann and Joane. Trustees, John Winckworth, of Broad Somerford, yeoman, and Margaret James, of Bradfield, in the parish of Hullavington, widow. Witnesses, Richard Thorner and Thomas Cam, jun. From a letter of attorney bearing the same date as above, it appears that other property was set over in the same way. Thomas Pickering and John Reeve to be “true and lawful attorneys over all those lands and pastures in Xt. Malford commonly called Charwood, sometimes Bokeswood” to deliver same to Henry Winckworth and Margaret James.²

¹ One heriot had evidently been paid, as the life of Thomas appears to have dropped.

² See Mr. Scrope's “Wiltshire Manors subject to Castle Combe”, *Archæol. Mag.*, vol. ii, p. 289, for notice of Margaret James as to claim of wardship for her son.

We have next to consider a group of documents, bearing dates in 1651-2, all relating in various ways to the passing of Swinley to the family of Estcourt. Sir Edward Hungerford died in 1648¹ without issue, and in June, 1651, Anthony Hungerford, of Black Bourton, Oxon., Esq., gave a bond to John Coller, second son of William, setting forth that

"The above bounden Anthony Hungerford hath for the sum of £500 lately sold to John Coller and his heirs for ever all that messuage with appurtenances called Swinley, in Kington St. Michael, free and cleere from all rents and charges of Sir Ed. Hungerford deceased, late brother of said Anthony Hungerford (except one lease granted to William Coller father of John, for 99 years and lives of William Thelder and sons Thomas and William).

"ANTHO. HUNGERFORD.

"In presence of John Vnwyn, John Ely, Willm. Adye."

M. E. LIGHT.

(*To be continued.*)

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(*Continued from p. 323.*)

EDINGTON CHARTULARY, [f. 106b.]

Release of Christina, daughter of John de Canterton, to her Brother.

I, Christina, the daughter of John de Canterton, have released and quit-claimed for ever to John de Canterton, my

¹The will of Sir Edward Hungerford (142 Essex) is an interesting and truly "human" document, but a *very* lengthy one. There is no mention of Swinley, the landed property coming under the comprehensive term of the "Manor of Corsham". A large part of the will consists of legacies to servants, to the poor, and to friends and relatives, with careful provision for two orphan nieces, and for a Julia Hungerford "who was cast upon us in time of necessity", beseeching his wife, "whom God hath made a comfort and an ornament unto me in the days of my labour and pilgrimage", to have a "motherly care" of these girls. Brothers Henry and Giles, being "the youngest left by my father, were more particularly our care and partly trained up in our house". Giles (the Egidim of the Swinley lease) to continue managing the property.

brother, and his heirs, for myself and my heirs, to all my right in all lands and tenements which fell to Margery, my mother, of her heritage in Bratton and Litelstoke, and in all other places within the Hundred of Westbury, as in houses, curtillages, gardens, arable lands, meadows, pastures and pasturages, rents and services, with all other appurtenances. To hold to him and his heirs of the chief lords of the fees by the accustomed services. For this my concession and release the said John, my brother, at the instance of the lord Walter de Pavely, granted to me for the term of my life all the lands and tenements which John de Canterton, my father, acquired in Bratton. And I will warrant all the foresaid lands to John, my brother, and his heirs against all men and women for ever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses . . .

IBID. [*f.* 109.]

These are the debtors who should pay the stipend of the Chaplain of Stoke :—

OF THE FEE OF REGINALD DE PAVELY.	OF THE FEE OF RICHARD DANSY.
William Batel ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
Richard FitzClark ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
Nicholas Symond ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
Richard de Stoke ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
William Houles ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
John Peter	ij. <i>d.</i>
Thomas Hole ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
Hamond the Chaplain	ij. <i>d.</i>
Saveric de Sches' ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
Richard Frankeleyn	ij. <i>d.</i>
Thomas Aylbryse ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
Dame Aldryse ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
Richard Symond ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
Adam Compayn ..	iiij. <i>d.</i>
John Symond ..	j. <i>d.</i>
Roger Kornyser ..	j. <i>d.</i>
Nicholas Pentecost ..	ij. <i>d.</i>
	Richard Deone ..
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	Nicholas Pentecoste
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	John Heres
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	Richard le White ..
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	John FitzThomas ..
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	John Batte
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	Adam Durant ..
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	Walter Goslonde ..
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	William Neweman ..
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	Walter le Whyte ..
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	John Salter
	ij. <i>d.</i>
	John Gool
	j. <i>d.</i>
	John FitzRose ..
	j. <i>d.</i>
	Sum
	ij. <i>s.</i>
	OF THE FEE OF ROSELYN DE
	BRATTON.
	Geoffrey de Bratton
	iiij. <i>d.</i>

Davyd de Redelond	j. d.	William Herbarde	..	iiij. d.
Sum	iiij. s. j. d.	Richard Alwrys	..	ij. d.
OF THE FEE OF RALPH DE		Alwrys	..	ij. d.
MAUNDEVYLE.		Adam Hopere	..	ij. d.
Roger Hupcote	..	John King	..	ij. d.
Richard Condyt	..	Adam Pope	..	ij. d.
Ralph Whitle	..	John Hurell	..	ij. d.
John Petyt	..	Richard Cleke	..	ij. d.
Richard Cok	..	Nicholas de Hem-		
Richard Clerk	..	hurst	..	ij. d.
Nicholas Joos	..	William le Brode	..	ij. d.
John FitzThomas	..	John Goslonde	..	ij. d.
Dame Rose	..	Walter Condyt	..	ij. d.
Dame Alice, widow	ij. d.	Adam Mulwarde	..	ij. d.
Lucy Huphulle	..	Sum	ij. s. vij. d.	
Sum	ij. s. iiij. d.	Sum total	x. s.	

Memorandum of the fee formerly Dansyses, and of the land of Nicholas Brook in Bratton and Milborne, &c., of the same fee. First, of the mill with the ponds and all the copses in Upper Milborne. Item, the place which Andrew Adelem holds with the whole land and meadow adjacent. Item, the place which John Brom held with the whole land adjacent in "Overmilborn." Item, the place in which William Conduyt dwells, of the fee Dansyses with the whole land adjacent. Item the place formerly Robert Forest's with the whole land adjacent. Item, the meadow called Overwychyme. Item, the meadow called Stokemedede. Item, a croft and pasture called Schepcroftes. A wood called Burchhangre. Item, 2 acres of land under "lez Clieues." Item, 4 acres of land in "la Claye" above "la forerde." Item, an acre of land in the west part of the garden. Item an acre of land in Geredlonde. Item, 3 acres of land lie at Blakewell. Item, 3 acres by Portweye. Item, 2 acres called la Weyland, which Roger Sweytapel holds.

PATENT 51. HENRY III. [*Edyngdon Chartulary, f. 127.*]

A.D. 1266.—Henry King, &c., to all, &c. For the laudable service which William de Aette has done for us we grant

to him the custody of the lands and heirs of Richard de Anesy, lately deceased, who held of us in chief, to have to him and his assigns until the legitimate age of the said heirs, together with the disposal of the said heirs in marriage. Tested by the King. Kenill', 16 November.

PATENT 51. HENRY III. [*Ibid.*]

Henry, &c. Whereas Robert Passelewe, erewhile dead, in his Itinerary and that of the others our justices caused the serjeanty of Dulton and Bratton, which Richard de Anesy held of us in chief, to be rated at 10 marks yearly, and afterwards we granted the custody of the lands and heirs of the said Richard to William de Aette with the said serjeanty until the lawful age of the heirs, returning yearly to us the 10 marks at which the serjeanty was rated; by our special grace we pardon to the said William the said 10 marks so long as he has that custody, granting that he may receive the foresaid 10 marks from Richard le Done, chaplain of Dulton chapel, Roceline de Bratton, John de Mulebourne, Richard de Bratton, John de Bratton, William Pentecuste, Alan Fitzwarin, John Savary, Walter de Pavely, Richard Burnel, Adam de Greyville, Philip Marmion, Savaric de Dulton and Clarice his wife, Walter Colewayn, Mabel Walerand, Robert de Plukeny, Robert de Dulton, Thomas de Stokes, Ralf le Cauf', Richard FitzThomas, William le Laghful and Juliana his wife, Reginald de Pestur, Godfrey de Skydemor, the Prior of Farlegh, the Parson of Westbury church, and Nicholas de Aune and Mabel his wife, tenants of the said serjeanty. So that when the foresaid heirs come to their lawful age they shall answer to us for the foresaid assessment of rent, as their father was wont to answer in his lifetime. Tested by the King at Canterbury, 22 April.

ASSIZE ROLL. No. 998. [*52 Henry III.*]

The Hundred of Westbury.

A.D. 1267-8.—Of serjeanties they say that William de Aete, who has the custody of Giles, son and heir of Richard Danesy,

holds 3 carucates of land in Dulton and Bratton by the serjeanty of finding in the army of the king one horseman for 40 days at his own cost, and returns to the king yearly 10 marks.

HUNDRED ROLLS. [3 *Edward I.*]

The Castle of Devizes.

A.D. 1274.—The Jury say that the Lord King receives yearly towards the ward of his castle of Devizes from Bracton 20s.

The Hundred of Westbury.

The Jury say that the heir of Richard de Anesy holds half a knight's fee of the King in chief in Dulton and Bracton.

They say that Arnulph de Mandevil gave to the Prior and Convent of Ferlize 2 virgates of land in Bratton out of the half knight's fee that he held there of the Lord King, to the injury of the King.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [4 *Edward I, No. 7.*]

Post Mortem Philip Marniun.

A.D. 1276.—Inquisition taken at Westbury on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Gregory at Bremelrigge. The jury say that William Dansey held in Bracton and Dulton certain lands and tenements by serjeanty of the lord King, for which he took care of the King's larder and the same serjeanty After the death of William there succeeded to him Richard Dansey, his son and heir, who changed his service without warrant into finding at his own costs a horseman to serve for 40 days in the King's army. Concerning the said change Richard made a fine for himself and his tenants about the said tenement before the lord Robert Passelewe, viz., for the sum of 10 marks which the said tenants are to answer for to the same Richard yearly for the third part of the value of his tenements.¹ Out of the half knight's

¹ A great part of the document is nearly illegible, but the sense of the whole passage must be that of f. 89 in the Edington Chartulary, vide *Bratton Records*, p. 317.

fee [?]. Philip Marmiun held one virgate of land rented at 2s. to be paid to the lord King by the hand of the said Richard, which virgate of land Peter FitzWarin claims to have of the gift of the said Philip. After the death of the said Richard succeeded to him Richard Dansy, his son, who was in the guardianship of the King until his lawful age, and then he received his lands and tenements; and he was poor and powerless to pay the foresaid rent [*i.e.*, the 10 marks ?] at the three yearly terms as his father had been accustomed; therefore [the bailiff?] of Westbury Hundred was commanded to distrain him and all his tenants for the said rent, and thus by the distraint the said tenants by their own hands paid the said rent the said Philip holds of the lord King. The said Philip had two legitimate sons, Philip and William; of whom the eldest, Philip, who died before his father, kept a certain woman as his wife while he lived and begot of her a son, Roger, but they do not know for certain whether he married her first.¹ But they know well that William, the younger son, married a wife and begot a son. They say that Philip the father had two legitimate daughters of full age, namely Eva and Isoda.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [8 *Edward I*, No. 17.]

P. M. Ralph de Maundevill.

A.D. 1280.—Inquisition taken at Salisbury, Thursday next after the Feast of St. Dunstan. The jury say upon oath that Ralph de Maundevill, deceased, held 20*l.* worth of land of the King in Chief in Worth and Bracton, returning thence yearly to the King 20*s.* at Devizes Castle in time of peace, and in time of war providing for 40 days one horseman and himself armed in the same castle, omitting the said rent for that year,

¹ In the Inquisition post mortem (in the same bundle) taken at Westbury on the feast of the Assumption of the B. V. Mary, the Jury say that Philip Marmyon, senior, had a certain son and heir who of his affianced (*disponsata*) wife begat a son, Roger, who is the nearest heir of Philip Marmyon, senior, and is 18 years old.

and he held nothing of any others. Thomas de Maundevill is nearest heir, and he is 28 years old.

FEET OF FINES. [*Wills.* 9 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280.—At Wilton 3 weeks after St. John the Baptist's Day, 8 Edward I. Between Geoffrey de Bratton, plaintiff, and John le Lung and Matilda his wife, William Sprakelyng and Sarra his wife and Margery, Sarra's sister, impediants of a messuage and 3 virgates of land with the appurtenances in Bratton. Plea of covenant was summoned. John and Matilda, William and Sarra and Margery acknowledged the right of Geoffrey and quit claimed to him and his heirs for themselves and the heirs of Matilda, Sarra and Margery for ever. For this Geoffrey gave them 40s. sterling.

ASSIZE ROLL, *No.* 1248, *m.* 3. [*8 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280.—Assize at New Sarum on the Feast of St. Peter in Chains, 8 Edward I. The Assize came to take cognizance if William Wyrham and Alice his wife and Richard Fraunkelyn of Little Stokes unjustly disseized Roger, son of Richard, of Little Stokes, of his free tenement in Little Stokes, Bracton and Meleburn, a messuage, 21 acres and a croft of land containing one acre and 2 acres of meadow with their appurtenances. And William and the others could not but say that they had disseized him of the foresaid land. Therefore it is considered that the foresaid Roger recover his seisin. And the foresaid William and others are committed to gaol.

IBID., *No.* 1000, *m.* 41^d. [*9 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280-1.—Thomas North, of Bratton, who bore a writ concerning yearly rent against William, son of Henry de Bratton, did not prosecute. Therefore he and his pledges Richard de Stokes and Richard de Drax are in mercy.

IBID. [*m.* 2^d.]

Assize at Wilton.

Robert Plokenet sued against Thomas de Aune and Mabel

his wife a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate of land with the appurtenances in Bratton and against Walter de Wimberville and Alienor his wife, a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate of land with the appurtenances in the same township, of which John Danesy, grandfather of the foresaid Robert, whose heir he is, was seized in his demesne as of fee on the day of his death. And Thomas and all the others come and say that they hold the foresaid tenements in dower of the foresaid Mabel and Alienor of the heritage of a certain Richard de Anesy, and call the foresaid Richard to warrant. And Richard is present and warrants the foresaid tenements to them as dower, and defends by force and injury, and says that the foresaid Robert can claim no right in them; for a certain William de Anesy to whom the said tenements belonged had two sons, to wit the foresaid John and a certain Richard his brother born afterwards; John died in the lifetime of his father William; and William the father afterwards encoffed the said Richard with the foresaid tenements which came to the same Richard by hereditary right. Wherefore the foresaid John had nothing in the said tenements nor died seized of them as of fee. And that it was so he puts himself upon the country.

And Robert says that the foresaid William de Anesy, the father of foresaid John and Richard, encoffed the foresaid John with the said tenements, and that the foresaid John his grandfather died seized thereof he puts himself upon the country.

Therefore a Jury was formed; their verdict was given against Robert, who "may take nothing by his writ" and is in mercy for his false claim.

ASSIZE ROLL, *No.* 1005, *m.* 28^a. [9 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280.—Assize held at Wilton at Easter. Thomas North, of Bratton, sued Walter de Dene for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land with the appurtenances in Bratton as his right, by writ of right, showing, etc.

And Walter came, and called to warrant Alexander de Dene, who now came by summons warranted to him. And he

further called to warrant Nicholas Rose. He may produce him at Exeter in the quindene of St. Martin by aid of the Court. And it is summoned in the county of Somerset, etc.

IBID. [*m.* 56.]

William de Giselham, prosecuting for the king, sued Walter le Sonner for a virgate of land with its appurtenances in Bracton, and Nicholas le Ken for a virgate of land there with the appurtenances, of which they are unjustly deforciant of the king; and of which he says King Richard, predecessor of the present king, was seised in his own demesne as of fee and rightly in time of peace by taking thence the esplees to the value, etc.

And Walter and Nicholas came; and call to warrant the Prior of Farley, who is present and warrants to them and denies the right of the lord king and the seisin of King Richard and puts himself on the oath of the country at the great assize of the lord king, whether he himself or the lord king have right in the said tenements. And the Prior puts in his place brother Thomas, his own monk, or Walter Selyman. And Robert de Luteshill, Richard de Highway, Simon Torny, John Walerand, Roger de Writele, William Wytsend, Geoffrey de Maundevill, John le Ken, Richard de Marsh, John de Eton, Hugh Brian, and Thomas le Teyeys, the jury elected, say upon oath that the Prior has the greater right to hold the foresaid land by warranty, as he does hold it, than the lord king, because the lord Henry, great-grandfather of the present king, gave the foresaid land to the Prior of Farley, predecessor of the foresaid Prior, and after that donation no king was in seisin thereof. Therefore thence without a day, etc.

ASSIZE ROLL, *No.* 1006, *m.* 6. [*17 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1288-9.—Sibil, daughter of Henry de Bratton, gives $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for licence to agree with William Wirram and Alice his wife, concerning a plea of warranty of charter, by pledge of the foresaid William. And they have the chirograph.

IBID. [m. 33.]

Pleas at Wilton on the morrow of St. Hillary.

Sarra la Dune, of Mullebourne, offered herself on the 4th day against Thomas de Maundevill on a plea for 20 acres of land with appurtenances in Bratton and Westbury; and against Robert atte Wythey and Donicia his wife, on a plea for 10 acres of land with appurtenances in the same towns; and against Nicholas le Mouner and Beatrice his wife on a plea for 1 acre of land with appurtenances in Bratton, which she together with Roger de Stoke claims as her right. And they come except the foresaid Roger. And the foresaid Thomas and the others say that they ought not to answer to Sarra for her share without Roger. Therefore Roger is summoned to be at Westminster 3 weeks after Easter and the same day is given to Sarra and the others.

IBID. [m. 50^a. *Hundred of Westbury.*]

Of the ladies They say that Amice, who was wife of Robert de Maundevile, holds lxs. worth of land in dower in Bratton of the heritage of Robert de Maundevile, who held of the king in chief; and the same Amice was in the gift of the lord king and now is married to Robert de Salicis they know not by what warrant; therefore the sheriff was bidden to make come the said Robert and Amice. Afterwards Robert and Amice came and could not but say that Amice was in the king's gift, and married without the king's writ, as is said. Therefore the foresaid land is taken into the king's hands so that the sheriff answer for the proceeds, etc.

William le Duk' among other malefactors is solemnly summoned for house breaking; and does not come and is outlawed: his chattels are iiis. iiiid., whereof the sheriff is to answer, and he was in the tithing of John le Man in Bratton; therefore he is in mercy.

IBID. [No. 1007, m. 25.]

Fines and amercements. Hilary Term, 17 Edward I.

From Geoffrey de Bratton for not prosecuting, and pledges

Walter de Dene and Walter Cunduyt of Meleburn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. *Lansdown MS.* 442, f. 93.

Roger de Stoke to his daughter Agnes.

A.D. 1299.—I Roger de Stoke have granted to my daughter Agnes, and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, the whole tenement, with its appurtenances, which I had by the decease of Walter de Deone of the fee of Richard de Anesy, in the townships of Mullbourne, Bratton, Stoke and Westbury, with the houses, mill, dove-cote, gardens, hedges, arable lands, parks, pastures, grazing grounds, water-ways, paths, and all other appurtenances, to hold of Richard de Anesy and his heirs or assigns, for the yearly accustomed service thereto belonging, and I, Roger, and my heirs will warrant to her for ever. If she die without heirs of her body, the said tenement shall revert to the said Roger and his heirs and assigns. Dulton, Friday next after Michaelmas, 27 Edward I.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND PRESERVED IN THE EXCHEQUER. CXVI.

[*The Roll of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hereford, Constable of England, of profers of service made at the muster of Carlisle on St. John's Eve, 28 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1299. Wiltshire.—Richard Danesi acknowledges and offers service of half a knight's fee in Breutton (*sic*) and Dunton, to be done by Hugh de Turbeville, groom, with a horse accoutred.

LAY SUBSIDIES. [*Wilts, No.* $\frac{196}{4}$.]

A.D. 1299-1305.—Particular account of John le Rous and John Turpin, collectors of the Scutage of the army of Scotland in 28, 31, and 34 Edward I, in Wilts, viz., from every shield XLs.

Hundred of } . . . They render account of LXs. from
Westbury. } half a knight's fee which Richard Dansy holds of

the lord king in chief in Dulton and Bratton in the same three years of his inheritance after the death of Richard Dansy, his father. And of XLs. from the third part of a knight's fee which William Maundeville holds in chief of the lord king in chief in Bratton in the said three years, of his inheritance after the death of Ralph Maundeville, his father.

BENOLT'S VISITATION OF WILTS, 1532.

Dr. Marshall, Rouge Croix, has very kindly checked the Pedigrees from "Benolt's Visitation", printed in the last number, with the original,¹ preserved in the College of Arms. It appears, from his communication, that *Add. MS.* 12,479 is a trustworthy MS., worth printing, as he suggests, in its entirety. Of the discrepancies noted by Dr. Marshall, the most important are:—

(1) The reading "Pyc" for "Pic'", at p. 305. "Pic'" is unmistakably written in the British Museum MS., and is undoubtedly wrong. The signature of "John Py" is appended, as a Subsidy Commissioner, to returns for Chippenham *temp.* Henry VIII, presumably the same man, whose will, as "John Pye of Chippenham, esq.", was proved in the Prerogative Court in 1557.

(2) In the Hungerford pedigree at p. 306, the reading "Berber" for "Barber". "Barber" is certainly written in the MS. in the Museum, though, on looking at it again,

¹ This is called H. 20, and "is a part of the general Visitation of Gloucester, Somerset, and several other counties, and it is difficult to separate one from the other." Dr. Marshall adds, that Horsey is not in H. 20, nor can he find Braybrooke, though the reference is in the index to fo. 6. At p. 23 is a pedigree of Styleman of Steepleashton, co. Wilts; he gives another daughter, Mary, to Edward Borley, and Jane Mervyn (p. 306); and Elizabeth Wrowton as the wife of John Chocke (p. 309).—[E.D.]

it is not difficult to see how the error of transcription arose. If confirmation were needed, it is supplied by the pedigree of Hungerford, printed for the Harleian Society, in the late Sir John Maclean's edition of the Visitation of Gloucestershire in 1623.

The most serious of my errors Dr. Marshall has had the kindness to pass over in silence. As some excuse I may state that the name "John Hungerforde" (p. 308) appears in the MS., so written without contraction, at full length: but even this is little justification for printing a pedigree of the well-known Gloucestershire family of "Hugford", or latterly "Higford", in a Wiltshire Magazine. Unless through a former owner of "Dykelston", Richard Dixton (whose will, full of Wiltshire allusions, is printed in the E. E. T. Society's *Fifty Earliest English Wills*) they had no connexion, that I am aware of, with Wiltshire at all.

On the whole, perhaps, if the British Museum MS. be established as a good one, it may be considered that my transcript of it was less faithful than I had hoped.

A. S. M.

PAGE, OF WARMINSTER AND DEVIZES.

To the pedigree printed at p. 305, the following may be added:—

Thomas Bennett, of Norton Bavant, near Warminster, married a daughter and coheiress of Page, of Devizes; and their grandson Thomas Bennett, D.C.L., who died 1558, was canon and treasurer of St. Paul's, London; and precentor of Salisbury, where his tomb, with effigy as a skeleton, is still to be seen. See Bennett Pedigree, in Hoare's *Modern Wiltshire*. Warminster Hundred, p. 78.

In 1502. William Page and Christina his wife conveyed to Richard Lymber messuages and lands in Devizes and Southbroom.—*Wilts Fines*.

The following notes are from Devizes deeds of the 16th century :—

A.D. 1516. William Page, of Devizes, had a lease for 80 years from the wardens of the Old Almshouse (William Lymber and John Cley) of a tenement in the Old Port of Devizes (now St. Mary's parish).

1523. William Page, of Devizes, gent., leased a croft in Wekefelde, called White Croft, to Margaret Spray, of the same town, widow.

1545. William Page, of Devizes, leases three cottages called Blewitt's, with 39 acres 1 rood of arable land belonging thereto, in Southbroom, also a grove adjoining to Rengeborn, and two meadows called "broad mead" and "little mead". In 1570 the same property was again leased for 46 years, by his son Matthew Page, of Shaftesbury, gent.

In other deeds of 1564 and 1568 "a plot of ground of Mr. Pages"—and "a tenement of Matthew Page, gent.," are mentioned as boundaries. E. K.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 345.)

III.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

I.

1696-12-26.—Giles ITHELL, of Buselton, *alias* Brislington, ph., co. of Somerset, yeoman, to Mary HELLYARD, of New Sarum, at Sarum.

1698-8-23.—William ISAACK, of town of Shastbury, co. of Dorset, son of Henry Isaack, of Handley ph., co. of Dorset, to Jane KING, at James Caries, in Combe, Dunhead ph.

J.

- 1660-1-26.—John JAY, of Castlecomb, to Elizabeth MATRAVERS, at Slaughterford.
- 1663-8-25.—Robert JOHNS, of Shawbridge, co. of Berks, to Mary WOODWARD, of Charlcott.
- 1667-3-5.—Susannah JEFFERY, of Brimhill, to John ROBINS, of Titherton.
- 1667-11-5.—Thomas JAMES, of Calne, to Elizabeth KING, of Calne.
- 1670-4-1.—Agnes JEANES to William WHITE.
- 1670-4-5.—Agnes JAMES, of Sutton, to William WHITE, of Foxham [Rocksum].
- 1675-1-23.—Tresie JEFFERIES, of Foxham, dau. of David Jefferies, to Edward JEFFERIS, of Corsham.
- 1677-5-1.—Thomas JEAMES, of Calne, to Sarah KINGSMAN, of Fifields.
- 1677-10-23.—William JONES, of Brimhill, yeoman, to Ann BISHOP, of Titherton, at Charlcott.
- 1678-3-8.—Edward JEFFERIES, of Brimhill, yeoman, son of Richard Jefferies, to Edith HALE, of Charlcott, at Charlcott.
- 167*-*-*.—Richard JAYNER to Mary HOOPER.
- 1680-1-15.—David JEFFERIES, of Foxham, to Ann HARRIS, of Titherton, at Charlcott.
- 1680-3-27.—Mary JEFFERY, dau. of Robert Jeffery, of Brimhill, to Thomas BARRETT, of Hartham, at Corsham.
- 1683-2-26.—Stephen JAMES, of Calne, son of Thomas James, to Friswed WASFIELD, of Foxham.
- 1694-3-2.—Walter JOANES, of Melksham, broad-weaver, son of William Joanes, of Melksham, to Mary HANCOCK, of Melksham, at Shaw Hill, Melksham ph.
- 1694-5-20.—Joshua JOHNSON, of Devizes, tin-plate worker, son of William Johnson, of Cripplegate ph., London, to Mary SELF, at Isaac Self's house, Lavington.

K.

- 1662-3-18.—Katherine KERFOOTE, of Seagery, to William SMITH, of Kingston St. Micaell.

- 1666-3-27.—Leonard KEY, of Reading, co. of Berks, to Elizabeth WRIGHT.
- 1667-11-5.—Elizabeth KING, of Calne, to Thomas JAMES, of Calne.
- 1672-10-8.—Amy KINSMAN, of Marlbro', servant to Wm. Hitchcock, to John HARDING, of Marlborough.
- 1674-11-24.—Mary KNIGHT, of Broomham ph., spinster, to Adam GOULDNEY, of Chippenham.
- 1677-5-1.—Sarah KINGSMAN, of Fifield, to Thomas JAMES, of Calne.
- 1691-10-10.—Elizabeth KERFOOT, of Seagery, to Samuel SMITH, of Kingston.
- 1694-2-20.—John KENT, of Hartham, Corsham ph., husbandman, son of Thomas Kent, of Castel Comb, to Jane SMITH, of Hartham, at Slaughtford.
- 1698-8-23.—Jane KING, dau. of Thomas King, of James ph., boro' of Shafbury, co. of Dorset, to Wm. ISAACK, of town of Shastbury, at James Caries', Combe, Dunhead ph.

L.

- 1663-4-21.—John LAURENCE [LARRANCE], of Calne, to Grace SALTER, of Langley.
- 1664-3-3.—Edward LUFÉ to Elizabeth PHILPES.
- 1666-2-22.—Martha LAURENCE, dau. of Thomas Laurence, of Marlborough, to John EDWARDS, of Chippenham.
- 1671-4-18.—Thomas LAURENCE, of Marlboro', to Jeane BEZER, of Marlbro'.
- 1675-9-21.—Mary LAURENCE, dau. of Thomas Laurence, of Marlborough, to Daniell SMITH, senior, of Marlborough.
- 1680-5-14.—William LOVEDAY, of Painswick, co. of Gloucester, to Bridgett HITCHCOCK.
- 1681-11-3.—John LOVELL, son of John Lovell, of Langford, co. of Som., to Mary WALLIS, at Slaughtford.
- 1699-2-4.—William LITTLE, of Corsham, cordwinder, to Sarah BUSHELL, at Corsham.

M.

- 1660-1-26.—Elizabeth MATRAVERS, dau. of Dominick Matravers, of Slaughtford, to John JAY, of Castlecombe, at Slaughtford

- 1666-2-8.—Mary MATRAVERS, dau. of Hester Matravers, of Slaughterford, to John BROWN, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.
- 1670-2-10.—Sarah MOODY, of Bridge, to William STOKES, of Corsham.
- 1676-4-29.—Ann MUNDAY, of Yatton ph., co. of Wilts, spinster, to John EDWARDS, of Bidstone, at Slaughterford.
- 1677-1-22.—Nathaniell MARSH, of Hullavington, to Jane BLICKE, of Hullavington.
- 1677-12-10.—Richard MORSE to Ann GUDRIDGE.
- 1678-8-1.—James MATRAVERS, late of Slaughterford, chandler, son of Hester Matravers, of Slaughterford, to Elizabeth BOND, of Slaughterford.
- 1678-9-28.—Cretian MILLS, dau. of John Mills, of Brimhill ph., to Henry RAWLINS (*alias* BUTLER), of Corsham, at Charlcott.
- 1682-5-9.—John MASON, of Painswick, co. of Gloucester, to Elizabeth BEZER, of Marlborough.
- 1686-10-26.—Sarah MAY to Charles WHEELER, at Devizes.
- 1691-1-19.—Jonathan MONIJOY, of Bidston, son of Thos. Monijoy, to Jane GINGELL, at Slaughterford.
- 1692-7-26.—Paul MOON, son of Richard Moon, of Bristol, to Ann WALLICE, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.

N.

- 1657-8-24.—Israell NOYES, of Calne, to Margery WALLIS, of Slaughterford.
- 1672-1-31.—Mary NICK, of Sutton Benger, to Martin DORRINGTON, of Sutton Benger.
- 1679-6-17.—Mary NICHOLAS, of Calne Meeting, to Wm. COALE, of Calne Meeting.
- 1682-*-*—Mary NOYES, dau. of Israel Noyes, of Calne, to Thomas WITHERS.
- 1695-6-5.—John NEATE to Elner SEAGERS, at Calne.
- 1696-2-20.—John NEAT, jr., to Mary SMITH.
- 1698-11-19.—Katherine NOYES, of Bradford, co. of Wilts, dau. of Samuel Hull Noyes, of Bradford ph., to Jonathan TYLER, of Calne, at Comerwell.

O.

1672-12-28.—Francis OLIFFE to Elizabeth BARNES.

1680-10-7.—Elizabeth OLIFFE, of Brimhill, to Henry CHURCHED,
of Ringwood, at Charlcot.

Beth-sepher, Melksham.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued.)

**SOME NOTES ON "ACHERONTIA ATROPOS" (THE
DEATH'S-HEAD HAWKMOTH).**

(Continued from p. 329.)

There are one or two other points to mention about the pupæ, ere I go on to describe the emergence of the moth itself. The amount of heat the pupæ will bear is at times extraordinary. On one occasion the fire having burned up very brightly, I found the moss on the side nearest the fire, actually steaming from the heat; but the chrysalides took no damage from it in any way, though I certainly should not advise such a heat as that to be allowed; but as long as the moss is duly moist they will bear far more heat without injury than you would at first have expected. After they have thus been subjected to heat, however, you must be careful never to allow them to get chilled. Of this danger I will give an example. I had hatched out nine or ten moths successfully, when I was called away for a time, and I became very anxious about the rest of the remaining pupæ, for I felt that no one was likely to treat them exactly in the same manner that I had done myself. Several more of the pupæ showed signs of turning, having become increasingly black in colour, so that I felt that they were bound to emerge in a short time. On my leaving, therefore, I sent the remaining pupæ in their incubator to an entomological friend, requesting him to look after them for me until my return; and asking him

to keep them as warm as he could. I heard from him a day or two after, saying, to my surprise, that no more had changed; and mentioning that he had put them in a cool place, with some other insects of his, inasmuch as he had always heard that too great warmth was bad, causing them to emerge with imperfect wings. I felt at once that their death warrant had been probably signed. For after the vapour bath I had subjected them to, I thought that any radical change of temperature must be very deleterious, if not actually fatal.

I wrote back therefore at once, urging upon him that the proof of the pudding must needs be in the eating; and that having already hatched out so many perfect insects, there could not be a better proof of the right way of treating them. Upon this he removed them into his dining-room, and during the fortnight I was away two more perfect moths managed to emerge, one other with crumpled wings, while one chrysalis died. On my return I immediately sent for my incubator, and on looking at the remaining pupæ, I detected at once a decided change for the worse—one was quite black, and evidently ought to have changed some days before, and felt cold and clammy; while the others comparatively had but little life left in them. Before I left, the pupæ were, all of them, quite lively; and indeed the *Atropos* chrysalis, if healthy, is the most lively of all the pupæ that I have had to deal with; so that unless careful in handling them they will sometimes nearly wriggle out of your hand. I therefore immediately set to work, steeped the moss top and bottom in the hottest water, and placed them once more in their old corner, inside the fender. On the morrow, the dark chrysalis, as I thought, proved quite dead; but the others fast returned to their old liveliness, and eventually hatched out quite as perfectly as the others had done.

I would here remark the great difference there is in the apparent life of the chrysalis if it has lain long in the ground ere you obtain it. Those you place in the incubator directly you turn them out of their flower-pots are always

most lively, evidently enjoying much the warmth of the heated moss. But this is not the case if you receive them, say a couple of months, after they have been lying in the ground; they then are often quite quiescent, and scarcely move at all; in fact, one that I had sent me latish in the year quite deceived me. It turned black as they all do in emergence, but it remained so stiff that I felt sure it was dead, and did not even take the trouble to put the tripod of sticks on the top of the moss for the moth to climb up on; and the next morning there was the moth on the top of the moss with crumpled wings, from its having had nothing to cling to after emergence. It does not do, therefore, to judge altogether of the life of the pupa simply from its liveliness, although generally speaking it is the best sign you can calculate on. But I am quite sure of this, that the sooner you can put them into the incubator after their change into the pupa state, the surer you may feel of their due emergence, while the longer they have lain in the ground the less confidence there is concerning it. One of my friends last autumn sent me four fine pupæ, which he had kept shut up in a box nearly six months before he sent them on. What was the result? Three of them were quite dead, and dried up on their arrival, though I cannot account for it; while the fourth was only just alive, moving the segments of its tail almost imperceptibly (much as a pupa of *Ligustri* will do, when you hold it in the warmth of your hand), and died directly I placed it in the heat of the incubator; in fact, while I have scarcely ever failed to hatch out those pupæ which I have bred as caterpillars and placed in the incubator from the very first, I can never feel certain of those which I receive later in the year, and have already lain some time in the ground; and I can only suppose that the rapid transition from the normal temperature of the ground to the heat of the incubator may prove too much for them, unless they have been accustomed to it from the first. And this may account for the generally received opinion of the difficulty of breeding *Atropos* from the chrysalis, though, as I have said, in the case

of those reared by hand from the caterpillar, there would seem to be but little difficulty at all. I also noticed this further point in the case of pupæ which have lain any time in the ground, *i.e.*, that it required just as long a time to force them as those pupæ you had begun with from the first; their sojourn in the ground in a state of nature apparently counting for nothing, and not hastening their emergence any way before the others.

Having now mentioned the way of treating the larva and pupa of *Atropos*, I go on to give some particulars concerning its last change from the pupa into the perfect insect. As this moth, with most of the other Sphingidæ are night-flyers, it accounts for their being comparatively so seldom seen as moths, however common they may be in the neighbourhood; although in the larva stage most people will have come across them now and then (sometimes, perhaps, not knowing what they were) and should the eye once light upon one of these fine caterpillars, it could not be passed by without a second look. But the moth is seldom seen—the only species of Sphinx which are regular day flyers are the *Macroglossa*, comprising the Humming Bird Hawk-Moth (*M. Stellarum*), and the broad and narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth (*M. Fuciformis* and *M. Bombyliformis*). These are not uncommon (especially the former species) in the south of England, and the insect may often be seen hovering over the geraniums in the garden extracting honey from the flowers with its long proboscis, moving with such rapid vibrations of the wings that it appears, as it were, in a haze (like the circle of cardboard rotated on its double string by some school-child), and then vanishing like magic, only to appear again a few yards off in the same mysterious manner; though the actual flight from flower to flower is too rapid for the eye to follow. In the case of *Atropos* I only remember two instances of the capture of the perfect insect: one having flown into the laundry at my old home at Matthews Green, Wokingham, being attracted by the lights there in the evening; while the second I found in my

garden here at St. Nicholas, Salisbury, and that in a very peculiar way. I was rolling the lawn when my elbow hit against an old Irish yew which stood in the middle of the grass, upon which I heard a loud squealing noise, which was quite new to me, and immediately attracted my attention. On looking to see what caused it, I saw, as I thought, a hornet in a spider's web; but looking closer I saw it was the skull-mark on the thorax of a fine *Atropos*, whose mid-day siesta I had thus unwittingly disturbed, and which was soon safely deposited in one of my killing bottles. The power of emitting a shrill squeak, like that of a mouse or bat, is peculiar to this moth (unless some of the foreign species may also possess it) and is always emitted when the moth is handled or disturbed, and there has been a good deal of discussion as to the manner in which the sound is made. But whatever theory is maintained about it, it must be one that can apply to the chrysalis as well as to the moth; and not only that, but even to the caterpillar as well. On several occasions when handling the chrysalides I heard them plainly emit the sound; and once, though only once, I heard the same noise proceed from the caterpillar. It was not so loud a squeak as that made by the moth, but it was precisely the *same* sound; and I could scarcely believe my ears on hearing it. I almost hoped I might have discovered a new fact; but on consulting Edward Newman's standard work on the British Moths, I found it written of the *Atropos*, "that in all stages of its existence, whether as caterpillar, chrysalis or perfect insect, it has the power of uttering a distinct cry or sound"—but I have never heard of any other amateur who has noticed the larva emit the sound.

But now to turn to the emergence of the moth from the chrysalis. One thing is most necessary, *i.e.*, that the newly-hatched moth should be able, directly on its emergence, to assume a *perpendicular* position, for which purpose some rough sticks must be placed inside the incubator as already described. This is necessary for the due development and growth of the wings, which *must* hang downwards to the ground, for the moisture

stored in the body of the moth at once begins to force itself into the cellular membranes of the wings, causing them to grow with the most marvellous rapidity. In about half-an-hour, the wings—which, on the first emergence of the moth, are but the size of the wing-cases in the chrysalis—attain to their full development of two inches or more, the span of a fine female *Atropos* reaching quite five inches when the wings are expanded to their full extent.¹ This wonderfully quick development of the wings is one of the most interesting sights in Natural History, for it is not in any way an *unfolding* of the wings, as many people imagine, but an actual and literal growth; the wings, when a moth emerges, being perfect in shape already, but of such a diminutive size that it gives the impression of deformity, though the markings are quite distinguishable on them from the first, and that as accurately as when they are fully developed. This erroneous idea of a moth's wings *unfolding* from the chrysalis shell, instead of *growing*, is evidently mistakenly borrowed from the way in which the wings of cicadæ and beetles are arranged in the perfected state of those insects. The gauzy wings of that order of insects *are* beautifully folded up under the *Elytra* or wing-case, and are expanded every time the insect flies, and are re-folded again under the wing-case when at rest. But the growth of the wings of a moth or butterfly is quite a distinct phenomenon from this, for you can really call it by no other name. You can, as it were, *see* the wings grow; and the moisture from the newly-hatched moth is often so excessive that I have seen it exude from the membranes of the wings and run down in drops of a clear greenish-coloured fluid from their tips. I may mention here that the slightest *contretemps* to the newly-hatched moth is generally fatal to the due development of the wings, and prevents them from attaining to their proper growth. If you forget the sticks for them to climb

¹ I once heard of a specimen which reached the size of seven inches in expanse, and which was most appropriately caught on a tombstone in a churchyard.

up upon, or if the bottom moss be too loose, so that the moth gets entangled in it, good-bye to a perfect insect.

There is another danger also which is rather hard to be avoided should you have many pupæ in the same crock. If two or more happen to change in the same night, they will very likely disturb each other in jealously endeavouring to find the best position for growing their wings, for being very active and restless on first leaving their shell, they generally take some minutes in finding a foothold that suits their fancy; and in doing this they very often run over and jostle each other ere they finally settle down, and should this continue for long they will probably be deformed. Two moths last year (1896) turned almost simultaneously after I had retired for the night, and in the morning I found the wings of the finer one were not fully developed. It had evidently been the first to emerge, and had partially grown its wings, when the second must have knocked it off its perch, and never succeeding in settling itself again its wings remained in the half-grown crumpled state which they had arrived at when disturbed. The only way to avoid this danger is at night to separate any pupæ that you think will emerge before morning, and placing them in different bell-glasses; with a little experience you will soon be able to detect when one of your pupæ is likely to turn.

And now to describe more accurately the marvellous growth of the wings of a newly hatched moth. The instant a moth emerges from the shell, it is impelled by a powerful instinct to assume, as I have said, a perpendicular position; and it is very interesting to note the hurry with which it will run up the stick until it can gain a proper posture from which its wings can depend. The larger and rougher the sticks are in moderation the better. Having fastened themselves in a comfortable attitude the moths cling on with the sharp little claws with which their legs are furnished, and, if undisturbed, remain perfectly quiet for some hours, until the dusk of the next evening wakes them up. At first the moth looks

entirely out of proportion, and a hasty observer, putting it down as being a malformed insect, would be inclined



MOTH GROWING ITS WINGS.

perhaps to throw it away, but only "let patience have her perfect work", and he will be rewarded with a sight of

Nature's working well worth the waiting for. For about the first five minutes or so after the moth has settled down, you will notice no change or movement, except the palpitation of its palpi, or the occasional shift of a leg to secure a firmer foot-hold. When ten minutes, however, have elapsed (by the watch) you will begin to think that the wings *are* certainly somewhat larger than they were at first, and you will notice that they are getting crumpled in their look, with a distinct curve towards the tip, and also that they stand out somewhat further from the body: and again you will have doubts as to whether the specimen will ever be of any use. In a quarter of an hour you will have no doubt at all as to the growth of the wings. They *are* now enlarging visibly, and rapidly, and at the end of half-an-hour they will have attained their full size—some two inches or more, according to the size of the individual moth—though even yet they may look somewhat flabby, with a decided curl at the tip. In a few minutes more, however, they will have become perfectly flat and stiff, their tips nearly touching each other, and standing up in an erect position over the moth's body—in the same position, that is, that a butterfly's wings assume when at rest—thus showing the markings of the body, and the under-surface of the wings. In this position the insect will remain stationary for about a full hour, ere the wings become strong enough to assume the natural position on all moths when at rest, forming then, as they do, a protective covering to its often handsomely-striped body, and which position of the wings forms one of the distinctive differences between a moth and a butterfly; others being that a moth has palmated antennæ, while a butterfly has clubbed ones. While the moth again in all ordinary cases is a night-flier (which accounts for our comparatively seeing so little of them), every entomologist knows that the butterfly is an uncompromising day-flier, so much so, that if but a cloud passes over the face of the sun, he may shut up his net until it shines out again, as of all creatures that exist the butterfly is the staunchest lover of the sunshine.

And now supposing an hour and a half has elapsed since the emergence of the moth, the careful observer will be rewarded with the final phase of the transformation ; and should he be narrowly watching the moth he will notice that the tips of the wings, which *were* almost touching each other, are gradually, very gradually, separating. The motion is at first scarcely discernible, but it soon becomes more apparent, and when they are some inch and a half apart there happens a quivering motion of the whole insect, and the wings suddenly fall down altogether, entirely covering the body of the moth,



MOTH SKETCHED FROM LIFE.

the stripes on which are now no longer discernible, while the upper wings present such a peculiar mixture of neutral tints, that the eye might rest on the insect in any of its natural hiding places for any length of time without detecting its presence. There the moth will remain for the rest of the night (should it turn late in the twenty-four hours), and also for the whole of the ensuing day. But towards the evening of the day after its emergence it will begin to show signs of life, by partially opening and vibrating its wings with a rapid, tremulous motion for some seconds, when it will suddenly

launch itself into the air on its first journey with a strong and rapid flight. Before I was as much accustomed to them as I am now I had my case open one evening, and was intently watching a moth as it began thus to wake up from its diurnal torpor, and not realising that this quivering of the wings was a sign of immediate flight, I took no precautions to prevent it, and away flew the moth with such rapidity that, to my chagrin, I could not detect where it had settled. I hunted the room



MOTH WITH WINGS FULLY SPREAD OUT.

over and over again; I shook the curtains, looked under the tables, turned over the chairs, but all to no purpose; and much disgusted I was, with thus apparently losing almost my first *Atrypa* specimen. My consolation, however, was that it must be somewhere *in the room*, though that was rather an unsatisfactory one. For many days I continued my search, all to no purpose, keeping the door shut, and allowing no windows to be opened. At last I gave it up as a bad job, when on the

seventh evening I found it clinging to the curtains quite uninjured, and experienced the peculiar joy of recovering that which I thought I had lost for ever.

I must now close my papers on this subject, although I could find more subject-matter which is interesting; and if anyone will do his best to follow out the plan I have suggested, I have no doubt that he will be quite as successful as I have been. It only wants care to prevent accidents, and common-sense to supply the warm moist temperature the pupæ require, and with a little patience the perfect insects will appear.

Salisbury.

ARTHUR P. MORRES.

EDMUND STAFFORD, BISHOP OF EXETER.

The interesting paper by Mr. Kite on Archbishop Stafford can hardly be allowed to pass without reference to another distinguished member of the same family, Edmund de Stafford, Bishop of Exeter from 20th June, 1395, to 3rd Sept., 1419, and twice Lord Chancellor of England.

In the *Ordinacio*, dated at Crediton, 1st October, 1408, of this Bishop's chantry in Exeter Cathedral, he speaks of Sir Rich^d de Stafford, Kn^t, and Isabella Stafford, as his father and mother, and of Ralph de Stafford, Earl of Stafford, as his uncle. Prayers are to be continually offered for them, for Sir Humphrey de Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, for King Henry IV, and for the Bishop himself, by two fit priests, who are to be called the *annivellarii*¹ of Edmund Stafford, Bishop. A third chaplain, to be called Humphrey de Stafford's, is to be provided to serve at the same altar in like manner for the whole state (living or departed) of the Bishop himself and of

¹ *Annivellarii* are Priests who sing anniversary masses for the dead.

the said Humphrey, and of the Bishop's relatives, Ralph and Hugh de Stafford, formerly Earls of Stafford, and of John and Margaret de Stafford, the parents of the said Humphrey; for the King; and for all the faithful departed; two lights were to be provided for Sir Humphrey's tomb.

The manors of Wynterborn West, Bokhampton, and Swanwych, co. Dorset, were handed over to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter for this purpose by the Bishop, and the advowson of the church of Wynterborn West by Sir Humphrey.

By comparing the names in the above *Ordinacio* with those in Mr. Kite's Pedigree of the Staffords, the various relationships are made clear.

The Bishop died 3rd Sept., 1419; and his will, dated 24th July, 1418, was proved 18th Sept., 1419, and is in Archbishop Chichele's Register.

He seems to have been a finished man of affairs. His registers are admirably kept, and have descended to us almost intact. When not prevented by his duties as Lord Chancellor he lived in his diocese, until, having on the 3rd Sept., 1419, granted Letters Dimissory to one Peter Sturte, he passed away, leaving a sentence, a word, unfinished: "Noverint universi quod nos, Edmundus, miseracione Divina Exoniensis Episcopus, ex——" (Let all know that we, Edmund, by Divine compassion, Bishop of Exeter, from ——).

Lord Campbell's verdict on this prelate is grossly incorrect; but it confirms the saying that a new terror was added to a Lord Chancellor's death when Campbell would write his life!

The lordly Courtenay, Primate, consecrated Stafford at Lambeth on Sunday, 20th June, 1395, assisted by Robt. de Braybrooke, Bishop of London, and John Waltham, of Sarum; and on 18th Dec., 1400, Stafford conferred priesthood on Richd. Courtenay, the Archbishop's nephew (eldest son of Sir Philip C., of Powderham, Knt., and his wife Margt. Wake, ancestors of the present earls), at the early age of 20, afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

The same Bishop of Exeter ordained Chichele, the future

founder of All Souls College, Oxford, and Primate, Deacon, in his private chapel in London, 26th May, 1396.

To Chichele succeeded in the Archbishopric another Stafford, John, he of whom Mr. Kite has lucidly endeavoured to trace the parentage—a matter of no small difficulty, as every authority has a scheme of his own. And when John Stafford left Bath and Wells for Canterbury, he was succeeded in that Bishopric by one who had been born not far from his own (probable) birth-place, by Thos. Beckington. For if the Archbishop were born at Bradley, the new Bishop saw daylight first at Beckington.

“Beckingtona mihi dedit ortum ; Balnea Fontes
Fasces”

I have introduced him in order that I may refer to a deed which perhaps may throw a glimmer of light on the question of the Archbishop Stafford's birth. Bishop Beckington granted certain lands to a Dawbridgecourt, who had married Beatrice, a relative of the Prelate ; and the deed states that these lands had formerly been held by Emma, who was mother, and Agnes *Bradley*, sister, of Bishop John Stafford.

This tends to support Mr. Kite's contention that the Archbishop was, as Dr. Gascoigne—a contemporary, and one who knew what he was talking about generally — maintains, *bastardus origine*.

But there are difficulties. The mother retains her maiden name, or the name of her parish; the son assumes the supposed father's name, and coat of arms, only adding a mitre in token of his position. The Silver Hand calls the illegitimate brother in his will, “John, my brother”; and the wife of the supposed father makes a bequest in her will to an illegitimate son of her husband's. An Archbishop flaunts his illegitimacy.

By the way—Where was the Archbishop ordained? In the Register of that Bishop would there not be found a “*Dispensacio super defectu natalium*”? Once more ; would not a dispensation be required for the marriage of the second Sir

Humphrey Stafford to Elizabeth Maltravers, on the ground of consanguinity?

Torquay.

S. GROSE, M.D.

SOME LOST TRADES IN MARLBOROUGH.

While going lately through a file of Indentures of the Apprenticeship of poor boys and girls by the Overseers and Churchwardens of the parishes of Marlborough St. Mary and Marlborough St. Peter, I made a note or two, which it may not prove uninteresting to place on record.

The dates of the Indentures run from 1662 to 1694, and are principally therefore in the reigns of Charles II and James II.

Among the Trades mentioned the following are no longer carried on in the Borough, at any rate not as distinct Trades: "Wyer Drawer", "Tyler", "Cloath Worker", "Pynmaker", "Lyme Burner", "Parchment Maker", "Pipemaker", "Glover", "Weaver", "Scrivener", "Cordwinder", "Fustian Weaver" (this was a resident at Aldborne), "Bodismaker", "Wooll-comber" (this was a resident at Newbury).

The above all refer to the apprenticeship of boys.

The girls were in most cases to be educated and brought up in "houswifrye", or household or domestic employment, and also to knit, sew, make bone lace, and to read the New Testament in English.

E. L. G.

Queries.

Gibbons of Corsham and Warminster.—Can any one give me information respecting the previous family records of *John* and *Margery* (—?) *Gibbons*, Quakers, living at Corsham Ridge 1670-78, and at Warminster 1678-83?

Their children were, *Mary* (died at Warminster, Nov., 1679), *John* and *James*. *John Gibbons, senr.*, purchased land in Pennsylvania of William Penn in 1681, and in 1682 conveyed a full moiety thereof to *Robert Sutherly*, of Westbury. In his will, dated 2 11 1720, he leaves money to a brother, *Robert*, and sister, *Jane*, still in England. *Jane* married *Benjamin Power*, in 1677-78, "both of Corsham Meeting". Her brother, *John Gibbons*, signed the permission. "Monthly Meetings" were held at his house, and after his removal to Warminster he appears as a delegate to the "Quarterly Meetings" at Devizes, Cannings, Marlborough, and Calne.

John, b. about 1650, *Robert*, and *Jane Gibbons*, children of ———?

Margery, b. about 1650? Parentage and marriage date?

REBECCA DONALDSON BEACH.

