

Bradentoke
OR
Friory
CLACK ABBEY WILTS.

WILTSHIRE
NOTES AND
QUERIES. ✨

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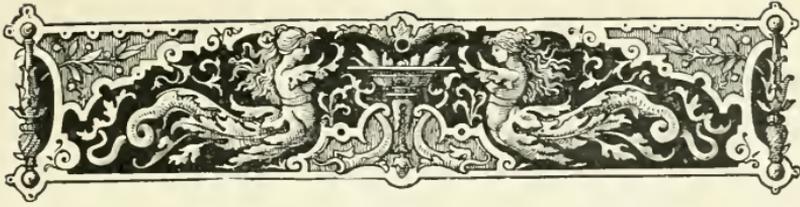
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Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1902.

BRADENSTOKE PRIORY.

THE sites of Abbeys and Priories are as a rule found either by the side of a running stream or in some beautifully secluded spot; but here is a Priory set on a hill, Bradenstoke Hill, to the right of Dauntsey Station, on the main line of the Great Western Railway, from whence, entering the wicket gate to the right of the "Peterborough Arms" and climbing the steep ascent by way of the old cart track, the Priory may be gained in some twenty minutes. And a right glorious situation it is. The view from the hill alone, much enhanced of course from the attic windows of the modernized refectory, is of great extent and beauty, particularly northward, whilst the south-east embraces the celebrated hill of St. Ann's, "Tan Hill," where annually a great fair for business and pleasure is held on August 6th.

Bradenstoke hill is one of the highest oolitic ranges of North Wilts, and within a stone's throw of the Priory is the fortified position of Clack Hill.

A deep fosse cuts off a headland between two valleys; on this headland there is a square earthwork with high banks and a deep ditch, enclosing a beacon mound in the centre. Camden refers to Bradenstoke as being that place, without doubt, to

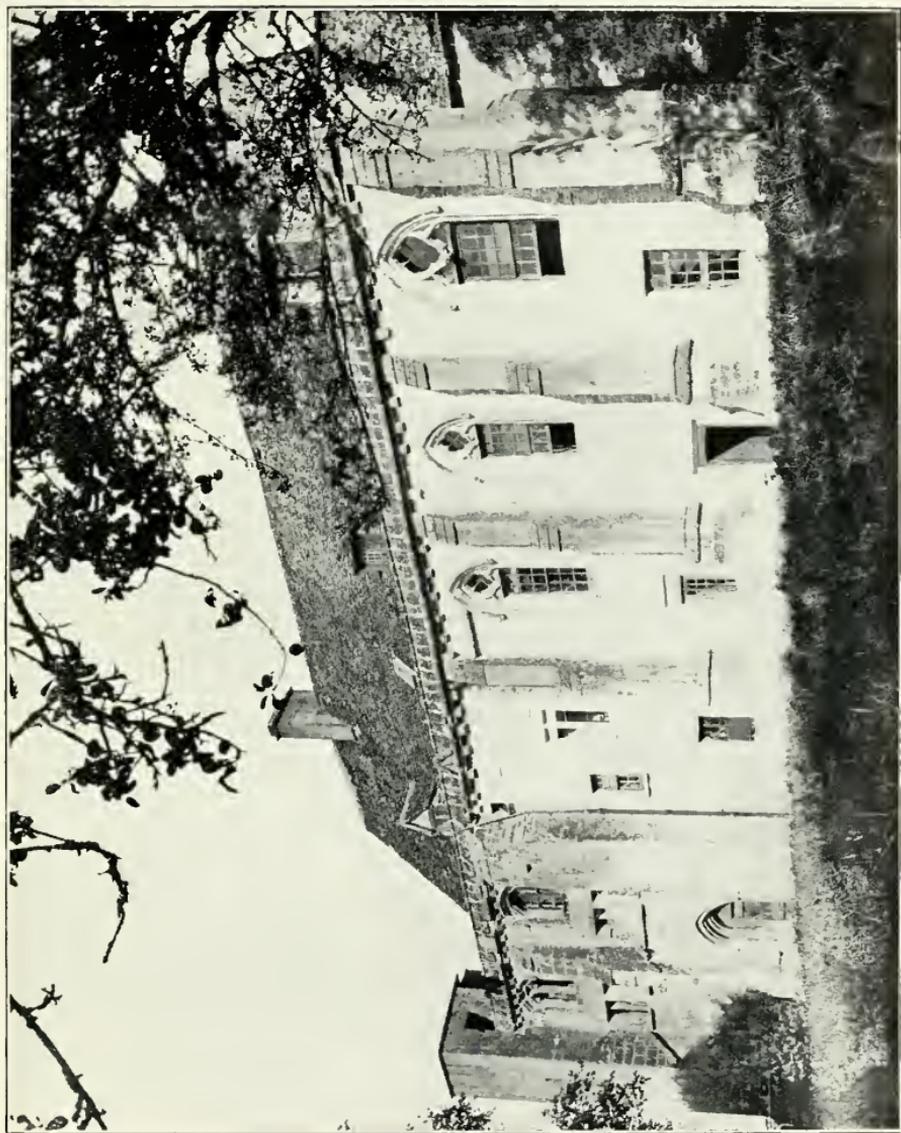
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which Ethelwold carried his devastations in the year 905. At which time (Camden quotes Brompton here) he put to military execution all Brithendune (that is all in Braden Forest) as far as Bradestok, or, as Higden more rightly calls it, Bradenstoke. Here, then, Walter d'Evreux, father of Patrick, Earl of Salisbury, and great grandfather of Ela, William Longspée's wife, founded, in 1142, a Priory for Augustinian or Black Canons.

It was one of a cluster of four religious houses which stood on or near the banks of the lower or western Avon, the other three being Malmesbury (Benedictine), Stanley (Cistercian), and Lacock (Augustinian). Its name has been variously written as Broadstoke, Bradenstock, or Bradenstoke, whilst popularly it is known as Clack Abbey. As indicated by the poet, William Lisle Bowles, Canon of Salisbury (died 1850), we find the remains on the edge of that long sweep of hills which formed the south-western bounds of the ancient forest of Braden, from whence the Danes descended like a storm to lay waste the country about Chippenham and Lacock.

The Priory remains are confined to the Refectory range on the north side of the cloister court or garth, with the Prior's house at the east end, and the domestic offices to the west. A vaulted undercroft with octagonal piers supports the whole, and this undercroft is an admirable example of early Decorated work, of about A.D. 1320. It served as the cellar, or depository for provisions.

The Refectory Hall is lighted with what were three beautiful two-light windows, the dividing shafts being unhappily gone. These are of curvilinear tracery, set between bold buttresses. At the west end of the refectory are the usual three doors opening into the kitchen, wine cellar, and buttery respectively. At the other end of the hall are the Prior's chambers, with corner staircase and garderobe turret, out of the parapet of which sprang a so-called "holy thorn," until—to the great annoyance of the late Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart.—it was plucked by a vandal hand. This "scion of the Glastonbury thorn" is to be seen in Buck's view of the Priory.



BRADENSTOKE PRIORY,
From a photograph by Mr. J. R. Singer, Chippenham.

Availing myself of the ready and unfailing courtesy of the present esteemed bailiff (Mr. Schemelt), I was shown over the interior, and from north and south, as the landscape lay, was charmed with the views from the windows of the various apartments which, unhappily from an antiquarian point of view, cut up this fine dining hall. In the ceiling of the principal apartment there is a beautifully picked-out boss, bearing the initial "S" on a shield, indicating W. Snow, the last Prior, who, in the 34th year of King Henry VIII, became the first Dean of Bristol. According to Willis (*Cathedrals*, ii, 760) the deanery was then valued at £100 per annum. Ascending to the garrets above, you may study the very finely carved oaken roof, with the ball-flower, so indicative of the Decorated period. Sir Gabriel judiciously introduced sets of iron ties to bind the northern and southern walls together, and they may thus last for many years yet.

On the walls of the larger division in the gable may be seen the names or initials of visitors *galore*, and sketches—chiefly of womankind. My guide much amused me when he stated that he always asked those ladies whom he deemed unattached "to write their names and addresses, as then perhaps he could send them enquiring swains with a view to matrimony.

Many stone coffins and ancient interments have been unearthed on the site of the cemetery, and I was shown a stone coffin that had been disclosed on following up the drain attached to the establishment. The late Sir Gabriel Goldney was very fond of the place, and his conservatism is apparent in the insertion, in the stable, of old stones and windows reputed to have belonged to the church, which stood south of the cloister garth, and of which not a trace above the foundations remains. His further care for the village of Clack—formerly a hamlet to Lyneham—is to be remarked in the founding of a new church of neat design; and now, since the establishment of a post and telegraph office, "Clack" is abandoned, and the ancient Priory gives its name of Braden-

stoke to the village, thus, Bradenstoke-cum-Clack, which may God prosper and defend. Close to the house is a plain 15th century barn, covered with a modern gable roof. I remember reading in one of your former numbers that Canon Jackson considers the name of "Clack" to obtain from the noise of a mill there.

Certainly, as children, our memories may bear the delights of a cuff on the ear, and to beware of our tongues going like a miller's clack. But Clack Mill was pulled down by Mr. Goddard Smith, of Tockenham, who held the farm under a lease from the descendants of the Earl of Abingdon, for which he was threatened with legal proceedings. By the way, one of Aubrey's ancestors, the Danvers, held West Tockenham for many generations, of the Abbey of Broadstoke (Bradenstoke), where one of them was Prior. These Danvers, according to Camden, inherited Dauntsey from the Easterlings or Stradlings. Henry Danvers was dignified by the favour of James I of England, with the title and honour of Baron Danvers, of Dantesêy (*sic*), and by King Charles I with that of Earl of Danby. He it was who built the Physick-garden in the University of Oxford, and among other acts of charity, he founded here an Almshouse and Free-school. According to Dugdale, the annual value of the Priory was £212 19s. 3d. And it was granted, at the Dissolution, to Richard Pexhall, afterwards belonging to the Danvers and Methuens. In Corsham Court we may see a large carved stone chimney-piece of a late style of Perpendicular, which formerly belonged to the Priory.

On the ridge of the hill to the left the tourist may descry a pillar which commemorates Maud Heath, of Langley, who made the causeway which leads from St. Paul's Church, Chippenham (4½ miles) to the top of this (Bremhillwick) hill. The pillar is crowned with a rude statue of Maud Heath herself. The couplet on the stone at the Chippenham end is—

"Hither extendeth Maud Heath's gift,
For where I stand is Chippenham clift."

F. H. FULFORD, F.R.HIST.S.

Clifton, Bristol.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

*(Continued from Vol. III, p. 533.)**[Precentor's Court, Salisbury.]*

Bond of John Brown, of Bratton, yeoman, Samuel Sweetland, of Bratton, yeoman, and James Rendall, of West Harnham, in £100, dated 8 May 1750, for the administration by John Brown of the goods of his sister, ANN BROWN, late of Bratton, spinster.

[IBID.]

JOHN BLATCH, of Bratton, Westbury parish, yeoman, 27 April 1716, to his sister, Martha Hill, leasehold estate in Bratton, and she exix; sister Hannah Perry; brother Philip Blatch; brother Philip's wife; John, son of his brother Philip Blatch, the rest of Philip's children; poor of Bratton; Cousin John Whittaker and John Pryor; Cousin Ann Taylor.

[The value of his goods, according to the inventory taken May 11th, 1716, amounted to £71 11s.]

[IBID.]

PHILIP BLATCH, of Bratton, yeoman, all messuages, &c., in Bulkington and Keevil, to William Axford, of Earlstoke, Jeffery Whittaker, of Bratton, and John Drewet, of Bratton, and their heirs for ever; to the use of his wife (and the exix.) during her life, and after her decease to the sole use of the said William Axford and Jeffery Whitaker, their exors., &c., for the term of 500 years without impeachment of waste, and after the said term to his son, John Blatch, his heirs, &c. To his son, James Blatch, £300 to be paid on his majority, with interest; daughter Margaret Blatch, £300, with like interest; and if James or Margaret die before attaining 21 years, then the sum of £100 out of £300 to go to the survivor, and the rest not to be due or payable; but if his personal estate be not sufficient to pay his debts and expenses, and the said several

sums and the interest thereof, then he wills that the deficiency shall, after the death of his wife, be raised as William Axford and Jeffery Whittaker think fit out of the said term of 500 years, and the rents and profits thereof. Dated 10th November 1726.

[Deborah Blatch, widow, was sworn at Westbury, 11 July 1728.]

[*Precentor's Court, Salisbury.*]

DEBORAH BLATCH, of Bratton, 10th June 1730, son John Blatch £130, various furniture, including "the green bed, a silver spoon, and the silver whistle, together with the ball'd gelding"; daughter Margaret Blatch, £100, a silver cup, a silver spoon; daughter Charity Crosby; grand-daughter Elizabeth Gaisford (under age), 25s. or "scepter piece" of gold. Her freehold estate at Westbury, called Brick Kiln Malting and orchard, with all the rest of her personal estate she leaves to her son, John Blatch, whom she makes her sole executor.

[IBID.]

Bond for the administration of the goods of JOHN BROWN, of Bratton, yeoman, by his widow, Jane Brown, dated 4 May 1721, with inventory of his goods, amounting to £29 15s.

[IBID.]

JOHN BLATCH, the elder, of Bratton, gentleman, son John Blatch, amongst other things, black chest of drawers and looking glass in black frame in the parlour chamber, furniture in the little chamber over the cellar next the street, an 8-day clock, two family coats of arms in gilt frames, 2 glazed prints of the king and queen; son John's wife, Eleanor Blatch, the mourning ring he had at the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard, late wife to Mr. John Ballard, of Imber; grandson Philip Blatch, a set of coat and waistcoat silver buttons, his silver watch and shoe buckles and 4 crown pieces. Whereas by a deed of settlement, he made his late wife a reserve of £500 to give by will, he therefore gives the said £500, with £60 more, to be equally divided between his daughters, Deborah and Elizabeth Blatch, with the following goods—all gold rings not

mentioned, all plate, jewels, china, &c.; also to his said two daughters to dwell in his dwelling-house, and to have the use and profits of the garden and orchard belonging to Hill's tenement extended to the footpath leading to and from Westbury, the use of the woodhouse, and the rents and profits of the orchard belonging to the freehold estate lately purchased by him of Robert Hooper, to enjoy the same as long as they remain unmarried; all his bee stocks to be divided between his son and two daughters. For the payment of all his debts and legacies he charges all the rest of his personal estate in Bratton. All the residue of his goods and chattels he bequeathes to his son, John Blatch, whom he makes his sole executor. Dated 4th April 1772. [Proved at Westbury 6 May 1773.]

[IBID.]

Bond dated 1st March 1773, of Mr. Elias Burbidge, of Keevil, yeoman, Edward Doman, of New Sarum, painter, and John Sanger, of the same, cheesemonger, in £100, for the administration of the goods of ROBERT BISHOP, late of Bratton, batchelor, intestate, by Sarah Burbidge, wife of the said Elias Burbidge.

[IBID.]

JOHN BLATCH, of Bratton, gentleman, brother-in-law Wm. Aldridge Ballard, of Bratton, esquire, and to his "relation" Henry Blatch, of Winterbourne Dancy, gentleman, their heirs, &c., two freehold messuages, &c., at Bratton, with the gardens, &c., now in the several occupations of Moses Chapman and James Cook; and all the parcels of arable ground at or near Bratton, containing 4 acres, to the use of his wife, Eleanor, for the term of her natural life; then to the use of his son, John Blatch, his heirs, &c.; and in case the said son be in his minority on his mother's death, the trustees are to receive the rents and profits from the said messuage, &c., and apply them for John's benefit as they think fit. Also to the said William Aldridge Ballard and Henry Blatch, their heirs, &c., all messuages, &c., held under Lord Weymouth in Bratton for lives, to

hold to them during the said lives in trust for his wife during her life, and then in trust for his son John, the rents and profits to be received by them if, on his mother's death, he be still in his minority, and to be applied for his benefit as they think fit; And whereas by his marriage settlement he settled certain messuages, &c., on his wife for her life, and afterwards to the first and other sons of the marriage, with a power reserved for raising out of the said premises £300 for the benefit of any younger children of the marriage, he bequeathes the said £300 to the said trustees for the use of his daughter, Sarah Blatch, to be paid her at the age of 21, or on her marriage if she marry with the approbation of her mother and the said trustees, but if she marry without such consent, to the use of his said son John. To his said wife, he bequeathes the use, during her life, of all his household goods, which after her decease are to be divided among his children, Philip Ballard Blatch and the said John and Sarah Blatch equally. To his said trustees a mourning ring each; the rest of his chattels are to be converted into money, and such money to be placed at interest on Government or land security for his wife, and after her decease, the said interest to be equally divided among his said children at their ages of 21 years, or one dying before the others, between the survivors, and if on his wife's decease they are in their minority, the said trustees are to apply the interest for their benefit as they think fit; Wife, and William Aldridge Ballard and Henry Blatch, exors. Dated 23 February 1784. [Proved at Sarum 4 October 1785.]

[*Precentor's Court, Salisbury.*]

Bond of Robert Cook, of Bratton, agricultural labourer, and Roger Snelgrove, of Bratton, in £40, for the due administration of the goods of ROBERT COOK, late of Bratton, deceased, by the said Robert Cook, second son of the deceased, dated 2 June 1690.

[The goods of Robert Cooke by inventory taken May 19, 1690, amounted to £17 13s. 4d.]

[IBID.]

JOHN CROME [*or* Croome], of Bratton, yeoman, 25 August 1703, wife Elizabeth; grandchild, Sarah Pryor; daughter, Margaret Pryor, 2 leases under the Earl of Abingdon in the manors of Sturton and Arundels; four grandchildren, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, and Mary Pryor (under age). The rest of his goods, lands, and tenements, he gives to his daughter, Margaret Pryor, whom he makes sole executor, and £12 a piece to his brother, and sister, and cousin John Croome and his four children. [Proved 14 July 1704.]

[IBID.]

Bond of Elizabeth Cole, widow, of Bratton, and Jonathan Hilman, of Edington, in £100 for the due administration of the goods of THOMAS COLE, yeoman, late of Bratton, deceased, by the said Elizabeth Cole, dated 7 June 1711.

[In the inventory, taken 6 June 1711, his goods amounted to £25 10s.]

[IBID.]

Nuncupative will of ELIZABETH COLE, widow, of Bratton, who died 19 June 1718. Elizabeth Newman, wife of Naish Newman, hearing Elizabeth Cole was sick went to her on the 23 April last and asked her if she had made her will. Elizabeth Cole replied that she had not, but she intended to give what she had "to Henry Swaine and Thomas Swaine, of Hilperton, and Coxe's children," except a table-board and bedsted which she wanted to give to Jonathan Bayly. Afterwards, on the 27 April, Elizabeth Cole declared to several persons, who asked her, that this was her will, and Elizabeth Newman asking her on the 18 June if she were in the same mind, Elizabeth Cole declared again that this was her will. Witnessed on the 24th June to be the words of Elizabeth Cole by Elizabeth Newman, Ann Sharchfield, and Margery Schrackly.

[Proved 24 July 1718. Two inventories of her goods were drawn up on 23 June, one giving their value at £42 17s. 1d., and the other at £50 13s. 1d.]

[*Precentor's Court, Salisbury.*]

ROGER CALEWAY, of Bratton, "Broodwever," son John his dwelling-house; son William his loom and one of his coats; daughters Jane and Elizabeth; sons John and James; daughter Mabel, the shop joining his house, and the rest of his goods; and he makes the said Mabel his sole exix. Signed 19 April 1719, proved 15 July 1719. His goods by inventory taken August 3, 1719, amounted to £12 11s. 0d.

[IBID.]

ANNE DOWDEN [or Dowding], widow, of Bratton, Jan. 2, 1685, her body to be buried in the churchyard at Bratton, as near her husband as may be; her sister, Elizabeth Howell [?], of Edington; Peter Townhend's three children; Thomas Townhend's four children; Robert Huntley's 6 children; William Tray's two children; to Alice Rayman; John Dowden for his children; cousin Mary Swetland; William Hayham, George Walter, William Bacher and Edith Sweat; cousin Alice Haynes, of Warminster, a bond of £15 due from Francis Gerards, blacksmith, living at North Bruham, co. Somerset. To Steven Houell the rest of her goods and chattels, and £13 due for rent from Francis Gerard, blacksmith, at North Bruham; Steven Houell, exor.

[Proved at Sarum 8 February 1685.]

[The value of her goods by inventory taken 2 February 1685, amounted to £85 10s.]

[IBID.]

WILLIAM DREWETT, of Bratton, yeoman, 27 April 1706, daughter Ann Drewett, £120, to be paid when she is 22 years old; son John his leasehold known by the name of Franklins, which leasehold his mother is to put in or add his life, upon consideration he shall pay his mother £100 when he shall come to the age of twenty-four years; also 4½ acres of freehold land; son William the leasehold of "Lowbreath", to which his mother is to add his life, for which he is to pay her £20 when he is 24 years old; son Henry £60 to be paid him

when he is 24 years old, and the 70 sheep and 30 lambs "that he is now possessed with"; son Edward £100 when he comes to the age of 24 years; to his son James £100 when he is 24 years old; to his daughter Luce when she is 22 years old, £100; and the same sums to his daughters Margaret and Joan to be paid when 22 years old; if any of the foresaid children die, their legacy or legacies shall remain to their mother for the better provision of "the child she now goeth with" if it live; wife Anne Drewett residuary legatee and exix.

[Proved at Sarum 11 March 1706.]

[By the inventory taken 15 May 1706 his goods, including corn and live stock, amounted to £1,353.]

[IBID.]

GEORGE DYETT, of Bratton, yeoman, 22 May 1707, wife Mary Dyett, so long as she remains a widow, all his household goods and stock, which after her widowhood are to be equally divided among his children, George Dyett, Nicholas Dyett, and Mary Dyett, the said three children to be his joint executors and executrix, and "to go equally alike in all things." He entreats his uncle, Anthony Bell, of Upton Scudamore, yeoman, and Stephen Clarke, of Whitborne, in the parish of Corsley, clothier, to take the trouble and care upon them of being executors in trust to see his will performed, giving them full power to do anything as they think fitting for the good of his wife and children.

E. M. THOMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

AMESBURY MONASTERY.

(*Continued from Vol. III, p. 556.*)

Mr. Kite says (vol. iii, p. 300), "on looking carefully at the Longleat papers it will be found that there is *not a single item to show that the western part of the church was in any way interfered with* during the spoliation of the monastic buildings

in 1539-1542—not even that the lead was stripped from the roofs,” &c.

That may be, but it does not follow that the lead was not removed. The survey of the lead, by the King's plumbers, appears to be complete, but the published record of the Earl of Hertford's demolitions appears to be incomplete.

Mr. Kite makes a point (p. 303, note 2) when he states that Gough describes the brass of Edith Matyn, 1470, as being in his time (1786-96) in the nave of the church. If this record is reliable, the argument that I had founded (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxi, p. 19) on the assumption that the brass was always in the chancel, of course, falls to the ground.

Mr. Kite does not say anything about the screen (shown on his plan at *m*), but, I presume, he must suppose that, previously to 1539, it occupied some position in the nave. On the other hand, it is consistent with my theory to suppose that, until it was removed by Mr. Butterfield, it never occupied any other position than that shown on the plan, and, if it formerly carried the rood-loft, it is easy to see that access might have been obtained to the loft from the stair turret in the north transept.

Mr. Kite quotes Gough (p. 299, note 3) to the effect that, in his time, the chancel was “*descended into by seven wooden stairs*” (from the crossing, I suppose), and he considers that this arrangement probably resulted from the disturbance produced by removing gravestones and tile paving, for the purpose of melting lead, but surely, if there had been an opening made for such a purpose, it could and would have been filled up again.

At page 302, Mr. Kite thinks that he has proved the identity of the churches, and says—“if any further proof were necessary *the dedication ought in itself to settle the question*”—but the dedication is not in dispute. The fact that the Church of St. Mary and St. Melore was granted to the Abbey of Fontevraud, in 1177, does not prove that the nuns did not also build another church. It only shows that the dedication of the church, on the site of the older church, was not changed.

Mr. Kite speaks (p. 447) of "the chapel of the Infirmary, which, besides the church itself, was the only consecrated building belonging to the Monastery." This—except in so far as he conceives himself to have already proved the point—is a decided *begging of the question*. He goes beyond Canon Jackson, who simply says (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. x, p. 72)—"According to the preceding document" (from the Augmentation Office) "there were two consecrated buildings belonging to the monastery, viz., the principal church, and the chapel of the Infirmary."

As a matter of fact, the records mention *three* consecrated buildings, the (conventual) church, the chapel of the infirmary, and the parish church, for its chancel is mentioned. It is only mentioned incidentally, but this again is a most fortunate incident. After a statement of the lead sold, in 1541 and 1542, it is added (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. x, p. 82)—"Over and above John Howell, plumber, laid upon the *Chancel of the Parish Church* and upon the gutter of the New Convent Kitchen 5 clothes, weighing 11 cwt."

Canon Jackson says of this chancel that it "had probably been used for Parochial purposes during the time of the Monastery," but he overlooked the fact that it would be the nave, and not the chancel, that would be parochial.

The "New Convent Kitchen" was probably the same as the "kitchen" mentioned in connexion with the Prioress' lodging (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. x, p. 71), which was "to remain undefaced," and which is distinguished from the "Convent Kitchen," which latter was "deemed to be superfluous."

The chancel of the parish church, the Earl of Hertford, as lay rector, would be bound to repair, and that is the simple reason why it appears in his accounts. With the rest of the parish church the Earl would have no more to do than any other parishioner. I contend that the parish church is not mentioned in the survey of the leads of the conventual buildings at all, and for the reason, I believe, that in 1539 it was a

parochial church only, and so the King would have no pretext for seizing the lead.

The Earl of Hertford appears to have bought all the lead on the condemned buildings, including the conventual church. If the view of those who contend for the identity of the two churches were correct, and if the published dates are also correct, we should have to believe that the Earl demolished in August 1542 (*Wiltshire Arch. Mag.*, vol. x, p. 79) the roof of the eastern limb, which there would be no reason for him to demolish at all, and also repaired the same roof, apparently in the same year.

Mr. Kite naturally makes a strong point of the "great wall that was partition of the Mid-Choir." The words appear to have suggested to him, as they suggested to me, the idea of such a wall as existed at Dunster, under the western tower arch, dividing the monks' choir from the parochial nave, which wall remained until it was removed by the late Mr. Street. If, however, Mr. Kite supposes that such a wall formerly existed in Amesbury Church, how does he account for its removal at a time when, according to him, the whole eastern part of the church was in a state of confusion? If the services in the nave were to be continued without interruption, and the services in the parish church appear to have been so continued, surely it would have been a great object to keep up such a wall of division until the eastern part of the church was reinstated. And further, would such a wall be described as "partition of the Mid-Choir"? I doubt it—unless the word *choir* had a much more extended meaning than *ritual choir*.

The words—"Item, to take down the great wall that was partition of the Mid-Choir, to have out the lead that there was cast," &c.—rather seem to imply that the wall was pulled down to facilitate the removal of the lead. The wall may *possibly* have been an altar-screen, but, whatever it was, I hold that it does not refer to the present church at all.

Further, when Mr. Kite says (p. 300) that "*a permanent separation in the midst of the church* would not have been

required, unless one and the same building was used by both nuns and parishioners"—that, I think, does not certainly follow. Such a division might be required, to separate monks from nuns.

I am aware that my suggestion (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxi, p. 26), that the prior and the brethren may possibly have had a particular connexion with the parish church, is merely an hypothesis, but some such hypothesis is rendered necessary by my conviction that the conventual church occupied another site, and the fact that the existing church presents features which make it probable that it was not originally simply parochial.

Mr. Kite may perhaps think that, if I contemplate the possibility of the prior and brethren having had a connexion with a church other than the nuns' church, I am not at liberty to contemplate their having also had a connexion with the nuns' church, but that again does not follow.

At Watton Priory, the Canons, besides having their own chapel, had also the use of the south aisle of the nuns' church, and a wall of division existed between the nuns' part of the church and the canons' part, with other contrivances, to prevent their seeing each other—"The arcade dividing the main part from the aisle seems to have stood upon a wall of some height, part of which remained towards the east, and thus formed a barrier between one half of the church and the other" (*Archæological Journal*, vol. lviii, p. 9).

Nuns and canons seem to have remained, until the Dissolution, at nine monasteries of the Gilbertine Order, viz., Chicksands, Watton, Shouldham, Alvingham, Bullington, Catley, Haverholme, Sempringham, and Sixhills (*Ibid.* p. 7).

At Amesbury, there is no mention of prior or brethren at the Dissolution. When, then, did they disappear? I should be inclined to think that it was soon after the time when Amesbury, as an alien priory, passed into the hands of King Henry the Fifth, as shown in the letters patent (1420), which Mr. Kite has done good service by reprinting from Rymer's

Fœdera and bringing into their proper connexion. At that date, also, the control of the Abbess of Fontevraud over the priory would cease, and, if the prior and brethren had such a connexion with the present church as I have suggested, I see no reason why the church may not have become simply parochial at the same date. I believe it was simply parochial at the Dissolution and for a long time previously, and I entirely fail to see the force of Mr. Kite's argument (p. 301) that the fact of the Earl of Hertford being charged with a yearly payment for the salary of a priest to serve the cure—an obligation that had previously rested on the Prioress—affects the matter in any way.

One of the points which struck me most forcibly, on first studying Canon Jackson's paper, was that the great cloister, mentioned in the records, was *not* the cloister of which traces remain, on the north side of the nave of Amesbury Church. The former was a cloister of four equal sides, with a *flat* roof covered with lead, and therefore probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. The latter was probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century, standing against the nave of the church only, and having a *steep* lean-to roof. There is no sign of this cloister having been succeeded by a later one, nor any trace such as would almost certainly have been left if the great cloister of the Priory stood there.

I now come to the second part of the question—the consideration of the buildings which formerly existed on the site of the present Abbey House.

I find that Mr. Kite agrees with me in holding an opinion, which I have not hitherto published, that the Abbey House practically occupies the site of the Prioress' lodging and other buildings reserved as a residence for the Earl of Hertford. This is quoted by Canon Jackson, as the "Priore's Lodging," which, no doubt, means the Prioress' Lodging, as it is unlikely that the Prior would ever have had a separate lodging of any importance. Mr. Kite quotes the words as *the late Priory Lodging* (p. 355), and so does the late Prebendary Mackenzie

Walcott (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii, p. 357). It is immaterial which reading is correct, as we are agreed as to the meaning. All the evidence seems to show that, since the reservation of that part of the monastery for a dwelling-house the site of the house has not been changed.

Mr. Kite has placed on record (p. 439) an interesting fact, which I do not remember to have seen noticed before, viz., that, about the year 1840, decorative tile paving and other mediæval remains were found on the site.

The most important part of his paper, as being hitherto unpublished, is his description of the discoveries of 1860. The particular value of the plan which he has published (Plate iv) will, no doubt, appear, as he says, if further excavations should be made on the site at some future time.

The "apartment (A)" appears to be the same as that described by Mr. Kemm, whose description I quoted in my paper in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*. Mr. Kemm's account would have suggested a Chapter House, even if he had not himself made that suggestion. Mr. Kite, however, points out that the paving tiles were removed from the Chapter House, which is a more valid objection than the distance of the apartment from the present church, and also he says that the opening or openings were not in the *west* wall, as I had supposed from Mr. Kemm's words, but in the *south* wall, which makes all the difference.

When he passes from what the apartment was not, to what it was, he is on much weaker ground. He says (p. 447) that it was "probably the chapel of the Infirmary," and considers it "confirmation" of the suggestion—that this was the site of the infirmary—that no mention is made, in the Longleat papers, of the removal or sale of the tile paving from the infirmary buildings. It was more probably part of the block of buildings reserved for the use of the Earl of Hertford.

I know that other persons, besides Mr. Kite, think that this was the site of the infirmary, but this arises, I believe, from the assumed necessity of considering the site to be at a

distance from the conventual church, for no feature distinctly marking an infirmary seems to have come to light. When Mr. Kite says that the apparently long distance from the church is thus "easily" accounted for, I cannot agree with him. The infirmary is certainly generally at a much less distance. Does he know of any case in which the distance is so great?

With regard to the tomb, described by Inigo Jones, and afterwards seen by Ray, not much dependence can be placed on Jones' account, and the letters of "massive gold" are probably as mythical as the attempts at identification are shadowy, but an interment of some importance seems to have been found, and it is not at all likely to have been in an open cemetery. It is described by Ray as being "in the wall of the Abbey," and Mr. Kite himself suggests that it may have been "beneath a recessed arch, afterwards walled up."

I think there is an argument, not yet brought forward, which tends to show that the site of the conventual church was near the Abbey House. What would be the probable position of the building which was reserved as a dwelling-house for the Earl of Hertford, and which is described (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. xii, p. 357) as "the Lodging called the late Priory Lodging, the Hall, Buttery, Pantry, Kitchen, and Gatehouse, as it is enclosed within one Quadrant unto the Convent Kitchen"? The most probable, though not, of course, the invariable position for such lodging would, I take it, be on the west side of the great cloister, adjoining the west end of the conventual church. The two following items, in the survey of the leads (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, vol. x, pp. 74, 75), probably refer to these buildings—"Item, a flat roof over the Hall, covered with lead, in length 70 foot, in depth on either side 14 foot," and "Item, a flat roof over the Abbess' chamber covered with lead, in length 24 foot, and in depth on either side 14 foot." The word "Abbess" is evidently used loosely for "Prioress." Now these two buildings were of the same width, and, if their lengths lay in the same direction, adjoining the west walk of the great cloister, they would account for 94 feet, at least, out

of the 114 feet, which, I reckon, would be about the length that the cloister would extend, against the walls of the adjoining buildings. Another 20 feet would probably about reach to the "convent kitchen," to which the "quadrant," in which this block was enclosed, extended.

It may, of course, be contended that at Amesbury the Prioress' lodging must have been at a considerable distance from the conventual church, but it was evidently at no great distance from the "Convent Kitchen."

The general position of the convent kitchen cannot be in much doubt. It would be adjoining or very near to the west end of the Refectory.

If, then, the theory that the present church was the conventual church were true, the site of the convent kitchen would have to be placed to the north of the church, at a distance probably less than 150 feet.

The distance from the Abbey House to the present church is, I understand, about 850 feet. It would follow, therefore, that the "Priory Lodging" and adjacent buildings, reserved as a dwelling-house for the Earl of Hertford, must have extended for a distance of 700 feet or more, from the Abbey House, in the direction of the present church, to reach the convent kitchen, and, be it observed that, in the space limited, and described as "one quadrant," the other buildings "assigned to remain undefaced," viz. "the long stable, with the hay barn adjoining, the wheat barn, the baking house, and the gate with the gatehouse in the base court," are not included.

A glance at Mr. Kite's *general plan of site* (plate vi) will show how great the distance is between the north-west angle of the "cloister garth," as assumed by him, and the nearest point of the Abbey House.

What is the exact meaning of the word "quadrant" in the passage above quoted?

I think, Mr. Kite may be congratulated on having made a substantial addition to the archæological history of Amesbury

Monastery, which no one could have made but himself. The drawings of tiles show some patterns which are familiar enough, but the majority appear to be of unusual design. On plate iv he gives two sections of moulded stones. It is not stated, on the plate, where these stones were found. He says (p. 445) that some architectural fragments of the Early English period (13th century) were found near the east corner of the foundation of the stables, but these sections appear to be distinctly Decorated (14th century).

Most of the tiles, found in 1860, may probably have remained *in situ*, but what became of the other objects of interest which Mr. Kite has described and drawn? It appears that, even now, such things are continually being found, in many places, and disappear again. In a short time they are not to be found, and nobody knows anything about them. It would be well if there were a museum, for their preservation, in every parish. There is, of course, a museum now at Amesbury, which, in that respect, is exceptionally favoured.

As showing the *status* of the priors in the mixed monasteries, and that they were not simply the principal priests or chaplains, which, in the case of Amesbury, they have been supposed to be, I may quote the following passage from Aungier's *History of Syon Monastery*, published in 1840. At page 16, the author, quoting Dr. Lingard, says—"But the abbess retained the supreme controul over the monks, as well as the nuns; their prior depended on her choice, and was bound to regulate his conduct by her instructions."

This refers to the double monasteries, in general, and not to any one Order, in particular, and it will be seen that it agrees exactly with the solitary notice of the *prior* at Amesbury.

C. H. TALBOT.

WILTSHIRE BRIEFS.

(Collected from Stapleford Church Books, Wilts.)

				s.	d.
1685	Town of Taverton, Northampton	..	..	1	2
1686	Town of Beamister, Dorset	..	..	3	0
1685	Manor of Deeping, called Market Deeping	..	..	1	0
1686	Merriton, Salop	..	..	11	
1691	St. Ives, Huntingdon	..	..	3	9
„	Bealts, Brecon	..	..	2	8
„	York	..	..	2	6
„	Gillingham, Dorset	..	..	1	6
„	Streatham	..	..		8
„	St. Ols, Southwark (loss £4,990)	..	..		9½
„	Newbury (fire £63,000)	..	..	3	2½
„	Minehead in Somersetshire (fire £4,030)	..	..	2	11
1707	Broseley Church (£1,390 damage)	..	..		2
„	Shire Lane (fire £3,505)	..	..		[sic]
„	Littleport, in Isle of Ely (fire £3,931)	..	..	1	0
„	Spilsby (fire £5,984)	..	..		6
„	Dursly Church (damage £1,995)	..	..		8
„	Southam (fire £4,454)	..	..		9
1707	Oxford Church (damaged £1,450)	..	..		6
„	Protestant Church at Oberbarman, in Dutchy of Berg	..	..		9
1707	Shadwell (fire £6,139)	..	..		9
„	Heavitree (fire £991)	..	..		9
1708	Alcomburg-cum-Weston (fire)	..	..		4
„	Dorney	..	..		3
„	Lisburn, in Ireland (fire £31,770)	..	..		5
„	Wincanton (fire £2,930)	..	..		8
„	Great Yarmouth	..	..		5
„	Bewdly (fire)	..	..		4
„	Strand (fire £17,880)	..	..	1	1

					s.	d.
1708	Brenchley Church (£1,000)	..	..		6	
"	Ye Head of y ^e Cannon-Gate at Edinburgh in North Britain (fire £7,962)	..	..		7	
1709	Market Rayson	..	..	..	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	Llanvilling Church (damage £1,325)	..	..		7	$\frac{1}{4}$
"	Holt Market (fire £11,258)	..	..	1	7	
"	Harlow (fire)	..	..	..	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	St. Mary Redcliff Church (damage £4,410)	..	..		9	
	Charles Street	..	..	..	1	8
	Poor Palatines	..	..	..	4	0
	Protestant Church in Mettau in Courland	..	..	1	0	
	Stoack (fire £2,463)	..	..	..	1	3
1710	Twyford (fire)	..	..	..	8	
"	Ide, in Devon (fire)	..	..	..	5	

(Written on inside cover Register Stapleford, Wilts).

"MEMORAND.—I accounted with Uriah Piercy for his Easter Dues in 1712, and he then paid me four pence for Cow-white, which he said was what he always used to pay. The others in the Parish pay only one penny, and say that one penny is due for Cow-white and no more.

"Isiah Brown and Miles Northoer paid fourpence for Cow-white the same year."

C. V. GODDARD.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. III, p. 514.)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

S. *(continued.)*

1669-2 1. —William SPARROWE, son of John and Ann Sparrowe, of Chippenham Meeting.

1670-1-22. —Mary SELFE, dau. of Isaac, Junr., and Priscilla Selfe, of Lavington Meeting.

- 1670-9-24.—Jane SMITH, dau. of William Smith, of Kinton.
- 1670-10-16.—Mary SPICER, dau. of Giles Spicer.
- 1670-12-21.—Ann SPARROWE, dau. of John and Dorothy Sparrowe, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1671-1-12.—Benjamin SHERMORE, son of Giles [and Margaret] Shermore, of Purton [Meeting].
- 1671-11-28.—Mary SEALY, dau. of John Sealy.
- 1672-9-29.—Esdras SWAINE, son of John Swaine, of Suttten.
- 1672-11-13.—Ann STOCKHAM, dau. of John Stockham, of Somerford.
- 1673-4-21.—Thomas SMITH, son of William Smith, of Kinton.
- 1674-2-20[22].—Margarett SHERMORE, dau. of Giles [and Margaret] Shermore, of Purton [Meeting].
- 1674-3-5.—Ann STOCKHAM, dau. of John Stockham, of Somerford.
- 1674-5-19.—Isaac SELFE, son of Isaac, Junr., and Priscilla Selfe, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1674-5-27.—Liddia STICKLE, dau. of Thomas Stickle, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1674-8-13.—Jacob SELFE, son of Jacob and Joane Selfe, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1676-3-20.—Ruth STOKES, dau. of William and Susanna Stokes, of Rowde.
- 1676-7-3.—Elizabeth and Mary SHEARMER, twin daus. of John Shearmeur, of Purton Meeting.
- 1676-9-3.—Hannah SHERMORE, dau. of Giles [and Margaret] Shermore [of Purton Meeting].
- 1676-11-13.—Mary SELFE, dau. of Isaac and Mary Selfe, of Bromham.
- 1676-12-6.—Joseph SELFE, son of Isaac and Priscilla Selfe, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1677-4-7.—Ann SAUNDERS, dau. of Thomas Saunders, of Purton Meeting.
- 1677-9-9.—Ann STICKLE, dau. of Thomas Stickle, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1677-11-17.—Mary SMITH, dau. of Robert and Alice Smith, of Hullavington.
- 1678-1-17.—Milbrough SHEARMER, [?] son of John Shearmer, of Purton Meeting.
- 1678-8-3.—William SAUNDERS, son of Thomas Saunders, of Purton Meeting.

- 1679-6-10.—Sarah SMITH, dau. of Robert and Alice Smith, of Hullington.
- 1679-12-3.—Ann SAUNDERS, dau. of Thomas Saunders, of Purton Meeting.
- 1680-8-29.—Jeane SELFE, dau. of Isaac, Junr., and Mary Selfe, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1680-10-21.—Giles SHURMER, son of John and Elizabeth Shurmer, of Purton Stoake.
- 1680-12-2.—Mary STICKLE, dau. of Thomas Stickle, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1681-3-*.—Ann SKUSE, dau. of Ruben Skuse, of Dauntsey.
- 1681-7-16.—James STICKLE, son of Thomas Stickle, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1681-11-29.—Rich. SMITH, son of Robert and Alice Smith, of Hullavington.
- 1682-1-23.—Isaac SELFE, son of Isaac, Junr., and Mary Selfe, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1682-6-5.—Giles SPICER, son of Giles Spicer.
- 1682-8-8.—Elizabeth SHERGOLD, dau. of Robert Shergold.
- 1683-8-23.—Margary SMITH, dau. of Robt. and Alice Smith, of Hullavington.
- 1684-1-29.—Jacob SELFE, son of Isaac, Junr., and Mary Selfe, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1684-2-16.—Joseph SHELL, son of Jonathan and Rebecca Shell, of Lockley.
- 1684-8-25.—Ann SHERGOLD, dau. of Robert Shergold.
- 1685-6-23.—Sarah SELFE, dau. of Isaac, Junr., and Mary Selfe, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1685-6-29.—Richard SPICERE, son of Giles Spicere.
- 1686-1-20.—Robert SHERGOLD, son of Robert Shergold.
- 1686-9-18.—Ro. SMITH, son of Ro. and Alice Smith, of Hullavington.
- 1686-12-8.—Mary SHELL, dau. of Jonathan and Rebecca Shell, of Bromham and Rowde Meeting.
- 1687-7-16.—Vina SELFE, dau. of Isaac Selfe, Junr., of Lavington Meeting.
- 1688-2-3.—Mary SHERGOLD, dau. of Robert.
- 1688-2-9.—John SPARROW, son of Thomas Sparrow, of Stanton Quinton.

- 1688-2-25.—Daniel Spicer SHERGOLD, son of Giles Spicer Shergold.
- 1688-4-19.—Jonathan SHELL, son of Jonathan and Rebecca Shell, of Bromham and Rowde Meeting.
- 1688-9-7.—Willm. SMITH, son of Ro. and Alice Smith, of Hurlavington.
- 1688-12-3. Thomas SEAGURE, son of Walter and Susannah Seagure, of Foxham, Christian Malford ph.
- 168*-*-*.—[Daniel] SHEWRING, son of Philip and Sarah Shewring [of Cullen].
- 168*-*-*.—David SHEWRING, son of Philip and Sarah Shewring, of Cullen.
- 1690-1-31.—Martha SHERGOLD, dau. of Robt. and Elizabeth Shergold, of Sarum.
- 1690-6-13.—Jonathan SCOT, son of Jonathan and Mary Scot, of Christian Malford.
- 1691-8-16.—Robt. SHERGOLD, son of Robt. and Elizabeth Shergold, of Sarum.
- 1691-11-26.—John SMITH, son of William and Sarah Smith, of Holt.
- 1692-2-6.—Mary SEAGURE, dau. of Walter and Susannah Seagure, of Foxham.
- 1692-5-20.—Mary SHOWRIN, dau. of Philip and Sarah Showrin, of Coulern.
- 1693-3-21.—Rebecca SELF, dau. of Isaac and Mary Self, of Lavington.
- 1693-4-2.—William SMITH, son of William and Sarah Smith, of Holt.
- 1693-8-10.—Thomas SHERGOLD, son of Robt. and Elizabeth Shergold, of Sarum.
- 1695-6-24.—At Slatterford, Sarah SMART, dau. of Daniel and Sarah Smart, of Slaughterford.
- 1695-7-7.—Richard SHERGOLD, son of Robt. and Elizabeth Shergold, of Sarum.
- 1695-7-12.—Doyley SCOT, [?] son of Jonathan and Mary Scot, of Christian Malford.
- 1695-12-15.—At East Lavington, Jacob SELF, son of Isaac and Mary Self, of Lavington, card maker.
- 1696-3-6.—Sarah SHOWRING, dau. of Philip and Sarah Showring, of Calhorne.

- 1696-5-5.—Mary SMITH, dau. of William and Mary Smith, of Chippenham.
- 1696-6-29.—Ruth SEAGURE, dau. of Walter and Susannah Seagure, of Foxham.
- 1697-8-16.—Stephen SEAGER, son of John and Mary Seager, of Rodborn, Malmsbury ph.
- 1697-12-17.—Pressellah SHERGOLD, dau. of Robert Shergold.
- 1698-3-25.—Elizabeth SELMAN, dau. of Thomas and Jean Selman.
- 1698-4-23.—Mary SANGER, dau. of Henry and Elizabeth Sanger, of Melksham.
- 1698-5-17.—Stephen SMITH, son of William and Sarah Smith, of Whitley, Melksham ph.
- 1698-5-27.—At Rodborne, Malmesbury ph., Mary SEALY, dau. of Joseph and Mary Sealy.
- 1698-9-7.—William SMITH, son of Robert Smith, of Hurlavington.
- 1698-11-4.—Robert SMITH, son of Thomas and Mary Smith, of Chippenham.
- 1698-11-20.—Joan SARTAIN, dau. of William Sartain, of Holt, sarge-maker.
- 1699-7-3.—John SMITH, son of William and Mary Smith, of Chippenham.

Tottenham, Middx.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. III, p. 558.)

EDWARD VI.

414. Anno 5.—William Button, arm., and John Hill; messuages, lands and water mill in Winterborn Erles. 100 marks.

415. Anno 5.—John Seynesbury and William Grey and Elizabeth his wife; messuage and land in Newport "in le Devizes." £20.

416. Anno 5.—William Brethers *and* Nicholas Servington *and* Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Calcott, Cryklade and Chelworth. £40.

417. Anno 5.—William Grene, gen., *and* Thomas Woodhawe *and* Johanna his wife; a rental from half the manor of Stanlynche, messuages and lands in Stanlynche and Downton. £100.

418. Anno 5.—John Borche *and* John Mychelborne *and* Thomas Snythe *and* Anna his wife; messuages and lands in Overton. 70 marks.

419. Anno 5.—William Earl of Wilts, Lord Treasurer of England *and* Chedacus (?) Poulet, arm., son of the said earl, *and* Thomas Andrewes *and* Katherine his wife; half the manors of Sutton *and* Warminster, messuages and lands *and* half the advowson of the church of Sutton *and* Warminster. £220.

420. Anno 5.—John Slade *and* Edward Waldegrave, arm., *and* Frances his wife; manor of Hylprington, messuages and lands in Hylprington, Hylprington Ashton *and* Trowbridge, as well as the advowson of the church of Hylprington. 260 marks.

421. Anno 5.—John Godderd, gen., *and* William Saunders, arm., *and* Frances his wife, one of the daughters *and* heirs of William Zouche, arm.; the manor of Castell Eyton (excepting lands called Overborsted *and* Netherborsted), messuages and lands, water mills, etc. in Castell Eyton, advowson of the church of Castell Eyton. £400.

422. Anno 5.—Thomas Westley *and* John Husee *and* Margaret his wife *and* Geoffrey Wheatacre; messuages and lands in Ligh in the parish of Westbury.

423. Anno 5.—Philip Coly *and* John Bodyswell *and* Margaret his wife, *and* Thomas Kymbyll; land in Puryton Kaynes.

424. Anno 5.—Thomas Knight *and* Richard Brigs *and* Johanna his wife, *and* Christopher Maskalyn; messuages and lands in Lyddeard *and* Tregose.