78, *Wall Street*,

New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Battlesbury.—In the beginning of this year I had some correspondence with Mr. J. B. Stair, of Victoria, who left his native town of Warminster sixty-seven years ago, aged fifteen; he is the author of *Flotsam and Jetsam*, etc., and son of Mr. J. Stair, who kept a school probably where St. Boniface now is. His card, printed by Vardy, now lies before me: "Education by J. Stair, Warminster, Board, and Instruction in English, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchant's Accounts, Geography, History, and the Use of the Globes, 24 Guineas per annum. No entrance required." There are several extras, including "Single Beds", all at £2 2s. except "Tea for Breakfast, or in the Afternoon", which is £1 1s.; "Day Scholars, £4 4s. per annum; Day Boarders on Moderate Terms".

In one of his letters he mentions the existence on Battlesbury Hill of "a massive block of roughly hewn sandstone, with a deep socket cut in the centre; one Shrovetide a party of lawless fellows dug out this precious old relic and sent it

rolling down the hillside, where it was dashed to pieces. The next time our school excursions took us that way I can remember the sorrow I felt at its destruction." Can any of your readers give us any information concerning this stone and its destruction?

J. F. WELSH.

St. Boniface, Warminster.

Sanborn.—I find by the Eyre Roll, published by the Pipe Roll Society, that there was a Juliana de Sandeburne in Wilts in 1194. Have any of your readers come across the name earlier than that or connectedly later?

At the Harvard College Library this summer I found reference to Aiscough's Register at Salisbury, saying that Hungerford, with the dependent chapel of Sandeburne, was afterwards alienated and granted to the collegiate church of Winchester. What was this Sandeburne?

V. C. SANBORN.

La Grange, Ills., U.S.A.

Edward Long (ii, 300-301).—Here Edward Long, of Monkton, is referred to as *Sir* Edward Long. As he is not so described in the Visitation of 1623, *made after his death*, it seems unlikely that he was ever knighted. Is there any reason to suppose that he was?

Q.

Jacob (ii, 234, 235).—Any information respecting the Jacob family will be very acceptable to a descendant of Thomas Jacob.

W. B. J.

Replies.

Smoak (i, 527).—I do not remember coming across a Smoak acre, but 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, and by various Welsh names. There were acres in some places for paying expenses of Church Ales and other dues—see Smoke money, Hazlitt's (Blount's) *Tenures of Land and Customs of Manor*, and Cowell's *Interpreter*. Hazlitt cites churchwardens' accounts for Michinhampton (*Archæol.*, xxxv, 430), as to "Peter's-pence or smoke-farthings some times due to Antechriste of Roome" (see on Romescot and Peter's-pence, Kemble's *Anglo-Saxons in England* and Lee's *Rectitudinum*).

C. I. ELTON, Q.C.

Mungwell, Wilts, Wroughton (ii, 347).—This heading, to a question asked by J. C. P., is misleading, because Mungwell is not in Wilts, but in Oxfordshire. The history of the mistake is explained in vol. i, 573.

It appears from J. C. P.'s question that Wroughton has been spelt in various ways, in modern as well as in ancient days. Wroughton was originally spelt Werston, Werwerston, and in other ways, both as regards the family and village, and Elendune is another way of spelling Elyngdon.

Canon Jones tells us that "Worton was originally Ufer-tun, changed in time to Uverton and Worton, a transition natural enough when you recollect that there was but one character in early writing for 'v' and 'u'. A similar change has taken place in the name now spelt Wroughton, which, like Worton, was originally Uver-tun, meaning the upper town".¹

¹ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xii, 12.

Some light is thrown on the position of the different parts of what is now called Wroughton, by the names of the owners or tenants of these different manors, as recorded in *Domesday Book*, the *Hundred Rolls*, and *Nomina Villarum*, etc.

We find Wertune, Wervetone, Elendune and Elcombe belonging to different owners, but all four in the same Hundred of Blackengrave (now merged in Hundred of Kingsbridge) in the time of Domesday; but in 1316 Wertune was spelt Werston, and was in the Hundred of Ellestubbe; Wervetone spelt Overwerston, in Thornhulle Hundred; and Elendune (spelt Elynton) and Elcombe, in Kynebrigge Hundred.

These different parts of Wroughton belonged at successive dates in this way:—

	Temp. Edward Confessor	Temp. William Conqueror	Temp. Henry I.	1316 Nom. Vil.
Wertune	to Alnud	to Humphrey de l'Isle	} The Dunstan- ville family	
Werweston	to Alwin	to Aldred		
Elendun	to Bishop of Wynton (or Winchester)	to Bp. Wynton	--	Bluet family
Elcombe	to Azor	to Earl Albiric	—	Level „

In the Chartulary of Castle Combe, about the time of Henry I, 1100, we find both *Warston* and *Werveston* mentioned as belonging to the Dunstanville family, of whom the Abbots of Tewksbury held a knight's fee: "that they acknowledged fealty for the town of *Werston* up to the Dissolution"; and "held the manor of Over Wroughton in 1537, though another entry charges it to the tenants of Philip de Combwell, Prior of St. Swithin at Winchester, from 1523 to 1547".¹

We pass on to an answer to J. C. P.'s question concerning the connexion between the names of Elingdon and Wroughton.

¹ *Wilt's Arch. Mag.*, ii, 278.

We first find them connected as "Elyndon *alias* Wroughton," or as "Wroughton *alias* Elyndon", in 1496, when the Bishop of Winchester, as owner of Elendun (since the time of Edward the Confessor), appointed the Rector; and it was not till 1696 (200 years later) that the name of Wroughton appears alone (without the *alias* Elyndon) in the Sarum Registers.¹

Thus it was that the Church, situated as it was in Old Elendun, by bringing together the people from the neighbourhood to its walls, also brought together the names of the two principal parts of Wroughton, which became known as "Elyndon *alias* Wroughton" as early as 1496.

The word Elendun is a history in itself; it means, in Anglo-Saxon, the enclosure or fort "*Dun*" of Ella.

Traces of the "Dun" can still be seen in the mounds and ditches (similar to those at Barbury Castle, which are in a much better state of preservation) around the field called the Ivory, occupying a very commanding situation.

The same El or Ella is a prefix to other names in the neighbourhood. El-combe is the combe below the Dun. The Ely river runs below, and it is possible, though perhaps not probable, that it forms part of the name of the Hundred Eltub, which is translated Elder-stump by Canon Jones (A.-S., Ellen-stub). Elstub is still retained as the name of a field in the parish of Enford in the Hundred of Elstub.²

With regard to an answer to the second part of J. C. P.'s question concerning the connexion between the family of Wroughton and the village, it will be seen above that none of the four parts of Wroughton belonged to the Wroughton family. They were settled in Broad Hinton as long ago as 1392, when William Wrofton of Wroughton is said (by Canon Jackson) to have "died an owner of Brodehinton".³

¹ Sir T. Phillips' *Wilts Institutions*.

² Jones' *Domesday for Wilts*, p. 179. "This Hundred is now called Elstub and Everley. It is of larger extent now than formerly—including manors from various parts of Wilts belonging formerly to the Priory of St. Swithin at Winchester."

³ *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xix, 111.

Sir William Wroughton built a great house there in 1540,¹ which was burnt by his successor, Sir John Glanville, the celebrated lawyer and Speaker of the House of Commons, "by his own hands, to prevent ye rebells making a garrison of it," in the civil wars.² He was living in "ye Gatehouse" at the time Evelyn visited him there in 1654, and wrote the above in his celebrated *Diary*.

In 1565, when Sir W. Wroughton was probably living in his "great house," George and Alice Wroughton were living at Overtown;³ and another interesting fact may be here recorded, that the family name was at one time spelt *Werston*, in the same way as the village name, Isabella *Werston* (wife of William Wroughton) being mentioned in one of the old Castle Combe records of the date 1407.⁴

T. S. M.

It may be of interest to J. C. P. to state that at the end of the 16th century this village was known by both names. Thus in wills, etc., it is found described as—

In 1569, "parish of Ellingdon *alias* Holney Wroughton, co. Wilts".

In 1571, "parish of Elingdon *alias* Wroughton".

In 1573, "lands in Wroughton Ellyngdon *alias* Wroughton Turvey", and

In 1592, "parish of Ellingdon *alias* Wroughton".

When or why the change took place I cannot suggest.

J. S.

¹ *Aubrey & Jackson*, 189 and 334.

² *Evelyn's Diary*, 1654 date.

³ *Aubrey & Jackson* 368.

⁴ *Wilt Arch Mag.*, ii, 285.

Notes on Books.

THE BLAZON OF EPISCOPACY: being the Arms borne by or attributed to the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales, by the REV. W. K. RILAND BEDFORD, M.A. Impl. 8vo. Second Edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1897.

This handsome volume will be welcomed by all lovers of episcopal heraldry. The first edition, which appeared in 1858, contained 62 pages of heraldic illustrations, whilst the present one has increased to 81 pages, including nearly a thousand different shields of arms. The letter press in the new edition has also increased fully 100 pages, and contains the heraldic blazon of the Bishops of each diocese, arranged chronologically; together with an Ordinary of Episcopal arms, on the plan of Papworth's *Dictionary of British Armorial*, by means of which the names of those Bishops whose heraldic insignia occur on buildings, ancient or modern, monuments, seals, paintings, plate, etc., can be readily ascertained.

To the student of Wiltshire heraldry the arms attributed to, or assumed by the Bishops of the Diocese of Salisbury, sixty-two in number, commencing with Herman, Bishop of Wilton, A.D. 1072, will be of especial interest. Some of these were noted by the late Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan¹ in his *Lives and Memoirs of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury*, published in 1824, but it has remained for Mr. Bedford to collect, arrange, and classify the whole series in its present form.

Besides the arms of the Bishops of Salisbury and those of

¹ Curate of Mere and West Knoyle, and librarian to Sir Richard Hoare, the historian of South Wilts.

Gloucester and Bristol, which latter diocese also includes a portion of North Wilts, there are in Mr. Bedford's volume some other arms of Bishops, who were either natives of, or in some way connected with the county, notably those of John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1425, Archbishop of Canterbury 1443-1452, whose claim to a Wiltshire origin has been the subject of a recent contribution to the pages of *W. N. & Q.* The shield of the Archbishop is thus blazoned by Mr. Bedford, as drawn by Aubrey from stained glass, seen by him in the windows of the old manor house at South Wraxhall :

"Argent (sometimes or), on a chevron gules a mitre or in a bordure engrailed sable."

"Supporters eagles."

The mitre here added by Archbishop Stafford to his paternal coat is an interesting example of an ecclesiastic differencing the arms of his ancestors [we would be pleased if any of our readers would inform us whether this was done by authority or assumption], with an emblem either of his office, or of the see over which he presided. Other similar ones will doubtless occur on a careful perusal of Mr. Bedford's work.¹

¹ The following examples of the same usage, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of which occur in Exeter Cathedral, are kindly communicated by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Bishop Henry Marshall 1191-1206—*Or, a lion rampant gules entoyred by a bordure azure with semee of mitres of the first.* From Isacke's *Antiquities of Exeter.*

2. Bishop William Brewer 1224-44—*Gules, two bends wavy or, entoyred by a bordure azure, with semee of mitres and keys alternate of the second.* The keys relate to St. Peter, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated. In the east window.

3. Bishop Walter Bronescomb 1258-80.—*Or, on a chevron sable three cinquefoils of the first, between two keys erect in chief, and a sword in base of the second.* The keys and sword are the arms of the See. On his tomb.

4. Bishop John Grandison 1328-70—*Paly of six argent and azure, a bend gules, thereon a mitre between two eaglets displayed or.* The mitre displaces an eagle. In several places in the Cathedral.

To William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester 1346-66, the well known founder of the College of Bonhommes at Edington, his native village,¹ Mr. Bedford gives three distinct coats of arms from different authorities. To these we shall probably again refer in the pages of *H. N. & Q.*

Among other Wiltshire men who attained to the dignity of the episcopate, and whose arms are included in the volume before us, we may notice those of John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1593-1608, a native of East Knoyle; John Thornborough, Bishop of Bristol 1603, and of Worcester 1617-41, a native of Salisbury; Thomas Tanner, the painstaking antiquary, and author of *Notitia Monastica*, Bishop of St. Asaph 1732-35, a native of Market Lavington; George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter 1747-62, a native of Mildenhall; Samuel Squire, Bishop of St. David's 1761-66, a native of Warminster; and James Johnson, Bishop of Gloucester 1752, Worcester 1759-74, of the family of Johnson of Bowden Park, and himself buried in Lacock Church, are a few which occur to us on a perusal of its pages. The volume contains a good index.

Wiltshire Parish Registers.—Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, who is printing the Marriage Registers of Gloucestershire, Hampshshire, and Nottinghamshire, is very desirous of starting

5. Bishop Edmund Stafford 1395-1419—*Or, a chevron gules, entoyred by a bordure azure, with semee of mitres of the first.* In the east window and on his tomb.

6. First window next the quier in Exeter Cathedral—*Argent, two bendlets wavy sable, within a bordure of the same charged with nine pairs of keys, the wards facing outwards or.*

This for Bishop Walter Stapylton 1307-1327. *Symonds' Diary*, p. 87.

The keys from arms of the See—St. Peter. It is not now to be found.

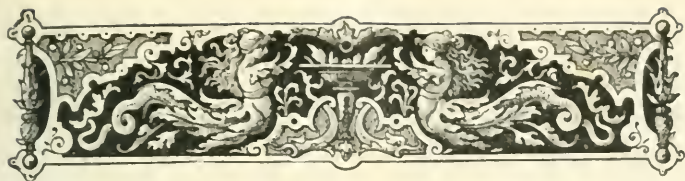
¹ The statement by Bedford (p. 122) that Bishop Edington was buried at Edington is incorrect. He was interred in his cathedral at Winchester.

similar volumes for Wiltshire. The feasibility of such a scheme depends very largely upon the support and help accorded him in the county, and Mr. Phillimore will be glad to hear from any who may be interested in the proposal. His address is 124, Chancery Lane, London.



EB
1686
may^r 8th

BAYLIFFE, *impaling* NORBORNE.
(A tracing from a pewter platter, p. 405.)



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1898.

ESTCOURT OF SWINLEY.

(Continued from p. 357.)

WILLIAM COLLER, the elder, died intestate early in the next year (admon. granted to his widow Joane 15th April 1652), and the name of George Estcourt first appears as witnessing a deed on the last day of March 1652, by which Johane Coller, widow of William, and John, his second son, borrowed £300 of William Jorden, of Holwell, Oxon, gent., the security being Swinley, now divided into various parcels called Swinsell, Hurdens, Sowerlands, Cungrove, Moreshall Mead, and at least three grounds called Swinley, the money with interest to be paid in the dwelling-house of Charles Trinder, gent., of Holwell, who gave a receipt for the same on the 7th of August in the same year. By the 30th of this month of August 1652, the purchase of Swinley by George Estcourt was completed, Joane Coller, the widow, getting £400 for her life interest in the estate, and John Coller, by his deed of feofment, receiving the sum of "eleaven hundred and fowerscore pounds." In the final agreement between George Estcourt, plt., and John Coller and Sarah, his wife, deforets.,

the property is described as "one messuage, one barne, two gardens, one orchard, 70 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 4 acres of wood and comon of pasture for all manner of cattell in Kinton, otherwise Kynton, Kingeton St. Michaells, Michaell Kingeton and Swinlye, Swinley or Swindley," the said George giving John and Sarah £100 sterling for their agreement.¹ William Coller, the son, also released all his title in the estate to "George Estcourt, of Newton, in the county of Wilts, gent."

The old adage says "once a clerk, always a clerk", and though Mr. Estcourt may have been without a "cure" at the time, he was certainly clerk as well as gentleman, and a few years later took his degree of doctor of divinity. From Foster's *Alumni Oxon.* we learn that George Estcourt, third son of Edmund, of Bristol City, armiger, passed his matriculation for Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1624, being then 15 years of age,² became B.A. in 1628, vicar of Badgeworth with Shurington, co. Gloucester, 1639, and graduated as D.D. at Trinity College in July 1661. His mother, according to Lee's *History of Tetbury*, published in 1857, was Jane, daughter of Sir George Snigg,³ one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

¹ Among the witnesses to these deeds were John Skelton, Nathaniel Cripps, Edward Birtby, and Thomas and Richard Esteourt.

² The parish registers of several of the old Bristol churches, as well as those of Long Newton, have been searched for the baptism of Dr. Esteourt, but without result, most of them not going back as far as 1609. Other registers have been looked up, with little success, for particulars concerning the family, but questions of age have in some cases been settled by reference to other dates.

³ Student of Ch. Ch. Oxon., 1561, B.A. 1566; of the Middle Temple; M.P. for Cricklade 1588-9; Recorder (1592-1601), and M.P. (1597-1601-1604) for Bristol, proclaimed James I at the Civic Cross; buried with his parents Alderman George Snigg and Margaret (*née* Tayler) in the chancel of St. Stephen's, Bristol, with which city his family had been connected for over two hundred years; he died 11 Nov. 1617, *æt.* 73; will pd. 11 Feb. 1618; Exors. Anne R. Young and Thomas Hodges. At the east end of the southaisle there is a splendid monument with his recumbent figure in robes of office, "Tilta (*sic?* William) Snygge posuit et dicavit," restored by his grandson Thomas Hodges, and again a few years ago. According to Weaver's *Visitations of Somerset*, 1531, 1573, 1591, his wife was Alice, daughter of

From information kindly given by the present vicar of Badgeworth, it appears that George Estcourt was presented to the vicarage by Edmund¹ Estcourt "pro hac vice" April 1st, 1639, his marriage with Ann Machen being recorded in the parish register there, April 26th, 1638, as well as the following entries:—

Edmund Estcourt, baptized Jan. 23rd, 1643.

Mary Estcourt buried Oct. 4th, 1643.

Ann Estcourt baptized Feb. 14th, 1646.

The registers are more or less irregularly kept during this period, and there is no evidence in them or in the Diocesan Register² as to when Dr. Estcourt left Badgeworth, or whether he may or may not have been one of the "ejected ministers" during those troublous times for Church and State.

However this may have been, we find him described in

William Yung, of Ogborne, co. Wilts. Arms, *Azure, three leopard's faces in pale or*, impaling, *Per fess gules and azure, a fess between three falcon's heads erased or*. Crest, *A dove volant proper* (on the monument it appears more like *An eagle volant or*). According to a grant made to "George Snigg, of Bristol, Counsellor at Law, 1591," the crest should be, *A demi stag erased or*.—EDITOR.

¹ Two old deeds, both endorsed "Oldleaze in Kingscott", are of some interest; the first dated August 31st, 1648, being a revocation of a former grant (14th Chas.) by which "Edmund Estcourt, of Newnton, esq., did demise all that close of wood in Kingscott, Glo's., called Oldleaze, 35 acres, to Thomas Ivey, of Malmesbury, esq., William Clapton, of Bedminster, esq., Thomas Hungerford, of the Lea, Wilts, gent., Thomas Tyndall, of the Priory, Kington, Wilts, gent., and Jasper Estcourt, of Rodborough, Glo's., gent., brother of said Edmund, for 10 years after decease of Edmund," provided there was no revocation. By the said revocation, Oct. 23rd, 1648, Oldleaze, now 50 acres, was granted to John Estcourt, of Newnton, gent., "one of the sonnes of said Edmund for his better maintenance after the decease of his father, and as a reward for service done by said John" for lives of himself, his first wife and first son. Oldleaze to be kept as a wood and not tilled, and no tree to be felled under 11 years' growth. Every year at Candlemas bounds to be set, with hedge and ditch to divide Oldleaze from lands or wood of the lord of the manor of Kingscott, commonly called Horder Wood, adjoining Oldleaze. (There was also some Bristol property, to be referred to later on.)

² Robert Lawrence appears as vicar of Badgeworth in 1668, four years after Dr. Estcourt's death.

1652 as "of Newnton", and having purchased Swinley in that year (possibly about the time of his father's death) he perhaps hoped to spend a few quiet years there, and from the fact of his taking a doctor's degree soon after the Restoration he may have looked forward to more work for the church in happier times. But the next document to notice, though not a will, has much the same significance, and is endorsed "Deed of the settlement of the lands at Swinley by Doctor Estcourt", 13th May, 16th Chas. II, 1664, by which George Estcourt, "Doctor in Divinitie", demised Swinley as described before and including a "messuage or tenement lately erected and new-built¹ by said George Estcourt", in trust for himself for life, and then to his wife Anne for eight years after his decease, then to son Richard (with power to settle as jointure upon a wife) and heirs, or to son Giles and daughters Anne, Jane and Grace. Trustees, Samuel Kynaston, of Somerford Magna, clerke; and George Lymell, of Bristol, gent. Witnesses, George Williamson, senr. (and junior), Christo. Lardge. This deed gives us a clear idea of the family at Swinley, so soon to be deprived of its head, for only three months afterwards, Dr. Estcourt died² at the age of 55, and administration was granted Nov. 18th, 1664, to Giles, lawful son of George Estcourt, Professor of Theology, of Swinley deceased, Anne Estcourt, widow, having renounced.

¹ From a date which looks like 1701 there may have been some alterations at the back of the house about that time, or else the general appearance is no doubt the same now as when "lately erected" in 1664. Swinley is a house of two gables, with a porch over the front door, some good chimneys, and two sun-dials, one upon the "morning" and the other upon the "afternoon" side of the house. The rooms are large and low, and the passages wide, and from the attic windows, or from the top of the slope on which the house stands, may be seen Aubrey's own "delicate prospect", as from the garret at Easton Piers, "right away to Cotswold", and to Roundway in the opposite direction, a view only excelled by that from the high ground at Clapcote, two or three miles off. Fossil remains, full of minute shells, are found at Swinley, and one must not forget the great walnut tree in the orchard, which must have stood for many generations.

² "Dr. Estcourt Buried at Newnton ye 11th (?) of August, 1664." (*Long Newnton Par. Reg.*)

Nothing more is known of the daughters or whether the widow survived beyond the eight years specified, but just at the expiration of that time, Richard Estcourt,¹ eldest son of George, married Elizabeth Bayliffe, with a fortune of £300. The marriage settlement, March 13th, 1672, was between "Richard Eastcourt of Swinley, gent., and Elizabeth Bayliffe, spinster, one of the daughters of William Bayliffe,² of Monckton, neere Chippenham, gent." Trustees, John Clarke, of Alleston, Glo's., gent., and Henry Norborne, of the town and co. of Southampton. Swinley settled as jointure upon Elizabeth, in consideration of £300 paid by her father to Richard Eastcourt. On Oct. 1st of the same year we have "Brother Gyles Estcourt's release of Swynley to mee Rich. Estcourt", in which "Gyles Estcourt, of Chedglowe, in the parrish of Crudwell, Wilts, gent., for the appeasinge of differences that were like to growe betweene mee and my Brother Rich. Estcourt of Swinly, gent., and in consideration of a release by him made to mee of all his right and title to two grounds in Kingscott, Glo's., have demised to said R. E. all my estate and title in Swinly aforesaid". Many bonds, counter bonds, mortgages, and such like deeds³ mark Richard Estcourt's short tenure of Swinley. In 1678, Henry Palmer, Barber Chyrurgion of Chippenham, obliged with a loan of £80 (Moreshall Mead the security), and in 1682 Benjamin Talboys, of Doughton, Tetbury, gent., lent another sum of the same amount. In January 1683, Susan Bouchier,⁴ of Chancery Lane, spinster, took up Henry Palmer's mortgage, paid him £106 14s., and

¹ Mr Richard Estcourt and Mrs Elizabeth Bayliffe were married March 21st (?) 1672 (*Chippenham Par. Reg.*).

² Some further remarks upon the Bayliffes and other families mentioned here belong more especially to another paper.

³ Among the signatures at various dates are the names of John Scott, Jonathan Rogers, James Baynt'n, Theophilus Bayliffe, A. Martyn, A. Awdry, and other old Chippenham names mentioned in Mr. Goldney's *Records of Chippenham*.

⁴ A relative of Walter Grubbe, Esqr., of Potterne, in whose house the money was to be paid (*see* ii, 350).

also supplied Richard Estcourt with £150 upon Sowerlands and Moreshall Mead. But the poor gentleman did not live to discharge his liabilities, for in 1686 he had become "late" of Swinley, leaving a widow (administratrix) and three children, George, Ann, and Mary, whose affairs were taken charge of by Mrs. Bayliffe, of Monkton, herself just left a widow, and her sons Henry Bayliffe, of Monkton, and Charles Bayliffe, of Bernard's Inn. Susan Bouchier was paid off "out of the moneys" of George Estcourt (a minor), and by the time he came of age, about 1695, he was in peaceable possession of Swinley, where he and his two sisters lived for some years.¹ A measure of the farm, taken about this time, gives the names of the several parcels of ground as Grove Close, Lower Wood Lease, Home Wood Lease, Narrow Meade, Home Close, Barn Close, Bottom Meade, Clay Hill, Congrove Hill, Hurdens, Cow Lease, Fernny Lease, Swains Hill or Swinsell, Sowerlands with a way to same, Moreshall² Mead with a way to same, and the Wood, the whole about 120 acres.

In 1705 George Estcourt voted at Wilton for Howe and Hyde, and in that and the three following years his name appears as churchwarden in the parish register of Kingston St. Michael.

But in this, the third generation, the name of Estcourt was to disappear from Swinley. Neither his father nor grandfather had lived much beyond middle life, and George died unmarried

¹ A "draft not executed" dated Feb. 17th, 1691, contains a bit of genealogy in the recital of certain indentures between "Sir Thomas Estcourt of Sherston Pinckney, and Dame Mary his wife, and George Estcourt of Swinley, gent., son and heir of Richard Estcourt, deceased, who was son of George Estcourt, deceased, one of the younger sons of Edmond Estcourt, Esqr., late of Newnton, deceased, who was grandfather of said Sir Thomas Estcourt, and great-grandfather of said George Estcourt". These deeds conveyed certain messuages in the city and suburbs of Bristol to George Estcourt, and in 1704 he sold "eight messuages with gardens in the parish of St. Augustine the lesse, Bristol, now in possession of Edward Hayman", to Thomas Warren, of Bristol, vintner, for £170.

² Moreshall and Sourlands are now the names of separate adjoining farms, the latter being sometimes called Lower Swinley.

in 1712, at the age, probably, of 39, leaving his two sisters joint owners of the property, and sole representatives of the name at Swinley. The inventory of his goods and chattels was taken the 5th of May 1712, by Jno. Hibbard, of Seagry, yeoman, and May Pinchin, clothier, of Langley Burrell, and amounted to close upon £300. There was plenty of "beakcon" upon the rack, and of cheese upon the "taxkes" in the cheese "Laught", plenty of corn and a fair amount of cattle, and the furniture was rather more abundant than was often the case in those days. "Item, his sword and wearing apparell £6 10s.", and "in plate and gold" £13 5s. In the kitchen was an ample service of pewter, including "5 pewter platters", one of which, seventy-three inches in circumference, is still in existence, and bears the BAYLIFFE arms on a lozenge, viz.: *A chevron between three hearts, impaling Ermine, a fess nebuly, in chief (ought to be on a canton) an imperial crown, for NORBORNE*; upon the opposite edge of the dish is the crest—*a demi lion on a wreath, holding a branch*, and there is also the inscription "E. B. May ye 8th 1686". (See illustration.)

William Bayliffe, of Monkton, died in 1685-6, and the initials upon the platter are almost certainly those of his widow Elizabeth, the mother of Mrs. Richard Estcourt. An old Bible with "Mary Estcourt, 1713" upon the fly-leaf has also an older inscription, "Elizabeth (Norborne) Bayliffe, her booke, 1641". The Norborne is inked over, and was undoubtedly Mrs. Bayliffe's maiden name.¹

After their brother's death the sisters Anne and Mary let the farm to John Pitt, yeoman, of Church Yatton, at a yearly rent of £60, reserving for their own use "the two parlours, the buttery, with chambers over same, part of cellar, the new orchard and garden, and liberty to use the well and furnace to wash and brew as often as Anne and Mary, their heirs or servants, should have occasion". And then lovers came to Swinley.

¹ Mr. Norborne, a lawyer (?) 1654, in Mr. Goldney's *Chippenham Records*, p. 222.

One of them (for the ladies were not very young) may not have been prompted by the highest motives, for he had been one of the appraisers of George's goods and chattels; but first came Mary Estcourt's suitor, William Alexander, of Great Somerford, one of whose love-letters has been "laid up in lavender" till the present day, and here it is:--

"ffor Madam Mary Estcourt. at Swinley.

"Sweet Madam,

"I am now obliged on request of my ffather this next morning to set out on a journey which I cannot perform within four or five days otherwise would have waited upon you Dear Madam, which as now I cannot doe humbly beg yo^r pardon. I have sent you by my man a small dish of Fish,¹ which pray be pleased to accept of from him who is in sincerity yo^r affectionate Lover

"WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

"Somerford, Aprill 13th, 1714."

The Estcourt seal, perhaps a keepsake from Mary to William, was used to close the letter, and though partly broken, the *estoiles* and *ermine* are plainly visible.

In the same summer of 1714 Mary Estcourt became the wife of William Alexander, he being 28 years of age and she 35. Two daughters were born,² and in 1717 their mother was left a widow, William Alexander dying in that year.³

Early in the next year, 1718, the remaining sister, Ann

¹ From the good trout stream at Somerford, where William Alexander, the father, had much landed property.

² "Martha ye daughter of Mr. William Ellizander and Mary his wife was baptized May ye 9th 1715.

"Elizabeth ye daughter of Mr. William Ellizander and Mary his wife was baptized May ye 30th 1716.

"This is a tru copping of ye Regester of Kington St. Michael. Witness my hand John Wastfield, Clark of ye Pish." (*Extract from old note book, verified by reference to register.*)

³ William Alexander, junior, gent., was buried June 18th, 1717 (*Great Somerford Par. Reg*) Renunciation of Mary Alexander, widow of W. A. the younger, of Somerford Magna, yeoman, who died without making any will. Full authority given to W. A. of Rodbourne, father of deceased.

Estcourt, married May Pinchin,¹ gent., of Northfield, Langley Burrell. Ann and her sister Mary Alexander, widow, being "seized in copartnery" of Swinley, now in possession of John Pitt at the yearly value of £60; of a messuage and lands in Easton Town, Sherston Magna, in possession of Thomas and Francis Goodenough,² gents., yearly value £25, and two other messuages in Sherston, yearly value 45s., as well as a personal estate of ready money, etc. Ann's marriage settlement disposed of her moiety of the aforesaid possessions to Henry and Charles Bayliffe to the use of May Pinchin for his life and then to Ann and heirs, with some other provisions. A son was born, the name of George was given him, and he "departed this life", for him a very short one, in Sept. 1722, as may be gathered from the fragment of stone in the porch of Kington church; his mother, as from the inscription quoted before, having died in Feb. 1721.

Her sister Mary Alexander's death in 1735 placed two co-heiresses again at Swinley. Martha and Elizabeth Alexander came of age in 1736-7, purchased May Pinchin's interest in the estate, and divided their possessions, including some property at Somerford, between them. Martha married Mr. Richard Taylor, of Yatton Keynell, about 1742, and a few years later

¹ An old stone in Chippenham church, now just within the west door, gives some particulars of the Pinchin family, and in Mr. Goldney's book the name occurs several times, May Pinchin (father of the above) appearing as bayliffe of the borough in 1677. The following entries from the parish register are also of direct interest:—

May Pinchin and Elinor Ady, widow, were married Oct. 29th, 1676.

May, son of Mr. May Pinchin, bap. Jan. 18th, 1678.

(The name of May as a Christian name for men is of frequent occurrence about this period.) Northfield is an outlying portion of Langley Burrell parish, and the old farm-house (pulled down about forty years ago, the well and orchard still remaining) stood on the south side of the old lane leading from Langley Burrell to Allington, up which Leland rode on his way from Malmesbury to Allington about 1540.

² An Irish family of some standing who lived at Easton Town, and often visited Dublin. They have left a few records of their doings, and their names, as men of law, are often to be found in old deeds of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Elizabeth became the wife of Mr. John Smith, of Broad Somerford, and mother of Miss Elizabeth Smith, of whom "an affair at Broad Somerford" was related in this magazine (i, 407), Swinley, as stated by Canon Jackson, being eventually purchased by the late Mr. Jos. Neeld, of Grittleton.

MARY E. LIGHT.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 368.)

FEET OF FINES. [*Wills.* 32 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1304.—At York in the Octaves of the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 32 Edward I. Between Walter de Pauely, plaintiff, and Geoffrey de Bratton, deforciant, of a messuage and 2 carucates of land with their appurtenances in Bratton and Mulebourne. Plea of covenant was summoned between them. Geoffrey acknowledged the right of Walter as of his gift. For this Walter granted him the same tenements for life to hold of himself, Walter, and his heirs; returning therefor yearly a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and to do for Walter the service thereto belonging to the chief lord of that fee during Geoffrey's life. And after Geoffrey's death the tenements shall wholly remain to Robert, son of Walter, and the heirs of his body, to hold of Walter and his heirs for ever; returning therefor yearly £10, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas, and the rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John, and doing the service belonging to the chief lord for Walter and his heirs. But if Robert die without issue the said tenements shall wholly revert to Walter

and his heirs quit of the other heirs of Robert to hold of the chief lord of that fee by the service thereto belonging forever.

CHARTER ROLL. [32 *Edward I*, No. 59.]

A.D. 1304.—Grant to Walter de Pauely and his heirs for ever of free warren in all their domain lands in Meghenden and Bratton in Wilts, not within the bounds of the King's forest; any one entering those lands to chase in them or to take anything appertaining to the warren without the licence of Walter or of his heirs to forfeit £10 to the King.

Witness Strivelyn, 1st June. By Privy Seal.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS.*, No. 442, f. 94^b.]

Charter of Thomas¹ Smud of Mulebourne to Agnes daughter of Roger de Stoke.

A.D. 1303.—I John¹ le Smud de Mulebourne have granted and quitclaimed to Agnes daughter of Roger de Stoke my tenement in Mulbourne, with the houses, curtilages, lands, enclosure, pastures and grazing grounds, and all other appurtenances, lying between the tenement of Roger le Saucer, and the tenement of John le Cornesyr, to hold to her and her heirs of the chief lord of that fee for the yearly service thereto belonging forever. And I John and my heirs will warrant to her forever. For confirmation whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Lytel Stoke, Sunday after the Purification of the B. V. Mary. 32 Edward I.

ASSIZE ROLL, No. 1349, m. 27^d. [3 *Edward II.*]

A.D. 1309.—Assize at New Sarum on Wednesday next after the Feast of the Nativity of the B. V. Mary.

Nicholas son of Peter le FitzWarin and Agnes his wife who bore a writ of novel disseisin against Roger de Littlestoke and others named in the writ, concerning tenements in Muleburn Littlestoke and Bratton, near Westbury, did not prosecute.

¹ So copied in the MS.

Therefore Roger and the others go thence without a day, and Nicholas and Agnes and their pledges, William Kempe and Nicholas Lawrenz (fined *xd.* each), are in mercy.

PARLIAMENTARY WRITS. [*Part II, p. 346.*]

A.D. 1316. In the hundred of Westbury William de Mandevil is lord of the township of Bratton.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f. 103^b.*

Release of John Compayn to Nicholas FitzWaryn.

A.D. 1318.—I John Compayn of Over Mulbourne senior have released for myself and my heirs and assigns to Nicholas FitzWaryn and Agnes his wife and their heirs all the rent which I have at any time been accustomed to receive from them for a certain tenement in Nether Mulbourne. And I bind myself and my heirs and assigns to warrant the said rent to Nicholas, etc., forever. In testimony whereof I have sealed. Witnesses . . . Mulbourne, Monday after the Feast of St. John the Apostle. 12 Edward II.

Feet of Fines, Wilts. [19 Edward II.]

A.D. 1325.—At Westminster in the octave of St. Hillary, 19 Edward II. Between Ralph le Long de Couvelston, plaintiff, and Robert Snellyges of Tynhyde and Alice his wife, defendants, of a messuage 3s. rent and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land in Bractone, Littlestocke and Milebourne. Plea of covenant was summoned. Robert and Alice acknowledged the right of Ralph, to have and hold the said tenement to him and to his heirs of the chief lord of that fee by the service thereto belonging forever; and they warranted for themselves and the heirs of Alice to Ralph and his heirs forever against all men. And for this Ralph gave Robert and Alice 8 marks of silver.

PATENT ROLL. [*1 Edward III, part 1, m. 16^a.*]

A.D. 1327.—A commission of *oyer* and *terminer* is issued to John de Annesley, Elias de Godele, and Peter FitzWaryn, on

complaint by Richard Danesey that John de Ticheburn, John de Gryndenham, William le Poleter, William Brightriche, Richard Dauteseye, William Trot, William Wither, Robert atte Hide and Beatrice his wife, John Gunyldesone, Robert de Brodecombe, Walter de Shurreneton, John le Wollemonger, Robert le Littel, Walter Wilcok, Richard le Touker, Roger Cole, William le Rat, John le Fox, John Gowyne, John Durant, John Colleswayn, Roger de Upton, John Meriot, Walter Purchas, Richard le Carter, Richard le Milleward, Thomas de Bys, Hugh le Fraunkelyn, John Michel, Richard atte Funde, and others, carried away his goods at Dulton and Bratton, in Wilts. Westminster, March 23rd.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 103^b.

Charters of Matilda, wife of Roger Compayn, to Nicholas FitzWaryn.

A.D. 1327.—I, Matilda, formerly wife of Roger Compayn of Bratton, have granted to Nicholas FitzWaryn and his heirs or assigns forever a messuage with a curtilage and land adjacent, and all my pasture belonging to my teneiment in Leyedounes and Grotenes, and a croft of land; and 6 acres of arable land, with the reversion of half an acre which Adam Compayn and Isabella his wife hold of me for a certain term, and the reversion of three perches of land held of me by William de Maundevile and Felicia his wife; and the reversion of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow held of me by John Compayn son of William Compayn. And the said messuage is situated at Hemhurste next the house of Roger le Hoppere on the north. The said croft lies between Petitescroft and Cokescroft. The 6 acres lie in the fields of Bratton; of which 1 acre lies on the southern part of the garth of Robert de Pavely; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre on the western part of the said garth; 1 acre upon the Mulledich; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre at Thorncumbe; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre upon Westmoesdone; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in Middelfurlang; and another $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in the same culture next the land of John le Couk; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre at RigWeye; and 3 roods lie in a parcel on the west of Thomas North's garden; and one

rood lies in parcels in the fields of Bratton. And the $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow lies in la Fleete. To Hold of the chief lords of that fee for the services thereto belonging. And I Matilda and my heirs will warrant the said Nicholas, etc., against all men forever. In testimony whereof I have sealed. Witnesses Bratton, on the Vigil of St. Andrew the Apostle, 1 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 104.

I, Matilda, etc., have granted to Nicholas FitzWaryn an acre of land lying in the fields of Bratton; of which $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies in Middelfurlang between the land of Robert de Pavely and the land of John le Couk, near the land of the said Nicholas; and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in Langefurlang, between the land of William de Maundevyle and the land of John le Couk. Also I give him $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow and the whole of my sheep pasture belonging to my tenement as in Grocenes, together with the Laydoune, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow lies in la Floete, between the meadow of William de Maundevyle and the meadow of Walter le Rod. To hold to the said Nicholas or his assigns for the term of his life, returning yearly to me and my heirs one rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. I and my heirs will warrant to Nicholas or his assigns against all mortals. In testimony whereof I have sealed. Witnesses Bratton, the Sunday next after the Translation of St. Thomas, 1 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 104^b

A.D. 1327.—I, Matilda, etc., have granted to Nicholas FitzWaryn and his heirs and assigns a croft which I had of my inheritance in Bratton, lying between the croft of Nicholas Petit and the croft of John le Couk. To Hold with all its hedges and ditches and other appurtenances to him, his heirs, etc., of the chief lords of that fee for the services belonging thereto forever. And I and my heirs will warrant to Nicholas, his heirs, or assigns forever. In testimony whereof I have set

my seal. Witnesses Dated at Bratton the Day of the Circumcision of the Lord, 1 Edward III.

IBID., f. 103^b.

Charter of John Compayn to Nicholas FitzWaryn and his son.

A.D. 1328.—I, John Compayn, of Overe Mulbourne, have granted to Nicholas FitzWaryn and his son William 1½ acre of land; of which 1 acre lies between the land of Nicholas FitzWaryn and the land of Robert de Pavely; and the ½ acre lies at Shortemusdone, between the land of the foresaid Nicholas and the land of Ralph le Lange. To Hold to the foresaid Nicholas and William and the heirs of William or his assigns of the chief lords of that fee freely and in peace forever, returning therefor the accustomed services. And I, John, etc., will warrant Nicholas, etc., against all mortals forever. For this grant the said Nicholas and William have paid me 20 shillings sterling. In witness whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Bratton, the Sunday next after the Feast of the Purification of the B. Virgin Mary, 2 Edward III.

IBID., f. 103.

Charter of John le Cook to Nicholas FitzWaryn.

A.D. 1330.—I, John le Cook, of Bratton, have granted to Nicholas FitzWaryn and his heirs forever ½ acre of arable land lying on the mount of Bratton in Myddelfurlong, between land of the foresaid Nicholas on either side. To hold to him and his heirs forever by hereditary right of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereto belonging. And I, John, and my heirs will warrant the said land to Nicholas, etc., against all mortals forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, etc. Witnesses Bratton, Sunday next after the feast of St. Laurence the Martyr, 4 Edward III.

IBID., f. 104^b.

Charter of Matilda, widow of Roger Compayn, to William FitzWaryn.

A.D. 1330.—I, Matilda, formerly wife of Roger Compayn of

Bratton, have granted to William FitzWaryn, son of Nicholas FitzWaryn, and his heirs or assigns forever, 6 acres of arable land lying in the fields of Bratton; of which 3 roods lie at Langedich, between the land of Robert de Pavely and the land of John le Couk, and another 3 perches lie between the land of William de Maundevile and the land of John le Couk; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies at le Strizele of Bratton, and reaches onto the garden of Thomas North; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies outside the garden of Robert de Pavely by the land of John le Couk; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies in the southern part of la Weylonde, between the land of Robert de Pavely and the land of Matilda de Corniser; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies beyond Thorncombe, between the land of William de Maundevile and the land of Robert de Pavely; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies at Housforlang, between land of William de Maundevile and land of Robert de Pavely; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies on the north part of Thorncombe, between land of Robert de Pavely and land of John le Couk; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies between land of John le Couk and land of Edward Witlegh, and stretches itself onto Rugweyesbal; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies in Middelfurlong, between land of John le Bratton and land of Robert de Pavely; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies upon Hendone, between land of William le Bruthere and land of John le Couk; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies in le Bidelonde, between land of Robert de Pavely and land of William de Maundevile; and 1 rood lies before Godeshulle, between land of William de Maundevile and land of John le Couk. To Hold to said William, his heirs or assigns, by hereditary right of the chief lords of that fee for the services thereto accustomed and belonging. And I, Matilda, etc., will warrant, etc. In testimony whereof I have sealed. Witnesses Bratton, Sunday next before the Feast of St. Ambrose, Bishop, 4 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 105.

Release of Matilda Compavn to Nicholas FitzWaryn.

A.D. 1330.—I, Matilda, etc., have released forever to Nicholas FitzWaryn, his heirs or assigns, all the lands,

meadows and pastures, together with la Leydone and Grotenes with all their appurtenances, which I gave to the same Nicholas for the term of his life to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed service, so that neither I nor my heirs nor anyone in our name shall be able to demand any right in the foresaid lands, etc. And I and my heirs will warrant the foresaid lands, etc., to Nicholas, etc., against all mortal men forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Bratton, Friday next before the Feast of All Saints, 4 Edward III.

IBID.

Charter of the Same to the Same.

A.D. 1331.—I, Matilda, etc., am bound to Nicholas FitzWaryn and his heirs or assigns forever in 2s. sterling yearly rent issuing from my tenement in Bratton, viz., from my houses, curtilages, and all my enclosures in Bratton; and to be paid yearly 12*d.* at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and 12*d.* at Christmas, with right to Nicholas, his heirs or assigns, to distrain me and my heirs or assigns by our goods, moveable or immoveable, in the foresaid houses, etc., for the said rent, and right of free ingress to the premises for that purpose to Nicholas. And I and my heirs will warrant, etc. In testimony of which I have set my seal. Witnesses Bratton, Friday, the Feast of St. Petronilla virgin, 5 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 98.

Charter of John North to Nicholas FitzWaryn and his son William.

A.D. 1331.—I, John North, have granted and confirmed to Nicholas FitzWaryn and William his son and their heirs or assigns 1*d.* yearly rent, which Nicholas Conduit and Sarah his wife are wont to pay me yearly from a certain croft which they hold of me in Bratton for the term of their lives, together with the reversion of the said croft after the death of Sarah, which

hereditary rent fell to me by the decease of Dom (Sir) William, vicar of the church of B. Mary of Chitterne, my brother, together with other tenements in Bratton. To Hold to said Nicholas and William, etc., by hereditary right of the chief lords of that fee. And I, John North, and my heirs will warrant, etc. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, etc. Witnesses Bratton, in the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas, Archbishop and Martyr, 5 Edward III.

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

Continued from p. 340.

HENRY VIII.

1. Anno 1.—Robert Styleman *and* Stephen Toker ; messuages and lands in Steple Assheton and Reveden. 40 pounds sterling.

2. Anno 1.—William Fermour, Richard Fermour and Peter Reynolds *and* Robert Crooke and Agnes his wife ; manor of Polton and lands in Polton, Polton Magna and Myldenall. 200 marks.

3. Anno 2.—Thomas Coke, senior, John Stone and Thomas Coke, clericus, *and* John Thacheham, son and heir of John Thacheham, formerly of Pymston, and Frideswide his wife ; messuages and land in Little Woodefod, Wynterbourne, Chirborowe and Wynterbourne Gummar. 200 marks.

4. Anno 2.—Thomas Newburgh, Philip Baynard, John Chokke, Robert South, Thomas Chafyn, John West, Thomas Momford, William Chafyn, Leonard Chafyn *and* Thomas Hall and Alice his wife ; manor of Okebourne Moysy and other messuages and lands in Okebourne Moysy. 200 pounds sterling.

5. Anno 3.—William Mallom, clericus, Richard Elyot,

sergeant-at-law, John Seynesburye *and* John Westley ; messuages and lands in Buryngton, and Rodshawe in the parish of Steple Ayssheton. 100 marks.

6. Anno 4.—John Estmond, clericus, John Warde, clericus, *and* William Fetyplace *and* Elizabeth his wife ; manor of Leente with other messuages and lands in Leente Hulle, Mokenhulle, Highworth, and Marleborough.

7. Anno 4.—William Alen *and* Thomas Letcombe *and* Margaret his wife ; messuage and garden in Devizes. 30*li*.

8. Anno 4.—John Wyntreshull *and* William Wolfe *and* John Skylycorne *and* Mary his wife ; messuages and lands in Marleborough.

9. Anno 4.—Edward Lee, clericus, William Thomson, clericus, Ralph Copton, clericus, William Frost, William Disney *and* Henry Saunders *and* Adrian Fortescue, knight, *and* Anna his wife, one of the heirs of Johanna Ingaldestrope, widow ; messuages and land in Bechynstoke *and* Botwell. 100*li*. sterling.

10. Anno 5.—Thomas Mede, clericus, John Curle, clericus, Walter Godyere, clericus, *and* Thomas Bentley *and* William Woode *and* Alice his wife ; messuages and lands in Magna Chelworth, Parva Chelworth, Crikelade *and* Calcote. 100 marks.

11. Anno 5.—Anthony Stileman *and* William Guyscalo ; messuages and lands in Devizes. 30*li*. sterling.

12. Anno 5.—Anthony Stileman *and* Thomas Ryse, of Warmester, *and* Ellen his wife ; messuages and lands in Devizes. 40 marks.

13. Anno 7.—William Page, clothier, Edward Hungerford, knight, Gregory Morgan, John Burleghe, John Skylyngs, Anthony Styleman, John Drewe *and* Robert Bromkar *and* Robert Gylbert *and* Edith his wife ; messuages and lands in Southbrome, Wyke *and* Canyngs Epi. 40*li*. sterling.

14. Anno 7.—William Long *and* John Grenaker *and* Elizabeth his wife ; messuage and lands in East Lavyngton. 20*li*. sterling.

15. Anno 7.—William Eston *and* John Webbe and Alice his wife, cousin and heir of Richard Stalbrigge; messuages and land in the town of New Sarum. 100 marks.

16. Anno 7.—William Frost, Edward Lee, clericus, William Thomson, clericus, Ralph Lepton, clericus, and Henry Saunders *and* William Smyth, knyght, and Isabella his wife; messuage and land in Bechyngstoke, Pokeshippon and Botwell. 200 marks.

17. Anno 7.—William Sandys, knight, Thomas Feteplace, knight, Henry Long, knight, Simon Harcourte, knight, John Bruggys, knight, Adrian Fortescue, knight, John Cheyne, armiger, John Feteplace, senior, armiger, Henry Nores, armiger, John Horne, armiger, Thomas Inglefeild, gentilman, John Skillyng, gentilman, Henry Pole, gentilman, and Thomas Elyot, gentilman, *and* William Feteplace and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Hyghworth, Esthorpe, Freffhedon, Mokenhyll Lent and Marleborough. £500 sterling.

18. Anno 8.—John Brook, sergeant-at-law, *and* John Goldney, of one messuage and lands in Chippenham. 20 marks.

19. Anno 7.—Richard Hilley, clericus, Thomas Wroughton, gentleman, and Clement Peruaunt *and* John Anker *als.* John Peyntoure and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Nicholas Marley; messuages and lands in Calne, Stokkeley, Stokke, Bossebroke and Foxham. 100 marks.

20. Anno 7.—Edward Lee, clericus, William Thomson, clericus, Ralph Lepton, clericus, William Frost and Henry Saunders *and* Lucy Broun, widow; messuage and lands in Bounton. 200 marks.

21. Anno 7.—Martin Flemyng *and* John Goldney, of the manor of Coculborowe and lands in Coculborowe, Rawlynges, Langlay, Byrrell, and Chippenham. 200 marks.

22. Anno 8.—William Byrde, clericus, *and* Roger Byrde and Margery his wife; messuage, toft, water mill, and lands in Staunton. 100 marks.

23. Anno 8.—William Frost, Ralph Lepton, clericus, William Holgill, clericus, Henry Saunders, William Fletcher and Richard Bray *and* Thomas Cresset, armiger; manor of Furmyaxe, six messuages and lands in Warminster. 100 marks.

24. Anno 9.—Thomas Chafyn *and* Philip Chilcote and Grace his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Parys and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of John Paraunt; messuage in New Sarum. £40 sterling.

25. Anno 9.—Henry Saunders and Thomas Coke *and* Agnes Harley, widow, Marlow Rithe, gentleman, Nicholas Rowde and John Rowde; messuages and lands in Westwelow. £40 sterling.

26. Anno 9.—Thomas de la Lynde, knight, Thomas Trenchard, knight, Leonard Chafyn, gentleman, Thomas Coke, clericus, William Lane and John Stone and Anna his wife *and* John Burdon; messuage and lands in Semley. £40 sterling.

27. Anno 10.—Robert Southe *and* Philip Goldyngham, gentleman, and Johanne his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Freman, armiger; eight messuages and lands in the town of New Sarum. 200 marks.

28. Anno 10.—Robert Holme *and* George Gilbert and Elizabeth his wife, John Lamanva, *alias* Mason, and Johanna his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of John Payne and Edith his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Chynchon; two messuages and lands in New Sarum. £60 sterling.

29. Anno 10.—Thomas Godderd *and* Thomas Rounte and Johanna his wife; a mill in Okebourne St. George. £20 sterling.

30. Anno 10.—Thomas Ynkpen, William Comptons, knight, William Barkley, armiger, and William Hawles, gentleman, *and* William Ynkpen; messuage in New Sarum. 100 marks.

31. Anno 11.—Sir (Dom) George Grey, clericus, deacon of the new collegiate church of the Annunciation in Leicester, and canon of the same, *and* George Hastynges, knight, Lord

Hastynge and Anna his wife; the manor of Asssheley with messuages and lands in Asssheley, also of the advowson of the church of Asssheley. £400 sterling.

32. Anno 11.—Sir (Dom) George Grey, clericus, deacon of the new collegiate church of the Annunciation, Leycester, and canon of the same, *and* Richard Sacheurell, knight, and Mary his wife, Lady Hungerford Hastynge Botreux and Molyns; manor of Asssheley, messuages, lands, etc., in Asssheley, also of the advowson of the church of Asssheley. £400 sterling.

33. Anno 11.—Robert Somner, John Moggerige, John Hybberd and Henry Thressher *and* Walter Davy and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of John London and Johanna his wife, daughter of Walter Vele; messuages and lands in Stockton Woly, Steple Langford and Berford St. Martin. 100 marks.

34. Anno 11.—Edward Seymour, armiger, Robert Seymour, armiger, Roger Chomley and George Rolle *and* Alexander Medle and Katherine his wife; messuages and gardens in the town of New Sarum. 200 marks.

35. Anno 11.—William Hoberds *and* John Wysdom, *alias* John Carter, and Alice his wife; one messuage and lands in Pollysholds. 100 marks.

36. Anno 12.—William Birde, clericus, and Thomas Horton *and* William Gylbert and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands, a rental of two hundred pence to the bailiff of the Hundred of Warminster, and lands belonging to a water mill, in Warminster, Busshoppestrete and Smalbroke. £120 sterling.

37. Anno 12.—William Southe *and* Thomas Inkepen; messuages in the town of New Sarum. 80 marks.

38. Anno 12.—Thomas Tymber *and* John Trewe and Matilda his wife; three messuages in Devizes. 200 marks.

39. Anno 12.—William Masklyn and Thomas Milne *and* James Louthier, armiger, and Johanna his wife; manors of Lidyard Millicent, Manton near Marleburgh, Pirton, Shawe, and Bradon, and other messuages and lands in Lidyard

Millicent, Manton near Marleburgh, Elcot and Marleburgh, with free fishing in Manton.

40. Anno 12.—Henry Long, knight, Maurice Berkeley, knight, John Seymour, knight, Baldwin Malet, armiger, and John Ricart *and* John Huse, knight, William Huse, son and heir apparent of the said John and son and heir of Margaret, formerly the wife of the aforesaid John, daughter and heir of Simon Blount; messuages and lands in South Wroxbale. £100 sterling.

41. Anno 12.—Ambrose Dautesey, William Willyngton, Michael Dormer and John Sparke *and* Nicholas Edwardes and Grace his wife; messuages and lands in Lavyngton Epi. £160 sterling.

42. Anno 12.—Elizabeth Marvyn, widow, *and* William Hodie, armiger; manors of Steppe and Fountell Giffords, messuages and lands in Steppe, Fountell Giffords, Hyndon, Barwyk, Tysbury and Bisshops Fountel. £40 sterling.

43. Anno 12.—Christopher Willoughby *and* Walter Edwards and Johanna his wife; messuage and lands in South Burcomb, near Wilton. £30 sterling.

44. Anno 13.—Robert Horte, Richard Harrys, clericus, and John Staynesmore *and* Thomas Gore and Elizabeth his wife; of half the manor of Yeatton Kaynell, six messuages and lands in Yeatton Kaynell, Trowbrigge, Suthwyke, Fountel Epi. and Stipleayssheton.

45. Anno 13.—Robert Brunker *and* Richard Brunyng and Mary his wife; messuages and lands in Devizes. £60 sterling.

46. Anno 13.—Thomas Sloper, clericus, Robert Brunker, William Page and Robert Nicholas *and* Robert Stokes and Johanna his wife, daughter and heir of Nicholas Passion; messuages and lands in Rydlowe, in the parish of Boxe. £40 sterling.

47. Anno 13.—William Dautesey, Michael Dormer, Robert Smyth, Robert Pakyngton *and* Henry Long, knight; manor of Semyngton, and six messuages and lands in Semyngton and Aston. £200 sterling.

48. Anno 13.—John Skylling, Robert Wye and William Dene *and* William Thomas and Rose his wife; messuages and lands in Ayssbeton Kaynes, Magna Chelsworthe, Parva Chelsworthe, Sernecote and Bakhampton. £60 sterling.

49. Anno 13.—Thomas Gawen, Baldewin Malet, Thomas Coker, armigers, Henry Pauncefote, gentleman, John Meryke, chaplain, and Thomas Howeper *and* John Denge and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Osmund Southe, gentleman; messuages and lands in Bakerstoke. 40 marks.

50. Anno 14.—Anthony Stileman and Christina his wife, Thomas Martyn, clericus, and Richard Stileman *and* Thomas Swayne, gentleman, and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Brecor Whitperisshe and Dounton. 100 marks.

51. Anno 14.—Edmund Tame, knight, Thomas Busshe, William Farmour, armigers, and William Busshe, gentleman, *and* Richard Wafer, armiger, and Johanna his wife, daughter and heir of Anne, wife of John Brocas, armiger; a third part of the manor of Berytoun, *alias* Bery Bloundesdon in Brodebloundesdon; twenty messuages, lands and a rent called "loffe silver", in Berytoun *alias* Berybloundeston in Brodebloundeston and Highworth.

52. Anno 14.—Thomas Coke *and* John Chafyn and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Warmester. £40 sterling.

53. Anno 15.—Roger Carpenter *and* William Toncke and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Hornyngesham and Hyldeverell. 200 marks.

54. Anno 15.—Edward, Bishop of Salisbury, Henry Rawleyn, clericus, Humphrey Stafford, gentleman, and William Hanson *and* Thomas Mounteford and Margaret his wife; manor of Walcote, lands, etc., in Swindon "super montem". 200 marks.

55. Anno 15.—John Browne, John Aley, John Hyll, Richard Wastefeld and William Gale *and* Richard Barons and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Christemalfords, Castelcomb, ligh Langley, Langley Burell, South Langley, and North Langley. £220 sterling.

56. Anno 15.—William Dautesey, Ambrose Dautesey, Michael Dormer, Robert Smyth, and Thomas Kele *and* John Longe and Margaret his wife, Elizabeth Halle and Mary Halle, daughters and heirs of Humphrey Halle, gentleman; messuages and lands in Marlborough. £60 sterling.

57. Anno 15.—Richard Lyster, armiger, John Mille, William Thorpe, John Twyselton, John Seyntpoull and William Smyth, chaplain, *and* Anthony Seyntmonds, armiger, and Anna his wife; manors of Netherhavyn, and Hakleston, ten messuages and lands in Netherhavyn and Hakleston. £400 sterling.

58. Anno 16.—Henry Longs, knight, William Halls and Thomas Mounteforde *and* Thomas Fynnemore; one messuage, one mill and lands in Westkynton. 100 marks.

59. Anno 16.—John Compton, merchant of the Staple in the town of Calais, *and* James Jonys *alias* James Taverner and Elizabeth his wife; one messuage in New Sarum.

60. Anno 17.—John Radbard *and* Philip Goldyngham and Johanna his wife; one messuage in New Sarum. £80 sterling.

61. Anno 17.—Robert Carter, clericus, Richard Carter and Robert Carter, junior, *and* David Style and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Magna Chelworth, Parva Chelworth, Crikelade and Calcote. 200 marks.

62. Anno 17.—William Dantesey, Ambrose Dantesey, William Holes, Michael Dormer and Robert Smyth and Edward Cobham and Johanna his wife; manor of Clyff Pypwards *alias* Pippards Clyff, with messuages and lands in Clyff Pypwards. £280 sterling.

63. Anno 17.—Robert Nicolas *and* Thomas Cowper and Johanna his wife; lands in Calne. £30 sterling.

64. Anno 17.—Stephen Cawoode, William Barker, John Barker and Thomas Dacon, clericus, *and* Thomas Milam and Alice his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Henry Everard; messuages and lands in Okyngham. £10 sterling.

65. Anno 18.—Alexander Langford, senior, and Agnes

his wife, Robert Langford and Alexander Langford, junior, *and* Thomas Gore and Elizabeth his wife; two messuages and three mills in Trowbridge. £100 sterling.

66. Anno 18.—Richard Predy *and* William Predy and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of John George; messuages, one mill and lands in Boxe.

67. Anno 18.—Nicholas Affarnewell *and* Henry Goldeney, clericus, lands in Chipnam and Langley Burell. £30 sterling.

68. Anno 18.—Thomas Chafyn *and* Grace Chilcote; messuages in New Sarum. £100 sterling.

69. Anno 18.—John Fitzjames, knight, chief justice of the common pleas, Henry Longs, knight, and Bartholomew Husey *and* Anthony Scyntmounds, armiger; manor of Charlton, near Malmesbury, and messuages and lauds in Charlton Fulyngs, Milburn, Brockynborowe and Hankynton, together with a "corody" of seven white loaves, seven loaves called brown crosse loaves and seven flagons [of wine] issuing out of the abbey of Malmesbury, also the office of Woodward in the forest of Bradon near Kings Hayes. £400 sterling.

70. Anno 18.—Ambrose Dawney, William Willyngton, Edmund Marvyn and Michael Dormer *and* Robert Edge and Margaret his wife; a third part of the manor of Bobeton and a third part of messuages and lands in Cleve Pypard *alias* Pypard Cleve. £80 sterling.

71. Anno 18.—Thomas Chafyn, of the town of New Sarum, mercer, Thomas Chafyn of Mere, and John Mody and John Bartilmewe, son and heir of Richard Bartilmewe and Elizabeth, wife of the aforesaid John; messuages and lands in New Sarum and Pitton. £140 sterling.

72. Anno 19.—Robert Green, Walter Semer and William Langford *and* Ralph Wakeham and Edith his wife; one toft, one water mill and lands in Wylton and Fulston. £80 sterling.

73. Anno 19.—Thomas Warneman *and* John Cornyssh and Johanna his wife; lands in Wanborowe, Snappe and Vppeham. £40 sterling.

74. Anno 19.—John Dudeley, knight, Henry Owen, knight, John Brygge, knight, Roger Copley, knight, Owen West, armiger, Nicholas Strelley, armiger, Edward Lewkenor, armiger, Thomas Shelley, clericus, Anthony Stileman and Aldelmus Lambe *and* Thomas West, knight, lord Lawarre and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Alyngton, and messuages and lands in Alyngton. £320 sterling.

75. Anno 19.—Bartholomew Husee and Henry Rogers *and* Thomas Broke and Johanna his wife; half a messuage and lands in Tylsede, *alias* Tyldeseyde, North Bradley, Magna Cheverell, Gore and Est lavington. £40 sterling.

76. Anno 19.—Edward Baynton, knight, John Erneley, John Bonham and Thomas Seymayn *and* William Bysses; messuage and lands in Estcote and Crudwells.

77. Anno 20.—William Busshe, Thomas Godard, John Bonham and Thomas Wayneman, junior, *and* John Grey, son and heir of Thomas Grey of Rammesbury; messuages and lands in Est Bedwin and West Bedwin. £80 sterling.

78. Anno 20.—Henry Acton, of New Sarum, *and* Roger Bartilmewe, son of Richard Bartilmewe and Alianor his wife; messuage in New Sarum. £80 sterling.

79. Anno 20.—Bartholomew Husee and Christopher Codrington *and* Edward Codrington and Elizabeth his wife and William Southe; manor of Swaloclyff, with messuages and lands in Swaloclyff, Toderhull and Tissebury.

80. Anno 20.—John Butler *and* William Danyells and Ellen his wife; half a messuage, and lands in Ridelawe near the parish of Box. 40 marks.

81. Anno 20.—Robert Sowthe *and* John More and Margery his wife, Thomas Coke and Johanna his wife; messuage and lands in Stratford. £20.

82. Anno 20.—William Sowthe *and* John Stephens and Agnes his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of John Balet and Christine his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Hobbes, and William Stephyns and Edith his wife,

another of the daughters and heirs of the said John Balet and Christine ; of two parts of a messuage and lands in Little Ambresbury and Great Ambresbury. £30 sterling.

E. A. FRY.

(To be continued.)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 374.)

III.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

P.

- 1661-3-4.—Alice PLAYER to Arthur HENLY.
- 1664-3-3.—Elizabeth PHILPES to Edward LUFÉ.
- 1664-12-10.—Mary PEARCE, of Chitoway, to Robert BUTTON, of Calne.
- 1673-2-14.—Mary PEIRCE, of Batheford, co. of Somersset, to Thomas CRABB, jr., of Marlborough.
- 1673-2-21.—Robert POCOCK, of Reading, to Sarah CRABB, sen.
- 1673-3-25.—Henry PINNELL, of Levington, to Alice WEBB, of Dancy.
- 1676-1-11.—Alice PUNTER, of Hullavington, to Robert SMITH, of Hullavington.
- 1680-3-12.—William PARRADICE, of Slaughterford, sergeweaver, to Mary BOND, of Bewley, at Bewley.
- 1682-8-26.—Mary PARRADICE, dau. of John Parradice, of Slaughterford, to Francis BROOME, at Slaughterford.
- 1686-2-20.—[Ann] PARADISE, of Slaughterford, spinster, dau. of John Parradice, of co. of Wilts, to Benjamin BOND, at Slaughterford.
- 1686-10-1.—Alice POULSUM, dau. of Thomas Poulsum, of Melksham ph., to Peter HAWKSWORTH, of Bristol, at Shaw Hill, Melksham ph.

- 1693.4-1-1.—Thomas PACKER, of Bidestone, yarn-maker, son of Wm. Packer, of Bidestone, to Ruth FRY, of Slattreford, at Slatterford.
- 1698-2-28.—Mary PAREDIS, of Slaughterford, widow, to John DARKE, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.
- 1698-5-17.—John PHELPS, of Bradford ph., cloth-worker, to Mary STREET, of Bradford ph., at Comerwell.

R.

- 1658-10-12.—John RICKETTS, of Corsham, to Jane HIBBARD, at Corsham.
- 1665-10-9.—John ROBINS to Jenevara SUMMERS.
- 1666-4-7.—Jeane RICHMOND, of Xian Malford, to John HARRIS, of Charlcot.
- 1667-3-5.—John ROBINS, of Titherton Kalloways, to Susannah JEFFERY, of Brimhill.
- 1667.8-1-22.—Elizabeth ROGERS, of Hedington, to Michael SMITH, of Charlton.
- 1671-8-19.—John ROGERS, of Headington, to Ketherine ATKINS, of Sutton.
- 1674-1-21.—Henry ROGERS, jr., of Hedington Meeting, to Margaret SCOTT, of Hedington Meeting.
- 1678-9-28.—Henry RAWLINS (*alias* BUTLER), of Corsham, yeoman, son of Henry Rawlins (*alias* Butler), to Cretian MILLS, at Charlcott.
- 1679-4-23.—Edith RILY, of Avon, dau. of John Rily, to George HILLIER, of Avon, at Charlcott.
- 1680-8-24.—Robert RILY, of Bristoll, to Mary BIRTCH, of Catcum, at Charlcott.
- 1698-5-21.—Michael RUSSELL, of London, mercer, son of Michael Russell, of London, to Jane GOULDNEY, at Chippenham.

S.

- 1658-8-17.—Daniel SMITH, of Marlbro.', chandler, to Abigail BROWNE, of Marlbro.'
- 1662-3-18.—William SMITH, of Kington St. Micaell, to Katherine KERFOOTE, of Seagery.
- 1663-4-21.—Grace SALTER, of Langley, to John LAWRANCE, of Calne.

- 1664-8-23.—Charles SHINGLER [SHINGLES], of Scavington, to Faith BAX [BOX], of Suttan.
- 1665-10-9.—Jenevera SUMMERS to John ROBINS.
- 1666-12-7.—Hanna STOWELL, of Hullavington, to Charles EMLY, of Melpot.
- 1667-1-22.—Michael SMITH, of Charlton, to Elizabeth ROGERS, of Hedington.
- 1667-11-20.—John SPARROW, of Hullavington, to Ann AMOR, of Bromham.
- 1668-6-9.—Charles SHINGLES, of Titherton, cloth-worker, to Elizabeth FLOWER, of Corsham ph.
- 1668-6-10.—Robert STEVENS, of Rowde, to Ann AYRES, of Bromham.
- 1670-2-10.—John SPARROW to Dorathy BATH.
- 1670-2-10.—William STOKES, of Corsham, to Sarah MOODY, of Bridge.
- 1671-2-3.—Susannah SKEATE, of Foxham, to William BAYLY, of Catcombe.
- 1671-3-1.—Giles SHURMER, of Purton Stocke, to Margrett SANDERS, of Cricklett.
- 1671-8-8.—Elizabeth SMITH, late of Sidenton, co. of Gloucester, to John BEVERSTOCK, of Bidstone.
- 1671-9-5.—Richard STOKES, of Corsham ph., to Abigail HAYWARD, of Corsham ph.
- 1671.2-12-22.—John STOCKAM, of Sumerford, to Deborah DAY, of Cirencester.
- 1672-7-12.—William SMITH, of Bromham House, to Frances SELMAN, of Foxham.
- 1673-3-30.—Jacob SELFE to Joane BLANDFORD.
- 1674-1-21.—Margarett SCOTT, of Hedington Meeting, to Henry ROGERS, jr., of Hedington Meeting.
- 1674-6-17.—Anthony SHARPE, of Dublin, in Ireland, to Ann CRABB.
- 1675-5-18.—William STOCKES, of Rowde, to Susan SHELLY, of Rowde.
- 1675-9-21.—Daniel SMITH, sen., of Marlborough, to Mary LAWRENCE.
- 1675-12-14.—Thomas SAUNDERS to Ann GARDNER.
- 1676-1-11.—Robert SMITH, of Hullavington, to Alce PUNTER, of Hullavington.

- 1676-3-14.—Isaac SELFE, of Bromham, to Mary BAILY, of Bromham.
- 1677-10-16.—Mary SKULL, of Brinkworth, spinster, to John CHURCH, of Lea.
- 1678-1-24.—Ann SUMSION, of Cullern ph., spinster, to Thomas HICKS, of Cullerne ph. [married] in Slaughterford ph.
- 1678-1-31.—Ruben SKUSE, of Dantsey, sarg-maker, to Elizabeth YOUNG, at Charlcott.
- 1678-1-31.—Thomas SCATES, of Foxham, yeoman, son of Wm. Scates, to Jeane HARRIS, at Charlcott.
- 1678-2-3.—Sarah SMITH, dau. of William Smith, of Bromham House, to John WILLIS, of Calstone.
- 1678-5-14.—Elizabeth SLOPER, of Marlboro, to Daniel BULLOCK, of Marlborough.
- 1679-12-3.—Isaac SELFE, jr., of Market Lavington, cardmaker, to Mary SMITH, dau. of Richard Smith, sen., of Marden, at Devizes.
- 1680-4-13.—William STOVEY, of Hilperton, yeoman, to Freswith YEATELL, of Foxham, at Charlcott.
- 1681-3-15.—Mary SMART, of Grickelton, to Joseph ALEXANDER, of Norton.
- 1683-3-1.—William SMITH, jr., of Bromham, yeoman, son of Wm. Smith, of Bromham, to Ann BULL, of Shawhill, at Shawhill.
- 1683-3-17.—Edward SMART, of Grickelton, to Mary WHITE, of Eeston, Kington ph.
- 1684-5-17.—Jeane SMITH, of Kington St. Michael, spinster, to John DAVIS, of Nettleton, at Grittleton.
- 1685-3-17.—John SUMPSION, of Slaughterford, thatcher, to Martha ATTWOOD, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.
- 1686-2-8.—Jeane SMITH, of Marden, spinster, to Zephaniah FRY, of Sutton Benger.
- 1688-2-1.—Richard SMITH, of Marden, husbandman, to Mary HORT [HART], of Stanton Quinton.
- 1688-5-3.—Martha SUMNER to John GREENHILL, at Broomham.
- 1689-1-13.—Isaac SERJANT, Hullaving[ton], to Jane HALE, of Kington.
- 1689-12-27.—Mary SPICER to William COOLE, at Alderbury.

- 1691-3-7.—Elizabeth SMITH, spinster, dau. of John Smith, of Hartham, Corsham ph., to John DAVIE, of Nettleton, at Slaughterford.
- 1691-10-10.—Samuell SMITH, of Kington, to Elizabeth KERFOOT, of Seagery.
- 1694-2-20.—Jane SMITH, of Hartham, Corsham ph., spinster, dau. of John Smith, of Hartham, to John KENT, of Hartham, at Slaughterford.
- 1694-5-20.—Mary SELFE, dau. of Isaac Selfe, Jr., of Market Lavington, to Joshua JOHNSON, of Devizes, at Isaac Selfe's house, Lavington.
- 1694.5-1-13.—Richard SLADE, of Warminster, cloth-worker, to Jone SMITH, of Warminster, at Warminster.
- 1695-6-5.—Elner SEAGER to John NEATE, at Calne.
- 1695-8-1.—Anne SINGER, of Melksham, widdow, to John EMEAT, of Melksham, at Shaw Hill.
- 1696-2-20.—Mary SMITH to John NEAT, jr., at Calne.
- 1697-2-4.—Wm. SARTAINE, of Holt, Bradford ph., serge weaver, son of Wm. Sartaine, of Bradford, to Rebecca WEBB, of Woolley, at Comerwell.
- 1697-7-6.—Ann SPARROW, dau. of John Sparrow, of Langly Burrill ph., to George GRANT, of Bradford, at Chippenham.
- 1698-5-17.—Mary STREETE, of Bradford ph., dau. of Ste : Streete, of Bradford ph., to John PHELPS, of Bradford, at Comerwell.

T.

- 1695-1-29.—James TOCKAL to Rachell BARRETT.
- 1697-5-14.—Mary TURTLE, of Chippenham, spinster, dau. of John Turtle, of Bidstone, to Wm. GOODSHEEP, of Langley ph., at Chippenham.
- 1698-11-19.—Jonathan TILER, of Calne, sarge-maker, son of Charles Tiler, of Calne, to Katherine NOYES, of Bradford, at Comerwell.

W.

- 1657-8-24.—Margery WALLIS, of Slaughterford, to Israell NOYES, of Calne.
- 1663-8-25.—Mary WOODWARD, of Charlcott, to Robert JOHNS, of Shawbridge.

- 1665-2-2.—Ellinor WODOM, of Slaughterford, to John BUTLER, of Slaughterford, at Slaughterford.
- 1665.6-11-18.—Ursley WEBB, of Dansey, to Williams BARNS, of Xian Malford.
- 1666-3-27.—Elizabeth WRIGHT, dau. of Andrew Wright, of Reading, in Berks, to Leonard REY [KEY], of Reading.
- 1666-7*.—Elizabeth WILLIS to William AMOR.
- 1668-1-20 [25].—Samuell WORKEMAN, of Hullavington, to Mary AMOR, of Chippenham.
- 1670-4-1.—William WHITE to Agnes JEANES.
- 1670-4-5.—William WHIT[E], of Focksum, to Agnes JAMES, of Sutton.
- 1671-4-11.—Jeane WEBB to Robert BRIGHT.
- 1673-3-25.—Alice WEBB, of Dansey, to Henry PINNELL, of Lavington.
- 1673-5-20.—Joane WEBB, of Clack, to John DEWSBURY, of Gloucester.
- 1675-3-9.—Mary WILKINS, of Chittway, to Henry HUNT, of Chittway.
- 1675-6-20-[22].—Elizabeth WALLIS, of Slaughterford, dau. of Elizabeth Wallis, of Slaughterford, to John BASKERVILE, of Malmesbury, at Slaughterford.
- 1675-9-17.—Edw. WALLIS, of Chippenham, tanner, to Hester HAND, of Cullerne ph. [married] in Cullerne ph.
- 1677-2-19.—William WIGAN, of St. Martin's le Grand, sadler, son of Thomas Wigan, of Silver Street, London, to Margrett HALE, at Charlcott.
- 1677-9-4.—Sarah WEBB, of Nettleton, spinster, to Joseph BUSHELL, of Slauterford, at Slaughterford.
- 1678-2-3.—John WILLIS, of Calstone, to Sarah SMITH.
- 1678-3-27.—Ralph WITHERS, of Bishop's Cannings, to Mary WILKINSON, of Salisbury, dau. of Anthony Wilkinson, of Salisbury.
- 1680-1-24.—Ann WEBB, of Dauntsey, to John YOUNG, of Hossrat, at Charlcott.
- 1681-1-19.—Jone WHATLY, dau. of Joane Mifline, of Warminster, to Wm. FORREST, of Warminster, at Alderbury.
- 1681-11-3.—Mary WALLIS, dau. of Elizabeth Wallis, of Slaughterford, to John LOVELL, at Slaughterford.

- 1682-*-*.—Thomas WITHERS, son of William Withers, of Cannings, to Mary NOYES.
- 1683-2-26.—Friswed WASTEFIELD, of Foxham, Brimhill ph., to Stephen JAMES, of Calne, at Charlcott.
- 1683-3-17.—Mary WHITE, of Eeston, Kington ph., to Edward SMART, of Grickelton.
- 1686-10-26.—Charles WHEELER to Sarah MAY, at Devizes.
- 1692-7-26.—Ann WALLICE, of Slaughterford, to Paul MOON, at Slaughterford.
- 1693-7-6.—Daniell WILLIS to Jane COOK, at Calne.
- 1697-2-4.—Rebecca WEBB, of Woolley, Bradford ph., spinster, dau. of James Webb, of Woolley, Bradford ph., to William SARTAIN, of Holt, at Comerwell.
- Y.
- 1678-1-31.—Elizabeth YOUNG, dau. of John Young, to Ruben SKUSE, of Dantsey, at Charlcott.
- 1680-1-24.—John YOUNG, of Hossrat, Linam ph., sarge-maker, to Ann WEBB, of Dantsey, at Charlcott.
- 1680-4-13.—Friswith YEATELL, of Foxham, to William STOVEY, of Hilperton, at Charlcott.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Beth-sepher, Melksham.

(To be continued.)

Curious Entries in Corsley Register.—Orange Cary, son of Thomas Cary, and Mary his wife, was born June the 2nd 1705. His father named him Orange in memory of Good King William whom God made a glorious instrument to deliver these nations from popery and slavery an (*sic*) to set our Gracious Souvrain Quen (*sic*) Ann on the Throne whom God Bles (*sic*), preserve and prosper, Amen.

From the Register of Bishop Hallam, 1415.—Licensed for sepulture to Corsley, which before that time buried at Warminster, by a Papal Bull, "Johannes Episcopus servus servorum Dei," to his beloved children of both sexes dwelling in Corsley and the hamlets adjoining, "Whereas the Church of Corsley before this time was parochial in all respects except only the above right, the Pope, on account of the distances and

bad roads in winter, now permits them to bury in the Churchyard at Corsley, and delegates John Cosham, Prior of Benton, to carry his bull into execution."—William Forent (? Forrest), then Vicar of Warminster.

R. E. COLES.

WILTSHIRE BRIEFS.

Corfe Castle, co. Dorset.

1678-9. 1 January. A breefe for the county of Wilts : s. d.
collected 5 0

1724-5. 7 Feb. Camps Hall and Downton „ 1 11
Cricklade in co. Wilts .. „ 1 8 $\frac{1}{3}$

Worth Matravers, co. Dorset.

1694 (?) Bulford in Wiltshire 0 4

Durston, co. Somerset.

1717. 31 Mar. Chilmark 1 0

1717. 22 Sep. Great Bedwyn, co. Wilts 1 6

1718. Willcott 0 0

1720. 19 June. Kingswood Church, co. Wilts .. 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

1721. 9 July. Damerham South, in co. Wilts .. 0 7

1724. 11 Oct. Staverton - -

1724. 15 Nov. Cricklade 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

1724. 18 Oct. Camp's Hall and Downton 0 2

1725. 9 May. Market Lavington, in co. Wilts : loss
by fire 0 4

R. G. BARTLETT,

The following two Nicholas letters and note on Bradford are taken from the MSS. of the late Mr. James Waylen.

W. C.

Sir Edward Nicholas to Henry Coker, Esq., one of the Wiltshire Justices, 28th Nov. 1661:—

“Sir,—I have received your letter of the 22nd instant, together with the enclosed warrants, and I have acquainted the King and their Lordships of the Council of it. His Majesty

and their Lordships do very much commend your, and the rest of your worthy brethren the justices, care and good affection therein expressed to his Majesty and his government; and accordingly I am commanded to return you his Majesty's thanks for your loyal and vigilant endeavours in that particular; but there being now a bill depending in Parliament concerning uniformity in matters of religion, it is wished that you forbear to issue out such warrants till the said Bill shall be passed by both Houses of Parliament. I have no more to add but to desire the continuance of the same care and vigilance in what may concern the good of his Majesty's service and the public, as well from yourself as those other worthy gentlemen that are joined in the commission with you, to whom you may please to impart his Majesty's pleasure herein signified.

“ I am, Sir, etc.,

“ EDWARD NICHOLAS.”

Richard Davy, of Salisbury, to Secretary Nicholas, Whitehall, 15 January. 1661:—

“ RIGHT HONOURABLE:—I have here enclosed sent the examination of three boys, and as yet I cannot learn anything more against him [Wansey]. But when some of Major Clarke's soldiers searched for arms about the 15th of December, Wansey's wife called them several cavalier rogues, and said she should see them hanged before Christmas day. I have kept a strong guard in Sarum ever since the rebellion at London, and have taken up near thirty Quakers and other desperate fellows that were formerly in arms against his Majesty; and most of them have taken the oath of allegiance. But were there any rising, my opinion is they will not value their oath; and if you thought fit, I would make all that have been in arms against his Majesty and that are desperate fellows, give me good security for their good behaviour. There hath not been any rising in our parts as yet. We know not as yet our Lord Lieutenant; neither have the deputy-lieutenants ordered or done anything in our Salisbury division since the King's Majesty came into England. Thus with my

true respects and most humble service to your Honour and to your lady. I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

RICHARD DAVY.

Bradford Bridge.—At the Warminster Sessions, 1678, £50 was levied on the county for the repair of "the great stone bridge within the town of Bradford"; and monies so collected were placed in the hands of Paul Methuen, the clothier, of Bradford. But it appears from some bundles of the General Quarter Sessions, held at Devizes on the 6th and 7th of Charles I, that the town of Bradford was alone liable. The order was quashed, until the inhabitants of Bradford should show cause otherwise. And Methuen was ordered to hand over the money in his hand to Sir Edw. Baynton, Will Eyre, Esq., Will Duckett, Esq., and William Trenchard, Esq., or any two of them.

Bath Journal.—On a recent visit to Oxford I copied the following from a page of this journal, dated Monday, Aug. 6th, 1745, which was hanging in the smoking-room of the Mitre Hotel:—

"CHIPPENHAM RACES (in the County of Wilts), on Tuesday the 13th of August next, will be run for on West Mead, near the town of Chippenham, a Purse of Fifty pounds, by any Horse, Mare, or gelding that never won above that sum; to carry twelve stone, bridle and saddle included; to be allow'd two pounds for waste; to pay three guineas entrance, or double at the Post; but if a subscriber of one guinea, to pay only one guinea entrance, or double at the post. To enter the day se'night before running, at the sign of the White Hart in Chippenham. *Note.* That if any disputes shall happen, they are to be determined by the majority of subscribers present. No subscriber will be allow'd to enter a Horse that is not truly and *bona fida* (*sic.*) his own."

Amongst others this journal is to be obtained at "W. Gillmore, bookseller, Marlboro'; Isaac Parradise, bookbinder and stationer in Calne; W. Leach, shopkeeper, Devizes."

VIATOR.

Queries.

Ellis of Wilts.—I am writing a history of the Ellis family of Wilts, and shall be greatly obliged to any correspondent who will forward me particulars of any of the name in that or any adjoining county, in any position in life, and at any period.

G. FLOWDE-ELLIS.

Thornley.—Could any of your readers give me any information as to the descent of Elizabeth Thornley, daughter of Thomas Thornley, born 19th Oct. 1734, who married Thomas Ellis, of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, and London, West India merchant, about the year 1757?

Was there any family of the name of Thornley settled in Wilts or the adjoining counties in the beginning of the last century?

Widmore,

Bromley, Kent.

C. FLOWDE-ELLIS.

Aylsbury.—Any clues to the descent of the Rev. Thos. Aylsbury, of Kingston Deverell, 1657 (ejected); James Champion, of Salisbury, 1730, and his son-in-law, Thos. Hicks, R.N.; and Anthony Warton, of Breamore and North Tidcombe, 1681, will oblige.

A. C. HERSEY.

Lacock Church.—What is the origin of its rare dedication, St. Cyriac? Has it any connexion with the fact that Archbishop Bourchier took his Cardinal's title from the church of that saint in Rome?

How comes it that the Glaziers' Arms occur in the east window of the north aisle?

A. J. S.

Cloth Marks.—Samuel Michell, of Notton, in the parish of Lacock, clothier, makes the following bequest in his will, dated 30th May 1694 :—

"To my grandson, Thomas Colborn, *my cloth mark called the Gold Cross*, to and for his only use for ever."

John Wilkins, of Dilton, in the parish of Westbury, woollen clothier, by will dated 1729, bequeathed to the Baptist Congregation, then meeting at Westbury Leigh, a fund to establish a school and to clothe the boys, who were to wear a mark on their arm *like the mark he used on the cloth he made himself*.

Have any specimens of these marks, used by Wiltshire clothiers, been preserved? Any further information on the subject will be acceptable.

WILTONIENSIS.

Heraldic.—Can any of your readers identify the following coats, which occur on the screen in the hall of Longleat?

1. Per fess azure and gules, three crescents argent; the 4th quartering of STRANGWAYS, with crescent for difference, *impaling* THYNNE.

2. Quarterly 1 and 4. Gules, a crescent or. 2 and 3. Ermine, two piles issuing from the chief gules, over all on a fess argent five torteaux (? GATAKER); Sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces argent; Barry of six or and sable, on a chief of the first two pales of the second, an escocheon barry of seven . . . (? Mortimer); these are respectively the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarterings of THYNNE *impaling* HEYNES.

3. Argent, a chevron between three raven's heads erased proper (? NORREYS); Bendy of six (? eight), azure and or, a bordure gules; Argent, a chevron gules between three unicorn's (?) heads erased azure; these are respectively the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarterings of Wroughton *impaled* by THYNNE (*See Vis. Wilts*, 1565).

4. Argent, two pallets engrailed sable; Argent, on a saltire engrailed gules, five fleurs-de-lis or; Gules, a lion rampant, and in chief two mullets or; Or, an eagle displayed

sable; these are respectively the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th quarterings of HAYWARD *impaled* by THYNNÉ, with label for difference.

5. Gules, a chevron between three escallops or (? CHAMBERLAYNE); Azure, six lioncels or (3, 2, 1); Ermine a chief invected gules; Azure, two lions passant or; these are respectively the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th quarterings of CHAMBERLAYNE with crescent for difference *impaling* THYNNÉ.

6. Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable; Gules, a chevron between three . . . heads, crased argent, a crescent for difference; Argent, a griffin sejant sable (? MOMPESSEX); Argent, two chevronels, sable; Argent, a fess, and in chief two mullets sable; these are respectively the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th quarterings of COLE *impaling* THYNNÉ.

7. Argent, a chevron gules, a crescent for difference; Gules, three sheaves of arrows, two in saltire, one in pale or, barbed and banded sable (? BEST); Argent, on a bend sable three leopard's faces or; Argent (? Ermine), two chevronels gules (? FYNAMORE); Per chevron gules and argent three chessrooks counterchanged; these are respectively the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th quarterings of ERNLE *impaled* by THYNNÉ with mullet of six points for difference.

A. FEILDING.

Can anyone kindly identify the following coat:—Argent three pelicans in their piety, *impaling*, Sable, a mullet. Crest, A tent with curtains drawn back; motto, "Sicut pater filio."

M. E. LIGHT.

Replies.

Archbishop Stafford.—In spite of all that has been written on this subject, we find in vol. liii of the *Dictionary of National Biography* (a work likely to be quoted in the future as an authority) published in the present year, a long memoir of Archbishop Stafford, in which its author (Mr. C. L. Kingsford) once more repeats the error of Battely, referred to at p. 221 of

W. N. & Q.—*viz.*, that the Archbishop was the son of Humphrey Stafford by *Elizabeth Dynham*, which is decisively negated by the inscription on the tomb of his mother at North Bradley—stigmatising the statement (*bastardus origine*) of the Archbishop's contemporary, Dr. Gascoigne, as "an allegation for which there appears to be no foundation."

EDWARD KITE.

Sir Edward Long (vol. ii, p. 390).—With reference to Q.'s enquiry in your last number, I request one line to say that he was so termed by Mr. Swayne in his letter to me, and that I also find in Metcalf's *Book of Knights* (1426-1660), p. 131, "Sir Edward Longe, of Wiltshire, dubbed anno. 1578". I have to regret, however, in the paper referred to my inadvertence to the fact that Southwick Court was in North Bradley parish.

A.

Samborn (vol. ii, p. 390).—In a perambulation of Chippenham Forest, A.D. 1300, the *bridge of Samborn* is mentioned as one of the boundaries. It was apparently between Studley and Lacock, and is another instance of the name occurring in Wiltshire at an early date.

An obit was held annually in the neighbouring Priory of St. Mary, Kington St. Michael, on 16th October, for Nicholas Samborne, and Nicholas his son.

In 1 Edw. IV (1461-2) John Crycklade, Robert Baynard [of Lackham], Walter Samborne, and John Lane, conveyed to Thomas Pucklechurch, and his wife Agnes, certain lands in Stokeley, Chittleworth, and Blakelowe, co. Wilts, with other lands in Ampney Crucis, co. Gloucester. Dated at Ampney and witnessed by Edmund Hungerford, Edward Stradling, and others.

These references give us a place and family of this name in North Wilts—some of whom may have been buried in the Priory Church of Kington St. Michael, where their obit was kept.

Henry Samborn is also mentioned in the Inquisition post mortem of Hugh Speke, as owner of the manor of Box Agard in 1613.

SCRIBA.

Smook (vol. i, 527; vol. ii, 391).—In the Churchwardens' Accounts of Mere is this entry:—

“1556, Payed for smoke fferthynges to Rome, xix^d.”

“1559, Payed for the smoke fferthyngs xx^d.”

“1562, Payed to the Bysshop for smoke fferthyngs vj^s jd^{ob}.”

“1565, for the smoke farthings vj^s jd^{ob}.”

And in those of St. Mary, Devizes:—

“1569, Paid to Mr. Powell for Smoke Farthing xj^d.”

“1577, June 14. Received of the Churchwardens of the p'ishe of St. Maries of the Devizes iij^s xj^d ob. for two yeres due to the prebendarie of the p'bende of the minoris partis altaris¹ in the cathedral churche of Sar' ended at the feast of Pentecost last past ffor the w'ch I do acquite and dischargd the said churchwardens by these p'sents, Hugh Powell.”

“(Of the wich we Steven flow'r & Roger Gregory have paid the one p't or half to said xxij^d ob. being Churchwardens of St. John's Church).”

“Smoke farthings,” sometimes known as “Whitsun farthings” or “Pentecostals”, were in this instance a composition in money for offerings in Whitsun week, by every man who occupied a house with a chimney, to the Cathedral Church of the Diocese in which he lived. Before the Reformation the payment had probably been made to Rome.

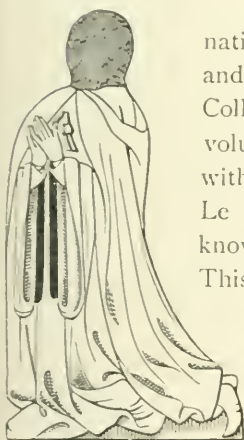
In some villages near Devizes I have found among Churchwardens' papers of the last century receipts for small sums also payable as “Pentecostals” to the Prebend of *minor pars altaris*, representing probably the “smoke farthings” of earlier times.

SCRIBA.

¹ This was a sub-deacon Prebend of but small value, its income being derived from a portion of the offerings at the High Altar. In 1226 it was valued at 16 shillings, in 1290 and 1531 at £3, in the latter year being subject to the annual payment of £1 to a Vicar-Choral ministering in the Cathedral. Jones' *Fusti Eccl., Sar.* p. 401.

Notes on Books.

A HISTORY OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD, anciently Broadgates Hall, in which are incorporated short historical notices of the more eminent members of this House. By DOUGLAS MACLEANE, M.A., sometime Fellow, Lecturer, and Chaplain, formerly King Charles the First's Scholar; Rector of Codford St. Peter, Wilts. Oxford Historical Society, vol. xxxiii. Clarendon Press, 1897. Demy 8vo. pp. 544.



In the year 1837, the late Dr. Ingram, a native of Codford St. Mary, in this county, and for many years President of Trinity College, Oxford, published, in three octavo volumes, *Memorials* of that city, illustrated with nearly a hundred fine steel plates by Le Keux, and many woodcuts by the well-known engraver of the day—Orlando Jewitt. This work—the only one which combines the academical with the civil history of the city—is, and will remain, not only a “Memorial of Oxford,” but also of its Wiltshire author.

See Note on Page 443.

It is now our pleasing duty to record the publication of a volume devoted wholly to the history of Pembroke College—one of the three founded during the Stuart Period¹—under the able authorship of the Rev. Douglas Macleane, Rector of Codford St. Peter—by a singular coincidence the adjoining parish to the birthplace of Dr. Ingram.²

¹ The others were Wadham, founded in 1610, and Worcester in 1714.

² The three Wiltshire livings of Codford St. Peter, Brinkworth, and Lydiard Millicent, are in the gift of Pembroke College.

The history of Pembroke College—so named from William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain and Chancellor of the University,¹ whose fine portrait, after Van Dyck, forms an appropriate frontispiece to Mr. Maclean's interesting volume—will be found, on a careful perusal of its pages, to include the names of many persons more or less connected with this county, consequently claiming a somewhat lengthy notice in a Wiltshire publication.

Before its incorporation as a college by James I. in 1624, it seems to have been a flourishing institution, which Anthony à Wood and other writers trace back, as a place of Academic learning, to a very early period. About the year 1254, Richard Segrym—then of an old Oxford family—completed a series of gifts to the Priory of St. Frideswide, the original cradle of the University, by surrendering, under a charter of quit claim, in perpetual alms, a "great house" in the angle of St. Aldate's Churchyard, sometime held by him of the canons of St. Frideswide—they in turn to receive him into their familiar fraternity, and on his decease to find a chaplain canon to celebrate for his soul.

To Segrym's "Magna Domus", afterwards known as Segrym's or Broadgates Hall, were subsequently added Cambey's, Minote,² SS. Michael and James, Beef, and Dunstan

¹ The eldest son of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, by Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Sidney. He was baptized at Wilton, 28 April 1558—Queen Elizabeth being godmother by proxy, in the person of Anne, Countess of Warwick—and died at Baynard's Castle, his house in London, 8 April 1630. He lies with his mother, with Sidney, and others of his House, in Salisbury Cathedral, but without a monument. There is a brass statue of him by Lesueur, designed by Rubens, formerly at Wilton but now in the Bodleian Gallery.

² Minote, or St. John's, was also called *Polton Hall*, from Philip Polton, its Principal in 1458. The Poltons were a Wiltshire family, taking their name from the ancient manor of Polton, in the parish of Mildenhall, which they held, under the Barony of Castle Combe, early in the Fourteenth Century.

In Wanborough Church is a brass, with demi-effigies, to Thomas Polton, and his wife Edith, both of whom died in 1418. *Kite's Wiltshire Brasses*, Plate VI.

The name of Philip Polton (the Principal of Minote, or St. John's Hall,

Halls, some of the ancient buildings of which were standing until 1844, when the present new quadrangle of Pembroke was built.

By the University Statutes the Principal of every hall, and his scholars, were obliged to repair on solemn days to their parish church for Divine Service, and for this purpose an aisle or chapel of St. Aldate's, founded as a chantry by John de Dokelynton, in the time of Edward III, was appropriated to the scholars of Broadgates, and continued until 1732 to be the chapel of Pembroke College.

Among the early students of Broadgates Hall was Nicholas Upton (there was one of this name, *alias* Helyer, of Downton, scholar of Winchester 1408, scholar and fellow of New College 1415-24, L.L.B., Rector of Farleigh), a mediæval soldier, writer, and ecclesiastic, the author of the treatise *De Studio Militari*. He served under the Earl of Salisbury, and was before Orleans when it was relieved by the Maid. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, observing his skill in the laws, is said to have persuaded him to lay aside the sword, and again follow his studies. He was Rector of Stapleford, Wilts, 1434, Prebendary (in Jones' *Fasti* he is only mentioned as a Precentor) and Chantor of Sarum, where he built one of the houses in the Close for the Chantors. In 1452, he made a journey to Rome to obtain the canonization of Bishop Osmund.

in 1458) one of the sons of Thomas and Edith, also appears on a brass plate in Wanborough Church, recording the erection of the tower there, which was begun in 1435. This Philip was Archdeacon of Gloucester, and his now headless effigy, engraved on a brass, still remains in the ante-chapel of All Souls' College, Oxford, where he was buried in 1461. He built at his own charges the north aisle, adjoining to St. Aldate's Church, anno 1455, in which he founded a chantry, settling lands on John Fayrwater (the first chaplain) and his successors, who were daily to celebrate therein.

Thomas Polton, a cousin of this Philip, was Bishop of Hereford, 1420, Chichester 1422, Worcester 1426-1433, and died at the Council of Basle in the latter year. He resided some time at Mildenhall, and among other bequests left one hundred shillings or more for a tomb to be placed in the chancel there, with the likenesses of his father and mother, six brothers, and himself, sculptured thereon.

Richard Arche, LL.B., Principal 1526, was Vicar of Ramsbury 1518, and of Avebury 1520. He was also Treasurer and Canon of Sarum 1551-4.

In 1610, Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton, co. Oxon., by will, gave £5,000 to purchase lands, etc., for maintaining seven Fellows and six Scholars, to be elected out of Roysse's Free Grammar School, in Abingdon, into Balliol, or some other Oxford College. About 1623, Richard Wightwick, B.D., Rector of East Ilsley, Berks, descended of a Staffordshire family, offered to augment Tesdale's foundation,¹ and a new college was erected therewith, bearing the name of the Earl of Pembroke, the then Chancellor of the University.

Pembroke College does not only stand on the site of Broadgates Hall, but carries on its existence unbroken, taking over its buildings (of which the chief one, the refectory, until 1847 the dining-hall, and now the library of Pembroke, still remains), its principal, its students, and its traditions. A grant of arms also accompanied the instrument of foundations from James I.²

Either as hall or college, Pembroke records many eminent and honourable names on its roll.

"Of a succession of great Canonists," says Mr. Maclean in his preface, "Repynton, Bonner, and Story played bold parts in the prelude or drama of the Reformation. Jewell, (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury),

¹ From Christopher Tesdale (1541-1631), first cousin of Thomas the co-Founder, descended a grandson, Christopher, who was Parson of Rollestone, Wilts, 1633, Rector of Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants, 1638, and of Everleigh 1646, where a brass plate records the death and burial of his wife, Susanna in 1650.

From a collateral branch of the family of Richard Wightwick, the other co-Founder, descend the Wiltshire Wightwicks, of whom were *Henry* (Fellow 1715), *Henry* (Fellow 1740), *Henry* (Fellow 1786), *Charles* (Fellow 1803), and *Henry* (Fellow 1839). See *Maclean's Pedigree*, p. 179.

² Of these arms Mr. Maclean gives the following as the correct blazon from the actual Grant in the muniment room:—*Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant, two and one, argent* (for HERBERT) : *a chief per pale argent and or, charged on the dexter side with a rose gules, and on the sinister side with a thistle vert* (for King JAMES). Burke, and others, give the chief as *or* and *argent*, instead of *argent* and *or*.

resided and taught here at a critical part of his career.¹ Among the men of letters, of law, and of action, in the Tudor times, were Heywoode, Beaumont, Peele, Fitz Geoffrey, Dyer, Randolph, and the Carews. Pym and Speaker Rous were leaders in the troubled days that followed. Camden, Corbet, Browne, Collier, exemplify in different ways the Stuart literature. Chief Justice Scroggs recalls the State trials of "Popish Plot" days. Lord Chancellor Harcourt links us to the wits and Tory politicians of "Great Anna's" Augustine age. In the early Georgian period there were almost contemporary at Pembroke the greatest moralist and man of letters, the greatest jurist,² and the most famous preacher of the eighteenth century; and of the College days of Johnson and Whitefield, as also of Shenstone and Henderson, interesting records are preserved. Finally, an Archbishop has been contributed to each of the Primatial Sees of Canterbury (Moore, 1783-1805), York (Yonge, 1560-8), and Armagh (Newcome 1795-1800)."

There is a connexion between Broadgates Hall and the Wiltshire family of Jones, which does not appear to be noted by Mr. Maclean.

Sefton Jones, of Wilts, gen. cond. Broadgates Hall, ma. 26 Jan. 1587, æt. 12, bar. Mid. Temple 1600, as son and heir of William Jones, of Edington, Wilts, gen. Foster's *Alum. Oxon.*

The Sefton Jones here referred to, born 1575, married Mary, daughter of Dr. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and died at the age of 70.²

His father, William Jones, had a grant of arms in 1589. He rented Edington Priory, and was living there in 1599, when he purchased Brook House, near Westbury, of Charles, Lord Mountjoy, to whom it had descended from the Lords Willoughby de Brooke. He died at Keevil 2 April 1620, seised of a capital messuage, called Brent Place, otherwise Barksdales, and lands in that village. His wife Isabella (*nee* Price) survived him, and was living at Keevil in 1624.—*Inq. post mortem.*

¹ Soon after Queen Mary's accession, Jewell, on his expulsion from Corpus Christi, retired to Broadgates, where he remained for some weeks before his flight to Frankfort, which he reached 13 March 1554-5.

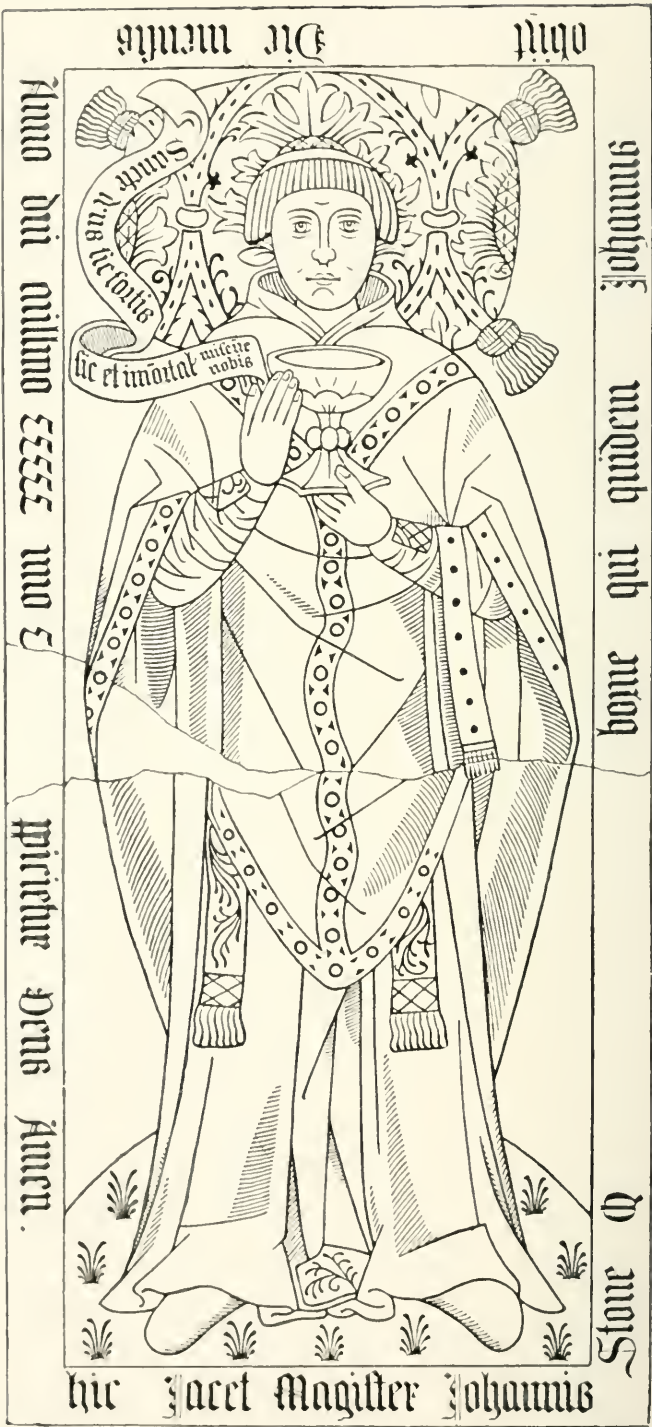
² Sir William Blackstone, author of *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was of a Wiltshire family. In 1761 he was member for Hindon, and in 1768 for Westbury. In 1754, he presented a silver beaker to Pembroke College.

³ See *Visitation of Wilts.* 1623, where he has a son of the same name; in that of Gloucestershire, 1623, Sefton Bromwich is given as the son of Susan, dau. of Henry Sefton, of Edington.

An earlier William Jones, of Keevil, clothier, who was dead in 1583, left a daughter, Margaret, married 4 October in that year, to Christopher Vertue, vintner, at St. Botolph's Church, Aldgate.—*Marriage Licenses granted by Bishop of London.*

To the foundation of Tesdale and Wightwick, were subsequently added the Channel Island Foundations, and other benefactions. Among the scholars of the Stuart period, who were more or less connected with Wiltshire, may be mentioned Charles, son of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, who sat in the Jacobean Parliament of 1614 for New Lyminster, and in 1628 for Westbury; Roger Kirkham, who represented Old Sarum in 1646; William Yorke, who sat for Wiltshire in 1654, and for Devizes in 1661; and Sir Anthony Hungerford (half-brother of Sir Edward, of Corsham, the Parliamentary commander), who sat for Malmesbury in the Long Parliament, Nathaniel White, ejected from the living of Market Lavington; Thomas Anne, who matriculated 1634, was a Lieutenant in the Army of King Charles I and Vicar of Erchfont 1662; Thomas, son of Thomas Naish, of New Sarum, entered 1684, afterwards Sub-dean of Salisbury, and Master of St. John's Hospital, Wilton (conjectured to be the Rev. Mr. Naish who was Addison's tutor); Nathaniel Sacheverell, uncle of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, a native of Marlborough, and the famous High Church champion of Queen Anne's days; Arthur Collier, the metaphysician, born at Steeple Langford, and the fourth of his family who had held that living.