425. Anno 5.—Thomas Knight *and* Richard Brigs and Johanna his wife, and John Spenser, Junr.; messuages and lands in Stratton St. Ma[r]garet].

426. Anno 5.—Anthony Passhyon *and* Richard Lord Zouche Saintmaure and Canteloupe and Lady Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Langham, next Rode and Acrefield.

427. Anno 5.—John Cryppes *and* William Saunders, arm., and Frances his wife, daughter and heir of William Zouch, arm.; lands called Over Borsted and Nether Borsted in Castell Eton, messuages and lands in Merston and Poulton. 130 marks.

428. Anno 5.—Thomas Gauntlet *and* Matilda Kirkby, widow, daughter and heir of John Gregory, and Richard Kirkby, son of Matilda; messuages and lands in West Wellowe. £40.

429. Anno 5.—John Hayter *and* John Stevens and Elizabeth his wife; messuage and lands in Midelton, *als.* Milton. £30.

430. Anno 5.—Giles Husse and William Husse, gen., *and* Henry Assheley, arm., and Anthony Asheley, gen.; messuages and lands in New Sarum, Trowbridge and Bradford.

431. Anno 5.—John Stayner and Johanna his wife *and* William Hussey; messuages and lands in Fyfyld and Burchawe.

432. Anno 5.—Edward Lewknowr, Stephen Adams, Richard Elderton and Thomas Stoughton, *and* Richard Lewknowr and Mary his wife; manor of Alyngton, messuages and lands in Alyngton.

433. Anno 5.—William Stump, arm., *and* Edward Twynho, arm.; messuages and lands in Warminster. £80.

434. Anno 5.—Richard Corsley *and* William Wydeson and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Warmyster. £40.

435. Anno 5.—Thomas Mompesson *and* Robert Butler and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Cheysgrowe, Stoweford, Sherryngton, Aston Gyfford, Stockton, Upton, and Langford. £80.

436. Anno 5.—Robert Rolles, senior, clothier, and Henry West, gen.; messuage and land in the borough of Malmesbury. £40.

437. Anno 5.—John Nowell and Walter Wynston and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Bydyston, North Wrewsall, Slawtenford and Corsham. 50 marks.

438. Anno 5.—John Abyn and Walter Mone, arm.; messuage and lands in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, New Sarum. £36.

E. A. FRY.

(To be continued.)

THE FRANCOME FAMILY.

This family, which appears to have been at Old Sodbury, Glouc., during the 16th century, was for many succeeding generations in North Wilts.

Richard, John, and William Francombe, of Old Sodbury, were assessed *in bonis* for a subsidy 14 and 15 Hen. VIII (P.R.O.).

Richard Francombe, assessed *in bonis*, was one of the three inhabitants of Old Sodbury taxed for a subsidy 26 Hen. VIII (P.R.O.).

At Worcester is recorded the will of F. Francom, of Sodbury, 1539 (Bigland).

Richard, Thomas, and William (Sen. and Jun.) Francombe, of Old Sodbury, were assessed *in bonis* for a subsidy 37 Hen. VIII (P.R.O.).

William Francombe, of Old Sodbury, was assessed *in bonis* for subsidies 3 and 4 Ed. VI (P.R.O.).

William Francombe, *De le hyll*, Old Sodbury, was assessed *in bonis* for a subsidy 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary (P.R.O.).

— Francombe, of Old Sodbury, was assessed *in bonis* for a subsidy 1 Eliz. (P.R.O.).

Philip and Francis Francome, of Old Sodbury, were assessed *in bonis* for subsidies 39 Eliz. (P.R.O.).

Francis Francombe, of Old Sodbury, was assessed *in terris* for subsidies 7 and 18 Jas. I (P.R.O.). He died 1630, and his will (at Gloucester), dated 28 Oct. 1629, was proved 10 Sept. 1630. He mentions his dau. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bawdrie, and her children Sibell, Richard, John, Johan, Jane, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Susan. His dau. Margaret, wife of William Cambridge, and her children William, Francis, Phillipp, Elizabeth, Agnes and Johan. His godson, Francis Francombe, son of his son John. Son John Francombe. Son Richard and his two daughters and son John James. Godchildren Francis Browne, John Aburse and Margaret Rowles. Poor of Old Sodbury. Son Richard, executor; John Burcombe and Nicholas Frend, of Old Sodbury, overseers.

His son John is probably identical with John Francombe, of Charlton, near Malmesbury, Yeoman, who was assessed for a subsidy 18 Chas. I. He appears to have been the first of his name (which does not appear in subsidies 7 and 21 Jas. I and 3 Chas. I) at Charlton.

He died 22 Oct. 1670, and his will (Arch. Wilts., Som. Ho.), dated 20 June 1670, was proved 2 May 1671. Son Francis £10, and all Testator's goods in Francis' house in Garsdon. Francis' dau. Mary £10 when 21. Son William's daus. Mary and Katherine £20 a year when 21. Deceased son Thomas' wife lease of the living in which she dwells, . . . and after her death to 2 of her children. Son Thomas' children Thomas, Katherine, Alice, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Grace £20 a year—Katherine in 2 years, others when 21. Son Richard's children John, Richard, Francis, Robert, and Elizabeth house and 3 grounds and orchard in Pinkland where their father dwelleth. Deceased son George's dau. Sarah the Goffy lease. Son William £10. Son Richard £10. Katherine, dau. of Wm. Blanchett, £20 when 21. Son Richard's son John bedstead, table, and joyne form in his father's house. Poor of Garsdon, Charlton,

Minety, Ledbury (*sic*) and Old Sodbury 20s. each town. Remainder to son John—appointed executor.

John Frankam (*the son*), Yeoman, was living at Minety in 1662 (Hearth Tax, Glouc., P.R.O.). A churchwarden there in 1677. He had issue by Alice his wife (i) John, (ii) Francis bapt. Minety 1665. Died 23 Oct. 1686, and buried Minety. His will (Arch. Wilts., Som. Ho.), dated 19 Oct. 1686, was proved 20 Ap. 1687. Wife Alice all household goods in house where he lives. Son John and his heirs, after wife's decease (1691), house and ground at Minety called the new enclosure, provided he pay £100 of Testator's debts. Son Francis leasehold at Pinkland, in Charlton, provided he pay rest of debts, which £100 will not cover. Son Francis leasehold in Bradon, which John Powell holdeth. Three grandchildren Katherine Blanchat, John Smith & Alice Smith 10s. each. Poor of Minety, 10s. Rest of goods to son John—appointed executor. Personal estate, £309 17s. 6d. His son

John Francomb, of Minety, mar. 29 Dec. 1685, Bridget Pannell, of that parish. They had issue (i) Elizabeth, bapt. 1686, d. 1690; (ii) John; (iii) Alice, b. 1689; (iv) Joseph and Benjamin, twins, b. 1690, d. 1691; (v) Joseph, b. and d. 1692; (vi) Thomas, b. 1693; (vii) Phebe, b. and d. 1695; (viii) Richard, born and bapt. 8 Sept. 1696. Wife died 1696.

He died 1705, intestate, goods being administered by nephew John Smith, of Purton, William Pleydell, of Wootton Bassett, and Edward Foyle, of Somerford Keynes, and by Thomas Francomb, of Minety. Caveats were entered on behalf of creditors for debts amounting to £350. (Bond's, Arch. Wilts., Som. Ho.).

Richard Francome (*his son*), of Minety, mar. in 1726 Anne Hawkins, of that parish (born 1704, d. 1743). They had issue (i) Alice, b. and d. 1727; (ii) Betty, b. 1730, d. 1742; (iii) Richard; (iv) Alice, b. 1741, d. 1742.

Richard Francome was bapt. at Minety 19 Feb. 1736. He married (i) Frances Templer, of Lydiard Millicent, in 1759, and had issue two sons, who died in infancy. She died 1762

(æ. 22), bur. at Minety. He married (ii) 17 Oct. 1765, Jane, dau. of Edward Byrchall, Gent., of Overstratton, Stratton St. Margaret (Will 1758, Arch. Wilts., Som. Ho.). She died 23 March 1777 (æ. 30), bur. at Purton. He married (iii) Jane, Hiscock. He appears to have gone to Purton *circ.* 1760, and the following entries in the register there relate to his family:—

BAPTISMS.

- John, son of Richard Frankham, 26 Oct. 1761.
 John, son of Mr. Richard and Jane Franckham, 20 Oct. 1767.
 Richard, son of Richard and Jane Frankham, 6 Mar. 1769.
 Edward, son of Richard and Jane Frankam, 12 Feb. 1771.
 Ann, dau. of Mr. Richard and Jane Frankham, 10 Nov. 1772.
 Mary, dau. of Richard and Jane Frankham, 25 Oct. 1774.
 Jane, dau. of Richard and Jane Frankham, 3 July 1776.
 Joseph, son of Mr. Richard and Jane Francome, 15 Sept. 1779.
 John Butler, son of Mr. John and Mary Francome, 29 Jan. 1800.
 Edward Birchall, son of Mr. John and Mary Francome, 30 Sept. 1802.
 Mary, dau. of Mr. John and Mary Francome, 30th Sept., 1802.
 Samuel, son of Mr. John and Mary Francome, 28 Sept. 1803.
 Edward, son of Mr. Edward and Alice Francome, 25 Sept. 1804.
 William, son of Mr. John and Mary Francome, 27 Sept. 1804.
 Harriet, dau. of Mr. John & Mary Francome, 4 June 1806.
 Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. John and Mary Francome, 11 June 1807.
 BURIAL.—Mr. John Francome, 30 November, 1814.

Richard Francome, of Purton, Gent., died 20 Nov. 1797, and was buried at Minety. His will (Arch. Wilts., Som. Ho.), dated 13 July 1791, was proved 18 Dec. 1797. Son Richard tenement and farm with 5 closes belonging, situate at Purton, commonly called Constables, 3 pieces of land in Cattle Field $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, also 2 grounds called Cob Hills 12 acres, all in Purton. Also to son Richard, tenement with garden, orchard, and other hereditaments at Minety, Glouc., now occupied by Thomas Maysey. Charge same with £200 towards portion of son Joseph. Son Richard, 8-day clock and a silver pint cup. Son Edward 7 closes or grounds at Bagbury, Purton. Charge same with £100 towards Joseph's portion. Son Edward a half-pint silver cup and a silver tea-pot. Daughters Ann, Mary and Jane 3 grounds in Purton called Pannells, Packhorse and Cross Lane Ground, lately rented by Anthony Bathe, John Matthews and Richard Morse, also ground called Gallons at

Cricklade St. Sampson's. Son Joseph, when 21, the £300 charged on Richard and Edward, who are to pay 4 per cent. thereon during his minority. Son Joseph a further £100 to be raised out of Testator's personal estate. Dau. Mary £50 out of personal estate 3 months after Testator's decease. Daus. Ann and Jane £50 each when 21. Eldest son John mahogany dining table, mahogany bureau, dial, and silver tankard, he being well provided for by a settlement previous to Testator's marriage with John's mother. Wife Jane, bed, bedstead and bedding in the room where I generally lie, best chest of drawers and set of china. Remainder to sons Richard, Edward and Joseph, and daus. Ann, Mary and Jane in equal shares.

Richard Francome had issue by Jane his 2nd wife :—

- (i) Richard Francome, bapt. Minety, 10 Oct. 1766; probably died in infancy.
- (ii) John Francome ('Gentleman' Francome he was called, being something of a macaroni), of Redstreet, Purton, born 1767. Married Mary Butler. Died 26 Nov. 1814, bur. Purton. He had issue :—
 - (a) John Butler Francome, of Purton. Died unmarried 25 June 1855.
 - (b) Edward Byrchall Francome. Died unmarried in Jamaica.
 - (c) Mary Francome, Married Charles Packer and had issue, Charles Cornwall Keene Packer and Frances Packer, who died in infancy.
 - (d) Samuel Francome. Supposed to have died in Jamaica, *circ.* 1841, leaving £60,000 unclaimed.
 - (e) William Francome. Died unmarried.
 - (f) Harriet Francome. Married Henry Painter. Mrs. Painter died 1835, leaving a son.
 - (g) Elizabeth Francome. Died in infancy.
 - (h) Fanny Francome. Married Nehemiah Lea. Mrs. Lea left 3 sons.
 - (i) Joseph Francome. Died s.p.
 - (j) Lucy Francome. Married Henry Rennie. Mrs. Rennie died s.p. in 1875.
 - (k) Henry Francome. Married and left a daughter.
 - (l) James Francome. Died in infancy.
- (iii) Richard Francome, b. 1769. Married Martha Elbrough 1789, and had issue William, Richard, Ann, John Elbrough, Martha.

(iv) Edward Francome, b. 1771. Married Alice Packer and had issue. He died at Haydon Wick in 1865.

(v) (vi) and (vii) Daus. Ann, Mary and Jane.

Richard Francome had issue by Jane his 3rd wife:—

Joseph Francome b. 1779. He lived at Minety, where he died unmarried in 1855.

C.

**THE CHAPEL OF ST. MODWEN AT CORTON, *alias*
CORTINGTON, IN THE PARISH OF BOYTON.**

[The following extracts relating to the later history of the Chapel at Corton are from the depositions (taken at Warminster, 12 January, 8 James I, and 28 March, 9 James I) of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, and on behalf of the defendant, in the case of Sir Henry Hubberd, Attorney-General, *versus* William Mervyn, clerk, Parson of Boyton, the matter of dispute being the tithes of the demesne lands of Corton or Cortington, the said lands and capital messuage being successively in the occupation of Thomas Mompesson, his wife Joan, and his son Thomas Mompesson, Esquire. (Exchequer Q.R. Depositions, Hilary, 8 James I, Wilts, No. 18, and Easter, 9 James I, Wilts, No. 31).]

Mary White, of Corton, wife of George White, husbandman, aged 66, has known the capital messuage and lands of Corton for 3 score years past, and all the better because her husband has been shepherd there 20 years. She knew a chapel near the capital messuage, and has heard that Mr. Haynes, uncle to Thomas Mompesson, was married there about 50 years ago, but who it was that married him she knew not.

Thomas Sparey, of Fresforde, co. Somerset, miller, aged 80 years, says that he has known the capital messuage and demesne lands of Corton for 48 years; that he knew a chapel near the dwelling-house of Corton, with a bell hanging in it which he used to ring, that he has heard mass was said there,

but was never present at it; that the chapel was called by the name of "Chappel Mudwyne," and that he helped to pull it down and the seats thereof; that for twenty years before his coming to dwell at Corton, mass had been heard there, according to the report made to him 48 years ago by John Shepherd, his then master's father, and one "old Peirse," an almsman to Corton House, old John Heaton, husbandman, of Corton, and one "old Clase" who dwelt there; and that the chapel was pulled down some 43 years ago by command of Mr. Thomas Mompesson, deceased.

Elizabeth Hulett, of Knooke, widow, 73 years old, says that she knew a chapel whose name she does not know stood near the mansion house of Corton, and that there was "one Saynte there called by the name of Mudwin," and that there was a bell in the chapel, and that she heard "the said bell to ryng in the Latine Law"; she knows Mr. Haynes was married there, but not to whom nor when; she heard that mass was said there in the time of king Henry VIII, but has not been present at any.

Thomas Hellier, aged 90, says that in the time of Thomas Mompesson, grandfather of Thomas Mompesson that now is, there was a chapel with a bell hanging in it to ring to mass or service; that he well remembers that when a youth he heard mass there and prayers said in Latin; the first priest who said mass there was Sir William Gardner, serving curate of Boyton, when this deponent was but a youth, and after him succeeded one Sir Richard, likewise serving curate of Boyton, and after him Mr. Eyres, parson of Upton Lovell, who likewise said service at Boyton, and after that at Corton Chapel by request; he remembers that in his youth, when the neighbours and ministers of Boyton went in procession they always went to the capital house of Corton, but he does not know whether the minister said any service or gospel in the chapel there.

Elizabeth Horne, of Heytesbury, widow, upwards of 80 years old, deposes that there was a chapel adjoining near the mansion house of Corton, and in it an Altar and a bell, and

mass, mattins and evensong usually said there in the time when king Henry VIII went to Boulogne about 70 years ago, and that there were saints and images standing at the end of the Altar there; that Sir Richard, a serving priest of Boyton, and after him Sir William and others whose names she does not remember said mass there, but she does not remember who gave the priest who said mass his hire or wages; she herself only heard mass at the chapel at the time of processions.

John Moodye, aged 82 years, forgets the name of the chapel, but has himself rung the bell for mass, which he has heard in Latin, and that on a wet morning the Priest of Boyton did sometimes come to Corton and say service to the old people there. The Parson of Boyton or his farmers, during all the time he can remember, received all manner of tithes in Corton.

Thomas Sparey, examined again for Defendant, says that when he dwelt at Corton the tithes of the demesne lands of Corton were paid to the Parson of Boyton or his farmers; the chapel stood within "a Coytes Caste" of the capital house of Corton, and he could go to the place now if he were there where the said chapel stood; that it was covered with slate tyle, but whether in good repair or ruinous he knows not.

John Hellier, of Hatesbury, husbandman, aged about 90 years, well remembers the reign of king Henry VIII, and that there was both mass and mattins said and read in the Chapel of Corton about the time of the birth of the late king Edward VI, he himself being then about 30 years old as he thinks.

Thomas Cante, of Stopp, in the parish of Fonttel Gifford, husbandman, aged 82, knew a chapel adjoining the mansion house of Corton, and in it an image standing there of wood called by the name of St. Mudwyn; that he once only was present at the saying of mass in the chapel in the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, at which time he was about the age of 16 years and upwards; he does not remember the name of the priest who said mass, but well remembers that the said priest had a crooked leg, and likewise said mass at Boyton; he does not remember how long ago it was pulled down or ruined,

but that it was in the time of Thomas Mompesson, Esquire, deceased, father of Thomas Mompesson, Esquire, that now is.

[The rest of the depositions of the above witnesses and others testify that the tithes of Corton were always paid to the parson of Boyton until Mr. Thomas Mompesson, lord of Corton at the date of the suit, disputed the right of the latter; the details as to the chapel add nothing to the information quoted above.]

E. M. THOMPSON.

ELYNDON—WROUGHTON.

The history of Wroughton may be continued with that of two ecclesiastical grants from the Church of Elyndon. In the year 1288, by taking a vow of Crusade, King Edward I obtained a grant of an ecclesiastical tenth, for six years, from Pope Nicholas IV. This tax¹ (dated 1293) is known as Pope Nicholas' taxation, and from it we learn that Elyndon Church was valued at £33 6s. 8d., of which the King's tenth was £3 6s. 8d. Besides this the Vicar had £4 6s. 8d., and two pensions had to be paid from Elyndon, one of £5 to the Prior of St. Swithin, Winchester (who owned land in the parish, including the Manor of Netherwerston); and another pension of £2 payable to the Monks of Briaco, or as it was also spelt Ibreio or Yvry, and received by their English House at Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire. The first of these two pensions is recorded² as existing unchanged down to the days of the suppression of the monasteries, when in 1541 (Henry VIII) Anthony Barker, Rector of Elyndon, affirms the value to be £37 18s. 8d., and out of this he pays to the Abbot (*sic*) of St.

¹ This Pension is mentioned, under "Possessions of Alien Priors, Ministers' Accounts"—as paid in 1127 from Elyndon Church. *Public Record Office*.

² *Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

Swithin, Winchester, the yearly pension of £5. He calls him Abbot from old habit, but by this date the monastery had been dissolved, and the more correct title was Dean and Chapter, under which name Henry VIII now grants to them "*in free Alms*" their old manor of Nether or lower Wroughton (instead of confiscating it as he did the Over Wroughton Manor, now called Overton). A suggestion of past history remains in the name Priors Hill, very near the lower manor in Wroughton.

The second of these pensions, that of £2, which was received, as we see above, by the Monks of Minster Lovel, is interesting in connexion with the family of Lovel, so long possessors of land at Elcombe (in the parish of Wroughton) as well as at Minster Lovel and elsewhere.

We first hear of them in this county in the time of Aliva, daughter and heiress of Alan Basset of Elcome, wife in 1230 of John Lovel de Yvery (the origin probably of the field name "*The Ivery*" on this estate), and we hear of them from that time down to that of Henry VII, when the eleventh and last Lord Lovel was attainted for high treason and his property confiscated to the Crown, after the defeat of the Pretender Warwick, *alias* Lambert Simnel, at the battle of Stoke, in Nottingham. A story is told of Lovel then disappearing, and of workmen finding a skeleton of a man seated in a chair (some centuries later) in a subterranean chamber at Lord Lovel's residence near Minster Lovel, which may explain his disappearance in 1487. The confiscated property of Elcombe Manor was granted in 1515 by Henry VIII to Sir Wm. Compton, and sold by his grandson to Thomas Sutton, the founder in 1611 of Charterhouse.

Besides the Elcombe property the Lovel family held that of Minster Lovel, and we learn from Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*¹ that Maud, wife of William Lovel, had given (before

¹ Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, and Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, "one half of the church of Minstre appropriated to the Convent of Ivry; the other moiety was the endowment of the parochial priest."

1206) a moiety of the revenues of Minster Lovel Church to the Abbey of Yvery in Normandy (the original home of the family of Lovel). Minster Lovel was then a cell to the foreign Monastery and Alien Priory of Benedictine Monks; and from the same authority we learn that after the suppression of these Alien Houses, Minster Lovel was granted to Eton College, which was founded by Henry VI and endowed chiefly from these confiscated properties.

In this way we can trace a connexion between the Elyndon Church tax of £2 and Eton College, through the Lovel properties of Elcombe and Minster Lovel, and it is a fact that the name "Eton College" is marked on two fields on the Elcombe manor estate map¹ of the date 1797, kept in Wroughton Church chest. The name is also printed on the more modern map of the Charterhouse property—but the words *now Charterhouse* have been added (that map is dated 1805).

In 1797 one of these fields (10a. 3r. 2p.) was held by the Provost and College of Eton and their lessee, A. Bathe, *in lieu of tithes*. The other field or portion of field (of 10 perches only) was held by the same persons, *in lieu of a modus payable out of Gadbourne Ground*. (It is probable that both these fields were originally part of the "Common or open fields".)

The fact that "some rents at Elcombe belonged to Eton College" in 1535 "which had belonged to a Priory", was known to Canon Jackson,² though he does not quote his authority. This was 74 years after the revenues of Minster Lovel had been given to Eton, but it is clear that Eton College in Henry VIII's time owned rents from one and property in the other place.

¹ Map I. "Award of the Commissioners for dividing and enclosing open lands in the Manor of Elcomb." May 1797. (Kept in the Church chest, Wroughton.)

Map II. "A map of the manor of Elcombe (&c.) belonging to the Governors of . . . Charterhouse." Dec. 1805. (Kept at the Swindon office.)

² Aubrey & Jackson's *Wiltshire Collections*, p. 369.

The question arises as to what was the nature of the rent from Elcombe, and in what way it was paid. Could it have been the original Pension from Elyndon Church mentioned above, and paid from the rents of the fields called Eton College on old maps?

Let us reconsider the ancient pension from Elyndon Church of £2 received by Minster Lovel. The next thing we hear of it is that owing to its being a gift to an "Alien Priory", the money had to be shared by the King, who claimed half of it, £1 being so paid in consequence. Finally it is mentioned again in the Returns of Church Property in Henry VIII's reign (known as the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*) by the Rector of Elyndon, Anthony Barker, as £1 6s. 8d.; but instead of being payable, as before, to Minster Lovel Priory, now long since dissolved, the pension is stated as given to St. Frideswid, Oxon. No mention, however, of such a payment occurs in the cartulary of St. Frideswid (afterwards Christ Church); so that its ultimate destination remains in uncertainty, unless it has to do with the Eton Rent from Elcombe.

A summary of what has been said may help to make this clearer. First we have the original Pensions as stated in Pope Nicholas' Taxation, and secondly, we have them both notified, 300 years later, in Henry VIII's *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, whence we learn that while the first pension was still paid to Winchester, the second pension (diminished by the subsequent payment to the King) was now described as £1 6s. 8d., and is no longer paid to an Alien Priory which had long before this been dissolved, but to St. Frideswid. The revenues of this Alien Priory were meanwhile appropriated for Eton College, and in all probability the two fields, named as Eton College property on the two old maps, were the source or part of the source of that income; though what became of the pension to St. Frideswid remains a mystery.

What little remains of the history of Elcombe Chapel may be appropriately recorded here.

Tradition places the site near if not on this "Eton" field—

opposite to Elcombe farm. The Lovel family were the patrons of the living.

According to Sir Thomas Phillips' *Wilts' Institutions*, the patroness in 1318 and 1319 was Johanna, who had been wife of Dom Johan Lovel.

In 1349 the King appointed *per lapsus militis* Lovel.

Again in 1361 and 1362 the Bishop for the same cause.

In 1419, Matilda Lady or Dame Lovel et Holand.

And in 1435, William, Lord of Lovel and Holland, who appoints to both chapel and cantaria de Elcombe.

An ancient font found in Elcombe probably belonged to this chapel; it is preserved in the garden of the Wroughton Rectory.

The existence of other chapels in the neighbourhood is suggested by the name "Chapel mead" attached to fields at Salthrop and below Basset Down, where the foundations are still visible, and which is possibly the one recorded at Binknoll, or a cell attached to it, or to Stanley Abbey, mentioned in 1291, in Pope Nicholas' Taxation, as a Rectory worth £3 6s. 8d., belonging to the Prior of St. Denis, Southampton, and also mentioned in 1340 in *Nonarum Inquisitio*; but beyond these facts nothing more is known of either of these old chapels.

T. S. M.

Queries.

Etymological.—Those who take in hand, as a contribution to local history, the minute topography of their district, by the study of field-names, should be on their guard against the false etymologies of auctioneers, surveyors, *et hoc genus omne*.

I can give an instance from my own neighbourhood. Some 20 or 30 years ago the G.W.R. removed the gravel over a large extent of land bordering the railway. This land was

then in two fields, called in the Terrier which accompanies the Tithe map of 1836, Cheswell Field and Cheese Field. Now the Saxon word for gravel is, it appears, "ceosel", pronounced as in the Chesil Beach at Portland, which has the same derivation. The farmer who has occupied the land for a long period tells me that the true name of these fields is Great Chesils and Little Chesils. It is clear then that the Surveyor of 1836 was not content to set down the name as he heard it, but put on record a false etymology of his own. He could see no meaning in "Chesil", except as a rustic corruption of the word "cheese," and so he compromised matters by writing Cheswell and Cheese Field. Feeling sure, then, that this sort of thing has been going on to a great extent (for I could give other instances) and is still continuing, I am very anxious to get at the true etymology of local names before it is too late.

Can any of your readers give a sound etymology of the undermentioned words?

Le Inhok.—This word occurs in one of the charters given at the end of Aubrey and Jackson, and is probably the same word that appears amongst the field-names of Melksham as "Innocks," and in Trowbridge (I think) as "Innox." Amongst the old charters the word "Northynnokes" also occurs.

Bydemell.—This word also occurs in the charters, applied to a mill in Chippenham Hundred. The same word, variously spelt, is applied to a mill at Seend (in 1300), and to another between Lacock and Corsham at the present day.

Lypgate, from a charter of A.D. 940. This word, no doubt, gave rise to the personal name Lepegate or Lipgate, which I have seen in Wiltshire records, and they in turn gave rise to Lippiatts, as the name of two farms near Corsham and Melksham, but what does the original word Lypgate mean?

Seswelve, from a charter of same date. The word Sexwell used to occur amongst the Melksham field-names, and I thought it might be derived from Sex, Saxon and Vill.

Appildore, from an old charter.

Binegar, near Radstock; the same word, spelt Beanacre, is the name of a Tithing of Melksham, anciently spelt Benaker, Byneacre, &c.

T. G. J. HEATHCOTE.

Paul Bush.—Paul Bushe, Rector of the House and Monastery of Edington, co. Wilts, and the Convent and Brethren of the same place, grants to John Busshe, gentleman, a yearly rent of £3, issuing from all their maners, &c. in Berks, Gloucester and Oxford for his life, for his good diligence in the office of surveyor and bailiff in Berks, viz., in Coleshall Manor, &c. Dated at Edyngton 5 October, 30 Hen. VIII. [Augmentation Office. Miscellaneous Books, Vol. 239, fol. 59.]

I should be glad of any information as to this family; they appear to have lived some time at Dylton, no great distance from Edington. I gather that Paul Bush continued to be Rector of Edington Priory after the dissolution of that House, until he was appointed Bishop of Bristol, by Hen. VIII in 1542. Was this grant of £3 a sort of pension anticipating the dissolution, if so, was the payment kept up after that event?

THOS. S. BUSH.

Catamum.—A whole family living some years ago in a Mid-Wiltshire village was always known by this curious name, and it was only after some years of acquaintance with them that I discovered their real surname was a very ordinary one. A local gossip gave as a reason of the nickname that the *pater-familias* had been "regular catamum", *i.e.*, toady and tale-bearer, to a certain farmer many years previously. Is the word known elsewhere in Wiltshire? Can it be a rural form of "Catamite"?

J. H. PARRY.

Replies.

Consecration of a Chapel at Chute (vol. iii, p. 474).—The full title of this sermon, giving the proper date of the consecration, is as follows:—"A sermon preached at the consecration of a chappel in the House of John Collins, Esq., of Chute, in Wiltshire, performed by the Right Reverend Father in God Seth [Ward], Lord Bishop of Sarum, on the 25th of September 1673. By Joseph Kelsey, B.D., Rector of Newton-Tony in Wiltshire." It was printed in 1674. In the dedicatory epistle addressed to the Bishop, Mr. Kelsey says that "the occasion of this sermon which but rarely happens" persuaded him to publish it, but neither in this dedication nor in the sermon itself does he relate what the circumstances of the consecration were. Probably the house was in an outlying district and extra-parochial.

E. M. THOMPSON.

The Chapel in Chute Lodge was in Chute Forest, which was extra-parochial. Chute Forest did not become a parish till 1875, when a church was built by Mr. T. E. Fowle, who also provided an endowment. But the old Chute Lodge, the house of John Collins, was pulled down in the 18th century, and no chapel was provided in the new house. Traditionally the black and white marble quarries with which the hall of the existing house is paved were the pavement of the chapel. Curiously enough, no one knew that a chapel had been consecrated until the late Rev. J. N. Peill, rector of Newton Tony, accidentally bought a copy of the sermon mentioned in the query in a basket-full of pamphlets. He gave the sermon to Mr. Fowle, in whose house I read it; and no doubt the copy is in the possession of the family. Joseph Kelsey became archdeacon.

C. S. R.

Isaac Walton's Bible—Thomas Andrews (vol. iii, pp. 519-520).—This Bible is now in possession of my brother, Rev. Cecil Locke, vicar of Misterton; from the Locke pedigree were copied the following entries:—

Wadham, son of John Locke, and Mary (Harris) his wife, *born* Fryday 31st Dec. 1703, *married* 15th Feb. 1742 *Rachel*, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Andrews and Mary his wife (married at Seend). They had two sons:—

Thomas, born Friday 2nd Dec. 1743, died 9th May 1798.

Wadham, born 26 Aug. 1745, died 28 June 1799.

The Rev. *Thos. Andrews* died 30 July 1753.

Mary Andrews (his widow) died 11th April 1762 (being Easter Day), about 12 at noon.

Rachel, the wife of Wadham Locke, died the 18th April 1774, 20 minutes after two in the morning.

E. D. B. LOCKE.

The Stafford Pedigree (vol. ii, 257; vol. iii, pp. 193-202, 429).—The following is of interest respecting the Stafford Pedigree, gleaned from the *Gloucestershire Archaeological Transactions*, vol. iii, 1878-9, pages 306-7, "The Great Berkeley Lawsuit", by J. H. Cooke, F.S.A.

"Thomas, 10th Lord Berkeley, died 1417, s.p. male issue. James Berkeley, his brother, by his wife Isabel, daughter of Sir John Bloet, had a son James, who succeeded his uncle Thomas as 11th Lord Berkeley; and at the time of his uncle's death was aged twenty-three. At that date he (Lord James) was in Dorsetshire at the house of Sir Humphrey Stafford (Hoke) whose daughter he had recently married. Her name does not appear in the Stafford pedigree. Her marriage portion was six hundred marks, and she died very young, and without issue. The agreement for the marriage was dated 25 July, 2 Henry V (1415), and in it Thomas, Lord Berkeley, declares James to be his nephew and heir male to the inheritance entailed. He (Lord James) married secondly Isabel, ob. 1452, daughter of Thomas, Lord Mowbray, created Duke of Norfolk, 1397, and Elizabeth, sister and heir of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. By her he had a son William, 12th Lord and Viscount Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham and Marquis of Berkley, ob. s.p. 1491—the conqueror at Nibley Green in 1469, where the unfortunate Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, was slain. James, Lord Berkley died 1463".

She must have been the daughter either of Sir Humphrey Stafford, senior, ob. 31 Oct. 1413, or his son Sir Humphrey, "of the Silver Hand", ob. 27 May 1442—probably the latter; both of Hoke (*hodie* Hook.) W. H. ROGERS, F.S.A.

Notes on Books.

COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from Vol. III, p. 568.)

LEY—See MARLBOROUGH.

LONGFORD—See RADNOR.

LUCAS—Sir John Lucas, of Colchester, Baron Lucas of Shenfield, 1644; one of the last three peerages on the patent rolls created by Charles I, had an only dau. Mary (wife of 11th Earl of Kent), created Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, 1663; this dignity was held by her descendant Earl Cowper in 1880.

LYDIARD TREGOZE—See ST. JOHN.

MALMESBURY—See WHARTON.

MALMESBURY—James, only surviving son and heir of James Harris, of Salisbury; a highly successful Ambassador at various European Courts; carried out the treaty of alliance between England, Holland and Russia, for which he was created Baron Malmesbury, 1788; proxy for the Prince of Wales' (afterwards George IV) marriage with Princess Charlotte, 1784, "for even this official share in bringing about this match, the Prince never forgave him"; Viscount FitzHarris and Earl of Malmesbury, 1800; buried in Salisbury Cathedral, 1820, M.I. "When his public life closed (1796) he was undoubtedly at the head of the diplomatic service." He continued in close intimacy with Canning and Pitt, and was frequently consulted on foreign policy. In 1803, he was sounded about entering the cabinet, but refused to join Addington (*Nat. Biogr.*). Has over 1,000 acres in Wilts.

MARLBOROUGH—James, youngest son of Henry Ley, of Teffont-Ewyas, Wilts; M.P. for Westbury in *four Parliaments*; knighted at Wilton 1603; baronet 1619; Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1603 and again in 1621; Speaker of the House of Lords 1621; Lord High Treasurer 1624; Baron Ley of Ley, co. Devon, and Earl of Marlborough 1625, buried at Westbury 1628-9, M.I. "Though a feeble statesman, an able, erudite and impartial judge." He is described by Milton as—

That good Earl, once President
Of England's Council, and her Treasury,
Who lived, in both, unstained with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himself content.

But "on the other hand he is denounced as *an old dissembler* who was wont to be called Vulpone, and is said to have borrowed money of the judges when Chief Justice" (*Nat. Biogr.*). He was a good antiquary, and author of several pamphlets on that subject, *e.g.*, "The Antiquity of Arms in England," "The Office of Chancellor," &c. His son, the 2nd Earl, was M.P. for Westbury, twice for Devizes, and once for Wilts; for the marriage of his widow, *see Wilts A. & Q.*, vol. iii, pp. 44, 476. All the honours became extinct in 1679.

MARLBOROUGH—John, eldest surviving son and heir of Sir Winston Churchill, having deserted his benefactor James II, was created Earl of Marlborough two days before the Coronation of Mary and William, 1689, although he does not appear to have had at that time any land in Wilts; the title was probably chosen from his connexion with the above Earls, his mother being the niece of the 3rd wife (childless) of the 1st Earl; Duke of Marlborough 1702; buried in Westminster Abbey 1722, afterwards removed to the Chapel in Blenheim Palace; has over 1,500 *acres in Wilts.*

MAUDUIT—John Mauduit, of Somerford Mauduit, served in the Scotch wars; Baron by writ 1342, but never afterwards, nor were any of his posterity so summoned; this solitary summons, there being also no proof of any sitting under it, cannot be held to constitute a peerage dignity; died 1347, leaving Agnes, his widow, and John, his son and heir, then aged 15; nothing more seems known of this John. Dugdale suggests that he may be the same as John Mauduit, who died 1 April 1364, seised of the manor of Werneustre, Wilts, and other lands in Dorset, Gloucester, &c., leaving Maud, dau. of his son Thomas (ob. s.p.) his heir, and then aged nine.

METHUEN—Paul, son and heir of Paul Cob Methuen,¹ of Corsham Court; Baron Methuen, of Corsham 1838, being one of the Coronation Peerages of Victoria (whom God assoil); M.P. for Wilts in the Tory interest 1812, and in the Whig interest 1833; died 1846; *Residence*, Corsham.

MONTACUTE—*See* Salisbury.

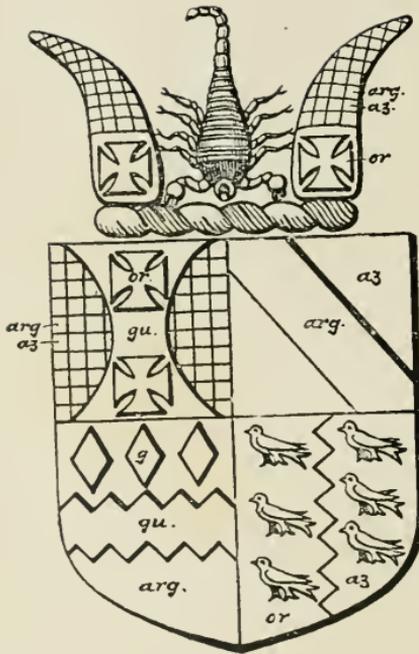
MONTHERMER—*See* Salisbury.

MOWBRAY.—*See* Stourton.

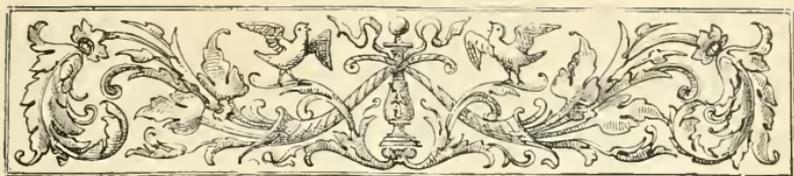
NELSON—Horatio, 5th son of Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Hillborough and Burnham Thorpe, co. Norfolk, by Catherine, dau. of Rev. Maurice Suckling, D.D., rector of Barsham, co. Suffolk, born 9 Sept. 1758. "The distinguished career of this great sailor belongs to the history of his country"; Baron Nelson of the Nile, and Burnham Thorpe 1798; Viscount of the same 1801; in this last year he was created Baron Nelson, &c., with special remainder to certain collaterals; married 1787, at Figtree Church, Isle of Nevis, Frances Herbert, widow of Josiah Nisbet, M.D., dau. of William Woodward, senior judge of the above Isle; Duke of Bronté in Sicily 1801; killed in the battle of Trafalgar 1805, aged 47; buried in state in St. Paul's Cathedral. His brother William succeeded under the special remainder, and a month later was created Viscount Merton of Trafalgar and of Merton, co. Surrey, and Earl Nelson of the same places, with similar special remainder as above. In 1806 an annuity of £5,000 was settled upon him and his successors in these dignities, and £90,000 set apart for the purchase of an estate, with this sum were bought the manor and mansion of Standlynch, co. Wilts, and thenceforth known as Trafalgar House; he died in 1835, when the Dukedom of Bronté devolved on his dau. and heir Lady Bridport, but the commemorative peerages (1801 and 1805) were inherited by Thomas Bolton (afterwards Nelson), nephew of the 1st and 2nd Earls. *Residence*, Trafalgar House. *See* some interesting articles on this family in some recent numbers of *The Genealogical Review*.

(*To be continued.*)

¹ His father Paul inherited Corsham from his cousin the Rt. Honble. Sir Paul Methuen (died unmarried 1757) son and heir of John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland (1697-1703), author of the Methuen Treaty with Portugal. The first above-named Paul received the Royal licence 1775, for himself and his heirs to bear the arms of Methuen, *or, the breast of an eagle with two heads displayed sable*. *See* an article on the origin of this family in the *Genealogist*, iv, 50.



SHARINGTON, WITH QUARTERINGS.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1902.

WILTSHIRE ARMS IN 1716.

KENT'S *Grammar of Heraldry*, treated of in our last volume, does not profess to give a complete list of families entitled to armorial bearings in 1716, but only a large number as samples. This is no doubt the reason why we miss the names of so many families in Wiltshire whose title to arms is well founded; they appear in the records of the Visitation of 1623, and in many cases the families still exist.

As regards BULLEN; was this a Wiltshire family in anything except the title? Queen Anne Boleyn was the great-granddaughter of Sir Godfrey (or Geoffrey) Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London *temp.* Henry VI, whose son settled in Norfolk.

ROSEWELL; Sir R. C. Hoare (Hundred of Dunworth, p. 241) mentions a Rev. Thomas Rosewell, whose living of Sutton Mandeville was sequestered after the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662; and the *Dictionary of National Biography* has an article on his son, Samuel Rosewell, a Presbyterian minister, who died in 1722—the one mentioned

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by Kent. The *Dictionary* states that Thomas Rosewell, the father, was born at Dunkerton, near Bath, and should have succeeded to a fine property, but it was wasted during his minority. He graduated M.A. at Oxford in 1651, being then 21 years old, and in 1656 was presented to the living of Roade in Somersetshire, which he subsequently exchanged for Sutton Mandeville. After being ejected from the latter he became chaplain and tutor in the family of Lady Margaret Hungerford at Corsham, and later in that of Thomas Grove of Fern.

Mental disturbance, from which he had previously suffered, necessitated his relinquishment of his employment at Fern, and he settled in London as a preacher. He was indicted for treason, in connexion with his preaching, and was found guilty, but was pardoned by King Charles II. He died in 1692, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. He married, in 1656, Susannah, daughter of the Rev. John Strickland, and had three daughters; and secondly, in 1676, Ann, daughter of Andrew Wanby, of Ayford, in Gloucestershire, by whom he had four children; two sons, of whom Samuel was the elder, and two daughters.

In addition to those quoted by C. S., Kent mentions:

GORE of Wiltshire; The field is *or, three bull's heads cabosh'd sable.*

SCROOP of Lincolnshire; The field is *azure, a bend or.* These are the arms assigned to the Scropes of Castle Combe, who were of the same family.

CHARLES BENNET, Earl of Tankerville; *Ruby, a besant between three demy lions rampant, pearl with a mullet for difference.* These correspond closely with the arms of BENNET of Salthrop, as copied from the monuments in Wroughton Church, and shown in *Aubrey & Jackson* (Nos. 481 and 482, pl. xxxiii), *gules, a besant or between three demi lions argent, with (and without) a mullet for difference.* The Earls of Tankerville and the Bennets of Salthrop were descended from Thomas Bennet, of Clapcot, Berks, who married a daughter of Thomas Tesdale, the founder of Pembroke

College, Oxford. Thomas Bennet had a son, Sir John, and through him two grandsons, a second Sir John and Sir Thomas of Salthrop. Sir Thomas had a son Thomas of Salthrop, who had a daughter and heiress, in whom the Salthrop line ended. Sir John had two sons, John created Baron Ossulston, whose son, the second Baron Ossulston, was created Earl of Tankerville; and Henry, created Earl of Arlington. The earldom of Arlington passed with Henry's only daughter to the Duke of Grafton. The arms of BENNET of Norton Bavant and Pythouse are (according to Sir R. Hoare), *gules, three demi lions rampant argent, a mullet or in the centre for difference*. The two families were no doubt connected, and it would be interesting if the connexion could be clearly set out.

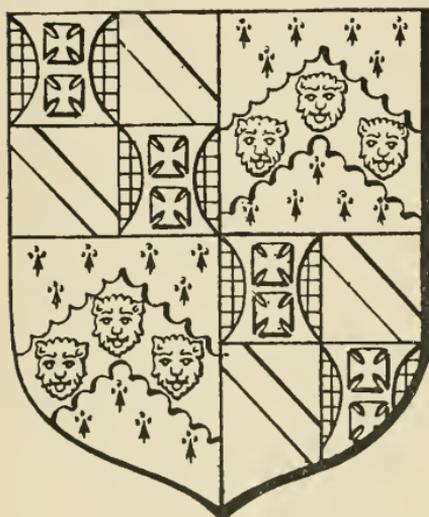
J. S.

In the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1565, printed by Mr. Metcalfe from various *Hart. MSS.*, in vols. xi, xii, xiii of the *Genealogist*, N. S., BULLEIN¹ does not occur; there are pedigrees of CALLEY, arms as given by Kent [no arms in the Visitation (G. 8)]; of ERNLEY, *eaglets of the first* being blazoned *eagles or*; of FLOWER, the *July flowers* being blazoned *gules stalked and leaved or*; JASON is not mentioned; JORDAYN, as intermarrying with Temmes; KELLOWAY (KEILWAY) has a pedigree, the *graziers* being blazoned *glazier's snippers in saltire*; so also has QUINTON, the *lioncels* blazoned *lions*; RESTWOLD not mentioned; but ROWSWELL has a pedigree with the arms as given by Kent; Diocese of SARUM not mentioned; SHERINGTON (more properly SHARINGTON), the *crosses paty* being blazoned *voided sable*. We give these arms as a frontispiece, copied from a funeral certificate of Sir Anthony Mildmay, 1617 (*Miscell. Gen. et Her.*, 1st Ser. ii, 268); he was of Apthorpe, co. Norfolk, Ambassador to France under Elizabeth, and "married Grace, second daughter and one of the coheires of Syr Henry Sherington of Lacock", by whom he had many children. This shield may also be seen on Walter Mildmay's monument in the south aisle of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, restored in 1870 by Henry Bingham Mildmay.

¹ The honours of James Butler, Earl of Ormonde and Wiltshire, were forfeited shortly after 1461; Sir Thomas Boleyn, the father of Anne Boleyn, was created Earl of Wiltshire (with an annuity of £20 out of the issues of Wilts) and Ormonde, being the son of Margaret, one of the coheirs of Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, younger brother of the above James Butler; none of the Earls of Wiltshire seem to have had any real connexion with our county. (See *Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C.)

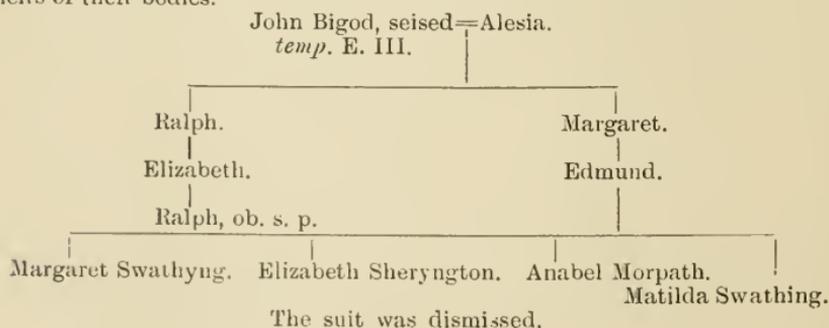
In this Visitation the second quarter is ascribed to LA VALL, whereas in Farrer's *Church Heraldry of Norfolk* it is given to SWATHING,¹ occurring in painted glass in Cranworth church, quartered with, *Ermine, on a chevron engrailed azure three leopard's faces or*—PYRTON. Henry Sherington, of Sherington, parish of Dereham (this is next to Cranworth), is the first-mentioned in the pedigree; after four generations in this place, Sir William, of Lacock, appears as the first in Wilts, being son

and heir of Thomas Sherington, of Sherington, by Katherine Pyrton; Henry Sherington, afterwards of Lacock, being third son. STURMY, TROWBRIDGE, and WINDHAM are not mentioned; VAUGHAN is only alluded to as intermarrying with Gethin and Kuevett; YERWORTH has a pedigree with arms as given by Kent, the *buck's heads* being blazoned *caboshed and collared of the field*.



In the printed *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623,² by Dr. Marshall, now *Rouge Croix*, CALEY (*defertur sed non probavit arma*), ERNLEY, JORDAYNE and

¹ In the valuable "Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls," by General the Hon. George Wrottesley, contained in several volumes of the *Genealogist*, occurs the following, xviii, pp. 189-90:—*De Banco. Mich.*, 33 *Hen. VI, m. 676 Norf.*, Margaret Swathing, Elizabeth Sheryngton, Anabel Morpath and Matilda Swathing, sued John, Duke of Norfolk, for the manor of Stokton, which Ralph Crophull had given to John Bigod and Alesia his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.



² Very few arms are given.

VAUGHAN have pedigrees; a FLOWER of Littleton is described as *ignobilis*; JASON, RESTWOLD, ROSWELL, SHARINGTON, STURMY, TROWBRIDGE, and YERWORTH are not mentioned at all; KELLOWAY as intermarrying with Daniells; QUINTON with Eyre and Harold; and WINDHAM with Moore; there is given a drawing of the seal of SARUM, but no blazon.—ED.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 11.)