In the later chapters of Mr. Maclean's work will be found notices of the Chapel and Collegiate buildings, including a view of the north-west interior angle of the old quadrangle, and a reproduction of Burgher's print of the College, A.D., 1700; also extracts from the Commonwealth and Restoration accounts, College customs, life, clubs and societies, lists of principals and masters, and other valuable information, concluding with a general index, which occupies some twenty-four closely printed pages.



Obit

Die mensis

Anno dni milimo cccccc mo z

ppirichur drens Amen.

hic jacet Magister Johannis

hic jacet Magister Johannis

INCISED MONUMENTAL EFFIGY IN ALDBOURNE CHURCH.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1898.

ALDBOURNE.

INCISED MONUMENTAL EFFIGY IN THE CHURCH.

IN the Church at Aldbourne are preserved the memorials of two contemporary ecclesiastics, both of whom died in the first decade of the sixteenth century. The one is a small brass, with effigy, to Henry Frekylton, a chantry chaplain (1508), lying in the pavement of the chancel¹; the other a large slab of alabaster, bearing the fine incised effigy of an early vicar of the parish.

This interesting memorial, which is here, it is believed for the first time, reproduced in facsimile, represents the departed priest in his eucharistic vestments—the alb, stole, maniple, and chasuble—the head rests on a richly embroidered cushion, the left hand holds a chalice, and from the right hand, which is upheld, issues a label inscribed:—

**Sancte deus sic fortis sic et imortal' miser're
nobis.**

[Holy God, Almighty and Eternal, have mercy on us.]

¹ Kite's *Wiltshire Brasses*, plate xiv.

Around the margin of the slab, beginning at the foot, is the following inscription:—

Hic Jacet Magister¹ Johannis Stone Q[uondam
Vicarius de Ald]borne qui quidem Johannis obiit
. Die mensis Anno D'ni Mill'ma
CCCCC uno C[ujus anime] p'picietur Deus Amen.

[Here lyeth Master John Stone, late Vicar of Aldbourne, which said John died the . . . day, of the month of . . . Anno Domini 1501. On whose soul may God have mercy, Amen.]

The incised slab is raised on an altar tomb abutting against the north wall of the chancel, in which position it may also have served as a substructure for the Easter sepulchre, as was sometimes the case.

From the *Wills Institutions* we learn that John Stone was presented to the Vicarage of Aldbourne in 1478, by the Bishop of Salisbury (Richard Beauchamp); but as the Register of Bishop Deane (1500-2) is unfortunately lost, or was never made, the name of his successor in the Vicarage is unknown. The absence in the inscription of the day and month of decease perhaps implies that the slab was incised before his death actually took place.

It will be noticed that the whole design—and more particularly the arrangement of the chasuble—is much less stiff and conventional than is usually found in the brasses of ecclesiastics belonging to the same period.

The following extracts are from the *Wills Institutions*, A.D. 1297-1810, privately printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. :—

		<i>Patron.</i>	<i>Clericus.</i>
A.D. 1478	V. Aldeborne.	Episcopus.	Johannes Stone permut' cum Thoma Shorigge.
1544	V. Alborne.	Episcopus.	Williclmus Hutton per mortem Johannis Edmondcs.

¹ Apparently denoting that he had taken the degree of M.A.

John Edmondes, therefore, probably succeeded John Stone in the Vicarage of Aldbourne.

THE BELL FOUNDRY.

This now quiet village was once celebrated for its bell foundry, which, for more than a century, supplied bells to many of our Wiltshire churches. The family of Corr were founders here as early as 1696, in which year William and Robert Corr supplied the fourth bell now in the tower of St. Mary's, Devizes, on which is a shield with the founders' device—a *chevron between three bells*. The third bell in the same peal was also cast at Aldbourne five years later, in 1701; and among other bells remaining in the church towers of Wiltshire the following are known to have issued from the foundry of the Corrs of Aldbourne within the next quarter of a century:—

1703.—Aldbourne (5th bell)	..	William and Robert Corr
1704.—East Kennet	.. ..	..
1706.—Bromham (2nd bell)	.. ..	..
1706.—Rowde (1st bell)..	.. ..	..
1709.—Chirton (peal of 5)	.. ..	..
1709.—Aldbourne (3rd bell)	.. ..	..
1710.—Preshute (1, 2, 3, & 5 bells)	.. ..	..
1712.—Ham (1st bell)	.. ..	..
1719.—Ogbourne St. Andrew (3rd bell)	.. ..	..
1724.—Marlborough St. Mary (5th bell)	.. ..	..
1728.—Amesbury (3rd bell)	.. ..	John Corr
1741.—Great Bedwyn (Priest's bell)	.. ..	..

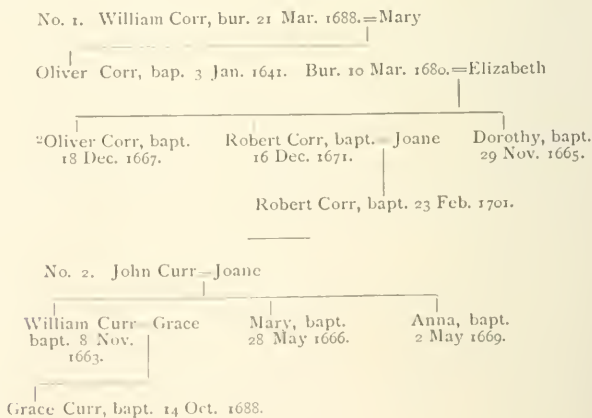
The name of Oliver Corr, of Aldbourne, bellfounder, although not found on church bells, appears as one of the parties to a deed of 1703, in possession of the writer, from which the annexed autograph has been copied.

In some notes made in the year 1850 by the Rev. J. Seagram, then Vicar of the Parish, it is stated that the Corrs were at one period bell-founders, and afterwards manufacturers of wooden buttons, and that they lived in the house then occupied by the Vicar—formerly part of a hunting seat of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster,¹—and that on the premises have been discovered the “pits” in which the large church bells were cast; and when the roof of the house was repaired, about 1830, some beautifully carved large buttons were found, which he (the Vicar) had seen.

There is a small farm at Aldbourne called “Curr’s” to this day.

The bell foundry was afterwards carried on by the family of Wells, who were apparently connected by marriage with their predecessors—the Corrs—until about the year 1825.

The following pedigree is compiled from the Parish Register:—



Robert Corr, buried at Aldbourne 4 February 1671.

Abigail Corr, buried at Aldbourne 12 May 1682.

Oliver Corr, son of Oliver Corr, of London, was buried at Aldbourne 11 June 1697.

Henry Collins and Anne Corr, both of Aldbourne, were married 24 Sept. 1742.

¹ The Duchy of Lancaster formerly held property in Aldbourne.

² Is this the Oliver Corr, born 25 Oct. 1667, who changed his name to Heart, keeper of the Ward of Yoxall, within the Forest of Needwood, co.

By the deed above mentioned, which bears date 12th January, 2nd Anne [1703], and to which Oliver Corr is a party, Thomas Collman of Aldborne, yeoman, conveys to Richard Scory, of the same, and George Adams of Beydon, yeomen, certain properties in trust to be sold for the benefit of creditors as follows:—

Michael Foster, gent. ¹	..	..	£200
Alice Stokes, widow	..	..	200
Anne Wheeler, widow	..	..	200
Mrs. Mary Shute (formerly Mary Jones)			100
— Hillman	..	..	100
Benjamin Kinton	..	..	200
Ralph Smith	..	..	50
Edward Goddard, gent.	..	..	60
Thomas Blandy	..	..	30
Benjamin Blandy	..	..	10
Elizabeth Knackstone, spinster		..	100
John Thistlethwayte, gent.	..	..	100
Richard Scory	..	..	80
Anthony Savery	..	..	140
Katherine Glide	..	..	80
Thomas Lawrence	..	..	50
Mary Haynes, widow	..	..	60
Elizabeth Bacon, widow	..	..	120
Richard Gold	..	..	20
Dame Elianor Button	..	..	80
Mrs. Susannah Grove	..	..	100

Stafford. Plaintiff in the cause *Corr v. Prideaux*. See the Master's Report dated 6 May 1710. Resided at Yoxall Lodge, buried at Hanbury, co. Staff., 7 June 1741. He married, 16 Jan. 1691, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Allen, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Allen, of Finchley, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, 1660. There is a tradition in this family that the Corrs came from Ireland for political reasons.

¹ A Marlborough attorney, born 1658, died 1720. By his first wife Sarah, dau. of Richard and Mary Coleman, he was father of Sir Michael Foster, of Stanton Drew, Recorder of Bristol, and Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench.

The property conveyed is described as "all those messuages, lands and tenements known as the Inn, Grasells, flosburyes, and Iremongers, with appurtenances in Alborne, now in respective possessions of Widow Hayes, John Liddiard, Thomas Looker, Widow Burford and Richard Fowler; and the lands, now in possession of Thomas Collman, are accounted 2 yard lands, and all the aforesaid premises were heretofore the property of John Collman, deceased, father of the said Thomas. And one other messuage and one yard land in Aldbourne, formerly in possession of John Sexton, gent. And one other yard land heretofore in possession of Thomas Knackstone. And those two parcels of land, one half an acre, and the other a yard, both in Aldborne. Which said last mentioned messuage, two yard lands, two little parcels of land, &c., were purchased by Thomas Collman of Madam Elizabeth Bond¹ and George Bond, Esq., her son."

EDWARD KITE.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 416.)

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS., No. 442, fol. 97.*] *Charter of Thomas North, senior, to Peter Escudemour and others.*

A.D. 1331. I, Thomas North, senior, of Bratton, have granted and confirmed to Peter Escudemour, Margery his wife, Walter their son, all my lands tenements in Bratton Stoke and Mulbourne, as in houses, curtilages, gardens, dovecotes, fishponds, marlpits, meadows, pastures and pasturages, homages, reliefs, wards, marriages, escheats, heriots, rents and services, as well of freemen as of villains; together with the reversions

¹ A later deed (1713), between this Elizabeth Bond, widow, and Robert Corr, bellfounder, also relates to land in Aldbourne.

of a perch of land which Nicholas Heryng holds for the term of his life, of a croft of land which Sarah, wife of Nicholas Coundut, holds for her life; of a rood of land which John Scherewynd, Joan, his wife, and Nicholas, their son, hold for their lives; of a messuage with 2 acres of land which Walter le Rod and Dionisia, his wife, hold for their lives; of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land which William Miller, and Edith, his wife, hold for their lives; of a piece of land held by Edward Willes for his life; of a messuage with 2 acres and 1 rood of land held by Walter North for the term of his life; of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre held by Thomas North, junior, for the term of his life; of a messuage and a piece of ground held by Thomas le Hoppere, for his life; and of a messuage with a garden and 2 acres of land held by John North, junior, for his life. To hold all and every the foresaid with all their appurtenances to the foresaid Peter, Margery and Walter, for the whole of their lives, and to their executors or assigns for 40 years after their decease; of me and my heirs; Returning therefore yearly to me for the whole of my life 6 quarters and 4 bushels of wheat, 6 quarters and 4 bushels of barley, and 5*s.* silver, at the four principal terms, viz. beginning at Michaelmas next, 1 quarter and 5 bushels of wheat, 1 quarter and 5 bushels of barley, and 1*s.* At Christmas the same, at Easter the same, at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist the same; and also a garment for me besides 5*s.* at Christmas, and another garment besides 5*s.* for Matilda, my wife, at the same feast, for the whole of my life; And doing to the chief lords of that fee all services belonging thereto. And I Thomas and my heirs, will warrant all the abovesaid lands and tenements, &c., to Peter, &c. against all people. In testimony whereof I have set my seal to this indenture. Witnesses Bratton, Wednesday, next before the "feast which is called *Ad vincula*." 5 Edward III.

IBID., fol. 97^b. *The same to the same.*

I, Thomas North, senior, of Bratton, for myself and my heirs have released and quitclaimed forever to all right which

I could have in all the lands and tenements, rents and services, and reversions, which Peter Escudemor, Margery, his wife, and Walter, his son, lately had by my desire for their lives in Bratton, Stoke, and Mulbourne, reserving, however, to myself for my life a certain yearly rent of 52s. silver, 6½ quarters of wheat, and 6½ quarters of barley, and two garments as appears in a certain indenture between us. And I and my heirs will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses Bratton, Sunday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle. 5 Edward III.

IBID., fol. 105^b.

Charter of John Compayn to Peter Escudemor and his Wife.

I, John Compayn, of Mulbourne, have granted to Peter Escudemor, and Margery, his wife, 1½ acre of arable land in the field of Bratton on the Mount, which acre lies in the culture called Lanerk Bergh, between land of Robert de Pavely and land of the foresaid Peter; and the ½ acre lies in "lange meosdon", between land of the foresaid Peter and land of Reginald de Pavely. I give to the same Peter and Margery 6d. yearly rent issuing from a messuage and 1 acre of land which John Compayn, son of William Compayn holds in Mulbourne; together with the reversion of a croft called Compaynes morecroft with the enclosure round about, between the croft of William de Maundevile, called le Rischcroft and the croft of Ralph le lange of Covelstone in Bratton; which croft William de Maundevile and Felicia, his wife, hold for the terms of their lives. To Hold to said Peter and Margery, their heirs or assigns, by hereditary right forever of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed services. And I, John, and my heirs will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have sealed. Witnesses Bratton, the Sunday next after the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul. 5 Edward III.

IBID., fol. 95.

Charter of Agnes de Moxham to her daughter Isabella.

A.D. 1332. I, Agnes de Moxham have granted and confirmed to Isabella my daughter all my lands and tenements in

Mulebourne and Bratton, as in houses, curtilages, gardens, mills, waters, ponds, sluices, meadows, pastures, pasturages, enclosures, ways, paths, rents, and services, and with all other their appurtenances. I give also to the same Isabella *6d.* yearly rent issuing from a messuage, an acre of land, and an acre of meadow which Edith my daughter holds for her life together with the reversion of the same. To hold to Isabella and her heirs and assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed service. And I and my heirs will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Moxham, Tuesday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope. 6 Edward III.

IBID.

Charter of Isabella, daughter of Roger de Lye, to Nicholas FitzWaryn.

I, Isabella, daughter of the late Roger de Lye, have granted and confirmed to Nicholas FitzWaryn and his heirs or assigns forever, all my garden in Mulebourne with all its appurtenances, as in fences, hedges, ditches, waters, ways, paths, and with all other profits issuing thence; which garden with its appurtenances I had of the gift of my mother Agnes, and it lies partly between the enclosures of the foresaid Nicholas, and the fields of Edyngdon, and partly between the tenement of the foresaid Nicholas and the garden which Margaret de Bradelegh had as dower by the decease of Walter de Deone, in the same villages, and that part of it reaches on to the way leading to the mill of the foresaid Nicholas. To hold to him and his heirs or assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed service forever. And I and my heirs will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Mulebourne, Thursday next after the feast of St. John before the Latin gate. 6 Edward III.

IBID., fol. 95^b.

Indenture between Isabella, and Nicholas FitzWaryn.

Nicholas FitzWaryn having agreed to yield to Isabella half the toll of a mill; half a parcel of land at "le Hamme",

viz., the eastern part; a half and parcel of land at "forsthull," viz., the western part; and half a parcel of land at "loclond", viz., the southern part; and half a parcel of land on the Mount, viz. the western part; and in "la Deone Legh" four parcels as they are bounded; and upon Twelfacre one suling¹ (?) in the eastern part; and upon Tysewelle, a parcel as it is bounded; and half the pasture belonging to the said tenement on the Mount of Bratton; Isabella has released for herself and her heirs to Nicholas and his heirs or assigns, all other lands, tenements, meadows and pastures which once belonged to Walter de Deone, and Sarah de Deone, and Agnes, Isabella's mother in Mulebourne, Bratton and Westbury, and all actions which she might have against him. She seals. Witnesses . . . Mulebourne, Friday next before Michaelmas. 6 Edward III.

IBID.

Charter of Isabella to John atte Legh.

I, Isabella, daughter of Agnes de Moxham, have given and confirmed to John atte Leghe de Coterugge all my lands and tenements in Mulebourne and Bratton; viz., as in houses, curtilages, lands, gardens, mills, waters, ponds, enclosures, meadows, pastures and pasturages, ways, paths, rents, reversion services, and all other their appurtenances. And I give him *6d.* yearly rent issuing from a messuage, an acre of land, and an acre of meadow which Edith, my sister, holds for life, together with the reversion of the said messuage, land and meadow. To hold to him and his heirs or assigns by hereditary right forever of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed service. And I and my heirs or assigns will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses . . . Mulebourne, the Sabbath next after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr. 6 Edward III.

¹ *Sullonem* in the MS.; perhaps a form of the word *Sulingam*. *Sulinga terra* was the same as *carucata terra*. In English the word was spelt *swolling* or *suling*.

IBID., fol. 98^b.

Charter of John Compayn to Peter Escudemore and his Wife.

I, John Compayn, of Mulbourne, have given and confirmed to Peter Escudemor and Margery, his wife, an acre of arable land in the field of Mulebourne, lying upon Patekynhull, between land of Robert de Pavely and land of William Paresole of Bratton. To hold with all its appurtenances to them and their heirs by hereditary right forever of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and accustomed. And I, &c., will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Bratton, Wednesday, next before the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr. 6 Edward III.

IBID.

Charter of John Cook to Peter Escudemor.

I, John Cook, of Bratton, grant and confirm to Peter Escudemore, Margery, his wife, and Walter, their son, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of arable land in Bratton, lying in "le Estpillond", between land of John, of Bradelegh, and land of Robert de Pavely, in exchange for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lying in le Geredoclonde in the same village. To hold to them and the heirs of the said Peter, or his assigns by hereditary right of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and accustomed. And I, &c., will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Bratton, the Monday next after the feast of St. John before the Latin gate. 6 Edward III.

IBID., fol. 101^b.

Charter of Christina, daughter of John Compayn, to Peter Escudemore and others.

I, Christina, daughter of John Compayn, of Mulbourne, have granted to Peter Escudemor, Margery, his wife, and Walter, their son, a perch of arable land in the field of Bratton, lying in the culture BinortheriggeWeye, between land of Richard Simoond, and land of the aforesaid Peter, which I had

from my foresaid father, John, for the term of my life. To hold to them and the heirs of Peter for the term of my life, of the chief lords of that fee. And I and my heirs will warrant, &c., during my life. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Bratton, Thursday, next before the feast of St. Vincent. 6 Edward III.

IBID.

Release of John Compayn to Peter Escudemore, Margery, his wife, Walter, his son, and the heirs of Peter forever of the above mentioned perch of arable land granted by Christina, his daughter. Bratton, Tuesday, next after the feast of St. Vincent. 6 Edward III.

IBID., fol. 105^b.

Release of Matilda Compayn to Nicholas FitzWaryn.

I, Matilda, sometime wife of Roger Compayn, of Bratton, for myself and my heirs, have released to Nicholas FitzWaryn and his heirs, all lands and tenements, meadows, pastures, pasturages, rents, together with the reversion of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre which Alice Godhyne holds in Istmersch, and with the reversion of an acre which Richard Goudhyne holds in the hilly fields (*in campis montanis*) of Bratton, with all other reversions and appurtenances which the same Nicholas in any way has held of me, and has acquired in Bratton. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Bratton, Thursday, next after the feast of the Purification of the B.V. Mary. 6 Edward III.

IBID., fol. 101^b.

Charter of John Compayn to Peter Escudemor, his Wife and Son.

A.D. 1333. I, John Compayn, of Mulbourne, have granted to Peter Escudemor, Margery, his wife, and Walter, their son, an acre and rood of arable land in the field of Bratton; of which $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies at Patekynllhull, between land of Robert de Pavely, and land of Richard Conduyt, and another $\frac{1}{2}$ acre at Riggeweyesforlang, between land of the foresaid Robert and

land of John of Bratton, and 1 acre at Thorncumbe, between land of the foresaid Peter, and land of Ralph de Covelston, together with the reversion of an acre of land which Edward Whitle holds for his life, which lies in Thorncumbe, between land of Robert de Pavely, and land of Adam Compayn ; with the reversion of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre which Agnes Goudhyne holds for life at Motweye between land of Adam Goudhyne and the king's way. To Hold to them and the heirs of Peter by hereditary right forever of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and customary. And I and my heirs will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . Bratton, next after the feast of the Purification of the B.V. Mary.

LAY SUBSIDY, WILTS. [Roll $\frac{196}{8}$].

A.D. 1333. *Collections of the Fifteenths and Tenths.*
7 Edward III. *Hundred of Westbury.*

BRATTON.

From William Maundevill	..	xx. s.	vj. d.
From Robert de Pavaley	..	xiiij. s.	iiij. d. q ^a
From Edward Wytche	.. ..	ij. s.	
From Richard Condut	.. ..		vij. d.
From Roger le Hoppere	.. ..		vij. d.
From Cristina atte Pyle	.. ..		vij. d.
From Nicholas Heryng	.. ..		vij. d.
From Thomas North	.. ..		xij. d.
From Robert Spythe	.. ..		vij. d.
From Adam Goudhyne	.. ..		xviii. d.
From Alice Goudhyne	.. ..		vij. d.
From John Elys	.. ..		xij. d.
From John Turbulet	.. ..		vij. d.
From Ralph de Covelston	..	v. s.	v. d.
The Sum	.. ..	L. s.	v. d. q ^a

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [7 Edward III (1st nos.) no. 17.]

P.M. William de Maundevyle.

A.D. 1333. Inquisition taken at Edyngdon 27th September, 7 Edward III. The Jury say that William de Maundevyle the day he died held in his domain as of fee a messuage with a

little garden, and it was worth, with the easement of the messuage and the fruit of the garden, yearly, besides deductions for repairs, &c., xij*d.* And there are there 70 acres of land lying in common which are worth yearly 26*s.* 8*d.*, at 4*d.* per acre; and 7 acres of meadow, worth yearly 7*s.*, at 12*d.* per acre; and 3 acres of pasture worth yearly 18*d.*, at 6*d.* per acre. And there is there of assized rents of the free tenants and neifs yearly 100*s.*, to be paid at the four chief terms. And the tenements aforesaid, which are in Bratton, are held of the Lady Philippa, Queen of England, as of the Castle of Devizes, by the service of 20*s.* yearly, to be paid at the said Castle, and of guarding for 40 days one tower of that Castle in time of war in England at William's own expenses, William being quit of the said rent during the performance of his ward. The same William held in common with his wife Felicia, and after her death, a messuage with appurtenances in Estrop, near Heyworth, with a carucate of land and its appurtenances, as a parcel of the forementioned holdings in Bratton, of the Queen, by the same service, being worth yearly in all their issues 66*s.* 8*d.* John de Maundevely his brother is his nearest heir and he is forty years old and more. In testimony whereof the Jury sealed. Dated at the time and place above-said.

(To be continued).

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 432.)

III.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

SECOND SERIES.

Having completed the first series of Marriage Records, viz., those dated in the seventeenth century, it is now proposed to take the remainder. These cover the eighteenth century,

and the first thirty-seven years of the present century, that is, down to the establishment of the civil registry. For further particulars the reader is referred to the introduction to the first series on pp. 286-288.

N.B.—It is important to add that, while all these Marriages were registered in the "Wiltshire Monthly Meeting," the boundaries of the Monthly Meeting and of the county from which it takes its name were not always conterminous, and hence some Quaker marriages which took place in the county, especially near its southern limits, may have been registered in other contiguous Monthly Meetings.

Beth-sepher,

NORMAN PENNEY.

Melksham.

A.

- 1704-8-26.—Silvester ALDRIDGE, spinster, dau. of John Aldridge, of Warminster, to ADAM GOULDNEY, of Chippenham, at Warminster.
- 1705-8-25.—Ann ARCH, of Chippenham, dau. of William and Elizabeth Arch, of Chippenham, to Joseph HULL, of Bradford, at Chippenham.
- 1720-10-29.—Susannah AMYAT, dau. of James Amyat, of Langley, to Zachariah BRADBURY, of Charlcot, at Kington.
- 1721-10-14.—William ALSLEP, of Minching Hampton, co. of Gloucester, serge maker, to Amy DAVIS.
- 1723-11-16.—Robert ARCH, of Bradford, son of William Arch, to Elizabeth COLLETT, at Comerwell.
- 1728-1-9.—Robert APPLGARTH, Jr., of Swallowfield, mealman, son of Robert Applegarth, of Basington, co. of Southampton, to Ann [2] SANGER, at Warminster.
- 1731-10-15.—James ANTILL, of Nailsworth, Horsley ph., co. of Gloucester, saddle-tree maker, to Elizabeth GARDNER, of Charlcot, at Charlcot.
- 1733-5-12.—William ANGEL, of Kinton Langley, yeoman, to Mary WHITE, of Bradford, at Corsham.
- 1752-5-10.—Thomas ALDERWICK, of Bradford, son of Thomas Alderwick, of Bradford, to Lydia GERISH, at Bradford.

- 1752-5-17.—Tho: ALLEN, of Bradford, baker, son of Joseph Allen, late of Calne, to Joanna SYMS, at Bradford.
- 1776-11-4.—Lydia ALLEN, dau. of Thomas and Joanna Allen, of Bradford, to Isaac SARGENT, at Bradford.
- 1782-12-11.—William ATWOOD, of Broomham, cordwainer, son of James and Alice Atwood, of Broomham, to Sarah HUMPHREYS, of Corsham, at Pickwick.
- 1796-5-11.—David ALDIS, of Melksham, miller, son of Daniel and Mary Aldis, of Dickleburg, co. of Norfolk, to Martha BENNET, at Pickwick.
- 1835-2-27.—Henry ALEXANDER, of Cirencester, co. of Gloucester, ironmonger, son of William and Ann Alexander, of Kennington, co. of Surry, to Catherine GUNDRY, at Calne.
- 1835-9-30.—Samuel ALEXANDER, of Gloucester, ironmonger, son of William and Ann Alexander, of London, to Sarah GUNDRY, at Calne.

B.

- 1701-4-19.—John BASKERVILE, of Bradford ph., son of John Baskerville, of Purken Hill, Malmsbury ph., to Ann WEBB, at Cumerwell.
- 1702-1-8.—Hannah BUTLER, of Chippenham ph., co. of Gloucester [*sic*], spinster, dau. of William Butler, of Chippenham ph., to Thomas WYLY, of Melksham, at Chippenham.
- 1702-8-28.—Rebekah BOND, of Bideston, spinster, to James HOBBS, of Lacock, at Slaughterford.
- 1703-2-15.—Richard BAKER, of Blackfryers, London, citizen and woolman, son of Richard Baker, of Worplesdon, co. of Surry, to Mary GOULDNEY, Jr., of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1704-6-31.—Mary BEVERSTOCK, spinster, dau. of John Beverstocke, late of Bideston, to Roger EARLE, at Commerwell.
- 1704-10-26.—Hester BISHOP, of Westbury Leigh, spinster, to John OGBORNE, of S[t]edbury, at Warminster.
- 1708-5-13.—Dorothy BAYLY, of Whitly, Melksham ph., spinster, dau. of Daniel Bailey, of Bromham, to John READ, of Chippenham, at Melksham.
- 1709-7-27.—Christian BOND, formerly of Laycock ph., late of city of London, spinster, to George GRANT, of Bradford, at Melksham.

- 1709-8-4.—Christian BROWN, of Warminster, spinster, to Edward SEAGER, of co. of Wilts, at Warminster.
- 1710-5-6.—John BASKERVILE, of Newtown, Bradford ph., clothier, son of John Baskervile, of Burton Hill, to Rachel SARJANT, at Calne.
- 1710-8-10.—Martha BAYLY, of Langly ph., spinster, to Richard TRUMAN, of Salisbury, at Chippenham.
- 1711-6-7.—Roger BULLOCK, of Corsham, maltster, son of Roger Bullock, of Hullavington, to Hester HART, at Cumerwell.
- 1712-7-11.—Mary BEAVAN, dau. of Thomas Beavan, of Devizes, to Benjamin COOLE, Jr., of Bristol.
- 1713-7-7.—Ann BAYLY, of Charlcot, dau. of Jonathan Bayly, to Anthony LAURENCE, of Charleton ph., at Brinkworth.
- 1714-3-6.—John BIDDLE, of Nind, cheesefactor, son of Giles Biddle, of Nind, to Rebecca SARJANT, late of Caln Hill, at Charlcot.
- 1716-3-3.—Mary BROOME, spinster, dau. of John Broome, of Lyncham ph., to John HORT, of Bristol, at Charlcot.
- 1716-9-11.—John BARRET, of Devizes, baker, son of Stephen Barret, of Allcannings, to Sarah BRADFORD, of Devizes, dau. of Joseph Bradford, of Potterne ph. at Devizes.
- 1718-6-10.—Thos. BEAVEN, of Melksham, clothier, son of Thomas Beaven, of Devizes, to Elizabeth SANGER, [married] in Broomham ph.
- 1720-2-7.—Ann BOWYER, late of Rexall, Bradford ph., widow, to Stephen SHEWRING, of Bradford, at Comerwell.
- 1720-4-29.—Edward BOND, of Calne, druggert maker, son of Benj: Bond, of Bidston, to Mary SMITH, at Chippenham.
- 1720-6-11.—Samuel BONNER, of Bedminster, co. of Somerset, weaver, son of John Bonner, to Sarah BOND, dau. of James Bond, of Corsham ph.
- 1720-10-29.—Zacharia BRADBURY, of Charlcot, serge maker, to Susannah AMYAT, at Kingston.
- 1720/1-1-16.—Hannah BRISTOW, dau. of Isaac Bristow, of Fosket, Grittleton ph., to Edward [?] SMART, of Grittleton, at Hullavington.

- 1721-4-29.—James BOND, son of Wm. Bond, of Westbury, to Mary SANGER, at Froome.
- 1722-7-19.—Phillip BRYANT, of Eaton Kennell ph., weaver, to Martha SUMPSON, of Slaughterford ph., at Slaughterford.
- 1725-3-23.—Mary BRADFEELD, of Devizes, dau. of Jos. Bradfield, of Pottern, to Clare SMITH, at Devizes.
- 1727-2-9.—Jane BASKERVILE, of Calne, widow, to David JAFFREE, of Stocham, at Calne.
- 1731-1-18.—Thomas BATH, of Christian Malford, labourer, son of Nicholas Bath, of Christian Malford, to Hannah LEA, of Christian Malford, at Charlcott.
- 1732-1-16.—Hannah BARRET, dau. of Charls. Barret, of Tetherton, Bromhill ph., to John HEAL, of Charlcott, at Charlcott.
- 1732-2-16.—Esther BAYLY, spinster, dau. of John Bayly, of Chippenham, to Andrew RANDALL, at Sutton.
- 1732-10-24.—Mary BREWER, dau. of Henry Brewer, of Bromham, to Henry HUNT, of Chitway, at Broomham.
- 1733-8-14.—Rachel BEAVEN, of Melksham, widow, to James MOORE, of Melksham, at Bromham.
- 1733-8-14.—Susannah BRADBURY, of Langley, Kington ph., widow, to William TRUMAN, of Calne, at Charlcott.
- 1734-4-27.—Katherine BAYLY, dau. of Thomas Bayly, late of Pickwick, to John HARRIS, Jr., of Fording Bridge, Hampshire, at Slaughterford.
- 1736-9-4.—Joseph BLANCHARD, of Pickwick, Corsham ph., husbandman, to Katherine TAYLOR, of Pickwick, at Corsham.
- 1737-11-23.—Jane BRISTOW, dau. of Isaac Bristow, of Nettleton, to Simon COLLETT, of Bath, at Slaughterford.
- 1738-2-7.—Mary BULLOCK, dau. of John Bullock, of Hullington, to Thomas YOUNG, of Grittenham, at Sutton.
- 1739-2-15.—Mary BEAVEN, dau. of Roger Beaven, of Devizes, to Samuel SHURMER, of Melksham, at Broomham.
- 1742-3-25.—Elizth. BURGESS, of Melksham ph., dau. of John Burgess, late of Caln, to Thomas JEFFERYS, Jr., of Avon, at Corsham.

- 1742-5-4.—Mary BEAVEN, dau. of Thomas Beaven, of Melksham, to Josiah KNIGHT, of London, at Bromham.
- 1745-3-5.—John BULLOCK, of Hullington, mason, to Martha CLAPTON, at Corsham.
- 1745-6-15.—Edward BOND, of Calne, clothier, to Hannah HEAL, late of Charlecut, at Charlecut.
- 1749-4-11.—John BENNET, son of Thomas Bennet, of Pickwick, Corsham ph., to Hester RUTTY, at Melksham.
- 1751-2-28.—Elizabeth BULLOCK, spinster, dau. of John Bullock, of Hullington, to Edward YOUNG, of Earthcott, at Hullington.
- 1752-12-24.—Thomas BEAVEN, of Melksham, clothier, to Elizabeth CLARKE, of city of New Sarum, at New Sarum.
- 1753-5-29.—Betty BAYLY, of Corsham ph., spinster, dau. of Thomas Bayly, late of Pickwick, Corsham ph., to John MOXHAM, of Lymington, at Slaughterford.
- 1753-9-13.—John BELL, of Melksham, late of Carlisle in Cumberland, draper, to Amy NEWMAN, at Melksham.
- 1754-3-21.—Rebecca BAILY, dau. of Joseph Baily, late of Chippenham, to Thomas JEFFERYS, of Whitley, at Corsham.
- 1754-3-31.—Sarah BARRETT, dau. of John Barrett, of Devizes, to Richard JAMES, of Devizes, at Devizes.
- 1754-4-25.—Sarah BRISTOW, dau. of Isaac Bristow, late of Nettleton, to Simmons WINDLE, Jr., of Mangottisf^d. ph., at Slaughterford.
- 1754-7-3.—Martha BULLOCK, dau. of John and Mary Bullock, of Hullavington, to Daniel COTTERRELL [? MORRELL], of Painswick, at Sutton Benger.
- 1758-6-29.—Mary BASKERVILE, of Pickwick, Corsham ph., spinster, to John RILY, of Avon, at Corsham.
- 1763-11-17.—Hannah BOND, of Charlecut, Brimhill ph., widow, to Thomas JEFFERYS, of Whitley, at Charlecut.
- 1767-6-17.—John BRADLEY, of city of Worcester, chandler, son of Joseph and Hannah Bradley, of Stourbridge, co. of Worcester, to Mary BAILY, dau. of Joseph Baily, late of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1768-8-12.—Elizabeth BARRETT, dau. of John and Sarah Barrett, of Devizes, to William TOWNSEND, of Mildread ph., at Calne.

- 1775-8-8.—Mary BULLOCK, dau. of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington, to Joseph CLARKE, at Melksham.
- 1779-4-22.—Mary BENNET, dau. of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick, Corsham ph., to George NASH, of Tockington, at Pickwick.
- 1785-11-15.—Thomas BRACHER, of Wincanton, co. of Somerset, soap boiler, son of William and Jane Bracher, of Wincanton, co. of Somerset, to Ann CARRINGTON, of Westwood, at Bradford.
- 1789-5-13.—Thomas BROWN, of Cirencester, co. of Gloucester, son of James and Elizabeth Brown, of Amwellbury, co. of Herts, to Lucretia JEFFERYS, at Melksham.
- 1793-8-15.—Grace BENNETT, dau. of John and Esther Bennett, of Pickwick, to Thomas WEBB, of Melksham, at Pickwick.
- 1796-5-11.—Martha BENNET, dau. of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick, to David ALDIS, of Melksham, at Pickwick.

C.

- 1700-9-28.—Dorothy COLLETT, of South Wraxall, Bradford ph., to Jacob HIX, of Bradford ph., at Comberwell.
- 1701-2-24.—John COWLING, of Walcot, co. of Somerset, clothier, [whose parents were] of Stanton Drew, to Lydia HART, at Comerwell.
- 1703-1-21.—Thomas CANNON, of Warminster, chandler, son of John Cannon, of Lullington, co. of Somerset, to Mary GARDENER, at Warminster.
- 1703-12-12.—Mary COOL to Joseph USHER, at Devizes.
- 1705/6-11-21.—Hester CLARK, of Devizes, to Giles SHURMER, of Purton Stoak.
- 1708-4-2.—Joseph COOPER, of Mounton Farleigh, cordwainer, son of John Cooper, of Bradford ph., to Sarah DEVERELL, of Mounton Farleigh, at Comerwell.
- 1708-4-8.—Ann CLARK, JUN., dau. of John Clark, of Bradford, to Edward JONES, at Comerwell.
- 1709-1-5.—John CLARK, of Devizes, baker, to Elizabeth FRY, at Devizes.
- 1709-1-31.—John CLARK, of Bradford, chyrurgeon, son of John Clark, of Bradford, to Elizabeth GAWEN, at Warminster.

- 1712-7-11.—Benjamin COOLE, JUN., of city of Bristol, haberdasher, son of Benjamin Coole, of Bristol, to Mary BEAVEN.
- 1713-6-4.—Martha CRAAB, dau. of Thomas Craab, of Marlboro', to Joseph SARJANT, of Caln, at Broomham.
- 1713-9-3.—John COLESWORTHY, of Westwood, Crediton ph., co. of Devon, merchant, to Joan SARJANT, of Charlcut, at Charlcut.
- 1714-9-5.—James CARE, of Avon, Christian Malford ph., clothworker, son of Richard Care, late of Handly Castle, co. of Worcester, to Jane RILY, at Charlcut.
- 1715-7-22.—Elizabeth CLARK, of Bradford, spinster, dau. of John Clark, to John SMITH, of Broomham House, at Corsham.
- 1718-1-15.—Mary COOLE, widdow, dau. of Thomas BEAVEN, of Devizes, to Phillip WATTS, of Greinton, at Devizes.
- 1718-6-28.—Josiah COLLETT, son of Tobias Collett, of Reading, co. of Berks, to Rachel PINNELL, at Comerwell.
- 1720-11-23.—Robert CORNICK, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, taylor, son of Robert Cornick, late of Bradford, to Joan FOOT, at Bradford.
- 1721-8-26.—Elizabeth CALE, dau. of John Cale, of Caln, to John NEAT, at Calne.
- 1721/2-1-16.—Sarah CHAPMAN, dau. of Laurence Chapman, of Bidestone, to John EDWARDS, of Bidestone, at Slatterford.
- 1722-3-20.—Ruth CHITTY, of Marlborough, widdow, to William SMITH, of Broomham, at Marlboro'.
- 1723-4-11.—David COOPER, of Bradford, scribbler, son of Jno. Cooper, of Bradford, to Elizth. DYER, of Bradford, at Cumberwell.
- 1723-11-16.—Elizabeth COLLETT, dau. of Thomas Collett, of Reading in Berks, to Robert ARCH, of Bradford, at Comberwell.
- 1724-10-22.—Mary CHARLES, dau. of Francis Charles, of Melksham ph., to James PAYNE, of Bradford, at Melksham.
- 1726-11-22.—Mary CAPE, dau. of William Cape, late of Wellington, to Thomas SHUTE, of Melksham, at Warminster.

- 1737-9-3.—Mary CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, late of Marlbro, to John WILLIS, at Bromham.
- 1737-11-23.—Simon COLLETT, of Bath, co. of Somerset, baker, to Jane BRISTOW, at Slaughterford.
- 1740-12-11.—Jane COOK, of Biddestone, dau. of Roger Cook, of Guildford, co. of Surry, to Andrew RANDALL, Jun., of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1741-10-27.—Thomas COLLETT, of Bath, co. of Somerset, distiller, to Sarah ROSE, at Devizes.
- 1745-3-5.—Martha CLAPTON, dau. of Thomas Clapton, of Wrexall, to John BULLOCK, of Hullington, at Corsham.
- 1752-12-24.—Elizabeth CLARKE, of city of New Sarum, to Thomas BEAVEN, of Melksham, at city of New Sarum.
- 1754-7-3.—Daniel COTTERELL [? MORRELL], of Painswick, co. of Gloucester, to Martha BULLOCK, at Sutton Benger.
- 1755-8-28.—Mary CARY, dau. of Willm. Cary, of Cowbridge, to Richard FOWLER, at Hullington.
- 1757-12-1.—Jeremiah COX, of city of London, vintner, son of Jeremiah and Hannah Cox, late of Bristol, to Joannah NOYES, at Charlcott.
- 1775-8-8.—Joseph CLARK, son of Abraham and Jane Clark, of Newmarket, co. of Gloucester, to Mary BULLOCK, at Melksham.
- 1785-11-15.—Ann CARRINGTON, of Westwood, near Bradford, dau. of Samuel and Sarah Carrington, of Westwood, to Thomas BRACHER, of Wincanton, at Bradford.

D.

- 1705-5-19.—Alice DYER, of Chippenham, dau. of William Dyer, late of Chippenham, to Thomas HARRIS, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1708-4-2.—Sarah DEVEREL, of Mountain Farleigh, spinster, dau. of John Deverel, of Mountain Farleigh, to Joseph COOPER, of Mountain Farleigh, at Comerwell.
- 1717-6-5.—Elizabeth DANCY, dau. of Aquila Dancy, of Charleut, Bromhill ph., to Andrew GARDNER, of Brimhill ph.
- 1721-6-13.—Elizabeth DAY, of Fovent, spinster, to Thomas MARTIN, of Fordingbridge, at Salisbury.

- 1721-10-14.—Amy DAVIS, dau. of Richard Davis, of Minty ph., to William ALSLEEP, of Minchg. Hampton, at Purton Stoak.
- 1723-3-23.—William DOOLE, of North Bradley ph., broad-weaver, to Mary EVERINGHAM, of Bradford ph., at Comberwell.
- 1723-4-11.—Eliz. DYER, of Bradford, spinster, dau. of Jno. Dyer, of Worly, Rathford [? Bathford] ph., co. of Somerset, to David COOPER, of Bradford, at Comberwell.
- 1728-12-26.—Mary DICKINSON, dau. of Caleb Dickinson, late of Monks, Corsham ph., to Truman HARFORD, of Bristol, at Corsham.
- 1735-12-19.—Mary DAVIS, dau. of Robert Davis, late of Corsham ph., to William STOVEY, [married] in Corsham ph.
- 1746-3-15.—Vickris DICKINSON, of Pickwick, Corsham ph., to Elizabeth MARCHANT, at Comberwell.

E.

- 1704-6-31.—Roger EARLE, son of Robert Earle, of Bradford ph., to Mary BEVERSTOCKE, at Comerwell.
- 1721/2-1-16.—John EDWARDS, of Bidestone, yeoman, son of Francis Edwards, of Bidestone, to Sarah CHAPMAN, at Slatterford.
- 1723-3-23.—Mary EVERINGHAM, of Bradford ph., spinster, to William DOOLE, of North Bradley ph., at Comberwell.
- 1730-8-28.—Robert EDWARDS, of Notton, Laycock ph., yeoman, to Betty RYLY, at Charlcot.
- 1733-8-11.—Robert EDWARDS, of Notton, Laycock ph., yeoman, to Mary TYFIELD, at Slaughterford.
- 1736-1-28.—Mary ELLIS, spinster, dau. of Moses Ellis, of Trinnett, Eddington ph., to Daniel PACKER, of Derry Hill, at Chippenham.
- 1737-3-5.—Joseph EDWARDS, of Notton, Laycock ph., yeoman, to Ann WEST, at Slauterford.
- 1742-3-19.—Mary EDWARDS, late of Notton, Laycock ph., widow of Robert Edwards, to Clare SMITH, of Broomham, at Chippenham.
- 1744-8-14.—Mary EVERY, of Calne, widow, to Robert TANNER, of Cadwain, at Charlcot.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued).

**QUARREL BETWEEN THE INHABITANTS OF THE
VILLAGE OF LANGLEY AND THE TOWN OF
CHIPPENHAM.**

In his History of the Town of Chippenham, the Rev. J. J. Daniell, referring to the above, says:—

“A village revel used in olden times to be kept at Langley Fitzurse, in the week following Saint Peter’s Day; as John Aubrey says—“One of the *eminentest* feasts in those parts.” In 1822 this revel was the occasion of one of the *eminentest* riots in those parts. Some offence having been given at the feast to the villagers by a party of lads from Chippenham, on the 7th September, thirty or forty men from the two Langleys, armed with bludgeons, marched into Chippenham, about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 p.m., went up and down the streets, shouting, calling the people to come out and fight, and attacking every one they met. The Constables assembled, and aided by the men of the town endeavoured to drive back the assailants, and a terrible battle went on for an hour or two in the dark streets. The constables were beaten down and wounded, one man died in a few hours, another shortly afterwards, and not less than 31 men, women, and even children were more or less seriously injured. The chief actors in this savage and cowardly outrage fled the country; those who were apprehended, after a long confinement in Salisbury gaol escaped through an informality in the prosecution.”

In his “Statistics of Crime” for this County, the late Mr. Dowding mentions, under date 1823 Lent Assizes, as follows:

“In the case in which eleven persons were committed for murder, two only were tried (George Thomas and Thomas Pearce). The rest had true bills found against them, but were at once allowed to be liberated upon finding the requisite recognizances to keep the peace. It appeared that a riot took place at Chippenham between the inhabitants of the village of Langley from simple causes. A party was dancing at the Bear Inn, Chippenham; one of them being taken ill, went out into the street, where he had a fit, and while his wife, brother, and friends were attending him, a pushing was commenced, and various annoyances resorted to. After the fit was over, Thomas Pearce (the brother) came up to a man named Jones saying “D— your eyes, you are one of them,” immediately knocked him down, as he did also a man named Bound. Another person named Higgings then remonstrated with Pearce, and begged him to be quiet, and was also knocked down for his pains. Upon these occurrences a call was made for the Langley men to come to the assistance of their ill-used companions, and very shortly after, a great crowd collected, armed with sticks and stones, which they commenced flinging in all directions. At this period Pearce was observed to knock

other people down, and George Thomas was also seen to be beating one Joseph Milson with a stick, half the size of a person's wrist, Milson being on the ground at the time. Many other persons were seen to be also put *hors-de-combat* by others of the mob party. In short there arose a general battle, arising out of nothing but a little bickering, in which the Chippenham party succeeded in driving the "Langleyites" towards their own village, but not before a vast number had been knocked down, bruised and wounded, some drove into a ditch, and two persons, viz., Mr. Hull, a saddler, and Mr. Reynolds, a brazier, *killed*. No specific act could, however, be laid against the Chippenham any more than against the Langley party, therefore the above were acquitted. How or by whom the murder was committed was never known."

From the papers relating to the above quarrel, the latter account appears to be correct, and that the prisoners did not escape through an informality in the prosecution, as stated by Mr. Daniell, but rather through the difficulty of bringing the charge home to the guilty party.

It may, perhaps, be of interest to some readers of *W. N. and Q.* if the above statement of Mr. Dowding is supplemented by a few particulars as to names, localities, etc.

The affair took place on the evening of Saturday, the 7th Sept. 1822. The spot where the man was seized with the fit was in the street between the Bear Inn and the residence of Dr. Briscoe. The quarrel appears to have been continued up the road now called the "New Road."

The body of Chippenham men mustered at the corners of New Road and Marshfield Road, in front of the residence now occupied by Mrs. Selman, but then by Miss Westfield. The Langley men were congregated at a spot near an elder bush in the New Road, close to the place where Mr. Light's timber yard now is. The Chippenham body called to their opponents to "come on," which they did, with the result that the Chippenham party ran round the Marshfield Road, but their opponents caught them up, and then resulted a terrible struggle between them, which was continued round the "Old Road," but not now existing, then running behind the house and premises belonging to Mr. Gillett, through to Foghamshire, and the Ivy and Back Avon Bridge. The effect of the fight was that from the commencement in Timbrel Street to the finish in the Bath

Road, two persons were killed and thirty injured. The names of the persons "killed and wounded" were as under:—

A List of the "Killed and Wounded."

Names.	Particulars.
Joseph Hull	Killed.
James Reynolds	"
¹ Joseph Moore	Wounded severely in the head; lost his left eye.
George Miles	" " lost his right eye.
James Milsom	" " Body and head.
Adam Milsom	" " Body and head.
James Ruby	" " Head.
Ambrose Morris	" " "
John Robins	" " "
Ann Robins	" " Body and Head.
Robert Ely Knight	" " Ear.
Hugh Lawrence	" " Hands and Knees.
John Higgins	" " Body.
George Damsell	slightly Neck and shoulders.
John Pound	" " Head.
William Pound	" " Eyes.
Michael Pound	" " Shoulders.
Cicely Pound	" " Eye.
Robert Hayward	" " Loss of a tooth.
Henry Wood	" " On the cheek.
William Grant	" " Leg.
² William Blanchard	" " Body and Head.
² Richard Banks	" " Head.
James Sperin	" " Head.
William Cullis	" " Body.
John Matthews	" " Body.
Charles Hayward	" " Arm.
Thomas Hulbert	" " Groin.
Miss Wastfield	" " Face.
John Lewis	" " Head.
Richard Gale	" " Arm.
James Baily	" " Head.

Killed, 2; Wounded severely, 11; slightly, 19. Total, 32.

The body of Joseph Hull, a saddler residing in High Street, was found at a spot in the Marshfield Road near the bottom of the new street—St. Paul Street—and that of James Reynolds at the entrance of the footway leading from the Bath Road to Back Avon Bridge, now called Lover's Walk.

¹ Bailiff and High Constable for the Hundred of Chippenham.

² Constables.

The names of the prisoners committed for trial were :—

Henry Knight, John Matthews, Junr., James Isaacs, Benjamin Salter, Junr., George Thomas, Harry Gardner, John Thomas, Thomas Pearce, James Mountjoy, and Wm. Bryant, for wilful murder.

Isaac Musk, John Woodman, John Langley, William Tanner, John Hatherill, and George Bailey, for riot.

Joseph Bailey and Richard Salter, until they should submit to be examined.

Six others were discharged, and bound over to give evidence on behalf of the prosecution at the trial.

About 60 witnesses were bound over to appear at the trial at the Lent Assizes, 1823, for Wilts, on behalf of the prosecution.

At the trial before the Hon. Justice Burrough and Baron Hullock the whole of the prisoners were acquitted.

W. H. B.

OLD WILTSHIRE HOMES.

In the very valuable and sumptuous volume under this title, published a few years since,¹ which gives so excellent a portraiture of over a score of ancient County residences, I have detected three quite important errors in the text, which I venture to point out for correction, in the assurance that, in so doing, I am supplementing the evident efforts of its editor to insure historical accuracy in his work.

CORSLEY MANOR, page 34.— It is here stated “That there is a quaint little gateway, consisting of a single arch of classical character, bearing a coat-of-arms, now too weatherworn to decipher, but probably that of the Thynnes.” As a matter

¹ *Some Old Wiltshire Homes.* Illustrated by S. John Elyard. London: 1891.

of fact, this coat is that of the family of Lygh, who were owners of this Manor, as well as that of Landford, so early at least as 1284,¹ and whose skeleton pedigree has been printed in Hoare's *History of Wills*,² who also gives the correct reference to the Arms and their tinctures, although he also omits a very important detail, *i.e.*, the *gutteé de sang*.

Being particularly interested in this subject, I have taken very considerable pains to obtain an exact cast of the present condition of the stone, and have had this reproduced very faithfully in a modern cutting on a similar stone,³ as may be seen in the accompanying illustration, which shows graphically the ancient arms and their restoration.

By this it will be seen that the "*tail nowed*," which is an essential feature of the Thynne coat, is entirely wanting in the original, while the *gouttes*, never used by the Thynnes, and also omitted by Hoare in his blazon, are perfectly distinct and unmistakable.

The unusual shape of the shield is likewise noteworthy as aiding to fix its date,⁴ which Dr. George W. Marshall, "*Rouge Croix*," to whom I have submitted the photographs of the cast, ascribes to the close of the 15th, or early part of the 16th century. Its erection should, therefore, be ascribed to the last Robert Lygh, of Corsley, who was living so late as 1515, and whose two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, carried the estate to the families of Stanter and Beckett,⁵ by whom it was no doubt subsequently sold to the Thynnes, who acquired Longleat about the middle of the 16th century⁶ and Corsley at probably about the same time.

¹ Wilts Fines, 13 Edw. I.

² Hoare's *Wills*, v, 84, Landford. See also *Harl. MS.*, iii, fo. 76.

³ By Mr. E. B. H. Chapman, of Frome, Somerset.

⁴ See also Gerard Leigh's *Accedence of Armorie*, ed. 1597 p. 18, b., and Grazebrook's *Dates of Shields*, p. 70 and plate 1.

⁵ Hoare's *Wills*, v, 84.

⁶ Between 1546 and 1580. Vide *Topog. and Gen.*, iii, 483.