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

ANNE DREWITT, of Bratton, widow; daughter, Anne £20; son, William, £10; son, Edward, £10; son, James, £20; daughter, Lucy Heron, £6 a year, "payable unto her alone, without the intermedling of her husband, Arthur Heron"; daughter Margaret, £20, and the £50 lent to her husband, John Pinnock; daughter, Jane, £20; son, Philip Drewett, her leasehold tenement, called "Naishes", and £10 a year; granddaughter, Lucy, wife of Henry Nevill, £12; every grandchild on attaining 21 years, £5; son, Henry, her leasehold, called "Aishes Land", and £100. All the rest of her goods equally to her sons, John Drewitt and Henry Drewitt, and the said sons, John and Henry, executors. [Signed 21 October 1741.]

[Annexed is the administration bond of Mary Drewett, widow of John Drewett, the surviving executor named in the will, who also died before taking the execution on him, dated 17 May 1763.]

[IBID.]

HENRY DREWETT, of Bratton, gentleman; brother, William Drewett, £20; brother, James Drewett, £20; brother, Philip Drewett, £30; sister, Lucy Hearnc, £30; brother, John

Drewett, £30, on trust for his sister, Jane Axford; brothers-in-law, James Drewett, John Pinnock; nephew, William Hearne; servant, Elizabeth Axford; every poor widow and poor family in Bratton, a shilling loaf. The rest of personal estate to brother, John Drewett, sole executor. [Signed 16 April 1752.]

Memorandum.—By the testator's desire no gloves nor hatbands to be given at the funeral.

[Annexed is the administration bond of Mary Drewett, widow of John Drewett, the executor named in the will above, who died before he had taken the burthen of the execution of the will; dated 17 May 1763.]

[IBID.]

ELIANOR FROWD, of Bratton, spinster, gives to the trustees for the time being, a house erected in Bratton, on "Brown's Plot," for religious worship; £50, to be paid to them, the majority of them being present, a year after her decease, out of her leasehold called "Ballards", lately purchased of Lord Weymouth for the lives of Anne and Wm. Ballard and John Frowd, and she charges the said trustees to put the £50 to interest on good securities, or purchase land with it. Her mother the use of such part of the house standing on the said leasehold as is necessary during her life, and her linen and clothes, and firewood, for her life; William, Anne, and Elianor, son and daughters of her late sister, Anne Ballard, all the said leasehold estate during their lives, charged as above-said; and to the said Anne and Elianor Ballard, her goods, beds, table linen, and wearing apparel, equally divided; Anne Ballard her best diamond ring; Elianor her other diamond ring and silver teaspoons and tea-tongs. All the rest of her moneys and securities to her brother, Edward Frowd, whom she appoints her executor. [Signed 13 December 1756.]

[Proved at Brixton Deverill 2 March 1776.]

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

Bond in £400 of Elizabeth Gale, of Bratton, widow, for administration of the goods and chattels of EDWARD GALE, late of Bratton, intestate ; dated 17 July 1750.]

[IBID.]

WILLIAM GRANT, of Bratton, yeoman ; daughter, Elizabeth Calloway, house and appurtenances lately purchased of Elizabeth Mullins, for the term of her life, and after her death the said house to his son-in-law, John Calloway, for the term of his life, and after his death to his grandson, John Calloway, his heirs and assigns for ever ; said daughter, Elizabeth, 50s., to be paid out of the house that Francis Smith now lives in, within a twelvemonth after his (Willm. Grant's) decease ; daughter, Rebecca, the tenement that John Line now lives in, with half of the garden and the ground on which the stable stands, for the term of her life, and after her death the same premises to her daughter, Elizabeth, her heirs and assigns for ever ; the said Rebecca, £6 10s., and a brass brewing kettle ; daughter, Sarah, the tenement Richard Line lately lived in, during her life, and on her death the same premises to daughters, Elizabeth and Rebecca, and the survivor of them ; also to the said Sarah, 30s. ; daughters, the rent of Francis Smith's house for their lives, to be equally divided, either of them dying, her share to go to the survivor or survivors ; son, William, the house he now lives in, and to his heirs and assigns for ever ; also Francis Smith's and Richard Line's houses, after the death of his daughters to his said son for life, and after his death to his grandson, Paul, son of his son, William Grant. The rest of personal estate to his said son, William, and him executor. [Signed 11 September 1745.]

[Proved 13 May 1763.]

IBID.

WILLIAM GRANT, of Bratton, butcher ; daughters, Betty Bush, and Margaret, each the sum of £25, which is to be paid with a £50 bond, which he has upon Phillip Pepler, of

Coulston Hill, "which bond they are to take possession of immediately upon his decease, and in no wise to touch his executor"; daughter, Margaret, a little dressing-table in his chamber, and the bed that she do now lie upon with all that do belong unto it, with half the goods below stairs "to be equally divided between two indifferent men", and her living in the house until she be married or otherwise provided for; also the house he bought of Betty Mattick, and obliges his executor to build up a good handsome room, or pay her £10 if not done before his death; grandson, John Grant, the £20 bond on Philip Pepler, and appoints William Piks in trust to look over him, and the interest is to go to help breed him up. The rest of personal estate to son William, and him executor. [Signed 6 May, A.D. 1774.]

[Proved 21st October, 1782. The effects of the deceased, with the two bonds, one of £50, the other of £20, amounted to £95.]

[IBID.]

ROBERT HOOPER, of Bratton, husbandman, March 8th 1691, to be buried in Bratton Churchyard; wife £10 in money; Jany Taber's four children; son Richard Hooper's daughter Jean, and his (Richard's) other five children; Jany Taber's daughter, Jean, one brass kettle, and her other 3 children, 2 pewter dishes, a candlestick, and pewter flagon; William Seetland, the elder, in Bratton, all his wearing clothes; son, Richard Hooper, his eñor., his "chatel leese and all goodes and chateles" not given above. [Proved 8 October 1692.]

The Inventory taken April 7, 1692, includes "a leasehold in Bratton containing a house and back-side, 2 acres of arable land, 2 leas in the marsh, worth £20; the whole property amounted to £64 7s. od.

[IBID.]

WILLIAM HEVILL, of Bratton; daughters Mary Taylor, Martha Bristow, Anne [Hevill], Mellior Earl; granddaughters, Anne Taylor and Mary Earl; grandson, William Bristow; the rest of his goods and chattels to his wife and her eñix.,

the said legacies to be paid a year after his decease ; dated 9 January 1734.

[At Westbury the 15th May 1739. Anne Hevile, widow, the executrix, was sworn.]

[IBID.]

MARTHA HILL, of Bratton, widow ; daughter, Ann, wife of Christopher Tucker, £20, to be paid yearly in sums of £3 until the whole is paid, which £20 is to be raised out of the premises now held by her (Martha) of Lord Weymouth ; but if the lives she holds the premises by should die before the said £20 is paid, then the said sum to cease being paid ; and if Ann die before the full sum is paid the residue thereof is to be equally divided among Martha's grandchildren ; daughter, Ann Tucker, a worked gold ring ; granddaughter, Martha Tucker, a silver spoon, "marked M. W. H." ; son, Anthony Hill, £5, to be paid out of the same estate at 20s. a year, if the lives in the said estate live so long and not otherwise ; and if Anthony die before full payment of £5, the residue to go to her executrix, her daughter, Elizabeth Hill, to whom she leaves the rest of her personal estate, nominating her cousin, John Blatch, of Bratton, and her cousin, Henry Blatch, of Leigh, trustees, leaving them for their pains half-a-crown each. [Signed 24 August 1739.]

[Proved at Westbury 29 April 1740.]

[IBID.]

ELIZABETH HOOPER, of Bratton, widow ; sister, Sarah Prior, her heirs and assigns for ever, all her freehold messuages, lands, and tenements in Milborne and Bratton, or elsewhere in Wilts ; daughter, Mary Drewett, £5, to be paid her a year after her decease ; daughter, Margaret Sweetland, one guinea to be paid her one month after her decease, and the same sum to granddaughter, Elizabeth Hooper. All the rest of her personal estate, after her debts, legacies, and funeral expenses paid, to said sister, Sarah Prior, and her executrix. [Signed 17 August 1767.]

[Proved at Bratton July 31st 1777.]

[IBID.]

PHILIP KING, of Bratton, yeoman ; niece, Mary Stockman, daughter of brother, William King, deceased, £5; niece, Elizabeth, wife of William Watts, and daughter of brother, William King, £5 and all his messuages, lands and tenements in the county of Wilts for her life, and after her death to the heirs of her body, and for default of such issue, the same to his niece, Mary Stockman, wife of Thomas Stockman, and daughter of his sd. brother William, for the term of her life, and after her death to the heirs of her body, and for default of such issue, to his own right heirs for ever ; William Watts, her husband, £10; servant, Lewis Maggott ; Katherine Topwell, widow ; kinswoman, Mary Mullens, wife of John Mullens ; kinswoman, Elianor Clasey, wife of John Clasey ; all his Godchildren 5s. each ; William Hayson, William Sweetland, Widows Lane, Swet, Axford, Scrachlett and Rawlyns, poor people of Bratton, 5s. each, and the other poor of Bratton. The rest of his personal estate to Philip Ballard, son of William Ballard, and Mary Whitaker, wife of John Whitaker, and daughter of the said William Ballard, appointing them his exors. ; friends Thomas Beach, of West Ashton, and Thomas Purchall to be overseers. Item, Jane Togwell, wife of Thomas Togwell, 40s. Signed 3 January 1692.

[Proved at Bratton 10 March 1692, the administration being granted to William Ballard and John Whitaker during the minority of the Executors named in the will.]

[IBID.]

MOSES KINGFEILD, of Bratton, Baker ; brother, Timothy Kingfeilde ; wife, Anne Kingfeilde, and daughter, Elizabeth Kingfeild, joint executrices ; dated December 24, 1708. Proved 7 June 1709. The inventory of goods, amounting to £141 12s. 6d., was taken January 20, 1708-9.

[IBID.]

Bond of John Lyde, of Bratton, sergeweaver, and Geoffrey Whitaker and William Tucker, of the same, yeomen, for the

faithful administration of the goods of WILLIAM LYDE, father of the said John Lyde, by the said John. Dated 31st May 1694. The goods by inventory taken 5 March 1693-4, amounted to £23 17s.

[IBID.]

Bond of Margaret Lyde, widow of John Lyde, of Bratton, and John Nevell, of the same, yeoman, and Henry Adlam, of Westbury Leigh, cloth-worker, for the faithful administration of the goods of the said John Lyde, by the said Margaret, his widow; dated 20 June 1695. The goods, by the inventory taken 16 April 1695, amounted to £54 15s.

[IBID.]

FRANCIS MEREAT, of Bratton, "whiller"; nieces and nephews, Edith Croom, Mabel Neavel, John Mereat, Margery Horne, Elizabeth Mereat, Anne Mereat, Mary Gunstone, Nathaniel Atwood, Richard Atwood, 1s. each, to be paid a twelvemonth after his decease, and to all the sons and daughters of Francis Atwood, and Dorcas, his wife, lawfully begotten, 1s. each, if demanded of his executrix. The rest of his goods and chattells to wife, Mary, and her executrix. 27 October 1713. Trustees, Jeffery Whitaker and John Cockle.

[Proved 28 June 1714. His goods, by the inventory taken 7 May 1714, amounted to £48 12s.]

[IBID.]

MABEL MERETT, of Bratton, widow, 5 November 1688; daughter, Edith Croome, £20, and goods; grandchildren, Ann Croom, Edith Croome; brother-in-law, Francis Merrett, the bed in the hall-chamber; son, John, and daughters Mabel and Ann Merrett, her joint executors; brother-in-law, Francis Merrett, and kinsman, Cleament Taylor, of Keevell Weeke, overseers.

[Proved 28 October 1689. The inventory, taken 14 November 1688, shows goods amounting to £249 7s., including a Bible and books, amounting to the value of 10s.]

[IBID.]

MARY MERETT, widow, of Bratton; kinswomen, Elizabeth Stone, daughter of Edward Stronge, Mary Franklen, daughter of Edward Stronge, and Hannah Haskins, daughter of the same, £3 each, to be paid a year after her decease; kinswoman, Edith Croome; kinsmen, John Merett, senior, £2, and what he owes her; kinswoman, Mabel Neuell, the elder.

Note.—The three above-mentioned daughters of Edw. Stronge are living in the county of Gloucester. The rest of her personal estate she leaves to her kinswoman, Rebeckah Patient, her executrix, with John Cockes, of Westbury, and Jeffery Whitaker, as overseers. 31 March 1722.

[Proved at Westbury 20 July 1722. Her goods, according to the inventory made in July 1722, amounted to £166 8s. 8d.]

[IBID.]

Bond of Francis Merritt, of Bratton, wheelwright, William Hooper, of Edington, yeoman, and John Farr, of New Sarum, gentleman, for the faithful administration of the property of JOHN MERRITT, late of Bratton, intestate, by his son, the said Francis Merrett; dated 26 October 1730.

[IBID.]

WILLIAM MULLINGS, of Bratton; brother, Edward Mullins; sister, Mary Minty; wife, Rebecca, executrix; 27 May, A.D. 1733.

[Proved at Westbury 7 October 1741.]

E. M. THOMPSON.

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 29.)

EDWARD VI.

439. Anno 5.—William Stump, arm., and Henry West, gen.; messuages and lands in Newnton Downe, Brockynborowe, Shipton Burton, Thornehill and Malmesburye. 260 marks.

440. Anno 5.—John Farley, gen., *and* John Webbe, gen. ; messuages and lands in Codford Mary, Lytell Whytchyff, Bores and Munckton Deverell. £40.

441. Anno 5.—Robert Griffiths *and* Henry Acton ; messuage in the city of New Sarum. 100 marks

442. Anno 5.—William Kent *and* John Ernley, senior, arm. ; messuages in the parish of St. Thomas in New Sarum. £63.

443. Anno 5.—Henry Bulle and John Smythe *and* Thomas Skotte and Agnes his wife, Henry Farnewell *als.* Goldeney, and John Skott and Matilda his wife ; messuages and lands in Chipnam, Cokylborough, Langley Burell.

444. Anno 5.—John Browne *and* John Elyn ; messuages and lands in Rokeleigh. 50 marks.

445. Anno 5.—William Stump *and* John Lytle ; messuages and lands in Mynetye. £80.

446. Anno 5.—Leonard Thistlethwayte, gen., *and* Giles Thistlethwayte, gen., and John Thistlethwayte, gen., manor of West Wynterslowe and Middle Winterslowe ; messuages and lands in Winterslowe, West Winterslowe, Middle Winterslowe, Alderbury, and New Sarum, as well as the advowson of the parish church of Winterslowe.

447. Anno 5.—Thomas Andrewes, arm., and Katherine his wife, *and* Alice Gorfen ; half the manor of Sutton and Warminster, and half of certain messuages and lands in Sutton and Warminster, and half the advowson of the churches of Warminster and Sutton. £280.

448. Anno 5.—Alexander Langford *and* Francis Savage, arm., George Wall, John Fulwood, and Daniel Woodward, gen. ; half of certain lands in Trowbridge and Studley. £97.

449. Anno 5.—William Stump *and* Nicholas Bayly ; messuages and lands in Pynkeney *alias* Sharston Pynkeney and Sharston. 230 marks.

450. Anno 6.—John Hayter *and* Robert Jerard and Robert Browne *alias* Clement and Dorothy his wife, and Robert Wodroff and Margaret his wife ; messuages and lands

in Knoyll Epis., Hyndon, Chyclad and Foundells Epis. 230 marks.

451. Anno 6.—Andrew Garrett *and* John, Earl of Bath, and Margaret his wife, manor of Stanton Fitzwarren; messuages and lands in Stanton *alias* Stanton Fitzwarren, with advowson of the church of Stanton *alias* Stanton Fitzwarren. £137.

452. Anno 6.—John Lucas, arm., *and* John, Earl of Oxford, manor of Crudwell and Escott; messuages and lands in Crudwell, Escott, Ankerton, Chelworthe, and Malmesbury, with advowson of the church of Crudwell. £1,145.

453. Anno 6.—Richard []¹ *and* John Bodswell and Margaret his wife, and Augustine Bodswell; messuage and lands in Pyrton.

454. Anno 6.—John Sadler and Thomas Nicols *and* Richard Seacolle; messuages and lands in Kyngeswood and fishery rights in the waters of Kyngeswood.

455. Anno 6.—Robert Woodruff *and* Edward Browne *alias* Clement, gen., and Dorothy his wife; messuages and lands in Netherwoodford and Over Woodford. £40.

456. Anno 6.—Thomas Russe *and* John Martyn and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Chipnam. £25.

457. Anno 6.—John Flowre *and* Edward Banwell and William Popley, manor of Mylbourne Courte and Chittern, called Morgan; messuages and lands in Chitterne All Saints. £400.

458. Anno 6.—William Grymston, junior, *and* John Webb; messuages and lands in Asshellswood, Lynley, Stepe, Tysbury, and Fountell gefford. £220.

459. Anno 6.—William Percy, Thomas Gifford, and John Husse, *and* Thomas Westley and Edith his wife, manor of Whyteclyve magna; messuages and lands in Whyteclyve.

460. Anno 6.—Robert Smyth *and* William [] *and* Mary his wife, manor of Blacklands; watermill and lands

¹ Corner torn off document; name missing.

in [], with advowson of the church of Blacklands.
 £140 sterling.*

461. Anno 6.—Robert Gryffith *and* Richard Welles, gen.,
 and Mary his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum.
 130 marks.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 26.*)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

T.

- 1659/60-12-26.—Rebeckah TOWNSEND, dau. of Jno. Townsend.
 1663-3-17.—Mary TRUMAN, dau. of William Truman, of
 Charlcott Meeting.
 1673-10-9.—Frances TAYLOR, dau. of Edward Taylor, of Studly.
 1694-6-26.—Mary TUFFIELD, dau. of — and Mary Tuffield.

W.

- 1657-3*.—Stephen WARMORE, son of William Warmore, of
 Purton.
 1658-4-19.—Frances WHELLER, dau. of Jasper Wheller, of
 Seagery.
 1658-6-9.—Grace WILLIS, dau. of Richard Willis.
 1659-1-4.—Mary WALLIS, dau. of John and Elizabeth Wallis,
 of Slaughterford.
 1660-3-29.—John WOODWARD, son of Wm. Woodward.
 1661-5-10.—Merry WEBB, dau. [?] of William Webb, of Chris-
 tian Malford.
 1662-10-18.—Hester WILLIS, dau. of Richard Willis.
 1664-5-10.—Peter WILLIS, son of Richard Willis.

* This document is much mutilated.

- 1664/5-1-12.—William WOODWARD, son of Wm. Woodward.
- 1669-Easter Week.—Mary WILTSHIRE, dau. of John Wiltshire, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1670-10-6.—Mary WORKMAN, dau. of Samuel Workman, of Hullavington [Chippenham Meeting].
- 1672-6-16.—Rachell WHITE, dau. of William and Agnis White.
- 1672-6-20.—James WILTSHIRE, son of John Wiltshire, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1673-12-5.—Samuell WORKMAN, son of Samuell Workman, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1674-3-19.—Henry WHITE, son of William White, of Side Rowe, Broomhill ph.
- 1674-12-21.—Charles WILTSHIRE, son of John Wiltshire, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1675-7-21.—Robert WILTSHIRE, son of John Wiltshire, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1675-12-22.—Katherine WORKMAN, dau. of Samuell Workman, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1676-1-6.—Abraham WHITE, son of William White.
- 1676-7-7.—Edward WAKEHAM, son of Josiah and Alice Wakeham, of Catcombe, Hillmarton ph.
- 1676-8-11.—Mary WALLIS, dau. of Edward Wallis, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1677-1-25.—Jean WEACOM, dau. of Isiah and Ales Weacom, of Catcum.
- 1677-11-24.—Jone WAKEHAM, dau. of Josiah and Alice Wakeham, of Catcombe.
- 1678-4-28.—Jane WILLIAMS, dau. of Rowland Williams.
- 1679-3-5.—Sarah WILLIS, dau. of John and Sarah Willis, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1679-5-5.—Sarah WILLIS, dau. of John and Sarah Willis.
- 1679-6-28.—Elizabeth WALLIS, dau. of Edward Wallis, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1679-11-26.—Robert WHEELER, son of Wm. and Mary Wheeler.
- 1679-12-28.—Mary WILLIAMS, dau. of Rowland Williams.
- 1680-7-22.—Jason WITHERS, son of Ralph and Mary Withers, of Devizes Meeting.
- 1681-7-13.—John WILLIS, son of John and Sarah Willis, of Calston.

- 1682-1-15.—Ann WALLIS, dau. of Edward Wallis, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1682-7-18.—William WORME, son of Henry Worme, of Brinkworth.
- 1682-12-18.—Jacob WEACOM [Wakeham], son of Josiah and Ealice Weacom [Alice Wakeham, of Catcomb].
- 1683-2-10.—Joseph WILLER, son of William and Mary Willer, of Calne Meeting.
- 1683-12-16.—William WILLIS, son of John and Sarah Willis, Calne Meeting.
- 1684-5-9.—Henry WORME, son of Henry Worme, of Brinkworth.
- 1684-11-20.—John WALLIS, son of Edward and Hester Wallis, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1686-7-30.—Josiah WAKEHAM, son of Josiah and Alice Wakeham, of Catcombe.
- 1687-2-3.—Grace WILLIS, dau. of John and Sarah Willis, of Calne Meeting.
- 1689-7-28.—Katharine WALTER, dau. of Peter and Elizabeth Walter, of Bradford.
- 1689-9-2.—Elizabeth WILLIS, dau. of John and Sarah Willis, of Calne Meeting.
- 1690-5-31.—John WILLKINS, son of Robert Willkins, of Dantsey ph.
- 1690-8-7.—Benjamin WAKEHAM, son of Josiah and Alice Wakeham, of Cadcomb, Hillmarton ph.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Friends' Institute, 13, Bishopsgate Without,
London, E.C.*

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION, WILTS.

A VALUABLE report has lately been issued of the records of the county, and of those belonging to the chapter of Salisbury. In the muniment room of the cathedral is a charter of Stephen,

F

1136.¹ It is the extraordinary number of early charters preserved in their originals that gives its special value to the Salisbury collection of muniments. There are deeds from the time of John to modern times. The grant by king Stephen is to Bishop Roger (of Old Sarum) of land at Lavinton. Another of the same period is a notification by Hugh, archbishop of Rouen, of the restitution by the empress Matilda to the church of Salisbury of the lands at Caninges and Poterne, of which she had deprived them. As the endowments of the cathedral are by no means limited to Wiltshire, many documents relate to places in Devon, Dorset, and Hampshire; but those of our county largely prevail—at least fifty parishes being in some way represented in charters, court-rolls, accounts, or transcripts of parish registers. These last are accounted for by the jurisdiction of the dean, and of various prebendaries, over their several peculiars. Then there are fabric accounts, including one of £220 for making, repairing and setting up the organ in 1635. The setting up of the organ by the new dean, Bayley, was probably the result of Laud's visitation in the previous year, when the canons confessed that in the choir were some who were not able singers, and that the choristers had not been well ordered and instructed in the art of singing.² The loss of church plate in parish churches, which is justly attributed to the plunder of Edward VI's rapacious government, was shared by the cathedral, as is shown by the following letter from the council:—

“Forasmoch as the Kynges Maiesties mynte of Bristowe is presently destitute of Bullion, and that in your Cathedrall Church there is certeine plate amountyng to the somme of twoo thowsande merkes, considering the nerenes to the mynte and present necessitie it might stande the Kynges highnes in good stede. Therefore these are to desyre you to delvyer the said plate upon a byll of Robert Recordes hande to his highnes use and we shall geve ordre that ye shall be repayed with thanckes. The shortnes of the tyme and importannc of the mattier requyreth expedicion. And therefore we eftsones pray you to satisfie our desyre in this behaffe, &c. Dated the Last of July 1549.”

¹ P. 339.

² *Wiltsh. N. & Q.*, i, p. 21.

So no doubt the old plate went into the melting pot.

The preservation of such a multitude of papers in good condition is due probably both to the care of the canons who have successively held the office of Custos Munimentorum, and to the remarkable dryness and airiness of the muniment room. Yet many as they are, they would have been more numerous, but for losses in the time of the Commonwealth. In a case stated for Serjeant Maynard's opinion, 1673, it is said that most of the evidences were lost "in the late times".

The Records of Quarter Sessions are of more general interest. They do not go back before the time of Elizabeth, and for the most part not before 1600. They are partly Registers, which give abstracts of the orders and decisions; and partly Files, containing the original papers on which proceedings were taken. The files contain such matters as apprenticeship, ale-houses, presentments by constables, juries of the hundreds and grand juries, petitions, letters and depositions, besides other matters. And last, but not of least importance, is given a list of Enclosure Awards before A.D. 1800, kept at Devizes. Such a large proportion of awards has been lost by parochial custodians, in some districts nine-tenths, that this list is of great value. Unfortunately Amesbury is not among the 64 awards, ranging from Broad Blunsdon in 1700 to All Cannings & Allington in 1799. If Amesbury could be found, it would settle the question of roads, whether public or private, at Stonehenge.

The papers generally throw light upon the social conditions of rural life in the age of the Stuarts, such as the necessity for evading the Act 31 Elizabeth, which required four acres of land to be allotted to every cottage that should be built. There is an account of an application, 1610, from a lady, the vicar of the parish and others for the erection of 15 cottages in Lacock for 60 persons "like to lye in the streete" for want of houses. Fifteen years after, the inhabitants of Keevil petition for a licence to build an almshouse, because many of the poor people of the place were enforced to dwell in barns and out-houses for lack of better accommodation. Later, a poor woman

with three children prays for the erection of a cottage in East Bedwyn ; for from lying in the street she took refuge in the church, but after some small time she had been ejected. In this last case the overseers were ordered to provide : but as a rule permission was sought to disregard the law. The housing of the poor is no new problem.

Fires, in days when insurance was unknown, must often have increased the difficulty. £30 was granted in 1617 for the relief of persons whose houses were burned at Idmiston ; and a like sum for Stapleford on account of fire there ; again, 100 marks given to Westbury 1617, where £1200 had been lost by fire. At Winterbourne Dauntsey many houses were consumed about 1634, and the loss was estimated at £5,481. At Mere, in 1670, no less than 54 houses perished ; and another great fire is noted at Bishop's Lavington in 1689.

There were at least as many complaints against ale-houses as there are now : but probably no such drastic dealing by magistrates would be ventured on now as in one place described by the petitioners as "our little Sodom", where all but two ale-houses were at one stroke suppressed. Nor was this the only case of wholesale suppression.

Judging by the complaints made, the state of morals throughout the century was very low, and unhappily the clergy had many black sheep among them. Dr. Watson, the rector of Pewsey, after the Restoration, is a conspicuous instance. He seems to have been non-resident ; and when harvest came his bailiff engaged eleven men for six weeks to get in the crops, but naturally declined to guarantee the pay. He brought the harvesters to the curate, who asked them to begin work, gave them earnest money, and promised to go to London and obtain the rector's sanction to the bargain. This he did, but when time for payment came the doctor gravely advised them to get their wages out of his curate and his bailiff. The case was brought to Marlborough, and first it was decreed that the unlucky curate must pay 54s. to four of the men unless he could shew cause to the contrary. Probably he did, for in January a

warrant was issued for the arrest of Watson. Next, this rector is petitioned against by one of his harvesters, because, in revenge, the man had been put first into the Ecclesiastical court, and then into the Exchequer. And, some years after, Dr. Watson appears for the last time at the suit of a servant whom he had engaged at £6 a year, and then had only given him 30s.; and, as before, had put the man into two courts of law.

The plague crops up very frequently in the first half of the 17th century in all parts of the county. In 1646 it was at Wilton, Fugglestone, Fisherton, Horningsham, Maiden Bradley, and Wootton Bassett. The great sufferings of Salisbury from it in 1627 are well known; but here we have an account of its condition on Sept. 30 in that year, that 88 houses were shut up, not ten householders left able to give relief, while more than 2,900 persons were on the relief list. And in 1666 the condition of the city was nearly as bad.

Several cases of supposed witchcraft are noted; but the worst, when an old woman was nearly drowned by a mob, belongs to Road in Somerset. There are plentiful accounts of church matters, nonconformity, quakers; tables of wages in agriculture and trade; and many other matters which are of interest to all who care to know about the old days of the county.

C. S. R.

JOHN HUDESFELD.

THE will of John Huddesfeld, which follows, is of some interest, as it throws a side-light on the abbey of Amesbury, in the last days of its prosperity. For the will was made in 1528, although for some reason it was not proved till after the dissolution. This receiver, or steward, had nine riding horses;

one being kept at Kintbury in Berkshire, where the convent had property; as well as at Hampstead in the same county. He would also have to visit Wallop in Hampshire, Ludgershall, and a number of Wiltshire estates. And, of course, being a man of importance, representing to the tenantry a great house, and receiving money at the courts which he held, he would not ride unattended. In his will he remembers the yeomen and grooms, and varlets. Then he shews us the many chaplains; and the bailiffs who were his subordinates, such as John Rose and Peter Kent. As for himself, he and his partner, John Bolton, had, seven years before, been granted a forty-one years' lease by the convent of the Tithe and Glebe of Durrington at a rent of £20; and to this he refers in his will. When the will was proved all the glory of the house had been swept away; and curiously enough, the only thing mentioned which was then recognised was the remaining term of the lease.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

4 *Alen.*

WILL OF } In the name of God, amen. I, John Huddesfild, }
 JOHN HUDDESFELD. } Receyvor of Ambresbyr, of hole mynde and per-
 fite remembrance, make my laste will in this maner:—ffirst, I bequeth
 my sowle vnto Almyghtie god and to his blessed mother seint mary,
 and to all the holly company of heven, my body to be buried in Cristen
 buriall, where itt shall please my lady there. Item, to my mother
 churche of Sarum for tythes onremembred thre shillinges foure pence.
 Item, a trentall to be don at my departing at the fryers at Southampton.
 Item, dirige and masse to be don with my ladies chaplens. Item, to
 distribute amonges the poore people beinge at my buriing every one a
 peny. Item, I geve to Richard Mathew my beste gowne, my dublett of
 velvett, and my jakett of damaske. Item, the reste of my weringe gere
 to be Solde to the Inner performauce of my will. Item, I geve to
 Robarte Carter and roger Chester every of them a Kendall cote, a nagg
 with th apparell and ten shillinges money. Item, I geve to richard
 mathew my best amblynge geldinge with th apparell. Item, the other
 bay trotting and the bay amblynge, the gray at Kynbyr¹ and the bey
 there, the blacke amblynge geldinge in my stable. All they to be solde
 for lyke performauce as is aforesaid of my laste will. Item, I geve to

¹ Kintbury.

James Bull my grey amblynge geldinge with th apparell, and to him and to his wyff fortie shillinges. Item, to my lady of ambresbyr my Signett of golde and twentie shillinges money. Item, to every of the priores there shillinges foure pence. Item, to every other ladye twelve pence. Item, to every prest my ladies chaplyn twentie pence. Item, after my debtes paid the fyve ponde of the Revenewes of Duryngton my ferme during my fathers lyff and my mothers, I bequeth unto them towarde there fyndinges. And after their decease holly emonges my children to be distributed by my lady of Ambresbyr, my lady Kyngston and Richard mathewe. Item, I wull that the reste of my goodes unbequethed to be bestowed in C. shepe, and yf it will so extende then I will to every of my six children one C. shepe, or elles ten poundes in money to be delivered them at suche yeres as the above-named parties shall thinke moste best to there pretarment, and yf it happen some of them, or any of them, to die afore age apte to occupie it, then to be eqallye divided to the longeste lyver or lyvers, and my said Ladies and Richarde to see to my saide childrens preferment bestowinge the profites thereof on them. Item, I wull that my lady Kyngston to have a ringe of golde to the value of sixtene shillinges, enamyled with the fyve woundes. All other things unbequethed I wull that my said lady and richard mathewe to make sale thereof, and theie to dispose it to some stocke towards the fyndinges of my said children, and at there age of preferment every one to have porcion lyke thereof remayninge. Item, to every of my ladies servauntes, every yeman eight pence, every grome foure pence, every varlet twoo pence. Item, to the bayly of the husbandry six pence, every hinde four pence. Item, I wull that all suche dettes owinge unto me that my said ladies and Richarde to receive them, and to se to the discharginge of my reconynges. Item, all suche landes and tenementes that of late I purchased of Master Styleman I wull that those that here after shalbe seassed thereof as by my learned counsell shalbe devised to stonde seassed to the behoufe of the monastary of ambresbyr until all suche dettes as I owe to the said monastary be contented and paid, and after the revenues of the same to remayne eqally to my children whiche shalbe then alyve. Item, I geve to mestres Wattes my litle hoope of golde, all whiche legacies and bequestes I wull that the said twoo Ladies and richarde mathewe to performe whom I ordene and make myne executors. Written the fourthe day of ffebruary the twentie yere of Kynge Henry the eight.

Witnessith master newton, Clarke, Sr thomas mathewe, priste, and Sir Robert Radclyff, preste, and other.

Proved 11th February 1545, by the oath of Richard Mathewe, executor.

Richard Mathewe did not prove this will till long after the suppression of the monastery. Henry VIII granted the rectory of Durrington to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, May 1st, 1541, subject to a lease to John Bolton, and Johu

Huddesfeld, and their assigns, for forty-one years, dated 12 March, 13 Henry VIII. When the will was proved Huddesfeld's children, if they survived, must have grown up.

C. S. R.

**THE MURDER OF WILLIAM BAYNTON BY REPUTED
WITCHCRAFT.**

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS. [*Series II, Bundle 8, No. 116.*]

29 MAY, 1565.—Edward Baynton, Esquire, and Agnes, his wife, complain that whereas Agnes Mylles, late of Stanley, Co. Wilts, widow, "not having God before her eyes but being seduced with a devilish instigation by using of Sorcerer's charms and witchcraft," about the Friday before Palm Sunday 6 Elizabeth feloniously by witchcraft murdered Wyllyam Baynton, an infant, the only son and heir apparent of Edward and Agnes Baynton. And as Agnes Mylles confessed divers times before John Bishop of Sarum, George Penruddock and John Hooper, Esquires, justices of the peace in Wilts, and other justices and witnesses, that she did the same murder by the procurement and inticement of Dorothy, wife of Henry Baynton, Gentleman, to whom and to the heirs male of his body the greater portion of the complainant's lands are to remain on his dying without issue male, the said Henry now having by Dorothy 3 sons and 2 daughters to whom the said land is entailed. And whereas also one Jane Marshe widow dwelling in Somerset was reported to the said reverend Father and Mr. Justice Weston and Mr. Sergeant Harper, Justices of Assize in the said County, of such skill that she could detect persons who used witchcraft, and because it did not then appear who had murdered or procured the murder of the child, she was sent for by them to Salisbury to declare her knowledge, and at and

before her coming to the place where he was murdered she declared the said Dorothy Baynton to have been the procurer thereof; and afterwards Agnes Mylles was hanged for the same murder at Fisssherton, Co. Wilts. But the said Henry and Dorothy, seeking to falsify her trial and to make it appear that Agnes Mylles was unjustly attainted in spite of her frequent confessions of having done the murder by the instigation of Dorothy, "which she did justify vnto the said Dorothy's face," in the presence of the said reverend father and other justices, have procured out process in an action upon the case against William Ayssheman, gentleman, and divers others, giving evidence for the Queen against the said witch, and have also caused Jane Marsh to be imprisoned in the city of New Sarum and to be threatened that unless she denied her former depositions and falsely accused Edward Baynton and his wife Agnes of corrupting her with rewards of money and other things, she should never be delivered out of prison but left to "lie, rot and consume there"; whereupon Jane, to gain her liberty, about Easter last past denied her former depositions and accused Edward and Agnes of procuring her by bribes to accuse Dorothy. Wherefore they pray for a writ of *subpœna* against Henry Baynton and Dorothy his wife and Jane Marshe.

Answer of Jane Marshe.

She verily thinketh that the murder was done in the manner mentioned in the Bill of Complaint by Agnes Mylles at the instigation of Dorothy Baynton. But as for her own examination taken of late by the bailiff of Sarum and others whilst she was a prisoner under his ward, she declares that she made it out of fear and to regain her liberty, that it is altogether untrue: she had excused Dorothy and accused Agnes Baynton, because of the sore, continual and grievous imprisonment which she, Jane, had suffered in the said prison of Sarum by the commandment of the Bishop of Sarum for about half-a-year, and because of the threats of the said bailiff and others, Dorothy's friends, that she should either rot in prison or lose

her life unless she ceased to accuse Dorothy and laid the blame on Agnes, wife of Edward Baynton, "a very innocent of such matter alleged against her mentioned in the bill of complaint; and all this she did by the painful duress and enforcement of imprisonment," without that the said Edward and Agnes did corrupt and procure her to accuse Dorothy.

E. M. THOMPSON.

AMESBURY MONASTERY.

As the writer of some notes on this subject in the last volume of *Wills N. & Q.*, I have read with interest Mr. Talbot's somewhat lengthy remarks and criticisms thereon (vol. iii, pp. 549-56; vol. iv, pp. 11-20); but, with due deference to an opposite opinion which he has expressed in a paper on the subject (*Wills Archaeological Mag.*, vol. xxxi, June, 1890), and which he still supports, I see no reason whatever for either altering or modifying in any way what I have already written—firmly believing as I do that the weight of historical evidence fully justifies me in this conclusion.

Mr. Talbot's remarks mostly refer to the present Parish Church of Amesbury, respecting the use of which, in mediæval times, our opinions differ—but which I believe to be none other than part of the Norman building, dedicated to SS. Mary and Meliorus, belonging to the early Benedictine Nunnery founded here by Queen Ethelfrida,¹ and afterwards given by

¹ When noticing (vol. iii, p. 304) the Norman remains here, entirely overlooked by Sir R. C. Hoare, I safeguarded myself by describing them as "at least of the early Norman period, and possibly part of the church given to Fontevrault in 1177, or rebuilt at about that date." Mr. Talbot asks *which of the two is my real view?* It is decidedly in favour of the earlier date. The corbel table is carved, but the clerestory windows (now filled with later masonry) appear to be very plain and early, without moulding or ornament of any kind—a type of work which may well have

Henry II (A.D. 1177) to the Abbey of Fontevrault. Early in the succeeding century the nuns who were its new occupants appear to have rebuilt, in the Early English style of the period, the whole of the eastern portion of the older Church, in which were enshrined the relics of St. Meliorus, the early Cornish saint in whose honour it was dedicated. The portion thus rebuilt included chancel, tower, and transepts (with chapels attached)—the whole of which the nuns themselves occupied—a doorway in the north transept (now blocked up) communicating directly with the cloister. In rebuilding the eastern portion of the Church the earlier nave (of Norman date) was retained, and to this a south aisle and porch were afterwards added in the Perpendicular style of the 15th century—the nave and aisle (which will be mentioned later on as *the body of the Church*) being set aside for the use of the parishioners.

I have already attempted to show (vol. iii, p. 303), and I trust with tolerable clearness, that whilst the nuns were in full occupation of one part of the Church of St. Meliorus (also written Melorius, or Melore) the parishioners of Amesbury, some of whose wills have been preserved, were at the same time desiring burial in another part of the same Church of St. Melore—which certainly cannot be taken as proving otherwise than a double use of one and the same building, in pre-Reformation times, both by nuns and parishioners. In one instance (p. 447) the testator desires burial “in ecclesia Sancti Melori” without mentioning even its locality, thus showing that the Church of St. Melore must at that time have been popularly known throughout England, from the relics of the saint which were there enshrined.

belonged to the monastery of Queen Ethelfrida. Had the Church been re-built by the continental nuns of Fontevrault, fresh from their parent abbey in Normandy, in 1177, we might expect to find in it some richer details, and a more advanced type of Norman work. But there seems to be neither written record, nor architectural evidence, to show that these nuns commenced any church renovation here until early in the 13th century, when, after they had become fairly established, the present chancel, tower, and transepts were evidently re-built.

In certain papers preserved at Longleat, to which I have also referred (p. 293 *et seq.*), mention is made of *taking down* (after the Dissolution of the Monastery) *the great wall that was partition of the Mid Quire*, which (whatever may be argued to the contrary) can scarcely be taken to mean otherwise than a permanent separation in the midst of the building, dividing nuns from parishioners.

These are some of my principal reasons for believing the Monastic Church of SS. Mary and Meliorus to be identical with the present parish Church of Amesbury, *which to this day retains its ancient, and* (with one exception only, as mentioned at p. 116) *unique dedication.*

I will now notice a few of Mr. Talbot's principal objections.

In the first place I am supported by the ancient, and, as I have described it—the *generally accepted tradition* of the place. I believe that most of the parishioners of Amesbury who have lived since the days of the Reformation and who now rest beneath the shadow of their parish church, have uniformly lived and died in the firm belief *that it was once the Church of the Monastery.* The Rev. Fulwar William Fowle—for some half a century Vicar of Amesbury—asked shortly before his death, in 1876, how far he gave credit to the tradition, replied—*"I have always believed the Parish Church of Amesbury in which I have long officiated, to have been that of the old Monastery"*.¹ Mr. Fowle's own knowledge of the place, as its Vicar, would carry him back to 1825, or 1830, and he would naturally have heard from his older parishioners what they had been told by their forefathers; his evidence alone is, therefore, strong testimony in favour of a tradition which Mr. Talbot (vol. iii, p. 381), because adverse to his own theory, would have to be either of modern origin, or perhaps no tradition at all!

Mr. Talbot ascribes the tenacity with which I cling to this tradition, to my own knowledge of Amesbury for some half a century or more; but I have a much stronger reason than this

¹ Mr. Fowle's reply, written at the time, is still in my possession.

for so doing, my great grandfather, at least, who lived close by, and was born in 1738, having, to my own certain knowledge, believed it before me.¹ He, of course, received it from a generation still older, and this reaches back for some two centuries, which is far enough for my present purpose—both to substantiate the tradition, and to quench the idea of its modern origin—and I see no reason whatever for doubting that, steadily retold from father to son, it has descended even from the days of the Monastery itself.

Next to tradition, we have a tolerably sure guide in the general arrangement and details of the Church as it now stands; the Norman nave carrying it back at least some eight centuries. With a very slight knowledge of Amesbury history, a glance at its proportions alone will be sufficient to show that a building of its size was, at any time, most unlikely to have been required here for the use of parishioners alone; and I have already remarked (vol. iii, p. 304, *note*) that no person with a practised eye in such matters, who has carefully looked at Edington Church (which is well known to have been Monastic), and carried the same eye into that at Amesbury, can possibly have failed to see in both, distinct traces of one and the same arrangement in pre-Reformation times. Edington was used both by *monks and parishioners*, which I believe to have been also the case with *nuns and parishioners* at Amesbury; and I think I may, with perfect safety, add that *if Amesbury was not a Monastic Church, neither was Edington*. Two well-known authorities, at least, the late Augustus Welby Pugin, and John Henry Parker, C.B. (to mention no others), were both of this opinion.²

¹ He died in 1817, and the tradition comes from him to myself through one pair of lips only.

² It was at a meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society in August 1876—when the late Mr. John Henry Parker, in Amesbury Church, pronounced it to be *undoubtedly none other than the Church of the Monastery*—that, Mr. Talbot tells us (vol. iii, p. 550), “the theory came upon him with all the force of a surprise”—but for my own part I firmly believed in the remarks made on this occasion by Mr. Parker, having been told the same from my very early days.

For the sake of comparison, it may be interesting to give the respective measurements of the two churches, if only to show that with the almost cathedral-like proportions of that at Edington, the monks (with chancel, transepts and tower) occupied a not much greater area than did the nuns at Amesbury.

AMESBURY.

Chancel, 48 ft. by 22 ft. 8 in.
 Tower, 25 ft. by 20 ft.
 Transepts (each) 40 ft. by 20 ft.
 Nave and Aisle, 61 ft. 6 in. by 39 ft.
 3 in.

EDINGTON.

Chancel, 54 ft. by 23 ft. 9 in.
 Tower, 25 ft. by 20 ft. 6 in.
 Transepts (each), 36 ft. by 23 ft. 6 in.
 Nave and Aisles, 75 ft. by 52 ft. 8 in.

It may be remarked, as showing the similarity of arrangement in both Churches, that the carved oak screen, shown on my plan (vol. iii, p. 289, at *m*), and removed out of the Church by Mr. Butterfield, in 1853, occupied precisely the same position—dividing chancel and tower—as does the rood screen and loft at Edington, which still remain.

Before entering more fully into the history of Amesbury Church at the Dissolution, it will be convenient to consider first a question concerning the earlier history of the Monastery.

The order of Fontevrault—a variation of the Benedictine rule—is known to have admitted religious *of both sexes*, from which fact Mr. Talbot seems at once to conclude that such must necessarily have been the case at Amesbury. He describes the late Canon Jackson as *ignorant of this peculiarity*, and myself, still worse, as *knowing the fact, but apparently desiring, as far as possible, to explain it away*. But what Canon Jackson *did not know*, and what I *have yet to discover*, is that Amesbury, during the whole period of its connexion with Fontevrault, was ever a *mixed* monastery at all, and if Mr. Talbot will go thoroughly into the matter, as I have already done long ago, he will find that the weight of historical evidence is decidedly against any such conclusion.

Mr. Talbot's case is this. In a letter from Margaret, Abbess of Fontevrault, to Edward I, written in 1294, and referred to by myself (vol. iii, pp. 264-5), she prays the King to

command *the nuns and brethren* of the house of Amesbury to receive a new Prioress whom she has appointed; and in another letter from the Princess Mary, then a professed nun at Amesbury, to her brother Edward II (which I have also given at length, vol. iii, p. 152) she desires him to request the Abbess of Fontevrault (the office of Lady Prioress of Amesbury being at the time vacant by death) not to send them a new Prioress from the parent Abbey, "*or Prior other than the one we have now*". "True it is", Mr. Talbot remarks, "that only two documents mentioning *the Prior* and *the brethren* have escaped the wreck of time, and most fortunate also, for if they had not been forthcoming *we might have had it contended that there never was a mixed Monastery at Amesbury at all.*"

But these two letters, which happen to be referred to in my narrative, and on which Mr. Talbot seems to depend, as favouring his own particular theory, really constitute a very small part of the evidence which might be brought to bear on the subject; and with his last remark, Mr. Talbot appears to anticipate my reply. True it is that there was a Prior in Amesbury Monastery, and the documents here quoted are not the only ones in which the Prior is mentioned. In 1221, and again in 1227, we find him a Papal delegate, with the Prior of Ivychurch, for the adjustment of some disputed question of tithe at Westbury (*Sarum Charters*). In 1268, his name again appears in the Inquisition Post Mortem of Matthew de Bessill, who had died seised of Woodhill Manor, in Cliffe Pypard.¹ In 1293, on the appointment, by the Crown, of the Abbot of Stanley, during the Royal pleasure, to the custody of the temporalities of Amesbury Monastery, writs *de intendendo* were directed to the nuns, *Prior, brethren*, and tenants; and in the following year, Hugh de Cressingham and Roger de Ingepenne, were appointed to go to Amesbury, and in the presence of the *Prioress and Prior*, to audit the account of the

¹ Here he apparently received tithe for the Lady Prioress, who, in 1274, was Rector of Woodhill Chapel.

Abbot of Stanley, and to cause the privileges, instruments, and other things in his custody to be restored to the said *Princess and Prior (Patent Rolls)*.

E. KITE.

(*To be continued.*)

NAME 'PAINTER' IN AND NEAR NORTH WILTS.

THIS name appears in desultory fashion during the 14th and 15th centuries. Thomas le Peyntour, of Malmesbury, was assessed for a subsidy A.D. 1334. In 1397 and 1407 Johannes Peyntour represented the borough of Devizes in Parliament (the name can be traced in Devizes up to the 18th century). In *Pedes Finium*, 4 Rich. II, occurs "Rog. Carpenter q. and Rich. Panyter = Gwennora d. de ten. in Calne, Beveresbrok, Wodelond, and Quemerford;" and in 22 Rich. II, "Thos. Pentour q. Ric. Parfeat et Ric. Spicer d. de ten. in Chigelewe, Hankyngton, Lokyngton, et Malmesbury, et ten. et redd. in div. com." In *Feet of Fines*, 7 Henry VIII, occurs "Richard Hilley, clericus, Thomas Wroughton, gentleman, and Clement Pernaunt and John Anker *als.* John Peyntoure and Eliz. his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Nicholas Marley: messuages and lands in Calne, Stokkely, Stokke, Bossebroke and Foxham, 100 marks."

A family of this name was at Castle Eaton from the middle of the 16th century, and appears to have become extinct *circ.* 1700. A marriage there in 1552 of John Paynter and Agnes Watters (or Walters) apparently resulted in issue of children Joan, Mary, Edith, Margery, John and Cicely. George Painter, husbandman, had issue Edmond, Humphrey, Sibilla, Edithe, Agnes, Margery, *Martin*, all mentioned in his will (dated 30 Dec. 1634, and proved 20 May 1640, *Arch. Wilts*). Son Martin had issue Sarah. Martin [will dated 19 Mar. 1696 and proved (*Arch. Wilts*) 20 Oct. 1705, mentions children Ann, Mary, Sarah, Martin (of Kempford, Glouc., will P.C.C. 1723)],

Phillip, Humphrey, Edward. Son Phillip is probably identical with Phillip Painter, yeoman, of Cirencester, whose will, executed 21 Oct. 1682 (in presence of Martin Painter) and proved 5 May 1683 (Gloucester), mentions children *Phillip*, Jane, Mary, Ann, and has seal of arms:—*a fesse ermine between three demi-lions rampant*, and crest:—*a cubit arm erect holding a battle-axe*. The son Phillip died 5 Jan. 1738 (æt. 67), and is buried, together with wife Sarah and sister Anne, in St. John's Chapel, Cirencester Abbey (will *P.C.C.*).

Another family of this name was at Leigh, Ashton Keynes, and from this the branches of Cricklade and Purton probably originate.

Charles Painter, of Leigh, died 1686, and his goods were administered by his son Charles, his son Richard (a 'vitler' in the Savoy parish, London) renouncing administration.

Nicholas Painter, of Leigh, yeoman, by will dated 29 Feb. 1712, and proved 10 Nov. 1714 (*Arch. Wilts*) makes small monetary bequests to his sons Edward and Thomas, and dau. Mary, and provision for his wife Jane. To his sons Richard and John, executors, he leaves his houses, messuages, tenements and lands, including his dwelling house, and all moneys, cattle and chattels not already given to *Richard* and John. (Goods appraised by Henry Cartwright of St. Mary's, Cricklade.) The son Richard appears to have had issue.

At Cricklade St. Mary's a family of the name, engaged in trade, was situated *circ.* 1700, and the following entries relating thereto occur in the register:—

BAPTISMS, 1684-1759.

- Mary, dau. of Richard Painter, 25 May 1705.
 Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Painter, 29 Dec. 1708.
 Ann, dau. of Rich. Painter, 18 June 1711.
 Mary, d. of Mr. Joseph Cox, 18 Aug. 1727.

(*No Marriage of Painter from 1684-1754*)

BURIALS, 1683-1770.

- Elizabeth Painter, 14 Dec. 1683.
 Ann Paynter, 5 Feb. 1692.
 Thomas Painter, 29 Oct. 1700.

Eliz. Painter, 13 Sept. 1706.

Rich. Painter, 2 May 1713.

Mr. Painter, 7 Dec. 1717.

Anne Painter, 12 Feb. 1719.

Mrs. Painter, 12 Aug. 1720 (affidavit for her being buried in woollen only).

Mrs. Elizabeth Painter, 20 Oct. 1727.

Mrs. Cox, 6 Feb. 1730.

At Cricklade St. Sampson's is recorded the marriage of Richard Painter and Mary Hardham (? Harnham), 16 April 1704.

Thomas Painter, of Cricklade St. Mary's, fellmonger, died in 1700, and his will, dated 19 Oct. 1700, was proved 11 Nov. 1700 (*Arch. Wilts*). Wife Ann his dwelling-house (probably the Priory) with all houses, outhouses, barns, stables, warehouses, gardens, orchards, close, &c., to hold to herself and heirs for ever. Also pasture ground in St. Sampson's, called Sheep's House Close, 2 acres in South Meade, St. Sampson's, 1 ac. in the Hitchin, and 2½ ac. in the hither Spittle. Also all household goods, jewels, plate, ready money and debts. Wife sole executrix. Lastly, to brother Richard and sister Eliz. 5s. each to buy them gloves. Inventory shows goods at £245 14s. 1d. Endorsed on will is a note which apparently relates to some suit, "Inter Annam Painter vid. quer. et Ricar. Painter, jun., defsum."

Richard Painter (brother of Thomas) died 1713, intestate, and administration was granted to "Richard Painter, de Cricklade, in com. Wilts. Gen. (*his son*) et Henry Cartwright de eadem Gen." His son—

Richard Painter married Mary Hardham (*sic*) and had issue (i) Mary; (ii) Elizabeth; (iii) Ann. He died in 1717, and his will, dated 2 April 1717, was proved 16 Jan. 1718 (*P.C.C.*). Dau. Mary house or houses wherein he lives called the Priory,¹ and

¹ This is a stone house which is now, I am informed, divided into dwellings for three families, each having a separate entrance. The only indication of its original use as a religious house appears to be in the eastern gable, where the arch of an east window can still be traced.

all outhouses, barns, stables, gardens, orchards, courts, yards, and appurtenances, and also the ground adjoining: meadow called Parker's piece, and pasture ground called Double dayes, both in St. Sampson's; grounds called Clerk's piece, Woodward's piece, the piece late Francis Bristow's, acre in the Hitching called Mills', land called Burge's piece, all in St. Sampson's; to hold same to Mary and heirs for ever, after the estate therein for life of some part thereof which will come to wife Mary by virtue of marriage settlement. Dau. Elizabeth 3 closes called King's, 4 acres in Northmeade, Cricklade St. Sampson's; to herself and heirs after wife Mary's estate therein by marriage settlement. Dau. Elizabeth messuage with appurtenances in St. Mary's, wherein brother-in-law Henry Cartwright dwells, after decease of H. Cartwright and wife Elizabeth. Dau. Eliz. and heirs 2 acres of pasture in Redland in St. Sampson's, and pasture called Gally Orchard in St. Mary's, after wife Mary's estate therein by marriage settlement. Dau. Ann enclosed ground in Redlands, ham called Palmer's ham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land in a ground called Westmorelayes, ground called Westmorelayes, 4 acres in South meade, 1 acre of arable land in the further field, 4 acres in the Middle field, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in the Little Hitching, all in St. Sampson's: also ground called Trinder's, in Latton; after wife Mary's estate therein by marriage settlement, and after estate in the ground called Trinder's of Ann Trinder. To wife Mary household goods in house at Cricklade St. Mary's. Rest of goods, chattels, and personal estate to 3 daus. in equal shares.

If a son born after Testator's death then aforesaid bequests, except that to wife, to be void; dau. Mary the messuage inhabited by Henry Cartwright; son and his heirs all Testator's freehold Lands of Inheritance, and all chattels and terms of years, and personal estate, subject to payments to Mary, Elizabeth and Anne of £500 each when 21 or married; if a dau. die, her share to go to survivors; executrix and son to pay £20 per annum to each dau. for maintenance till legacies become due. Mary and Elizabeth to surrender to the son

copyhold called ffre-gham with appurtenances on payment of £100 to Mary, and one guinea to Elizabeth.

If a daughter born after Testator's death she is to have £500 when 21 or married, and £25 per annum meantime. If all children die then estates to wife Mary. If any dau. marry without wife's permission she forfeits £100. Somerset Hinton the Elder, of the Leigh, Wilts, yeoman, Richard Birt, of Cricklade St. Sampson's, gent., Edmund Clark, of Aysey, Wilts, yeoman, and brother-in-law Henry Cartwright, overseers, to have 1 guinea each. Wife Mary sole executrix.

By codicil 6 Oct. 1717 he wills that dau. Ann, who hath no house, shall have £100 more of personal estate than each of her sisters. As wife will have no more than what Testator has settled on her by deed, he leaves her all corn, hay, straw, wood, coal, beer, linen, bedding, malt, plate, household goods and implements ("except such plate as belongs to my children"), leaden "sisturne," horse and pig. Brother and sister Carterett a gold ring each. Poor of Cricklade £5. His horse to pasture in the close tenanted by Edward Mills. Any dau. marrying without Trustees' consent to forfeit £100.

His daughters :—

- (i) Mary mar. (at Purton) Joseph Cox, of Stanford, Berks., and had issue a dau. Mary. She died 1730.
- (ii) Elizabeth, died unm. in 1727. Adm'on. granted to her sister Mary Cox.
- (iii) Anne died apparently in 1719.

The property of this family thus evidently fell eventually to Joseph Cox or his dau. Mary.

At Purton there does not appear to be any entry of the name in the register prior to 1725. The family formerly here was possibly a branch from Cricklade or Ashton Keynes, and the following extracts from the register relate to its members :—

BAPTISMS.

- William, son of Charles Painter, 25 July 1725.
- Hannah, dau. of Charles Painter, 19 Feb. 1726.
- Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Painter.
- Charles, son of Charles Painter, 22 Jan. 1730.

Richard, son of Charles Painter, 15 April 1737.
 Joseph, son of Charles Painter, 31 Dec. 1738.
 Jane, dau. of Charles Painter, 20 Jan. 1739.
 Betty, dau. of Charles Painter, 23 Mar. 1741.
 Mary, dau. of Charles Painter, 30 Mar. 1741.
 Sarah, dau. of Charles Painter, 12 Feb. 1742.
 Christopher, s. of Charles Painter, 10 Mar. 1743.
 Thomas, son of Charles Painter, 8 June 1755.
 Mary, dau. of Charles and Katherine Painter, 17 April 1763.
 Mary, dau. of William and Mary Paynter, 7 June 1767.
 Jane, dau. of William and Mary Paynter, 4th Feb. 1770.
 Hannah, dau. of William and Mary Painter, 20 Aug. 1775.
 Elizabeth, dau. of William and Mary Painter, 20 Sept. 1778.
 Henry, son of Henry and Mary Painter, 25 Oct. 1791.
 William, son of Henry and Mary Painter, 23 Sept. 1792.
 Indiana, dau. of Henry and Mary Painter, 1794.
 John, son of William and Elizabeth Painter, 22 Sept. 1805.

MARRIAGES, from 1709.

Mr. Joseph Cox, of Stanford, "Berkshear", and Mrs. Mary Painter, of Cricklade, 7 May 1726.
 Charles Painter and Jane Priddy, 1732 (*sic*).
 Charles Painter and Katherine Hedges, 10 Oct. 1753.
 Henry Painter and Mary Telling, 1791.

BURIALS, from 1695.

Jane, wife of Charles Painter, 25 June 1732.
 Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Painter, 10 Feb. 1733.
 Charles Painter, 24 Feb. 1744.
 Jane Painter, widow, 27 Nov. 1746.
 Hannah, dau. of William and Mary Painter, 10 Mar. 1779.
 Mary, wife of William Painter, 6 Dec. 1792, aged 52.
 Henry, son of Henry and Mary Painter, infant, 1793.
 William Painter, 4 April 1802, aged 77.
 Jonathan, son of Wm. and Eliz. Painter, infant, 1821.
 William Painter, 4 Jan. 1844, aged 63.

Charles Painter (not bapt. at Purton, Cricklade, Ashton Keynes), of Purton, by Jane his first wife (died 1732), had issue (i) William; (ii) Hannah, bapt. 1726; (iii) Elizabeth, died 1733; (iv) Charles, bapt. 1730, and married, 1753, Katherine Hedges, by whom he had issue children Thomas and Mary. Charles Painter, senr., married (ii) Jane Priddy, and had issue (a) Richard, bapt. 1737; (b) Joseph, bapt. 1738; (c) Jane, bapt. 1739; (d and e) Betty and Mary, bapt. 1741; (f) Sarah, bapt. 1742; (h) Christopher, bapt. 1743. He died 1744, and was buried at Purton.

William Painter (*his eldest son*), bapt. at Purton 1725, had issue by his wife Mary daus. Mary, Jane, Hannah (d. 1779), and Elizabeth; and sons Henry [mar. Mary Telling, and had issue Henry (d. 1793), William and Indiana—it is supposed that he emigrated to America *circ.* 1800] and William. William Painter, senior, yeoman, died 1802 (then of Minety) and was buried at Purton. By will (*Arch. Wilts*) he leaves a small sum to his son Henry, and his property to his children William, Elizabeth, and Jane, in equal shares. His son—

William Painter, bapt. at Minety 25 Dec. 1780; married Elizabeth Lewis of Charlton, near Malmesbury, and had issue John (bapt. 1805, and d. unm.), Henry, Daniel (d. unm.), Charles (had issue), George (had issue), Jonathan (d. 1821), as well as several daughters. He died in 1844, and was buried at Purton. His son—

Henry Painter was born 1807. He married Harriet, dau. of John Francome of Purton, and lived at Stanton Fitzwarren (churchwarden there), where he died 1841. He was buried in Purton churchyard in a tomb of his wife's family, which commemorates the following :—

North Side.

In affectionate Remembrance | of | Henry Painter | who died December 29th, 1841 | in the 35th year of his age | also | Harriet his wife, who | died October 27th, 1835 | aged 30 years.

South Side.

Sacred to the memory of | Jane, wife of Richard Francome | who died March 23rd, 1777 | aged 30 years [*sic*] | also | John Francome, son of the | above, who died Nov. 26th, 1814 | aged 47 years.

West End.

In affectionate Remembrance | of | Lucy Rennie | who died August 9th, 1875 | in the 65th year of her age | "Thy will be done."

East End.

To the memory | of | John Butler Francome | who died June 25th, 1855 | aged 56 years.

At Ogbourne (St. George, St. Andrew and Maizey), near Marlborough, a family of this name was situated during the 16th and 17th centuries, as appears from the subsidy rolls for

that period. Among *Wilts. Musters*, 30 *Henry VIII*, occur the following:—*Okebourn Mescy*, Roger Paynter, archer, John Paynter, bill—*Okebourn Seynt Andrew*, William Paynter, bill (heads the list).

At North Cerney, Gloucestershire (4 miles north of Cirencester), a family of the name was located from *circ.* 1600 until the beginning of the 19th century, and the parish registers of that place contain over 250 entries of the name. From its earliest mention, in 1627, the *alias* "Nichols", variously spelt, is used in conjunction with it, but gradually drops out of use, appearing last in the will of Charles Painter *alias* Nichols, in 1728.

In North Cerney Church is a good mural monument bearing the following inscription:—

Near | this place | lyeth the bodys of | Richard Painter, senr. | and
Joyce his wife | Daughter of Philip and | Prudence Stockwell | He died
August the 14th, 1749 | aged 75 years | She died December ye 1st, 1757 |
aged 85 years | Here in the dust our bodys lie | Till trumpet sound and
dead arise | Then soul and body shall unite | In hopes of everlasting
life | This was erected by | Richard Painter | their younger son.

Richard and Joyce Painter, whom the monument commemorates, are buried in the north transept under a slab on which their initials and dates are inscribed.

There are a few inscriptions in the churchyard, but owing to the action of time and weather they are becoming indistinct.

The family originated at North Cerney with Richard Paynter *alias* Nycolls (also Nicholes), whose daughter Margaret was bapt. 1627, and son John bapt. 1631, and with William Painter *alias* Nicholes, whose son William was bapt. 1630, and son John bapt. 1632. One of these two Johns is no doubt the John Paynter *alias* Nicholas (d. 1697) whose children were bapt. from 1660 to 1667, and in whose grandchildren (bapt. 1690 to 1702) his male line became extinct. His eldest son John was churchwarden. Another branch is that of Richard Painter *alias* Nichols (d. 1713); how connected with the former is not certain; his descendants can be traced with

probability through his youngest son Thomas (bapt. 1690, married in 1716 Sarah Hall) to his great grandchildren, bapt. from 1744 to 1759. C.

(To be continued.)

Heraldry of Wilts in 1716.—After this article was printed, and when it was too late to be altered, it was noticed that the following important matter had, unfortunately, been omitted:—In the Visitation of 1565, GORE and SCROPE have no pedigrees, but intermarry, the former with Nicholas and Uffenham, *alias* Laurence, the latter with Ludlow; BENNETT of Norton Bavent and Pyrton both have pedigrees, but whilst the former bears the arms as mentioned by J. S., the latter bears—*Quarterly argent and or, an eagle with two heads displayed gules.* Crest, *On a wheel shell or, a Cornish chough proper.*

In that of 1623, both GORE (*an ancient family*) and SCROPE (*from Lord Scrope*) have pedigrees; BULLEIN is not mentioned at all, and BENNETT of Pythouse alone is mentioned, and then only as intermarrying with Brothers and Hitchcock.—ED.

Queries.

Goddard of Sedghill—Adamante (vol. iii, pp. 523-525).—There is a stone on the floor of the South Chapel of Mere Church, inscribed to Nicholas Goddard, and in the Churchwardens' book is an entry of the burial of Mrs. Frances Goddard, who was a daughter of "Mr. Awbrey of Chadenwych."

The word "Adamante" seems to have now been corrupted into "Addymead"—in the parish books to "Adamead."

I have received above from an old inhabitant of Mere. Can you suggest a derivation for "Adamante"?

G. B. OLDFIELD.

Yorke.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the descent of Philip Yorke, first Earl of Hardwicke, has ever been established, or can be established from the Yorkes of Wiltshire? Sir Thomas Phillipps printed a pedigree which (*a*) traces descent of John Yorke of Twickenham (with will in P.O.) from John Yorke, 1380, who married Claricia, (*b*) establishes existence of Bartholomew Yorke of Richmond and Twickenham, buried in chancel of Richmond Church (*query* son of John Yorke of Twickenham), and (*c*) traces descent of 1st Earl of Hardwicke from Bartholomew Yorke of Calne, 1578 (*query*, nephew of Bartholomew Yorke of Richmond and Twickenham). The 1st Earl of Hardwicke, when created Baron Hardwicke and granted supporters, had already arms, apparently the same as those now borne, but the crest was changed from the *monkey's head* to the *lion's*, as at present (*see* Grant of Arms from Heralds' College, Hardwicke MSS., British Museum). Cole (British Museum Add. MSS., 5823) an untrustworthy authority, however, says that the arms placed in the library at Wimpole by the 1st Lord Hardwicke, were procured by him from "a gentleman in Somersetshire", on their corresponding with his own. Harris (*Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke*, vol. i, p. 469) states that the painted windows in the chapel at Wimpole contain Yorke coats of arms brought from Calne Church in Wiltshire. On the tomb of Simon Yorke (d. 1682), grandfather of 1st Lord Hardwicke, has been inscribed at some date between 1764 and 1820:—"Simon Yorke, esq., was the eldest son of Bartholomew Yorke, of Calne, in Wilts . . . and was a branch of that name long settled in North Wiltshire, now extinct. They suffered much on account of their loyalty during the Great Rebellion. At that period Mr. Simon Yorke left his Native County and resided at Dover many years. . . ."

Is there any relationship between either of these Yorke families and the Yorkes of Beverley and Richmond, Yorkshire, or the Prussian Counts Yorck von Wurtemberg? The arms borne by each are as follows:—

Yorkes of Yorkshire:—*Argent, a saltire azure.*

Yorkes of Wiltshire:—*Argent, on a saltire azure an escallop or.*

Hardwicke Yorkes:—*Argent, on a saltire azure a bezant.*

Prussian Yorkes:—*Ditto ditto.*

EBOR.

Replies.

Arms on the Porch of the Abbey House, Malmesbury (vol. iii, p. 559).—With regard to the arms which Canon Jackson, at one time, supposed to be Baynton, he told me, one day, that he did not think they were Baynton, and they certainly are not. So far, then, there does not appear to be any *evidence* that Sir James Stumpe was the builder of the house.

When the Wiltshire Archæological Society lately met at Malmesbury, one of the members detected the fact that the two shields on the porch of the Abbey House are *inserted* stones, and are superimposed upon pre-existing carvings, which were different. There must have been some reason for this alteration. Possibly it may have been made on a change of ownership, if such occurred.

The cellar of the Abbey House is a very interesting portion of the monastic buildings, which has however lost a great deal of its attraction by the removal of the vaulting, done apparently to gain headway when the floor was raised, and the latter may have been done to avoid damp.

On looking at the passage to which A. J. S. directs attention (p. 259, note 2, of the Aubrey volume), I find that Canon Jackson appears to have mistaken the indications of the vaulting, combined perhaps with the foliated arches of the blocked windows, for an ornamental wall arcade, which he supposes may have belonged to a refectory. The original vaulted room was evidently the undercroft of some building, which however is not likely to have been the refectory, as it is in the wrong place.

Certainly, if Aubrey's manuscript could be reproduced by photography, which can now be done without any risk of injury to the original, it would be a great point gained, but, even if the authorities of the Bodleian gave consent there would be, I believe, some difficulty in getting the parts at the junction of the pages into focus.

C. H. TALBOT.

Flemings in Wilts—Goddard (vol. iii, pp. 334, 380).—In Rietstaps' *Armorial Général*, amongst several Goddards spelt in various ways, and bearing different arms, occurs "Goddart—Holl. *De gu. au chev. de vair, acc. de trois. croiss. d'argent.*" These are the arms of the Wiltshire Goddards, but the Editor has been informed that the bearer of them went out from England; and that the family was not of Flemish origin; he is referred to a paper by a member of the family, entitled "A Goddard or Drinking-cup"¹ in *The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, ii, p. 293, where the author seems to agree with Richard Jefferies in tracing the descent from Odin and the priest-kings, or "Godord's", who are said to have used a particular sort of cup for libations, &c., hence called "Goddard-cups"—but may there not be a much more simple and natural explanation, *e.g.*, god-ward, good-health, &c., perhaps a sort of grace-cup? The author writes as follows:—

A curious fact, which seems to point to some especial connection between cups and the race of Goddards, is that in the seventeenth century there were ten heads of the Goddard family residing on their own estates in North Wilts, who each possessed a glass cup beautifully engraved and held in great estimation for some reason or other. Mr. H. N. Goddard (head of the North Wilts Goddards) still possesses one of these cups, and prizes it highly as the "Goddard Cup". It has a beautiful rose-spray and butterfly engraved upon it, and is of goblet shape, standing $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; the circumference of the mouth 14 inches, and that of the stand $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

It is a very far cry to Odin! but although the family may be of Scandinavian origin, it may, however, have found its way to England through Flanders.

EDITOR.

¹ We should be much obliged if any one would send a photograph or sketch of this cup, such as we could reproduce in *Wilts N. & Q.*

Notes on Books.

COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from p. 48.)

PEMBROKE—William Herbert; descended from William, 1st Earl of Pembroke of the creation of 1468; K.G., 1549; Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and Earl of Pembroke 1551; one of the Council of Edward VI, who distributed the church lands amongst themselves. and is said by Froude to have been hated for his oppression of the poor in Wilts and Somerset; obtained the rich lands belonging to Wilton Abbey, destroyed the Monastic buildings, and built a magnificent mansion, of which the east front, much altered, alone remains; died 1569/70, and was buried in great State in St. Paul's Cathedral; his monument is engraved in Dugdale's *St. Paul's*. A masterly character of him is in Froude's *Elizabeth*. i, 44. "His disposition got favour, and his prudence wealth . . . when others were distracted with factions in Edward's reign; he was intent upon his interest, leaning, as he said, on both sides the stairs to get up." His grandson Philip (one of "the incomparable pair of brethren" to whom the first folio of Shakespeare's works, 1623, is dedicated, his elder brother being perhaps the "Mr. W. H." alluded to as "the onlie begetten" of Shakespeare's sonnets), Baron Herbert of Shurland, and Earl of Montgomery (1605); buried probably in Salisbury Cathedral, where however there is no inscription, 1649/50, see for this *Her. et Gen.*, iv, 181. Of the Earls of Pembroke (1551) no less than six have been Knights of the Garter. The late Earl (brother of the present Earl) joint author of a bright and amusing account of his travels in the South Seas, called *The Earl and the Doctor*, succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Herbert of Lea; owns over 42,000 acres in Wilts. *Residence*, Wilton House.

PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE OF COLESHILL. *See* RADNOR.

QUEENSBERRY Charles Douglas, Earl (1633), Marquess (1681), and Duke of Queensberry (1684), Duke of Dover, and Marquess

of Beverley (1708), with numerous other dignities, was second son of James, Duke of Queensberry, &c.; he married, Catherine, 2nd daughter of the 4th Earl of Clarendon, and died in 1788, in his 80th year, when the Dukedom of Dover, Marquessate of Beverley, and some other dignities conferred on himself and his father, became extinct, *see* for some account of him and his wife and their home at Amesbury, as also his cousin, *Wilts N. & Q.*, iii, 4, 34-37. He was succeeded by his cousin, William Douglas, created Baron Douglas of Amesbury 1786, extinct on his death, aged 85, in 1810; his personalty was proved over £1,000,000; in 1824 Amesbury passed by purchase to the Antrobus family; this Dukedom was held for a 100 years by only two persons.

RADNOR—Jacob Bouverie (Bart., 1713/14), of Longford, was 2nd son of Sir William des Bouverie (a Turkey merchant in London); M.P. for Salisbury 1741-47; Baron of Longford and Viscount Folkestone, 1747; succeeded by his eldest son William; M.P. for Salisbury 1747-61; Baron Pleydell-Bouverie of Coleshill, and Earl of Radnor,¹ 1765; 17,000 acres in Wilts. *Residence*, Longford Castle.

RIVERS—George Pitt, of Stratfield-Say; M.P. Shaftesbury, 1742-47, and Dorsetshire, 1747-74, Ambassador to Spain, 1770-1; Baron Rivers of Stratfield-Saye (he was maternally descended from John Savage, 2nd Earl Rivers) 1776; Baron Rivers, of Sudley, with special remainder to his brother, 1802. Stratfield-Saye was alienated in 1814, being purchased by the nation for the Duke of Wellington. *Residence*, Rushmore, afterwards the property of General Pitt-Rivers, the well-known authority on, and collector of, prehistoric remains; descended from the 2nd Lord Rivers.

ROCHE—Thomas de la, summoned as a Baron, from 1299-1306; one of the signers of the celebrated letter of the Barons to the Pope in 1301; omitted in the parliament of 8 Ed. II, but appears to have been summoned to attend that King in the Scotch wars 1317-18. "Nothing authentic appears to be known of him or his posterity after that date."

ROCHESTER—Edward Hyde, 2nd son of the 1st Lord Clarendon, M.P. for Newport (Cornwall) 1660, Univ. of Oxford, 1661-79, Wotton Bassett, 1671-81; 1st Lord of the Treasury, 1679-84, and again 1685-7, "of the high Tory reaction during the last years of Charles II he must be regarded as

¹ His grandson, the 3rd Earl, M.P. for Downton 1801-2, 1818-19, for Salisbury 1802-18, 1820-28, was long associated in political views and on terms of private friendship with William Cobbett; it has been said that he was the only man with whom Cobbett never quarrelled.

the principal instrument"; Baron Wotton Bassett, Viscount Hyde of Kenilworth, 1681; Earl of Rochester, 1682; K.G., 1685; Viceroy of Ireland, 1700-03; he was buried with his wife in Westminster Abbey in 1711; his son afterwards became Lord Clarendon, on whose death, 1758, all the honours became extinct.

SAINT AMAND—William Beauchamp, of Bromham, son and heir of Walter Beauchamp, of Alcester, by Elizabeth, one of the co-heirs of John Roche, of Bromham, married Elizabeth, heir of Gerard Braybrook, grandson of Almaric, Lord Saint Amand, and was summoned to Parliament as such 1448-1455; he died 1456/7, and directed in his will to be buried at Steeple Lavington, see *Wilts N. & Q.*, iii, 418. Sir Roger Tocotes, 2nd husband of the above, was never summoned to parliament. Richard, son of the above William Beauchamp, became Lord Saint Amand, 1457, was attainted by Richard III, 1483, restored by Henry VII, 1485; he died 1508, when the Barony became dormant or extinct; see the remains of Elizabeth Tocotes' beautiful enamelled brass, and her 2nd husband's alabaster monument in the Baynton chapel at Bromham.

(*To be continued.*)

THE ANCESTOR, A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF COUNTY AND FAMILY HISTORY, HERALDRY AND ANTIQUITIES; No. 1, April 1902. Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., 2 Whitehall Gardens, Westminster, S.W.

THE issue of another quarterly on Family History is a sign that at present there is no decline in the interest, nor decrease in the number of students, in this fascinating subject. The first number of *The Ancestor* is a handsome volume, bound in boards, of 282 pages, profusely illustrated, for five shillings; and if the succeeding numbers are up to the standard of this one the work will not only be exceedingly valuable, but an ornament to our bookshelves.

The first article, modestly and pleasantly written, deals with *Some Anecdotes of the Harris Family*, by Lord Malmesbury, with nine portraits of members of the family, besides those of Handel (the intimate friend of the family, especially of Thomas Harris, the Master in Chancery, and younger

brother of the learned author of *Hermes*),¹ and Catherine II of Russia.

The family of Harris is first heard of in 1561, when in the July of that date, one William Harris espoused a youthful widow, Mrs. Cicely Sherne, who bore to him a son and heir, Thomas by name, who dwelt at Orcheston St. George,² and dying left a son by Praxid his wife, called James, baptized Oct. 6, 1605. . . . He migrated to New Sarum, and, marrying the daughter of the bishop of that diocese, settled there. And there too lived his descendants for four generations without apparently any wish "to leave, in life or death", that most beautiful of cathedral cities; for while they occupied the same house in its Close during their lives, so also their bodies found rest in its great church, when death had come to each in its turn. . . . They also had a small property and manor house situated on the river Avon, called Great Durnford, a small remnant of which still remains in the hands of the writer.

The next article is on *The Miniatures at Belvoir Castle*, with several beautiful reproductions, followed by *Heraldry Revived*, also illustrated, in which Mr. Barron, F.S.A., sensibly wages war on modern blason as pedantic, and urges a return to the more simple style of its ancient and halcyon days;

the student finds himself asking what has happened that a shield which its bearer in the former days might blason in a dozen reasonable words, now demands a mouthful of strange phrases in a long sentence framed in the fear of fifty rules and precedents;

concluding his vigorous and trenchant paper with the following words:

Dryasdust has been unhorsed, and we shall see whether Master Mumblazon, the least of his squires, has a surer seat.

With much learning and at great length, supporting his arguments from many ancient writings, Sir George Sitwell, F.S.A., lays lance in rest against those who, like the "unfortunate X" and Mr. Fox Davies (are not these one and the same person?) maintain that only armigerous persons are "gentlemen". He sums up *The English Gentleman*,

¹ Dr. Johnson told Boswell that "Hermes" Harris was a sound, sullen scholar, a prig, and a bad prig, and did not understand his own system; Boswell in a note says he is at a loss to understand what his friend meant by this rough criticism of the amiable philosopher; Hermes' wife in a letter to her son, gives no flattering description of the great Doctor.

² The earliest date in the register is the baptism of George, son of George and Dorothy Harris, April 4, 1647.

A gentleman then is not, as the *New English Dictionary* lays down, a person of "heraldic status". who is entitled to bear arms, but a free-man whose ancestors have always been free we shall do better to conclude, with Chaucer's elf-queen, that it is not "renomee of auncestres", but "gentil dedes" which make the "gentil man".

The next paper is on the *Heraldic Glass from Lytes Cary*, with many illustrations, one of which in colour forms the frontispiece of the volume ; some bear LYTE *impaling* the *three horse's heads bridled* of HORSEY, John Lyte having married Edith, daughter of John Horsey of Martin in 1521 ; on another, HORSEY *impales* HUSSEY, the same John Horsey having married as his first wife, Isabel, daughter of Thomas Hussey, of Shapwick ; mention is also made of the Arms of STOURTON, and KELLOWAY, as depicted in some of the glass.

In *Peerage Cases* Mr. Lindsay, Windsor Herald, says that the decision in the Devon case, 1831, prompted Mr. Scrope to claim, 1859-69, an earldom of Wiltes, created by Richard II, and entered in the Roll of Parliament 21 Ric. II (perhaps in error), as limited to the grantee and his heirs male, among several other creations, all to heirs male of the body. The claim was rejected, and the lords took occasion to state that when sitting in Committee for Privilege they were not bound by the decisions of previous committees.¹

The Origin of the Fitzgeralds, to be continued ; *The King's Coronation Ornaments*, illustrated with seals and monumental effigies of several kings, two of the latter, *viz.*, Henry II and Richard I, being taken from the abbey of Fontevraud, of which we have lately read so much in *Wilts N. & Q.* ; in that of Henry IV, we seem to see a remarkable likeness to our present Sovereign ; *The Grosvenor Myth* ; *The Gresleys of Drakelowe*, adorned with some beautiful portraits, and other smaller papers make up altogether a powerful and admirable number ; it is printed on excellent paper, and in good type, but if each number is to be of the same bulk, each might have an index of its own, and we should like to see at the head of the pages² the titles of the several articles.

¹ *Wilts N. & Q.*, iii, p. 565.

² Since the above was printed the second number has been issued, in which this defect has been remedied.



From a Photo. by Dunscombe, Bristol.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

PAUL BUSH, THE LAST RECTOR OF EDINGTON AND FIRST BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

1490—1558.

THE following notes will be very acceptable to all who take an interest in Wiltshire men and things of bygone times, and may assist any one wishing, in the future, to write more largely on our present subject. It is singular that Paul Bush and William Snow, Superiors of two neighbouring religious houses in our county, should have been chosen in those difficult times to fill the two most important places in the new diocese of Bristol, the second city in, and almost the commercial capital of, the kingdom. Of the latter little seems to be known at present, except that he was Supèrior of Bradenstoke Priory, and afterwards Dean of Bristol¹ (1542-1551). Of the former we have far more information—he has a memoir in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, which we will partly incorporate in this article.

By what means he and Snow obtained their influence at Court, or favour with Henry VIII, we have not yet learnt,

¹ One of this name is mentioned as a regular Canon, B.D. 4 July 1519, in Foster's *Alumni Ozonienses*.

but we may be certain that they were men of ability, for that Prince was distinguished for his discernment and astuteness in choosing fit instruments to carry out his religious and political designs.

Paul Bush, according to Wood, was born in 1490, of honest and sufficient parents, in Somersetshire—perhaps at Winkfield or Dilton, both in Wiltshire, close to the borders of the former county; it is not improbable that he belonged to one of those families, numerous at that time, which had just risen, or was rising, from the class of yeomen and smaller gentry, and aspiring to take their place amongst the greater families of the county. He was the second son of William Bush, of Dilton, in which the neighbouring monastery of Edington owned some property, and in which house it is likely he received the first rudiments of learning, as we find him studying at the Oxford house of the Bonhommes, now the site of Wadham College; he took his bachelor's degree in June 1518, at which time he was numbered among the celebrated poets of the University, and gained the reputation of "a wise and grave man well versed both in divinity and physic, and not only a grave orator but a good poet"; he also acquired the degrees of B.D. and D.D.; when he became a Bonhomme we do not know, but may presume that it was before he went to, or during the time he was at, Oxford. He was both a prebendary of Bishopstone, and canon residentiary of Sarum in 1539, and also chaplain to Henry VIII, who appointed him to the See of Bristol, which he had recently founded, and accordingly Paul Bush was consecrated 25 June 1542, at Hampton, in Middlesex, by the Bishop of Rochester, assisted by those of Westminster and Bedford. He married Edith Ashley, an old playfellow, who died 8 October 1553, leaving no issue. In the following year (20 March) a Commission, the chief members of which were Gardiner and Bonner, met to deprive him of his See, but he forestalled their decision by voluntarily resigning in the following month, and retiring to his rectory of Winterbourne, near Bristol, where he died, *at. 68*, 11 October 1558; both he and his wife are buried

in the Cathedral ; up to the present we have been unable to find any record of his funeral, or whether it was carried out according to his instructions. It has been said by some that he was "reconciled" before his death; of this, however, we have no evidence, but this opinion may have arisen because he retained his benefice (it is possible that, although he was not compelled to resign his cure, he abstained from performing, or was not allowed to perform, any public act of his ministry, for he mentions in his will "my parish priest of Winterbourne"), and also from his instructions concerning his burial ; we do not find in his will, dated shortly before his death, any expression of regret for his surrender of his Edington trust, for his maintenance of the supremacy of a secular prince in spiritual matters, for his "schismatical" consecration and intrusion into a "schismatical" See, nor for the violation of his vow of celibacy both as a priest and religious.

He did not belong to the extreme party of reformers, opposing Cranmer on the doctrine of the Mass, and is called by Bale *superstitiosus monachus*, and his works *superstitiosa satis* ; of these have been published :—

1. Lytell Treatyse in Englyshe called the Exposycion of *Miserere mei Deus*, London, 1525.

2. Certayne Gostly Medycynes necessary to be used among well disposed people to eschew and avoid the comen plage of pestilence (*no date*, but was written when he was "prest and bonhomme of the good house Edynden").

3. A Lytell Treatyse in Englyshe, called the Extirpacion of Ignorancy (written whilst "prest and bonhomme," &c.), a *poetical work*, "dedicated unto the yong and most hie renowned Lady Mary, princes and daughter," &c.

4. De Laudibus Crucis.

5. Dialogus inter Christum et Mariam, 1525.

6. An Exhortacyon to Margaret, wyf of John Burgess, clothier, of Kingswood, in the county of Wilts, 1554.

7. Carminum diversorum liber unus.

He was succeeded in the See by a very different man, John Holyman, D.D., greatly reputed for his learning and sanctity, and opposed to persecution ; educated at Winchester and New College ; Rector of Colerne, and afterwards a monk

at Reading; a strong supporter, both by preaching and writing, of the validity of Henry's marriage; the papal letters of his appointment are still extant.

In 1534, Edington was seized by the Crown, but was not at once dissolved, for, in 1538, Bush was appointed rector, perhaps with an understanding that he was to surrender when called upon, for this actually took place in the next year. The following is taken from the *State Papers Domestic*, Hen. VIII, vol. 13, pt. 1, no. 1064:—

Walter, Lord Hungerford, to Cromwell. 25 May, A.D. 1538.

On Thursday last, died the Rector of the Monastery of Edington. The Bp. of Sarum, diocesan there, has the power to admit one of three whom the brethren of the house shall present to him. I desire your Lordship to write to the Bishop in favour of a friend of mine whom the brethren have nominated. His name is Sir Paul Busche, and he is also "corrector" of the house. Farleigh, 25 May.

IBID., 1065.

Thomas Benet, priest, to Cromwell.

Certifying the death of the Rector of Edington, Salisbury diocese, news of which come to him this present hour of 8 of the clock.

HIS PORTRAIT.

By the kindness of the Bishop of Bristol we are able to illustrate our paper with a photograph of the (alleged) portrait of Paul Bush. It was given to the diocese by Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1840, and was labelled by him as in the frontispiece; unfortunately he left no notes as evidence of his statement; it now hangs in the Bishop's Palace at Bristol. His Lordship writes "it is open to grave question on account of the robe and Order of the Garter; the chin is a Bush chin," and adds:—

1. Bushe was Prebendary of Salisbury.
2. Bishops of Salisbury were eventually Chancellors of the Garter.
3. Chancellors of the Garter were either clerical or lay.
4. The Earl of Worcester became Chancellor 1523, died 1526. The next name in Haydn's *Book of Dignities* is Sir William Cecil "Sec. St." 1553.
5. Bushe, as King's Chaplain, may have held office during this considerable vacancy, perhaps as deputy.
6. The Registrars were usually of Windsor. Canon Alridge was

Registrar 1534; became Bishop Carlisle 1537. The next name in Haydn's Book is Dean Oglethorpe, 1555. Here again is a possibility of a King's Chaplain having held office, perhaps as deputy.

7. In any case, it is interesting that these gaps come just where Bushe comes.

At present we have no knowledge that Bush had anything to do with the Order of the Garter, and we do not find his name in Ashmole's History of this most noble Order; on closer investigation it seems to some to be a portrait of one who lived many years after its supposed subject.

HIS SURRENDER OF EDINGTON MONASTERY.

[AUGMENTATION OFFICE. *Deeds of Surrender, No. 80.*]

Endorsed:—Recognitum coram me Willelmo Peter die et anno infra-scriptis per me Willelmum Petre.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Paulus Bushe Rector Domus et monasterii omnium sanctorum¹ de Edyngdon in comitatu Wiltis' ordinis sancti Augustini et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos prefatos Rectorem et conventum vnanimi assensu et consensu nostris animis deliberatis, certa scientia et mero motu nostris ex quibusdam causis iustis et rationabilibus nos animas et conscientias nostras specialiter moventibus vltro et sponte dedisse concessisse ac per presentes damus concedimus reddimus et confirmamus. Illustrissimo principi et domino nostro Henrico octavo dei gracia Anglie et Francie Regi fidei defensori domino Hibernie et in terra supremo capiti Anglicane ecclesie Totum domum et monasterium nostrum de Edyngdon predicto. Necnon omnia et singula Maneria dominia mesuagia gardina curtilagia tofta terras et tenementa prata pascuas pasturas boscos subboscos redditus reversiones servicia molendina passagia feoda militum warda maritagia natuos villanos cum eorum sequelis communias libertates franchises jurisdictiones officia curias letas hundreda visus franci plegii terias marcata parcos warrenna viuaria aquas piscaria vias chimina² vacuos fundos ad-

¹ Leland, writing in 1540, says the conventual church of Edington was dedicated by Bishop Wyvil (1361) to the honour of *St. James the Apostle, St. Katherine, and All Saints*. Here it is described as of *All Saints*. The murder of Bishop Ayscough happened on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul (1450). Leland says he was buried in the House of Bonhommes at Edington. Would this burial of a murdered person, who was dragged by the mob from the High Altar to the hill and murdered, necessitate a re-consecration of the church? This seal may have been engraved about this date. See vol. iii, p. 101.—E. K.

² Chnmina in the original, but [?] a clerical error.

vocaciones nominaciones presentaciones et donaciones ecclesiarum vicariarum cantariarum hospitalium et aliorum ecclesiasticorum beneficiorum quorumcunque Rectorias vicarias cantarias pentiones porciones annuitates decimas oblationes ac omnia et singula emolumenta proficua possessiones hereditamenta et Jura nostra quecunq[ue] tam infra comitatum Wiltes' quam extra comitatus Somerset' Sowthampton, Gloucestrie, Dorsett' Oxonie et alibi intra Regnum Anglie Wallie et marchias eorundem eidem domui et monasterio de Edyngdon predicto quoquomodo pertinentia spectantia appendentia sive incumbentia ac omnimodo chartas evidencia scripta munimenta nostra eidem domui et monasterio maneriis terris tenementis ac ceteris premissis cum pertinenciis siue alicui inde parcello quoquomodo spectantia siue concernentia. Habendum tenendum et gaudendum dictum domum et monasterium scitum fundum circuitum et precinctum de Edyngdon predicto. Necnon omnia et singula dominia maneria tenementa Rectoria vicaria pentiones et cetera premissa cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis, prefato Invictissimo principi et domino nostro Regi heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum. Cui in hac parte ad omne Juris effectum qui exinde sequi poterit aut potest. Nos dicta domum et monasterium de Edyngdon predictum ac omnia jura nobis qualitercunq[ue] acquisita ut decet subjicimus et submittimus, dantes et concedentes prout per presentes damus et concedimus eidem Regie maiestati heredibus et assignatis suis, omnem et omnimodam plenam et liberam facultatem Autoritatem et potestatem nos dicta domum et monasterium de Edyngdon predicto, vna cum omnibus et singulis maneriis terris et tenementis redditibus reversionibus serviciis et singulis premissis cum Juribus et pertinenciis quibuscunq[ue] disponenda ac pro suo libero Regie voluntatis libito ad quoscunq[ue] vsus maiestati sue placentes Alienanda donanda convertenda et transferenda hujusmodi dispositionem Alienacionem donationem conuersionem et translacionem per dictam majestatem suam quoquomodo fienda extunc ratificantes Rataque et grata ac pro perpetuo firma nos habituros promittimus per presentes. Et vt premissa omnia et singula suum debitum sortiri valeant effectum Eleccionem insuper nobis et successoribus nostris necnon omnibus querelis prouocacionibus appellationibus actionibus litibus et instanciis aliisque nostris remediis et beneficiis nobis forsitan et successoribus nostris in ea parte pretextu dispositionis alienationis translationis et conuersionis predictarum et ceterorum premissorum qualitercunq[ue] competentibus et competituris omnibusque erroris metus ignorancie, vel, alterius materie sue dispositionis exceptionis objectionis et allegationis prorsus semote deposite palam publice et expresse, ex certa nostra scientia, animis spontaneis, Renunciamimus et cessimus prout per presentes renunciamus et cedimus et ab eisdem recedimus in his scriptis. Et nos prefati Rector et conventus ac successores nostri dicta domum et monasterium precinctum scitum mansionem et ecclesiam conuentualem de Edyngdon predicto ac omnia et singula maneria dominia mesuagia gardina curtilagia tofta prata pascuas pasturas boscos subboscos terras tenementa ac omnia et singula cetera premissa cum suis pertinenciis vniversis prefato domino nostro Regi heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus

imperpetuum per presentes. In cujus Rei testimonium Nos prefati Rector et conventus sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in domo nostro capitulari de Edingdon predicto vltimo die mensis Marcii Anno Regni regis Henrici supradicti Tricesimo.

p me paulu Busse rector

Signed by:—

Per me PAULUM BUSHE, rectorem.

Per me JOHANNEM STOTT, cōn.

Per me dom'nūm JOHANNEM
CHAUNDLER.

Per me RICARDUM PHYLLYPS.

Per me THOMAM YATE (?).

Per me JOHANNEM NOBLE.

Per me dom'nūm JOHANNEM MORGON.

Per me dom'nūm JOHANNEM WEBBE.

Per me JOHANNEM PAYNE.

Per me THOMAM BUTTON.

Per me THOMAM ALYNE.

Per me WYLLELMUM WYTHERS.

Per me ROBERTUM HENDE.

[Seal in red wax. Subject—St. Peter with key on the left. St. Paul with sword on the right, in a carved niche. In the portion above their heads—Our Lady seated, with the Divine Child standing on her knee; below—a mitred bishop with crozier [?William Edington, Bp. of Winchester, the founder]. Legend: S. COMMUNE RECTORIS ET CONVENTUS DE EDYNDON. The top and the bottom of the seal is broken.¹]



¹ This seal has been copied by Miss L. B. Thompson for *Wiltshire N. & Q.* The seal of Edington in green wax [? sulphur] in the British Museum is more perfect at the top and bottom, but the legend is not quite so clear; they are both evidently from the same stamp, although Dr. Birch, in the *Catalogue of Seals*, says that the one in the Museum belongs to the 15th century; he wrongly says that the figure below the two Apostles is the Prior! he also wrongly reads *prioris* instead of *rektoris*.—E. M. T.

HIS WILL.

[P. C. C. Reg. 3 Welles.]