CAST IN PLASTER AND REPRODUCTION IN CAEN STONE OF COAT-OF-ARMS AT CORSLEY MANOR.

Reproduction by Mr. Ernest B. H. Chapman, F.R.H.S., Frome.

SHELDONS, page 8.—It is stated that Sir Edward Hungerford “lived to the very advanced age of 115 years, outlasting both his son and grandson, and bringing by his death the direct line of the Hungerfords, as well as their fortunes, to an end.”

This error, which has been so frequently repeated by writers on the Hungerford family, has arisen from confusing Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B., of Corsham, born 1596, the Commander of the Commonwealth forces in Wilts, and who died s.p. in 1648, with his nephew, Sir Edward Hungerford (son of Anthony Hungerford, Esq.), who was born in 1632, squandered the family estates, and died in 1711, at the advanced age of 79—not 115—years, and was buried at St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields, London, while his uncle was laid in the family chapel at Farleigh Hungerford.¹

DUKE’S HOUSE, BRADFORD, page 49.—The property of the Duke of Kingston, who died in 1773, is said to have passed, after the life estate of his *soi-disante* widow, the notorious Duchess of Kingston, in 1789, to his nephew, Evelyn Meadows. It was, however, Charles Medows (not Meadows), the younger son of the Duke’s only sister, Frances, wife of Philip Medows, who succeeded to the estates under settlement from his uncle, took the name of Pierrepont, and was, in 1806, created Earl Manvers, his inheritance being vainly disputed by his elder brother, Evelyn Philip Medows.² J. HENRY LEA.

18, Somerset Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

¹ See Jackson’s *Farleigh Hungerford*, pp. 11 and 12: *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., vol. vi., p. 454: *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv, 248.

² *Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C., iv, 407; v, 217.



THE BATTLE OF ETHANDUNE.

(*Vol. I, pp. 317, 367; Vol. II, p. 272*).

Though most writers consider Alfred's victory of Ethandune to have been gained at Edington in Wiltshire, I am inclined to think that the event did not take place in this county, but in that of Somerset, at the village of Edington, within ten miles of Athelney.

The *Saxon Chronicle* as well as Asser's *Life of Alfred*, makes it evident that the movements of Alfred immediately preceding the battle were executed with great dexterity and haste, and that they could not have been confined to the short route from Brixton Deverill to the Wiltshire Edington; while it is certain that the enemy were at no great distance from Athelney, not only previous to the battle, but for some weeks after their defeat. It was in Easter that Alfred fortified a camp at Athelney, from which he assailed the enemy, with the assistance of that part of Somerset which *was nighest to it*; and it was not until the seventh week afterwards that he made the bold ride to Ecgbyrhtes-stane (Brixton), which was to bring (undoubtedly in accordance with a preconcerted plan) all the people of Somerset and Wiltshire and the western part of Hampshire to his flag. He stayed at Ecgbyrhtes-stane but one night—a circumstance shewing the precision with which the thing was done and the boldness of the king's designs—proceeding the next day to Iglea, a place probably situated in the neighbourhood of Ilchester, near the River Yeo or Ivel, in Somerset, which was such a day's march as would be expected on an occasion when everything depended upon celerity of motion and suddenness of attack. He encamped at Iglea for the night, and advanced the next day to Ethandune, where the decisive contest was fought. The fortress upon which the Danes fell back was probably their camp in the neighbourhood of Ethandune, the words of the *Saxon Chronicle*, *oð thone geworc*,

without any further attempt to describe the place, discountenancing the idea that it was at any considerable distance. The recorded subsequent events of the war took place at Aller and Wedmore, both also in Somerset and within ten miles of the battlefield—Aller being the place of Gothrun's baptism, and Wedmore the place of his Chrism-loosing. At the latter place, Gothrun stayed with Alfred twelve days.

With regard to Egbyrhtes-stane, it should be noticed that the words of the *Chronicle*, "And he for ymb ane niht of *tham æican* to Iglea," are translated by Mr. Ingram, "Then within one night he went from *this retreat* to Iley." Mr. Ingram's word "retreat" conveys the idea of a fixed camp, but the *Chronicle* shews that Alfred did not make Egbyrhtes-stane a retreat at all, but a mere place of *rendezvous*, his stay there being confined to a single night.

Alfred's hasty ride from Athelney to Brixton, his as hasty return with a largely increased army, and his immediate attack upon the Danes, perhaps almost before they were aware of the movement, demonstrate his daring and ability as a leader, while showing that it was part of his plan to take the Danes by surprise.

Mr. Ingram places the battle of Æthandune at Heddington between Devizes and Calne, Wilts, and not at Edington, near Westbury; and Iglea at Iley Mead, near Melksham. Writers on the subject, in looking for the site in Wiltshire, seem to have been misled by the Chronicler Ethelwerd, who states that Alfred was opposed at Ethandune to "the army that was in Chippenham;"¹ but the *Saxon Chronicle* shews that the Danes, though they made Chippenham their headquarters, did not keep themselves within it after the winter season, if indeed at all. "The army stole about mid-winter, after twelfth-night, to Cyppanhamme and rode over the West Saxons' land and settled there, and drove many people over sea, and rode down

¹ Bohn's translation.

the greatest part of the rest and subdued them, except King Alfred."

Besides claiming to be the scene of Alfred's victory, the Wiltshire Edington has usually been regarded as the Eðandune mentioned in Alfred's will, and is so treated in Mr. Thorpe's *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxon.*, but the Eðandune of the will is Ardington, near Wantage, Berks.

Referring to the very common change of the old "ð" into "D", Mr. Napper expresses surprise (i, p. 318) that the Saxon Athelings escaped conversion into Adelings. An instance of such a change is found in one place-name containing the word—Æðelinga-igge (Athelney) being spelt Adelingi in Domesday Book; but it is really no wonder that Atheling as a separate word has preserved the old "ð" sound, seeing that the same sound is still a redundant feature of the English language, and is retained in many English place-names.

A. W. WHATMORE.

Accusation of "Judge" Nicholas, by Thomas Clarke and John Stokes, 20 Nov. 1664.¹—"These are to give notice that I being in company, where I heard in discourse that Robert Nicholas, of Seend, in the co. of Wilts, Esq., late one of the Barons to the late Usurper, in a bragging and boasting way, did glory that he was the man that drew up the charge against his late Majesty; and, being reprov'd thereof, said if it were to do again, he would do the same, for that his Majesty was of the Norman race, and unfit to reign. My loyalty to his Majesty binds me to make this known, and to desire a warrant against Mr. Nicholas to answer such articles as in his Majesty's behalf shall be objected against him.

"THOMAS CLARKE."

"John Stokes makes oath that these words were spoken in May last, and about Michaelmas term before, at the Holy

¹ Communicated by Mr. W. Cunnington, who found it amongst the papers of Mr. James Waylen.

Lane, at the back side of St. Clements, in the Strand, and as his discourse to others; which we have heard by Thomas Flower of the Devizes in Wilts, &c.

"JOHN STOKES.

"Sworn 3rd Dec. 1664, before me

"John Coell, master in Chancery."

Endorsed with a note that the deponent Stokes dwells at Seend, within two miles of the Devizes.

Braybrooke and Brouncker (vol. ii, p. 309).—In Churchill Church, co. Somerset, is a brass to Raphe Jennyns and his wife, with the four following shields:—

(1st). A plain chevron (?) possibly PRIDEAUX.

(2nd). 1 and 4, Argent, on a fess gules three bezants; JENNINGS. 2, Gules, a bull's head caboshed argent armed or; DUSTON (according to the Hertford Visitation, Thomas Jennings = . . . d & h. . . . John Duston). 3, Azure, two bars or, each charged with three martlets gules; BURDETT. Crest—a demi-lion rampant erased or, holding in both paws a spear erect of the same headed azure.

(3rd). Argent, six pellets 3 and 3 in pale, on a chief embattled sable a lozenge fessways of the field, charged with a cross patty of the second; BOUNCKER. Crest—An arm armoured erect holding a tilting spear.

(4th). Defaced, but plain enough to show BOUNCKER *impaling*, Argent, six lozenges, 3, 2, 1 gules; though not the usual coat. It is supposed to be that of BRAYBROOKE, and is so given in *Aubrey and Jackson*, No. 433, which also gives, in No. 57, JENNINGS quartering DUSTON. Marshall's copy of the Wilts Visitation of 1623 says that Elizabeth, dau. of James Braybrooke, and mother of Joan, wife of Raphe Jennings, was the first wife of Henry Branker.

F. WERE.

K K

Extraordinary Stag Run on Salisbury Plain.—The following was, a few years since, preserved among other sporting memoranda, in the house from which the run commenced :

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do agree that on Saturday, 10th November 1744, an hind turned out of the Paddock at Netherhaven, and killed under Pertwood, on the edge of Dorsetshire, ran a chase of forty miles.

(Signed)

BEAUFORT.

ROBT. LEE.

C. ALLANSON.

W. PASTON, Secretary.

Who, with several other gentlemen, were in at the death.

RICHARD STRIKEON, Huntsman.

SETH OSLAND, Whipper-in.

VIATOR.

Queries.

Curious Custom.—In 1827, when the Rev. W. L. Bowles wrote his *History of Bremhill*, "an annual custom was still kept up of the villagers assembling on Palm Sunday on the top of Silbury, to eat figs and drink cider, a remnant, evidently, of remote antiquity."

This custom probably dates from the days when sacrifices were made by the heathen inhabitants. To put an end to these practices "Gregory the Great ordered that at the annual feast of dedication of Churches the people should build booths round the church, and there feast themselves in lieu of their ancient sacrifices."

Is this custom still kept up? And is there any significance in the figs eaten? T. S. M.

John Norden (1543-1625).—The once voluminous department of topographical literature, generically known as "Road Books", may be roughly said to have come in with the carriages, and to have gone out with the coaches. Of this

species of book, John Norden must be accounted the father, although his *England, an Intended Guyde for English Travellers*, 1625, small 4to, is a poor and meagre production, as compared with those of Agilby and his successors. It is merely a set of distance tables to accompany the county maps, and is, therefore, not wholly original, but must, to some extent, be referred back to the itinerary of that somewhat mythical traveller Antoninus.

In Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* will be found two persons of the same name, who graduated at Hart Hall:—

Norden, John; B.A. from Hart Hall 11 Feb., 1568-9, M.A. 26 Feb., 1572-3 (or 4 Oct. following); an old English writer, surveyor of the king's lands, died about 1625.

Norden, John; B.A. from Hart Hall 26 April, 1631; of Rowde, barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, 1638 (as second son of William, of Rowde, Wilts, gent.), M.P. Wilts, 1654-5, Old Sarum 1660, and Devizes (Dec.) 1666, until his death in 1669.

The elder Norden, if Foster is right in describing him as "surveyor of the king's lands," is also the author of the *Guyde for English Travellers*, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the two graduates were related as uncle and nephew. Can Mr. Maskelyne, who has given an account of the Wiltshire Nordens at some length in the first volume of this magazine, or some other genealogical student, bring forward any further evidence to support this conjecture?

My reason in asking this question is for the purpose of settling the balance between Anthony Wood (*Athenæ Oxonienses*) and John Foster (*Alumni Oxonienses*), who both say that the "surveyor" graduated at Hart Hall, and Mr. C. H. Coote (*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*), who rejects Wood's statement that he was a Wiltshire man, and also thinks that it was not the "surveyor", but an obscure devotional poet, who took his degree at Hart Hall.

JOHN DYKE.

School Licences.—The following is a letter from the Rev. Thos. Harward, M.A., vicar of Winterborne Stoke, co. Wilts,

to the official of the Bishop of Sarum :—

For Mr. Theophilus Dyer,
at his house in
Sarum.

MR. DYER,

I have sent this honest man to you for a matrimonial licence, and it is to be directed to Maddington. I pray use him kindly. I intend to wait on you for my school licence shortly, but I have not yet finished my school-house; but as soon as I have I intend to be wth you in y^e Interim I am y^{rs}.

THO. HARWARD.

Stoke, Nov. 10th, 1684.

I found it amongst the marriage licence bonds for 1684, at the Sarum Registry. I should like to know whether it refers to a parochial school or a private academy. Clergy were obliged by the Canons to obtain the Bishop's licence, in order to keep school. Harward was a great builder; he was building his schoolhouse at Stoke in 1684, and he built Maddington Vicarage in 1704, as a stone with the following inscription testifies:—

D.O.M.
HOC
Donum DEI.
Pij Munificent Patronj
Domicilium
Humilis & Gratabundus
Dedicat
T. H.
1704.

He died 24 Nov. 1722, aged 67, and was buried at Maddington, where he had been curate 41 years, holding therewith the Rectory of Rollestone, and the Vicarage of Winterborne Stoke.

R. G. BARTLETT.

William Leach.—His name occurs at p. 435, as the Devizes agent for the *Bath Journal* in 1745. In 1769, the following advertisement appeared in the *Salisbury Journal*:—

For the Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance, London, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

William Leach, of Devizes, in the County of Wilts, snuff-maker, their Agent and Receiver for the said County and Parts adjacent, is

ready to receive Proposals from any persons, who desire to have any assurance made in or near the said County.

N.B.—Hay and Corn, thrashed and unthrashed, assured; And the aforesaid Agent may be spoke with at the Green Dragon, at Market Lavington, on Wednesdays.

Was this Mr. Leach, trading under the name of "William Leach and Co., snuff-makers, at the Windmill¹ in Devizes, Wilts," the founder

of the business afterwards successfully carried on by several generations of the Anstie family? His trade label, of which I possess a copy, is herereproduced, signed *Milton F.*, who engraved several book-plates, signed in various ways; the editor of *W. N. and O.* has, in his collection, a "Chippendale Armorial" of "Saml. Pye, Bristol, 1747," signed as above; he executed at least one other Bristol plate, and that city being then a great tobacco port, would lead us to

believe that this artist belonged to, or at least worked in, that place. Mr. Fincham, compiler of *Artists and Engravers of*



MILTON.F.

¹ Was this one of the windmills on the mound of Devizes Castle, shown in Stukeley's plate, "17 July, 1723" (*Itiner. Curios.*, i. 136), and described in some letters, written in 1730, by John Strachey, F.R.S., of Sutton Court, Bristol (Add. MS. No. 6214, Brit. Mus.), as "a late project for grinding rape." They were afterwards, I believe, used for grinding snuff.

British and American Bookplates, writes "that little is known of Milton, except that he practised in London, and was chiefly employed by booksellers in illustrations; he died in 1790, and was buried at Lambeth." SCRIBA.

Replies.

Ellis, of Wilts (vol. ii., p. 436).—Rev. John Harcastle, vicar of Mere, by his will, dated 1730, gave all his property to a distant relative, Elizabeth Farrer, who, by her will, dated 1730, bequeathed all her property to Thomas Ellis, shopkeeper, of Mere, and a cousin, John Farrer, of London.

In 1787, a farm at Burton, in the parish of Mere, belonging to Mr. Ellis (then of Wincanton), was offered for sale.

Other property belonging to the Ellis family was sold about the same time.

Thomas Ellis was churchwarden of Mere in 1736, 1745, and 1756.

Mere Churchwardens' Book.—"Whereas Thomas Ellis Errected a pew in the Church att his own Cost in the year 1737, and not mentioning for whose Lives it Should be, Now the said Thomas Ellis doth agree to hold the said Pew for the Lives of himself, William and Mary, son and daughter of the late Jerred Ellis, Thomas the son of Thomas Ellis, Elizabeth Farrer, and Isabel, the daughter of William Butt, and when any of the persons aforesaid shall dye, he the said Thomas Ellis or his Executors shall have full power to name another Life or Lives in y^e room of the Deceased, paying to the Church the sum of one Shilling for ading each life."

1757. John Ellis, the son of Benjamin Ellis, Bo^t a seat in Mr. Thomas Ellis's pew 1s., and Thomas, the son of Benjamin Ellis, Bo^t a seat in Mr. Thomas Ellis's Pew 1s.
1764. Frances Norris Bo^t a seat late John Ellis's wife's seat.
1768. Thomas, the son of Benjamin Ellis, surrendered his seat in Mr. Ellis's Pew to Thomas, the son of John Hooper 6d.
1774. Mr. John Hooper Bo^t a seat in Mr. Ellis's Pew for his son Christopher Hooper that was late Thomas Ellis's seat 1 0
 William Ellis surrendered his seat in Mr. Ellis's Pew to James Fry 0 6
1777. John Hooper Bo^t a seat for his son John Hooper, and one for his son Robert Hooper in late Mr. Ellis's Pew, No. 82 1 0
1779. James Fry Bo^t a seat late his mother's in Mr. Ellis's Pew for Harry Darknell 1 0
1787. Mary daughter of John Hooper bought late Thomas Ellis's seat in Ellis's Pew 1 0
1800. Mary wife of Adolphus Darknell surrendred in Ellis's pew to her daughter Hannah wife of Harry Coleman 0 6
1806. Jas. Baverstock sen^r bought late Jas. Fry's seat in Ellis's pew for his grandson Daniel Baverstock, No. 83 2 6

Mere Down,

Mere, Wills.

T. H. BAKER.

Battlesbury (vol. ii, pp. 389, 390).—The oldest inhabitant tells me that about 65 years ago, on a *Palm Sunday*, some fellows got the large stone on top of *Cley Hill*, which had a socket (meant, my friend thought, for a flag-staff—? a cross),

and rolled it down either to the lime-kiln or another side. He never heard of such a stone on Battlesbury, and he worked there 60 years; I have never heard of it being a Palm Sunday *rendezvous*, but Cley Hill was. Similar gatherings at Deverill took place on Cowdown, *i.e.*, the ridge, parallel with the road from Sutton; boys, as well as men, went up to "beat the ball", *i.e.*, play trap. "When was the last time?" "Oh! when I were a bit of a buoy, they gied over then, 'cos of 'en seed the devil; I were up there, but I didn't see 'en, but a were there like a girt dog, and a did rin about, and the chaps rinned away; I seed em rin, and I rinned too; 'twere gied over ater that."

JOHN U. POWELL.

Edward Long, of Monkton (vol. ii, pp. 399, 439).—"A." will, I am sure, agree with me, that there is nothing in the quotation from Metcalfe, given by him in your last number, to identify "Sir Edward Longe, of Wiltshire" with Edward Long, of Monkton.

Long was, and is, one of the commonest names in Wiltshire. The printed Visitation of 1565 (under "Snell") shews Susan Snell married to "Edward Longe", of the Draycott family. In other references he is called "Edmond."

In the printed Visitation of 1623 (under "Barret") we find that Hugh Barret, (living in 1623, aged 84), of Tytherton Lucas, married Susan, dau. of Nicholas Snell, of Kington, and widow of "Edm. Longe de Draycott *milt.*"

So that in the first place we have here a Long of another family, living about the time in question, who, if the Harl. MS. is correct, was called "Edward" in one of the Visitations, *and was knighted.*

In the second place, we know that Edward Long, of Monkton, in the Visitation which took place *immediately after his death*, is *not* described as a knight. The evidence of the Visitations is entirely against Long of Monkton ever having

been knighted, and the onus of proof necessarily lies with anyone who says that he was. We are all liable to occasional slips, and a casual reference, even from the pen of so accomplished an antiquary as the late Mr. Swayne, is, of course, no *evidence* at all. Q.

Fynamore (vol. ii, p. 438).—Ermine, two chevronels gules, quartered by ERNLE, are the arms of FYNAMORE allowed by the Heralds in 1623 to Sir John Ernle, of Whetham, his father, Michael Ernle, having married Mary, daughter of Roger Fynamore, of Whetham; no grant, however, of these arms has been traced at the College of Arms. Mr. Phillimore thinks that he has discovered the origin of the arms of FYNAMORE. Gilbert de Finemere went to Ireland with Gilbert de Clare 1210, and held land of the fee of Clare, Earl of Gloucester. The arms of the CLARES were: Or, three chevronels, gules. Boutell states that "many a red chevron or chevronel, with other devices, charged upon a golden field, or a gold chevron on a red field, is a sign of feudal alliance with the great house of DE CLARE." There is strong presumption, therefore, to derive the arms of Fynamore from the Clares.

R. J. FYNMORE.

Clatford Park (vol. ii, pp. 39, 350).—In the *Local Government Boundaries Com. Report for 1888*, Clatford Park is marked as a parish. In *Kelly's Directory of Wiltshire* (under Preshute Parish), Clatford Park is stated to be two and a half miles S.W. from Marlborough (and the hamlet of the same name two miles West of Marlborough). It is now a parish, having formerly been *extra-parochial*. That fact points to its having an

ecclesiastical history. Under "Ancient Chapels in co. Wilts" (*Wilts Archaeol. Mag.*, x, 270) Canon Jackson, as also Canon Jones, in *Domesday for Wilts*, says that Clatford (in the Hundred of Selkley, near Marlborough) was an Alien Priory, subordinate to St. Victor en Caux in Normandy (referred to as *Abbas de S'co Victorio*, in *Wilts Archaeol. Mag.*, xii, 18), founded in the time of William I by Sir R. de Mortimer. The manor was granted to the Abbey about the time of Henry III, by one of the Mortimer family. On the suppression of the Alien Priories it was granted to Eton College by King Henry VI, but afterwards by exchange to the Protector Duke of Somerset. And it seems to have belonged later to Sir W. Wroughton, of Broad Hinton, as proved by his will dated 1598.

A chapel is mentioned here A.D. 1441.

In the time of Domesday, it was held by Alwin, and contained three carucates, a mill, as at present, pasture, and wood.

Clatford Park was at one time subject to the Forest Laws relating to Savernake, as shown by a map of Savernake Forest A.D. 1280, constructed from perambulations of the time of Henry III and Edward I—by Canon Jackson, *Wilts Archaeol. Mag.*, xix, 39—in the portion called Eastwick Bailly, which reached from Workaway Hill to Braden in Savernake; and described in a document of the year 933 relating to a gift of King Athelstan to the Abbot of Wilton of land that lay between Oare and Wansdyke, lying outside the wood called *Safernoc*. *Wilts Archaeol. Mag.*, xix, 320.

A fresh question here arises, did the land pass from the Abbot of Wilton to the Mortimer family? or was Clatford Park separate from Clatford Hamlet? T. S. M.

Archbishop Stafford (vol. ii, pp. 218, 255, 298, 385).—The two following extracts from the "Register of the Priory of SS. Trinity at Canterbury" (perhaps identical with the Priory

of Christ Church, to which the Cathedral was attached) were taken from Dodsworth's MS. in the Bodleian Library, and very kindly forwarded to me by the late Mr. Benjamin W. Greenfield, F.S.A., of Southampton, who was probably the best authority on matters relating to Stafford pedigree.

The first is the admission of John Stafford—then LL.D., and Treasurer of England—as a brother of the fraternity. This was nearly twenty years before his elevation to the Archbishopric.

“Mem'd. q'd A.D. 1424, 7 Jd. Maii recepim' in fraternitatem n'ram M'g'r Joh'em Stafford, Doctor' et Thesaur' Angl', &c.”

[Memorandum that A.D. 1424, on the 7th of the ides of May we have received into our fraternity Master John Stafford, Doctor, and Treasurer of England, &c.]

The second entry records the death of his mother, as a sister of the same Priory. She is here called “Dame Emma”, as on her tomb at North Bradley.

“4th non. Sept. obiit d'n'a Emma Stafford mater D'ni Joh'is Stafford Ar'epi' soror n'ra.”

[4th of the nones of September died Dame Emma Stafford, mother of John Stafford, Lord Archbishop, our sister.]

“There is no reason,” Mr. Greenfield remarks, “for doubting the assertion of Thomas Gascoigne, in his *Dictionarium Theologicum*, that John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was ‘origine bastardus’. Dr. Gascoigne was the bishop's contemporary. He had been several times Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and was so in 1444 (*Anthony à Wood*).”

“There is one incident in the archbishop's life, that bears upon his origin, which has hitherto escaped notice:—On March 9, 1415, John Stafford, LL.D., resigned the church of Farneburgh in the diocese of Bath and Wells (Register ‘Bubbewyth’). Now as the first Sir Humphrey was patron of the church of Farneburgh, he must have presented John Stafford (his son) to the living.”

This presentation to the church of Farneburgh has been previously noticed, by myself, at page 255.

The grant by Bishop Beckington, (Stafford's immediate successor in the see of Bath and Wells), of lands formerly "held by Emma, who was mother, and Agnes *Bradley*, sister" of the latter prelate—to which Dr. Grose refers at p. 387—seems to point to an illegitimate sister of the bishop—who is called Agnes *Bradley*, or *de Bradley*, thus apparently identifying the village of North Bradley as the place also of her birth.

Another communication on the same subject from Lord Arundell of Wardour (p. 298), is valuable as supplying from the MSS. in his possession the exact dates of—1, the marriage of William Stafford of Southwick, with the daughter of Sir John Chideock; 2, the administration granted to Lord Bonvil after his death in Cade's Rebellion; and 3, the settlement on the second marriage of his widow with Sir John Arundell. That the Southwick property did not, however, as his Lordship suggests, come into the hands of the Stafford family through this marriage with Chideock in 1437, is clear from the inquisition taken 24 years previously, on the death of the first Sir Humphrey Stafford, when his son, the second Sir Humphrey, as heir to his mother, Alice, daughter of John de Greynville, and then aged 34 years, became possessed of "the manor, mansion house, and patronage of the Chapel of St. John Baptist thereto annexed, of Southwyke, juxta Frome Selwood, in the parish of North Bradley, Wilts; the manors and advowsons of Clutton and Farmborough, Somerset, and the manor of Burmington, co. Warwick".

This Alice Greynville, the heiress of Southwick, was aged 9 years in 1353, and then in wardship to the Earl of Hereford as chief lord of the fee of the manor of Clutton. She had married the first Sir Humphrey Stafford before 1365, and was living in 1371.

The exact descent of the manor of Southwick is, I think, clearly shown by the tabular pedigree, at p. 257, of the present

volume, and also in a former paper on Southwick Court in vol. i, p. 556.

The great difficulty with the Stafford pedigree seems to have arisen with Sir William Dugdale, who, in creating *three* Sir Humphrey Staffords where really only *two* existed—thereby producing further confusion as to their marriages—propagated an error, which, having been copied by successive writers on the subject for two centuries, is now difficult wholly to eradicate.

EDWARD KITE.

Lacock Church (vol. ii, p. 436).—The dedication of this church to St. Cyriac has certainly nothing to do with Archbishop Bourchier, who was created Cardinal of *St. Cyriacus in Thermis* in 1464. A document, printed in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. xv, p. 297, shows that, as the outcome of some litigation, the Abbot and Convent of Stanley formerly paid twelve pence annually to the Rector of Lacock, on the feast of St. Cyriac, at the altar of the church. Robert, of Gloucester, was then Rector. Mr. W. de Gray Birch puts the date between the limits 1206–1228, Stephen Langton being then Archbishop of Canterbury. This shows that the parish church was dedicated to St. Cyriac before the foundation of Lacock Abbey in 1232, and probably at a much earlier date.

The occurrence of the Glaziers' Arms, in the east window of the Lady Chapel, may be considered accidental. Ivory Talbot, to whom the chapel formerly belonged, and who would be responsible for the repair of the window, possessed not only ancient glass, belonging to the place, but also other glass, which he had collected. There is a good deal of the original glass in the head of the window, patched with some ancient fragments.

C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

Notes on Books.

THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE: a Journal of Family History and Pedigrees. Vol. I, May 1897—April 1898. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C., 1898. Pp. 702.

Those who are accustomed to sneer at Genealogy, led away perhaps by its frequent misuse, more especially in the past, in creating fictions to feed an ambitious and foolish vanity, would do well to read an admirable article in this volume on "Genealogy, a Science," by the Rev. A. W. C. Hallen. We cannot do better than quote its conclusion:

"The most bitter foes to genealogy are those who know least about it, and who found such an opinion as they are able to form, not on its use, but its misuse; who affirm ignorantly that its object is to gratify personal vanity and ostentation; who, without having meddled with it, allege that it is a dry, uninteresting, nay, wearisome business. But I challenge such ignoramuses to produce an instance of a genealogist who has regretted having entered on the study of a science which fascinates those who use it aright; and which now more and more flourishes, not to pander to vulgar vanity, but to increase our knowledge of men and of nations."

The number of works on this subject issuing monthly and annually from the press proves at any rate the interest many take in it, and we heartily welcome the advent of another monthly in *The Genealogical Magazine*. This handsomely printed serial, ably, but anonymously edited, contains, amongst other articles, the *Sobieski Stuarts*, whose remarkable likeness to their alleged ancestors, and whose somewhat eccentric figures, were for many years familiar to us when living in London; *Shakespeare Family* and its connexion with the Warwickshire Ardens; *Nelson Family*; *Lane of Bentley Hall*; *The*

Knights Hospitallers in England; &c., &c.; amongst the Wiltshire articles we note one on *Littlecote*, reprinted from the *St. James' Gazette* and another on *Great Chaldfield* by Mr. Chitty, of Pewsey. There are columns for correspondence, and "A Gazette of the month, being a Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other matters." The illustrations are very good, but the index is not so exhaustive as befits a publication of this kind. We wish it a happy new year and many of them.

NOTES AND QUERIES FOR SOMERSET AND DORSET, edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A. (Editor of the *Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford*, *Somerset Incumbents*, &c.), and CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A., R.D. (Vicar of Long Burton with Holnest, Canon Non-Res. of Sarum, author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*, &c.) Issued quarterly. Price to subscribers, 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Sherborne: Printed by J. C. and A. T. Sawtell, 1897. Vol. V, pp. 376.

This little quarterly, one of the best of its class, still runs a deservedly successful course, being edited by two well-known masters of their subjects, the latter of whom is a Wiltshireman, and compiler of a most admirable history of his family. Although this volume treats of the two counties adjoining our own, yet we find little or nothing about Wilts. *À propos* of some instructive articles in *The Genealogical Magazine* on the Heralds' Visitations and the Right to Bear Arms, by "X", who seems to have constituted himself a sort of general *Censor Heraldicus*, we quote the following from p. 153:—William Harbin, of Newton-Surmaville, writes,

"In the year 1672, one Sir Edward Bish, Clarencieux King at Arms, visited this countie, and by the bailiffs of every hundred and I met at Ilchester in ye same year, and carryed my parchment in which my coat of

arms were granted to my family many years ago; at which time one of Sir Edward Bish his servants took my coat of armes, and enquired how many brothers my father had, &c., &c., and on paying 39 shillings and 6 pence, for a confirmation came home again. I observed at the meeting I saw no justice of the peace neither could I learn of anyone yt went the same time, . . . and if ever they come again there is no need of going near them on their summons, neither can there come any damages from it: for their coming is more to grant new coats of arms to new upstart families than to review the ancient gentlemen's coats; neither any of the ancients appeared at all in our county, for I was the best that appeared at Ilchester 72, of thirty at least; and if I had not been a very young man, not above 18 I believe, I should not have been there, and parted with my money for nothing."

There is a great improvement in the illustrations, and a good index.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS, including old Port Royal and Acadia, etc., by the late W. A. CALNAK, member of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Edited and compiled by A. W. SAVARY, M.A., author of the "Savery Genealogy," Judge of the County Courts of Nova Scotia, etc., etc. With portraits and illustrations. Toronto: William Briggs. London: Phillimore and Co., 36, Essex Street, Strand, 1897. Pp. 660 + xiv.

Although the above is not concerned about Wiltshire, yet it is compiled by one who traces his origin from this County, and is one of the contributors to and supporters of *W. N. & Q.*; it is written in a graphic and picturesque manner, and should be read by every student of Greater Britain. There are many portraits of eminent citizens, with memoirs and pedigrees, but unfortunately there seems to be little attempt to trace them to their homes in the Mother Country.



1715



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1898.

SOME WILTSHIRE BOOK-PLATES.



WHAT is a Book-plate or an Ex-Libris is no longer asked, and no longer requires an answer, although it is but a very short time ago that much ignorance prevailed upon this subject; and some newspaper writers printed long articles abusing and ridiculing the collecting of these *nugæ*, comparing them with post-marks, and asserting "that the collection of *even* postage-stamps was superior"! A collection of Book-plates designed or engraved by such artists as Durer, Gravelot, Pyne, Vertue, Bartolozzi, Hogarth, Hancock (whose work on Battersea Enamel, Chelsea, Derby and Worcester porcelain is so justly admired), Bewick and Faithorne of the past, and many Masters of the present day, can easily be shown in consequence of its illustration of art, heraldry, family history, etc., to excel one of postmarks, as a collection of coins and medals excels one of postage-stamps.

A Reviewer of a book on this subject only shows his ignorance, and want of an "enlightened enthusiasm," always a note of true criticism, when he writes:—

"Let infancy frolic and senile fatuity count its twopenny treasures. But why, of all things, 'collect book-plates'? Are there not door-

knockers, which a man may collect, or visiting cards of all ages, muffin bells, old boots, political walking-sticks, or the decayed hair-brushes of celebrities, all of which are instructive and amusing compared to book-plates, etc. Mr. Hardy writes about the propriety of removing book-plates from books 'for the purpose of study and comparison.' Study and comparison of warming-pans! Even an old warming-pan is an enviable piece of portable property compared with a book-plate, etc., etc."

The above stuff is but a sample of many articles containing remarks as much out of place as "dolphins in a sentry-box."

There is now a large and increasing literature upon the subject throughout the civilised world, many Societies with their monthly journals and annual exhibitions, and so many collectors, that Plates often now fetch heavy sums, which a few years ago could have been picked up, we will not say for the price of an old song—for that is sometimes worth a guinea a verse—but for next to nothing.

Mr. Daniel Parsons, who, if not a Wiltshireman, yet spent many years in our county, has the credit of being the first Englishman to write upon Book-plates; he having written a paper entitled "On Book-plates," which he read in 1836 before the "Oxford University Archæological and Heraldic Society." This has been many times reprinted and, we believe, translated into more than one foreign language. His intention of writing a book upon "Ex Libris" was never fulfilled, and we are unaware whether he ever printed anything else beyond various notes scattered through genealogical and such-like works.

Mr. Daniel Parsons¹ was born at Clifton in 1810, being the eldest son of the Rev. John Parsons, and grandson of Daniel Parsons, of Barbados; he matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1828, and in due course proceeded to the usual degrees; he acted for some years as Curate of Marden, near Devizes, of

¹ He was one of those who maintained that the statue of the Blessed Virgin outside St. Mary's, Devizes, was a post-Reformation or Laudian restoration; we hope in a future number to print some notes on this remarkable statue.

which his father¹ was Vicar from 1833 to 1844, but we do not know whether he held any other curacies or preferments in or out of Wiltshire; in 1845 he married Gertrude (ob. 1891), 4th daughter of John Hext, of Trenarren, by Elizabeth Staniforth, but left no issue; he eventually became a Roman Catholic, and died 5 July 1887, at Stuart's Lodge, a house he had built for himself at Malvern, bequeathing his library, book-plates, and Stuart collections to St. Gregory's Benedictine College, at Downside, near Bath.

The following now treated of are in the writer's collection.

1. The handsome and beautifully engraved Book-plate (plate mark $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$, margin 10 by $7\frac{1}{2}$; underneath is written in ink, 1715) which forms the frontispiece² of this number belonged to William Hunt, of West Lavington, the son of Thomas Hunt, of the same place, by Mary the sister and heiress of Walter Grubbe, M.P. for Devizes; he married (1st) Margaret, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Shaw House, near Melksham, and (2nd) Ann, daughter of Roger Dorchester, of Etchilhampton, by whom he had a son, Thomas Grubbe Hunt-Grubbe, of Potterne, who married in 1758 Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Morgan Keene, of Salisbury Close. In West Lavington Church, affixed to the east wall of the north transept, close to the roof, is a fine marble monument with Latin inscription to several members of the Hunt family, from which we learn that the owner of this Plate died in 1763, æt. 56; it is surmounted by HUNT *impaling* GRUBBE, without any coats of pretence, and with the Crest as in the Plate. The residence of the family in this

¹ Foster, in *Alumni Oxonienses*, says he was instituted to Marden in 1816, but refers us to the *Gentleman's Mag.*, for 1825, where we find that John Parsons, instituted to Marden in 1816 lately suddenly died during his usual after-dinner nap. Were there two Vicars of this name, and if so, what was their relationship?

² For the loan of the blocks of the two Hunt plates we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Wright, F.R.H.S., the Editor of the *Ex-Libris Journal*. See that Journal, viii, 73, 74.

village, formerly known as "Hunt's House," and now as "The Lodge," is near the Bridge Inn on the high road to Tilshead; the house was partly re-built by its late owner, Mr. William Sainsbury, but some of the older building yet remains, and the ornaments on the pillars of the entrance gateway will at once be recognised as belonging to the house of the last century. It is at present occupied by the Rev. H. Carew Palmer. An extensive lawn laid out in modern fashion has now superseded the older garden of smaller dimensions, which 50 years ago was planted in formal style with neatly trimmed hedges of box and yew, and abundantly stocked with clematis, jessamine, striped roses, white and red pinks, lavender, cloves, carnations, and old-fashioned flowers and herbs of all kinds.



The marshalling of the Arms does not seem to be in strict accordance with the rules of Heraldry; the quarterings are as follows:—1 and 4 HUNT, *in pretence*, DORCHESTER. 2 and 3,

GRUBBE¹, *in pretence*, BRERETON; *impaling*, 1 and 4, SMITH, 2 and 3. DORCHESTER.

2. The smaller Plate, known as a "trophy-plate", probably belonged to the same person, and was executed apparently by the same artist; it would be interesting to learn why the instruments of war and music are introduced in these two Plates.



Morgan Keene
Sarum

3. This is of an entirely different kind, being a printed label, and only remarkable for the day of the month being mentioned:—"Anne Hunt-Grubbe, | Her Book. | Printed at Salisbury | June the fifth. | MDCCLV." It has been framed in a "Chippendale" frontispiece of what seems to have been a

¹ The arms borne by GRUBBE are very similar to those of STEPHENS, of Burdripp; was there any connexion between these families? Walter Grubbe, M.P., married Rebecca Brereton; he is described in his marriage licence as of Gray's Inn, bachelor, about 21, and she of St. Paul, Covent Garden, spinster, about 18, consent of father, Randolph Brereton, alleged by Brereton Bourchier, of the Inner Temple—at St. Paul, Covent Garden, or St. Mary, Savoy, 7 Feb. 167 $\frac{1}{2}$.

devotional work ; we should be glad to hear something of the owner of this plate.

4. In Burke's *General Armory* these arms are given to KEN ; according to Price in his *Description of Salisbury Cathedral, &c.*, Mr. Morgan Keene and his wife Grace were buried under black marble stones in the Cathedral Cemetery, now unhappily levelled, all the memorial stones having been also unhappily removed or destroyed ; he died 1758, æt. 63 ; she, who was a Miss Roberts, of Craven-street, London, died 1737, æt. 26. Any further information concerning these families will be most welcome, and the Editor, who is compiling a descriptive list of Wiltshire Book-plates, would be obliged to those who would send him any in their possession, to be returned if desired.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 460.)

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS.*, 442, f. 98.]

Release of John North, senior, to Peter Escudemor, his wife and son.

A.D. 1333.—I, John North senior, son and heir of Thomas North of Bratton, have released and quitclaimed forever for myself and my heirs, to Peter Escudemor, Margery his wife and Walter their son and the heirs of Peter ; to all right I have or could have in all lands and tenements, rents, services, and reversions, as well of freemen as of villains, with all appurtenances which might fall to me in Bratton, Mulbourne, and Stoke, and in all other places within the Hundred of Westbury. And I and my heirs will warrant the foresaid lands, tenements, &c., to the foresaid Peter, &c., against all people forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal to this present writing.

Witnesses Upton Escudemor, the Sunday next before the Feast of St. Margaret. 7 Edward III.

IBID., f. 100^b.

Charter of Thomas le Hoppere to Peter Escudemor.

I, Thomas le Hoppere of Bratton, for myself and my heirs have quitclaimed to Peter Escudemor and his heirs or assigns to a tenement and an acre, with a piece of arable ground in the village and fields of Bratton, which tenement and acre I sometime had of Thomas North, senior, of Bratton. To hold to the foresaid Peter and his heirs or assigns forever of the chief lords of that fee by the service due therefore and customary. And I Thomas, &c., will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have set a seal, &c. Witnesses Bratton, the Sunday next after the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. 7 Edward III.

IBID., f. 100^b.

Charter of Christina, wife of William de Bratton, to Peter Escudemor.

A.D. 1334.—I, Christina, heretofore wife of William de Bratton, have granted and confirmed to the lord Peter Escudemor, knight, or his heirs or assigns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land with their appurtenances in the fields of Bratton and Mulbourne; of which 1 acre lies on "la hulle" on the eastern part of Burchhangere next the land of the lord Reginald de Pavely; 1 acre lies on the mount in the culture called Rige Weyes forlang between land of Robert de Pavely on either side; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies in Thorncombe between land of the foresaid lord Peter and of Robert de Pavely; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies upon Shortemeosdon between land of the lord Reginald de Pavely on either side, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre lies at Wenschirde between land of the said lord Peter and of Richard Dansy. To hold to the foresaid Peter his heirs or assigns freely and quietly by hereditary right of the chief lords of that fee forever by the service due therefore. And I Christina and my heirs will warrant, &c., against all

people forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses Bratton, Friday, the Feast of St. John before the Latin Gate. 8 Edward III.

IBID.

Release of Walter, son of the above Christina, to Peter Escudemor, quitting-claim to all right forever in the above-mentioned lands granted by his mother to Peter and his heirs. Upton Escudemor, the Sunday next before the Feast of St. Dunstan, Archbishop. 8 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 102^b.

Release of Katherine de Maundevile to Peter Escudemor.

I, Katherine de Maundevile, have released to the lord Peter Escudemor, knight, his heirs or assigns all my right in a croft called Compaynesmorecroft, with all its appurtenances in Bratton in the Hundred of Westbury. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses Upton Escudemor, Tuesday, the vigil of SS. Peter and Paul. 8 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 102.

Charter of John Compayn to the same.

I, John Compayne, of Mulbourne, have granted to the lord Peter Escudemor, knight, and Margery his wife, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of arable land in the field of Mulbourne lying in the culture called Meosdone, between land of Richard Dansy and land which belonged to Beatrice Cole. To hold to them and their heirs or assigns of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereof accustomed and belonging by hereditary right forever. And I and my heirs will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses Upton Escudemor, Friday next before the Feast of St. Margaret. 8 Edward III.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [8-14 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1334-5.—At York, in the octaves of St. Hilary, 8 Edward III. and afterwards in the quindene of Easter, 9 Edward III. Between William Gylet, of Westbury, and Isabella his wife, and Edith, the daughter of Isabella, plaintiffs, and Philip le

Frankelayn and Walter du Park, deforciant, of 2 messuages, 6 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow and the fourth part of 2 messuages, 2 virgates of land with their appurtenances in Westbury and Bratton. Plea of covenant was summoned. William and Isabella recognised the right of Walter in the tenements, of which Walter and Philip have the foresaid messuages, land, and the fourth part of one messuage, and one virgate of land with the appurtenances of their gift. For this Walter and Philip granted to Edith aforesaid a messuage and 3 acres of land with the appurtenances of the said tenements, to have and hold to Edith and her heirs of the chief lords of that fee by the service belonging forever. And the said Philip and Walter granted to William and Isabella one messuage and 3 acres of land, the foresaid meadow; and the fourth part of a messuage, and a virgate of land, with the appurtenances of the said tenements, to have and hold to William and Isabella and the heirs of their body of the chief lords of that fee by the service belonging forever. Moreover, the same Philip and Walter conceded for themselves and the heirs of Walter that the fourth part of a messuage and a virgate of land with the appurtenances which Beatrix, formerly wife of Roger Cole, held in dowery of the inheritance of Walter aforesaid in the said townships at the date of this concord, and which ought on her death to revert to Philip and Walter, after her death shall remain wholly to William and Isabella to hold to them with the foresaid tenements granted by this fine of the chief lords of that fee by the service belonging to that fourth part forever; and if William and Isabella die without heirs of their body, the said tenements and fourth part to remain to the right heirs of Isabella, to hold as aforesaid.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [9 *Edward III.* (2nd nos.) no. 81.]

P.M. John de Maundebyll.

A.D. 1335.—Inquisition taken at Westbury, 16th November, 9 Edward III. The jury say that John de Maundebyll being in

whole and good memory enfeoffed Peter de Testwode with 4 messuages, $2\frac{1}{2}$ carucates of land, 10 acres of meadow, £4 16s. rent, and the rent of 5 capons, and 4lbs of pepper, with appurtenances in Bratton, near Westbury, and Esthrop, near Heyworth, to hold to him and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee by the service due therefor and customary. So that the same Peter having full and peaceful seizin thereof should give the foresaid tenements to John and Benedicta, then his wife and the heirs of their body; by virtue of which enfeoffment Peter de Testwode, John de Maundevile being alive, was in full and peaceful seizin of the said lands and tenements until William de Northo, the king's eschaetor, pretending the said lands and tenements were held of the king in chief as of the crown, took them into the king's hands on the occasion of the said enfeoffment. And they say that the lands and tenements are held of the Lady Philippa, Queen of England, as of the Castle of Devizes, by the service of 20s. yearly, to be paid at Michaelmas, or by the service of guarding one of the towers of the Castle in time of war, and they are in the king's hands for this reason and no other, and are worth yearly according to their true value 10 marks. And they say that no other lands remained to the said John after the said enfeoffment in the County of Wilts. In witness whereof they seal. Dated in the year and place above said.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. *f.* 101.

Charter of Christina le Bruthere to Peter Escudemor.

A.D. 1335.—I, Christina le Bruthere, of Mulbourne, have granted to the lord Peter Escudemor, knight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of arable land in the field of Bratton; of which the acre is called Furtham, and lies between land of Roger le Marmion and land of the Church of Stoke, and the half acre lies in "la Geredlond" between land of Edward White on the south and land of the Church of Stoke on the north. To hold to him, and his heirs or assigns of me for the term of my life. And I and my heirs will warrant, &c., for the term of my life. In testimony whereof

I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses Westbury, Friday, on the morrow of St. Clement the Pope. 9 Edward III.

IBID.

Release of Walter le Bruthere, chaplain, son and heir of William le Bruthere, of Mulbourne, for himself and his heirs forever, of the above mentioned property, granted by his mother Christina to Peter Escudemor. Westbury, the Sabbath in the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin. 9 Edward III.

ORIGINAL ROLL. [10 *Edward III*, m. 22.]

A.D. 1336.—Peter de Testewode made a fine with the king for £10 for pardon for acquiring certain tenements with their appurtenances in Bratton, near Westbury, and Hesthorp, near Highworth, of John de Maundeville, who held them of Philippa, Queen of England, as of the Castle of Devizes, which the said Queen holds for the term of her life, and for having entered them without the Royal licence.

Westminster, 20 March.

ASSIZE ROLL *No.* 1422, m. 43.

A.D. 1338—Assize at New Sarum, Friday, 1st week in Lent, 12 Edward III.

The Assize comes to take cognizance if Roger Duraunt, of Bratton, Matilda Cumpayn and John her son, Nicholas le Prist and John Pylman unjustly disseized Isabella, who was wife of John de Bradelegh, and Roger de Bradelegh, of their free tenement in Bratton, 12 acres of land with their appurtenances. And Roger Duraunt and the others did not come. They were not attached because they were not found, and had no bailiffs nor anything whereby they could be attached. Therefore the assize was taken against them by default. The recognitors, with the assent of Isabella and Roger, being chosen and sworn, say upon oath that Roger Duraunt, Matilda Cumpayn and John her son, by force and arms, disseized Isabella and Roger of the tenements put in view to

their damage by 40s. They say also that Nicholas le Prist and John Pylman were not present at the disseizin. Therefore Isabella and Roger are to recover their seizin, and have the damages, and Roger Duraunt and Matilda and her son are to be taken. And Isabella and Roger de Bradelegh are in mercy for their false claim against the others.

Also if Roger Duraunt, of Bratton, Matilda Cumpayn, and John, her son, Nicholas le Prist, and John Pylman unjustly disseized Nicholas Cundut and Sarra his wife of their free tenement in Bratton, a messuage with the appurtenances. And Roger and the others did not come, &c. [as above]. The recognitors chosen, &c., say that Roger, Matilda and her son disseized Nicholas and Sarra to their damage of 6s. 8d., and that Nicholas le Prist and John Pylman were not present at the disseizing. Therefore, Nicholas and Sarra are to recover their seizin, and their damages, and Roger and Matilda and her son are in mercy for the disseizin, and Nicholas and Sarra for their false claim against the others.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 98^b.

Charter of Roger de Bradelegh to Peter Escudemor.

A.D. 1339. — I, Roger de Bradelegh, have granted to the lord Peter Escudemor and Margery, his wife, half an acre of land with the appurtenances in Bratton, near Westbury, which lies between the land of the said lord Peter on either side, and stretches one head on to a tenement of the said Peter and the other head on to the king's way. To hold to them, their heirs or assigns of the chief lords of that fee forever by the service therefor due and customary. And I, &c., will &c., against all people forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witness Bradford, Sunday next before Easter. 13 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 99.

Charter of John Cook to Peter Escudemor.

I, John le Couk, of Bratton, have granted to the lord Peter Escudemor, knight, and Margery, his wife, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of arable

land in the field of Bratton lying in "la Geredelonde" between land of Edward Whitle on the north and land called "le Churchelonde" on the south, which half acre indeed I formerly had from the foresaid lord Peter in exchange for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in la Pillonde. To hold to him and to Margery his wife and the heirs of Peter or his assigns by hereditary right forever of the chief lords of that fee by the service due therefor and customary. And I, John, &c., will warrant, &c., against all people. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses Bratton, Sunday on the morrow of SS. Philip and James. 13 Edward III.

IBID.

Release of Adam Compayn to Peter Escudemor and his wife.

I, Adam Compayn, of Mulbourne, have released and for myself and my heirs quitclaimed to the lord Peter Escudemor and Margery, his wife, and the heirs of Peter or his heirs all the right I had or could have to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of arable land in the field of Bratton, lying in "la Geredlond", between land of Edward Whitele on the north, and land called "le Churchelonde" on the south. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses Bratton, Sunday next before the Feast of St. John before the Latin Gate. 13 Edward III.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [8-14 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1340.—At Westminster in the octaves of the Holy Trinity, 14 Edward III. Between William of Edendon, parson of the Church of Cheryton, plaintiff, and Thomas de Bracton, deforciant, of 4 messuages, 65 acres, 1 rood of land, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow, and 29 acres of pasture, and 11s. 9d. rent in Westbury, Bratton, and Mulebourne. Plea of covenant was summoned. Thomas acknowledged the right of William to the tenements; of which William has a messuage, 22 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, 12 acres of pasture, and 11s. 9d. rent, with the appurtenances of the gift of Thomas to have and hold to him and his heirs of the chief lord of that fee by the service

therefor due forever. Moreover, Thomas granted for himself and his heirs that one messuage, $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, 10 acres of pasture, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow, with the appurtenances in Westbury and Bratton, which John atte Welle and Alice his wife and John their son held for their lives; and that one acre of land with appurtenances in Bratton, which John of Canterton held for his life, and that one acre of land with appurtenances in the same village, which John Sprakelyng held for his life; and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre there which the above said John and Alice held for their lives; and 7 acres 3 roods of land, 7 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances there which Roger le Sanser held for his life; one messuage, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, with appurtenances in Mulebourne, which Felicia Petit held for her life; and also a messuage and an acre with appurtenances in the same village which William Godhyne held for his life, of the heritage of the foresaid Thomas at the date of this concord, shall after the death of the same John atte Welle, &c., wholly remain to William de Edendon and his heirs. To hold together with the foresaid tenements, granted to him by this fine of the chief lords of that fee by the service due therefor and customary. Moreover, Thomas for himself and his heirs warranted to William and his heirs the foresaid tenements against all men forever. For this William de Edendon gave Thomas 40 marks silver.

[*To be continued.*]

BIRD LIFE IN SALISBURY.

THE PEREGRINE AT HOME.

There are but few people now in this our city of Sarum, who do not know of the frequent presence of the Peregrine Falcon on our Cathedral Spire; and to know of it, is surely to take more or less an interest in the fact. The Salisbury Downs may indeed be said to be the home of the Peregrine, which,

it is no exaggeration to describe, as being one of the most frequent of all the *Raptors* in Wiltshire ; and though a regular percentage of them have to pay an annual toll for the depredations they commit, yet the broad and open nature of our Downs, the abundance of the food-supply provided thereon, and the fact of our Spire offering them a safe and favourite retreat, will I believe, in the future, as in the past, secure their constant appearance amongst us. There is a strong feeling abroad, and an increasing one, I think, that it is high time to protect these noble birds, ere we lose them altogether from amongst us ; and though some specimens are occasionally shot by people who do not even know what they are, except that they are some kind of hawk, yet amongst the more intelligent owners of property, as well as their keepers, there is an inclination to spare them, which I feel sure all thoughtful people would wish.

Recently I was talking to the keeper at Britford, who has strict orders from the owner of the shooting in no way to disturb these birds ; and he was telling me that during the last winter he could frequently have shot one, and that for four or five weeks previously he had noticed a pair in the evening fly regularly in the direction of the Cathedral Spire, where they again constantly roosted, in no way being frightened or disturbed by the scaffolding, which then surrounded the tower. In fact, the scaffolding would not seem in any way to incommode them, for it is not as a rule in the middle of the day that they frequent the Spire, but rather in the evening, and early morning ; although in 1866 a pair made it their favourite place for consuming their prey, a fact which most unfortunately led to their slaughter ; one of the workmen, I need not say unknown to the authorities, shooting them off the Spire, while the then restoration was going on.

It is striking how all species of birds, if unmolested, will cling to the same spot, when they have once chosen it as their home, and the great height of the Spire affords such a safe asylum that there need be no fear whatever of the Falcons forsaking their favourite haunt, if only a moderate amount of

protection be afforded them. Early last year a Red Tereel (male of the year) was picked up dead at the foot of the tower, and many people thought the poor bird had flown against the scaffolding and killed itself; a folly, which any one at all familiar with a Peregrine, would be very slow to credit it with; and on making enquiries, I heard that the bird had been shot at in the near neighbourhood of the city, when it had evidently flown to the Spire, and there had succumbed to its injuries. Some three or four specimens annually reach our bird-stuffers' hands; and the other day I was handling a Falcon (female of the year) shot by a farmer on the Plain, who had not the least notion what the bird was, except that it was a hawk which was killing his pigeons, a thing he did not appreciate; but thinking it an unusually fine specimen, he brought it into the stuffer's to be preserved. Nothing indeed strikes you more in handling one of these fine birds than their extraordinary weight in comparison to their size, especially in the case of the hen bird. I had as fine a specimen as I have ever seen, sent into me from the neighbourhood just two years ago; it was an adult female, the measurements of which I took accurately, and was in the beautiful blue-grey plumage, without a feather frayed, just having finished its moult. It weighed a good two and a half pounds, and fairly surprised you as you held it in your hand, and you at once felt how it was that the stoop of a Falcon was so irresistible and effective. The muscular development of the thighs, and the broad but compact shoulders, with its depth of body, testified to the enormous striking power of the bird, from which a wild duck, say, though heavier than the Falcon itself, would have no chance of escape at all. This bird was over 19 inches from crown of head to tail, 3 feet 5 inches in expanse of wing, while the long middle claw was three inches in length. I shortly afterwards weighed a hen sparrow-hawk, which would be from 15 to 16 inches from beak to tail, and to my surprise it only weighed 10½ ounces, so that the two birds, not so *very* dissimilar in apparent size, weighed respectively 40, and 10½ ounces, which difference speaks for

itself. The weight of a Tiercel would be about 25 or 26 ounces, it being a much smaller bird than the female, though as compact in form and as strongly built.

Not long ago, I interviewed the gardener of one of the houses in the Close, and he told me that two days previously he had picked up a Pigeon on his lawn, just killed, which had been struck down by one of the Peregrines, and from which he had evidently only just disturbed the bird; showing how little they regarded the propinquity of man around them; while another person gave the information of the Falcons having returned to the Spire, as he had heard them "squarking" (as he termed it) round the tower in the early morning. This will serve to show that the Peregrine, in spite of the scaffolding and workmen, had no intention of deserting its accustomed haunts and favourite roosting-place; while from no less than five personal friends who have shooting on the surrounding downs, I have received interesting accounts of their presence last autumn.

All sporting men know the Falcons well, and but few, I think, would willingly injure them. It was only the other week that one of our Salisbury Doctors told me he had seen a fine flight of a Peregrine at a Peewit; the Falcon separated a bird out of a large flock, and mounting above it, came down upon it from above, sending the feathers flying, but not binding to it; and then, ere the bird could recover itself, it made an upward dart, and clutching its victim, flew away with it. Two great points which would preclude the Peregrine from becoming exterminated are its wandering nature, and its marvellous power of flight, making distance but of little account, and though the merely local specimens, which are bred within hail, are indeed, if any, I am afraid, few and far between—any known eyrie being watched closely for the sake of obtaining the young birds—yet they visit us annually in numbers from the Continent, so that a fresh supply is constantly at hand.

It was mentioned in *The Field* only the other day what a good season the Dutch hawk-catchers had lately had in North Brabant. They had had more than the usual number of

orders from English Falconers; so that on Dec. 1, Mr. George Oxer, Falconer to the Old Hawking Club, arrived in London from Holland, bringing with him no less than 22 Peregrine Falcons; of which five were Tiercels (males), three Haggards (adult birds which have been caught after the first moult is completed and reclaimed), and 14 Red Passage Falcons (young females of the year caught during migration); and though they had a very stormy passage, the birds all arrived safely, without having broken any of their feathers; and on the arrival of the overdue train at London, they were each and all claimed by the expectant body of Falconers awaiting them at the station, and carried off to their respective homes in Hampshire, Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Ireland.

Let us hope, then, that sufficient interest may be aroused and sustained in these noble birds, to secure them against wanton slaughter, and that the boldness which they often display may not be taken advantage of by the thoughtless gunner; for though there are not many places now that give scope for the ancient and royal sport of Hawking, yet in this county we are likely to be well rewarded by now and then witnessing the wild Falcons stoop (as I have myself seen more than once), and so go home inspirited at having had a glimpse of the powers of this noble bird still tarrying amongst us; a bird that takes no mean advantage of his prey, but boldly outsoars, and out-manœuvres it; and, while upholding the adage that obtains in the animal creation, "that Might is Right," yet offers his victim a chance of escape; nor enforces the penalty that the "weakest must go to the wall", until such chance shall have been refused, or not taken advantage of. Not many counties can claim an equal privilege with Wiltshire in being capable of affording the Peregrine a home; let us all do our best then to preserve this, the noblest type of all the British *Falconidæ* amongst us.

ARTHUR P. MORRES.

NOTES ON GREAT SOMERFORD.

The village of Great or Broad Somerford, called also in old deeds Somerford Maltravers, is situated on the river Avon four miles from Malmesbury, and close to the branch line of railway connecting that ancient town with the Great Western main line at Dauntsey. From the platform of the little station one sees at a glance that the village does not belie its pleasant-sounding name. Green meadows and winding stream, the hoary church tower above the trees, and the peaceful churchyard merging into the lovely rectory garden, help to form a charming picture.

"The church," to quote from the pen of the rector, the Rev. F. H. Manley, "is pleasantly situated on a knoll, sloping down towards the north to the river Avon, and consists of nave with tower at west end, north aisle and chancel. The earliest portion is the handsome row of pillars with carved capitals, which separate the nave from the aisle; these are late Decorated. The rest of the church is Perpendicular. At the east end is a handsome four-light window containing stained glass, the gift of Miss Mary Pyke. The window in the north wall of the chancel contains stained glass, the gift of Stephen Demainbray, Esq., in memory of his father, for 55 years rector of the parish. A window in the south wall of the nave contains stained glass, the gift of W. Beak, Esq., in memory of his parents. The only piece of old stained glass left is in the small oblong window above the pulpit. There is a handsome Perpendicular font in very good condition. The barrel-vaulted ceiling in the chancel, and the open timber roof in the nave, are original. The special features of interest are:—

"(1) A piscina in the north wall of the chancel with a small stone slab above, apparently intended for the sacred vessels.

"(2) A small vaulted arch, unclosed at the restoration of the church, connecting the aisle with the chancel; this served both for processional purposes and as a squint.

"(3) The remains of the stone staircase to the rood-loft. A door near the pulpit leads to this staircase, and another door higher up opens out where in old times the screen stood.

"(4) The old oak sounding-board of Jacobean work placed above the modern pulpit.

"The church was thoroughly restored from designs by J. H. Hakewell, Esq., in 1865, when the present oak seats replaced the old closed pews. A small organ chamber was added at the east end of the aisle in 1879. The church is apparently dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels. The fact that the village people still regard the Sunday which follows the 11th October as Feast Sunday seems conclusive on this point; at the same time, in Philipps' *Institutions*, on the only occasion (1506) when the dedication of the church is mentioned, it is referred to as St. Peter and St. Paul. The list of rectors dates from 1323."

Aubrey, quoting his favourite authority, the "Legier book of March," traces the manor from the Badlesmeres; and in Mr. Scrope's "Wiltshire Manors subject to Castle Combe" (*Wills Archæol. Mag.*, ii, 280) we can follow the descent of "Sum'reford", through the middle ages in the families of Mautravers and Arundel till the year 1573, when John Yeowe (or Ewe) was in possession. The family of Jason followed that of Yewe (with possibly a Thynne intervening), and it is the object of the present paper, with the aid of a number of old documents, the earliest dated 1572, to trace the property from the Yewes and Jasons to the Smiths, who during the eighteenth century acquired besides a considerable estate in Great Somerford.¹

¹ In some "Chancery Proceedings," reign of Elizabeth (no date given), Sir John Thynne is spoken of as "seized of the manor of Somerford Magna." This tenure, which can hardly have been a very long one, may have occurred before that of Yewe, but in any case we know that the Marquess of Bath had some manorial property in Somerford down till the beginning of the present century, when it passed into other hands, and there are traces of at least one other "manor", which will be referred to as we proceed.

John Yewe was very probably a wealthy clothier from Bradford-on-Avon, as the "History" of that town, by the late Canon Jones, contains an inscription from a brass in Bradford Church to the memory of Anne, "sole daughter and heire of John Yewe, of Bradford, gent., and wife of Gyfford Longe, gent., who had issue by her Anne and Catheryn, their daughters. She dyed the 26th March, 1601." An extract from the pedigree of Long, of Semington, also contains the name of Anne Yewe as first wife of Gifford Longe, of Rood Ashton. John Yewe, of Somerford, is called clothier in a deed of 1575, and as there was a Gifford Yewe (probably a grandson¹ of John) in 1607, it seems very probable that the family was of Bradford extraction; especially as in Sir Thomas Phillipps' *Institutions*, under date 1605, we find Thomas Read presented to the living of Somerford Magna by the patron, Johannes Newe de Bradford, gen., a name which one can only conclude is intended for Yewe.

The following deed is of sufficient interest to quote at some length; it bears date the year before John Yewe is known to have been in possession of the manor, and doubtless refers to him or to another of the name who may have succeeded him.

"A lease from Bridges to John Yew

And John Mayo of a beaste leaze in newleaze.

"This indenture made the XV. day of Novembre, in the ffyffthtene yere of the Reigue of or Sovreigne Lady Elizabeth, &c. Betwene Willm Brydges of Highworthe, Wiltes, gente, on thone ptie, and John Yewe, and John Mayo, yeomen, on thother ptie witnesseth that Whereas or Sovreigne Lady, the Queenes matie, by her highness lres patentes under the seale of her Corte of Exchequer, beringe date at Westmr the Vth daye of July, in the ffyffthtene yere of her reigne for dyvers consideracons in the said lres patentes specified hath dymised granted, and to farme letten unto tha bove namyd Willm Brydges amongste dyvers messuages, landes, tentes and other hereditaments situate in dyvers townes, pryshes, hamletts, and places within the said countie of Wiltes, late from or said Sovreigne Lady the Queenes matie conceled (?). The pasturinge goinge and feedinge of and for on cowe

¹ Very little reference can be given in this paper to the parish registers of Great Somerford, which only date from the year 1707, the previous records having been accidentally burnt in the parish clerk's house.

yerly to be taken wthin the prishe fieldes and comons of Brode Somfrd in said countie of Wiltes (Sometymes geven and assigned for the fyndinge and maynteynance of a light wthin the prishe church of Broad Somfrd aforesaid). To have and to hold the same premises unto the said Willm Brydges from the feaste of Thannunciaon of o^r blessyd Lady the virgyn last past before the date of said lres patentis unto thende and terme of twentie on yeres next followinge. Now the said Willm Brydges in consideraon of ffortie shillings of lawfull money of England to hym in the name of a ffyne by the said John Yewe and John Mayo well and truly contentyd and payde, hath dymysed unto the said John Yewe and John Mayo, the said pasturinge of ou cowe yerly in the said pryshe of Brode Somfrd from the ffeaste of Seint Michell tharchangell last past unto full ende and terme of twentie yeres next to be complete and endyd Yeldinge and payinge therefore yerly to the said Willm Brydges twelve pence at the ffeastes of thannunciaon of o^r blessyd lady the virgyn and Seint Michell tharchangell by even porcons to be paid.

“P. WILLM BRIDGES.

“Sealed and delyvred in the presence of Willm Maundrell, Willm Jones, John Herne, and Thomas Brydges.”

This deed evidently points to the origin of the St. Mary Lands' trust, a grant of land including the “beaste leaze in Newleaze” from Queen Elizabeth in the 17th year of her reign to the people of Broad Somerford, with a reserve for repairs to the church or similar uses; it is now vested in trustees for the benefit of the parish school which stands on part of the property. John Yewe, clothier, and John Mayo, yeoman, were in 1575 the first Somerford trustees of St. Mary lands, and for the next fifty years the trust deeds contain quite a genealogy of Yewes and Mayos. Mr. Scrope says that in 1588 the death of John Yeowe was recorded in the rolls, and that in 1600 the heir or heirs of John Ewe were on the list as defaulters. From some old copies of Court Rolls of 1607 we find another John Yewe was then lord of the manor; his signature is bold and distinctive, and to his court came William Yewe¹ and surrendered to the lord “one toft, one pasture enclosed 1½ acres, 9 acres of arable land, 1 acre of meadow and 1 styteh (et un le styteh) of meadow in the moor, and pasture for two beasts in newleaze, with appurtenances late in tenure of Alice Bond,

¹ See Scrope's “Abridgement of Castle Combe,” *Archæol. Mag.*, ii, 183, under Hertford Correspondence as to Privy Seals, (date 1611 (?), “William Yew (Hughes) of Somerford Magna, £10.”

but then of the said William Yewe, to the use of Gyfford Yewe his son." Gyfford was then under the age of twelve years, and from another roll we find he had a brother Richard.¹

About this time, according to Britton (*Beauties of Wiltshire: Somerford Magna*), the manor "seems to have been claimed by John Thynne," but a few years afterwards we know that it had passed to the family of Jason, as in 1637 Samuel Kinaston was presented to the living, the patron being "Rex *pro* Robert Jason." The lord of the manor, who was then as we should suppose an "infant", and was probably the first baronet of the name, created 5th Sept. 1661, presented Nathaniel Ask to the rectory in 1667, and died in 1674-5² succeeded by his son, the second Sir Robert, who

¹ If anyone is interested in tracing this family a little further, it may be added that in a deed of 1698 some land is spoken of as late in the tenure of the widow Yew, and in another document of 1706 relating to some property in Somerford, then belonging to Lord Weymouth, a farm house is spoken of as late in the occupation of John Yeow, deceased, whose son John was then living at Beckington.

² The following marriage allegations (British Museum) probably refer to the first Sir Robert. "April 29th, 1674, Sir Robert Jason, Kt. and Bart., of Broad Somerset (*sic*), co. Wilts, widower, and Mrs. Ann Raves, of Dunster, (?) co. Oxon, spinster, about 30 and at own disposal at Steeple Ashton, Oxon." Also, "Sept. 22nd, 1675, Sir Christopher Eyre, Kt., of Northall, Middx., widower, and Dame Ann Jason, of Hinton, Glos., widow, at Hinton, aforesaid, or Lincoln's Inn Chapel, or Temple Church." A lease bearing date 3rd July, 1675, is signed "Robert Jason, 1675" in a flowing hand, but for want of knowing the exact date of the first Sir Robert's death, it cannot be said to which of the baronets the signature belonged; probably to the second if Dame Ann was the bride in both the above marriages, but we can only give the allegations as they stand. The lease referred to was granted to Richard Lawrence, the elder, of Broad Somerford, yeoman, to whom, in consideration of £13, was demised "All that messuage with fower acres of pasture near the lower marsh at Startley and the feedinge of two beasts yearly in said marsh," for 99 years and lives of William, Richard, and Jonathan Lawrence, sons of Richard Lawrence the elder, at rent of 3s. 4d. yearly and 2s. 6d. as a heriot. Usual suit and service at Court Leets and Court Barons, and in another similar lease is mention of service at the "King's law day" holden within the manor. The endorsements on the back of the Lawrence lease may be of interest to some. In 1678 the lessee, Richard Lawrence, for £15 assigned the lease to John Saye, of Crudwell, gent. In 1681, Mary, widow of the late Richard Lawrence, on payment of

after the decision of a law-suit between himself and Sir Edmund Bruning, of Hambleton, co. Southampton, presented Richard Browne¹ to the living in 1676, died in 1687, and was buried, Dec. 14th, in the church of Broad Somerford.²

M. E. LICHT.

(*To be continued*).

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 469.*)

F.

1703-7-27.—James FOSTER, of Andover, in Hampshire, weaver, to Mary GOODSHEEP, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.

1707-8-13.—Ann FRYER, spinster, dau. of John Fryer, of Winterburne, co. of Gloucester, to George GRANT, of Bradford, at Comerwell.

£20 reclaimed it from John Saye, of Ashton Keynes, gent., and Joane Short, Wootten Bassett, widow, as administrators of goods and chattels of John Saye, late of Crudwell, deceased, intestate. A third endorsement, some years later, runs as follows:—"Inter Josephm Jones, complt. and Marie Lawrence, vid., et al., Deft., 19th Oct., 1687. At a commission held then at Sherstone, Wiltes, att ye signe of the Swan, being the house of Richard Lea, by vertue of a commission issued out of the High Court of Chancery to us and John Rowse and Willm Alway, gent., this parchment writeing was shewed to Christian Short, spinster, at the time of her examination to the fourth Interrogatory.—THOMAS PETTY."

¹ Aubrey's "ingeniose friend, Mr. R. Browne, of Magd. Hall, Oxon." Foster's *Alumni Oxon.* gives "Browne, Richard, son of Richard, of Minety, Wilts, minister. Magdalen Hall, matriculated 22nd Feb., 1666-7, aged 16, B.A. 1670, M.A. from New Coll. 1673, Rector of Somerford Magna 1676." "Parson Browne," of Minety, and his son are mentioned several times by Aubrey. See also the will of Thomas Gore the antiquary, *Archæol. Mag.*, vol. xiv, No. xl. "To my dear friend, Mr. Richard Browne, clerk, rector of Great Somerford, 20s". Mr. Browne married Elizabeth, daughter of John Palmer, and grand-daughter of Sir Robert Hanson, Lord Mayor of London, 1672-3, and died in May, 1687, aged 35 (buried in chancel at Somerford). His widow afterwards married the next rector, Edmund Wayte (presented by Sir Robert Jason in 1687), and lived to the age of 80, an old stone in the tower of the church commemorating her and several children.

I am indebted for many of these particulars to the present rector of Somerford, and to Mr. E. Milward S. Parker, of Keynsham, a descendant of the Jason family.

- 1709-1-5.—Elizabeth FRY, dau. of Henry Fry, of Blackland, to John CLARK, of Devizes, at Devizes.
- 1710-3-17.—John FLOWER, of Corsham, yeoman, to Sarah LITTLE, of Corsham, at Slaughterford.
- 1712-2-15.—Zephaniah FRY, of Sutton Benger, clothier, to Margret JEFFEREES, of Bromhill ph., at Charlcut.
- 1720-11-23.—Joan FOOT, dau. of Robert Foot, late of Bradford, to Robert CORNICK, of London, at Bradford.
- 1721-8-25.—Margret FRY, spinster, dau. of Zephaniah Fry, of Sutton Benger, to Anthony LAWRENCE, of Malmesbury, at Hullavington.
- 1722-2-3.—George FENELL, son of Thomas Fenell, of Hilperton, to Rebecca PINNOCK, at Melksham.
- 1728-5-14.—Robert FARNELL, of city of Bristol, soap-maker, son of William Farnell, of Bristol, to Martha SANGER, at Melksham.
- 1729-6-24.—Judith FRY, of Calstone, dau. of Henry and Hannah Fry, late of Ca[l]stone, to Jacob WILKINS, of Tedbury, at Calne.
- 1729-8-15.—Christian FRY, of Calstone, dau. of Henry and Hannah Fry, of Calstone, to John SHURMER, of Devizes, at Caln.
- 1730-8-1.—Sarah FURNELL, dau. of Isaac Furnell, of Marlboro, to Jeremiah HARRIS, at Marlboro.
- 1734-4-24.—Sarah FLOWER, of Corsham, to William STOVEY, of Hilperton, at Corsham.
- 1737-11-22.—Elizabeth FURNELL, dau. of Isaac Furnell, of Marlboro, to Isaac SELFE, of Lavington, at Bromham.
- 1738-5-2.—Katherine FURNELL, dau. of Isaac Furnell, of Marlboro, to John TUFFEN, of Ringwood, at Broomham.
- 1742-12-24.—Susannah FINDLAY, of Mounkton, Chippenham ph., widdow, to Thomas REYNOLDS, of London, at Corsham.
- 1753-12-16.—Thomas FOWLER¹, late of Long Compton, co. of Warwick, now of Melksham, mercer, to Catherine RUTTY, at Melksham.

¹ Ancestor of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart., of Gastard, near Corsham. See *Sir Robert Fowler, Bart.*, by John Stephen Flynn.

- 1755-8-28.—Richard FOWLER, son of Daniel Fowler, late of Minchin Hampton, co. of Gloucester, to Mary CARY, at Hullington.
- 1762-9-30.—Richard FRY, Jr., of Calne, clothier, son of Richard Fry, Sen., of Calne, to Ann SMITH, late of Pickwick, at Slauterford.
- 1763-10-19.—Katherine FRY, dau. of Richard Fry, of Calne, to William GUNDRY, of Calne, at Calne.
- 1763-12-30.—Joseph FURNELL, son of Elizabeth Furnell, of Marlbro, to Elizabeth HUNT, at Broomham.
- 1772-5-5.—Hester FURNELL, dau. of Isaac and Elizabeth Furnell, of Marlbro', to Richard JAMES, of Devizes.
- 1779-11-24.—Mary FOWLER, dau. of Thomas¹ and Catherine¹ Fowler, of Melksham, to John MATRAVERS, of Westbury, at Melksham.
- 1794-2-11.—Ann FOWLER, of Melksham, dau. of Thomas and Catherine Fowler, of Melksham, to Samuel HULL, of Uxbridge, at Melksham.
- 1827-7-18.—Mary FOWLER, dau. of Robert¹ and Rachel¹ Fowler, late of Melksham, to Joseph John GURNEY, of Earlham, at Melksham.

G.

- 1703-1-21.—Mary GARDENER, spinster, dau. of William Gardener, of Warminster, to Thomas CANNON, of Warminster, at Warminster.
- 1703-2-15.—Mary GOULDNEY, Jr., of Chippenham, dau. of Adam Gouldney, late of Chippenham, to Richard BAKER, of London, at Chippenham.
- 1703-7-27.—Mary GOODSHEEP, of Chippenham, widdow, dau. of John TURTLE, of Bideston, to James FOSTER, of Andover, at Chippenham.
- 1704-8-26.—Adam GOULDNEY, of Chippenham, linen-draper, son of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham, to Silvester ALDRIDGE, at Warminster.
- 1707-8-13.—George GRANT, of Bradford, shop-keeper, to Ann FRYER, at Comerwell.
- 1707-11-6.—Ann GINGELL, of Corsham, spinster, dau. of Daniel Gingell, of Hartham, to Jacob WACKHAM, of Calne, [married] in Corsham ph.

¹ Ancestors of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart., of Gastard, near Corsham. See *Sir Robert Fowler, Bart.*, by John Stephen Flynn.

- 1709-1-29.—John GILES, of city and county of Bristol, cooper, to Dinah SELF, of Market Lavington, at Lavington.
- 1709-1-31.—Elizabeth GAWEN, dau. of John Gawen, of Haveridge, to John CLARK, Jr., of Bradford, at Warminster.
- 1709-7-27.—George GRANT, of Bradford, shop-keeper, to Christian BOND, late of London, at Melksham.
- 1709-7-28.—Mary GERISH, of Bromham ph., drudget-maker, dau. of Thomas Gerish, of Bromham, to Andrew SEALY, of Devizes, at Bromham.
- 1710-8-27.—William GARDNER, Jr., of Warminster, sadler, son of William Gardner, Sen., of Warminster, to Margaret PONTON, of Warminster, at Warminster.
- 1711-6-5.—Christian GERISH, spinster, dau. of Thomas Gerish, of Bromham, to Nicholas KING, of Bromham ph., at Bromham.
- 1717-6-5.—Andrew GARDNER, of Brimhill ph., fuller, to Elizabeth DANCY.
- 1721-10-25.—John GUNDRY, of Devizes, wool-stapler, son of William and Jane Gundry, of Chard, co. of Somerset, to Mary ROSE, of Devizes, at Devizes.
- 1722-2-20.—Thomas GERRISH, son of Thomas Gerrish, of Hawkshat [? Hawk Street], Bromham ph., to Sarah SMITH, at Broomham.
- 1723-5-31.—Mary GUNDRY, of Devizes, dau. of William and Jane Gundry, of Chard, co. of Somerset, to Israel NOYES, of Bradford, at Devizes.
- 1724-5-9.—Jaramiah¹ GOULDING, of Bromham, husbandman, son of Edward Goulding, of Broomham, to Ann HASKEY, of Marlboro', at Marlboro'.

¹ The original certificate of marriage is under the care of the Society of Friends, at Melksham, and is headed thus:—"Jeremiah Goulding, of Broomham, in ye County of Wilts, Husbandman, son of Edward Goulding, of Broomham, and Ann Haskey, of Marlborough, School-Mistress, Daughter of John Haskey, Carpenter, of Stepney Parish, London, Deceased, and of Ann, his wife, him surviving." The bridegroom signs himself "Jeremyah Goldney." There are numerous signatures of witnesses, but no name appears in the column for "Relations." The certificate is *written* throughout.

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- 1728-7-22.—Edward GRAY, of Lavington, card-maker, son of Edward Gray, of Bradford, to Sarah WILLIS, widow, of Bradford, at Lavington.
- 1728-9-10.—Mary GYE, of Lavington, dau. of Edward Gye, of Lavington, to Henry SANGER, of Warminster, at Lavington.
- 1731-9-11.—George GRANT, of Calne, stay-maker, son of George Grant, of Brford, to Hester WILLIS, at Charlcot.
- 1731-10-15.—Elizabeth GARDNER, of Charlcot, Brimhill ph., widdow, to James ANTILL, of Nailsworth, at Charlcot.
- 1752-5-10.—Lydia GERISH, dau. of Charles Gerish, late of Atford, to Thomas ALDERWICKE, of Bradford, at Bradford.
- 1763-7-21.—Anna GOULDNEY, of Chippenham, to Samuel NEATE, of Calne, at Corsham.
- 1763-10-19.—William GUNDRY, of Calne, clothier, son of John Gundry, of Calstone, to Katherine FRY, at Calne.
- 1788-7-16.—Hannah GUNDRY, dau. of William and Katherine Gundry, of Calne, to James NEAVE, of Fordingbridge, at Calne.
- 1793-12-11.—Maria GUNDRY, dau. of William and Katherine Gundry, of Calne, to William Tully SIMPSON, of Bristol, at Calne.
- 1804-11-14.—Ruth GALE, dau. of James and Ruth Gale, of Chippenham, to Richard Philpott HYATT, of Chippenham, at Melksham.
- 1827-7-18.—Joseph John GURNEY¹, of Earham, co. and city of Norwich, banker, son of John and Catherine Gurney, late of Earham, aforesaid, to Mary FOWLER, at Melksham.
- 1829-7-10.—Eliza GUNDRY, dau. of Joseph Fry and Martha Gundry, of Calne, to Edward SMITH, of London, at Calne.
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¹ J. J. Gurney (1788-1847) was a noted preacher among the Friends, and travelled extensively in the ministry in this and other counties. This was the second of his three marriages. He was a younger brother of Elizabeth Fry, the prison philanthropist. See *The Gurneys of Earham*, by Aug. J. C. Hare.

- 1835-2-27.—Catherine GUNDRY, dau. of Joseph Fry and Martha Gundry, of Calne, to Henry ALEXANDER, of Cirencester, at Calne.
- 1835-9-30.—Sarah GUNDRY, dau. of Joseph Fry and Martha Gundry, of Calne, to Samuel ALEXANDER, of Gloucester, at Calne.

H.

- 1700-9-28.—Jacob HIX, of Franklyn, Bradford ph., broadweaver, to Dorothy COLLETT, of South [Wraxall], at Commerwell.
- 1701-2-24.—Lydia HART, dau. of Paul Hart, of Henniton Charter Houses, co. of Somerset, to John COWLING, of Wallcut, at Comerwell.
- 1702-8-28.—James HOBBS, of Leacock, sergweaver, to Rebeckah BOND, of Bideston, at Slaughtford.
- 1705-2-12.—Love HARRIS, of Chippenham, spinster, dau. of Nathaniel Harris, of Chippenham, to Thomas NEAT, of Bristol, at Chippenham.
- 1705-5-19.—Thomas HARRIS, of Chippenham, apothecary, son of John Harris, of city of Gloucester, to Alice DYER, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1705-8-25.—Joseph HULL, of Bradford, son of Samuel Hull, of Bradford, to Ann ARCH, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.
- 1708-3-18.—Jone HELE, of Charlcott, Bromhill ph., to Joseph SARJANT, of Calne, at Charlcott.
- 1708-11-11.—Sarah HARRIS of Goteker ph., spinster, to James SHEPPARD, of Charlcot, at Charlcot.
- 1709-7-28.—Nathaniel HUTCHENS, son of Hannah Hutchens, of Horsley ph., co. of Gloucester, to Jane SMITH, at Fosket.
- 1711-6-7.—Hester HART, spinster, dau. of Paul Hart, of Henton, co. of Somerset, to Roger BULLOCK, of Corsham, at Cumerwell.
- 1711-12-15.—Thomas HUNT, son of Henry Hunt, of Chitto, Bishops Cannings ph., to Elizabeth WILLIS, at Broomham.
- 1712-4-30.—Elizabeth HAWKINS, of Market Lavington ph., dau. of John Hawkins, of Corsham ph., to William MAY, of St. John's ph., Devizes, at Devizes.

- 1716-3-3.—John HORT, of co. and city of Bristol, currier, son of John Hort, of Bristol, to Mary BROOME, at Charlcut.
- 1717-1-18.—Elizabeth HANCOCK, spinster, dau. of John Hancock, of Chafford, co. of Gloucester, to Thomas WITHERS, of Gt. Farringdon, at Purten Stoke.
- 1724-5-9.—Ann HASKEY, of Marlbro', schoolmistress, dau. of John and Ann Haskey, of Stepny ph., London, to Jaramiah GOULDING, of Broomham, at Marlbro.
- 1726-8-20.—Grace HILL, dau. of Edward and Mary Hill, of Wanborough, to Townly RIGBY, of Middleton, at Purton.
- 1728-12-26.—Truceman HARFORD, of Bristol, merchant, to Mary DICKENSON, at Corsham.
- 172*-*-—Mary HUNT, dau. of Henry Hunt, of Chitway, Bishops Canons ph., to Phillip LAWRENCE, of Melksham.
- 1730-3-7.—George HILLIER, of Avon, Christian Malford ph., maltster, to Mary SMITH, at Slaterford.
- 1730-8-1.—Jerimiah HARRIS, son of Moses Harris, of Fording-bridge, co. of Hampshire, to Sarah FURNELL, at Marlboro.
- 1732-1-16.—John HEALE, late of London, now of Charlcut, Brimhill ph., to Hannah BARRETT, at Charlcut.
- 1732-10-24.—Henry HUNT, of Chitway, Bishops Canings ph., yeoman, son of Henry Hunt, of Chitway, to Mary BREWER, at Broomham.
- 1737-4-27.—John HARRIS, Jr., of Fording Bridge, Hampshire, to Katherine BAYLEY, at Slaughterford.
- 1737-7-11.—Thomas HUNT, son of Thomas Hunt, of Chalfield, to Mary KING, at Bromham.
- 1745-6-15.—Hannah HEALE, of Charlcut, widdow of John, to Edward BOND, of Calne, at Charlcut.
- 1746-5-18.—Elizabeth HARDEN, of Avon, Brimhill ph., dau. of Jane Harden, of Churten, to Thomas WASTFIELD, of Foxham, at Charlcut.

NORMAN PENNEY.

20, *Ruskin Road,*
Tottenham, Middx.

(To be continued.)

SANCTUARY AT BULLBRIDGE.

In explanation of the following translation of an extract from a Coroner's Roll,¹ *temp.* Edward III, it may be as well to make a few introductory remarks as to the practice of sanctuary. The right of asylum in her sacred edifices was allowed by the Church to fugitives from ancient times, and this privilege of mercy to the accused or condemned man, when death was the common sentence for all felonies, was recognised by the English Sovereigns from King Ina onwards, although judging by the repetition of enactments concerning it in the Councils of various dates, the sanctuary was not unfrequently broken by the Royal officers or others. Secular justice in fact often felt itself baulked; attempts sometimes were made to starve out the refugee by seizing the food that was being brought to him, or preventing the approach of any one bringing it to him; the Church's remedy for this was excommunication, which, however, must have been too often without effect, since it was necessary to get the Crown to make provision against those who thus, and in other ways, molested "persons fleeing to the Church." (*Vide Articles for the Clergy*, 9 Edw. II, Statutes of the Realm, vol. i.) The area of the place of refuge was not always the same; in some cases its limits extended beyond, in others were bounded by, the churchyard; elsewhere the church only was the sanctuary, as at Bullbridge evidently, where apparently for still further security the vicar takes the thief into the chapel of St. Thomas, if indeed the right of asylum were not confined to that portion, merely, of the church in question. The felon, however, though avoiding death, unless he escaped from the church, was not suffered to elude all punishment; some time before Edward I it had been enacted that being brought to the church door in the presence of the Coroner of the district he must confess his offence and

¹ *Vide*, Coroner's Roll, No. 196, Membrane 6, in the Public Record Office.

abjure the realm ; a port and a date for his departure was then assigned to him, and going forth with a cross in his hand, journeying by the King's highway, he was to turn neither to the right nor to the left until he reached the appointed destination. Arrived there, according to the form of his oath, he was to tarry "but one tide and ebb" if he could have passage ; and until he could procure the latter he was daily to go into the sea up to his knees "assaying to pass over" for forty days, at the end of which time he was to put himself into the church again as the "King's Felon." From his exile, of course, he was not to return "without the special favour of the lord king."

WILTON. Inquest taken there before Robert Sireman, Coroner of the Borough of Wilton, and Philip le Scryuein, Constable of the same Borough, concerning Roger de Ludynton, of the Co. of Warwick, who was taken at Fogheleston [Fuggleston] within the foresaid liberty, at the suit of Ralph, Chaplain of the Church of St. Thomas, Sarum, feloniously prosecuting against the foresaid Roger in a plea of appeal ; viz. : by the oath of John Michel, Adam le Smyth, John Drachelacz, Robert Cakebred, William Mourpach, Ralp Brudemere, Geoffrey le Tannere, Walter Denyas, John Schredier, Ralph le Cappere, John Gilberd, and William Leche ; who say by their oath, that on Monday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas, the Apostle, in the 33rd year of King Edward III after the conquest, the foresaid Ralph the chaplain came to Fogheleston foresaid, and there found pledges for prosecuting in a plea of appeal of felony against a certain William, chaplain of the church of St. Thomas of Sarum, and the foresaid Roger de Ludynton. Which William the chaplain, however, for fear of the suit of the foresaid Ralph the chaplain, fled from a certain house where Stephen le Cripse, chaplain on the foresaid Monday, dwelt in Fogheleston foresaid, as far as the church of St. Edith, Wilton, and in the same church abode through one day and night, and then afterwards the same William escaped. And the foresaid Roger de Ludynton was taken at Fogheleston aforesaid on the same Monday at the suit of the foresaid Ralph, and then led to

the house of John Bouedon, bailiff of the liberty of the Abbess of Wilton, and within the liberty aforesaid imprisoned and detained until Wednesday next before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next following. On which day the same Roger de Ludynton was led by the same John Bouedon, bailiff to the court of law of the foresaid Abbess, held at Bolebrigge [Bullbridge], within the liberty of the same Abbess before John Everard, steward of the same Abbess; and John Everard himself sitting there for judge, and in will to consider the foresaid Roger according to the law and custom of the kingdom of England, &c. The forementioned John Bouedon, however, the bailiff of the liberty foresaid, led the foresaid Roger de Ludynton prisoner, by the command of the foresaid seneschal, towards the Court of Bolebrigge; and when the same Roger was approaching the church of St. Peter of Bolebrigge, the said John led the same Roger as far as the threshold of the gate of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr in the same church, and there made the same Roger sit down within the bounds of holy church; and afterwards, in the interval of a short space, came one Robert Porter, vicar of the church of Bolebrigge aforesaid, and opened the gate of the said chapel, and drew the said Roger into the church, because he found him sitting within the bounds of the church aforesaid and seeking the refuge of holy church, wherefore the execution of the foresaid suit of felony could not be. But the foresaid Roger abode there in the same church until Thursday next before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John; on which day Robert Sireman, the coroner abovesaid, came, and of the said Roger inquired the cause of his stay in the said church; and the same Roger, in the presence of the said coroner, touching the sacred Evangels, acknowledged that he had feloniously stolen a psalter, worth ii^s, in the church of St. Thomas, Sarum, and feloniously carried away the said psalter, now six weeks ago before the day of the said inquest, and for that cause claimed the liberty and refuge of holy church; and sought from the same coroner licence to abjure, and go forth from the

kingdom of England, according to the law and custom of the same kingdom ; and thus continued the same confession before the same coroner for the three days continuously following. And afterwards, on the Sunday, the vigil of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, thence next following, the said Roger de Ludynton, before the same coroner, abjured the kingdom of England, according to the law and custom of the same kingdom ; and there was assigned to the same Roger the port of Plymouth for his passage. And there was taken with the same Roger a psalter, a knife, and diverse woollen garments, valued by the xii jurymen aforesaid at x^s, which goods indeed remain in the charge of the Abbess of Wilton, lady of the liberty aforesaid, so that she answers therefore [to the justices] in Eyre.

On the strip of parchment attached to the foregoing :—
 “Chattels of Roger de Ludynton, of the county of Warwyk, felon, viz. : Diverse woollen garments valued at ix^s, and a psalter of the value of xii^d, which remain in the hands of the Abbess of Wilton.

THE STOKS OF SEEN' CHURCHE.

The following is a copy of an original document entitled as above (without date) in the possession of the Rev. A. B. Thynne, the Vicar of Seend, who has kindly allowed it to be printed :—

)} Thos stokys hath Alys stoks stoke p's'	x ^s
{ the same Thos hathe Sr John Webbs stoke p's'	xvj ^s
)} Thos Hlys hathe Robr't baldenh'ms stoke p's'	vij ^s
{ the same Thos hathe Will'm loys stoke p's'	x ^s
John Stooks hathe John stooks stoke p's'	vij ^s
John poope hathe Thos stooks stoke p's'	xiiij ^s iiij ^d .
John Curtes hathe Robr't harrs stoke p's'	x ^s
)} John Carter hathe water harpers stoke p's'	x ^s
{ the same John hathe C'stian darbe stoke p's'	vij ^s
)} Thos Rychar' hathe Thos stykbyrds stoke p's'	vij ^s
{ the same Thos hathe Will'm harp's stoke p's'	vij ^s

Robr't parcar hathe Will'm p'cars stoke p's'	x ⁿ
Will'm stooks hathe John Twynn stoke p's'	xij ^s
Will'm Somn' wever hathe a stoke p's'	ix ^s
Will'm Prytyll hathe m' gare dens stoke p's'	xij ^s
John stuvely hath John Will'ms stoke p's'	xij ^s
{ Nicholas stooks hathe Robr't stooks stoke p's'	xij ^s
{ the same Nycholas hathe water stoks stoke p's'	xij ^s iiij ^d
Water Sumn' hathe Thos Davyd stoke p's'	vij ^s
{ And the same Wat' Sumn' hath John Tynes stoke p's'	vij ^s
{ And also Robr't Collys stoke p's'	vij ^s
John Hart hathe Will'm Chapmans stoke p's'	vij ^s
{ Robr't Stooks hath Issabell Stooks stoke p's'	x ^s
{ The same Robr't hathe Roger heern' stoke p's'	vij ^s
{ The same rob'r't hathe ij stokys of John harrys p's'	xx ^s
Thos tyll'y' hathe a stok of John Wyll'ms p's'	xij ^s
Richard franclen a stoke of y ^e churche p's'	xij ^s iiij ^d
C'styan Sumn' hathe a stoke of the churche p's'	xv ^s
The churche hathe Will'm baldenh'ms stoke p's'	vij ^s
{ And also Willyam tuccars stoke p's'	vij ^s
{ And also Will'm wyhetts stoke p's'	x ^s
{ John Wylyams mvst have derige & mas on Whyt sonday	
{ the preest iiij ^d the Rynghars iiij ^d	
{ Water stoks mvst have ij lamps brynyng, oon before owr	
{ lade in sant Nycholas hyle the other before saynt sythe*	
{ And they mvst byrn at matens, mas and evynsong	
{ Willm Leze must have dirige & mas the frydae before the	
{ Epyphany the preest iiij ^d the ryngars iiij ^d saynt Nycholas	
{ light ij ^d	
{ Willm Harrys must have dirige & mas the fryday next after	
{ holyrood day, the prest iiij ^d , To saynt Nycholas lyght, ij ^d	
{ John tvecar the dawght' of John tvecar mvst have a tap' of	
{ halfe a pownd before saynt Kataryn every halyday at mas	
{ Rawlen breyd mvst have a tap' of halfe a pownd of wax	
{ before the hyc cros to bren every haly day at mas	

* St. Osith, whose feast is kept on Oct. 7th, was the daughter of a Mercian Prince, and for some years lived at Ailesbury; she was martyred by the Danes in 870; her body was kept for safety at Ailesbury for 46 years, when it was removed to Chich, in Essex (where she had been Superior of a religious house), which place was for some time called St. Osiths.

- { Robr't Chapman mvst have a tap' of halfe a pownd before the
 { hye cros to bvrn every haly day
- { Thos davis mvst have a tap' of halfe a pownd before the hye
 { cros to bvrn every haly day at mas
- Crystyan darbe for a stoke must gyffe evry yeere vj^d to owre
 ladys lyght in the chaunsel
- Will'm Bald'nas stoke must gyffe every yere to y^e seyde
 lyght viij^d
- C'styn tynnys stoke mvst gyffe every yere to y^e seyde
 lyght vj^d
- { Davyth gave a stoke to o^r ladyes lyght to fynde a tap'
 { brennyng at matens mas and evynsong
- { Henry curtes stoke mvst fynde a lamp brynyng be fore Saynt
 { C'stofer ev'ry halyday at matens mas and evy'song
- { Rob't Colles must have a tap' of halfe a pownd burnyng
 { before Saynt Nycholas every sunday at mas
- { Robr't Harrys and Margaret his wyfe mvst be p'yd for on
 { WytSunday and the p'est mvst have iij^d
- { Will'm Parkar mvst be p'yd for the svnday after holyrode day
 { and the preest must have iij^d
- { Robr't bald'na' dirige and mas the mvnday In Ester wheyke
 { the preest iij^d, sant Nycholas lyght ij^d, the ryngars iij^d
- { Roger hern' gave a cow to maynteyn the pascal and to prayd
 { for on Ester day and the preest to have iij^d
- { John Stoks mvst have mas and dirige on myhelmas day the
 { preest iij^d to o^r ladys lyght viij^d
- { Wat' harp' mvst have a tap' of halfe a pou'd before the hye
 { cros and anoy^r before o^r lade in the porche
- { Thos tuccear mvst have dirige and mas on sant luks day,
 { the preest iij^d the ryngars iij^d and a tap' be fore o^r lade
 { in the sowth hyle & to burn at mas on holydays
- { Isabel stoks mvst have dirige and mas on palm Svnday
 { and the preest mvst have iij^d
- { Alys Stokys mvst have dirige and mas the Wedynsday in
 { Ester weyke, the preest iij^d the ryngars iij^d
- { Thos stykbyrd dyrige and mas on myhelmas dae the preest
 { iij^d the ryngars iij^d ij^d to saynt Nycholas lyght
- { Will'm chapman a tap' brynyng at s'vs tyme before o^r lady
 { of pety and dirige and mas on saynt m'ks day the
 { preest iij^d ij^d to saynt Nycholas
- { Will'm T'vcear dyryge and mas the fryday next after saynt
 { deonas day the preest iij^d

Alys prycto' showld have a tap' of a pownd of wax brynyng at s'ves tyme before owre lade of pytye and dyryge and mas the thursday before mydsumm' dae the prest iiij^d

Margery hyllyar showlde have ij Tap's the oon before o^r lade of (*sic.*) in the porche the other be fore o^r lade of pety and dyryge and mas on saynt luks evyn, the p'st iiij^d

Wyll'm svmn' showld have a lamp before o^r lade in the porche

Robrt stoks must have dyryge and mas on sent andros daye the preest iiij^d the ryngars iiij^d

John harrys mvst have dyryge and mas the fryday before owre lade day In lent the preest must have iiij^d

John Twynye must have dyryge and mas the tywysday before Palm svnday and the preest iiij^d.

M^d That John tuccar Robr't Collys Wyll'm Eymys and John Petyt they have left to theyre successars of theyre kyn xiiij^s iiij^d to exhibicion of the lampe before the hye cros there to be found for ever vnder thys form folooyng, That is to sey the seyd lampe shal brene iiij p'ncipal feasts of the yeere In the feast of Ester, The asvmeyon of o^r ladye, The feast of al-halowys, The Natyvyte of o^r lord, ffrom the fyrst evynsong tel hye mas be done and fynshed, Also the seyd lampe shal bren every svnday and haly day thorog the yeere at evynsong and fro the begyngng of matens vntyl hye mas be done w^towght so be the preest go on vysytaeyon betwyxt mas and matens Then the lampe to be done owght for that tyme.

Queries.

Abbots of Sherborne.—Information required of the following Abbots of Sherborne, presumably Wiltshiremen:—

Lawrence, of Bradford, 1246-61.

Peter, of Ramsbury, 1316-29.

William Bradford, 1436-59.

John Mere, 1504-35.

A. J. S.

A Curious Story.—The following letter from Sharington Talbot, great grandson of Sir Henry Sharington, and father of Sir John Talbot, was found amongst the papers of the late Mr. James Waylen; perhaps some of your readers could give some further information concerning the contents. Who was Mr. Hicks?

W. C.

To my very loving friend, Mr. James Hicks

Lichfield, 10 August, 1666.

FRIEND HICKS,

I have received yours and Mr. Williamson's, and thank you both: and I have told my woman the fault of your venison, as I have done all this year. I wish it had been better ordered. Yesterday I received the most strange news that ever was heard out of Wiltshire. Old Mr. Poulet of Cotles, my friend there writ it; t'was thus. At the Lady Hungerford's house at Corsham, not far from Chippenham, a room overnight being made very clean and shut, in the morning the door being opened and no noise at all heard, there was found upon the floor the picture of the Lady Hungerford, drawn in colours to the life; of which she being informed would not have it rubbed out, but seemed to slight it, yet it was said she has since fallen into a hectic fever. But it is prophesied that many strange things shall happen this year. I rest, your indebted friend,

SHARINGTON TALBOT.

The Warminster Amicable Society.—I am in possession of some printed *Stanzas in Praise of Wiltshire*, written by Mr. L. Ferris, from Warminster, and sung by him at the Warminster Amicable Society, held at the London Coffee House—date about 1780. Is anything more known of this Society?

SCRIBA.

Shrapnel Family and Arms.—In Bradford-on-Avon Church is a monument to the above, with a canting shield of a shell bursting marked with an "S"; also in N. aisle a hatchment with a coat which reads (as far as the darkness and height could allow me to see), 1st quarter, *azure, crusily crosetts a lion rampant argent (?)* HOLLAND: the 2nd & 3rd quarters may be read two or three ways, but they consist of a field quarterly *argent and azure*, the latter with *a bend and over all a saltire or*, which in the 3rd quarters of the quarterly is surmounted by *two bars gules*: 4th quarter, *gules a fess (?) en-*

grailed (ermine or erminois) between three (uag's or wolf's) heads (erased or coupéd) or, and in pretence, SHRAPNEL as before without the "S." Will anybody kindly throw further light on pedigree and coat.

F. WERE.

[From a memoir in the *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*, we learn that Henry Shrapnel, inventor of the Shrapnel shell, was the youngest child of Zachary Shrapnel, of Midway Manor House, Bradford-on-Avon, by his wife Lydia (*née* Needham), being born 3 June, 1761, marrying 5 May, 1810, at St. Mary's, Lambeth, Esther Squire (born 1780, died 1852), of that parish. He died 13 March, 1842, at Peartree House, Southampton, and was buried at Bradford.—ED.]

Seymour in Rollestone Registers.—The Registers of Rolleston, co. Wilts, previous to 1653, are missing, but pinned into Book III is the following; evidently copied from the earlier Register, now missing:—

The ladye Frances Seymor, daughter of the Right Honble. William Erle, of Hartford, was baptized April 21, 1625.

The Lady Jane Seymour, daughter of the Right Honble. Sr Will Seymour, Knight, Baron Beauchamp, and Erle of Hertford, and of the Lady Frances Seymour, Countess of Hertford, was baptized July 6, 1637. Then in its proper place in the same register is entered:—

Mary, daughter of ye Revd. Lord Francis Seymour & Catherine, his wife, privately bapt. Sept. 10th, 1751, and brought to Church ye 26 of Feb: following.

Can anyone tell me if there is a complete list of Rectors of Rolleston published? I do not see it in Hoare's *Wilts.*

R. G. BARTLETT.

Clerke of Enford.—Can any of your readers afford me information as to this family?

Rev. F. G. Lee in his book on Thame Church states that William Clerke, born c. 1646, was son of Henry Clerke, of Enford, co. Wilts., Esq. (William's dau. Frances married my ancestor Thomas Fanshawe, of Parsloes). In *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.*, xxiii, 336, concerning Royalist Composition Papers, Sir Henry Clarke, Kt., of Enford, settles on his 2nd son, Henry Clarke, of Enford, the manor of said place by deed, 7 June

1639, on his marriage with Isabella Warwick—it is also stated that Henry Clarke came of age, 6 Sept. 1642, and compounded for his estates in 1649; a 3rd son Edward is also mentioned. In 1652 Sir Henry Clerk, kt., of Enford, was Sheriff of Wilts; in 1655 Major Henry Clarke, of Enford, in Penruddocke's rising is a ringleader and taken prisoner; Colonel Crooke also states that one of Sir Edward's (?) sons was a prisoner; the writer on this subject in the 3rd vol. of *Wills Archæol. Mag.*, says that Mr. Turner came down to defend his brother-in-law, Edward (?) at his trial, and adds that probably he was neither of the Judges of that name, but on reference to that prominent Royalist Sir Philip Warwick's will, 1682, mention is made of his two sisters, Mrs. Arabella (?) Clerke, the elder, and Lady Joyce Turner, and of their children, Henry Clarke, eldest son, Philipp Clarke (his Godson), and Edmund Clarke and Christopher, Henry, Edmund and Charles Turner.

In *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1790, Joice is said to have married Christopher Turner, of the Middle Temple, knighted at the Restoration and made a Baron of the Exchequer. In the *Book of Knights*, 1615, Henry Clarke was knighted, as also in 1625 Edward Clerk, of Berks, and in 1627 Edward Clarke; are any of these my Clerkes? I have been informed that the Clerkes of Enford were of the same family as that of the Clerkes of Hitcham, co. Bucks., but the pedigrees do not show the connexion, although their arms were identical *minus* the sinister canton. I am most anxious to find out the wife and ancestry of Sir Henry Clerke, who, being Sheriff of Wilts, must have been of some standing in the County. It is curious that his son fought for the Royalists, and that (I suppose) his father was made Sheriff by the Cromwellites.

Penance Cottage, Falmouth.

G. L. FANSLAWE.

Cheese Cross.—A parchment pedigree in the possession of Stratford Eyre, of Eyrevill, co. Galway, is headed:—"A branch of the genealogie of the ancient family of Eyre, formerly fixed in Salisbury, in the County of Wilts, and known by the

name of Eyre of the Cheese Cross, drawne downe with their armes, wives, and issue to this present year 1685." I should be glad if any of your readers could tell me what the "Cheese Cross" means. I do not find the designation in any published pedigrees of the Eyres of Wilts.

Halfway, Hungerford, Berks.

A. S. HARTIGAN.

Crundel and Tan-Hill.—Professor Earle published his handbook on Saxon Charters in 1888, where he states that the word "Crundel" was considered an obscure one by Kemble, although it occurred sixty times in his *Codex Diplomaticus*. He says that Kemble concluded from some examples that "Crundel" was a British word signifying a tumulus or barrow, akin to the Welsh "Carnedd", a cairn. Prof. Earle also gives other inconclusive suggestions.