In the name of the Father and of the sonne and of tholly Goost Amen. The xxvith Daye of September in the yere of our lorde Jesu Christe M^lvc. lvijth I Paule Busshe late bisshopp of the Cittie of Bristowe, and presently parsonne of Winterbourne in the Countie of Gloucester, being in helthe of bodie and parfite off mynde and remembraunce praise be to allmighti god doo ordaine and make this my last wille and testament in manner and fourme as herafter followith, that is to say. First I commend and bequeath my soule to allmighti god my moost merciful sauour Jesus Christe Who hath redeamed the same with the price of his moost precieuse bludde. And by vertue therof I doo faithfullie hoope thorough his great mercye that he will deliver me from thandes and Wicked mallice of my mortall enemy the devill and all his Sathanicall power. Beseching the blessed virgin and mother of our Saviour Jesu Christe and all thollye company of heaven to praye with me and to praye for me. Secondlie also when it shall please allmighti god to take my soule out of this wretched and fallible World I bequeathe my bodie decentlie to be buryed in the northe side of the hie aulter of the Cathedral Church of Bristowe fast by the side of thaulter there standing now; and there a tombe of free stone to be made to helpe to cloase in the said aulter in thisle there. Item I give and bequeathe iiij^{or} markes of lafull monney of Englande to be paide in allmes vppon the poore peple the daye of my buriall, and so muche more at the daye of my monnethis mynde in penny doole. Item I wille that the Deane of the Cathedrall Church of tholly Trinitie in Bristowe being present in the quyter there at Dirige and Requiem masse the daye of my buriall (singing the saide Requiem masse) to have iij^s. iiij^d. for his paynes. Item I give to euery prebendarye of the same church being there present in like fourme twoo shillings. Item I give to euery minstre there being present of the same church, and preest in like fourme xij^d. And to euery secular minister viij^d. And to every chorester being there present iiij^d. Item I give to my parrishe preest off Winterbourne, and to the parrishe preest of Frampton Cotterell to eche of them vs. to conducte my bodie in their surplices to the Cathedrall Church of Bristowe, and to eche of their clerkes bearing the crosse in their surplices to the said Church xx^d. Item passing by the Church of Stapleton my bodie there pawsing whiles the preest of Stapleton saith De profundis and castith hally water vppon it to have viij^d. for his labour. Item I give to xxith of the poorest housholders Within my parishe off Winterbourne vj^d. to eche house. Item I give to the vnder sexten or belringer of the Cathedral Church of Bristowe xij^d. Item imprimis I geve and bequeath to my suster Elizabeth Busshe, my brother John Busses wif whose soule Jesu pardon vi^z. xiijs. iiij^d. of laful monneye of Englaunde and my golden ringe with the turkes, and also my skarlett ryding Chymer. Item I give to my neuwe John Busshe my brothers heire apparraunte my signett of gold graved with a

boore to remayn alwaies to his right heires as inheritance. And to my Nece Isabel my hoope of gold. Item I give to my nephew William xxxs. of money. Item I give to my nephew Edwarde xxs. in money. And to my Nece Isabell my said nephewes wif, I geve xxs. of money and my longe Chamblett gowne. Item to my nephew Walter Bushe my hope of gold. Item I give to my Nece Elizabeth Busshe my brothers naturall daughter my gold ringe graven with theis Wourdes, Sub potestate viri eris, and my longe damaske gowne. Item I give to my godsonne Peter Bussh xls. of money. Item I geve to my cousen Katherine Wiltshire xs. Item I give to my cousen Anne Okes tenne shillings. Item I geve to my brother in lawe John Jaques of London and to my naturall suster Margery his wife all that my due debtis Which Marye Herbertes Wife vnto Mathewe Herbert late deceased owth vnto me the saide Paule the daye of the making herof vpon the condemnation for the rentis of my late parsonnages Porteburye Tikenham and Cliven. Item I give vnto Oswalde Barteley of Edingdon my olde seruante xs. of monney, and to his wife, and to euery one of his children living at the day of my buriall xij*d.* to praye for my soule. Item I give to my other old trustie seruante Philipp Griffithe a pece of golde of xxs. for a token of remembraunce. Item I give to euerye one of my men houshold seruantes Which hathe been in seruice with me one hoale yeres *vli.* of moneye and a blacke coote clothe. Item I give to my Woman of my kitchen xxs. and a hole quarter's Wages. Item I give to Edithe Coole my Cow Whiche I bought of Streate. Also I wille that my bargayn made with maister John Seymour and mestres Jane his wife for the somme of cccc and fiftie powndes of good and lafull money of Englande for my Mannour house of Eastlinges courte in Frampton Cottrell and the demaynes therof and for my seaven tenementis there, shall stande in good force and strength. And the said somme of monney to be receaved by me the said Paule or by my executours or assignees and to be employed in manner and fourme following that is to saye, one hundred poundes to discharge my brother's debtis. To Mr. Jenyns¹ my deere frende Mr. Brounkers sonne in lawe. Also I give and bequeathe to my Nece Elizabeth my brothers naturall daughter an hundred poundes of the said *iiijC* and *l.ii.* so that she be ruled and ordred after thaduise and counsaill of my trustie executors touching her marriage. Item I likewise will and ordayn, that if god graunte me lif, that suche parsonnes to whom my nephew John Bushe [*sizc*] dothe owe any money or debtis vnto, yf they will come unto me or to my executours or assignees after my death, and will agree reasonnablie with vs, vpon consideracions, Thenne I and myn executors or assignees shall see them paid as Wee shall thincke good hereafter or els to sett them at their libertie. Item I give to my brother in lawe Mr. Hawles of Dorset shire, one pece of gold of xxs. for a

¹ Henry Brouncker, of Melksham and Erlestoke, had a daughter Joan married to Ralph Jenyns, of Churchill, co. Somerset.

token of remembrance, and to my suster mestres Margaret his wife one dosen of diapour napkynnes. Item I geve to my veray loving frende Mr. David Harris of Bristowe, one pece of golde of xxs. for a token of remembrance. Item I geve to Sir Thomas Bede of Frampton my clothe coote with buttons of silke. Item I geve towards the reparacionnes of the Chancell of Wynterbourne, the fiftie and three shillinges and foure pence Whiche Mr. Robert Brodestone doth owe me as by a bille of his hande playnelie doth appeare. Item, I give to the prisonners in Newgate of Bristowe vjs. viij*d*. Item I give xxs. to thalms houses off Bristowe to be diuided amonge them. Item the Residewe of all my plate goodes Cattell and debtis moveable and vnmoveable, all kynde of Corne not before bequeathed or gevyn I wille to be employed and distributed in manner and forme as hereafter dothe followe. First I will and ordayn that my loving Executours shall Well and truelye after my departing out of this world, by even and egall parcelles and porcions divide all my saide plate goodes cattalles corne and debtis and all that is taken and reputed to be my propre goodes or substaunce into three seuerall partes of iuste and like value. And the firste parte of the saide three partes I wille to be employed to beare the charges and costes of my funeralles as it is above mencioned and rehersed. And the whiche remaineth of the saide firste parte to pay my foresaid Legacies Which I haue bequeathed amonge my freendes and others to pray for my soule. Also I give and bequeathe the seconde parte of the said three partes thus egallie diuided as is beforerehersed to my nephew William Bushe, to my neuwe Edwarde Bushe my brother's naturall sonnes to my Nece Isbell my nephew John Busshe's wif and to my godsonne Peter Busshe to Thomas Busshe to Robert Busshe to Dorothee Busshe and to as many of my said nephew John Busshe's children as shalbe living at the tyme and day of my departing out of this World. And likewise I give and bequeathe the last and thirde parte of theis three partes and porcionnes, thus egallie diuided as is aforesaide to my deere beloved freende Mr. Henry Bruncker esquier of the Countie of Wiltes, to my nephew John Busshe to my neview Walter Busshe and to my Nece Elizabeth Busshe my brothers naturall daughter. And I ordayne and make and appointe my said Worshipfull freende Mr. Harry Bruncker aforesaide and my saide nephewes John Busshe and Walter Bushe my moost true and lauffull executours. And to thintent that this my laste Wille and testament may be the better fulfilled kept and performed and my trustie executours better helped and assisted as occasion shall neede and require, I doo ordayne and make my Worshipfull and trustee freende Mr. Archdeacon Cotterell of the Cathedrall Church of Bath and Wellis, and my very assured freend Mr. Thomas Silke of the Cathedrall Church of Bristowe my moost trustie and faithfull overseers of the execution of this my last Wille and testament. And I give and bequeathe to either of them for their paynes taking in this bihaulf three poundes six shillinges and eightpence of lauffull money of Englande. Thus I ende and conclude my last wille and testament subscribed with my hande and sealed with my Seale the daye and yeare aboue Written. And theis personnes Whose names doo here folowe I have desired to beare witnes

to the same, per me Paulum Busshe Rectorem de Wynterbourne. By me John Willy of Bristow Chamberlayn, per me Thomam Silke clericum.
 [Proved at London 1st December 1558. John Bushe and Walter Bushe, the executors named in the will, administrators.]

THE EDITOR.

(*To be continued.*)

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(*Continued from p. 60.*)

[*Leicester 84.*]

HENRY WHETAKER, of Plymouth, Devon, gentleman, 4 November 1589, leaves to Robert Whetaker, of Westbury, Wilts, best bow with 12 shafts; to Elizabeth, his daughter, 21 years of his farm in Westbury, after the expiration of all such estate as Stephen, his brother, now tenant in possession, hath given to Jeffery Whetaker, of Tynhed, Wilts; "my brother" William Bennett, of Norton, Wilts, and brother-in-law, Richard Joy, of Plymouth, to sell the reversion for 21 years to her best behoof, and Stephen Whetaker to buy it, &c. To Judith Whetaker, his wife, property in Devonshire, she to release to William Whetaker, his son and heir, her third part in his lands in Westbury, Wilts; and bequests to Anthony and Henry Whetaker, his sons; to Katherine Whetaker, his sister, and Stephen Whetaker, his brother; the guardianship of his children being given to Stephen and Jeffery Whetaker, his brothers. [Proved 20 November, 1589.]

[*Woodhall 25.*]

JEFFREY WHITACRE, of Tinhead, in the parish of Edington, Co. Wilts, "clothman," to be buried in the parish church of Edington, near his wife; bequeaths 40s. to the repairs of the said church, to the Cathedral Church of Salisbury 5s. To his eldest son, Nashe Whitacre, all his lands in Tynhed, Aishton

and Edington, and to the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Jeffrey Whitacre and the heirs male of his body, "and so to remain to his heirs forever." To his son, Nashe Whitacre, £1,000 in money, £500 thereof to be paid 6 months after his decease, and the other £500 a year after his decease. To his son Nashe "all the seelinge and hanginges and glasse of all the windowes in and aboute the house, which I nowe dwell in, and nott to be removed"; the one half of all his household stuff whatsoever, of household store; 6 oxen with a wain, yokes and ropes, and a "sallowe" and 8 kine; 100 wethers and 3 score ewes "to run at Leate," to be paid by execution 6 months after his decease. To his son, Jeffrey Whitacre, the occupation of his house in Tinhead aforesaid, called the lower house, with the orchard adjoining, and all lands in the fields of Tinhead and Edington, with Broadlease with all the appurtenances, during the natural life of his son Nashe, being a lease held of Mast. Mounperson, this son Nashe to be bound in a bond of £400 to his overseers for the performance of the same. "And in consideration that my son Nashe do suffer my son Jeffrey quietly to enjoy the same, I give to my son Nashe in regard thereof, the benefit of the seale of my mill at Bratton, with newe mill, mill meade, and Langmans mill, near unto Clifford, and now in the occupation of one Edward Ruttye." And also the one-half of these debts hereunto annexed and made fast, "and that they may be helpful one to another, in getting it together, and equally divide it between his executor and his son Nashe" as soon as recovered. Also if his executor shall loose the lease of the whole seale, then a third part of the debt to be recovered from Master Robert Webb, of Clifford, his son Nashe is to have; but if Nashe refuse his brother Jeffrey to enjoy peaceably the said lower house, then the benefit of the whole of the said seale, and the half of the debts recovered, is to remain to his executor. To Christopher Poticary £300, when he becomes 21 years of age, if he make his daughter, Mary [Whitacre's], a jointure of his house in which he now dwells at Stockton;

during her life, and their lawful issue, according to a note of the condition, in the hands of Mr. William Ley, of Teffant, witnessed by Mr. Edmond Lambert and Mr. Richard Bromewich, esquires. To his daughter Mary, wife of Christopher Poticary, £40 within 6 months of his decease. To his daughter, Elizabeth Whitacre, £400 a year after his decease, and "to have her diet in the same year, and £10 in money, of his executor, and to maintain her apparel for that year"; and if she does not marry before she is eighteen years of age, then her said stock shall be let forth to her benefit by the discretion of his overseers. To his daughter, Bridgett Whitacre, £400, the said Bridgett to be in the custody of his son Jeffrey, with £200 of her said legacy, desiring him to see her well brought up in the fear of God; the other £200 to be delivered by his executor to his "well beloved friend" Maister Richard Bromewich, esquire, to be repaid to her on her marriage, or at 18 years of age, with £10 yearly during her minority for the use of the said stock. To his daughter, Katherine Whitacre, £400, she with £200 to be in the custody of Master Thomas Bennett, of Westbury, the said £200 to be repaid her on her marriage, or at 18 years of age; £180 to be paid to his son Nashe, and £20 to his servant, John Greenehill, of Westbury, to be repayed her on her marriage, or at 18 years of age, with £10 yearly during her minority for use of said stock. To his daughter Penelope £400, she to be in the custody of his son-in-law Christopher Poticary, with £200 to be repaid her on her marriage, or at 18 years of age. Also if his daughter, Mary Poticary, decease during the minority of Penelope, then Penelope, with the £200 repaid, is to be placed, within a year after, by his executors, and of the other £200, £160 is to be paid to Mr. Jasper Moor, of Haytesbury, esquire, and £40 to John Greenehill, of Westbury, to be repaid her on her marriage, or at 18 years of age, with £10 yearly for the use of the said stock during her minority. The said custodians of the said daughter, and all those to whom the above-mentioned sums out of their legacies are to be paid, are to enter into a bond with

his executors for the payment of the said sums on their day of marriage, or at 18 years of age. Any of the daughters marrying contrary to the consent of his executors and overseers, or of any two of them, to forfeit £200 of her legacy to his executor; and any of them dying before marriage, or before 18 years of age, their legacy to be divided equally among remaining unmarried daughters. To his brother Henry Whitacre's two sons, Anthony and Henry Whitacre, £20 a year, which he promised their father on his death-bed he would bestow on them, during the lease of Shewells, that is £10 a-piece to be paid by his executor, if the latter enjoy the said lease, and not otherwise. To his servant, John Grenchill, of Westbury, £10, to be paid a month after his decease. To Thomas, son of Dr. Hill, £10, to be paid him at the age of 22 years. To his servant, Philip Burges, 40s. To his servants, Henry Whitacre, 40s.; William Townsen, 20s.; Thomas Winckworth, 20s.; John Taunton, of Westbury, 20s.; John Prior, 10s.; John Davis, 10s.; Henry Coales, 10s.; Mary Billett, £4; Elizabeth Billett, 20s.; Alice Hilpes, 10s.; Joan Billett, 10s. To the poor of Edington, 40s.; to the poor of the town of Westbury, 40s.; of Bratton, 40s.; of Warminster, 40s., and of Devizes, 40s. To all his godchildren, 6s. 8d. a-piece. All his land in Westbury parish, commonly called Clay Anger, with all the trees and underwood, to his son, Jeffrey Whitacre; and all the residue of his goods and chattels, with his best marck, commonly called "the yeallowe crosse," not bequeathed, to his son Jeffrey Whitacre, whom he makes his executor. He makes his overseers, Master Jasper Moore, Master Richard Bromewich and Master Thomas Bennett, bequeathing to each of them a gelding colt of 4 years old, "taken up to house this spring," Master Jasper Moore to have his choice, and the others as they agree together. Dated 12 March, 42 Elizabeth, A.D. 1599. Witnessed by John Grenchill, "Henry Willoughby, 10 April 1600," and John Apris.

[A long list of debts owing to him is appended. Will proved at London, 25 March 1601.]

[Wingfield 98.]

NASHE WHITTAKER,¹ of Tynhedd, co. Wilts, clothier, 15 October 1610, to be buried near his father in the church of Edington. Leaves 40s. to the same church; 5s. to the Cathedral Church of Sarum; to the poor of the city of New Sarum 20s.; to the poor of the township of Warminster 20s., and of Devizes 20s., and of the parish of Edington 40s.; to his brother-in-law, Christopher Pothecary, his interest in a lease of certain copyhold tenements, with their appurtenances, in the manor of Tynhedd; also certain lands in Steeple-Ashton and Edington, to be sold to the use of the said Christopher, his heirs or assigns. And "I do by these presents require and command my son Jeffrey upon my blessing, and with as great a charge as any earthly father can lay upon his natural son", that he not only give his consent thereto, but confirm the sale thereof with warranty against himself and all claiming under him. And if Jeffrey die during his minority, whereby the premises, or any part thereof, shall descend unto my brother Jeffrey or to his heirs, he desires him and his heirs to join with said Christopher in the sale thereof, and to confirm such grants thereof as Christopher shall make to any person or persons. He hopes that his request will be carried out because he lately purchased the same with his own goods, and the sale thereof is appointed for the payment of his debts. Bequeaths to Jeffrey, his son, all his household stuff and implements in his house at Tynhedd; and all his implements

¹ According to the *Visitation of Dorset*, 1623, Stephen Whittaker, of Westbury, co. Dorset, marries a dau. of Henry Nash, of Tinhead, co. Wilts; his son Jeffrey (according to the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623), had a daughter Bridget married to Tristram Mussell, of Steeple Langford. He bore, by a patent granted by Gilbert Dethick, Garter, 1560, *Sable, a fess between three mascles argent*. Crest, *a horse statant or*. [Note.—To be in Westber in Wilsh.] From this Stephen sprung the Whittakers of Shaxton, co. Dorset. In the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623, a Henry Grenehill, of Steeple Ashton, is described as *ignobilis*, and there is no pedigree of Whittaker, nor is there one in that of 1565.—[ED.]

at his mill at Bratton for the dressing of cloth, and of household stuff there; also a silver salt and a beaker which his father gave him, and six best silver spoons; also "my best cloathe marke", called "the Yallowe Crosse", with N. and W. therunto annexed. He commits the custody and tuition of his son Jeffrey to his brother-in-law, Christopher Pothecary, with his portion until the age of 21 years. He gives to his servant, John Goddard, 40s.; to his apprentice, William Scott, 26s. 8d.; to his servants, Mary Gouldinge, 40s., and Richard Deacon, 10s.; to his new household servants, — Whatly and Tawnton, 5s. a-piece, and to the rest of his maid-servants, 5s. each; to his late servant, Robert Curtis, 20s.; to his servant, Benjamin Stockes, 10s.; to all his godchildren, 12d. each. To his wife, Mary, the use of the above-said household stuff and implements at Tynhedd and "Bratton's mill", until my son Jeffrey be of full age, so long as she remains unmarried; also for the same period the use of the said cloth marke, "putting in bond to my overseers to keepe yt at his goodnes". And if his son, Jeffrey decease during his minority, he bequeaths his portion to Mary, his wife, whom he makes his executrix, leaving her the residue of his goods not bequeathed. He appoints, as overseers to his will, his brother, Jeffrey Whitaker, of Westburye, clothier, his brothers-in-lawe, Tristram Mussell, of Tisbury, gentleman, Christopher Pothecary, of Stockton, clothier, and Henry Greenehill, of Steeple Ashton, gentleman. Dated as above. Witness, &c.

[Proved at London 1st December 1610.]

[*Audley* 41.]

March 13, 1631. ELIZABETH WHITAKER, of Westbury, co. Wilts, bequeaths to the poor of Westbury 40s.; to her kinsman, William Wallis, of Tellsford, £20, to be paid six months after her decease; also a bedstead and all things belonging to it, which bedstead is in the little painted chamber at the stair-head; to her sister, Judith Wallis, of Norton, £10, to be paid within six months after her decease; to Judith's daughter,

Judith Nash, of Road, £5; to her sister, Sybil Crabb, £20, and her best gown; to her sister, Mary Stokes, of Seend, £5; to her kinsman, Timothy Wallis, £10; to Honor Whitaker, £10, and to Anne Whitaker, £10, which money is to be delivered to her son-in-law, Anthony Selfe, "to use it for their best advantage until they be married or come of age; to her kinswoman, Elizabeth Wilkins, one of her best petticoats; to her kinswoman, Margaret Saunders, £40 and a bedstead and bed and all things belonging to the same in a chamber called Sellwoode's Chamber, and "half a dozen of pewter", a crock, a little pan, and her chest in her dwellinghouse at Westbury, and a table-board in her kitchin at Trowbridge, one of the best forms and a spit, and the rest of her wearing apparel, not bequeathed before; to Judith Saunders, a pair of sheets, a table-cloth and half a dozen napkins; to her son-in-law, William Crab, of Road, £6; to his brother, Nathaniel Crab, £4, which money is to be delivered within six months after her decease to Simon Crabb, their father, to be used to their best advantage until they are 21 years of age; to a former servant, Thomas Pinching, the bed he used to lie on; the rest of her goods and chattels to her brother, William Wilkins, whom she makes her executor; also 20s. each to her friends, Thomas Wallis, of Trowbridge, and William Weeb, of Bromham.

[Proved at London 25 April 1632.]

[*Admon. Act Book.* 1646. *f.* 58.]

Administration of the goods of WILLIAM WHITACRE, of Bradford, co. Wilts, deceased, granted 8 May 1646, to Francis Wallis, his creditor.¹

[*Admon. Act Book.* 1657. *f.* 321.]

Administration of the goods of MARY WHITTICAR, late of Market Lavington, co. Wilts, granted 7 December 1657 to Stephen Whitticar, her son.

¹ Creditor of William "Wallys", in the original, evidently a clerical error for "Whitacre."

[Hyde, f. 69.]

WILLIAM WHITAKER, the elder, of Bratton, in the parish of Westbury, co. Wilts, 18 April 1663, bequeaths to the poor of Bratton, 20s., to be distributed at the discretion of his executors and overseers; all his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parishes of Edington, Steple Ashton, and West Ashton (except the close called Crowswells Down, in the tithing of West Ashton, purchased from William Bromwich and others) to his eldest son, John Whitaker, and his heirs lawfully begotten; and for default of such issue to his son, William Whittaker, and his heirs lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue to his three daughters, Melior, Joan, and Anne, and to their heirs forever; the said close called Crowswell Down and all messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Hinton and North Bradley, to his said son, William, and lawful issue, and for default of such issue to his son, John, and his lawfully begotten heirs, and for default of issue to his daughters, Melior, Joan, and Anne, and to their heirs forever; all lands and tenements in Norridge, in the parish of Skidmore's Upton, to his daughter, Anne Kinton, and her heirs; to his friend, Robert Beach, the elder, gentleman, and his son-in-law, Anthony Kinton, his "chattlehold" tenement in Westbury, commonly called Culverclose, and all his estate, title thereto, and term of years to come, to hold for the said term in trust that they shall permit his son, William, to take the issues and profits thereof to his own use for as long as he shall live, and after his decease in trust for his daughter, Melior Holloway, and after her decease in trust for the said Joan Tucker, *alias* Couch, his daughter; also to his daughter, Melior Holloway, 20s., to be paid three months after his decease; to his daughters, Joan Tucker, *alias* Couch, and Anne Kington, 20s. each, to be paid three months after his decease; to every grandchild, 20s., to be paid at 21 years of age. The residue of his goods and chattels, after legacies and funeral expenses are paid, he leaves to his sons, John and William,

whom he makes his executors, with Robert Beach and Anthony Kinton as overseers, to whom he gives 5s. each.

[Proved at London 9 June 1665.]

E. M. THOMPSON.

(To be continued.)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 65.)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

W. (continued.)

- 1690-7-20.—Benjamin WEACOM, son of Josiah and Ealis Weacom, of Catcom.
- 1691-10-22.—Jacob WILLIS, son of John and Sarah Willis, of Calne Meeting.
- 1691-12-24.—Jane WHITEHEAD, dau. of Manasseh and Martha Whitehead, of Bradford.
- 1692-10[11]-3.—Bryon WAKHAM [Briant WEACOM], son of Josiah and Alice Wakham [Ealis Weacom], of Cadcomb [Hillmarton ph].
- 1694-3-11.—Mary WILKINS, dau. of Robert Wilkins, of Dantsey ph.
- 1694-8-24.—Hannah WILLESS, dau. of Daniell Willess, of Caln.
- 1694-10-20.—Richard WILLIS, son of John and Sarah Willis, of Calstone.
- 1695-2-19.—James WILLETT, son of James and Mary Willett, of Studly, Trowbridge ph., serge-maker.
- 1696-7-3.—Hannah WAKHAM, dau. of Josiah and Alice Wakham, of Cadcomb.
- 1696-8-10.—Ruth WILLIS, dau. of Daniel Willis.
- 1697-10-5.—Seymour WILLETT, son of James and Mary Willett, of Bradford, sarg-maker.
- 1699-5-11.—Ann WILLET, dau. of James and Mary Willet, of Bradford.

Y.

- 1676-3-12.—Sarah YOUNG, dau. of Daniell Young.
 1677-11-12.—Mary YOUNG, dau. of Daniell Young, of Brinkworth.
 1679-10-17.—John YOUNG, son of Daniell Young, of Brinkworth.
 1681-11-10.—Daniell YOUNG, son of Daniell Young, of Brinkworth.
 1682-2-15[18].—John YOUNG, son of John Young, of Norscraft [Lyneham ph].
 1684-1-28.—Jacob YOUNG, son of Daniell Young, of Brinkworth.
 1688-2-17.—Ann YOUNG, dau. of Daniell Young, of Brinkworth.

ADDENDUM TO BIRTH RECORDS—FIRST SERIES.

J.

- 1670-2-14.—John JENINGS, son of John Jenings, of Suttenger.
 1671-6-30.—Elezeth JENINGS, dau. of John Jenings, of Suttenger.
 1672-11-17.—Thomas JENINGS, son of John Jenings, of Suttenger.
 1674-7-28.—Ann JENINGS, dau. of John Jenings, of Suttenger.
 1677-5-29.—Joseph JENINGS, son of John Jenings, of Suttenger.

The following have just been observed in a Supplementary Register:—

- 1655-8-3.—John SWAYNE, son of John Swayne, of Sutton Benger.
 1656-8-16.—Daniell SEALY, son of John Sealy, of Somerford Magna.
 1657-11-9.—Frances SWAYNE, son [sic] of John Swayne, of Sutton Benger.
 1658-7-9.—John SPARROW, son of Thomas Sparrow, of Stanton quinton.

1658-9-10.—John SEALY, son of John Sealy, of Somerford Magna.

1660-11-27.—Thomas SEALY, son of John Sealy, of Somerford Magna.

1660-12-13.—Sarah SWAYNE, dau. of John Swayne, of Suttin Benger.

1663-6-24.—Thomas SEALY, son of John Sealy, of Somerford Magna.

1665-7-16.—John SEALY, son of John Sealy, of Somerford Magna.

1668-7-5.—Nathan SWAINE, son of John Swaine, of Suttin Benger.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Friends' Institute, 13, Bishopsgate Without,
London, E.C.*

(To be continued.)

A NOTE ON THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF SARUM.

The following extract from an Assize Roll¹ of 33 Henry III is illustrative of the civic history of Salisbury, and is interesting as showing one of the ways in which a neif (*nativus*) or villein born on the soil, could gain his freedom:—

John de Grimstede claims Robert of Alwardbury as his neif and fugitive, who fled from his land after the last return of King John from Ireland to England. And he produces many of his kindred, both on the father's and the mother's side, who acknowledge themselves John's villeins.

Robert does not deny his parentage but says that continuously for 10 years past he has been dwelling in the city of Sarum in lot and in scot, and in the Merchants' Guild as free burgess. Such is the custom and freedom of the said city that

¹ P. R. O., *Assize Roll*, no. 996, m. 20.

if anyone shall be for a year and a day without any claim [made on him] and in the Gild of Merchants as burgess, he shall remain free forever, without anyone being able to claim him as neif; of this he puts himself upon the country.

The Jury say that he had remained a year and a day, &c., before John de Grimstede put in his claim. [The plea was allowed and Robert went free and John was amerced].

E. M. THOMPSON.

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 63.)

EDWARD VI.

462. Anno 6.—John Colcell *and* Robert Jerrard, messuage and lands in Stoppe Fountell, Gyfford Fountell, Bishop Hyndon Markett, East Hache and Tisbury.

463. Anno 6.—John Seyntloo, knt., Edward Seyntloo, *and* John Skutt, gen., and Bridget his wife; a rental of £20, p.a. from the manor of Haylye. £440.

464. Anno 6.—Richard Bayly *and* William Allen, gen., and Mary his wife; messuages and lands in Etchilhampton. £40.

465. Anno 6.—Thomas King *and* John Stayner and Johanna his wife; lands in Fyfield Bavent. £40.

466. Anno 6.—John Strangeman *and* Christopher Becke, and Johanna Becke, formerly the wife of William Sampson; messuages and lands in Rustome. £40.

467. Anno 6.—William Allen *and* William Baylye and Johanna his wife; manor of Blacklands; messuages and lands in Blacklands, with advowson of the church of Blacklands. £140.

468. Anno 6.—John Eyre *and* John Evans; messuages and lands in Endles [?] Street, New Sarum. 230 marks.

469. Anno 6.—Robert Smyth *and* John Puntar ; lands in Chippenham. £40.

470. Anno 6.—William Shurborne *and* Ralph Rosyer, arm., and Lady Elizabeth West his wife, formerly the wife of Sir George West, decd. ; messuages and lands in Asssheleye, £10.

471. Anno 6.—Thomas Chaffyn *and* Thomas South ; messuages in New Sarum. £30.

472. Anno 6.—Thomas Bowden *and* Richard Warr, arm. ; messuages and lands in Pytton. £89.

473. Anno 6.—John Rone *and* John Ewiden ; messuages and lands in Marlborough. £40.

474. Anno 7.—Robert Bounde and Richard Raborne *and* Sir Anthony Browne ; annual rent of 15s. out of the manor of Pockshipton, in Bechingstoke. £15.

475. Anno 7.—Thomas Prowdeman *and* Henry Weste and John Winter ; messuages and lands in Brockenborowe, *alias* Brokenborough, Brodetowne, Newyngton, Cotmarshe, Hand and Shereston Wyke.

476. Anno 7.—James Stumpe, knt., *and* John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl Marshall, and Johanna his wife ; manors of Brokenborough, Burton, Hankerton *alias* Hankenton, and Charleton ; with messuages and lands in Brokenborough, Burton, Hankerton, Charleton Ascote, Crudwell, Mynty, Newynton, Bremcum Foxley, Costyn, Rodburne, Lee Cleurton and Oarsdon, as well as the advowson of the churches of Brokenborough, Burton, Hankerton and Charleton. £2,524.

477. Anno 7.—John Curtis *and* James Yate, gen., and Edward Flower, gen. ; messuages and lands in Henmarshe, Sende, and Sende Rowe, near the parish of Melksham. £40.

478. Anno 7.—John Cokk, arm., and Edward Plowden, gen., *and* William, Earl of Pembroke, and Anna his wife ; messuages and lands in Priors Alton, Alton Priors and Patney, and the rectory of Priors Alton aforesaid. £440.

479. Anno 7.—John Cowper and Richard Cowper *and* James Stumpe, knt. ; messuages and lands in Sherington *alias* Shereston, Uphavyn, Durlington, and Mylston. £160.

480. Anno 7.—Henry Jerard *and* John Sangar; lands near the borough of Hyndon. £40.

481. Anno 7.—Henry Acton *and* William Acton and Isabella his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum (Castle Street). £40.

482. Anno 7.—Thomas Essex, knt., *and* John Broune; messuages and lands in Chorleton Strete. £40.

483. Anno 7.—Thomas Parker *and* John Auncell, senr.; lands in Lye *alias* Leyght. £40.

484. Anno 7.—John Mervyn, knt., *and* William Weste, arm.; manors of Fountells La Warr, Wycke, Rowcomb, Rodellmore, Esthache and Swalloclyve; messuages and lands in Fountell Gyfford, Tysburye, and Swalloclyve. £680.

485. Anno 7.—Nicholas Bushell *and* John Bate and Sibella his wife; messuages and gardens in Sherston Magna. £20.

486. Anno 7.—James Yate *and* Edward Flower, gen.; messuages and lands in Marsheton *alias* Marston, near the parishes of Potterne and Deuysis. £80.

487. Anno 7.—John Freeman *and* George Salt and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Hynton and Hurst. £40.

488. Anno 7.—Nicholas Snell, arm., *and* Thomas Champneys, arm.; manor of Yettonkenell; messuages and lands in Yettonkenell and Combe, and advowson of the church of Yettonkenell. £80.

489. Anno 7.—Richard Seacoll *and* William Barners, arm., and Dorothy his wife; messuages and lands in Kingeswood. £40.

490. Anno 7.—Griffin Curtis and Thomas Freman *and* William Webbe; manor of Bussheton *als.* Busshton; messuages and lands in Bussheton, *als.* Busshon, Bastorne and Wotton Bassett.

END OF REIGN OF EDWARD VI.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

NAME 'PAINTER' IN AND NEAR NORTH WILTS.

(Continued from p. 88.)

The parish registers are defective about the time of the Civil War, and the connexion between the members of the family after this interval and those before it can only be conjectured. After this period it is possible to trace three branches, originating in (a) Richard, (b) Charles, and (c) William, respectively.

(a) i. Richard Painter *alias* Nichols, yeoman, born 1674, married in 1700 Joyce, dau. of Philip and Prudence Stockwell, granddaughter of Philip Stockwell, and great-granddaughter of John Stockwell, all of North Cerney; she was bapt. 1671 and d. 1756 (P.R.) or 1757 (inscription). They had issue John (bapt. 1701), Prudence (bapt. 1703), Daniel (*see ii below*), William (bapt. 1710), and Richard. He died 1749, and letters of administration were granted to his widow Joyce, with John Painter, of Cirencester, as surety. He was buried in North Cerney church with Joyce his wife, and their monument is described above.

ii. Daniel (bapt. 1706) had issue by his wife Anne, who died (a widow) in 1780, aged 76, William (bapt. 1734), Daniel (bapt. 1737), Richard (bapt. 1738), Henry (bapt. 1741, d. 1742), Anne Mary (bapt. 1742), Caleb (bapt. 1745, living 1792), Prudence (bapt. 1745, married in 1769 John Lapper). On a tomb in the churchyard is an inscription to his wife Anne.

(b) i. Charles Painter *alias* Nichols, yeoman, married at North Cerney, in 1701, Martha Dicknan (*sic*), and had issue Anne (bapt. 1702, living unm. 1728), Edith (bapt. 1703), Mary (bapt. 1705), Elizabeth (bapt. 1707), Sarah (bapt. 1709, d. 1713), John (bapt. 1713, d. 1717),

Charles (bapt. 1715, married in 1739 Catherine Hillier, and had issue a dau. Sarah, bap. 1740). Charles Painter d. 1728, and mentions, in his will dated 1728 and proved at Gloucester in 1737, his wife Martha, dau. Anne and son Charles, also his four sisters (names not given). His widow Martha d. 1737, and his branch appears to have become extinct in the male line. A headstone in the churchyard commemorates his children Sarah and John, who died in infancy.

(c) i. William Painter *alias* Nichols, yeoman, married at North Cerney, in 1703, Anne Mustoe; both he and his wife died in 1727, and were buried on the same day. Letters of administration were granted to his daughter Anne, from which it may be inferred that his three eldest sons died during his lifetime. In the administration Charles Painter *alias* Nichols, of North Cerney, yeoman, is named as surety. William and Anne had issue as follows:—Richard (bapt. 1704, d. v. p.), William (bapt. 1705, d. v. p.), John (bapt. 1707, d. v. p.), Anne (bapt. 1708, living unm. 1727), Martha (bapt. 1711), Joseph (*see ii below*), Thomas (bapt. 1715, married in 1734 at Hawkesbury, Glos., Dinah Webb, who d. 1740, and had issue Mary, Daniel, William, d. v. p., David, d. v. p.).

ii. Joseph Painter, bapt. 1713, married at North Cerney, in 1740, Hannah (b. 1716, d. 1788) dau. of George and Margaret Townsend, granddaughter of Thomas Townsend, all of North Cerney. He died 1799, having had by his wife Hannah issue as follows:—Anne (bapt. 1741, d. 1749), William (bapt. 1742), Mary (bapt. 1743), Richard (bapt. 1745, d. 1746), Hannah (bapt. 1747), John (*see iii below*), Margaret (bapt. 1753), Elizabeth (bapt. 1758, d. unm. 1794).

iii. John Painter, bapt. 1749, married, firstly, in 1772, at Frocester, Elizabeth, dau. of Jacob Heaven, of Frocester, and Sarah (Cowley) his wife, by whom

(who was bapt. 1748, and d. 1783) he had Joseph (bapt. 1773, d. 1793), Mary (bapt. 1775), Richard (bapt. 1777, d. 1779), William (*see iv below*), Thomas (bapt. and d. 1781). John Painter married, secondly, in 1783, Sarah Mosse of Barnsley, and had by her (who survived him) an only dau. Ann (bapt. 1784), who married, in 1811, James Cozens. John Painter died in 1802, and mentions in his will, proved at Gloucester 1805, his widow Sarah, his son William (executor), and his daughter Ann.

iv. William Painter, bapt. at North Cerney 1778, married, firstly, at North Cerney, in 1801, Frances, eldest dau. of — Meredith, of Pembroke; she was born 1782 and died 1806. He had by her two daughters. About the year 1804 he left North Cerney and settled in Pembrokeshire, and finally severed his connexion with North Cerney in 1841, when he sold his property at that place. He married, secondly, at Monkton, Pembrokeshire, in 1808, Elizabeth, only dau. of George Purser of Moreston, co. Pembroke, and Jane (Williams) his wife, and had issue by her (who died 1842) 7 sons and 3 daughters. He died in 1850, and is buried at Pembroke Dock.

Mention may also be made of the descendants of (i) George, and (ii) Charles Painter, who cannot be definitely connected with any of the foregoing or with each other, but who may possibly have been younger sons of William Painter and Anne (Mustoe).

(i) George Painter, who died in 1807, aged 87, married at North Cerney, in 1744, Olliffe, dau. of George Townsend and Elizabeth his wife; she was born in 1726 and died in 1794, and was apparently half-sister of Hannah, wife of Joseph Painter. They had nine children, of whom all the sons died unmarried.

(ii) Charles Painter died in 1799, aged 76; he married at North Cerney, in 1743, Sarah, dau. of Robert

Townsend and Joan his wife; she was born in 1721, and died in 1792. A headstone in North Cerney churchyard records both Charles and Sarah, as well as two of their grandchildren. His descendants of the first and second generations appear to have been chiefly daughters and granddaughters.

The name Painter has now disappeared from North Cerney.

I should be glad of any information on the following points:—

(i) Place of baptism (probably *circ.* 1700) of Charles Painter, of Purton (d. 1744); also place of marriage (*circ.* 1724) with his 1st wife Jane.

(ii) Any descendants of Mary Cox, of Cricklade (b. 1727).

(iii) Place of marriage (probably *circ.* 1764) of William Painter (b. 1725), of Purton, and his wife Mary.

C.

AMESBURY MONASTERY.

(Continued from page 80.)

But this mention of a Prior does not necessarily prove that he was an individual having control over a number of monks, as Mr. Talbot appears to imagine¹—for the weight of historical evidence seems to point distinctly to the contrary; and it is worthy of note that whilst Mr. Talbot quotes a letter from the Princess Mary (daughter of Edward I) mentioning a Prior, as *evidence that Amesbury was a mixed Monastery*, we

¹ Some of the smaller Hospitals, of ante-Reformation date, were, for instance, governed by a *priest*, or *chantry Chaplain*, who was instituted under the title of *Prior*. At Amesbury, the Prior, as we shall presently see, was a subordinate officer, who, during the vacancy of a prioress, was not even entrusted with the temporalities of the Monastery.

find in the Patent Rolls, a grant of an annuity for life to the same Princess Mary, whom the King, her father, "has caused to take the veil in *the house of the nuns of Ambresbury*", a description which cannot well be taken to mean otherwise than *a house of nuns only*.

In another Patent Roll, dated 1 August 1309, protection is granted, until the Feast of the Purification following, for Simon de Gyddyng, clerk, going beyond seas on the business of *the house of the nuns at Ambresbury*. [This was, no doubt, one of the Lady Prioress' Chaplains, sent on a mission to the parent Abbey of Fontevrault.]

Other documents from the Crown may next be quoted as showing that they are all uniformly addressed to the *prioress and nuns exclusively*; which certainly would *not have been the case if Amesbury were a mixed monastery*.

1284, Aug. 18. Licence for the alienation in mortmain by Eleanor [of Provence] the King's mother, to the *Prioress and nuns of Ambresbury*, of the manor of Chadelesworth [co. Berks, *see* vol. iii, p. 150].—*Patent Roll*.

1289, Jan. 8. Remission for ever to the *Prioress and nuns of Amesbury* of £27 8s., of the rent of £30, which they pay at the Exchequer for the manor and hundred of Melksham—for the love which the King [Edw. I] bears to his daughter Mary. [*See* vol. iii, p. 147 *note*.]—*Ibid*.

1301, Feb. 20. Pardon to the *Prioress and nuns of Ambresbury*, in consideration of a fine made by them before Walter [de Langton], Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, the treasurer, for entering upon certain messuages and lands in New Sarum, Falleye, Durinton, &c., contrary to the form of the statute in mortmain; and licence for them to retain the same.—*Ibid*.

1301, May 30. A like pardon to the *Prioress and nuns of Ambresbury* for entering, contrary to the statute of mortmain, a messuage and lands in Beresford, and a certain rent in Comb and Littlecote [par. Enford].—*Ibid*.

1309, Dec. 15. Licence, after inquisition *ad quod damnum*, for the alienation in mortmain by Walter Aleyn to the *Prioress and nuns of Amesbury*, of a messuage and lands in Westambresbury, held by him for life from Walter Lovel; and for the latter to quitclaim the same to the *Prioress and nuns*.—*Ibid*.

1312, Nov. 8. Licence, at the request of the Princess Mary, sister of the now King [Edw. II], a nun of Amesbury, for the alienation in mortmain to the *Prioress and nuns of Amesbury*, by Reginald le Fraunkeleyn, of twelve acres of land in Chadelworth, and by John Doublet, of Kene-

bury [Kintbury], of 4s. rent in Walecote, which the *Prioress and nuns* were accustomed to pay to him for two marshes held by them in that town, and which he has remised to them.—*Ibid.*

1336, Mar. 20. License for the *Prioress and nuns of Amesbury* to acquire in mortmain land and rent, not held in chief, to the yearly value of £20.—*Ibid.*

1380, Nov. 18. License, for 20 marks paid in the hanaper by Thomas de Erlestok, chaplain, for the alienation in mortmain, by the *Prioress and nuns of Ambersbury*, of ten marks rent yearly, from their manor of Bulteford, co. Wilts, to a chaplain celebrating daily in the Church of St. Thomas, Salisbury, for the souls of Robert de Godmanston, late citizen of Salisbury and others.—*Ibid.*

These extracts from the Public Records might, if necessary, be very considerably extended, but enough has, I think been quoted to prove satisfactorily that Amesbury was a "house of nuns", and that a *Prioress and nuns* were the only inmates of that house recognized in the letters patent and other documents which, from time to time, issued from the Crown.¹

The Inquisitions post mortem relating to Amesbury, taken at various times by the escheator for the Crown, in co. Wilts, also furnish similar evidence.

Of nuns here, we have abundant mention. In the first place, when the earlier nunnery of Queen Ethelfrida, with its Church of SS. Mary and Meliorus, was in 1177 given by Henry II to Fontevrault, and a new community drafted hence from the parent abbey in Normandy, do we find religious of both sexes? They were a *Prioress and 24 nuns only*. From its foundation, in Saxon times,² Amesbury had been a house of Benedictine nuns, and so it appears to have continued, both under the reformed rule of Fontevrault, and afterwards from the date of its severance from the parent Abbey of Fontevrault,

¹ Other letters patent from the Crown, addressed to the Prioress and nuns, have already been mentioned in my narrative. See vol. iii, pp. 222-3.

² It may not be uninteresting to mention that Saxon coins, of earlier date than the foundation of Queen Ethelfrida's nunnery, in 980, have been found in digging graves in the present churchyard of Amesbury, within living memory. My late friend, Mr. Job Edwards, had in his possession two silver coins of Edward the Elder [901-924], known undoubtedly to have been thus discovered.

until the general Dissolution. Among the nuns here we find the Princess Mary, daughter of Edward I, with the thirteen other ladies of noble birth, veiled in 1283-4; Eleanor of Provence, the Queen Dowager, in 1286; Joan de Gennes, or Jaynes, who became Prioress in 1294; whilst no less than thirty-six young ladies, whose names are preserved, were consecrated in 1327; Margaret Cobham was a nun in 1344-5; Benedicta Eketon¹ in 1378; Eleanor de Seintmanifee in 1379; and in 1424, Agnes Bromley, aged 16, then a nun, testified to a cure wrought at the tomb of St. Osmund, in Salisbury Cathedral.² Lastly, in 1539, the Prioress and nuns, at that time numbering thirty-four, surrendered their Monastery into the hands of the Crown.

But whilst *more than a hundred nuns* of Amesbury can thus be easily accounted for between the years 1177 and 1539, and in most cases by name, we do not find, either in the sources which have supplied them, or elsewhere, any corresponding mention of the name of *a monk*, during the whole of this period. The only conclusion, therefore, seems to be that, like the bustard on the Wiltshire downs of to-day, the *regular monk of the order of Fontevault* was, in mediæval times, also a "*rara avis*" unknown within the walls of Amesbury Monastery.

But Mr. Talbot argues otherwise, and seems to rely on the occurrence of the word "*brethren*", on a single occasion, to prove the contrary. This is in 1294, and I can myself add one other instance in the previous year; but this particular wording is found in two documents only, both of them relating to one and the same matter.

¹ The history of this nun is interesting. She was nominated by Richard II, as a crown right, after his coronation, 16 July 1377, and on 3 January following a royal mandate was issued to the Prioress and convent for her admission.

² In the evidence for the canonization of Bishop Osmund, taken at this date, she is described as having relinquished the world and become a nun in the Monastery of the Nuns of Amesbury—"mundum relinquens in monasterio monialium de Ambresbury facta est monialis". She was the daughter of John and Joan Bromley, of Salisbury.

After the death of Queen Eleanor of Provence, in Amesbury Monastery (1291), contentions sprang up between the Prioress there, and her superior, the Abbess of Fontevrault. Which of the two ladies was really the offending party does not appear, but, in 1293, we find Amesbury Monastery vacant, and, by reason of its impoverishment, taken into the hands of the Crown. During the vacancy, the Abbot of Stanley was appointed custodian of its temporalities. This continued for a year, when, on June 10, 1294, the Abbot received a royal mandate to deliver the temporalities to Joan de Gennes, or Jayns, one of the nuns, whom the Abbess of Fontevrault had, in the interim, sent to the King for his acceptance and admission as the new Prioress.

It is on *this occasion* (in 1293-4), and on *no other*, that we find the word "*brethren*" twice used to denote *certain inmates of the Monastery*; first, in the writ which issued from the Crown, informing *the nuns, prior, and brethren*,¹ of the appointment of the Abbot of Stanley; and next, in the letter of the Abbess of Fontevrault (quoted by Mr. Talbot), in which she prays the King to command the *nuns and brethren*² to receive the new Prioress whom she has appointed.

Who, then, were the *brethren* here mentioned? Certainly *not regular monks*, for *there were none at Amesbury*. They must, therefore, have been what I have already suggested (vol. iii, p. 303 *note*)—the male inmates of the Monastery—*i.e.*, the Lady Prioress' Chaplains (which we know to have numbered at least four or five), and perhaps also some *lay brethren* or servants; whilst the Prior (so called, but without control of

¹ A form of wording evidently used (in the absence of a Prioress) to include the whole of the other inmates of the House, who had been committed by the Crown to the temporary charge of the Abbot of Stanley—*viz.*, nuns, prior, chaplains, lay brethren, and sisters, or servants. A similar writ was also addressed to the monastic tenants.

² In the new edition of the Patent Rolls the words "*nuns and brethren*" are, singularly enough, translated "*the convent of the house of Amesbury*" *i.e.*, the whole of its inmates, as I have described it.

monks), was most probably a priest, who, under that title, and next to the Lady Prioress, acted in her presence,¹ and on her behalf in matters relating to the affairs of the House.

Mr. Talbot remarks (vol. iv, p. 15), that there is no mention of *Prior, or brethren*, at the Dissolution. The former title may have ceased with the rule of Fontevrault; but, in the *priests* and male *servants* (or *lay brethren*) mentioned at the Dissolution (vol. iii, p. 291), we have, I believe, an equivalent for the earlier inmates described as *brethren* in 1293-4.

Amesbury Monastery having thus been distinctly a *House of Nuns*, the comparison which Mr. Talbot seeks to establish (vol. iii, p. 551) between the ecclesiastical arrangements here, and in the *mixed House* of Gilbertines, at Watton, co. York, naturally falls to the ground,² and, even, *if both were known to have been undoubtedly mixed Houses*, I should scarcely myself have ventured a comparison between those of two distinct orders, as were the *Gilbertines*, and the *Benedictines* *unaeer the rule of Fontevrault*.

The *imaginary monks* of Amesbury now disposed of, we come to the disputed question of how much *church accommodation* was provided in the days of the monastery, for what really did exist here—*i.e.*, *nuns* and *parishioners*. My own opinion on the subject has already been freely expressed (vol. iii, pp. 298-304), where, after showing that, whilst the nuns of Fontevrault at Amesbury were occupying one part of the church of *St. Mary and Meliorus* given them by Henry II, in 1177 the parishioners were also desiring burial in another part of *the same building*, and making bequests to it as *the parish*

¹ This, as we have already seen (p.p. 79, 80), was the case when, in 1294, the accounts of the Abbot of Stanley were audited, and the documents which had been in his custody were handed over to the new Prioress, and Prior.

² Neither can the passage from Aungier's *History of Syon Monastery*, which Mr. Talbot quotes (vol. iv, p. 20), as showing the *status* of the priors in the *mixed* monasteries, bear any comparison with Amesbury, from the same cause.

church, I have concluded (p. 304) that this *one Church of SS. Mary and Meliorus* (still the Parish Church of Amesbury) was, excepting the Chapel of the Infirmary, the only consecrated building belonging to the Monastery.

To this opinion—although pronounced by Mr. Talbot (vol. iv, p. 13) to be—“except in so far as I conceive myself to have already proved the point—a decided *begging of the question*”—I still firmly adhere, and as *nuns and parishioners undoubtedly occupied one and the same Church of St. Meliorus*, which had existed from Norman times, I fail to see any purpose for which *another consecrated building could have been required*.

But Mr. Talbot has ventured to construct a *third*, upon what I cannot describe otherwise than, at least, *a very slight foundation*. I will, however, at this point, endeavour (from the papers discovered at Longleat by the late Canon Jackson, in March 1866, and subsequently printed in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, vol. x) first to follow the history of the Church of St. Mary and Meliorus through the early ownership of the monastic site by the Earl of Hertford, afterwards the Protector, Duke of Somerset—and to identify it, with certainty, as the present parish church of Amesbury.

On the dissolution of the Monastery, in December 1539, the Church (*i.e.*, the eastern part, or nuns' Church, then vacant) stands foremost among the buildings condemned by the Royal Commissioners, but they appear afterwards to have handed over the whole of the monastic buildings intact to Mr. John Barwick, the Earl of Hertford's steward.

The Earl himself—at that time the King's own brother-in-law, and the recipient of much other church property from the same source—was probably too busy at Court, or too much engaged in the pursuit of other monastic spoils, to visit at once his newly acquired possessions at Amesbury, and consequently the spoliations which immediately followed his ownership here were mainly carried out under the direction of Mr. Barwick, who then resided at Easton Royal, near Pewsey.

A survey of the lead on the whole of the roofs was made

by the King's plumbers in September 1540, and quickly followed by a vigorous attack on the lead itself. The spire was stripped, and its timber framework destroyed. The principal monastic buildings were also unroofed and dismantled. The Church roofs over the great Choir, Lady Chapel,¹ and High Altar were also taken down, but from an item—

“For taking down the *ceiling of the Choir*, and to carry and *lay the same in the plumbery loft*,”

it scarcely looks as though more than a temporary uncovering of the choir were really intended.

It was apparently within the walls of the roofless Choir that part of the lead melting, with charcoal and bellows, took place; and this may have been nothing more than a necessary precaution, when it is considered that some 220 tons of lead had to be dealt with, representing a money value at the time of £700 or £800—equal to as many thousands, at least, in the present day.²

The lead melted, and ready for disposal, the interior of the roofless Choir was once more cleared—the great wall, which had previously divided nuns and parishioners, was removed—and a part of the great cloister, without, broken down; thus throwing open the exterior of the Church from the nave northward.

“To take down the great wall that was partition of the Mydquere, to have out the lead that was there cast. and to break down one part of the great cloister.”

It was amidst this confusion that the Earl of Hertford, in 1542, first visited Amesbury, and this visit of its new owner, in person, may at once have determined the fate of the eastern, or nuns' portion of the church; for the *roof of the Choir was certainly replaced*, and when finally removed by Mr. Butterfield,

¹ The roof of the Lady Chapel, together with the building itself, was most probably destroyed.

² The lead, although melted within consecrated walls, had apparently to be closely watched—and we accordingly find payments to a night watchman for this purpose.

within my own recollection (in 1853), it distinctly told its own history—it had evidently been re-constructed by some inexperienced workmen; the main timbers were wrongly put together, and in several places the moulding on one timber did not correspond with that on the next. So clearly was this defect visible that, years before the Longleat papers had come to light and explained the matter, I had satisfied myself that the roof must, at some time or another, have been taken down and re-placed by a very rough hand.¹ If Mr. Talbot had known this roof, and its condition, before the restoration of the Church in 1853, I question if he would have very much regretted its entire removal.

For whatever purpose it had been taken down—which was apparently done under Mr. Barwick's direction—the Earl of Hertford may, on visiting Amesbury himself, have determined to re-place it, and hand over the nuns' part of the Church to the parishioners, thus making, with the nave and aisle, which they already occupied, the entire Parish Church of SS. Mary and Meliorus, as it now stands.² This is what I believe to have been done; for there occurs an item—

“Lead reserved for my lord, and returned, over 21 tons.”

This was in small sows and sheets.

“To number and weigh 20 tons of the small sows and sheets for my lord.”

¹ The taking down of the Choir roof, as shown by the Longleat papers, and the fact that the fifteenth century roof of the present Chancel [finally removed in 1853] must have been taken down and again replaced, as evidenced by the misarrangement of its timbers, seems sufficient in itself to identify the nuns' Choir and the present Chancel as the same building.

² With his sudden influx of monastic property, Amesbury, it must be remembered, was not the only Church which the Earl had on his hands, at the time, to be dealt with in some way or another. With *one* portion occupied, the *other* could scarcely be destroyed, or allowed to fall into ruin. To maintain it would be a lasting expense; and under these circumstances he would no doubt gladly ease his shoulders of a burden soon likely to become costly, by handing over to the parishioners the part which had fallen into his hands, on their undertaking for the future to maintain and repair it.

Another item is—

“Over and above, John Howell, plumber, *laid upon the chancel of the Parish Church*, and upon the gutter of the new convent kitchen 5 clothes [sheets] weighing 11 cwt.”

What does this mean but that the Earl, in disposing of the lead, reserved a certain quantity (over 21 tons) for his own use—part of which, John Howell, the Amesbury plumber, *laid on the late roofless nuns' choir—which had now become the Chancel of the Parish Church?*

In attempting to show from this incidental mention of the *Chancel of the Parish Church*, that a *third* consecrated building existed at Amesbury, Mr. Talbot has, I think, again ventured on a somewhat difficult task. He says (vol. iv, p. 13)—

“As a matter of fact the records mention *three* consecrated buildings, the [conventual] church, the chapel of the infirmary, and the *parish church, for its chancel is mentioned*. It is only mentioned incidentally, but this again is a most fortunate incident.”

His theory, as he tells us (vol. iii, p. 554) is, that “*in 1177, besides building a new Church, the nuns must have rebuilt the Parish Church*”—but neither record nor evidence of any kind is forthcoming to show that such was actually the case.

At p. 551, after comparing the *mixed* Priory of Gilbertines, at Watton, co. York (where there were two sets of conventual buildings), with the *unmixed* House of Benedictine nuns at Amesbury, he thinks that this

“disposes of any *primâ facie* difficulty in supposing that there may have been at Amesbury two large churches—one the conventual church, and the other the parish church, connected, but rather less directly, with the priory.”

Again (vol. iv, p. 15) Mr. Talbot says:—

“I am aware that my suggestion (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxxi. p. 26) that the Prior and the brethren may possibly have had a particular connexion with the parish church, is merely an hypothesis, but some such hypothesis is rendered necessary by my conviction that the conventual church occupied another site, and the fact that the existing church presents features which make it probable that it was not originally simply parochial.”

But whilst *both nuns and parishioners* are known to have occupied the one Church of St. Meliorus—the existing Parish

Church of Amesbury—what need was there of another? There were *no monks* to require church accommodation, and any *other consecrated building* beyond the *one church*, and the *chapel of the infirmary*, would consequently have been useless. Again, if there were another church, *where do we find its dedication?*—or, if it were a *Parish Church*, why did not the *parishioners use it for a burial place?*—for we find them in their wills *desiring to be buried in the Church of St. Meliorus*, where, until the restoration of 1853, was to be seen a brass plate to a parishioner—Edith, wife of Robert Matyn—dating back as far as 1470. When these points can be satisfactorily cleared up, or the actual foundations of *another church* discovered, and *not until then*, shall I begin to believe that there was, at any time, a *third consecrated building* connected with Amesbury Monastery.

This brings me to a comparison of the proportions of the existing Parish Church of Amesbury, with the Church mentioned in the survey of the lead by the King's plumbers in 1540 (vol. iii, p. 294)—which I believe to be one and the same building.

The length of the roof over the Choir and High Altar of 1540, is estimated at 51ft.—the chancel of the present church is 48 ft., inside measurement.

The north and south aisles (*i.e.*, transepts) of 1540 are estimated at 40 ft. and 39 ft. respectively—the transepts of the present church I measure at 40ft. each.

So far both buildings correspond nearly enough—as it is not to be expected that the King's plumbers, in their survey, would measure to a very great nicety—but to the next measurement Mr. Talbot takes exception, as not referring to the present structure at all.

“Item, a steep roof over *the body of the church*, covered with lead, in length 120 foot, and in depth on either side 24 foot.”

This has been taken (but, I believe, wrongly) to represent *a nave 120 feet in length*—which, with a central tower of 25 ft., and a chancel of 51 ft., would give us, according to Mr. Talbot's

theory, a [conventual] church some 200 feet in length¹—besides the existing Parish Church of 140 feet—a very large amount of church accommodation—which, so far as Amesbury history is known, does not appear to have been needed.

Mr. Talbot argues that, *if there is any meaning in words*, this item must be taken literally to mean a *nave 120 feet long*; but for myself I fail to see anything in it that would for a single moment give me such an idea. It will be noticed that the roof is described as being “*over the body of the church*”, meaning, as I read it, *the roof of the entire fabric west of the central tower*. In the present Church at Amesbury this “*body*” of the building would include *nave*, with *south aisle*, and formerly also a *south porch*—all of which must have existed at the time of the lead survey of 1540.

As I have already explained (vol. iii, p. 301) the lead on the “*body*” of the church, 120 feet in length by 24 feet on each side, must represent, not a *continuous roof* (as it would had there been a *nave only*), but *the roofs of nave and aisle reckoned together*—and perhaps also that of the porch. Mr. Talbot describes this as seeking to get out of the difficulty in a very remarkable way, but I could easily find at the present time, more than one plumber who, in estimating the lead on a double roof, of equal width, would do so in precisely the same way—

A double roof 60 x 48 = a single roof 120 x 48—

as being the simplest mode of reckoning. Mr. Talbot further says (vol. iii, p. 553) that if “it were admitted, for the purpose of argument, that the words *might have* the meaning, *as regards the length*, that I put upon them, it would follow, *as the nave is wider than the aisle*, and the *width of the lead is uniform*, that *the aisle would have a span roof of a steeper pitch than the nave roof, which is not likely.*”

Mr. Talbot's recollection of Amesbury Church, must, I

¹ Nearly equal to Bath Abbey, which is 215 feet in length; or St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, 230 feet.

feared, be somewhat indistinct; for what he here describes as *unlikely* is precisely what, on looking at the building itself, he will find to be the case. The *nave* has its "*Perpendicular*" *timber roof of a lower pitch*; whilst the *waggon-headed roof of the adjoining aisle* necessitates a covering of *very sharp pitch*, thus making the lead on each of nearly or quite an *equal width*.

I have remarked (vol. iii, p. 355) that the Priory Lodging (*i.e.*, the former residence of the Prioress) most probably continued *for several generations*, without any considerable alteration, to be the Amesbury residence of the Seymour family.

The *several generations* here referred to are:—(1) The Earl of Hertford (afterwards the Protector, Duke of Somerset), who apparently never lived here at all. (2) His eldest son, who, after the death of his first wife, the Lady Catherine Grey, and his own release from the Tower, resided on his Wiltshire estates at Amesbury, Wolfhall, and Easton Royal, and in his later years at Netley, co. Hants. It was probably for this nobleman that Inigo Jones designed the new mansion afterwards erected by Webb for his grandson, in 1660.

These are the generations which I presume to have occupied *the Priory Lodging*, without any material alteration; but I have so far seen nothing to justify me in concluding, as Mr. Talbot does, that *the new mansion of 1660 was necessarily built on the same site*. "All the evidence", Mr. Talbot remarks, "seems to show that, since the reservation of that part of the monastery for a dwelling-house *the site of the house has not been changed*", and he accordingly comes to the conclusion that the discoveries of 1860 were not, as I have suggested, the chapel of the infirmary, but *part of the block of buildings reserved for the use of the Earl of Hertford*.

It is quite certain, however, that such was *not the case*; and if Mr. Talbot had himself seen these remains uncovered he would not have come so quickly to this conclusion. The building (whatever it was—*infirmary* or *not*) had been unroofed, its walls partially thrown down, the paving of heraldic and other tiles left unmutilated, and on these floors lay the lavatory,

stone mortars, and architectural fragments which I have drawn and described (vol. iii, plate v, p. 440), as well as the remains of molten lead; all pointing to the date of the spoliation of the monastery, from which time it had evidently remained untouched. It could consequently have been *no part of the monastic buildings reserved by the Earl of Hertford for his own occupation*; neither was it either *chapter-house, refectory*, or other building likely to have been connected with *a conventual church, which Mr. Talbot imagines to have stood here*, for the *tile paving* of these principal buildings of the monastery was, as we have seen by the accounts at Longleat, *taken up and sold*—whilst the whole of that discovered in the excavations of 1860 remained *in situ* and undisturbed.

Until some proof to the contrary can be brought forward I am myself quite content to believe that *the excavations of 1860 were on the site of the old Infirmary*, which, with its *chapel, cloister, and lodgings adjoining*, were condemned at the Dissolution; that the Priory Lodging, afterwards occupied as a residence by the Seymour family, may have formed part of the main block of monastic buildings to the north of the present church; and that the second Duke of Somerset, in building his new mansion, in 1660, may have chosen a more distant site—for I have not myself met with any evidence to show that the site of the Priory Lodging is identical with that of the present mansion.

Mr. Talbot points to the distance of the excavations of 1860 from the present church, but if the principal entrance were (as is believed) from Grey Bridge and Kent House, as shown in my plan (vol. iii, pl. vi, p. 446), the approach to the monastery would probably have been in this direction.

My reply to Mr. Talbot's criticisms has, I fear, been of too great a length, but in the interest of correct Amesbury history, to which in my former notes I endeavoured strictly to adhere, I have thought it necessary to enter fully into the principal points disputed by Mr. Talbot, trusting that any additional light which I have been able to throw on the subject in confir-

mation of what I have already written, may not be altogether unacceptable. My previous notes were intended to illustrate, as far as possible, from actual history, the discoveries of 1860, but do not profess to be by any means an exhaustive treatise on the subject, which might in itself have filled an entire volume.

EDWARD KITE.

MR. KITE is mistaken when he says [p. 78] that, from the peculiarity of the Order of Fontevraud, viz., that it included religious of both sexes, I seem "at once to conclude that such must necessarily have been the case at Amesbury."

My conclusion was a deduction from the two letters, from which I quoted, one of which is printed, and the other referred to, by Canon Jackson. My attention was arrested by the note to his paper, in which he alludes to the "brethren", and says they were "probably a staff of chaplains."

Up to that time, I had supposed that Amesbury Priory was *simply* a nunnery.

When I *afterwards* read Stevens' account of the Order of Fontevraud, I saw, at once, that the peculiarity of the Order explained those letters, and that *therefore* it followed that a mixed monastery must have existed at Amesbury.

I said that only those two documents (bearing on this point) had escaped the wreck of time, because I had never heard of the existence of any others. Mr. Kite had not then said that he knew of any others, and his words (vol. iii, p. 303, note 1)—"Although the Order of Font Evrault included religious *of both sexes*, we find *brethren* at Amesbury mentioned only in 1294, and a *Prior* a few years later"—certainly seemed to imply that he did not; whilst his words which follow—"but this may merely refer to the priests maintained in the Monastery—the principal one of whom may have been known as *Prior*"—seemed intended to minimise, or explain away, any special significance that the letters might appear to possess.

Mr. Kite has now produced several other notices, which are of interest, and do not, in any way, militate against my

views. One of these mentions the Prior and brethren together, and they are all of early date, which is consistent with my supposition that the Prior and brethren may have disappeared from Amesbury about the time of Henry the Fifth.

C. H. TALBOT.

WILTSHIRE QUAKERS IN AMERICA.

THE following extracts are taken from a book entitled *Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750*, by Albert Cook Myers, M.L., of Swarthmore College, Pa. (Philadelphia, 1902.) They give some further particulars of persons whose names have appeared before in these pages among the Quaker Marriage or Birth Records. (See *Wilts N. & Q.*, ii, 286, *et seq.*)

Enoch Flower and Joseph Bushell, from Monthly Meeting at Brinkworth, dated 3 mo., 21, 1683.

John Gardner and Will. Harmer, from Monthly Meeting at Purton, Wiltshire, dated 4 mo., 5, 1682. The name George Harmer appears among the signers.

John Taylor and Daniel Osborn, from Kington Meeting, Wiltshire, England, dated 5 mo., 13, 1684.

John Taylor. Certificate "being subscribed by the Parishioners of Aldrington in the County of Wilts, ye 17th of July, 1684, viz.—Charles Gore, Esqr., Thomas Gore, Esqr., Isaac Osborn, Samson fflower, with several others." Received 9 mo., 4, 1684.

Thomas Cannon and wife, dated 4 mo., 13, 1712, from Lavington Monthly Meeting, County of Wilts, England. Received 9 mo., 29, 1712.

Mary Shute, daughter of Thomas Shute, of Melksham, County of Wilts, England, tallow-chandler; dated 1 mo., 6, 1731. Received 7 mo., 29, 1732.

The first mention we have of Kennett township is in 1705, when Henry Pierce appeared in court as constable of Kennett,

the name being suggested by Francis Smith, one of the landholders who came from Wiltshire, England, in which county there is a village called Kennett. Kennett Square received its name in 1769, and was incorporated into a borough in 1855. Marlboro' township was organized in 1704, and was also named from a town in Wiltshire. A wide public highway was laid out through the middle of it, running east and west, which Penn named Marlboro' Street. It was afterwards extended at each end and formed what is now known as the Street Road.

From a paper read before the Young Friends' Association, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, 1902.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Queries.

Edington Bible.—In a long and interesting article in *The Times* of July 7, 1902, on "The Exportation of Rare Books to America", mention is made of the recent sale and exportation of "the Edindon Bible, formerly in the monastery of Edindon or Hedington, executed about the year 1270, with a great number of extremely delicate miniatures of the English school." What is the history of this book? Has it ever been exhibited?

A. J. S.

Halve.—Has the meaning of this word, the name of a street in Trowbridge, ever been arrived at? Is it a reasonable guess that it is a corruption of "Holloway"? *The Bristol Times and Mirror* at the beginning of this year gave some

extracts from a paper written by Dr. Cuthbert Atchley on the Halleway Chantry, where the writer shows that the family name of Halway or Halloway is spelt in as many as 24 ways, and a few of them seem to get somewhere near "Halve." If this conjecture is a fair one, it is interesting to see so near the Trowbridge Halve a "Silver Street", for in the Somerset Archæological Society's *Proceedings* for 1878," p. 88, Dr. J. H. Pring shows that the names "Silver Street" and "Holloway" often occur close to one another, and suggests that the former may have led to a sacred grove where either the Romans worshipped, or where the Britons were allowed to worship. What then is the meaning of Holloway itself? Is it a way through depressed ground; is it holy road, or a corruption of holt way="silva" street?

F. WILLIS.

Viney—Evans—Scrope.—In the *Complete Peerage* (edited by G. E. C.) *sub* Beaconsfield, Viscountess, it is said that John Viney-Evans, R.N., married his cousin Eleanor Scrope. By this marriage there was issue, Mary Anne, cr. Viscountess Beaconsfield. This statement contains two errors. The marriage was between John Evans, *not* John Viney-Evans, and Eleanor Viney, *not* Eleanor Scrope Viney. Can anyone tell me what relationship, if any, there was between the Gloucester Vineys and Scropes of Castle Combe, or between this John Evans, presumably of South Devon, and the Scropes? The marriage between John Evans, R.N., and Eleanor Viney took place in 1788.

J. HENRY HARRIS.

Replies.

Ballard of Bratton (vol. iii, p. 184).—John Aldridge Ballard, of Bratton, was married to Mrs. Anne Frowd, of ye Devizes, at Erlestoke, June 16, 1732. There are in the Erlestoke books one or two Frowd entries, and many Aldridges, but as far as I can see, only this one Ballard.

J. W. T.

Goddard Cup (vol. iv, p. 91).—The derivation of the word Goddard, otherwise spelt *god[d]erd* and *godard*, according to Murray's *New English Dictionary*, is from the old French *godart*. A kindred word was *goddet* or *godet* also originally old French, and also a name for a drinking-cup. Were the word only confined to the Wiltshire dialect, there would seem some reason to connect it with the Wiltshire family of Goddard, but since at one time it was used throughout the country, the derivation from the French is the more likely origin. Beautifully engraved drinking goblets of glass were not confined to the Goddard family in the 17th century, and it looks like a mere coincidence that they should have possessed such and called them by a name once common enough for drinking-cups (no doubt of a certain kind) of whatever substance made.

E. M. THOMPSON.

Trowbridge Grammar School (vol. iii, pp. 363, 474).—In the list of books, maps and prints illustrative of Wilts topography, given by Mr. Britton, *Beauties of Wilts*, vol. iii, it is

mentioned that an account of this school appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for July 1819. Mr. Britton, however, omits to notice it in his description of Trowbridge, at pp. 196-203 of the same volume.

E. K.

James Long, of Wedhampton (vol. iii, pp. 181-2, 285-6).

—The inscription on his monument, in Urchfont Church, thus gives his descent:—

“Near this place lieth interred the body of James Long, of Wedhampton, in the parish of Urchfont, Gentleman, who was of the Chival branch of the ancient family of the Longs of Wiltshire, being the great grandson of Thomas Long, Esq., heretofore of Little Chival in the said county of Wilts. He departed this life the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1768, aged 74.”

ARMS—*Sable, a lion rampant with an orle of cross crosslets argent.*

His name does not appear in the printed pedigree of this branch. Thomas Long, of Little Cheverell, his great grandfather (descended from Long of Potterne, and baptized there in 1579) had four sons—

1. John, who purchased Bainton from the family of Danvers, and died, without issue, leaving his estates to the sons of his brothers.
2. Richard, of Collingbourne Kingston, from whom descends Long of Rood Ashton.
3. Thomas, of Devizes, ancestor of Long of New Sarum, and Preshaw, co. Hants.
4. William, of Little Sutton, from whom, by marriage with Danvers, descended Long of Bainton, to which family James Long, of Wedhampton, most probably belonged.

Can any reader of *Wilts N. & Q.* supply the connecting link?

AJAX.

Yorke (vol. iv, p. 89).—The following may be of some use to EBOR.:—Margaretta, dau. of Thomas Selfe (younger son of Isaac Selfe, Rector of Bromham), of the Selfes of Place House, Melksham, married in 1740, a year before her father's death, James Yorke.

From scattered references in the *Wilts Archæological Magazine* it appears that in 1646-54, a Mr. Yorke was steward of the Manor of Lavington Epi., of which Sir John Danvers was Lord; in 1655 a Mr. Yorke was reported as having been in arms for the King; in 1659 and 1687, William Yorke, J.P., makes some sort of figure in local history.

From my collection of private deeds:—

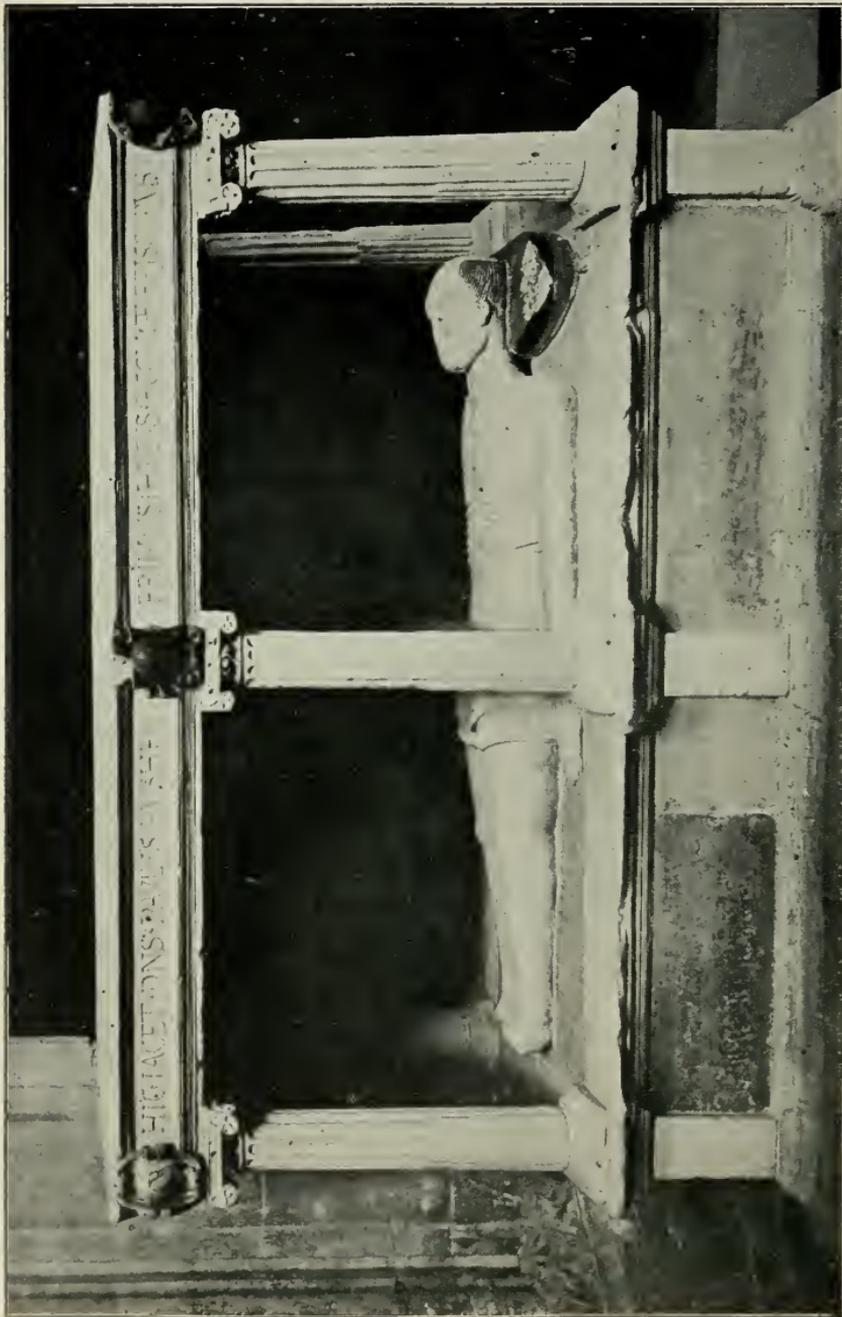
1740.—Margaretta, youngest dau. of Thomas Selfe, son of the Rector of Bromham, was married to James Yorke, junr., of Wells, gent.; one of the trustees was Charles Yorke, of Spaxton, co. Somerset, gent. (James Yorke was an attorney at Wells.)

In a later document I find the names James Yorke, senr., and James Yorke, junr., the latter being the bridegroom of 1740; Mrs. Yorke (*née* Selfe) died in 1759; her husband married again, dying in 1775; there was no issue of either marriage.

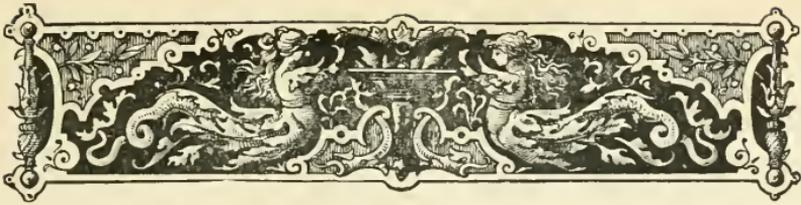
Mr. James Yorke seals his marriage articles with the arms used by Selfe, and I cannot identify other seals used by him as corresponding with the arms given by EBOR.

Putting these notes together, I am inclined to connect in blood the Yorke who married Miss Selfe in 1740, with the person who was Sir John Danvers' steward in 1654, in this way:—Danvers was owner of Place House, and Yorke may have negotiated the sale to Selfe, from this an acquaintance may have arisen, hence the subsequent marriage.

T. J. G. H.



From a photograph by Dunscombe, Bristol.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

DECEMBER, 1902.

PAUL BUSH, THE LAST RECTOR OF EDINGTON AND FIRST BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

1490—1558.

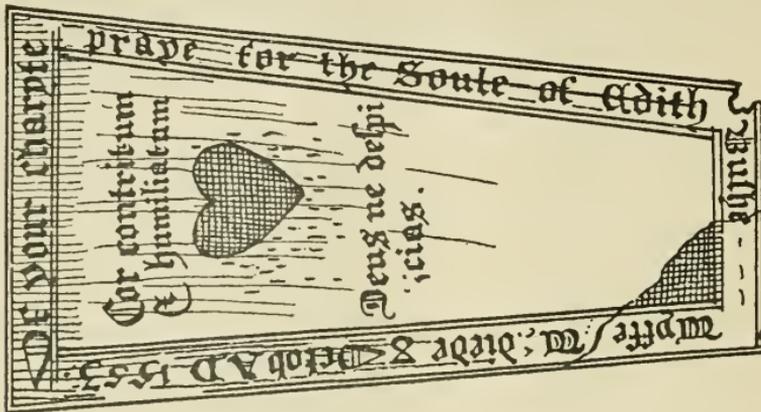
(Continued from p. 107.)

HIS MONUMENT.

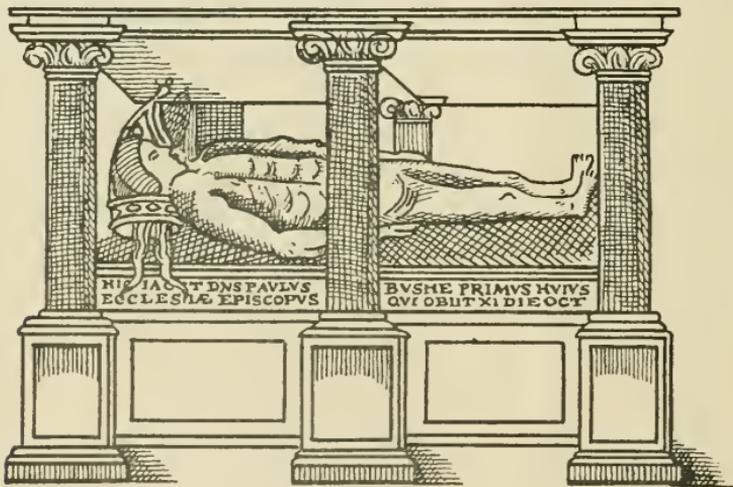


WE have seen that Paul Bush in his Will desired "to be buried in the northe side of the hie aulter of the Cathedral Church of Bristowe fast by the side of thaulter there standing now; and there a tombe of free stone to be made to helpe to cloase in the said aulter in thisle there." This was accordingly done, and over the grave was built a monument, in the Renaissance style, "bearing his effigy as a ghastly decaying corpse." His wife is buried close by, under the altar steps; the inscription is now no longer to be seen, but Mr. W. H. Hayward, the Head Verger of Bristol Cathedral, writes: "A coffin-shaped stone is still in the floor near the altar rails; its surface has either been recut, or the stone may have been turned over in repairing the Cathedral in 1861." We give a tracing of this from a sketch in Dingley's *History from Marble*; by its appearance Dingley seems to have cancelled it; the inscription should read, "Of

your charyte pray for the soule of Edyth Bushe, otherwise Ashley, who deceased 8 Octob., A.D. 1553."



From the same work we give a tracing of Bush's Monument, and a photograph of it, as it now appears, having recently been cleaned at the expense of Mr. Seymour Bushe, K.C., of Dublin.



HIC IACET D^{NS} PAVLVS BV^SHE PRIMVS
HVIVS ECCLESIAE EPISCOPVS QVI OBIT XI^{MO}
DIE OCTOB^{RIS} ANNO DOMINI M^D LVIII
ÆTATIS SVÆ LXVIII CVIVS ANIMÆ PROP^R-
TIETVR DEVS CHRISTVS AMEN.

¹ In the above tracing the inscription is given at the side of the figure, but it now appears round the canopy (see Frontispiece), so that the monument may have been rebuilt at some later time. (W. H. H.)

Bush is represented scantily clothed, and in an exceedingly emaciated condition, reclining on a mat of plaited rushes, with his tonsured head resting on a mitre, almost the only part which still retains any trace of colour; on his right side lies a pastoral staff, the crook of which is no longer in being; over him is a flat canopy of stone, supported by six stone Ionic pillars, fluted; above each of these are shields, which probably contained the Arms of BUSH, but now nothing can be deciphered, except perhaps the *fess*.

Besides the above inscription, there is another on the panels, now almost illegible, as follows:—

“Dignus, qui primam circum sua tempora mitram
 Induerat, jacet hic Bristoliense Decus:
 A patre Bush dictus, Paulum baptisma vocavit,
 Virtuti implevit nomen utrumque pari:
 Paulus Edingtoniæ bis messes prece secutus,
 Instituit populum dogmata, Christe tuo:
 Ille animos verbis impensis pavit egenos,
 Hunc fructum arbusto protulit ille suo.
 Ut Madidis arbusta juvant, sic fædere rupto
 Inter discordes pacificator erat.

This monument, with its inscriptions, was probably not erected until some years after the Bishop's death.

Paul Bush fitted up the Sanctuary with stalls and a throne,¹ on which were his arms *impaled* with those of the SEE; in the vestry can be seen an engraving of these, but of too small a size to enable us to decipher any details.

¹ Some of the oak went to neighbouring churches in 1861. I have found two references to the Bishop's Arms on his throne in Leversage's *History of Bristol*, 1853, and in Pryce's *Ecclesiastical and Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of the Middle Ages in Bristol*, 1850; the latter says, “under this throne sat the unfortunate Charles I and his sons when they visited Bristol.” The throne was evidently destroyed, and the present poor one made, when the organ screen was removed in 1860-61. The engraving in the vestry is by Reeve, from a drawing by John Willis, but bears no date; there are evidently shields of Arms on the panels but too small to be read. (W. H. H.)

HIS PEDIGREE AND ARMS.

On the opposite page we give the first few generations, omitting some of the notes, of a pedigree¹ printed, as on record in the College of Arms, in the 3rd vol. of *Notes to Howard's and Crisp's Visitations of England and Wales*; in the 1st vol. of these so-called Visitations, the pedigree is brought down to the present time. Here there are probably two mistakes: Rowley and Stoford are both in the parish of Winkfield, near Trowbridge; Margaret Hawles is probably not the Bishop's sister, but his sister-in-law, for in his will we find Margery Jaques described as "my naturall suster", but Margaret Hawles as "my suster mestress Margaret." In the Visitation of Dorset 1565, printed in *The Genealogist*, iii, 89, 90, N. S. (by Walter Metcalfe, F.S.A.), John Hawles, of Up Winborne Mounckcross, marries Margaret, dau. of Henry Ashley, of Up Winborne St. Giles, and by her hath issue; in the same Visitation, under ASHLEY we find this same Margaret married to John Hawles, of Winborne Nuncross, with mention of a younger sister, Edithe Ashley, probably the Bishop's wife.

In Weaver's printed *Visitations of Somerset* (1531, 1573, 1591) headed by the blazon, of DUYLAND OR DALWYN, there is a short pedigree of Bushe, commencing with Dynland *als.* to Bush of Carmarthenshire, married to Cicely, d. of Thos. Rys, of Rodescourt, then a space, when it recommences with Wm. Bushe married to the dau. and co-heir of Strange; in the same volume of Visitations under DAYLWYN, (in which "Bush" does not occur) the pedigree commences with Radwgan Vawre of Gadwgan in Kydweley, whose grandson Meredith ap Gruff marries the aforesaid Cicely; this is the only marriage

¹ At the head of this pedigree in the College, besides the quarterly coat is a small coloured shield, SEE of BRISTOL *impaling* the arms of Paul Bush, viz., *Argent, on a fess gules between three boars passant sable, a rose between two eagles displayed or.*

PEDIGREE OF BUSHE.

Arms—1 & 4, DUYLAND. 2, BUSHE.
3, STRANGE.

Crest—DUYLAND.

Motto—HOPE ME ENCOURAGITHE.

Duyland, *alias* Bushe, = Cicely, dau. of Thomas Ryde,
of co. Carmarthen. Rode's Court, co. Carmarthen.

William Bushe, of Dylton, = . . . dau. and co-heir
of . . . Strange,
co. Glouc.

John Bushe, of Dylton, = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard
Fernefold, of Steyning,
co. Sussex.

Paul Bushe, Rector of
Edington Priory, and
Bishop of Bristol, youn-
ger son.

Margery = John Jaques,
of London.

Mar-
garet. Hawles,
of . . .
co. Dor-
set.

John Bushe, eldest = Elizabeth, eldest dau.
son and heir, liv- of John Banfylde,
ing 1565. of Handington, co.
Somerset.

Peter Bushe. Thomas Bushe. Robert Bushe. Dorothy.

4. Edward = Isabel.
Bushe.

3. William Bushe or = Johan . . . will
Bushe, of Ubley, co. as of Ubley wid,
Somerset, yeoman, to be bur. there,
buried there 23 Nov. Jan. 1615-16.
1598.

2. Walter Bushe, = Maude, dau. of
Thos. Horton,
of Iford, co.
of Stoford, Wilt., and
widow of
par. of New-
ton, co. Wilt.,
living 1596.
Christopher
Bayleye, of
Stoford.

Elizabeth, mar. = Richard Gowdridge,
before 1599. of Ham, Berkeley,
co. Gloucester.

1. Walter Bushe, 2. Paul Bushe, of South = Margery 3. James Bushe = Alice = Phyllips.
ampton, merchant.

mentioned, and no dates are given, but merely a string of "*nomina inutilia*"¹ (no evidence being given as to their authenticity), the first Daylwyn (David) being the great grandson of the above Meredith.

In Mr. Metcalfe's Visitation of Wilts, 1565, printed in *The Genealogist*, xii, p. 19, N. S., a short pedigree of BUSH of Dilton occurs, commencing with John Bush, eldest son and heir of William Bush; the blazon is that of DUYLAND with a *crescent for difference*, being entered by his second son Walter, of Stoford; here Richard Goderidge is of Ham, in Charlton Kings, co. Gloucester; in none of the above pedigrees is the Bishop mentioned; neither in Dr. Marshall's (*Rouge Croix*) printed Visitation of Wilts, 1623, nor in that of Somerset in the same year, by Mr. Colby, is there any mention of the family.

Mr. A. J. Jewers, F.S.A., has printed in *The Genealogist*, N. S., from the Stowe MSS. 692, f. 39b, in the British Museum, "An Alphabet of Armes in the handwrit of Sr Christopher Barker, Garter, with his grants at the end of each letter." Here we find the following:—

"John Bushe, of Dulton, in Com. Wiltshere, Ar. A Fesse gules betwene ij bores passant s. [?azure.—ED.] tusked and cleyes golde upon the Fesse a fleur-de-lys betwene ij eaglets displayed or, his crest a leopardis hed regardant coupee ar. a crown aboute the necke golde betwene ij hawthorne bussches, Rased vert the berrys g. flourished ar.

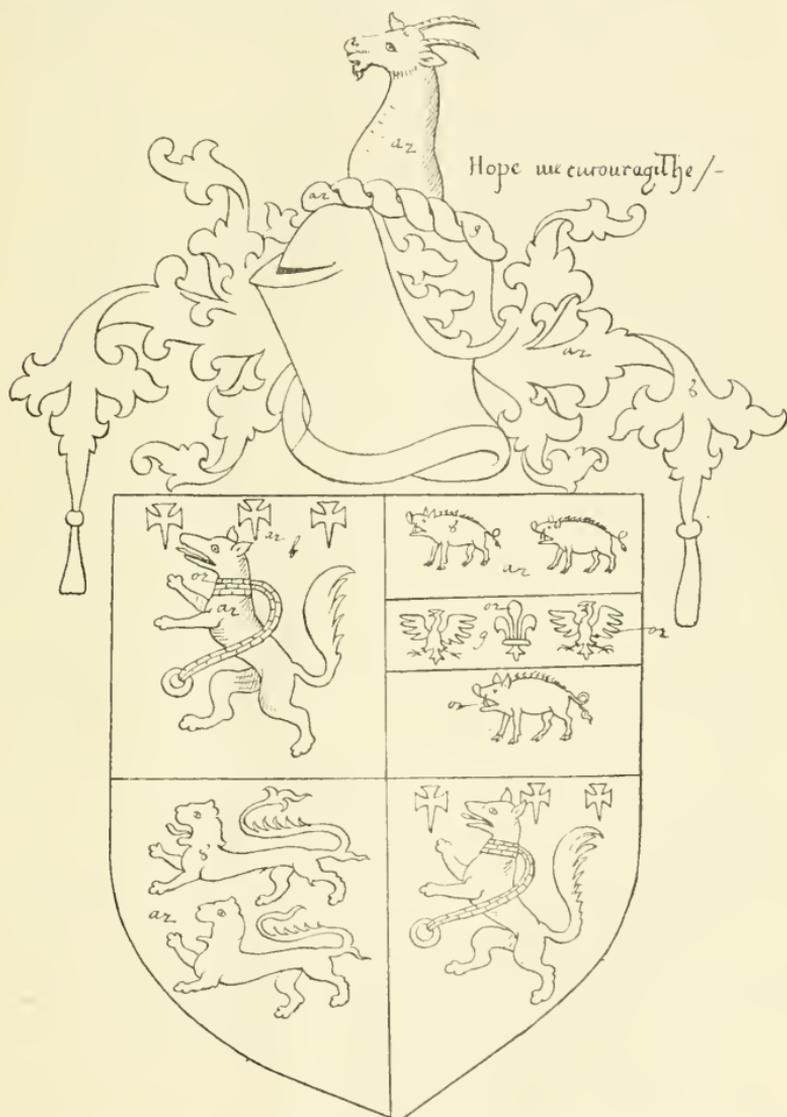
"The busshope of Brystow, Paulte Bushe,² a fesse g. betwene ij bores s. [? boar's heads azure.—ED.], on the fesse a rose or eis a fleur-de-lys betwene ij eglettes dysplayed or."

How Paul Bush and his brother were willing to receive a modern grant of arms when they were entitled to the ancient

¹ "Genealogists, as a rule, fail to recognize that a Welshman regards a pedigree from a totally different point of view to an Englishman. To fulfil modern requirements an English pedigree must be a family history in brief; the individuals named in it must 'live,' the important dates in their lives must be mentioned, and all facts known about them must be recorded. It is not so, and has never been so, with a Welsh pedigree; a Welshman is satisfied with the mere names of his ancestors," &c.—*The Ancestor*, No. 4, p. 47.

² In another MS. in the British Museum, Christopher Barker is said to have granted this coat July 7, 1542.

coat of DUYLAND has yet to be explained; were they at the time ignorant of their descent, or were they unable to produce sufficient evidence of that descent ?



The following, together with the above trick,¹ is extracted from some MSS. (unsigned and undated) in the College of Arms:

¹ In Howard's and Crisp's pedigree the dexter horn in the crest is *purpure*, and the sinister *azure*.

“John daylwyn ye yonger the sonne of John daylwyn the elder the son of William daylwyn the sone of Evan daylwyn thelder the sone of dauid daylwyn the sone of John sone of gryffithe ye sonne of meredithe ye sonne of gruffithe ye sone of Radgan Vychan ye sonne of Radwga vavr w'ch Radwga Vavr had the house of mayno gadwga yn Kydweli w'ch Brought in his armes ye felde of asur and a white rampant Wolffe his teth and cloves geules withe a coller and a chayn comyng over his bake golde in chief iij crosses patty fourmes fyshes of the couler of the Wolf Wiche meredeth maryed cecylie verch thomas ryd of rodes courte by talecharne Wiche thomas ryd gave in armes the felde of sable in Q'rters of geules w't iij golden Laues in the sable and iij Raches in the fylde.

“Duyland als. tobushe of carmardyn shire maryed cycley doughter of thomas ryde of rodes court And had yssue William Bushe William sone and heire maryed ye doughter & one of theirs of glost'-shire And had yssue John Bushe. John bushe sone and heir to William maryed Elyzabethe doughter off Richard fernefolde of steynyng in the conte of sussex and hath yssue John Bushe.

“John bushe sone and heire to John maryed elyzabethe eldyst doughter to John banfylde of hardington in the conte of Somersett and hathe yssue Peter.”

From D. 13, 142.

“And wheras John Bushe of dawlton in the conte of wyltshyr esquier is descendyd of the right lyne of dwyland to bushe in the conte of carmardyn esquier And he nott certeyn how to deryve hym Selff theirin hath Instantly Required me the sayd¹ clarenc' to make Serche in the registryers & recordes of myn offyce for the trew & p'fytty dyssent to hym belongyng which accordingly I did accomplysh And fownde the sayd John Bushe to be the son & heyr of John Bushe sone and heyr of Wyllm. Bushe and of _____ his wyff daughter and one of theyres of _____ Strange of _____ glocetershyr which wyllm. bush was sone and heyr to dwyland to bushe of the conte of carmardyn esquier who maryed Cecylle dawghter of Thos. Ryde of Rodes court by talcarne in the conte of carmardyn which thoms. Ryde maryed cecylle dawghter and heyr of Meredyth Sone & heyr of Gryffyth Sone of Radgan waughan Sone of Radgan Vavr of Kydwelly in the conte of carmardyn esquier. And so fyndyng the trew & p'fytty dyssent of busshe aforesayd I cold nott w'thowt his grett Iniury Butt sett furth all such armes as he owght lawfully Beare. That is to say quarterly in the fyrst quarter the armes of Kydwelly in the second the armes of Bushe in the thyrd tharmes of Strange of glocetershyr and the fourth as the fyrst and on the same armes on the helme the crest of Kydwelly and the creast belongyng to Bushe is lykwyse sett furth in thother m'gent as more playnlyar aperyth depicte in the margentes of this conformacon which armes helme and creastes I the sayd clarencieux K. of Armes By powr

¹ Benolt? but there is no date to these MSS.

and auctoryte to myn offyce anexed & graunted by Lre's patente vnder the great Seale of eng. haue Ratyfyed & confyrmed & by these prsentes do ratyfye & confyrme vnto & for the sayd John Bushe of dawilton in the conte of Wyltshyr esquier & to his posteryte w'th theyr due dyfference to vse beare & shew for eu'more in shyld cotte armour or otherwyse at his & theyr lyberty & pleasuer w'thowt Impedyment lett or Interruptyon of any p'sone or p'sones In wyttnes wherof &c."

From MS. I.C.B., fo. 84.

"*Paul Bush bushop of Brystow.* Beryth sylu' a fesse geules be-tewenne iij bores passant sable tusked Cheyned & membred golde vpon ye fece a Rosse betwene ij Eglettes displayde golde as yt apereth &c. Yeven at london the vijth day of July in the yere of o'r lord M^v^eXLIJ & of the Raigne of king henry the eight xxxiiijth by garter barker."

Vincent's *Old Grants*, i, 85.

WILL OF PAUL BUSHE, JR.

(P.C.C. 87 Drake.)

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Paule Bushe of Southampton, mar-chaunte, sicke in Bodye yett perfect in mynde, I thanke God for yt, Doe constitute and ordeyne this my last will and Testamente in manner and fourme followinge Revokinge and adnihilatinge all former willes by me made whatsoever. Firste I bequeathe my soule to Almightye God hopinge by the mercyfull merrittis of Jhesu Christe my Savyour to be partaker of his everlastinge kingdome and my Bodye to be buried in Christyan buryall in the chauncell of Hollyroodes. I bequeathe fyve shillinges to the poore of the saide parrishe of Hollyroodes. I will my debts to be payde wth all the convenient speede that maie be. My debtes being payde I will and bequeathe all the reste of my goodes to be equallye devyded into loure partis, whereof my wiefe Margerye Bushe to have two partes and thother two partes to my sonne Walter and my daughter Marye, To be payde to my sonne Walter att the age of Twentie yeares, and to my daughter at the age of sixtene yeares or her marriage daie which so ever shall first come. My will is that yf Margerye my wiefe be att the hower of my death conceived with childe that then the Two partes of my goodes before bequeathed to my sonne and daughter shalbe devyded into three partes, and the childe so yett vnborne to haue att Twentie yeares of age equall proportion with thother two. My will also is, That yf it shall happen aine of my children todye before the daie lymitted for the Receypt of their Legacye, That then the childe or children survyvine shall haue the said childes Legacye or childrens Legacye that shall so dye. My will also is that yf all my saide children shall dye before their tyme be expired for receipte of their Legacyes That then there legacies shall remaine to Margerye my wiefe. My will also is that Margerye my wiefe shall haue the Leasse of my nowe dwellinge howse, and the full terme of yeares therein yettocomme att the

rate of Fortye poundes which shalbe discounted vppon the Legacye to her before bequeathed. I ordeyne and make my good friende John Jefferey of Southampton, marchauntt, my sole executour, att whose discretion I leave the execution and accomplisements of this my will and Testamente. I ordeyne and make my faithfull friendes, Mr. John Caplin and my brother James Bushe and Walter Chapman, to be Overseers of this my last will and Testamente, To either of whome I will and bequeathe fyve shillingis a peece. My will also is that all the reasonable costes and expenses which shalbe by my executour or Overseers spente or bestowed anye waie concernynge the performauce of this my will, or in procuringe sale for my Oade or anie other waies concernynge this my affaires shalbe allowed and paide oute of the whole of my goodes before the division made of the fore-bequeathed Legacies. In witnes that this is my last will, and that my desyer is, that the same shall stande in force, I haue herevnto sett my signe and seale this the sixth daie of October 1596, and in the Eighte and Thirtith yeare of our most gracyous soveraiyne Ladye Queene Elizabeth, &c. Paule Bushe. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of John Chapelin, Walter Bushe the younger, Will. Lombarde."

[Proved 3^d December, A.D. 1596, and administration granted to Margery Bushe, relict of the deceased, because John Jeffrye, the executor nominated in the will renounced "the burden of execution."]

WILL OF WALTER BUSHE.

(P.C.C. 69 & 70 Kidd.)