After these notes on the word "Crundel" were in type, he found an allusion to a 12th century homily, when John the Baptist in the wilderness "chose there a *crundel* for his hall and an earth-hole for his bower," leaving the derivation as obscure as Kemble did. Mr. Thorpe's note on the word in his *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* says: "My belief is that the word is not Anglo-Saxon nor Germanic, but British, and signifies a tumulus or barrow, and is akin to the Welsh "Carnedd", *i.e.* a cairn or heap of stones; thus agreeing with Kemble. There is a similar Breton word mentioned in the *Dictionnaire de la Langue Bretonne*, Paris 1752, by Don Louis de Pelletier, Crughell = Monceau amas de terre colline; crughell merien = an anthill; crug and crugheim = a tumulus. In an *Old English Dictionary* also there is the same allusion to the 12th century homily, which I have quoted from Prof. Earle's book as the only instance known of the word "crundel". *Anne's Crundel* is the name of one point mentioned in a perambulation of part of the parish of Stanton Berners (co. Wilts) of the date A.D. 903 (*C.D.* 335).

A repetition or commentary of this perambulation, 54 years later than the first (*C.D.* 467), is also given by Canon

Jones,¹ from which light may be thrown on this word. In the first we read—

“by the little barrow to Ann’s Stone”
(= *donne donan on lythan beorg to Ananst’ane*),

in the second—

“to Anne’s Crundel by the Sloping Stone”
(*donne on Anne-Crundel on liðan st’an*),

the sloping stone of the second—the barrow; and Anne’s Crundel—Ann’s stone. This point has not been commented on by Prof. Earle.

It would be interesting to determine the meaning of this word, as also of that of the place-name Tan-Hill or St. Anne’s Hill. Canon Jones has suggested that “Anne was the name of an owner of land in the neighbourhood, the boundary points of whose property were designated in some cases as Anne’s Thorn.” (Thorn Down is still marked on our maps near Tan Hill.) “Anne’s Stone and Anne’s Crundell,” while Anne’s Hill (or Tan Hill), and various other Annes, such as Glory Ann and Little Anne, are not far to seek.

Mr. Bowles, of Bremhill, has suggested that the names may be derived from “Tanaris”, whose worship was altered in Christian times to that of St. Anne.

The place was of repute in very ancient times as a *rendez-vous* of the country, and continues so to this day as the site of the celebrated Tan Hill Fair.

This supposition would also include the “Anne” theory of ownership; all the Annes being derived from the one original Tanaris.

It is noteworthy that there is another Tan-Hill on which stands the highest inn in Yorkshire, an account of which is given in Mr. Kearton’s delightful book *On a Naturalist in St. Kilda and Elsewhere*. Tan field is another place-name in Yorkshire on the river Ure, which is mentioned in Prof. Phillips’s *Yorkshire*, p. 63 (published in 1852).

¹ *Wiltshire Arch. Mag.*, vi, p. 8.

It would be very interesting if Yorkshire readers would help to throw some light on this second of our two questions.

T. S. M.

Dautesey Arms.—Over the entrance doorway of the Dautesey Agricultural College at West Lavington, is a shield of Arms—*Per pale two bars nebuly*—intended, I presume, for those of William Dautesey, Alderman of London, the well-known benefactor of school and almshouses to his native parish of West Lavington, out of the accumulated surplus funds of which bequest, made in 1542, the new college has been lately erected and endowed.

The ancient family of Dautesey, seated at Dautesey in North Wilts, whose heiress married Sir John Stradling, and died in 1455, bore—*Per pale or and argent three bars nebuly gules*; but the connecting link between this family and the later Dautesey of West Lavington yet remains to be cleared up.

I am anxious, therefore, to know on what authority this latter shield, used by the Stradlings (as representatives of the earlier Dauteseys) until 1540, and still to be seen on tombs and carved woodwork in Dautesey Church—has been shorn of one of its bars, and placed over the entrance of the new Agricultural College at West Lavington as the armorial bearing of Alderman William Dautesey—more particularly so, as the open benches in West Lavington Church, used by the almspeople of his original foundation, bear *a lion rampant chasing a wyvern*—also placed there as his arms.

As Alderman Dautesey was married, and his wife is known to have been a Lambert, why are his arms given singly, and not impaled in either case with those of his wife?

WILTONIENSIS.

Richard Perenchief, D.D.—Is anything known of the Marlborough origin of this individual. His name is variously spelt *Perenchief* and *Parinchiff*. He was one of the chaplains to King Charles I, and the author of *The Royal Martyr, or*

the Life and Death of the said King; also Prebendary of St. Paul's, London; Archdeacon of Huntingdon; Rector of St. Mildred, Poultry, and St. Mary, Colechurch; Prebendary of Westminster Chapel, and Sub-Almoner to King Charles II in 1669. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, 2 Sept., 1673. His will, dated 26 August, was proved 16 October in that year.

EDWARD KITE.

Replies.

Anthony Warton (vol. ii, p. 436).—The Rev. Anthony Warton, B.C.L., rector of Langham, co. Essex, became perpetual curate of Maddington, co. Wilts, 1675, by exchange with the Rev. James Nurth, M.A. He left Maddington 1681, and eventually died vicar of Godalming, 15 Mar. 1715. He was grandfather to Poet Laureate Warton. Mr. Hersey will probably find that his Anthony Warton, of Breamore and Tidcombe, 1681, was this man or his son. Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* will no doubt give him the parentage.

R. G. BARTLETT.

William Leach (vol. ii, p. 482).—The following information, which has been very kindly supplied by Messrs. Anstie, from documents in their possession, will throw some additional light on the early history of snuff manufacture in Devizes.

By an agreement, dated 8 December 1740, between John Anstie, of Devizes, grocer and snuff-maker,¹ and William Leach, of the same town, wire-maker, these two gentlemen became joint partners in the trade of buying and selling snuff. The partnership continued for one year, when William Leach, by articles under his hand and seal, dated 31 December 1741, agreed that the said partnership should cease, on condition that John Anstie "so long as he shall continue to grind, or

¹ His father, Richard Anstie, clothier, was a freeholder in Devizes, 1705-1712. His will, dated 11 February 1726-7, was proved in the Pre-rogative Court of Canterbury 27 February 1727.

cause to be ground, Tobacco Snuff, otherwise Scotch Snuff, at a certain copyhold mill in Potterne, belonging to William Read late in the occupation of Richard Tily," undertakes to supply William Leach with one ton weight of the said snuff yearly, if required; the article so supplied being of the same quality as usually made for his own general sale, and to be ground no more or longer than one day before the request for delivery thereof. By the same document it is also agreed that William Leach, at the costs of John Anstie, shall cause the proper and necessary machines and works for grinding snuff to be erected in a complete manner in the aforesaid mill in Potterne, and also give his attendance at the said mill within the space of one year next after the first snuff mill shall be finished.

The copyhold mill in Potterne here mentioned must be Whistley Mill, where the snuff manufacture was for many years carried on. It was held by the Anstie family of the Bishops of Salisbury, by copy of Court Roll of their manor of Potterne on lease of 99 years determinable on lives, which leases are still in possession of the firm.

The will of John Anstie, the elder, party to the above agreement, is dated 10 December 1767; with codicil, 2 Dec. 1774. In it are mentioned his wife Mary, and his children, Sarah, John, Peter, Benjamin Webb,¹ and Mary. In 1776 he took into partnership his two sons, John Anstie, jun. (born 1743, died 1830), and Benjamin Webb Anstie (born 1748, died 1814), and the firm was then known as "Anstie and Sons."

Mr. John Anstie, the elder, died in 1779, and in 1784 his two sons dissolved partnership, John, the elder son, carrying on the business of clothier, and Benjamin Webb, the younger son, that of snuff manufacturer.

¹ So named apparently from his great uncle, Benjamin Webb, of Devizes, gent., whose will is dated 1 January 1757, with two subsequent codicils. He leaves lands in Poolshot, co. Wilts, and Woolston, co. Warwick, and appoints his two nephews, Godfrey Webb, and John Anstie, executors.

In 1810, Mr. Benjamin Webb Anstie took into partnership his two sons Benjamin (born 1787, died 1843), and Paul (born 1790, died 1873), the title of the firm being "Benjamin Webb Anstie and Sons." The father died in 1814, leaving his two sons in the firm.

On the death of Benjamin (the elder of the two) in 1843, his son, Edward Benjamin (born 1819, died 1896), was taken into partnership with his uncle, Paul, the surviving member of the firm, on the introduction of whose son, William Henry (born 1830, died 1874), the firm was altered to "Paul, Edward, and William Anstie."

In 1871, Mr. Paul Anstie (the elder partner), retired from business, and the two younger ones continued as "Edward and William Anstie."

On 7 January, 1871, William, the younger partner, died, seven days after joining the firm, leaving his cousin Edward the only survivor. He died in 1896, leaving his two sons, Edward Louis, who became partner in 1888, and George Edmond, in 1895, the present members of the firm.

AQUILA.

Heraldic (vol. ii, p. 437).—The following will, I think, help to identify some of the quarterings of arms on the screen in the Hall at Longleat:—

1. STRANGWAYS *impaling* THYXNE.
 1. STRANGWAYS.
 2. Or, a chevron gules within a bordure engrailed sable—STAFFORD.
 3. Sable, a fret or—MALTRAVERS.
 4. Per fess azure and gules [gules and azure?] three crescents argent—D'AUMARLE.
2. THYXNE *impaling* HEYNES.
 1. HEYNES.
 2. Ermine, two piles issuing from a chief gules, over all on a fess argent five torteaux—GATAKER.
 3. Sable a chevron between three leopard's faces argent—BLYKE.

4. Barry of six or and sable, on a chief of the first two pales of the second—(BURLFY?), with HUSSEY (Barry of six ermine and gules) on an escutcheon of pretence.
3. THYNNE *impaling* WROUGHTON.
 1. WROUGHTON.
 2. Argent, a chevron between three raven's heads erased sable—RAVENS-CROFT—adopted by *Norreys* on marriage with the heiress of that family.
 3. Bendy of six azure and or, a bordure gules—MERBROKE.
 4. Argent, a chevron [engrailed?] gules between three unicorn's heads erased azure.
(This shield is given by Aubrey from the monument of Sir Thomas Wroughton in Broad Hinton Church. See *Aubrey & Jackson*, p. 336).
4. THYNNE (with label) *impaling* HAYWARD.
 - 1 and 6. HAYWARD.
 2. Argent, two pallets engrailed sable.
 3. Argent, on a saltire engrailed gules five fleurs-de-lis or—BROXTON.
 4. Gules, a lion rampant, and in chief two mullets or—WHITBROOK.
 5. Or, an eagle displayed sable—UNDERHILL.
5. CHAMBERLAYNE (with crescent) *impaling* THYNNE.
 1. CHAMBERLAYNE.
 2. Gules, a chevron between three escallops or—CHAMBERLAYNE (old coat).
 3. Azure, six lioncels (3, 2, 1) or—LONGESPÉ.
 4. Ermine, a chief invected gules—MORTAYN.
 5. Azure, two lions passant guardant or—EKENEY.
6. COLES *impaling* THYNNE.
 1. COLES.
 2. Argent, a chevron (azure) between three mullets sable.
 3. Gules, a chevron (with crescent) between three lion's heads erased argent.
 4. Argent, a wyvern, sejant sable—DRAKE?
 5. Argent, two chevronels sable.
 6. Argent, a fess, and in chief two mullets sable—

7. THYNNNE *impaling* ERNLEY.

1. ERNLEY.
2. Argent [or] a chevron (with crescent) gules between three boar's heads erased sable—WROUGHTON.
3. Gules, three sheaves of arrows or—BEST.
4. MALWYN.
5. Argent (ermine) on a bend sable three leopard's faces or—CAMBRIDE.
6. Ermine, two chevronels gules—FYNAMORE.
7. Per chevron gules and argent three chessrooks counterchanged—HOLWELL.

(This shield, with an 8th quartering of HAYDOCK, tricked by John Withie, will be found in Harleian MS. No. 1443, Brit. Mus.)

EDWARD KITE.

Workaway or Walker's Hill (vol. ii, p. 488).—In my answer *re* Clatford, I quoted Canon Jackson, who (in a note in *Wills Archæol. Mag.*, xix, p. 39) gives Workaway as the west limit of the East Bailiwick of Savernoc (A.D. 933).

Workaway is a modern corruption of the ancient name Weal-a-wege (*Cod. Dipl.* 1035) or Welshway. This road was named the *Walcway* by an old shepherd not very many years ago. It is the ancient British track way, or Ridgeway, which extends for miles along the downs, past Barbury Castle, and so on eastward.

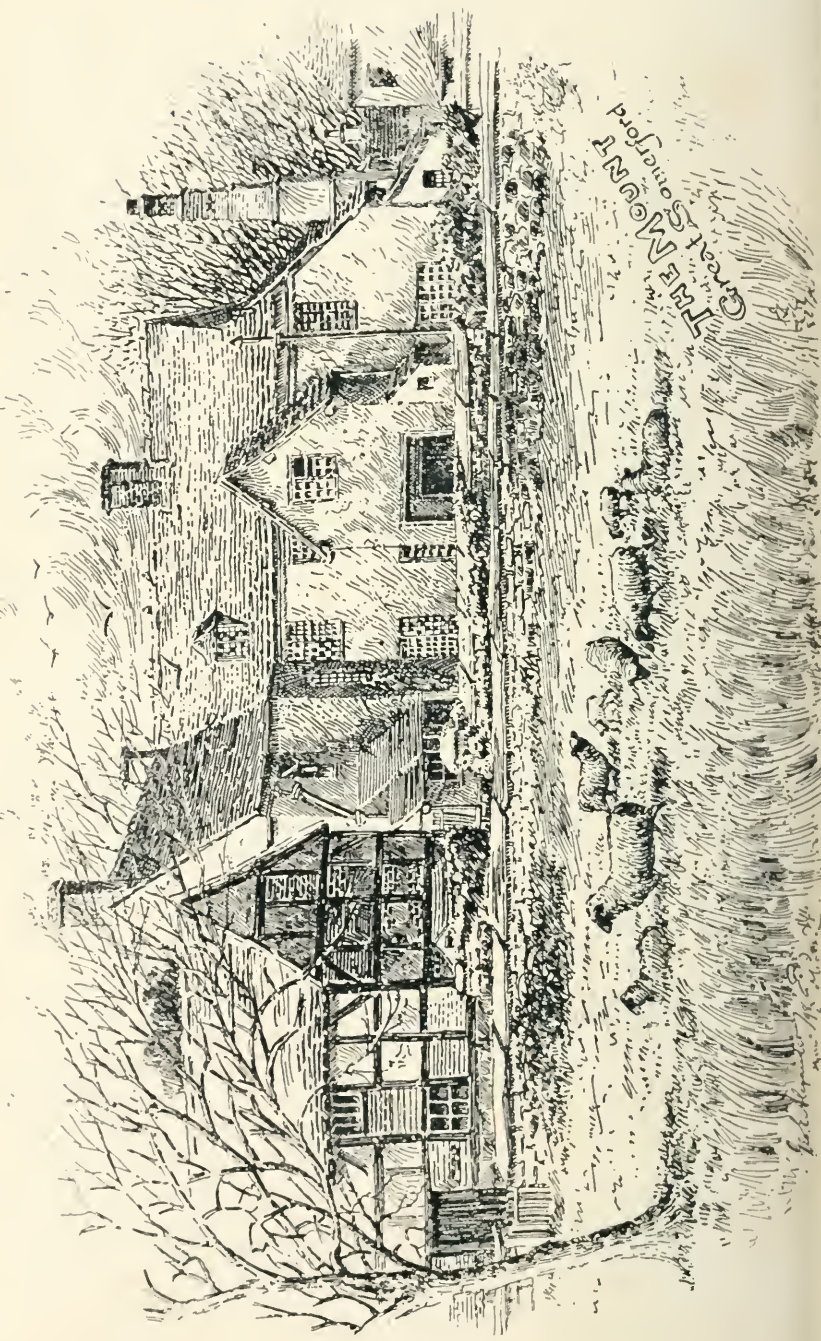
The road divides Alton Berners from Alton Priors, and passes over, or close to, the hill corruptly named Walker's or Workaway on old and modern maps.

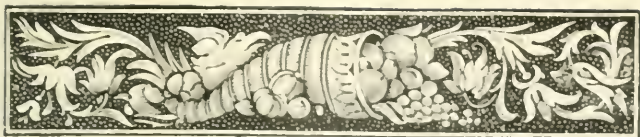
The road became the division between the Hundred of Swanborough (which included both the Alton parishes in the time of Domesday), and that of Elstubbe, when in 1316 A.D. Alton Priors, as belonging to the Monks of St. Swithin, at Winchester, was transferred from Swanborough to Elstubbe Hundred.

It is incorrectly included in Greenwood's map of 1820 in Swanborough Hundred.

T. S. M.

THE MOUNT
Great Somford





Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1898.

NOTES ON GREAT SOMERFORD.

(Continued from p. 518.)

THE old Manor House (called of late years the Mount, *see* illustration) is close to the church of Great Somerford, and separated from it by a short private road, leading to what was, evidently, the original front, facing the church; but about fifty years ago some alterations were made, and a modern front was added, with entrance upon the high road, leading through the village. From the garden on this side there is a fine view across a fertile valley to the range of hills, with Bradenstoke Abbey, four or five miles away. An old sun-dial stands on a stone pillar in the centre of the lawn, and in a corner are some fragments of another dial, bearing the date 1713 and the remains of a Latin inscription, of which all that can be deciphered are the words "*vel Horoscopium tertie Die*"; carvings of the sun and crescent moon appear on each side of the broken indicator, and below is the couplet:—

“The moon and sun
Their course doth run.”

One may also see in the house some broken stone work (which might be the remains of an old escutcheon), and the window slabs with which Mr. Smith circumvented the tax-collector.

But, undoubtedly, one of the most interesting objects at Somerford is the large mound¹ behind the house and close to the "ford of Avon," noticed both by Canon Jackson and John Britton, without either of those authorities coming to any very definite conclusion concerning it; though, perhaps, the likeliest conjecture is that suggested by both, that the mound covers the *débris* of some former building destroyed by fire. Large trees cover the mound, and have done so for generations, and there seems no reason why the ruined walls laid bare in 1811 may not have been the remains of some mediæval mansion of an early lord of the manor. Certainly, as one stands by the hatches down in the Broadmead, where, in winter, the river often becomes a wide and rushing torrent, it is apparent that no better site could have been chosen for a lordly residence (if such ever existed at Somerford) than the spot where the church tower and the waving trees of the Mount at once attract the eye.

There is no known record or inscription as to the date of the Manor House (which, apparently, belongs to the Elizabethan period, and may have been built by the Yewes), nor is there any direct evidence that either of the Jason baronets ever

¹ [Britton's *Beauties of Wiltshire and Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 281.] From enquiries lately made as to this mound, there seems to be a notion that it had been utilized in some past time for an ice-house, and a man, now living, remembers sorting potatoes in an apartment of some kind (not now visible), which was entered from the back of a shed close to the mound. If this is the spot at which the opening was made in 1811, it is possible that the walls then disclosed were annexed, and made use of for some such purpose as the above, but the mound itself is much too large to be accounted for by an ice-house, grotto, or anything of the kind. More than 100 years ago there was a summer-house on the top, and a clearing in the trees, commanding the view towards Bradenstoke, and it is certain that one, now departed, had recollections of a "moat" somewhere upon the premises at about the same date, but of this there seems no trace or remembrance left.

lived there for any length of time, but they are both described at various dates as "of Broad Somerford," and it is probable that the father, as well as the son, was buried there. Hinton, in Gloucestershire, was another of their residences, and the second Sir Robert was, in 1678, "of Grayes Inne, Middlesex," but from 1673 most of the Somerford property was let on long leases, and other families came upon the scene. These will be best introduced by the following deed:—

John Mayo's lease of Somerford Farm.—"This indenture made 2nd September, 25th Charles II, 1673, Betweene Sir Robert Jason, of Hinton, Gloucestershire, Bart., of the one part, and John Mayo, of Broad Somerford, Wiltes, yeoman, of the other part, Wittnesseth that said Sir Robert Jason in consideration of the sum of £800 in the name of a ffyne to Sir Robt. Jason by John Mayo, Hath demised and granted to said John Mayo, all that the Scite, Mannor House, ffarine, and demesne lands and grounds of Broad Somerford, *als.* Somerford Matravers, with all and singular Barns, Stables, Dove-houses, Poundes, fishings. Comon of Pasture Profitts, &c., &c. Which were in any manner held or occupied by Giles Bird and Joane his wife or tenants, together with liberty of Hawkeing, Fishing, and Fowleing within said Mannor. Also one Close of Pasture or Meadow called Taylor's, 2 acres, in Broad Somerford, heretofore belonging to the customary messuage or tenement lately held by Coppy of Court Roll by one John Winckworth, deceased, and one other close of Pasture adjoining to the marsh on the east side, 2 acres, heretofore held by lease of said Sir Robt. Jason by one William Knapp, deceased, likewise in Broad Somerford, aforesaid, with appurtenances (except bodyes of all timber trees). To said John Mayo and his assignns from Feast of Annunciation of our Blessed Lady St. Mary the Virgin, now next ensuing, till full terme of 99 years, If Rebecca Mayo and Hellen Mayo, daughters of said John Mayo, and John Browne, son of Lucian Browne, the younger, of Somertord Parva, Wiltes, yeoman, or either of them should so long live, paying £10 yearly at two usual feasts. John Mayo to be allowed sufficient timber for repairs of premises, also hedgeboote, ploweboote and fireboote to be employed upon said premises. Also to grant to Sir Robt. Jason admittance, entertainment, and lodgeinge in said Mannor House, with meat, drink, victuals, horse meate, and all provisions necessary fitting for himselfe being Lord of the Mannor of Broad Somerford, or his Steward or fowermen att Livery for and during the tyme of three dayes and fflower nights upon any occasion whatsoever." Usual covenants. John Mayo. Witnesses: John Gastrell, Michael Baker, Henry Russell.

A few months before his death in 1687, Sir Robert Jason, in conjunction with Richard Hawkins, esq^{re}, of London, in consideration of £300 and 25s. yearly, granted to Richard

Tuck, citizen and weaver of London, a messuage with lands (lately held by Thomas Zealy, *als.* Sealy, and afterwards by Deborah, his wife, as a copyhold tenement of the Lord of the Manor) for 99 years for lives of said Richard Tuck, John Tuck, son of Henry Tuck, of Broad Somerford, yeoman, and Henry Tuck, son of Samuel Tuck, citizen and silk weaver, of London. By 1691 another change had taken place, and the manor was in the hands of trustees,¹ as seen by the following deed, which contains some points of interest:—

Lease for a year of Churches —“This indenture made 6th Aprill, 3rd William and Mary, 1691, Betweene Richard Hackett of Mortlake, Surrey, gent., Matthew Bluck, of Hunsdon, Hartford, Esqre., and Richard Webb, of the Inner Temple, Esqre. (the Devizees and exors. of the last will and testament of Sir Richard Hawkins of London, Knt. deceased, and Richard Hawkins, Esqre., of the one part, and Edmund Wayte, of Broad Sumerford, clerke, of the other part, Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of 5*s.* to said exors. (to enable said Edmund Wayte to take a grant and release of messuage) Have bargained and sold, all that messuage with appurtenances and one close of pasture 1½ acres and 2 Beaste Leazes or common of pasture for 2 Beastes in Newleaze and 1 acre of meadow in Southmeade, 5½ acres of arable in Downefielde, 3½ acres in Broadfield, 3½ acres and small plott of land lying near thereto called an Headend in Westfield, all in Broad Somerford, and late in occupation of Isaac Knapp or his assigns held by said Isaac Knapp by coppie of Court Roll of said Manor. To said Edmund Wayte from the Feast of the Annunciation last past for one year next ensuing.”²

On the 11th Feb. 1698, Matthew Bluck and Richard Webb, the surviving trustees of the manor (“their estate devized to them by the last will and testament of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knt., deceased, being since confirmed by the son and heir of said Sir Richard Hawkins by his deed inrolled in Chancery”), finally disposed of “Somerford Farm” to John

¹ Sir Robert Jason had a son and heir, Sir George, the title not becoming extinct till 1738, after the death of the last Sir Robert, who left no issue; it is, therefore, apparent that the Manor must have been purchased by Sir Richard (then Mr.) Hawkins, who was a London lawyer.

² The various signatures were attested by Thorp Pyke, Wi. White, Edward and Benjamin Boddicott, John Aysttree, and John Fox. Four good seals, all alike, show on a shield, *a cross, with eagle displayed in dexter chief.* [WEBB.] Crest, over a helmet, *a griffin's head on a winged globe.*

Smith, junr., gent., of Overton, Wilts, for the sum of £1,065. After describing the "Scite, Mannor House, and Demesne Lands," with Winkworth's and Knapp's copyholds, as before, the deed goes on :—

"All which premises are part and parcel of said Manor of Broad Somerford, and heretofore in tenure of John Mayo, deceased, who held the same by Lease from said Lord of the Manor, but are now in tenure of William Alexander, gent., who married the daughter of said John Mayo, or of his assigns or under-tenants. Also all that messuage with appurtenances now or late in tenure of Mary Lawrence, widow of Richard Lawrence, deceased, with 4 acres of pasture or arable land thereunto belonging near the Lower Marsh, and also the feeding and depasturing of 2 beests in said Lower Marsh. Also all that Toft and one close of arable land, 3 acres, heretofore in tenure of John Ashton and since in possession of Isaac Knapp, deceased, lying near Hawstreet abutting on the Westfield, on the north end thereof And two Beast-leazes in the Lower Marsh, and one Beast-leaze in Broadmead, all part and parcel of said Manor. With all and singular Houses, Barns, Gardens, Meadows, Leasows, Feedings, Woods, Wayes, Paths, Watercourses, Fishings, Profits, Emoluments, and Appurtenances whatsoever to said Scite, Mannor House, and said Toft and Messuage belonging, with Reversion and Remainders, To Have and To Hold to said John Smith and his heirs for ever." Witnesses : William Alexander, Richard Browne, and Robert Southam.

On the same date, 11th Feb. 1698, Henry Tuck, of Broad Somerford, who had acquired Richard Tuck's lease of 1687, completed the purchase of Sealy's on payment of £141 to the trustees of Sir Richard Hawkins, and this with other lands of Henry Tuck's eventually became the property of the Smiths ; but before entering into their history, and as the name of Mayo is an interesting one in Wiltshire, it is proposed to give some particulars about this family and their connexions, introducing a description of some other lands in Somerford outside the Yewe and Jason Manor.

Will of John Mayo, the Elder, 1656¹.—"To all Christian people to whom this writing shall come, know ye that I, John Mayo the Elder, of Great Somerford, Wilts, yeoman, being well stricken in years, and infirme, but of sound and perfect memory (God be praised therefore), do make and ordaine this my last will and testament :—

"To eldest sonne, John Mayo 1s.

"To sonne Henry Mayo 1s.

¹ Cons. Sarum, 5th Sept. 1660.

"To daughter Ann Speckman 1s.

"To sonne Adam Mayo £20 by the yeare for every yeare after the decease of Margery,¹ my now wife, for as long as said sonne Adam Mayo and John Mayo, or eyther of them shall live accordinge to the intent of a proviso in a certaine indenture made betwene me and Henry Mayo and others to that purpose. Also to sonne Henry Mayo the other £20 by the year, part of £40 as provided by said indenture. To daughter Mary, the wife of Samuel Kinastone,² 1s., my executrix to pay to said Samuel Kinastone £40 at such time as same ought to be paid, being part of her marriage portion, as yett behinde and unpaid. To daughter Frances Mayo £40 and second best bedsteede and bed with apparell and furniture thereto. To daughter Hellen Mayo £40 and third best bedsteede, &c. To Margery, my now wife, all that my chattle lease of 9 beastes feedinge in the West Marsh of Somerford with all my estate and terme of years yett to come, and whereas I have in my custody the sum of £8 to be paid unto Anne Speckman, my grandchild, in lieu of which £8 I do give to said grandchild the sum of £10 when she shall attain the age of 20 years and if said grandchild die before the age of 20, the said £10 to go to Ann the now wife of Thomas Wigmoare, mother of said Ann Speckman.

"To George Wakefield, my servant, one suite of my wearing apparell.

"All the rest of my goods, chattells, bonds, bills, and household stuff to wife Margery, whom I do make whole and sole executrix.

28th Jan. 1656.

JOHN MAYO,

"In presence of Henry Mayo, William Gale, mark of Aldem Browne."

The John Mayo who made this will may have been the son, but was probably the grandson, of William Mayo, son of the John Mayo who has been mentioned (p. 516) as one of the first trustees of St. Mary Lands in 1575. The only room for a doubt arises from the number of John Mayos (two of whom are described at the same time as "junior") in the long list of succeeding trustees. In the article on "Braydon," in a former number of this magazine (vol. ii, p. 136) mention is made of "John Mayo, of Broad Sumerford, co. Wilts, gent., aged 69, or thereabouts," who appeared as a witness on behalf of Sir Edward Hungerford. From the date of these depositions (1628) we must presume that Sir Edward Hungerford's witness was the father of the man whose will was proved in 1660.

¹ A lease of lands in Somerford was granted to John Mayo and Margery his wife, 2nd May 1615.

² Rector of Great Somerford 1637-67.

We now come to the last John Mayo (son of the testator of 1656-60) who had taken the lease of Sir Robert Jason's manor house, &c., in 1673, and who made his will in 1682¹ as follows :—

"I, John Mayo, of Broad Summerford, yeoman, being of sound mind and memory, but calling to mind the frailty of man's life in this vaine and transitory world, desire to settle my estate herewith. First I commend my immortal soul into the hands of my Gracious God my Creator and Redeemer, and my body to be interred in the parish church of Broad Summerford in such decent and cumely manner as my executrix shall think fit.

"First, touching the Cite or Mansion House and farme with lands in Broad Summerford which I lately purchased of Sir Robert Jason, Barronett, by indenture of lease for lives of Rebecca and Helen Mayo my daughters and John Browne, sonn of Lucian Browne, of Little Summerford, yeoman, being a chattle lease. Whereas I have sometime since made a provision and maintenance for Elizabeth, my now wife, out of said cite of £30 yearly with some other advantages, in case she shall survive me. Rest of Cite, farme, and lands, to daughter Hellen Mayo (also the £30 vested for my said wife in case my daughter Hellen shall survive her), and after her to her children, or for want of such then the same lease and lands to John Browne and Thomas Browne, sons of Lucian Browne, and Rebecca Phelps, daughter of Robert Phelps, to be equally divided between them during rest of lease. To John and Thomas Browne and Rebecca Phelps £10 apiece at age of 18 years. To Rebecca Phelps a bed and all furniture thereto.

"To Lucian Browne £10 6 months after my decease. To Bridgett Mayo £5 when my executrix thinke most fitt. To Mary and Elizabeth Mayo, daughters of Bridgett Mayo, £5 apiece. To Elizabeth Waker my servant 20s. 6 months after my decease. To Thomas Cumely, my servant, 20s. To poor of Broad Summerford £3 at discretion of executrix.

"The Lumber goods I had in house of my now wife Elizabeth shall remaine unto her, provided she therewith rest herself contented, and not trouble nor molest my executrix. Also 2 pieces of gold to be paid to said wife immediately after my decease. Rest and residue to daughter Hellen Mayo, whom I make my whole and sole executrix.

"I appoint Thomas Thorner and Richard Player, both of Malmesbury, to be overseers of this my last will and testament, giving to them each 5s. to buy a pair of gloves in token of my love.

4th May, 1682.

JOHN MAYO.

"In presence of Thomas Bond, Simon Picke, the marke of Richard Freeth."

¹ Probate 17th May 1682. 44 Arch^{dery}. Wilts.

To refer again to the useful St. Mary Land trust deeds, we find that in 1721 Thomas Browne, of Minety, son of Lucian Browne, by the daughter and heiress of John Mayo, the last surviving feoffee of the deed of 1622, was able to prove his lineal descent from John Mayo by reference to a flat stone in the middle aisle of the church of Somerford Magna, "In memory of Ann, wife of Lucian Browne, of Little Somerford,¹ the daughter of John and Ann Mayo, who departed this life the 14th April, 1674." This stone is not now visible, but the recorded inscription informs us that John Mayo, as his will suggests, was twice married, the first wife Ann being the mother of his three daughters. The tracing of these family records may be of interest, or even of value, to someone, and perhaps no excuse is needed for glancing at the families, who, by marriage, became linked with the Mayos.

In May 1684, Hellen Mayo, her father's executrix, married William Alexander, son of Robert Alexander, yeoman, of Rodbourne, and by the marriage settlement (trustees, Lucian Browne, of Little Somerford, and Robert Phelps *als.* Bromham, of Overton, Wilts), William Alexander was to occupy the Manor House and premises for his life "if Hellen Mayo should live so long, and as long as they shall live together," undertaking to carry out John Mayo's will, and pay all legacies due therefrom.² Before another year had expired William Alex-

¹ Another stone in Little Somerford Church commemorates "John, son of Lucian Browne, and Ann his wife, daughter to John Mayer (*sic*), of Somerford Magna. He died 17th Feb. 1711-12, aged 42." An unaccountable mis-spelling of a name, which, there can be no doubt, was meant for Mayo, and in every other case was spelt as such.

² A curious and quaintly worded old parchment, date 4th Nov. 1684, with the King's writ attached, sets forth the complaint of John and Thomas Browne, both infants, by their grandfather and guardian, Lucian Browne, stating that Hellen Mayo, having married William Alexander, had conspired with him and others to defraud them of certain annuities, due under their mother's marriage settlement, her name being given as Margaret, a palpable error, as there is plenty of evidence that it was Ann. Whether the suit prospered or not William Alexander evidently paid the legacies under John Mayo's will, as shown by a discharge from Lucian Browne for the £10 due to Thomas when he reached the age of 18 years in 1691.

ander had lost his wife Hellen, and found himself administrator of her effects. From some deeds of assignment with the persons interested, we may infer that he remained as tenant of the premises and had an agreement with Mr. Smith after that gentleman's purchase of the property in 1698 as tenant for a year at £80 per annum. Here we will leave William Alexander for the present, but a good deal more may be said about the family later on.

In March 1675, Rebecca, another of John Mayo's daughters, became the wife of Robert Phelps¹ *als.* Bromham, of West Overton, Wilts. They had a daughter, Rebecca (mentioned in her grandfather's will), who, in due course, married John Smith, just before he purchased the property at Somerford, and their daughter, a third Rebecca, in her turn became the wife of a fourth Lucian Browne; a very interesting network of inter-marriages.

We have seen that Ann Mayo, who was probably the eldest of the three sisters, married one of the Lucian Brownes, and the will of the patriarchal Lucian himself gives a few facts about the family:—

"I, Lucian Browne,² of Myntyte, in the county of Gloucester, but diocese of Sarum, being of perfect health, do make this my last will and

¹ Marriage portion £100, meadows called Horsham and Jasses, with several plots in the common mead, and pasture for 6 Rother beasts in Somerford Cowleaze. Robert Phelps' jointure consisted of "all that one yeard land in arable, meadow and pasture ground in the parishes, hamletts, and fields of Highway, Cleeve Ancie, and Hilmarton, co. Wilts." Trustees: Lucian Browne, of Little Somerford, and William Phelps of London, merchant tailor. Witnesses: Jo. Abye, Henry and Judith Williams, all remarkably good signatures. The Phelps *als.* Bromham family, seem to have consisted at this time of three brothers; John, dying intestate in 1683, William, the London tailor, received £280 from Robert, the value of John's goods and chattels. "Mem.: y^t Robert Phelps is to give an account ffor the Cropp of Corne att Avebri y^t is in the barne, and for the sheep there, unto his brother William Phelps."

² The Minety register, dating from 1663, is not early enough to give any clue to the parentage of Lucian Browne, but the following entries refer to him:—

"Anne, wife of Lucian Browne, senior, buried 6th March 1668. Thomas, son of Lucian Browne, senior, buried 8th Jan. 1669. Anne, wife of

testament, this 24th Feb. 1699,¹ according to the computation of the Church of England. Imprimis, all my estate in that land was formerly Cooles, in the parish of Little Somerford, which my son, Lucian Browne, now dwelleth in after the term granted to him by Sir Stephen Fox, I give to my grandson, John Browne, and heirs male, or in default to grandson Thomas Browne and heirs male.

"To grandson Thomas Browne and heirs male, all my estate in that land which was formerly Hibbert's, in Little Somerford, now in possession of said son, Lucian Browne,² for term granted by Sir Stephen Fox, or to grandson John Browne and heirs male, or for want of such issue all same lands to grandson Lucian Browne³ and heirs male, or to grandson Robert Browne, &c. And for want of such issue all aforesaid lands to right heirs of my son Lucian Browne for ever. And if it please God to continue heirs male to descend to the tenth generation, and not to be sold, alienated, mortgaged, or in any way to be made away with, but if heirs male should fail then it shall descend to next female of kin.

"To my great grandson, Lucian Browne,⁴ son of my grandson, Lucian Browne, all that my leasehold which I have in Cloathyard in the parish of Hankerton by lease from Sir Edmund Warneford, from the time that he shall accomplish the age of 21 years during all the rest of his natural life.

"To my daughter, Anne Thorner, £5 in 12 months after my decease.

"To grandson, Anthony Thorner, 20s.

"To granddaughter, Margaret Thorner, 20s., when she shall accomplish 21 years.

"To grandson, Lucian Browne, the house, garden, orchard, and paddock which I bought of Mr. Francis Savage during term of lease. To great granddaughter, Mary Browne, £20 at age of 21 years.

"To granddaughter, Ann Browne, all rest and residue of beds and bedding, brass, and pewter, and all linen and woollen (except my two best beds and furniture to them and my biggest brass kettle, brass pot and furnace, and 4 of my biggest pewter dishes). To granddaughter, Ann Thorner, 1s.

"All the rest of my estate, real and personal, goods, chattels, cattle, bonds, credits, mortgages, and money to my son, Lucian Browne, whom I appoint my whole and sole executor. LUCIAN BROWNE.

"In presence of Thomas Buck, Susanna Lacey, mark of Philip and Elizabeth Norton."

MARY C. LIGHT.

[*To be continued.*]

Lucian Browne, senior, buried 7th Oct. 1695." [Marriage licence, 1676. Lucian Browne, widower, about 50, and Anne Selfe, spinster, about 42.] I am not aware that there is any evidence of a connexion between this family and Aubrey's "Parson Browne." The Lucian Brownes seem to have been a Little Somerford family.

¹ Proved in Feb. 1703. (P.C.C., 31 Ash.)

² Married Anne Mayo, who died in 1674.

³ Married Mary, daughter of Robert Blick. She died 2nd Jan. 1721 (stone in Little Somerford Church).

⁴ Married Rebecca Smith, of Great Somerford.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 508.)

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [15 Edward III (2nd Nos.) No. 3.]

Inquisition ad Quod Damnum.

A.D. 1341.—Inquisition taken at Westbury, 20th April, 15 Edward III. The jury say that it is not to the king's prejudice, or to that of any one else, if the king grant licence to William de Grynsted¹ of Westbury, to assign a messuage, 40 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 3 acres of pasture, and 13s. 4d. rent, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Bratton, Lye, and Heilwode, to a certain chaplain to celebrate the divine offices daily, in the parish church of Westbury at the altar of the B.V. Mary for the healthful state of William himself and of Alice, his wife, and of John de Pavely, knight, while they live, and of their souls after they have migrated from this light, and for the soul of Elizabeth, formerly wife of John aforesaid, and of the souls of their ancestors and heirs, and of all the faithful dead; to have and hold to the chaplain and his successors for ever. And to the said William, to grant for the same purpose, property in Westbury, in reversion, after the death of himself and his wife Alice. And they say that the messuage aforesaid is held of Walter de Sherreveton for 1d. yearly rent at Michaelmas, and it is worth, according to the true value, 2s. yearly; and the land, meadow, pasture, and rent, aforesaid, is held of Reginald de Pavely, knight, by the service of one rose returned thence yearly at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the true yearly value thereof is 32s. The said William, after this donation, will have remaining to him property

¹ He paid 6 marks for the licence recorded on the following May 4th (*vide* Original Roll, 15 Edward III, 2,114 among the *Grossi Fines*).

in Westbury, held of Reginald de Pavely, for 20s. rent yearly, and for suit of court to Reginald at Westbury. In witness whereof the jury seal. Dated in the year and place abovesaid.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [14-20 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1341.—At Westminster, in the octaves of St. John the Baptist (15 Edward III). Between Walter Sewale and Emma, his wife, plaintiffs, by Walter in the place of Emma, and Richard Wyly, deforciant, of messuage, 1 carucate, 2 virgates of land, 12 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood, and 10s. rent, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Heywode, Bratton, and Lye. Plea of covenant was summoned. Walter acknowledged the right of Richard as of his gift. For this Richard granted to Walter and Emma the said tenements, with their appurtenances, to hold to them of the chief lords of that fee by the service belonging thereto for life, with remainder to Walter, son of the foresaid Walter, and to the heirs of his body, or if he die without an heir of his body on his decease to Hugh le FitzWarin and Joan, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, or, on the decease of Hugh and Joan without an heir of their body, to the right heirs of Walter Sewale, to hold, as aforesaid, forever.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS.* 442, f. 99.]

Charter of Margery, widow of Peter Escudemor, to William FitzWaryn.

A.D. 1342.—I, Margery, who was the wife of Peter Escudemor, knight, have granted to William, son of Nicholas FitzWaryn, of Littelstoke, and Matilda, his wife, all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, and services, as well of freemen, as of villains, with the reversion of all lands and tenements, which Matilda, who was wife of Thomas North, holds of me, in dower, with all other reversions whatsoever, with the appurtenances which I have at the date of the presents in Bratton and Mulbourne, or elsewhere in the Hundred of West-

bury. To hold to them their heirs and assigns for my life for the yearly rent of 40s., viz. 20s. at Easter and 20s. at Michaelmas, for all secular demands and to do for me the due and accustomed service to the chief lords of that fee. And I will warrant, &c., for my life against all mortals. In testimony whereof we have both set our seals to this indenture. Witnesses: Bratton, Thursday next after the Feast of St. Dunstan, 16 Edward III.

IBID.

Release and quitclaim forever for herself and her heirs of the abovesaid Margery to William, son of Nicholas FitzWaryn, of all the forementioned property, granted for her life to him and his wife, as well as of all other property acquired by Peter, her husband, and herself, from Thomas North, in Bratton, Mulbourne, and Stoke. Dated at Bratton, Friday, the Feast of St. Petronilla the Virgin, 16 Edward III.

IBID.

Release and quitclaim forever for himself and his heirs of Walter Escudemor, knight, to William FitzWaryn and Matilda his wife and the heirs or assigns of William, of all property in Bratton, Mulbourne, Stoke, and Westbury, granted by his mother Margery, and afterwards confirmed by his (Walter's) consent; likewise of all lands and tenements which Peter Escudemor, his father, had acquired to himself and his heirs in the abovesaid villages forever. For which release William FitzWaryn paid Walter Escudemor £50 7s. silver. Dated at Upton, Monday in the Feast of the Conception of the B.V. Mary. 17 Edward III.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [14-20 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1343.—At Westminster, in the octaves of St. Michael, 17 Edward III. Between Nicholas Chamberleyn, plaintiff, and Ralph le Lange, of Coveleston, and Alianor, his wife, deforciant, of 8 messuages, 2 carucates and 3 virgates of land,

30 acres of meadow, 140 acres of pasture, 8 acres of wood, and 20s. rent, with the appurtenances in Coveleston, Littlestoke, Bratton, Mullebourne, and Edyndon. Plea of covenant was summoned. Ralph recognised the right of Nicholas as of his gift. For this Nicholas granted to Ralph and Alianor the said tenements with their appurtenances to have and hold to them of Nicholas and his heirs for their lives; Returning therefore yearly a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist for all service belonging to Nicholas and his heirs, and performing to the chief lords of that fee all other service belonging thereto for Nicholas and his heirs; the reversion of the said tenements on the death of Ralph and Alianor being to the said Nicholas and his heirs quit of the heirs of Ralph and Alianor to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereto belonging forever.

CORONERS' ROLL. No. 194.

A.D. 1344.—*Wherewell*. Inquest at Palmereshamme on the death of an unbaptized child before William de Whyteclyve, coroner, on the Tuesday next after Feast of St. Julian, 18 Edward III; and the four neighbouring townships, Edyndon, Tynhyde, Coveleston, and Bratton, say that on Thursday night next after the Feast of St. Scholastica, at Bratton. Edith, daughter of Agnes le White, of Bratton, begat a girl-child, and carried her to the water at Wodebridge, in the tithing of Edingdon, and killed her with a knife, and threw her into the water, and fled, but whither they knew not. Edith has no chattels. William Herebard, the first finder, raised the hue and cry, and found pledges, John Sweyn and Robert Harald, to come, &c.

FEET OF FINES. [*Wills.* 14-20 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1344.—At Westminster, three weeks after Easter, 18 Edward III, and afterwards in the quindene of the Holy Trinity in the same year. Between John de Edyndon, plaintiff, and Nicholas Chamberleyn, deforciant, of 5 messuages, 2½ virgates of land, and 6 acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in Bratton, Littlestoke, and Mulebourne, which Ralph

le Lang, of Coveleston and Alianor, his wife, held for life. Plea of covenant was summoned. Nicholas acknowledged the right of John, and granted for himself and his heirs that the said tenements with the appurtenances which Ralph and Alianor held for life of the inheritance of the said Nicholas in the said townships, at the date of this concord, and which, after their death, ought to revert to Nicholas and his heirs, should, after the death of Ralph and Alianor, wholly remain to John and his heirs, to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereto belonging forever. And Nicholas and his heirs warranted to John and his heirs against all men forever. For this John gave Nicholas £20 sterling.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*f.* 100.]

Charter of Robert de Pavely to William FitzWaryn and his Wife.

A.D. 1347.—I, Robert de Pavely, of Bratton, have granted to the lord William FitzWaryn, knight, Matilda, his wife, and their heirs or assigns forever, a messuage and a curtilage, with a croft adjoining, which tenement is situated in Bratton, between a tenement of the foresaid William on the south, and a tenement of John Heryng on the north; also 2 acres of arable land in the western field of Bratton lying in "la Estpyllonde," between land of the same William on the east and land of Robert le Chamburlayn on the west, with a certain ditch of the foresaid land adjoining on the west. To Hold to him, his wife, and heirs or assigns of the chief lords of that fee, by the service thereto belonging and by right accustomed, by hereditary right forever. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all people forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses . . . Bratton, Monday next before the feast of St. Elfege Bishop, 21 Edward III.

IBID. [*f.* 142.]

Release of William Marmion to William FitzWaryn.

I, William Marmion, son and heir of John Marmion, have released and for myself and heirs quitclaimed to the lord Wil-

liam FitzWaryn and Matilda his wife, his heirs, and assigns forever all my right and claim in all lands, tenements, meadows, woods, rents, and services as well of freemen as of native villains with their followings and suits and all other appurtenances with whatsoever reversions, which the same Matilda formerly had of the gift of the lord William de Fulbourne, vicar of the church of Upton Skydemor in Bremelrigge, Lye, Dulton, Westbury, and Bratton; and in all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, rents, services, ncifs, reversions, with all their appurtenances, which could fall to me by hereditary descent by the death of Roger Marmion and of John Marmion, his son, my father, or of either of them in the Hundred of Westbury. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all mortal men forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . Bremelrigge, the Sabbath next after the Feast of All Saints. 21 Edward III.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [21 Edward III (1st Nos.) No. 26]
P. M. Richard Danseye.

Inquisition taken at Westminster, 14 January, 21 Edward III. The Jury say that Richard Danseye, deceased, held in Wilts the day of his death, of the king in chief, in his domain as of fee, the manors of Bratton and Dultone, with the appurtenances, by serjeantry, of 10 marks, and aid or payment of 4s. 10½*d.* for half a knight's fee, to the Sheriff at the Castle of Sarum, to the use of the lord king at the Feast of the Annunciation of the B. Mary. In which manors there are 2 messuages, worth nothing beyond deductions for repairs yearly, and a dovecote worth 2s. yearly; 2 water mills worth 26s. 8*d.* yearly; a fulling-mill worth 6s. 8*d.* yearly. And there are in the said manors 3 carucates of land containing 300 acres of land. Of which can be sown yearly 150 acres, and thus sown are worth 37s. 6*d.* at 3*d.* the acre, and 150 acres lie fallow, the pasture of which is worth nothing, and they lie in common; and 17 acres of meadow worth yearly 25s. 6*d.* at 18*d.* the acre. And there is there a certain several pasture containing 3 acres, worth

yearly 3s. ; and 12 acres of several wood in which there is no underwood at present, and in which the pasturage is worth 8s. yearly. Also several pasture for 300 sheep, worth yearly 25s. at 1*d.* a head. And there are in the said manors assized rents, 60s. yearly to be paid at the Feast of the Annunciation of B. Mary. And the suits and perquisites of the courts in the said manors are worth yearly 20s. And they say that Richard Danseye died the Thursday next before the Feast of the Epiphany in the year abovesaid. And John Dansey, son of Richard Danseye, junior, lately dead, cousin of the foresaid Richard Danseye, now dead, is his nearest heir, and he is 22 years old and more. In witness whereof they have set their seal. Given in the place and year above said.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [f 96.]

Charter of John de Moxham to Thomas, his son.

A.D. 1348.—I, John de Moxham, have given to Thomas, my son, all my lands and tenements in Mulebourne and Bratton, as in houses, curtilages, gardens, and mills, waters, ponds, enclosures, meadows, pastures, pasturages, ways, paths, rents, services and with all other their appurtenances in the Hundred of Westbury. To hold to him, his heirs, and assigns, by hereditary right forever, of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereto belonging, and customary. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all mortal men. In testimony whereof, I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . Moxham, the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, 22 Edward III.

IBID.

Charter of Thomas Moxham to William FitzWaryn.

A.D. 1349.—I, Thomas, son of John de Moxham, have granted to the lord William FitzWaryn, knight, lord of Bremelrigge, all my lands and tenements in Mulebourne, Bratton, and Westbury, as in houses, curtilages, gardens, arable lands, meadow, pastures, and pasturages, a mill, waters, ponds, and

all other appurtenances of the said mill, rents and services, together with 18s., issuing from the lands and meadow which John Swetappel holds for his life, together with the reversion of the same when it happens. To hold to him and his heirs or assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and accustomed. And nevertheless Returning to me and my assigns, a silver mark yearly for the term of my life at the two yearly terms, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at Michaelmas and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at Easter, for all other services and secular demands. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all mortals forever. In testimony whereof we have both set our seals to this indenture. Witnesses . . . Mulebourne, Thursday next after the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. 23 Edward III.

IBID. [*f.* 107.]

Release of Christina Mauger to Master Peter FitzWaryn.

I, Christina, daughter of William Mauger, of Lewerton, have released, and for myself and my heirs quitclaimed forever to all, my right in a tenement, garden, curtilage, and croft, in Bratton, which the said Master Peter FitzWaryn and I had by the demise of Margery de Canterton. In testimony whereof I have set my seal. Witnesses . . . Bratton, the Sabbath next before the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. 23 Edward III.

IBID.

Charter of Peter FitzWaryn to his brother William.

I, Peter FitzWaryn, Rector of the Church of Litchet Mau-travers, have granted to the lord William FitzWaryn, knight, my brother, a tenement, curtilage, garden, and croft adjoining, which Margery de Canterton lately held. To hold to him, his heirs, and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due, and accustomed, by hereditary right, forever. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all mortal men forever. In testimony whereof to this present charter I have set my seal. Witnesses . . . Bratton, Monday the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. 23 Edward III.

IBID.

*Charter of Margery, widow of Reginald FitzWaryn, to her
Freemen, &c.*

I, Margery, late wife of Reginald FitzWaryn, in my pure widowhood, have granted to Robert, my son, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, pasturages, rents, and services, with all their appurtenances, which I have, or could have, in any way, in the Hundred of Westbury; to hold of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore accustomed and due; with remainder, on his death without lawful issue, to my freemen, John, Thomas, Walter, and Agnes, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; and upon their deaths, without heirs lawfully begotten, to Peter FitzWaryn, the son of Nicholas FitzWaryn and Christina, the daughter of William Mauer, of Lewerton, near Hongerford, to hold of the chief lords of that fee as aforesaid; And paying also yearly to the chaplain of Litelstoke for the time being 5s. sterling for the celebration yearly of two trentals in the chapel of Litelstoke, for my soul and the souls of Reginald, late my husband, of John de Canterton, my father, and of all my freemen. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all men forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . Bratton, Wednesday, the Feast of the Annunciation of the B.V. Mary. 23 Edward III.

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 426.)

HENRY VIII.

83. Anno 20.—Alexander Moggeridge and Thomas Rigge and John Moggeridge and Katherine his wife, one of the daugh-

ters and heirs of Henry Collett; messuages and lands in New Sarum.

84. Anno 20.—Robert Eyre *and* William Gerard *and* Mary his wife; messuages and lands in Stokton. 200 marks.

85. Anno 20.—John Gyrdeler, bruer, *and* John Gyrdeler, his son, *and* William Bedwell, of New Sarum, tanner, *and* Elizabeth his wife; two messuages in New Sarum. £40 sterling.

86. Anno 20.—Bartholomew Husey *and* Christopher Codrynton *and* Edward Codrynton *and* Elizabeth his wife, *and* William South; manor of Swaloclyff, messuages and lands, meadows in Swaloclyffe, Toderhull *and* Tissebury.

87. Anno 20.—Henry Acton, of New Sarum, *and* Roger Bartilmewe, son of Richard Bartilmewe, *and* Eleanor his wife; messuage in New Sarum in Castell Street. £80 sterling.

88. Anno 20.—William Busshe, Thomas Goddard, John Bonham, Thomas Wayneman, junior, *and* John Grey, son *and* heir of Thomas Grey, of Rammesbury; messuages and lands *and* pasture for 300 sheep in East Bedwyn *and* West Bedwyn. £80 sterling.

89. Anno 21.—Thomas Chafyne, of the City of New Sarum, mercer, John Stone, mercer, *and* Henry Acton, mercer, *and* Thomas Elyot, Arm., *and* Margaret his wife; messuages, etc., in New Sarum (New Street). 200 marks.

90. Anno 21.—Oliver Leder *and* Conrad Strangwayes, Arm., *and* Anna his wife; messuages and lands in Milton Havering in the parish of Milton Lilbone. £100 sterling.

91. Anno 21.—Stephen Cockis *and* John Westwoode *and* Agnes his wife; 1 messuage, cottage, *and* garden, in the town of Devizes (de Visés). £40 sterling.

92. Anno 21.—Simon Harecourte, knight, William Essex, knight, John Cheyney, John Tatton, Arm., *and* John Yate, *and* Richard Clarke, *and* Alice his wife; messuage *and* lands in Wanbrugh. £100 sterling.

93. Anno 21.—Thomas Wriothesley, knight of the Garter, William Thomas, Thomas Cobbe, chaplain, *and* John Fryday;

messuage and lands and 2 water mills, in Great Chelworth. 100 marks.

94. Anno 21.—Robert Nicholas, Thomas Vyner, and Edward Burley, *and* John Browne & Agnes his wife; messuage and lands in Cotys in the parish of Bishop Cannynge. £40 sterling.

95. Anno 21.—Robert Bruncker, John Lucas, Robert Berkysdale, William Stephyns, John Jones, Alexander Longford, Thomas Long, James Bache, *and* William Bayly; messuages and lands in Kevyll, Sende, Lytleton Brew (? Drew), and Devyses. 200 marks.

96. Anno 21.—Hugh Acton, Edmund Kempe, William Lamberd, and Jeremiah Hunsdon, *and* John Mervyn, Arm.; messuage, and lands in Lavington Episcopi, East Lavington, Gore, and Fydington. £160 sterling.

97. Anno 21.—Michael Dormer, William Wydyngton, Edward Kempe, and William Lambert, *and* Thomas Mompesson; messuage and lands, in Over Segrey. £80 sterling.

98. Anno 21. John Samborne and Dorothy his wife *and* William Wyndesore, Arm., and Margaret his wife; £8 per annum from the Manor of Chippenham, with messuages and lands and 40 shillings rent in Chippenham, and in hundred of Chippenham, Langley Burell, South Langley, Byston, Herne-shewells, Church Yatton, and West Yatton. £160 sterling.

99. Anno 21.—Thomas Mompesson, gen., *and* Edward Gardener; messuages and lands, 6 shillings rent in Chekesgrane, Sherynton, Assherton, Stoughton Upton, and Hangyng Langford. £140 sterling.

100. Anno 21.—John Forster, clericus, John Hynton, and John Wylde, *and* Cowdrey Strangweys and Anna his wife; manor of Mylton Lylbon and Milton Haverings, messuages and lands, 30 shillings rent in Milton and Fyffhed. £440 sterling.

101. Anno 21.—John Brydgis, knight, Henry Long, knight, Henry Brydgis, Arm., Richard Brydgis, Arm., and George Baynard, Arm., *and* Richard Steyyne and Agnes his wife;

messuage and lands in Blonsdon Gay and Westwydhyll. 20 marks.

102. Anno 21.—Thomas Chafyn, mercer, John Acton, and John Browman, *and* John Bartylmew, junior, son and heir of Richard Bartylmew, and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Wynterslowe, Idmyston, and in Gudelstreet, New Sarum. 100 marks.

103. Anno 22. Thomas Bayly *and* John Danney, of Trowbridge, Arm.; messuages and lands in Woreweldown, Studley, and Trobrigge. 100 marks.

104. Anno 22.—John Bruges, knight, Henry Long, knight, John Grueley, Arm., Leonard Pole, Arm., Henry Bruges, Arm., Thomas Bruges, Arm., *and* John Brotkne, gen., and Agnes his wife; messuage and lands in Lydyardtreygose. £100 sterling.

105. Anno 22.—Christiania Yerbery, widow, Thomas Yerbery, John Millward, Thomas Slagg, and George George, *and* William Lobell and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands at Trowbridge. 160 marks.

106. Anno 22.—Ambrose Dantesey, Michael Dormer, Robert Smyth, Anthony Styleman, *and* Henry Longe, knight; messuages and lands in Semyngton, Staple Ashton, *alias* Stepnlaston, and Milkesham. 400 marks.

107. Anno 22.—Ambrose Dawntesey, William Wyllyngton, Richard Benett, William Bower *and* Constantine Darrell, Arm.; messuages and lands in Colyngbourne. £120 sterling.

108. Anno 22.—Humfrey Pakyngton, William Broket, Ambrose Dautesey, William Wedyngton, *and* Constantine Darell; of Manor of Colyngborn Vallance, messuages and lands, 10 shillings rent, in Colynborne Vallence, Colynborne Kyngeston, Boranton, and Aston. £160 sterling.

109. Anno 22.—Christopher Bursher, Richard Williams, *and* Robert Dukett and Elizabeth his wife, and Richard Somner; one-third of the manor of Bubbeton and Barnardys, messuages and lands and 20 shillings rent in Bubbeton, Clevepipers, Thornhill, Cotmersh, Brodtown, Brodhenton, Yatesbury, High Swyndon, Euen Swindon, and Rowborn, as well as

a third part of the pasturage for 76 cows, 346 sheep, in the marshes of Thornhill, Cotmersh, Cleveswode, Whetchill, Even Swyndon, West Lese, and North Lese.

110. Anno 22.—Thomas Gawyn, Arm., and Walter Jonyns and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Barford. £80.

111. Anno 22.—Robert Temys, gen., and Robert Bathe, alias Wheteacre; messuages and lands in Hylporton and Weste Aysheton.

112. Anno 22.—John Baldwyn, John Goodwyn, John Bosse, Richard Colyngborne, John Elings, Richard Ballerd, and Thomas, Marquess of Dorsett; of the Manor of Westkington, messuages and lands, 100 shillings rent, in Weskington and Merdythe. £500 sterling.

113. Anno 22.—Richard Dudley, clericus, Michael Lister, Arm., Frances Bawtre, Arm., William Thorpe, Arm., William Grene, gentyman, Anthony Poney, gent., Alexander Thistilthwayte, and Henry Dawbeney of Dawbeney, knight; Manor of Wynterslow, and advowson of Church of Winterslowe; messuages and lands, and 100s. rent in Wynterslow, Aldersbury.

(Here commences another Bundle.)

114. Anno 23.—John Briggys, knight, and William Wrighter, gen., and Thomas Manby; messuages and lands, as well as common pasture for four cows, one horse, and forty sheep, in Blonsdon Andrew, Blonsdon Gaye, Blonsdon Aylmer, West Woodhyll, North Woodhyll, and Groundewell. £40 sterling.

115. Anno 23.—John Rogers, knight, Humfrey Bolland, gen., David Brokway, gen., Thomas Dacombe, gen., John Dacombe, gen., Walter Gill, John Mathew, and Thomas West, knight, Lord Laware (Delaware), and lady Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands, 2 gardens, called Bredners, 6 shillings rent, and pasturage for 2,000 cattle in Berwyke Seynt John. £120 sterling.

116. Anno 23.—John Okedene and John Lewston *and* Phillip Baskerfield, gen., and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands and pasturage for 500 sheep in East Verley, Weste Verley, and Middleverley. £100 sterling.

117. Anno 23.—William Blake *and* John Benet; lands in Norton Bavent. 40 marks.

118. Anno 23.—Thomas Frythe, Thomas Sanger, Walter Cooke, Thomas Benett, and Edmund Grey, *and* Walter Syfrewaste, and Cecilia his wife; messuage and lands in Whetehuls Place and Semeley. £40 sterling.

A. E. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

(*Continued from p. 524.*)

H (*continued.*)

1759-8-19.—Mary HUNT, spinster, dau. of Thomas Hunt, of Hawk Street, Broomham ph., to William SMITH, at Broomham.

1763-12-30.—Elizabeth HUNT, dau. of Thomas Hunt, of Road, to Joseph FURNELL, at Broomham.

1774-6-14.—William HARRISON,¹ of Marnhull, co. of Dorset, shopkeeper, son of William and Elizabeth Harrison, of Poole, co. of Dorset, to Elizabeth TYLER, of Lavington, at Lavington.

¹ To shew the care taken in the matter of marriages the following, copied from the original document, will be of interest:—

“From our Monthly Meeting held at Sherborne the 10th 4 Mo. 1774
—To Friends of Lavington Monthly Meeting. D^r Friends. Whereas William Harrison, Junr., a Member of this Meeting, has now laid before us his Intentions of Marriage with Elizabeth Tyler, a Member of your Meeting, and produc'd proper Certificates of the Approbation of all Parties concerned, This may certify you that we have taken the Affair

- 1781-11-13.—John HUMPHREYS, of city of New Sarum, shop-keeper, son of John and Elizabeth Humphreys, of Stockton, to Elizabeth MILLER, of New Sarum, at Melksham.
- 1782-12-11.—Sarah HUMPHREYS, of Corsham, shopkeeper, dau. of Samuel and Hannah Humphreys, to William ATWOOD, of Broomham, at Pickwick.
- 1789-12-22.—Mary HIGMAN, of Melksham, dau. of John and Joan Higman, late of Austle, co. of Cornwall, to Nicholas NAFTEL, of Guernsey, at Melksham.
- 1791-6-14.—Josiah HANNAM, of Gillingham, co. of Dorset, silktrowster, son of Stephen and Catharine Hannam, of Gillingham, to Mary RUTTY, at Melksham.
- 1794-2-11.—Samuel HULL, of Uxbridge, co. of Middx., mealman, son of Thomas and Mary Hull, of Uxbridge, co. of Middx., to Ann FOWLER, of Melksham, at Melksham.
- 1800-6-11.—Griffith HUGHES, of Upton-on-Severn, co. of Worcester, currier, son of Owen and Catherine Hughes, late of Llanlorney, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, to Alice RAGGATT, at Broomham.
- 1804-11-14.—Richard Philpott HYATT, of Chippenham, clothier, son of Richard and Ann Hyatt, of Chippenham, to Ruth GALE, at Melksham.

J.

- 1708-4-8.—Edward JONES, son of Stephen Jones, of Southwick, North Bradly ph., to Ann CLARKE, Jr., at Cumerwell.
- 1712-2-15.—Margret JEFFERES, of Burnhill [?] ph., co. of Gloucester, spinster, to Zephaniah FRY, of Sutton Benger, at Charlcutt.
- 1716-1-27.—Thomas JEFFREES, of Godsill, sargmaker, son of David Jeffrees, of Godsill, to Lydia RILEE, at Charlcott.

into our Consideration, and hope at our next Meeting we shall be able to give him our further Certificate in order for the accomplishment of the said Marriage—and remain your Fr^{ds}. and Brethren. Jonah Thompson, Josiah Seymer, William Rawes, Senr., John King, Willm. Master, Thos. Bracher, Wm. Rawes, Junr., Thos. Thompson."

- 1724-11-12.—Mary JONES, of Melksham, widow of Walter, to John TUCKER, of Melksham.
- 1727-2-9.—David JAFFREE, of Stockham Marsh, Brimhill ph., yeoman, son of David Jaffree, of Stocham March, to Jane BASKERVILLE, of Calne, at Calne.
- 1735-2-16.—Elizabeth JAMES, of Stockly, Calne ph., to William STOVEY, of Hilperton, at Calne.
- 1742-3-25.—Thomas JEFFERYS, Jr., of Avon, Christian Malford ph., maltster, to Elizth. BURGESS, of Whitley, at Corsham.
- 1754-3-21.—Thomas JEFFERYS, of Whitley, maltster, son of Thomas Jefferys, of Christian Malford, to Rebecca BAILY, at Corsham.
- 1754-3-31.—Richard JAMES, of Devizes, son of John and Martha James, late of Devizes, to Sarah BARRETT, at Devizes.
- 1763-11-17.—Thomas JEFFERYS, of Whitley, Melksham ph., baker, to Hannah BOND, of Charlcott, at Charlcott.
- 1772-5-5.—Richard JAMES, of Devizes, tallow chandler, son of John and Martha James, of Devizes, to Hester FURNELL.
- 1779-11-9.—John JONES, of Newton Tracey ph., co. of Devon, son of John and Grace Jones, of Ley, Bishops Tawton ph., co. of Devon, to Sarah POWELL, at Devizes.
- 1787-4-13.—Rebecca JEFFERYS, dau. of Robert and Mary Jefferys, of Melksham, to William PAULL, of Poole, at Melksham.
- 1789-5-13.—Lucretia JEFFERYS, dau. of Robert and Mary Jefferys, of Melksham, to Thos. BROWN, of Cirencester, at Melksham.
- 1819-8-18.—Mary JEFFERYS, dau. of Robt. and Mary Jefferys, of Melksham, to Wm. POWELL, of Nursted, at Melksham.

K.

- 1711-6-5.—Nicolas KING, of Broomham ph., son of Geoarg King, to Christian GERISH, at Bromham.
- 1737-7-11.—Mary KING, spinster, dau. of Nicholas King, of Bromham, to Thomas HUNT, at Bromham.

1742-5-4.—Josiah KNIGHT, of London, merchant, to Mary BEAVEN, at Bromham.

L.

1702-5-14.—Harry LYDYARD, son of John Lydyard, late of Cainsham, co. of Somerset, to Jane WEBB, at Comerwell.

1710-3-17.—Sarah LITTLE, of Corsham, to John FLOWER, of Corsham, at Slaughterford.

1713-7-7.—Anthony LAURENCE, of Charleton ph., druggetmaker, to Ann BAYLEY, of Charlcott ph., at Brinkworth.

1720-8-20.—Edward LOCKEY, of Letchlad, co. of Gloucester, shopkeeper, son of Edward Lockey, of Farlington, co. of Berks, to Elizabeth ZEALEY, at Hullavington.

1721-8-25.—Anthony LAWRENCE, of Malmsbury Charlton, serg-maker, son of Anthony Lawrence, of Malmsbury Charlton, to Margaret FRY, at Hullavington.

1722-2-18.—Richard LITTLE, son of Willm. Little, of Corsham, to Betty SMITH, at Chippenham.

172*-*-*.—Phillip LAWRENCE, of Melksham, son of Abraham Lawrence, to Mary HUNT.

1731-1-18.—Hannah LEA, of Christian Malford, dau. of Robt. Lea, of Caln, to Thomas BATH, of Christian Malford, at Charlcott.

1752-9-24.—Richard LYNE, of city and co. of Bristol, son of Willm. Lyne, of Bristol, to Mary RUTTY, at Melksham.

M.

1709-4-14.—William MESSENGER, of Stoake, Pirton ph., felt-maker, son of Richard Messenger, of Chelworth, Cricklad ph., to Ann MORS, spinster, dau. of Richard Morse, of Upton Stoak, at Painswick.

1712-4-30.—William MAY, of (St.) John's ph., Devizes, baker, son of William May, of West Lavington ph., to Elizabeth HAWKINS, of Market Lavington ph., at Devizes.

- 1716-9-20.—William MIELL, of Lavington, basket-maker, son of John Miell, of Lavington, to Jane MERRITT, of Warminster, dau. of William Merritt, of Marden, at Warminster.
- 1721-6-13.—Thomas MARTIN, of Fordingbridge, co. of Southton, mercer, to Eliz. DAY, of Fovent, at Salisbury.
- 1733-8-14.—James MOORE, of Melksham, clothier, son of John Moore, of city of New Sarum, to Rachel BEAVEN, of Melksham, at Bromham.
- 1746-3-15.—Elizabeth MARCHANT, dau. of Richard Marchant, of city of Bath, co. of Somerset, to Vickris DICKINSON, of Pickwick, at Comberwell.
- 1747-3-13 [?].—John MADDOCK,¹ son of Edmond Maddock, late of Fulbrook, co. of Oxon, to Sarah WAINE, at Purton Stoak.
- 1753-5-29.—John MOXHAM, of Lymington, co. of Southton, merchant, to Betty BAYLY, of Corsham, at Slaughterford.
- 1754-7-3.—Daniel MERRELL [? COTTERRELL], of Painswick, co. of Gloucester, baker, to Martha BULLOCK, at Sutton Benger.
- 1779-6-2.—Joseph METFORD, of city of Bristol, surgeon, son of Joseph and Hannah Metford, of Taunton, co. of Somerset, to Hester MATRAVERS, of Westbury, dau. of William and Elizabeth Matravers, of Westbury, at Melksham.

¹ The original certificate of this marriage is among the archives of the Society of Friends at Melksham, and reads as follows:—

“*John Maddock, the Son of Edmund Maddock, late of Fulbrook in the County of Oxon, and Sarah Waine, Daughter of Edmund Waine, of the parish of Purton, in the County of Wilts, Having Publickly declared their Intention of taking each other in Marriage before several Meetings of the People of God, called Quakers, in the said Counties, according to the Good Order used among them, whose Proceedings therein, after a deliberate Consideration thereof (with Regard unto the Righteous Law of God, and Example of his People Recorded in the Scriptures of Truth in that Case) were approved by the said Meetings, they appearing clear of all others, and having also Consent of Parents and Parties concerned.*

“*Now these are to certifie all whom it may concern, That for the accomplishing of their said Intentions, this Thirtieth Day of the Third Month called May in the Year One Thousand seven Hundred and Forty Seven, They, the said John Maddock and Sarah Waine, appeared in a Publick As-*

- 1779-11-24.—John MATRAVERS, of Westbury, grocer, son of William and Elizabeth Matravers, of Westbury, to Mary FOWLER, at Melksham.
- 1780-1-2 [?].—Lydia MOXHAM, dau. of John and Esther Moxham, of Melksham, to Thomas STURGE, of New Sarum, at Melksham.
- 1781-11-13.—Elizabeth MILLER, of city of New Sarum, dau. of Felix and Ann Miller, of Alton, co. of Hants, to John HUMPHREYS, of New Sarum, at Melksham.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Tottenham, Middx.

(To be continued.)

THE STOKS OF SEEN' CHURCHE.

The very interesting document printed at page 528 of the present volume, under this title, is, evidently, one of very great rarity, and seems to require some further notice.

It may, I venture to think, be described as the ante-Reformation Bede-Roll of Seend Church—containing, as it does, a record of the provision made by departed parishioners for lights, obits, and other special commemorations, in accordance with the religious belief of the time.

sembly of the aforesaid People and others, met together for that purpose in their Publick Meeting-Place at *Purton-Stoke* and in a solemn Manner, He the said *John Maddock* taking the said *Sarah Waine* by the Hand, did openly declare as followeth, *Friends, In the Fear of God, and Presence of this Assembly (whom I desire to be my Witnesses) I take this my Friend Sarah Waine to be my wife, promising through Divine Assistance to be unto Her a Loving and faithful Husband, untill it shall please God, by Death, to Separate us; or Words to the same Import.*"

Sarah Waine says much the same words, with alterations to suit her case, and they both sign the marriage certificate, as also do numerous relations and Friends as Witnesses.

The words printed in italics are written into spaces left for them, the remainder is in type.

Such documents, doubtless, in most instances, were among the first to disappear at the time of the Reformation, and the accidental preservation of this—the only one of its kind which I have hitherto met with¹—serves to throw some additional light on the mediæval arrangements of the village church to which it belongs.

The Church of Seend, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was formerly a chapel annexed to the parish church of Melksham. Like the mother church, it probably dates back as far as the Norman period. It may at first have been simply a chancel and nave. Later on a western tower was added, as also a small Lady Chapel, which now forms the eastern portion of the south aisle, and contained a side altar. Lastly, in the latter half of the fifteenth century (probably during the reign of Edward IV), the present nave, with its arcades, clerestory, and fine timber roof, was rebuilt in the Perpendicular style of the period, and a north aisle and porch also added (the former at the cost of John Stokes, a Seend clothier, whose brass, with effigies of himself and wife, is still preserved within), the building thus assuming its present proportions.²

It is to the internal arrangements of the village church (or, rather, chapel) of Seend, as completed at this period, that the document in question refers. It is neatly written on a small piece of parchment, 13½ inches by 11. The first thirty-one entries represent “stocks,” or sums of money, varying from seven to fifteen shillings each—and amounting in the whole to £15 18s., or at least £160 at the present day. These “stocks”

¹ The antiquary Leland, who visited Wiltshire about the year 1540, transcribed from a volume in Salisbury Cathedral, which he calls the “Martyrologe Book,” a calendar of obits or days on which special commemoration was made therein of founders and benefactors. A similar calendar of obits, belonging to St. Mary’s Priory, at Kington St. Michael, is printed by the late Canon Jackson in *Wilt’s Archaeological Magazine*, iv, p. 60—but nothing of this kind relating to any parish church in Wiltshire has ever, I believe, been previously met with.

² The present chancel was rebuilt in 1876 on the old foundations.—presumably the work of the Decorated period (14th century), some mouldings

were in the hands of different persons (apparently parishioners, and sometimes relatives of the deceased), who provided funds thereout for yearly celebrations on certain days, all of which are enumerated in the remaining items (thirty-two in number). A final memorandum records a bequest by four persons of 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of "the lamp before the hyc cros" (i.e., the rood light).

In illustration of the value of some of these separate "stocks," and the annual payments thereout, the following items may be quoted, in modernised spelling:—

Robert Harris.

"John Curtes hath Robert Harris' stock, value 10s."

"Robert Harris and Margaret, his wife, must be prayed for on Whitsunday, and the priest must have 3d."

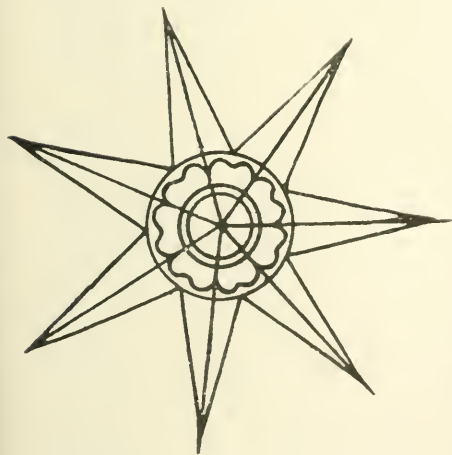
Robert Baldenham (now Baldham Mill, in Keevil).

"Thomas Ilys hath Robert Baldenham's stock, value 7s."

"Robert Baldenham must have dirige and mass the Monday in Easter week. The priest 4d., St. Nicholas light 2d., the ringers 3d."

of this date having been found in the walls, subsequently disturbed by the insertion of modern windows.

On the wall at the east end of the nave, and within the pulpit, is a device



here drawn to scale 1-12th size of the original. The lines are slightly incised, and it is apparently intended to represent the white rose of the House of York, surrounded by rays, as of the sun—a device assumed as a Royal badge by Edward IV, after the ominous *parhelion* which appeared in the heavens on the day of his victory over the Plantagenets at Mortimer's Cross, 2 Feb., 1461. This would fix the date of the building at about 1461-1483—the latter being the year in which Edward the Fourth's reign ended. John Stokes—the contemporary builder of

the north aisle—by will bequeathed a sum of money towards its adornment.

Walter Harper.

"John Carter hath Walter Harper's stock, value 10s."

"Walter Harper must have a taper of half a pound before the high cross, and another before our Lady in the porch."

In one instance only there is a gift in kind :—

"Roger Hern gave a cow to maintain the Pascal,¹ and to be prayed or on Easter Day, and the priest to have 3d."

The individuals yearly commemorated by Dirige² and Mass were :—

*Friday before Epiphany.. .. .	William Leaze
Friday before our Lady Day in Lent..	John Harris
Tuesday before Palm Sunday.. .. .	John Twynye
Palm Sunday	Isabel Stokes
*Monday in Easter Week	Robert Baldenham
*Wednesday in Easter Week	Alice Stokes
St. Mark's Day (25 April)	William Chapman
Friday before Holy Rood Day (3 May)	William Harrys
*Whit Sunday	John Williams
Thursday before Midsummer Day ..	Alice Pricor
Michaelmas Day.. .. .	John Stokes
*Michaelmas Day.. .. .	Thomas Stykbyrd
Friday after St. Dennis Day	William Tucker
St. Luke's Eve	Margery Hillier
*St. Luke's Day (18 Oct.)	Thomas Tucker
*St. Andrew's Day (30 Nov)	Robert Stokes

¹ The "Pascal" was a large squared taper of wax, used to give light in the chancel during the midnight watching of the Sepulchre at Easter; now it is blessed with fire and water on Easter Eve, and first lighted at the *Exultet* before the "Alleluia Mass," and at Benediction, and all masses *pro populo* until after the Gospel on Ascension Day. It was enjoined in this diocese by Bishop Bridport, A.D. 1256, that the parishioners were bound to provide the paschal light and other lights in the chancel, and a sufficient number of candles for the whole year, at matins, vespers, and mass.

² *Dirige*—the service for the dead—so-called from its being the first word of the anthem to the first nocturn in the matins of the office for the dead,—"*Dirige, Domine Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam*" (Direct, O Lord my God, my steps in Thy sight). In the word *Dirige* we have an abbreviation of the Latin *Dirige*.

In each case the celebrant was to receive the sum of fourpence, and in those marked (*) the ringers were also to receive threepence.

Three others to be prayed for were :—

Easter Day	...	...	...	...	Roger Hern
Sunday after Holy Rood Day (3 May)	...	...	...	...	William Parker
					[<i>The village feast is still kept on this day.</i>]
Whit Sunday	...	...	...	...	Robert Harris and Margaret, his wife and the priest to have three pence for each.

Of images within the church and porch, and lights burning before them, mention is made of

1. *Our Lady in the Porch.* This must have occupied a niche over the inner doorway of the north porch, now obscured by the flooring of the more modern room above. William Somner's stock maintained a lamp to burn before it, Walter Harper's a taper of half a pound, and Margery Hillier's another taper.

2. *Our Lady in St. Nicholas' aisle,* a lamp before which was provided out of Walter Stokes' stock, to burn at matins, mass, and evensong.

3. *Our Lady in the South Aisle.* Thomas Tucker's stock provided a taper to burn before this image on holy days at mass. It probably occupied a now mutilated niche at the east end of the south aisle, where once stood an altar, portions of the piscina and aumbry belonging to which still remain.

4. *Our Lady of Pity.* A seated figure of the B.V. Mary holding on her knees the dead Body of the Saviour. Before this William Chapman's stock provided a taper, burning at service time; Alice Prictor's a similar taper of a pound weight,¹ and Margery Hillier's a third taper.

5. *St. Christopher.* A figure of a giant, with a huge staff, fording a river, and bearing on his shoulder the Infant Saviour. Henry Curtes bequeathed a lamp to burn every holy day at matins, mass, and evensong.

¹ In the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Mary, Devizes, is a payment in 1499, for two pounds of wax, 21*d.* The same amount was again paid in the following year.

6. *St. Katharine*. Represented as a crowned figure, with a spiked wheel and sword, the instruments of her martyrdom. A taper of half a pound, bequeathed by Joan, daughter of John Tucker, to burn every holy day at mass.

7. *St. Nicholas*. A standing figure of a bishop *in pontificalibus*, with three children in a tub before him. A taper, weighing half a pound, out of Robert Colles' stock, to burn every Sunday at mass. Bequests of twopence each to St. Nicholas' light were also made by William Leze, William Harrys, Robert Baldenham, Thomas Stykbyrd, and William Chapman.

8. *St. Sythe, or Osyth*.¹ Walter Stokes' stock maintained a lamp burning before this image at matins, mass, and evensong.

The Lamp before the High Cross. To this lamp, which hung before the Rood,² in the loft at the entrance to the chancel, John Tucker, Robert Collys, William Eymys, and John Petyt, bequeathed the sum of 13s. 4d.—the lamp to burn at Easter, the Assumption B.V.M., Allhallows, and Christmas, from the first evensong to the end of mass; also every Sunday and holy day from the beginning of matins to the end of mass, unless the priest go on visitation between, then the lamp to be put out. Rawlence Breyd, Robert Chapman, Thomas Davis, and Walter Harper, also provided tapers of half a pound each, to burn before the High Cross every holy day at mass.

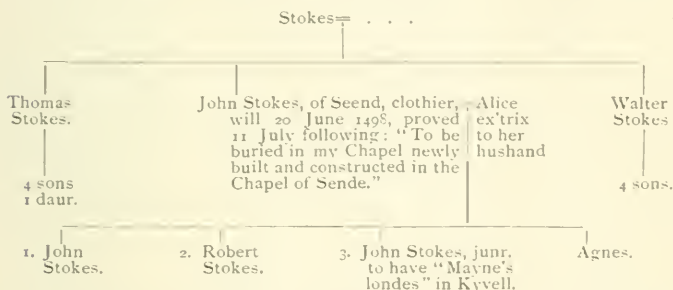
¹ This Saint, whose image in Seend Church I was at first somewhat at a loss to account for, seems to have been formerly invoked as a protection against fire and water. Aubrey, in his "*Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaisme*" (1686-7), speaking of still older times, says:—

"In those dayes, when they went to bed, they did rake up the fire and make a cross in the ashes, and pray to God and St. Sythe to deliver them from fire, and from water, and from all misadventure."

² The Rood light, sometimes called the "beam light," and the "dole light," or "alms light," from its being supported by small contributions or doles. The rood staircase and doorway still remain in Seend Church, as well as the mortises in the walls at the east end of the nave, which formerly held the two ends of the rood beam.

Our Lady's light in the Chancel. To this light Christian Darbe, for a stock, was to give, every year, 6*d.* William Bal-denham 8*d.*, John Stokes 8*d.*, and Christian Twynny 6*d.* Davyth also gave a stock to our Lady's light, to find a taper burning at matins, mass, and evensong.

The name of John Stokes, a Seend clothier, has been already mentioned as the builder of the north aisle of the church. He died in 1498. The following pedigree is from his will¹ :—



As most of the names here given appear also as benefactors to the "Stocks of Seend Church"—the date of the document may probably be fixed at about 1500-1520. It appears to have fallen into the hands of some of the Stokes family, and was found among other documents, which had descended from them to their present representative, Mrs. Kenrick, of Keevil. By this lady it was given, in 1876, to the Rev. A. B. Thynne, present Vicar of Seend.

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE FAMILIES OF BATT AND BYLEY, OF SALISBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Under this title a most interesting communication appeared in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April 1897, from the pen of a well-known

¹ *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, 3rd Series, ii, 133.

American genealogist, Mr. J. Henry Lea—a name already welcomed as a contributor to the pages of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*.

The warm thanks of Wiltshire genealogists are due to Mr. Lea for the great pains he has taken in elucidating the pedigree of two Wiltshire families, both of whose names appear among the lists of New England pioneers in the reign of the first Charles.

The names of Batt and Byley occur abundantly in the registers of the parishes of St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Thomas, Salisbury, during the latter half of the sixteenth, and the whole of the succeeding century. At Devizes, the name of Batt also occurs almost from the commencement of the parish register of St. John, in 1556. Mr. Lea also connects the name, either through wills, marriage licences, parish registers, or otherwise, with the Wiltshire parishes of Great and Little Bedwin, Box, Burbage, Collingbourne Ducis, East Coulston, Kingston Deverill, Monkton Deverill, Fittleton, Ludgershall, Newton Tony, Potterne, Manton in Preshute, Urchfont, and Warminster.

We quote the following from his introduction:—"In May 1638, the little ship "Bevis", of 150 tons burden, sailed from Southampton for New England with a notable company of passengers, having on board, besides the Dummers, the two cognate families of Batt and Byley, both people of considerable wealth and standing in their native city of Salisbury, Wilts, and closely related in blood. They both settled at Newbury, and both removed shortly after to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where, from the first, they assumed a prominent position in the affairs of their new home."

Of the two Wiltshire emigrants from Salisbury, we learn that Christopher Batt, tanner (eldest son of Thomas Batt, gent., by Joan, daughter of Henry Byley, tanner), was baptized at St. Edmund's, 6 July, 1601. In 1629 (Oct. 12), he was married, by licence, at the same church, to "Mrs. Anne Bainton," spinster, also of St. Edmund's parish, and then aged 26.

In May, 1638, with his wife Ann, his sister Dorothy, aged 20, and five children under 10 years of age, he embarked at Southampton, in the "Bevis" for New England, settled first at Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was freeman 1639, removed to Salisbury, of which he was representative 1640-41-43 and 50; and removed again to Boston 1651, where he became a prominent merchant. He was accidentally killed 10 Aug., 1661, by his own son firing at a mark in his orchard.

His first cousin, Henry Byley, who accompanied him in the "Bevis" to New England, was then aged 26. He had six years previously married Rebecca Swayne, by licence, at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, where their three children born in England were baptized—the last on 26 Aug., 1638—three months after the father's departure for America. His wife followed him, and he dying there before 1641, she eventually re-married in 1663—for a fourth and last husband—Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds,¹ and died 21 July, 1695.

Of the Salisbury Batts, and the Byleys, Thistlethwaytes, Saintbarbes, Hydes, Doves, Swaynes, and other families formerly connected with that city, with whom they intermarried, Mr. Lea has been enabled to work out a full and exhaustive pedigree; his extracts from parish registers alone occupying several closely printed pages, which, together with abundant abstracts from wills and other evidences, practically complete the history of this branch of a most interesting Wiltshire family.

But the Salisbury Batts of the ship "Bevis" were not the earliest emigrants of that name from Wiltshire to New England. Three years before their departure, Nicholas Batt, of Devizes—described as a linen weaver—had embarked at Southampton in the ship "James" (April, 1635), and settled at

¹ Of the same family as Captain Symonds, an officer in the Royalist Army, whose interesting Diary, preserved in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. No. 939), and containing (*inter alia*) many Wiltshire Church Notes taken during the Civil Wars, was edited for the Camden Society by the late Charles Edward Long, Esq., in 1859.

Newbury, Massachusetts—to which place the later emigrants from Salisbury also went—thus suggesting a closer relationship between them than appears really to have existed.

One of the earliest known members of the Devizes family was :—

(1). RICHARD BATT. His name appears in a Chantry Roll, 38 Hen. VIII (1546-7) as tenant of some property at that time forming part of the endowment of a chantry in St. Mary's Church, Devizes, founded by John Coventre.

"vij^s viij^d p' redd'u' unius domus cu' uno p'vo claus' n'non una acra terr' arabil' jacen' in campo voc' Parke land' in tenur' Ric'i Batte."

[7^s 8^d. for the rent of one house, with one little close, and also one acre of arable land lying in the field called Parke lands, in the tenure of Richard Batte.]

And among the property belonging to another chantry, founded by William Coventre, in the same church, we find :—

"iij^s viij^d p' redd'u' unius le p'lor adiacen' ten't' Will'mi Page cu' uno claus' eod'm adiacen' modo in tenur' Ric'i Batte."

[3^s 8^d. for the rent of one parlour adjacent to the tenement of William Page, with one close to the same adjacent, now in the tenure of Richard Batte.]

On Michaelmas Day, 1st Edward VI (1547), the same Richard Batt, as Mayor of Devizes, "by the assent and consent of his brethren and burgesses, and also with the consent and grant of Mr. John Baker and Edward Haynes, stewards and proctors of, and over, the lands, &c., belonging unto the service of the altar of our lady, sometime the gift of John Coventre, in the south side of the Church of St. Mary in the Devyses," leases a tenement of the said lands to one John ffelpes, *alias* Symes, for a term of 30 years, at a yearly rent of 8s., the property being in the Old Port, or parish of St. Mary.

He again filled the office of Mayor in 1551, as appears from a deed dated 15 March, 5 Edw. VI, by which he leased to Robert Truslow,¹ "oon of the Com'ens of the said town," a

¹ He was, no doubt, a member of the family of Truslowe, of Avebury, a family descended from Beverley, co. York, of whom there is a pedigree in

certain tenement known as the "Brode Gate," with a cottage adjoining called "The Cage," both in the New Port, or parish of St. John.

His name also appears as a witness to leases of borough or chantry property in 1552-55-56 and 1562. By his wife (name unknown) he had one daughter, Johan, married to Richard Whittacre. He had also an illegitimate son by Agnes Whittock, to whom he bequeathed his dwelling house and its contents, with other property in Devizes and Westbury, also making him residuary legatee and executor. His will, dated 12th May, 1568, was proved 19th February following.

WILL OF RICHARD BATT, OF DEVIZES, P.C.C., (*Sheffelde* 4).

Richard Batte, of the towne of devizes, sicke of body. Dated 12 Maye, 1568. To be buried in the parish of St. John Baptist, within the devizes aforesaid. To daughter Johane Whittacre all lands in Westebury for life, and £20. To John the sonne of Agnes Whittocke, commonly known and called by the name of John Batt, my house that I dwell in, with all I have therein. To godson Richard Wyllies the house that Robert Haseland holdeth. To Mary Wyllies part of a house in St. Marye parish now in tenure of Henry Smythe.¹ To Johanne Whittacre,

the Herald's Visitation of Wilts, 1623, but the name of Robert Truslow does not occur in it.

John Truslowe, of Avebury, gent., who died on Wednesday in Easter week, being 18 April, 1593, gave £10, to be distributed to the poor of Devizes by three yearly instalments of five marks each at Christmas—also another £10 towards the repairing of the Cawseys there, to be yearly employed by five marks a year. His curious epitaph, engraved on brass plates, is in Avebury Church. The family is still represented in the United States, and on the restoration of Avebury Church, a few years since, they most liberally remitted the sum of £25 to the Vicar, towards the conversion of the old family pew, of carved oak, into choir stalls.

¹ Of this Henry Smith the writer has met with the following not very satisfactory memorandum among some papers belonging to St. Mary's Church:

"The xxiiijth daye of Marche, in y^e yere of Queene Elizabeth y^e xxth [1577], Henry Smyth declared before Mr. Robert Morris, Maior, Richard Maundrell, Thomas Baylie, Stephen Flower, John Blanford, wth manie more, a certaine Lease signed and a byll sygned by y^e hands of John Smyth father to y^e said Henry w^{ch} he now before all the foresaid companie and p^{is}shioners of St. Maries said the foresaid Lease and Bylle be forgede by forgerye."

the daughter of Richard Whittacre, £5 at marriage, and to Thomas, sonn of said Richard, the same. To godson, Richard Whittacre, house in Westbury now in tenure of Mr. Bennett, vicar of Westburye, after death of my daughter Joane. To my sister's daughter, Agnes Duffelde, xx^s and a flock bedd. To sarvent, Elianor Tucker, xx^s. To John Whittock, *alias* Batt, house at the townes end that Robert Marchaunte now dwelleth in, and house in tenure of Robert Sutton. To Edward Whittacre tene-ment in Westebury in tenure of Owen, a glover there, after decease of my daughter Joane. To poore of the Devizes xx dozen of breade. To John Whittock, *alias* Batt, two houses in Westebury in tenure of one Greene and Thomas Hedge, tenants; and said John Whittock, *alias* Batt, residuary legatee and executor. Mr. Henry Grubbe, mayor, and Master Morris, and Mr. Willes, overseers.¹ Witnesses: Sir John Batt [Burt?] clarke; Henrye Grubbe, mayor; Henrye Morris, with others. Proved 19 Feb., 1568-9, by Edward App Howell, Attorney for Executor.

(To be continued).

Queries.

Highworth Church.—The executors of the late William Morris, of Swindon, have just returned to the Vicar of Highworth a cannon ball, formerly suspended in Highworth Parish

¹ In these names we at once recognise three Devizes worthies of the Elizabethan age. *Henry Grubbe*, mayor in 1568, and M.P. for the borough in 1577, was the earliest known ancestor of the family for three centuries, settled at Eastwell House, Potterne, a fine old mansion dating from about 1570, and modernised in 1760. His will was proved 1582. *Henry Morris*, mayor in 1559, belonged to a family of Devizes clothiers, whose name still survives in Morris' Lane—a narrow passage between Long Street and Sheep Street. "Mr. Harrie Morris" was buried at St. John's, 11 Jan., 1573. *John Willis*, woollen draper, held, in 1546-7, the corner house at the end of the Brittox (now No. 1), a property then belonging to William Coventre's Chantry in St. Mary's Church, and since forming part of the endowment of the New Almshouse.

In company with them, as witness to Devizes deeds of the period, we sometimes meet with the name of Antony Cleaye, the friend of John Maundrell, one of the Wiltshire martyrs of Queen Mary's time, who was burnt between Salisbury and Wilton in 1556. Fox, the martyrologist, tells us that Maundrell, in time of persecution, was wont to find shelter in the house of his friend Anthony Cley at Devizes.

Church, by means of hooping iron and hook, and which ball is said to have been fired at the Church during Cromwell's time by a party of soldiers. In confirmation of this there is an indentation in the walls of the Church, above the Western door, pointed out as being caused by the said cannon ball. Is there any kind of record converting this somewhat legendary account into an undisputed fact ?

S. P. MORRIS.

Commemoration Trees.—The *Standard* lately, in an article on Commemoration Trees, said:—"I hope I'll be many a mile from here when those trees is bearin'" was the comment of a labourer when his allotment was planted for him. The spirit is very different from that in which a new married lad and lass would have settled down in Wiltshire last century. It was the husband's custom to plant a walnut, with a view of obtaining a gunstock from the wood twenty years or so after. Can any of your readers corroborate this statement ?

C. V. GODDARD.

Vicarage, Shrewton.

Melksham Indentures.—(i.) By an Indenture, bearing date 40 Elizabeth, four parcels of land in Melksham parish are conveyed by Henry Brouncker, of Melksham, to A. B. . . . and his heirs and assigns for ever.

Three parcels are in Woodrew Tything, and one in Beanacre.

(ii.) By an Indenture of 6 James I, Sir John Dautesey and Ambrose Dautesey, of Lavington, convey the same parcels of land in the same manner to the same A. B. (the parcel in Beanacre excepted).

No reference is made to the previous grant, and, by way of addition, A. B. is entitled, *inter alia* :—

"To hold asserte plowe eare sowe emprove cutt downe woode . . . in as lardge and beneficiall manner and ferme as the King's Majestie by letters patent of 17th Feb, in the fifth year of his reign, granted to John and Ambrose Dauntesey, except and saved to the King 'free huntinge chase and rechase of beastes of foreste of ye foreste of Melksham with free impresse, egressse, and regresse, of beastes' according to the terms of the letters patent."

Why are two grants made of the same lands by different parties and under different conditions to the same grantee?

Any information will greatly oblige.

T. G. J. H.

Lodowick Muggleton.—The late Canon Jackson, in a paper on the history of Chippenham, printed in *Wills Archæol. Mag.*, vol. iii, mentions, on the authority of a memoir of Lodowick Muggleton (*Harl. Miscell.*, viii, 83), that this individual—the Founder of the strange sect known as Muggletonians—was a Wiltshire man, born of "poor though honest parents in the town of Chippenham."

This does not seem to be quite borne out by the following entries in the parish register of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London, which thus records the baptism of three children of John Muggleton:

1605, June 23, Margaret, daughter of John Muggleton.

1607, Nov. 1, Ruth, daughter of John Muggleton.

1609, July 30, Lodovick, son of John Muggleton.

The last looks suspiciously like that of the person in question. Can any of your readers help me to clear up the matter, and transfer Lodowick Muggleton's birth from Chippenham to London?

WILTONIENSIS.

Turpin's Stone.—**Bolter.**—Between Keevil and Bulkington, at the point where the boundary line dividing the two parishes crosses the turnpike road, is a stone known as "Turpin's Stone," and so marked in the enlarged Ordnance Survey

of 1885. I think I have also heard it called the "The Robber's Stone." Does local tradition connect it in any way with Dick Turpin, the highwayman?

Where can I procure the autobiography of Bolter, the notorious Wiltshire highwayman? Is there any evidence of his alleged connexion with gentle families?

HANNIBAL DREW.

Replies.

Seymour in Rollestone Registers (vol. ii, p. 533).—The two baptismal entries here mentioned do not appear to belong to Rollestone. They are copied from the earliest volume of the Register Book of the neighbouring parish of Amesbury, which commences in 1599, and ends in 1660.¹

1625. "The Ladye Frauncis Seymor, daughter of the right honorable William, Earl of Hartford, was baptized April the one & twentieth daye."

1637. "The Lady Jane Seymour, daughter of the R^t Ho^ble. Sir William Seymour, Knight, Baron Beauchamp and Erle of Hertford, and of the body of Francis Seymour, Countesse of Hertford, was baptized the 6th daye of Julye."
—(*Amesbury Register.*)

They were the second and fourth daughters of Sir William Seymour, Earl of Hertford (who was created Mar-

¹ This volume, which had for many years been missing, was eventually purchased at a sale in the neighbourhood, by my late friend Mr. Job Edwards, of Amesbury, and by him again restored to its proper place among the parish records.



SEYMOUR ARMS

quess of Hertford, 3 June 1640, and restored to the Dukedom of Somerset 25 April 1660), by his second wife, Frances, eldest sister and co-heir of Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex.¹

The Lady Frances—the elder of the two daughters—baptized at Amesbury in 1625, was thrice married, first to Lord Molyneux, secondly to the Earl of Southampton, and lastly to Conyers, son of Lord Darcy, but died without issue.

The Lady Jane, baptised 1637, married Lord Clifford, son of Boyle, Earl of Burlington.²

During the ownership of their father [1621-1660] the present mansion at Amesbury, said to have been originally designed by Inigo Jones, and erected by his son-in-law, John

¹ This lady, in 1619, soon after her marriage presented to Amesbury Church the bell which forms the fifth of the present peal, and is inscribed

" Be stronge in faythe prayes God well
Francis Countess Hertford's bell."

She died in 1674, and was buried with her husband and four of their children, in the chancel of Great Bedwyn Church. By her will she bequeaths the "great Pedigree of the Seymours" to Lady Elizabeth Seymour, her grand-daughter, married two years after to Thomas, second Earl of Ailesbury; also "the great rich bed that was Queen Jane Seymour's," the pictures of the second and third Dukes of Somerset, and the double picture of the third Duke and his sister, the Lady Elizabeth herself.

² The other children of the Earl of Hertford and Lady Frances Devereux, his second wife, were:—

1. William Seymour, who died unmarried at Chelsea, and was buried at Great Bedwyn, 16 June, 1612.
2. Robert, also died unmarried in France, and was buried at Great Bedwyn, 30 Jan., 1615-6.
3. Henry, Lord Beauchamp, born 1630, who married, 28 June, 1648, Mary, eldest daughter of Arthur Lord Capel, of Hadham, and died in his father's lifetime 14 March, 1653-1, at the early age of 27. He was buried at Great Bedwyn, from Tilsy, March 30.

"The right honerall lord henry Bechum, who died at Tilsy, was buryed hear the 30th March."—*Parish Register*.

The lead coffin containing his remains was found during a restoration of Great Bedwyn Church, 24 Feb., 1854, in a brick grave in the chancel, a few feet in front of Sir John Seymour's tomb. A leaden plate bore the

Webb, was probably commenced, if not wholly completed. In the front of the building was the Seymour shield of six quarterings carved in stone (*see illustration*) :—

1. Or, on a pile gules, between six fleurs-de-lis azure, three lions passant guardant or, armed and langued azure—*Coat of Augmentation granted on the marriage of Henry VIII with Jane Seymour.*¹

lettering "THE LORD HENARY BEAUCHAMPE, DEYED THE 14TH DAY OF MARCH, 1653. AGED 27."

Upon the breast had been laid a bunch of rosemary and other herbs, the stems and seeds of which, after an interment of two centuries, still preserved their form.



4. Edward, born at Easton Royal, 28 May, 1630, died at Collingbourne Ducis, 28 April, 1631, and was there buried. His effigy, 7½ inches in height, engraved on a brass plate in the pavement of the chancel, is interesting as an example of the infant costume of the early part of Charles the First's reign. The following quaint lines are also engraved on a brass plate :—

"Speechless though yet he were,
say all wee can

That saw, he promise did a hope-
full man.

Svch frame of body, svch a lively sovle,
Argv'd him written in the long liv'd rovle.
Bvt now wee see, by svch an infant's losse.
All are bvt infant hopes, which death may cross."

5. John, afterwards 4th Duke of Somerset, who married Sarah, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir Edward Alston, and dying, without issue, in 1675, was buried at Salisbury.

And two other daughters, the eldest of whom, Arabella (named after the Earl's first wife—Lady Arabella Stuart) died young, and was buried at Great Bedwyn, 27 March, 1637. The third daughter, Mary, married the Earl of Winchester.

¹ The blason as here given will correct an error into which Sir Bernard Burke and others seem to have fallen in describing the three lions on the

2. Gules, two wings conjoined in lure or—SEYMOUR (old).
3. Vaire argent and azure—BEAUCHAMP, of Hache.
4. Argent, three demi-lions gules—ESTURMY.
5. Per bend argent and gules, three roses in bend counterchanged—MACWILLIAMS.¹
6. Argent on a bend gules three leopard's faces or—COKER.

The Amesbury Register also records the burial of a servant of William, Earl of Hertford, which shows that he was living there as early as 1610—a year after his first marriage with the Lady Arabella Stuart—and eleven years before the death of his grandfather, Edward, Earl of Hertford, eldest son (by his second marriage) of the Protector Somerset.

1610. "Antony Rimsden, servant to the right ho. the Earell of Heartford by an evell chance bracke his necke the 4 of September, and was buried the 7 daye of the same moneth."

EDWARD KITE.

pile as "lions of England." for which they might very easily be taken in the absence of any better authority on the subject. Mr. J. H. Round (*Genealogist*, N.S., viii, p. 190) has drawn attention to a transcript of the grant of arms to the Protector Somerset (1547) printed at the end of the two volumes of the "Acts of the Privy Council, A.D. 1547-1550," p. 532, lately published, which it is stated is not on record in the College of Arms. From it we learn that these lions are "langween et armes d'asur" i.e., *langued and armed azure*. The arms, we also learn, were granted not only to the Dukes of Somerset and their posterity, but *totique familia et hisque vel cum familia aliquo gradu sanguinis et cognationis accignat*."

¹ According to the generally accepted pedigree, Sir John Seymour, great-great-grandfather of Queen Jane and the Protector Somerset, married Isabel, daughter and heir of William MacWilliams, of co. Gloucester, a Bristol merchant of the 15th century, by whom this quartering was brought into the Seymour shield. A tenement of Sir John Seymour, Knight, in Redcliffe Street, Bristol, is mentioned in 1454, and one of the Lady de Seymour in 1469. Sir John died in 1464, and the Lady de Seymour of 1469 was, probably, his widow, Isabel, daughter of Mark Williams [not *William MacWilliams*], some time Mayor of Bristol. (*See above*, vol. ii, p. 304.)

Richard Perenchief, D.D. (vol. ii, pp. 537, 538).—With reference to the query under this head, John Parrinchiefe was Mayor of Marlborough in the year 1556. And in a Survey Book of the Corporation, dated 1565, he is recorded as the occupant of two closes of land belonging to the Mayor and Burgesses.

E. LL. GWILLIM.

Cheese Cross (vol. ii, p. 534).—The “Cheese Cross” was, no doubt, one of the old market crosses in Salisbury, where cheese was formerly sold.¹ The Council House of that city, before the year 1579, is described as being situated at *the south-west corner of the Cheese Cross*, thus indicating its ancient site. Near it, probably, stood the residence of the Eyre family—“at the Cheese Cross.”

Salisbury still retains its “Poultry Cross,” which is mentioned in a deed of 1335 as “the high cross where poultry is sold,” identifying it also as the market which, in bygone days, supplied the citizens of New Sarum with this particular commodity.

Devizes, three centuries ago, also had its “Cheese Cross,” its “Yarn Cross,” and its “Butter Cross,” all of which are mentioned in the Chamberlains’ accounts of the borough at that date, and no doubt stood at the respective places where these three commodities were formerly sold.

		£	s.	d.
1599.	Itm disbursed for repaying the Guildhall, yarne crosse, and butter crosse	3	9	11
1605.	For repayinge of the butter crosse	0	10	0
1657.	Paid for mending ye Cheese Crosse and for lime used about the same	0	1	5

SCRIBA.

¹ A writer in *Genealogical Magazine*, Oct., 1898, p. 269, suggests *Chase Cross*, a point where four cross-roads, or *chases*, meet—as the possible derivation of the name, and instances an example at Wavering atte Bower, in Essex, where it has been corrupted into *Cheese Cross*.

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