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Walter Bushe of Rowley, in the countie of Wiltes, perfect in mynde and memorye fyndinge myselfe weake in body doe ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge. Fyrst I doe gyve and bequeath my sowle and spyrite to Allmightie God my creator and Redeemer Jesu Christ, In whom onlie I hope to be saved, and my bodie to be buried in Christian manner in the earth at the discretion of my executors. Next I gyve to the poore of the parishe wherein I shalbe buried tenne shillingis, and to the poore of Farley tenne shillingis and to the poore of Rode tenne shillingis. Item I gyve and bequeath to Maude¹ my wief the vse and occupation of the now mansion howse wherein I dwell for terme of her naturall [*life*] and further my will is, that the remaynder of the yeares of my Lyvinge of Rowley after her decease shalbe to my sonne James

¹ Maude, widow of Christopher Bayley, of Stowford, in the parish of Winkfield (in the printed *Visitation of Wilts*, 1565, his pedigree is entered, where his marriage with Maud Horton is mentioned), and daughter of Thomas Horton, of Iford, who seems already to have possessed one third of Southwick Manor in her own right; she re-married Walter Bush, second son of John Bush, of Dilton. This Walter Bush, in right of his wife, held

Bushe, whom I gyve and bequeath yt vnto. Item I gyve to my brother William Bushe in money fyve poundes and my second sute of apparell. Item I gyve to his sonne John Bushe in money tenne poundes; Item I gyve to Walter my sonne the remaynder of all the moneys and debts which he oweth me. being thirty and seaven poundis. Also I gyve him my best salte except one, with one of my great sylver and guylte bowles; also I gyve him my signett, and I gyve him my best bead save one, with his furniture therevnto belonginge. Item I gyve and bequeath to Alice Bushe his daughter in money Tenne poundis to be paide at her daye of maryage or the age of one and Twentie yeares. Item I gyve to the fyve children that be now lyvinge of my sonne James Bushe fyftie poundes, to be delyvered at the age of one and twentie yeares or daye of maryadge and yf any of them happen before to dye the survivors of them To have that portion equallye devided betwene them. Item I gyve to Alice Phyllips my daughter in money Twentie poundis Item I gyve vnto Water Bushe the sonne of Pawle Bushe forty poundis. Item I gyve also to him a flatt stoke salte, and a dosen of spoones with a double W vpon them. Item I gyve him also my third best beed with all his furniture. Item I gyue to Water Chapman my cosyn a little Trencher salte, and also a stone cresse covered and footed with sylver and guylte. Item I gyve to William Chapman my cosen aud his brother one stone cresse covered and footed with sylver. Item I gyve to my cosen Water Warder a little sylver cupp parcel guylte. Item I doe augment the portion of Willyam Warder to the hole valew of Twelve poundis to be delyuered at the discretion of my executors. Item I gyve to Joane Webb one greate crocke and one greate pann, the best which is now at Stauforde. Item I gyve to Anne Webbe her daughter a couple of brasen candlestickis. Item I give to my brother Lawe Richard Gowdridge his byll of debte of forty poundes And doe acqute him of all debts due unto me. Item I gyve to my syster Elizabeth foure Angells of goulde to make her a Ringe, and as much blacke clothe as will make her a gowne. Item I gyve to my sonne John Chapman of Bath one peece of golde of Thirtie shillingis. Item I gyve to Rees Phillips a gold ringe sett with Rubeyes. Item I gyve to James Bushe my sonne my great salte, and my greate bowle with the cover, and my best beed with his furniture and my best carpett with all my best apparell, and also I gyve him one Turkye ringe and one scarlett gowne, And I gyve to his wiffe a little ringe with a Turkie. Item I gyve to Katheryn my servaunt fyve ponnnes, and a blacke gowne, and to all my other mayde servantes as much blacke cloth as will make eche of them a gowne, and to eche of

Southwick [Court] 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. See *W. N. & Q.*, ii, pp. 26, 27. Thomas Horton, the elder, of Iford (will *pd.* 1530) mentions no children, and Thomas Horton, of Iford (will *pd.* 1549) mentions no daughters. What evidence is there for the above Walter and Paul being respectively father and son?

the men servautes a coate. Item I [gyve] to a funerall sermon Twentie shillingis. Item I gyve to olde Margaret Rogers fyve shillingis, and to Alice hir daughter fyve shillingis, and to Mawde her daughter fyve shillinges, Also my will and meaninge is that all the householde stufte in store or vtensilles, that now ar in my howse shall remayne in the possession of my wiffe Mawde duringe her naturall Lief. Provided that she put in good and sufficient securitie within two monethes after my decease, of relinquishinge the same in manner as she fyndeth yt, but my meaninge is that the plate by me gyven be delyvered within one moneth after my decease, And nowe of this my Laste will and testament I doe appointe and ordaine Mawde my wief and James Bushe my sonne executors, and Edward Horton and Edward Longe of Mounton overseers, and I gyve to eche of them so much blacke clothe as will make ech of them a gowne.

“WATER BUSHE.”

“Sealed and delivered in the presence of us vnderwritten, Thomas Leyson, John Chapeman, William Chapman. Item it is further my will and meaninge is, that if my wief will refuse to gyve good assurance for the performance of my will within fyfteen dayes to the contentment of the overseers, that then my sonne James Bushe shall put in such good assurance as shall seeme sufficient to the overseers and execute the same according to the contentis thereof and my true meaninge. Water Bushe, Walter Chapman, Henry Long.”

[Proved at London, 23 August 1599.]

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 120.)

MARY.

1. Anno 1.—William Greene, arm., and Thomas Wodshawe, gen., and John Wodshawe; manor of Stanlynche, *als.* Standlyge; messuages and lands in Standlynche, *alias* Standlyge and Downton. Also messuages and lands in Charleton, Downton and Bryteforde. £200.

2. Anno 1.—Anthony Copleston and Richard Bampfyld, arm., and Anselm Lamb; half of certain lands in Stoke Bretton and Westbury.

3. Anno 1.—Anthony Copleston *and* Richard Bampfyld *and* Anselm Lambe; half certain lands in Bretton, Scocomb Downe, Thomay Hydon *and* Westbury.

4. Anno 1.—Richard Lewys *and* William Jones *and* Thomas Chatterton, gen., *and* Ambrose Hawkyns; messuages *and* lands in Shawe *and* Lydyard Milcent.

5. Anno 1.—Thomas Cator *and* Edward Knoyle *and* Katherine his wife; messuages *and* lands in Brome strete, Caterne strete, Culver strete, Winchester strete, Waymont strete, Pultrey strete, fissehe rowe, Pot rowe, *and* New strete, in the city of New Sarum. £140.

6. Anno 1.—John Coriat *and* Thomas Cooke, arm., *and* Juliana his wife; messuages *and* lands in Endless strete, Dragon strete, *and* Browne strete, in the city of New Sarum. 200 marks.

7. Anno 1.—John Flower *and* William Fawkener; manor of Chytterne; messuages *and* lands in Chitterne All Saints *and* Chitterne St. Mary. 230 marks.

8. Anno 1.—Thomas Chaffyn, sen., *and* Thomas Cooke, arm., *and* Juliana his wife; messuage in Castle street in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the city of New Sarum. £78.

9. Anno 1. Richard Kyngton *and* Henry Broncker *and* Ursula his wife; messuages *and* lands in Melksham *and* Tyllshew. £120.

10. Anno 1.—Thomas Longe *and* George Zouche, Lord Zouche St. Maur *and* Cantelowe of Harringworth; manor of Bowars; messuages *and* lands in Bewars *and* Calne. £20.

11. Anno 1.—William Newell *and* Polidore Watkyns, *als.* Vaughan, gen.; messuages *and* lands in Box *and* Dytheridge. £74.

12. Anno 1.—William Erle *and* Nicholas Snell; messuage called Bradstock *and* lands in Chelworth, next the parish of Crudwell. £40.

13. Anno 1.—Philip Frear, clericus, *and* Richard Taskar *and* Richard Mompesson, arm., *and* Richard Parkyns, arm., *and*

Elizabeth his wife, William Wayte, arm., and Anne his wife, Gilbert Welles, arm., and Susanna Mompesson; manors of Bathampton Wyly parva, Bathampton Wyly, Hanging Langford and Deapeford; messuages and lands in Bathampton Wyly parva, Bathampton Wyly, Hanging Langford, Deapeford, Steple Langford, Wyly, Chesynbury, and Sterkeley.

14. Anno 1.—Anthony Stychall *and* Thomas Fylks; messuages and lands in Hyghe Swyndon, Escote, West Swyndon, Westlecote. £33.

15. Anno 1.—Edward Nycholas, of Asheley, gen., *and* Henry West, of Brokynborough, gen.; lands in Brokynborough. £40.

16. Anno 1.—Anthony Hungerford, knt., *and* Robert Constable, knt., and Katharine his wife, and Marmaduke Constable, knt.; messuages and lands in Pyrton, *als.* Pyrton Powcher, Chilworth, Cryklad, and Calcote. £60.

17. Anno 1.—Thomas Alyef *and* William Barley, arm.; messuages and lands in Cherton, *als.* Cheriton. £160.

18. Anno 1.—William Tellynge and Thomas Colsffey *and* Robert Constable, knt., and Katherine his wife, and Marmaduke Constable, knt.; messuages and lands in Pyrton, *als.* Pyrton Powcher, Chylworthe, Cricklade and Calcote. 140 marks.

19. Anno 1.—Robert Gryffythe *and* John Denge; messuages and lands in Castel strete and New Sarum. £80.

20. Anno 1.—John Strugnell *and* Richard Uffenham, arm.; messuages and lands in Couleffelde Loveras & White parisshe. £16.

21. Anno 1.—Thomas Longe *and* George Zouche, Lord Zouche St. Maur and Cantelowe, of Haringworth; manors of Calston, Comerford and Stobley; messuages and lands in Calston, Comerford, Stobley, Calne and Hilpton, *als.* Hilpryngton, with advowson of the churches of Calston and Hilperton, *als.* Hilprington. £70 and £40.

22. Anno 1.—Thomas Webbe *and* William Wroughton, knt.; messuages and lands in Rodbourne Chaynewe. 40 marks.

23. Anno 1.—Humphrey Worth, arm., and Arthur Cam and Edmond Broke, gen.; messuage and garden in Chippenham.

24. Anno 1.—John Flower and Oliver Lawrence, knt., Peter Morgan, arm., and Elizabeth his wife, and Philip Morgan, gen.; manor of Morgans and Milbourns courte; messuages and lands in Chytern All Saints and Chytern St. Mary. £420.

25. Anno 1.—John Marvyn, senior, and George Ludlow, arm.; half the manor of Partewoode, *als.* Parteworthe, and half messuages and lands in Partewoode, *als.* Parteworth, as well as the advowson of the parish church of Partewood, *als.* Parteworth.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1. Anno 1 and 2.—John Mussell and Richard Uffenham, gen.; messuages and lands in Tokinglangford and Stypel-langford. £40.

2. Anno 1 and 2.—Anthony Passyon and James Morres and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Langham near Rode and Acrefeld. 130 marks.

3. Anno 1 and 2.—William Sadler and Christopher Baynham, arm.; a quarter of the manor of Overwroughton; messuages and lands in Over Wroughton, Ellyngdon, *alias* Wroughton, Turney, Pyrton, Brode Henton and Uscott. £50.

4. Anno 1 and 2.—Thomas Sadler and Christopher Baynham, arm.: half the manor of Over Wroughton, messuages and lands in Over Wroughton, Ellyndon, *alias* Wroughton, Turney, Pyrton, Brode Henton and Uscott. £112.

5. Anno 1 and 2.—Thomas Mompesson, junior, and William Wayghte, arm., and Anna his wife, Richard Parkyns, arm., and Elizabeth his wife, Susanna Mompesson and Gilbert Wells; manor of Bydeston; messuages and lands in Bydeston. 230 marks.

6. Anno 1 and 2.—Henry Sharyngton, arm., and Andrew Baynton, arm., and Phillippa his wife; manor of Estcote, messuages and lands in Crudwell. £160.

7. Anno 1 and 2.—John Ranger and James Stump, knt.; messuages and lands in Hacleston and Fytelton. £80.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 117.*)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

SECOND SERIES—1700 to 1750.

NOTE.—The spelling of the surnames follows that of the Registers transcribed, which give the surname in the case of the child only, so that the reappearance of the name in connexion with the parents must not be taken as any original confirmation of the spelling.

A.

1707-8-14.—Sarah AXFORD, dau. of Isaac and Joyce Axford.

1710/11-11-25.—Joseph ALLIN, son of Joseph and Jane Allin, of Broomham.

1713-5-8.—At Bromham, Jane ALLIN, dau. of Joseph and Jane Allin, of Broomham ph.

1721-5-23.—Jno. Edw^d ANGELL, son of William Angell.

1723/4-1-21.—Mary ARCHEARD, dau. of William and Elizabeth Archeard, of Nettleton.

1726-2-11.—Jeane ARCHARD, dau. of William and Elizabeth Archard, of Nettleton.

1728-9-29.—Susanna ARCHARD, dau. of William and Elizabeth Archard, of Nettleton.

1730/1-12-16.—William ARCHARD, dau. of William and Elizabeth Archard, of Nettleton.

- 1732-8-2.—James ARCHARD, son of William and Elizabeth Archard, of Nettleton.
- 1733-1-28.—At Turly, Bradford ph., William ARCH, son of Robert and Ann Arch.
- 1734-3-11.—Benjⁿ ANGELL, son of W^m. Angell.
- 1734[5]-1-7[11].—Betty [Bet] ARCHARD, dau. of William and Elizabeth Archard, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1736-3-15.—Nathaniel ARCH, son of Rob^t and Ann Arch.
- 1736-8-1.—William ANGELL, son of William Angell.
- 1737-3-20. John ARCHARD, son of W^m and Elizabeth Archard, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1738-3-5.—John ARCH, son of Rob^t and Ann Arch.
- 1740-4-19.—James ARCH, son of Robert and Ann Arch, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1742-2-22.—Robert ARCHARD, son of W^m and Elizabeth Archard, of Nettleton.

B.

- 1700-5-23.—Charles BARRET, son of Charles and Catharine Barret, of Tetherton, Bromhill ph.
- 1700-*.—Samuel BEAVEN, son of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1701-2-21.—John BOND, son of Benjamin and Ann Bond, of Bidiston.
- 1702-2-9.—Hannah BARRET, dau. of Charles and Catharine Barret, of Tetherton.
- 1702-4-20.—Sarah BURNLEY, dau. of Richard and Mary Burnley, of Luckington.
- 1703-11-3.—Jeremiah BEAVEN, son of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1703-12-26.—William BARRET, son of Charles and Catharine Barret, of Tetherton.
- 1704-6-11.—Ann BARTLETT, dau. of Richard and Mary Bartlett, of Stockly.
- 1704-8-6.—Joseph BOND, son of Benjamin and Ann Bond, of Devizes.
- 1707-10-6.—James BATH, son of Nevill and Milbrough Bath, of Purton Stoake.
- 1708/9-11-31.—Mary BOND, dau. of Thomas and Martha Bond, of Devizes.

- 1710-1-30.—Elizebeth BATH, dau. of Nevil and Milbrough Bath, of Pirton.
- 1710-7-16.—John BASKERVILE, son of James and Jane Baskerville, of Calne.
- 1710-9-13.—Catherine BAYLY, dau. of Thomas and Mary Bayly, of Pickwick, Corsham ph.
- 1711-4-12.—At Joseph Sayant's at Caln, Mary BASKERVILE, dau. of John and Rachel Baskerville, of Bradford.
- 1712-4-16.—Thomas BAYLY, son of Thomas and Mary Bayly, of Pickwick, Corsham ph.
- 1712-7-5.—At Bradford, John BASKAFIELD [*sic*], son of John and Rachell Baskafield, of Bradford.
- 1713-2-6.—Roger BULLOCK, son of John and Mary Bullock, of Hullavington.
- 1713-3-17.—Daniel BULLOCK, son of Roger Bullock, of Corsham.
- 1713-5-24.—Joseph BASKERVILE, son of John and Rachel Baskerville.
- 1713-8-14.—James BASKERVILE, son of James and Jane Baskerville, of Calne.
- 1713-12-12.—Edward BAYLY, son of Thomas and Mary Bayly, of Pickwick, Corsham ph.
- 1714-10-24.—Sarah BULLOCK, dau. of Roger and Esther Bullock, of Corsham.
- 1715-7-14.—Mary BULLOCK, dau. of John and Mary Bullock, of Hullavington.
- 1715-8-23.—At Hungerford Farley, Jno. BAILWARD, son of Jno. and Constant Bailward, of Hungerford.
- 1715-9-22.—Betty BAYLY, dau. of Thomas and Mary Bayly.
- 1716-7-22.—Sarah BEAVEN, dau. of Roger and Sarah Beaven, of Devizes.
- 1716-8-30.—At Bradford, Rachell BASKERVILL, dau. of John and Rachell Baskervill, of Bradford.
- 1717-5-19.—Mary BEAVEN, dau. of Roger and Sarah Beaven, of Devizes.
- 1717-8-8.—Elizabeth BARRET, dau. of John and Sarah Barret, of Devizes.
- 1717/18[1716/17]-1-7.—At Bradford, Thomas BASKERVILE, son of John and Rachel Baskerville, of Bradford.
- 1718-3-1.—John BULLOCK, son of Roger Bullock, of Corsham.

- 1718-6-12.—Thomas BEAVEN, SON of Roger and Sarah Beaven, of Devizes.
- 1718-9-19.—Jacob BEARE, SON of Jacob and Elizabeth Beare, of Calne.
- 1719/20-11-7.—JOHN BARRETT, SON of JOHN and Sarah Barrett, of Devizes.
- 1719/20-12-11.—William BEAVEN, SON of Roger and Sarah Beaven, of Devizes.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Friends' Institute, 13, Bishopsgate Without,
London, E.C.*

(*To be continued.*)

HORTON WILLS.

To the kindness of Mr. Thomas S. Bush, of Bath, we are indebted for the following wills of two Bradford clothiers, who lived in the early half of the sixteenth century. The antiquary Leland, writing in 1540, thus mentions one of them:—

“There is [in Bradford] a very fair house of the building of one *Horton*, a riche clothier, at the north est part by the chirche. This *Horton's* wife yet lyvith. This *Horton* buildid a goodly large chirch house *ex lapide quadrato* [of squared stone] at the est end of the chirch yard without it.

“This *Horton* made divers fair houses of stone in *Through-bridge* toun.

“One *Lucas*, a clothier, now dwellith in *Horton's* house in *Bradeford*.

“*Horton* left no children.”

The Thomas Horton, to whom Leland's notes refer, was a second son of John Horton, described in the Heralds' Visita-

tion as "of Lullington, co. Somerset",¹ but the clothing business, which was then in a flourishing condition, appears afterwards to have brought him into Wiltshire, where he settled at Iford. He died in 1497, and was buried in "the Ile of our Ladye" on the north side of Bradford Church.

He left three sons, of whom William, the eldest, succeeded him at Lullington; the second son, Thomas (mentioned by Leland), at Iford; the third, James, was a priest. There was also a daughter, Joan, married to William, son of Thomas Rogers (Serjeant-at-Law), by a first wife, the daughter and co-heiress of William Besill—all of Bradford, co. Wilts.

' It is to the second son, Thomas, Leland's "riche clothier", that the first of the wills refers. He was a benefactor to the town of Bradford, where his "fair house by the church", as well as the "goodly large church house"—the scene, no doubt, of many a jovial parish gathering—are believed still to remain, but in an altered condition, and both in private hands.

His benefactions also extended to the parish church, in which he founded a chantry, apparently at an altar at the east end of the north aisle, where he lies buried. This chantry he liberally endowed with houses and lands for the perpetual maintenance of a priest to celebrate therein.

His will bears date 26th July 1530, and is as follows :—

¹ The Hortons of Lullington—they have no pedigree in the Visitations of Somerset, but those of Iford have one in both the Wiltshire Visitations—bore the Arms of HORTON of Cheshire and Derby, with whom there seems to have been no proved connexion, viz. *Sable, a buck's head caboshed argent, attired or.* The Hortons of Iford entered, at the Visitation of Wilts, 1565, the following Arms, *Argent, on a fess azure two volves passant in chief and a crossbar in base gules three martlets or*; from this was probably derived their merchant's mark, or *vice versa*; for some reason not stated Richard St. George, *Clarenceux*, altered these to those of HORTON of co. Derby.

An earlier Thomas Horton (? of this family) was Ex'or to William Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, who died in 1457.

James, the priest, brother of the Founder of the Chantry, was a scholar of Winchester, 1484, then aged 12, born at Bradford; scholar of New College, LL.B., and Fellow 1491-3, *Hostiarius*.—[ED.]

WILL OF THOMAS HORTON, OF IFORD, 1530 (P.C.C. 20 Jankyn).

In the name of God Amen, the xxvijth day of Julye M^v^exxx, I, Thomas Horton th'elder, of Iford, in the countye of Wiltes, marchaunt, bequethe my sowle to allmyghty God, and my body to be buryed nyghe to my father's buriall in the Ile of our Ladye in ye north side of the parrishe church of Bradford, or ellis in other holy buriall next where it shall please God I shall depart out of this worlde.

To my nephuy Anthony Rogers xx*li*. To the same Anthony all suche estate as I have by force of indenturs made bytwene Sir John Lyslye, knyght, and me in the paroch of Holte, after the disceas of me, and of Mary my wife.

To my nephuy Henry Rogers xx*li*., and iiij*li*. by the yere, for iiij yeres, if he contynew his larnyng at the Law.

I will that my next heir shall pay the said iiij poundes.

To my nephye Thomas Horton xx*li*., &c.

To my cosyn Etheldred Haukins x*li*., and to my cosyn Cecile Maton x*li*., after the disceas of Robert Maton, husband to the said Cecile.

To my pore cosins, and my wives, as well to the men as to the wymen, xx*li*. to be devided amonge them at the discretion of my wife.

To the church of Bradford x*li*.

And where divers persons stand infeoffed of all my londes in the counties of Wiltes, Somerset, and Gloucester, I will that my said feoffes be infeoffed and seased in all the said londes to the use of me the said Thomas, and of Mary my wife, and to the longer lyver of us, after the disceas of me and my wife to the use of my nephew Thomas Horton and th'eirs male of his body, and for lacke to th'use of my nephew Anthony Rogers, and the heirs male of his body, and for lacke to th'use of my nephewe Henry Rogers and the heirs male of his body, and for lacke to th'use of the right heirs of me the said Thomas Horton th'elder.

The rest of my goods I gyve to Mary my wiff whome I make my sole executrix, Thomas Horton my nephew and Thomas Longe overseers.

Thes men being witnes, William Birde, vicar of Bradford, sir Heugh Tildesley, curat of Weestwood, Robert Saulsbury, and Robert Maton.

Proved 1st September 1530, by the oath of Mary, the relict and executrix named in the said will.

His monumental brass, in Bradford Church, was evidently placed there during his lifetime, as a memorial of the foundation of the chantry—blank spaces being left for the date both of his own decease, and that of his wife—but in neither case was this afterwards filled in. The slab stands now against a wall in the north aisle near the east end, where, no doubt, stood the chantry altar, with the memorial of the founder immediately before it.

Two small effigies in the centre, about a foot in length,

represent the deceased and his wife. From their mouths issue labels bearing the following supplication, addressed to a mediæval symbol of the Holy Trinity:—

“*Sancta Trinitas un[us] de [us] Miserere nobis.*”

The inscription is as follows:—

“*Off yor charite pray for the soules of Thomas Horton and Mary hys wyffe which Thom's was su'tyme ffounder of this Chawntrey And decessid the . . . day of . . . Ano d'ni M^oC^oC^oC^oCo and ye sayd Mary decessid ye day of Ano M^oC^oC^oC^oC^o On whois soules Gh'u have mercy.*”

At the angles of the slab were four labels, bearing short inscriptions, two of which, “*Jesu mercy*”, and “*Lady Helpe*”, still remain.

Beneath the inscription is Horton's merchant's mark—the device used to identify his bales of woollen merchandise sent to the staple town for sale or export. We may imagine this



particular mark to have been known in Flanders, for the Flemish merchants in the later middle ages were paying such large prices for English wool, that an extensive export trade at this period was the making of the West, and incidentally of many of the local traders in the wool of the Wiltshire downs.

Horton's Chantry, in Bradford Church, did not long survive its founder; for in less than twenty years after his death the revenues of Chantries had been granted to the Crown, and the whole of these foundations suppressed. From a Certificate of this date, in the Public Record Office, we are enabled to add the following:—

2 *Edward VI. Certificate 58, No. 43.*

ALYNGTON.

Horton's Chuntre founded w'then the p'isshe of bradford Will'm ffurbner of the age of lvj yeres incumbent.

Robert horte holdith by indenture dated the xxij day of Januarye 36 Hen. VIII for a term of 50 years a pasture called *hill*

close, containing one acre—another close called *heytes's*, two acres—a close called *fernhole*, four acres, one little pocke of pasture next *goodalis*—one plotte of meadowe in *Keylwayes mede*, iij rods—four acres of mead in *north* and *south fields*—nine acres of arable land in *southfield*, and two acres in *northfield*—and two acres of arable in *northcroftes*—paying 20s. 9d. Agnes White and Elizabeth her daughter hold by Indenture dated at Michaelmas 36 Hen. VIII, for the term of their lives, a close of pasture called *hetthes*, two acres ... 5s.

CHIPPENHAM.

John Master holds as above a close of pasture called *heywodd's*, three acres, for 40 years 7s.

John Bayly holds by Indenture dated 4 Aug. 37 Henry VIII, for 40 years, a close called *Ayers's*, 2 acres—and eight acres of land in the common field 8s.

WINFEILDE.

Nycholas Howell, Kataren his wife, and John his son, hold by Indenture dated Michaelmas 36 Hen. VIII, for term of their lives, a tenement called *sprints*, with garden and three closes of pasture adjoining, in all 10 acres—one pocke of pasture called *dores*, 1 acre—eleven acres of arable land in *Westwoodis feilde*—four acres in *east field*, and a little grove of underwood adjoining to the said tenement, 1 acre 40s.

HULLAVINGTON.

John Wattis holds by indenture dated 4 July 36 Hen. VIII, for 40 years, a tenement with garden and close of pasture adjoining—a close of pasture called *James*, 3 rods—certain *lotte mede* in *hullavington medis* to the quantity of 6 lodis—55 acres of arable land in the common fields, and Co'em pasture for lv shepe and 21 ruther beastis in the co'em and fields there 33s. 2d.

KEYVILL.

Will'm lewcas holds by Indenture dated 3 Aug. 26 Hen. VIII, for 40 years, a cottage with garden adjoining—a close called *carpenter's hey*, another called *ffrankelyns*, 6 acres—a close called *maynsleyghe*, 10 acres—a mead called *medowplashed*, 4 acres—one acre arable land upon *blowenhill*—one acre in *Downnefelde*—one acre in *Cowplechurchefeilde*, and co'em of pasture for 4 ruther beastis in *lytell woodde* 55s.

BOXE.

Agnes Gele *alias* Coke holds for life a tenement called Coopes, with garden and little mead called *Coppis mede*, 3 acres—a pocke of pasture called the *three cornered close*, 1 acre—a close called *Innox*, 2 acres—close called *Southleyes*, 7 acres—close called *burrowes crofte*, 5 acres—close called *chalkelees*, 6 acres—and 28 acres of arable land in the common fields 16s.

BRADFORD.

Will'm flurbner holdith at will the *mantlyon house of the said Ch'untre*, with a garden adjoining, and payeth 3s. 4d.

WHITCOMBE, CO. SOM.

Thomas Gey holdeth by Indenture, as it is said, a tenement with garden and close of pasture, 2 acres, and certain arable land in the field 10s.

FFERLEY, CO. SOM.

Roger Blackeden holds by Indenture a tenement with garden and close of pasture, 2 acres—a close called *buddis*, 2 acres—a meadow called *lytell mede*—a plot of meadow and 9 acres of arable land in the common fields 13s. 4d.

WESTON, IN MARSHFIELD PARISH.

Will'm Robins holds by Indenture dated 36 Hen. VIII, for 40 years, a cottage and two closes of pasture, 1 acre—and certain arable land in the common fields 26s. 8d.

Total ... £11 18s. 3d.

Reprised for an yearly rent from the lands in Kevyll to the Lord of Arundell 12s. 4d.

And so remayneth clere ... £11 5s. 11d.

The plate belongynge unto the sayd Ch'untre 17 ozs.

Goods and ornamentis p'sed at 23s. 4d.

Md. the sayd Incumbent is a verey honeste man, well learned, and ryght able to s'Ve a Cure, albeit a very poore man, and hathe none other lyvyge but the sayd Ch'untre, and furthermore he is bounde by the fundatyon to kepe a ffreescole at Bradforde and to gyve to the Clerke ther yerely 20s. to teache children to synge for the mayntenance of Devine s'vice, and also to distribute to the poor yerely 13s. 4d., all which things he hath done accordinglye.

The second will is that of Thomas, the nephew and heir of Thomas Horton the elder. He was a clothier, and lived at Iford. His wife, Margaret, was daughter of Thomas Barksdale, also a clothier, of Keevil. Their children intermarried with other local clothiers whose names are well known—Bailey, of Trowbridge, and Stowford Mill, in Winkfield (mentioned by Leland in his notes, A.D. 1540); May, of Broughton Gifford; Longe, of Whaddon; and Winchcombe, of Newbury, of which latter family was John Winchcombe, commonly known as "Jack of Newbury"; a name which still survives as the sign of one of the inns at that place.

The younger Thomas Horton appears to have died in London, somewhat suddenly, at the age of 48. His will bears date 4 June 1549—the day of his death. He appoints his wife

Margery sole executrix, and bequeaths the sum of ten pounds to Robert Barkesdale, clothier (apparently her brother), who is also a witness. Of his three daughters there is no mention, although two of their husbands' names appear, Henry Winchcombe being a witness, and Henry Long overseer of the will. The third daughter, widow of Christopher Bailey, married, as a second husband, the nephew of Paul Bush, Bishop of Bristol—for whose will *vide supra* pp. 154-6.

WILL OF THOMAS HORTON, OF IFFORD, 1549 (P.C.C. 33 Populwell).

In the name of God Amen. The fourthe daye of June 1549. I, Thomas Horton, of Iford, in the Countie of Wiltes, clothier, bequethe to Margery my wyfe all my goodes, plate, &c.

To Edwarde my sonne my Lease of a fulling myll at Bradford.

To the said Edwarde my house in Bradford, whiche I holde by cople of court roll.

To William my sonne my Lease of pasture ground in Fromselwood, in the Countie of Somersett, called southefelde.

To Margery my wife all lands bought of the King in Ilford (*sic*) and else where during her life.

To the saide Edwarde my sonne all my other lands. To hold to him and the heirs of his body begotten, and for default they shall remayn to my saide sonne William and the heyres of his body begotten, and for lacke of such yssue to remayne to the right heyres of me the said Thomas.

My wife shall have the custody thereof to the use of the said Edwarde until he shall accomplish his age of xxj yerres.

Item, I give to Robert Barkesdale tenne poundes.

The residue of my goodes I give to Margery my wyfe and I ordeyn the saide Margery my sole Executrix, and Overseer of the same I ordeyne Henrye Long, of Whaddon, co. Wilts, clothier.

In wytnes to this my testament I the saide Thomas Horton have set my seale and made my marke in the presens of Thomas Lodge, citizen and grocer of London, Gregory Nycolas, citizen and mercer of London, Henry Wynchcombe, clothier, Robert Braksdale, clothier, John Marson, citizen and ffishemonger of London, Henry Flamank, citizen and grocer of London, Augustyne Busshe, and Edward Pettyngar servant to Thomas Atkynson notary publike.

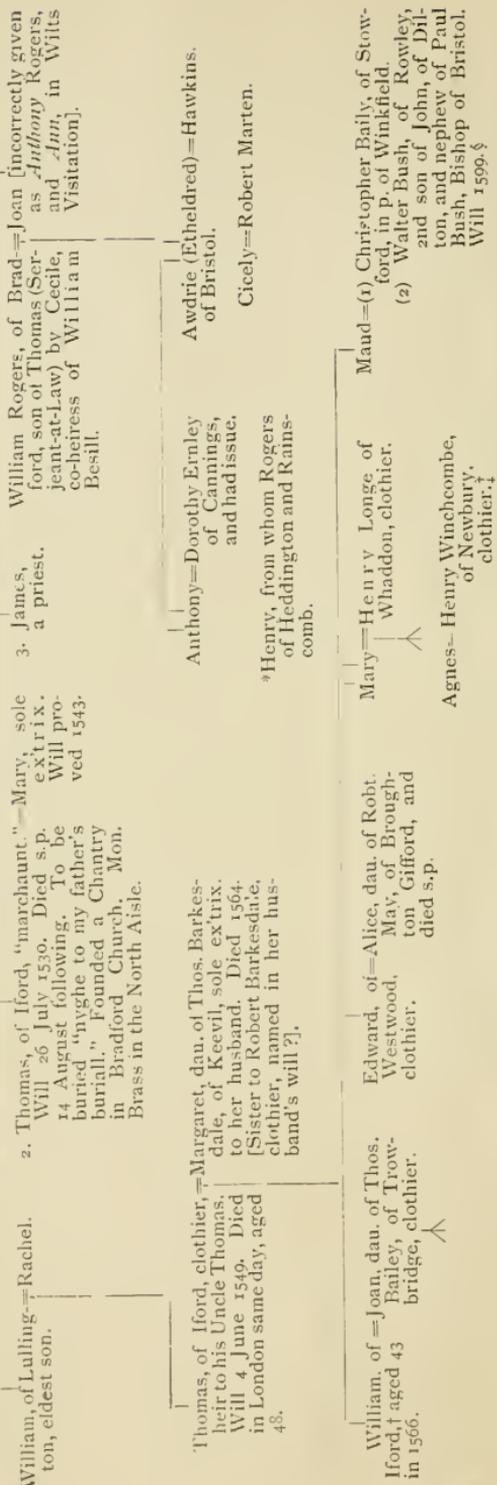
Proved 22nd June A.D. 1549, by the oath of William Walker, Proctor of Margery the relict and executrix named in the said will.

The annexed pedigree from the Wilts Visitation, with additions and corrections, will show the descent of Horton for four generations, with the several relationships here referred to.

EDWARD KITE.

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE CONNEXION BETWEEN A GROUP OF WILTSHIRE CLOTHIERS (16TH CENTURY)
MENTIONED IN THE ACCOMPANYING WILLS.

John Horton (in Heralds' Visitation "of Lullington, co. Somerset"), afterwards of Iford, co. Wilts. Will proved 1497. Buried in the "He of our Ladye" on the north side of Bradford Church



* He was bred to the law, and his descendants also have a long record of professional distinction.
 † From whom Horton, of Iford, Broughton Gifford, Great Chalfield, Wolverton, co. Som., and Elston, co. Gloucester; of whom Sir John, of Broughton Gifford, was Sheriff of Wilts in 1617, and Edward, of Great Chalfield, at the Restoration in 1660.
 ‡ Son, or grandson [?] of John Winchcombe, commonly called "Jack of Newbury", the greatest woollen manufacturer of his day. On war breaking out with Scotland, he marched to the head of 100 of his own workmen, in uniform, clothed and maintained at his own cost, to aid in resisting the Scottish invasion, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513.
 § *Vide supra*, pp. 154-6.

GODDARD OF SEDGEHILL.

(Continued from Volume III, p. 525.)

I have lately discovered the three following wills and admons. relating to this family in the Peculiar Court of the Dean of Sarum.

RAINALD W. KNIGHTLEY GODDARD.

1666. 13 Nov. Commission issued to Nicholas Goddard, of Meere, co. Wilts, gent., to admon. the goods of his brother, Edward Goddard, late of Meere, intestate, deceased.

A true Inventorie of y^e Goods and chattels of Edward Goddard, gent., taken y^e 13^o die of November 1666 :—

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis—A Study of Bookes	10	0	0
A watch	4	0	0
2 gold Ringes	0	15	0
3 Silver Spoones	1	0	0
One Rapier and Belt	1	0	0
One Birdinge peice	00	10	0
One cheast	0	5	0
One Trunke	0	10	0
Two Boxes	0	6	0
Lumber	2	0	0
Wearinge Apparrell	10	0	0
In money and in Rents	17	12	0
	47	18	0

(Signed) JOHN GOLDISBROUGH.
JOHN FFAYES.

Exhibited apud Meere,
13 Nov. 1666,
by Nicholas Goddard, admon.

Elizabeth Goddard, of Meere, co. Wilts, widow. Will dated 9 Oct. 1665. Desires with the consent of Mr. Chafin to be buried in the south part of the Chancel of Meere Church, as near my husband as may be. Church of Meere 10s. Poor of Meere 20s. Church of Sedghill 10s. Poor of Sedghill 10s. To maid-servant who shall be living with me at the time of my decease 10s. Kinswoman *Elizabeth Swanton*. To *Susannah Burlton*, dau. of son-in-law *Robert Burlton*, £3. To *John Goldisbrough*, eld. son of son-in-law *John Goldisbrough*, £3. Sons *Edward* and *Nicholas Goddard*, and daus. *Dorothy Burlton*, *Anne Goldisbrough* and *Katherine Morgan*, 20s. each. To son *Edward Goddard*, all goods which are in my house at Sedghill, "a note whereof he hath already in his custody", and £10. *Frances Goddard*, my youngest dau., sole Ex'trix and residuary legatee.

Overseers: *William Swanton*, of Sarum, Esq., cousin *John Frowde*, of Sedghill.

Proved, 9 Sept. 1668, by *Frances Goddard*, the dau. and sole Ex'trix. Value, £91 10 0

Nicholas Goddard, late of Meere, co. Wilts, gent. Will (nuncupative) dated 25 Sept. 1669. Desires wife to be kind to his relatives, and to give his brother *Goldisbrough* his gold ring, and to give his Cousin, *Betty Swanton*, £50, saying it was my brother's and mother's desire, and now it is my desire that she shall have it. Desires his small estate at Upton to go to his child; if his wife and child die estate to go to his relatives, but if the child lives the estate to go to her.

Witness: *John Goldisbrough*.

Commⁿ granted 22 Oct. 1669 to *Mary Goddard*, the relict, to admⁿ. goods of dec^d.

Bondsmen: *John Tyse*, of Orcherte St. George, and *Giles Thornburgh*.

Frances Goddard, of Meere, co. Wilts, spinster. Will dated 21 Aug. 1678. To be buried in the parish church of Meere, near my father and mother. Poore of Meere 40s. To *John Goddard*, son of brother *Nicholas Goddard*, dec^a, £20. Kinswoman *Mrs. Elizabeth Swanton*, dau. of *John Swanton*, £50. If she die unmarried the £50 to be divided amongst the children of brothers-in-law *Robert Burleton* and *John Goldisbrough*. To sister *Dorothy Burleton*, wife of *Robert Burleton*, of East Knoyle, gent., £20, and after her decease to be divided between her two daus., *Elizabeth* and *Katherine*. To the above-named *Elizabeth* and *Katherine Burleton* each £50 per ann. To *Robert Burleton*, son of brother-in-law *Robt. Burleton*, £30. To sister *Anne Goldisbrough*, wife of *John Goldisbrough*, of Meere, £20; after her decease to be equally divided amongst her children. To *John*, *Nicholas*, *Robert*, and *Augustin*, sons of brother-in-law *John Goldisbrough*, £20 each. To *John Morgan*, son of *Thomas Morgan*, £5, at 21. To Cousins *Elener Havgill* and *Ann Knowles* 12s. per ann. each for life. To sister-in-law *Mary Goddard* 20s. per ann. To *Mr. William Bayly*, minister of Meere, £5. All my lands and tent^s lying in the borough of Shaftesbury to Cousins *William* and *Ann Goldisbrough*, children of brother-in-law, and their heirs for ever. All household goods to *Elizabeth* and *Katherine Burleton* and *William* and *Ann Goldisbrough*, children of brothers-in-law, equally divided between them. Brothers-in-law *Robert Burleton* and *John Goldisbrough* joint Exors.

Overseers: Kinsman *William Swanton*, of the city of New Sarum, Esq.; *Edward Tise*, of Swindon, chandeler, and *John Huett*, of Meere.

Witnesses: *Ri. Pern*, *Richard Pern*, jun., *Mary Goddard*, *Elizabeth Burleton*.

Proved by *Robert Burleton* 28 July 1679.

Inventory of goods and chattels of Frances Goddard, spinster, late

of Meere, co. Wilts, decd. Taken and apprizd by John Goldsburie, jn., gent., and Edmund Best, yeoman. 1 Oct. 1678:—

			£	s.	d.
Imprimis.	Her wearing apparel, &c.	...	030	00	00
Item.	In plate and rings	...	010	00	00
"	All her bookes	...	002	00	00
"	Upon bonde and otherwise	...	446	10	00
"	3 feather bedds, 2 feather boulstrs and 2 feather pillowes	...	010	00	00
"	2 flock bedds, 2 flock boulstrs, 3 rugges, 1 coverledd, 3 blanketts	...	005	00	00
"	Trunke and lyninge	...	010	00	00
"	2 basons, 1 yure, 1 doz. pewter plate, 3 sallett dishes, 1 flagon, 2 candlesticks, 1 chamber pott, 1 beddpan, 1 stoole pan, 1 furnace, 1 brass pann, 2 kittles, 3 potts, 1 skillett, 1 brass chafin dish, 1 warming pann	...	010	00	00
"	7 chaires, 3 stools, 4 little stools, 3 jointed stools, 1 forme, 3 table boards, 1 settle, 4 truckell bed steeds	...	003	00	00
"	3 paire of curtaines and vallione, 3 paire of greate and-irons, 2 spitte, 1 fender, 3 paires of hangings, 2 iron curtaine rodde	...	002	00	00
"	2 cheste, 2 trunke, 1 box, 4 barrelle, 2 trenchers, and one sille	...	001	00	00
"	Other small things and lumber forgotten	...	002	00	00
			531	10	00

JOHN GOLDISBROUGH, JUNR. } Apprisrs.
EDMD. BEST, SENR. }

Queries.

Royal Boroughs.—Devizes.—I have often heard it said that Devizes is a Royal Borough; what authority is there for this? What is a Royal Borough, and what are its privileges? How many are there in England, and what are their names?

AJAX.

Latnar, 1554-5.—The owner of the following deed, Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham, has kindly allowed it to be

printed. Any information concerning this family would be most acceptable :—

"Omnibus fidelibus Christi ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Agnes Latnar nuper uxor Edmundi Latnar defuncti alias dict' Agnes Phillipps alias dict' Agnes Gryse filia et heres Roberti Phyllipps alias dict' Roberti Gryse filius et heres Joh'is Phyllipps alias dict' Joh'is Gryse de Maulmesbery in com' Wiltes salutem in domino sempiternam Sciatis me prefatam Agnetem Latnar alias &c. in pura viduetate mea et legitima potestate remisisse relaxasse ac omnino p' me et heredibus meis quiete clamasse Christofero Latnar filio meo heredibus et assign' suis in perpetuum in sua plena et pacifica possessione et seisina existente totum jus meum tit'l'm clamen, demand' et interesse que unquam habui habes seu quomodo in futuro habere potero de et in omnibus illis Messuagiis terris tenementis redditibus revercionibz et serviciis pratis pastuis et pasturis boscis et subboscis marciis et co'ibz cum suis p'tinz universis jacentz et existentz in villis et campis de Brynckworth Kemyll Clevepep' et Maulmesberie in com' Wiltes p'd, que quidem messuagia terra et tenementa ac cetera premissa cum omnibz suis pertinentz nup' fuerunt p'd' Roberto Phyllipps patris mei et quondam Margarete Trappez filie et hered' Roberto Trappez de Brynckworth p'd' in com' p'd'. Ita videlicet quod nec ego p'fat' Agnes Latnar alias &c. nec aliquis alius p' nos seu no'ie nor' aliquod jus tit'l'm clamen demandz seu interesse de aut in p'd' messuagiis terris tenementis et ceteris premissis cum suis p'tinz universis nec in aliqua inde p'cellam de cetero exigere clamare seu vindicare poterim' nec debem' in futu'o Sed ab omni acco'e ju'ris tit'lo clamei' interesse sive demandz de et in premissis sim'z penitz exclusi et imp'ptuu' totalit' exon'at p' p'ntes Et ego vero p'dc'a Agnes Latnar alias &c. et heredz mei p'dc'a messuagia terr' et tenement' et cetera premissa cum sing'lis suis p'tinz Christofero Latnar filio meo heredz et assign' suis contra omnes gentes warrantz' ac quietabz et imp'ptuu' defend' per presentes In cujus rei testimonium huic p'nti scripto meo sigillu' meu' apposui. Datum vicesimo nono die Decembris annis regnor' Philippi et Marie dei gra' regis et regine Anglie ffrancie Neapolis Hierusalem et Hib'nie fidei defensoriu' Principu' Hispanie et Sicilie Archiduc' Austrie duc' Mediolani Burgundie et Brabantie comit' Haspurgi fflandrie et Tivolis secundo et tertio."

On seal of red wax (circular) a lion's head (*not heraldic*).

Endorsed.—"Agnes Latnar's reles p' Xpofor Latnar dated in December a^o 2 and 3 Phi. and Maria."

Witham's "Lacock Abbey".—I have a small quarto, "The | History | of | Lacock Abbey | or | Locus Beatæ Mariæ | from | Dugdale Stevens, &c. | with Additions on the | Present State of the Abbey, | Lacock : by the Rev. G. Witham, 1806."

There is the author's Dedication to Lady Shrewsbury, and his Preface, signed "G. W. 1806"; at the end is a short list of subscribers; on the title page is written "From the Author to Miss C. Clifford." I am anxious to learn something further of this writer and his family; whether also he issued any more works from his private press. In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, although some Withams (apparently a Yorkshire Catholic family of some position) find a memoir. I do not see any mention of Lady Shrewsbury's chaplain. Is the book of any value?

SAGE.

Children's Games.—Can any folk-lorist suggest an origin for these lines, which are sung by Chippenham children, and repeated till all the players are turned out of the ring?

"We are all wallflowers
 Growing up on high,
 We are all sinners,
 We must come to die;
 Except little (*naming child*),
 The youngest in the ring;
 Oh, for shame! Oh, for shame! (*pointing dramatically*)
 Turn your back towards the ring."

L.

Talbot of Kever.—In the second vol. of *Registrum Oriense*, Thomas Mancell Talbot, of Margham, Glamorgan, Esq., matriculated at Oriel, 1764, aged 15, son of Thomas, of Kever, Wilts, cler. He gave a hundred guineas to the building of the New Library in 1786, being then described as of Kever, Wilts. His father, son of John Talbot, of Lacock, also matriculated at Oriel, 1736-7, aged 17, B.C.L. 1743-4; afterwards of Margam. Is it Keevil in Wilts that is meant? If so, perhaps the interesting old house in that village belonging to the late Mrs. Kenrick ought to be called "Talbot's" instead of "Tallboys". If this house does not derive its name from Talbot, what is the origin of the name?

H. D.

Trenchard.—On a brass plate on the north wall of the west Tower of St. Nicholas' Newbury, in Berks, is the following:—

“Here lies the bodie of Francis Trenchard of | Normanton¹ in the Covntie of Wiltes Esquire | who departed this life the sixt of November | 1635 leaving issve Elizabeth his only child.”

The following is an abstract of his will, omitting the usual pious preface:—

[P.C.C. 19 *Piles.*]

1635, Nov. 2. I, Francis Trenchard, of Normanton; brother Edward Trenchard all my Lordshippe Seignorie lands &c., within the Realme of Ireland, remainder thereof to my brother John, and then remainder to my brother Henrie, freed from debtes and legacies; brother John (under 21) £1,500 besides the legacy given him by my father; brother Henry (under 21) £1000 besides the legacy given him by my father, also to him £20 *per ann.* until 21; servants John Halleley £20, Henry Stoute £10, Edward Skeate £10, maid servants at Greenham £5 each; cousin John Goddard £10; William Twisse, D.D., £10 to preach my funerall sermon; Elizabeth Mattraverse, widdowe, 100 ewes at Normanton, and 2 kyne of the northern sort; aunt Lady Mandeluke a jewell of the price of £100; my said brother Edward my chesnutt coloured mare; cousin Richard Browne £5, grey barbarie mare and coult at Normanton; John Mundy £5; wife, cattle and chattelles and £500, all goods, plate, jewells, money, &c., at Greenham, if she relinquish jointure to enjoy all my lands in Great Durneford; poor of Durneford, Bradley, Newberry, £5 each; of Greenham, 40s.; all lands, &c. in Somerset to be sold by father-in-law, William Sotwell, Elizabeth my wife, Edward Tooker of Sarum and Richard Edwardes of the Inner Temple (all of these exors.) for payment of said legacies; those in Wilts to be employed to getting and procuring the wardshipp of dau. Elizabeth, and of the lease of the 3rd parte of my Landes of his Maiestie, her education, &c., she residuary legatee; Exors. (except my wife) £10 each, which my desire is they will buy each a Ridinge Nagge. *Witn.*:—Valentine Brodbent, Henry Trenchard, John Halleley, Richard Browne, Walter Roswell. *Memd.* by Eliza. Trenchard:—servant John Smith £10; brothers to have his clothes; servants to have mourning; a stone thereon his armes, upon his grave. Pd. in London, 8 Feb. 1635-6.

Can any of your readers place the above in the Trenchard pedigree, or give me any information about the Sotwell family, whom I presume belonged to Newbury?

SAGE.

¹ In Durnford,

Wilts non-jurors.—Is there any published list of non-jurors, clerical and lay? I want especially those living in the county of Wilts. Who were the men commissioned to receive the oath of allegiance to William III in this County?

A. J. S.

Replies.

Halve (vol. iv, p. 140).—I am told the name of this street in Trowbridge is pronounced as it is spelt. In that case I suggest that it simply means a "Half-acre." In the old Common Fields and Meads allotments were made by acres and half-acres. One finds a tenant having "an acre in Northfield," "two halves in Westfield," sometimes "a half" (halve) in Short Furlong, and so on. When these Fields were enclosed and included in an urban area it might happen that the old-fashioned terminology would occasionally survive. Hence perhaps "the *Halve*" in Trowbridge, *the Acre* in Melksham, and probably the *Furlong* elsewhere, as applied to districts now built over. In this connexion Mr. Willis cites the names *Halway* and *Holloway*, &c. If, as is stated, this name is frequently found in conjunction with "Silver Street" it is not surprising. It has always seemed to me that the latter phrase is a Latin survival, and has reference to a Roman Road within a Forest, and in these parts the *Silva Magna* would be indicated. May we not take it that the Saxons sometimes called such Roman Roads or their traces "Ald-way" or Old-way? Hence we should get *Halway* and the rest. With *Holloway*, as equivalent to Old Way, may be compared a place in Melksham called *Holbrook*. In this case *Hollow Brook* or *Holy Brook* might seem to be suggested. However, one finds on enquiry that in common speech the place is often

called Aldbourn, or Auburn. In fact, the latter name is shown on the Terrier. We must, therefore, come to the conclusion that Holbrook and Auburn both mean Old Brook.

T. G. J. HEATHCOTE.

Daniel Parsons (vol. ii, p. 496).—The writer of *Some Wiltshire Book-plates* states that he is unaware whether Mr. Daniel Parsons ever printed anything else, &c. On looking through some papers the other day I came across a cutting from a catalogue of second-hand books, no date, containing the following: "PARSONS (D.) Plain Parochial Sermons, 12mo, cloth, 1s., 1838."

In the recently-issued second volume of Shadwell's *Registrum Oriense*, we find he matriculated at Oriel, 20 May 1828, fil. nat. max. John de Clifton, Gloc., cler., 17; 4th class in classics, Mich. 1831, B.A. 1 Feb. 1832; M.A. 5 Feb. 1835.

"Son of John Parsons, Fellow 1805-1811. Entered Holy Orders, joined the Church of Rome, and removed his name from the College books in 1843. Restored his name 24 Oct. 1871, after the Abolition of University Tests. His warm affection for the College was repeatedly shown by many acts of kindness and generosity down to his death, 5 July 1887. By his will he gave to the College a water-colour drawing of his maternal grandfather, George Phillips, M.A. Queen's, the private tutor of many Oriel Fellows, of whom Mr. Parson's father was one."

From Rannie's *Oriel College* we learn that Mr. Parsons was the donor in 1883

"of a small tankard of Spanish workmanship, with a view of the town of Bilbao and other subjects in raised relief."

H. D.

Ballard of Bratton (vol. iii, p. 184).—There are several Ballard entries in the Church Register at Corsham, *inter alia* :—

Roger Ballard, of Bratton, and Ann Butler, married Oct. 28, 1610.

James Ballard, of Bratton, co. Wilts, buried Feb. 27, 1612-13.

K. B.

PAUL BUSH AND HIS MAT OF PLAITED RUSHES.

Since the final revision of "Paul Bush" a review of a book on Stratford-on-Avon has appeared in the *Daily Chronicle*, where mention is made of the rush bed in Anne Hathaway's cottage: "we are apt to imagine this as having been used only by the poorer folk in the middle ages. The author not only vouches for its comfort, but points out that Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, is represented as lying on a rush bed with the end turned up for a pillow, in the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick, and in Tenbury Church Sir Thomas Acton is represented on a similar bed." We believe rush beds still exist on the tombs of Dr. Benet and Dr. Sydenham (both emaciated figures), in Salisbury Cathedral; perhaps our correspondents could give other Wiltshire examples. We know nothing of the comfort of such a bed, but should imagine that where it is depicted on the tombs of the great or wealthy it was a symbol of spiritual poverty and humility.

On the north side of the choir in Salisbury Cathedral there are two monuments, with emaciated figures reposing on rush mats, the ends being rolled up to form a pillow; one is that of Thomas Benet, a canon of Sarum, and proctor for the Chapter in Convocation, and as such signed the Articles of 1536; he died in 1558. The other is that of George Sydenham,¹ Archdeacon of Sarum, Chaplain to Henry VII and Henry VIII; he died in 1524. In *Symonds' Diary* (1644), printed for the Camden Society in 1859, occurs the following:—

North yle of the quier, a monument with a skeleton for Dr. Bennet.

Another adjoining, an effigy cutt out lying on a matt; skeleton for Doctor Sydenham. These arms in the north window right against him.

¹ Probably the holder of the following benefices in Somersetshire: Ashington, 1483-4; Pitney, 1502 (*then B.C.L.*)-1524; Creech St. Michael, 1490-1524; West Monkton, 1522-24; Patron, Henry VII for the Abbot of Glastonbury.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a bend lozengy sable [KITTESFORD]; 2 and 3, STOURTON.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, KITTISFORD; 2 and 3, Argent, three rams sable. [SYDENHAM.]

Under these this written:—

“Orate pro anima Magistri Georgii Sydenham, Eccl’iæ Sarum Archidiaconi, et Illustrissimi Henrici VII et octavi Capellani.”

In a note the editor says this monument does not exist, nor is it given in Price's *Description of Salisbury Cathedral*, 1774. On visiting the Cathedral lately the writer was told by two of the attendants that there was no such monument, and that no one knew to whom the above monument was erected; we believe that for many years it was concealed from view by the old stalls; the heraldic glass with the inscription has disappeared.

In *Miscell. Gen. et Her.*, 2nd series, vol. iii, is a pedigree of SYDENHAM, with many heraldic illustrations, but our George Sydenham is not mentioned. In a letter preserved amongst the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum, Mr. Prince, writing in 1712, to Philip Sydenham, says, “The Bend fusilee, according to the unanimous testimony of all our antiquaries, belongs to your name in this county (*i.e.*, Somerset). Nor do I anywhere find it ever did belong to Kitsford, nor indeed so much as the name to any book of Heraldry I have yet met with.” In the College of Arms KITSFORD is blazoned *Argent, six lozenges sable*; and John de Sydenham of Sydenham, living ninth year King Henry III, married the daughter and heir of Kitsford of Kitsford *juxta* North Petherton, co. Somerset. We are sometimes told that the subjects of these monuments attempted to fast forty days in imitation of our Lord, but any such accounts may be dismissed as idle tales, for this style of monument seems to have been the fashion of the day, symbolising poverty, humility, and the vanity of this life. Doubtless the above two divines were well known to Bishop Bush. We should be pleased to hear from our correspondents of any other such monuments, whether in Wilts or elsewhere.

HARRIS, EYRE AND DAUNTSEY.

The following are in possession of Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham:—

HARRIS.

A tripartite indenture. 21 June 1693, between Thomas Harris, the younger, of Orcheston St. George, gent., son and heir of Thomas Harris, late of Orcheston St. George, deceased, of the first part, and Thomas Wansbrough, of the city of New Sarum, gent., and John Strong of the same city, gent., of the second part; and James Harris of the same city, linnen-draper, and Elizabeth Harris, spinster, daughter of the said James Harris, of the third part. In consideration of a marriage intended by God's grace to be shortly solemnized between the said Thomas Harris and Elizabeth Harris, James Harris settles upon Thomas Harris several messuages, &c., in Shaston, co. Dorset, and certain moneys to be paid by Thomas Wansbrough and John Strong before sealing and delivery, &c., and the said Thomas Harris the younger has granted to these two persons all that mannor, capitall messuages, tenement and farm of Orcheston St. George, demesne land of the same, houses, buildings, &c., and the chief rent of two shillings and service thereto incident, payable on issuing forth of a tenement, and four yard lands and a half in Orcheston St. George, lately holden by Sr Gyles Estcourt, knt., all other chief rents and all other lands, &c., of him the said Thomas Harris within the said parish, heretofore purchased by Thomas Harris, then of Orcheston St. George (grandfather of Thomas Harris the younger), of Thomas Lambert, then of Boyton, co. Wilts, esqre, and Anne his wife, Sr William Eyre, knight, Richard Swayne, esqre, and Robert Drew, esqre, by deed dated Feb. 28, 2 Car. I, yearly rents, &c., and all that messuage, &c., with gardens, &c., one close of meadow adjoining, about three acres in Orcheston St. George, late in the occupation of Thomas Harris, father of Thomas Harris the younger, and all arable lands, &c., containing about six score acres, together with common of pasture and feeding for eight score sheep, four Rothe beasts, four horne beasts, carts [?], and goeing for swyne and Piggs, all that close of pasture near the Rectory, containing about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, also all those three and twenty acres of arable land in the common fields of Orcheston St. George and common for 40 sheep, heretofore in occupation of Thomas Palmer; advowson, presentation, and right of patronage of the Parish Rectory and Parsonage of Orcheston St. George reserved—to have and to hold, &c., to and for the only use and behoof of the said Thomas Harris, &c., until such time as the said intended marriage shall be solemnized, and after the solemnization for the only use of Thomas Harris for the term of his natural life, and after his death to the use of Elizabeth Harris (his said intended wife) during the term of her natural life for her jointure, and after their several deceases to the use of his heirs on the body of the said Elizabeth Harris, lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue to the use of his right heirs for ever.

Are the above members of Lord Malmesbury's family?

EYRE and DAUNTESEY.

Indenture 14 Dec. 22 Eliz. [1579]. Between John Eyre of Great Chaldfeld, co. Wilts, esq., of the one party, and John Dauntseye of West Lavington, esq., George Burleigh of Wysley, in Potterne, esq., John Hampton of East Lavington, gent., Richard Burleigh of Whysley (son and heir apparent of the aforesaid George), and William Hulbertt of Polsholte, gent., of the other party. Witnesseth that the said John Eyre in consideration of a marriage had and solemnized between him and Elizabeth, now his wife, daughter of Richard Dauntseye, gent., deceased, and also in consideration of a full satisfaction to be made to the said Elizabeth of her jointure and dower of all the manors, lands, &c., of the said John Eyre in co. Wilts or elsewhere, Hath given granted to the said John Dauntseye, George Burleigh, John Hampton, Richard Burleigh, and William Hulbertt All that the capital messuage and all those his lands, tenements, meadows, leasues, pastures, rents, &c., in the town hamletts or fields of Wedhampton, in co. Wilts, and his tenement and water grist mill called Este Croke Mill, and all the lands, &c., in Urchefounte, Allcanninges, and Fullwaye, or any of them, or which with the mill have been demised, and now in the tenure of William Watts, and Thomas his son. To have and to hold the said capital messuage, lands, tenements, &c., unto said Dauntseye, Burleighs, Hampton and Hulbert, their heirs and assigns, to the uses hereafter declared, *i.e.*, to the use of the said John Eyre and Elizabeth, and the heirs and assigns of the said John for ever. And he constitutes William Beckett and William Bower, gent., attornies, to enter into the said premises and in his name to give seisin to said Dauntseye, Burleighs, Hampton and Hulbert. Furthermore, the said premises to remain to the said Elizabeth for her life to the clear yearly value of £20 above all charges and reprises. In witness whereof the parties above-named have interchangeably put their seals the day and year above written.

X X X X

John Dauntseye. George Burley. Richard Burley. Willim Hulbert.

[Seals lost.]

Md. that possession and seisin was taken by the within named Willm. Bower and delivered to the feoffees within specified to the uses within declared the 25 of Nov., 23 Eliz. [1580], in the presence of Walter Burbage, Edward Gylbert, John Wyn, John Vitchill, Willm. Grome, and Richard Gardner.

ENDORSED.—*Mr. John Eyre's settlement of all his lands, &c., Crook Mill, &c., in Trust for Eliz. his wife, to secure an annuity of £20 per annum. Dat. 22 Eliz.*

Notes on Books.

THE CANONIZATION OF ST. OSMUND, FROM THE MANUSCRIPT RECORDS IN THE MUNIMENT ROOM OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL; Edited, with an introduction, notes, and appendices, by A. R. MALDEN, M.A., Chapter Clerk. Salisbury: Bennett Brothers, 1901.

A NOTICE of the first volume issued by the Wilts Record Society, in 1896, containing copious extracts from the early Churchwardens' accounts of St. Edmund and St. Thomas, Sarum, has already found a place in the pages of *Wilts N. & Q.* (vol. ii, pp. 98-100); and it is with pleasure that we again note the appearance of a second volume of original matter from the muniments in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, relating to the Canonization of Bishop Osmund their patron and founder. In his introduction, which extends to 34 pages, the Editor justly remarks that, besides their value as a record of Osmund's canonization, there is to be found in the documents here published a great deal to illustrate the ways of life and thought of the people of England, the Court of Rome, and the Church of Salisbury, in the early half of the 15th century—the times when they were written.

Osmund, a nephew of, and sometime Chancellor to, William the Conqueror, was employed in the compilation of Domesday Book. He became bishop of this diocese in 1078—three years after his predecessor, Herman, had united on the "dry hill" of Old Sarum, the two earlier Saxon Sees of Ramsbury and Sherborne. Here he, no doubt, built much, if not the whole, of the Norman Cathedral, whose site and proportions are well known, and during his episcopate he also, according to tradition, arranged the offices or services known as the "Use of Sarum," which, in later form, was afterwards adopted throughout a large part of England.

The memory of Bishop Osmund seems to have been highly venerated from a very early period. His chasuble and pastoral staff were preserved among the cathedral treasures in 1222; and two centuries afterwards we find one of the Proctors, sent to Rome on the matter of his proposed canonization, explaining to a Papal official the great estimation in which Osmund was still held by both high and low, how the people flocked to his tomb, and how they wished, without waiting for the Papal authority (which had been so long delayed), to exhume his body and place it in a shrine, and to venerate him as a saint.

As early as 1228, during the episcopate of Bishop Poore, and soon after the removal of the See to New Sarum, a petition for Bishop Osmund's canonization was presented to Pope Gregory IX, but without success, and subsequent efforts in the days of Bishops Erghum, Halam, and Chandler, also failing from various causes, it was left for Bishop Beauchamp, with new interest at the Roman Court, aided by a liberal purse, to accomplish the object in which his predecessors had failed, and to obtain from Pope Calixtus III the long-desired Bull of Canonization, dated at Rome the Kalends of January 1456, in which the name of Osmund was formally enrolled in the Calendar, and the 4th December fixed for his commemoration. Indulgences were also promised to such as should during the three following years, within the octave of the feast, visit and make offerings at the shrine, or give aid towards the repair of the fabric of the church.

The principal part of the volume before us consists of two collections of documents preserved in the muniment room of Salisbury Cathedral, extending in all to some 250 closely printed octavo pages. The first contains the several petitions to Rome, and the formal proceedings which followed, including the evidence taken before three Cardinals, under a Papal Commission, in 1424, to enquire into the various miracles said to have been wrought either at Osmund's tomb, or through his intercession. Their enquiry lasted from the 18th January to

12th May, producing, with written records of earlier date, a catalogue of no less than fifty-two miracles,¹ deposed to by seventy-five witnesses.

The second collection of documents commences after an interval of twenty years, and includes much of the correspondence which passed between the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Salisbury and their agents at Rome, with various accounts of receipt and expenditure in the matter of the proposed canonization, until its final completion in 1456.

Three appendices contain (1) the Papal Bull of Canonization; (2) a sermon on the merits of Bishop Osmund, preached at a Chapter 4th May 1416, by Richard Ullereton, sometime Chancellor of the University of Oxford, from the autograph manuscript of the preacher, which is still preserved; and (3) the form of service used upon the admission of persons, not being members of the Cathedral body, to the brotherhood of the Church.

The volumes of the Wilts Record Society, which are uniform in size and type with those on the Church Plate of Dorset and Wilts, by the late Mr. J. E. Nightingale, are a production worthy of the old-established local press of Messrs. Bennett Brothers, of *The Journal Office*, Salisbury, and altogether a valuable contribution to the history of the county and diocese. The Osmund Register, and that of Malmesbury Abbey, included in the Rolls series; the Wilts Inquisitions post mortem now in course of publication by the *British Record* and the *Wilts Archaeological Societies*, and the Fines and Records of Parishes in *Wilts N. & Q.*, are evidences of awakening interest in the publication of original documents, and we hope to see these steadily followed by others of like interest. There

¹ Amongst these alleged miracles, one is mentioned of the curing of a man, John Combe, of Quidhampton, who had interposed in a quarrel at Bemerton, which had sprung up amongst some "ludentes ad pilam cum baculis magnis." Was this an early form of cricket, such as is illustrated by Strutt (*Sports and Pastimes*, 2nd ed., p. 97), from a MS. in the Bodleian Library?

are yet unpublished, to mention a few only, the Chartulary of Edington Monastery in the British Museum, the Institution Register of the Deans of Salisbury, and the Allegations for Marriage Licences, together with the Bishops' Registers, the contents of which are at present little known; these would furnish valuable material towards the completion of an exhaustive and reliable history of Wiltshire.

E. K.

THE GENEALOGIST, a Quarterly Magazine of Genealogical, Antiquarian, Topographical, and Heraldic Research. New Series. Edited by H. W. FORSYTH HARWOOD, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Vol. XVIII. London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York Street, Covent Garden. Exeter: WILLIAM POLLARD & Co., Ltd., 1902.

IT has been said, not unaptly, that Genealogy is the handmaid of History, and as the study of the latter increases, and many volumes are poured from the press, so likewise does the study of, and works upon, Genealogy increase; but in the present notice we are not concerned with any new Quarterly, but with an old friend, long established in our affection and esteem. The present volume has for its frontispiece a beautiful *facsimile* copy of a Grant of Arms to CERJAT of Moudon, in Switzerland, with a fine seal of the Emperor Sigismund, 1415. And here we should like again to express a hope that Corporations and other public bodies would allow themselves to be persuaded to reproduce *facsimiles* of at least some of their priceless muniments, which can now be done at a small expense, instead of exposing the originals to the danger of fire or other accidents. It contains many valuable and learned articles on various subjects of interest to the Historian and Genealogist,

but now we will only cull such matter as may more immediately concern our own county.

In the exceedingly valuable *Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls*, by Colonel Wrottesley, which have been running through several volumes, we find the following pedigrees:—

15 Hen. VI. Strickland of Compton Chamberlayne, who has a villein tenant named Scudamore; both of them with a pedigree from the time of Edw. III.

37 Hen. VI. Thomas Beverley sues Thomas Tropenelle and James Broun for execution of a fine levied in 38 E. III, by which the manor of Est Chaldeford had been settled on Henry de Percy and Constance his wife, and deduces his descent from the said Percy.

In our former notice of this Magazine we omitted to mention the pedigrees contained in these Pleas, but hope to return to them on some future occasion.

The same writer continues his *History of the Wrottesley Family* (illustrated) in the Supplement, to which we shall refer in our notice of the next volume.

Amongst Mr. Jewer's *Grants and Certificates of Arms* from the Stowe MSS. are:—

HOOPER of New Sarum,¹ granted by Harvey, *Clarenceux*, 1562, with a descent from Port of the same town, formerly of Guernsey.

HORTON of Wilts and Somerset, granted by Barker, *Garter*; this is the coat with the cross-bow, afterwards altered.

HULBERT,² 1639. *Per cross argent and sable, on a bend of the second three annulets of the first, in the second and third quarters a lion rampant or*, with a pedigree from William Hulbert, D.D., in Hants, chamberlain to Edw. VI, who, by a daughter of Burley of Poulshot, had two sons married to grand-daughters of "Customer" Smith of Corsham.

In the *Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Hen. VIII to Car. I, are one of John Flower, ob. 17 Aug., 37 Eliz., held at Marlborough

¹ Has a pedigree in both the Wiltshire Visitations, perhaps that in 1623 is of a different family.

² No pedigree in either of the Wiltshire Visitations, in that of 1623 Richard Hulbert of Ember is *ignobilis*. On the Hulbert monument in Corsham Church the arms are:—*Quarterly, argent and sable on a bend three lions passant gules*.

2 Oct., William, s. and h., aged 10; and another of John Flower, ob. 4 Jan., 42 Eliz., held at Hindon, 6 Sept., 2 Jac. I., Edward, s. and h., aged 9, in 42 Eliz. Mr. Scott Gatty, like the Bachelor in *The Old Curiosity Shop*, does not seem to be "one of those rough spirits who would strip fair Truth of every little shadowy vestment in which time and teeming fancies love to array her . . . , but treads with a light step and bears with a light hand upon the dust of centuries, unwilling to demolish any of the airy shrines that had been raised above it;" in his paper on King Arthur he attempts to identify his father, Uther Pendragon, with Ambrosius, who, according to some of the old chroniclers, gave his name to Amesbury. Mr. Round contributes a further note upon the ancient family of PORT, afterwards ST. JOHN, and shows it was not the cathedral church of Seez in Normandy that was granted by the Prior of Fromond to the Bishop of Salisbury, but the village church of Shaw, in Berkshire, Philip de Columbers having previously granted it to the Prior. The supplement contains the *Marriage Licences in the Diocese of Bath and Wells*, edited by Mr. Jewers, F.S.A., most useful to our local genealogists. We congratulate Mr. Hussey Walsh, who is well known in our county, on the great pains and industry he has employed in collecting materials for his history of the Austrian branches of his family. May we humbly suggest to the Editor that it would conduce much to the convenience of students if a general index of pedigrees, &c., were issued to both the old and new series of this most useful work, now consisting of twenty-six volumes, and extending over very many years.

COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT, EXTINGUISHED, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from p. 94.)

SAINT JOHN OF BASING—John, son and heir of John¹ St. John of Basing, summoned as a Baron by writ 1299; either he or his father signed the letter to the Pope, 1301, as *Dominus de Hanak*. In 1347 the dignity fell into abeyance between his two granddaughters, and in 1361 Isabel, the elder of them, held the barony, taking it into the family of Poynings. See WINCHESTER.

SAINT JOHN OF BATTERSEA—Sir Henry St. John, Bart., of Lydiard Tregoz (father of the well-known Statesman) was created Baron 1716; son and heir of Walter St. John by Johanna, dau. of Oliver St. John, Ch. Justice of the Common Pleas; M.P. Wootton Bassett 1679-1695, and 1698-1700, M.P. Wilts 1695-1698; mar. 1st, Mary, dau. and co-h. of 2nd Earl of Warwick; 2nd, Angelica Madelena, dau. of George Pelissary, Treasurer of the Navy of Louis XIV; he died 1742, æt. 89. His grandson succeeded his uncle as Viscount Bolingbroke in 1751.

¹ His grandfather assumed the name of St. John, being son and heir of Adam de Port (1213), great grandson of Hugh de Port, who held (*inter alia*) Basing at the general survey, *temp.* Will. I. Mr. J. Horace Round, in "Companions of the Conqueror" (*Monthly Review*, June 1901), says "In the English peerage the only house perhaps that can prove descent from a Domesday tenant-in-chief, is that of St. John," see also a learned and interesting article on this family by the same writer, *The Genealogist*, xvi, pp. 1-13, N.S.

SAINT JOHN OF LYDIARD TREGOZE—Henry St. John, the Statesman (*see* BOLINGBROKE), son and heir of Henry St. John, afterwards Viscount St. John; M.P. Wootton Bassett 1701-1705; Secretary for War 1704-1708; P.C. 1710; Secretary of State 1710-1714; created Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze and Viscount Bolingbroke 1712; Ambassador to Paris 1712; died 1751, bur. at Battersea, and was succeeded by his nephew. Lord Stanhope, in his *History of England*, styles him the modern Alcibiades. *Residence*, Lydiard Park.

SAINT MAUR—*See* SOMERSET.

SALISBURY—Patrick de Salisbury, often, though erroneously, called Devereux;¹ born before 1120, Constable of Salisbury; Earl after 1142; Sheriff of Wilts 1156-60; General of the Army in Aquitaine for Henry II; married for his second wife Ela, granddaughter of the Duke of Burgundy; killed by Guy de Lusignan 1167-8; and buried in St. Hilary's Abbey, Poitiers. Succeeded by his son and heir, William de Salisbury (*otherwise* Fitz-Patrick); bearer of St. Edward's staff at the first Coronation of Richard I, 1189, and of the canopy at the second Coronation, 1194; Sheriff of Wilts 1193-96; Captain in the Army in Normandy 1195; married after 1190 Eleanor, widow of Gilbert, Seigneur de Tillieres, and dau. of Robert de Vitre; died 1196, and buried in Bradenstoke Priory.

He was succeeded by his dau. and heir, Ela, born at Amesbury; married² to William de Longspée; after his death for some years administered the revenues of the county; founded Lacock Abbey 1232, where she was professed 1238; Abbess there 1240-57, and buried there 1261.

William de Longspée,³ son of Henry II, possibly by

¹ Dugdale in his *Baronage* has *de Ewrrus*; had it been printed *le* instead of *de*, it would have been a faithful transcript from the *Book of Lacock. Hcr. and Gen.*, iv., p. 149.

² The *Book of Lacock* relates that she was brought over from Normandy (where she was being educated) by an English knight, William Talbot, disguised as a pilgrim.

³ This name had been borne by his father's ancestor, William of Normandy, 943, and by the Conqueror's grandson, William, Count of Flanders. The arms as displayed on his tomb at Salisbury, viz., *Azure, six lions rampant or*, are the same which are to be seen on an enamelled tablet, representing his grandfather Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, engraved in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies*.

"Fair Rosamond;" Earl, *jure uxoris*, 1198; Sheriff of Wilts 1200-08, and 1213-26; Lieut. of Gascony 1202; Warden of the Cinque Ports 1204-06; died, 1226, at his Castle of Old Sarum, and buried in Salisbury Cathedral, (founded by him, 1220), where he has a magnificent monument—a fine work of art—a recumbent effigy in chain armour, holding a shield charged with the *six lioncels*.¹

His son² and grandson, although sometimes called Earls, were never invested with the dignity, perhaps because the Abbess Ela was still alive; neither did Margaret, another dau. of William, the above grandson, and Alice, *her* dau. and heir, enjoy the Earldom.

¹ In the nave of Salisbury Cathedral "is a fair tomb of wood, richly painted, diapred, and gilt, on which lies a statue of grey marble in a coat of mail, a sword by his side, and upon an antick shield are embossed six lions rampant, *azure* 3, 2, 1, *or*; the like number of lions are also painted upon his surcoat, which, by reason of its many foldings, are not so easily perceived. This ancient monument was brought from *Old Sarum*, with bones of *William Longspée*, Earl of *Salisbury*, natural son of King *Henry II*, by *Fair Rosamond*, who was supposed to have been poisoned by *Hubert de Burgo*, Earl of *Kent* and Chief Justice of *England*, *Non. Mart.*, 1226; a more particular account of this person, his family, and an exact draught of his tomb, may be seen in Mr. *Stebbing's* new edition of *Sandford's* Genealogical History of the *Kings and Queens of England*, from the conquest, Anno 1066 to the year 1707."—Price's *Description of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury*, 1774.

² Dugdale says, in his *Baronage*, "Willielmus Longespe accingitur gladio militari, *sed non fit Comes Sarum*."

(To be continued.)



Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

MARCH, 1903.

PLACE HOUSE, MELKSHAM, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SELFE FAMILY.

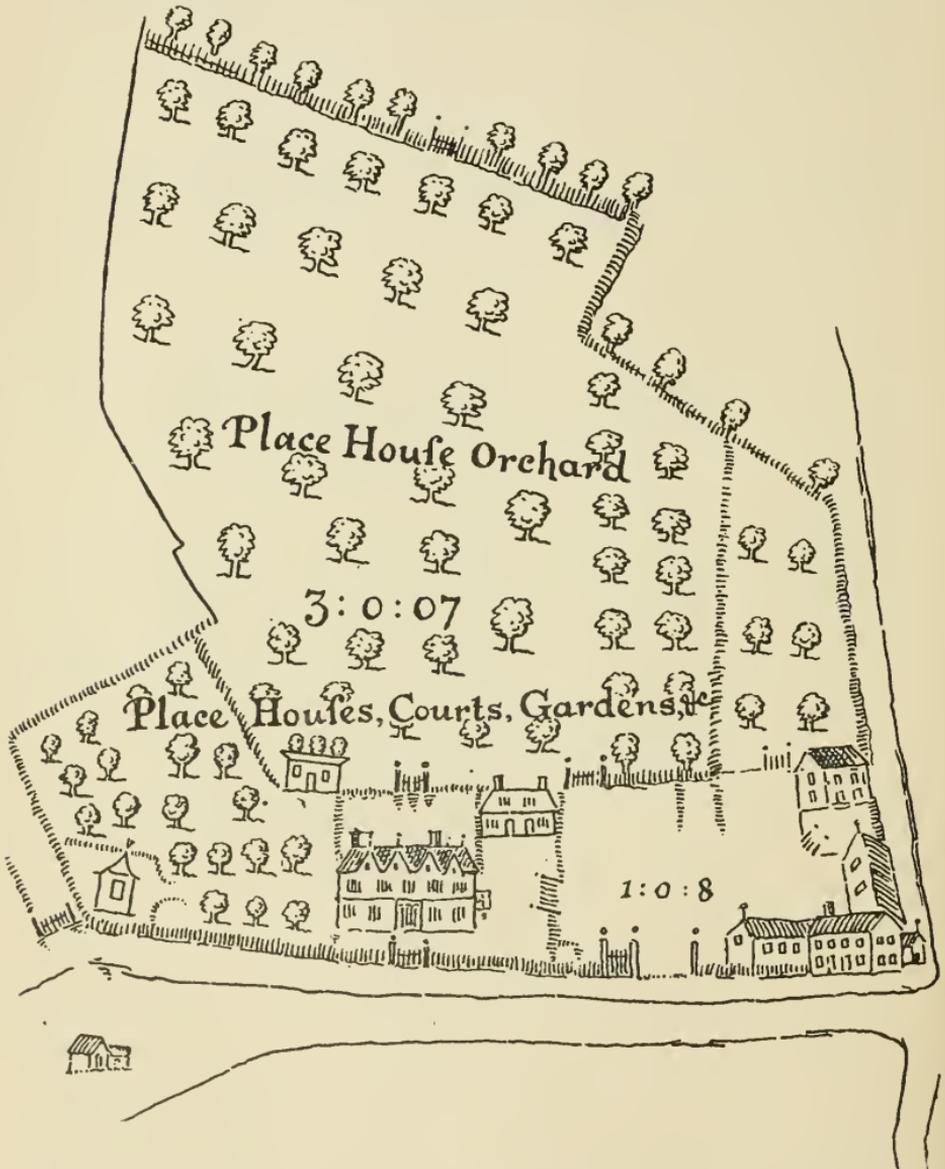


THE following words form part of a letter written by Mr. Hughes, of Devizes, to Mr. Richard Jenkyns, of Wells. Both gentlemen were lawyers, and the latter was part owner of the house which was the subject of enquiry:—

“I have a London friend desirous of returning to Wiltshire if he could purchase a comfortable house in a pleasant situation. Passing frequently through Melksham I have observed the house, some years ago occupied by Mr. Paul Newman, to be shut up, and which, upon enquiry, I find belongs to you.
“Devizes, 24 Jan., 1787.”

This house, which was commonly known as Place House, stood facing the Market Place of Melksham, and, as an ancient and picturesque object, was plainly visible to all travellers along the Great Bath Road. It therefore seems strange that a man, who was a lawyer living in a neighbouring town, and who was also Steward of the Manor of Canhold, in Melksham, where he regularly held Courts, should have been ignorant of the history of this particular house, especially as the subject of his enquiry was the capital mesuage of the chief manor of Melksham, to which Canhold was

only subordinate. It is proposed, therefore, in this short paper, to give some account of Melksham Manor House. In the year



1734 Mr. Isaac Selfe, junr., caused a map to be made of his estate by a surveyor named J. Cole—the plan of Place House is extracted from this map.

In the year 1539 the Prioress and Nuns of Amesbury surrendered into the hands of the King their Melksham estates, which they had held for about 250 years. This property, which consisted *inter alia* of the Lordship of the Manor and Hundred, was granted to one Henry Brounker, who had already made purchases of real estate in the neighbourhood. At some uncertain date, perhaps about 1550, he built a residence for himself on the site (as appears likely) of an earlier "Court" or "Manor Place", to use Leland's phrase, where the Amesbury Steward had been wont to hold the Manor and Hundred Courts. It should be noted, therefore, that the house we are treating of was built for a resident lord, who was a man of considerable wealth. Three generations of the family lived here: Henry Brounker the founder, his son, Sir William, and his grandson Henry. On the death of this last Henry, about 1600, it became manifest that the Brounker estate was heavily involved, and as a matter of fact, in the course of the next twenty or thirty years, all the property was alienated with the exception of Erlestoke, to which place William Brounker, the heir, retired with his wife Anne, daughter of Sir John Dautesey. Meanwhile, Place House was occupied for ten or eleven years by Henry Brounker's widow and her second husband, Ambrose Dautesey.

After their death, in 1612, the house apparently was occupied by the Steward; it is not, however, clear in whom the ownership was vested for the next forty years.

In the year 1657 (Oct. 22) Place House changed hands. The vendors were Messrs. Yates, of London; Danvers, of Baynton; and Hill, of London. The purchaser was Isaac Selfe, of Melksham, gentleman. The property conveyed consisted of "All that Capital Messuage" etc. in Melksham, now or late in the occupation of Edward Stratton the younger, with the courts, gardens, etc., containing by estimation 5 acres. The consideration money was £310.

It is recited in the Indenture that in 1652 the estate had belonged to Sir John Danvers (the regicide), who no doubt

had come into possession on his marriage with his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Dautesey, of Place House.

For one hundred years then the house had belonged to the Brounker family and their connexions. For two hundred years more it remained with the family of the new purchaser. This gentleman was the younger surviving son of Mr. Isaac Selfe, of Beanacre, whose monument, still in Melksham Church, was noticed by John Aubrey. Old Mr. Selfe, after making his fortune as a clothier, had made considerable purchases of land in the parish on the break-up of the Brounker estate, and had died early in the year 1657, leaving his eldest son, Jacob, settled at Beanacre.

Isaac Selfe, the younger son, was about 22 years old at this date. On taking possession of Place House in October of the same year it may be inferred that repairs were necessary after forty years of what was practically non-occupation. It is certain that he built a new principal entrance, where he set his initials, I. S., and the date, 1658. He married a lady of whom all I know is that her Christian name was Anne (perhaps, from the arms on her monument, she was a Johnson or Johnston), that she was living at Place House as late as 1706, at New Sarum in 1722, and was dead before 1730. Mr. Selfe appears to have had some idea of establishing himself as a landed proprietor. Some real estate was settled on him by his father, and he purchased other lands on his own account, *inter alia*, a farm, still known as "Bessells", of which the vendor was Charles, Earl of Westmoreland. Isaac Selfe, of Place House, died in 1682, in his 48th year, leaving three surviving children: Jacob, who succeeded at Place House; a younger son, Thomas; and a daughter, Mary, who, in 1701, married Ambrose Awdry, of Seend.

Jacob Selfe, the eldest son, lived at Place House, and died in 1730, unmarried. A short time before his death he made a settlement of his real estate in favour of his only brother, Thomas, and his issue, with remainder to his cousin, Captain

Jacob Selfe, of Beanacre, and his issue, with ultimate remainder to his own right heirs.

Thomas Selfe, younger son of Isaac and Anne, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A., having matriculated in 1691, *æt.* 15. In 1696 he married Elizabeth, sole heiress of Henry Smith, of Lowbourne, Melksham. Mr. Selfe took Orders, and, in 1717, was instituted to the Rectory of Bromham, where he lived until his death in 1741. Mrs. Selfe died in 1728, leaving two sons and three daughters. Parson Selfe married, as second wife, a widow named Webb, by whom he left no issue, and concerning whom I have practically no information.

The two sons of Thomas and Elizabeth pre-deceased their father; though both married, neither left issue. Thomas died in 1726, *æt.* 27; Isaac in 1738, *æt.* 32.

On the death of the Rector of Bromham, in 1741, the Place House estate passed to Captain Jacob Selfe, of the Beanacre family, who died, unmarried, in 1757, whereby the reversion passed to the right heirs of Jacob (the grantor of 1730), who were his three married nieces, viz., Elizabeth (Stone), Anne (Jenkins or Jenkyns), and Margaretta (Yorke), the daughters of Parson Selfe.

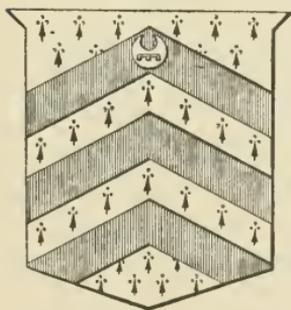
The profits of the undivided estate were shared between the three families, until, in the next generation, Richard Jenkyns, of Wells and Melksham, partly by inheritance, partly by settlement, and partly by purchase, became sole owner. After his death, in 1806, a re-settlement of the whole estate was made in favour of the issue of Samuel Heathcote, of Shaw Hill, who had married Elizabeth Stone, a granddaughter of the lady of the same name already mentioned.

In 1859 Mr. Thos. Jenkyns Heathcote succeeded to the estate, and, as Place House was by this time unfit for habitation, it was sold to a building company, by whom it was pulled down and the land marked off in building lots.

So it was that a Tudor mansion, after an existence of three hundred years, was swept away. Some people at the time were

inclined to censure the last proprietor for permitting its destruction. It must, however, be noted that its history had long been forgotten. At the beginning of this paper an extract is given from a correspondence that took place in 1787-8, concerning a proposed sale of Place House. It appears that even then it was in a ruinous condition, and its history unknown. From the year 1738 till 1860 it had been let to various tenants, who used it for trade purposes; and it often lay vacant. The Brounker family had made it their home for about sixty years, and the Selfes for eighty; during the remainder of the period (upwards of one hundred and fifty years) it went begging, as one may say, for an occupier. This means destruction for any house.

In this short paper it has been possible to give no more than the bare chronology of a Wiltshire Manor House. No personal history has been introduced, though abundant material is at hand. Attention should, however, be drawn to the Diary of Thomas Smith, of Shaw House, near Melksham, relating to the years 1722-3. This was published in the earlier numbers of the *Wilts Arch. Magazine*, under the editorship of the late Canon Jackson. From the entries in this Diary we get a vivid picture of the way of life of contemporary Selfes, of Place House, and of their cousins at Beanacre, by a gentleman who was not only their friend and neighbour, but also of their kin.



second branch of the family.

These arms, as borne by SELFE, are copied from a piece of silk, $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $14\frac{1}{2}$ in., the size of the shield being $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 10 in.; we believe that there is no record of the family or the arms in H. M. College of Heralds; the difference, *a label on a crescent*, is that of the eldest son of a second son, or the eldest son of the head of the

SOME MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN
MELKSHAM CHURCH.

In Memoriam Isaaci Selfe,¹ et Margaret, parentum Jacobus Selfe, filius hoc posuit Qui postquam nonagesinam secundum Ætatis compleverit annum, numerosa sobole fælix, viz., quatuor filijs cum tredecim filiabus, una cum nepotibus nepotumque prole adnumerum 83 mandata Creatori anima lubens de vita migravit Feb. 10, A^o Dom' 1656.

Juxta Reconditum quod reliquum est viri integerrimi Jacob Selfe, De Place House in hac Parochia Arnigeri E. Familia de Selfe, de Beanacre, oriundi Qui Diem extremum clausit

Anno { Salutis 1730.
 { Ætatis suæ 58.

Jacob Selfe de Beanacre, arm. consanguineus et Hæres,² hoc Marmor Memoriam Sacrum Ponendum curavit.

Arms : *Ermine, three chevrons gules.*

Sacred to those virtues which adorn the Christian System, this marble perpetuates the memory of many true Believers, who now rest in full assurance of a Blessed Resurrection at the last Day.

Thomas Selfe, Rector of the adjoining Parish of Bromham (who married first Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Smith, of this Parish, gent. ; secondly, Sarah, Relict of Eleazer Webb, gent., who, leaving no Issue, lies buried at Bromham), died 17 Nov. 1741, Æt. 67. Elizabeth, his first wife, died July 24, 1728, Æt. 56. Their male issue were Thomas and Isaac, who both died without children, and lie buried in St. Mildred's church in London : Thomas, 10 Jan. 1726, Æt. 27, and Isaac, 12 Jan. 1738, Æt. 32. Their daughters were Elizabeth, Ann, Margaretta, and Mary. Elizabeth was married to the Rev. Wm. Stone.³ She placidly resigned

¹ The "wealthie cloathier" named by Aubrey.

² The term "Hæres" in this monument has reference to the settlement mentioned in the paper.

³ The following is in Ogborne Church:—"Sacred to the Memory of William Stone, A.M., late Vicar of this Parish. He died 11th June 1764, Æt. 65."

"Here lye the Remains of Elizabeth, wife of William Stone, Vicar of this Parish, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Selfe, late Rector of Bromham in this County. She died April 2 in the year of our Lord 1750, of her age 53."

Their only son, the Rev. William Stone, was many years Curate of Melksham and Seend, and very often signed the minutes at the Easter Vestry of the latter place.

her soul to Him that gave it the 2nd of April 175—, Æt. 53, and was buried at Ogborne St. George, in this county, leaving only one child, named William. Ann, the 2nd daughter, was married to the Rev. Richard Jenkyns. He died 9th March 1748, Æt. 43, and She, weary of this Life, cheerfully received her Call to a better the 7th of June following, Æt. 48. They left two children, Mary and Richard, Mary was born the 20th of August 1735, and after an exemplary life of Sweetness, Innocence, and well-doing (having never made one foe) died a Virgin, an ill-spared victim to Inoculation, the 13th November 1757. Margaretta, the 3rd daughter, was married to James Yorke, of the City of Wells, gent. The shock she received at the Death of her justly-beloved Niece, hastened her own; as a Christian, she nobly struggled with grief, but it was too mighty for her; she made a good end of a well-spent life May 23rd, 1759, Æt. 56. Mary, the 4th and last daughter, died an infant.

Reader, you see what they once were, you know, too, what they now are; be you, therefore, wise in time.

Arms: *On a lozenge, quarterly, 1 and 4 Azure, a saltire or; 2 and 3, Azure, a chevron between three pheons or.*

SELFE, impaling, *Per pale azure and gules, a chevron between three lions passant guardant or.*

M. S. Jacob Selfe de Beanacre in Agro Wiltoniensi, et Maria Uxoris, Johannis Ashe de Freshford, in com. Som., Filix:—

Obierunt { Ille Jan. 15, 1702, æt. 82.
Illa Junij 8, 1701, æt. 64.

Arms: SELFE, impaling, *two chevrons, sable.*

Juxta reconduntur exuvie Isaaci Selfe, Generosi Amicis vicinis, et notis om'ibus per chari. Qui Obijt die Mensis Martij, Anno Domini 1682, ætatis suæ 48.

Inhumantur quoque prope corpora liberorum ejus,

Elizabeth } defunct { Anno 1671.
and }
Gul. } { Anno 1673.

Monumentum hoc posuit amoris ergo Anna Selfe, uxor et mater superstes mœrens. Hanc ne depereas, lector, vitam perituram æternum, ut possis vivere vive Deo.

Arms: SELFE, *with crescent for difference*, impaling, *Argent, a bend sable, on a chief of the last three woolpacks.*

Near this place lies the body of Isaac Selfe, Esquire, of Beanacre, in this Parish, whose amiable Disposition and great Integrity Recommended him to the esteem of all who knew him. Nor was he less exemplary for Piety, Charity, and Hospitality. By his second wife Penelope, the daughter and co-heir of Charles, Lord Lucas (by Penelope, daughter

of Francis, Earl of Scarsdale), he had three sons and three daughters. By his third marriage he left no issue. He Departed this Life Anno Domini 1733, Aged 70 years.

In the same grave lie also the Remains of Jacob Selfe, of Beanacre, Esqr., his youngest and last surviving son, who, in regard to the memory of the best of Fathers, directed this Monument to be erected. He died July 24th, 1757, aged 62 years.

Here lyeth the body of Penelope Selfe, eldest daughter of Isaac Selfe, of Beanacre, in the County of Wilts, Esq., by Penelope, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Charles, Lord Lucas, Baron of Shenfield, in the County of Essex, who departed this life the 26 day of May, in the year of our Lord 1718, her age 25.

Arms: SELFE.

Here lyeth ye body of Mrs. Anne Selfe, Daughter of Thomas Smith, of Fromzellwood, in ye County of Somerset, Gent., and Wife of Isaac Selfe, of ye Middle Temple, London, Gent., Son and Heire of Jacob Selfe, of Beanacre, in ye County of Wilts, Gent., who departed this life ye 13th Day of Oct. Anno. Dom. 1681,¹ æt. suæ 21.

Also Here Lyeth ye Body of Jacob Selfe, Son of Isaac Selfe, by Ann, his Wife, who Departed this life the 8 day of Feb. Anno. Dom. 1686.

Arms: SELFE, impaling, *On a chevron between three cinquefoils as many lion's heads erased.*

A. D. 1757, Jacob Selfe, of Bradford, gave by Will the Interest of £100 to be distributed annually at Christmas in bread or meat to 24 poor housekeepers of this parish, not receiving alms, under the direction of the owner of the estate of the said Jacob Selfe, in this parish, for the time being, one 3rd part of the same to be distributed as aforesaid to housekeepers within the tything of Beanacre in this parish.²

T. G. J. HEATHCOTE.

¹ This date is probably wrong.

² Still administered according to the intention of the Founder, always called Captain Selfe in the Diary. There is a ground on the estate still called "Captains".

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

*(Continued from p. 115.)**[Precentor's Court, Sarum.]*

HENRY WHITTAKER bequeathes to son John, the leasehold called Axfords ; son Henry, the leasehold called Horsecates ; son William, the leasehold called Francklens ; son Thomas, leasehold called Redlands ; son Philip, leasehold of arable land of Mr. Ashes, being 40 acres in Bratton feild ; daughters Ann and Margaret, £200 each ; daughters Judeth and Dinnis, £100 each in money. Appoints his wife executrix of rest of his goods ; daughters to receive their portions, and sons their leaseholds, when 21 years old. Appoints John Black and James Black, his brothers-in-law, and John Aldridge, his cousin, and William Whitaker, his brother, to be overseers, giving them 5s. each.

[Will not dated, proved at Westbury, 17 August 1685.]

[Inventory of his property taken 3 February 1684/5, consisting of household furniture, including "a peace of vergenholes, a viall and a base viall", worth £4 together, farm implements and stock, including 905 sheep worth £450, wearing apparel, with sword and belt, worth £15, bonds and debts, leaseholds called Franklens worth £160, Horcroftts worth £180, Redlands worth £160, arable land of 40 acres worth £50, leasehold in Milborn, called Minties, worth £240, whole amounting to £2,344 15s.]

[Precentor's Court, Sarum.]

Memorandome of a will maed the 13th of this present instant Desember in the yeare of our lord 1691, by HENAREY WHITTAKER, of bratton, in the parish of Westbury, in the county of Wilts, son of Henrey Whittaker, of bratton, lait desesed, and Ane Whittaker, his weedo now in beinge ; sister Ann Drewett and her two children, brothers John, William,

Thomas, Philip Whittaker, sisters Margaret, Jude, Dines Whittaker, 20s. each; brother John his clothes, except "best coot and best briches" to brother William; mother Ann Whittaker, his ex^r, his leasehold calle Horescraets, with the rest of his goods.

[Proved 20 June 1692.]

[IBID.]

Administration of the goods of WILLIAM WHITAKER, late of Bratton, intestate, granted to his widow, Mary¹ Whitaker, 23 June 1693. Inventory, taken 22 June 1693, values them at £44 10s.

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

CHAMBERLAINE WHITTAKER, husbandman, 25 February 1696; cousin Edward Draper, £2 10s.; cousins Richard and Margt. Draper, £5; cousin Bridget, daughter of uncle Thomas Ruduck, and wife of Richard Moody, £2 10s.; aunt Alice White, widow, 10s.; John Belton, sen., and Samuel Ilinmans, £5, poor of baptist congregation meeting at Leigh; brother John Whitaker £20, out of which he is to indemnify his executor if he sustain any damage by virtue of a bond against the said John; brother Jeffery Whittaker, whom he makes his executor, all other chattels, &c. Overseers, Thomas Ruduck, his uncle, John Aldridge, gardener, and John Belton, junior.

[Proved 19 May 1697. Inventory of goods, including "his books" worth 15s., amounting to £87 13s., was taken the same day by William Whittaker, John Aldridge, and John Whitaker.]

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

ANNE WHITAKER, of Bratton, widow, 9 May 1706, sons John, William, Thomas, and Philip Whitaker, leasehold called Horse Cratts, to be equally divided, the share of any of them dying to remain to the others surviving; daughter Ann Drewett, tester bedstead, the "furness", table board in the parlour and safe in the buttery; daughter Margaret Aldredge,

¹ In the bond for the administration she is called "Maroun Whitaker."

10s. ; son Philip, £50 a year after her death, also "the bidges bell mettell poot", the great flagon and pewter charger ; Mary, daughter of Wm. Aldridge, her grand-child, her "bidges siluer spoons"; Henry, grandchild and son of John Whitaker, her wedding ring ; poor, 20s ; daughter Judith Whitaker, £100 left her by her father, and £100 more and a silver cup and spoon ; daughter Diness Whitaker, £100 from her father, and £100 more and a silver porringer and spoon. Makes Judith and Diniss ex^{xes} and John Blatch, jun., and John Aldredge, gardener, trustees, giving them 5s. each.

Inventory of goods, taken October 9, 1707, gives their value (including leasehold called Horse Crattis at £160, and bonds, &c., amounting to £540) at £771 16s.

[Will proved 4th October 1707.]

[IBID.]

Administration of the goods of HUMPHRY WHITAKER, of Bratton, intestate, dec^d, granted to his widow, Susannah Whitaker, 16th June 1726.

[P.C.C. 104 *Brodripp.*]

THOMAS WHITAKER, of the Devizes, Co. Wilts, Batchelor, gives to sister-in-law, Sarah Whitaker, of Westbury, £10 ; William Whitaker, her son, and Ann Dowding, her daughter, £50 each ; Katherine, Margaret, Sarah and Mary, her other daughters, £10 each ; Thomas and John Bernard, of Staffordton, £5 each ; James, Henry, and Mary, their brothers and sister, £10 each ; three nieces, Mary Newman, Jane Bendy and Susannah Axford, £20 each ; William and Mary, son and daughter of nephew Jonathan Aldridge, £5 each ; William and Henry, sons of niece Lucy Hearn, £5 each ; nephew William Whitaker, son of his brother, John Whitaker, £10 ; niece Ann Enblen, £100 ; Mary, wife of Philip Whitaker, of Bratton, 2s. 6d., to be paid weekly to her during her life by his executor, if the said Philip Whitaker pay the debt of £300, which he owes to him (Thomas), to his executor, but if not the said Mary to have nothing. No

legacies to be paid until a year after his death. All the rest of his estate, money, lands, bonds, rents, &c., to Henry Whitaker, of Bratton, sole executor. Dated 22 February 1737.

[Proved at London, 19 April 1738.]

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

HENRY WHITAKER, of Bratton, yeoman, revokes all former wills: friends William Axford, of Earle Stoke, Co. Wilts, gent.; John Drewett, of Bratton, James Salmon, of Burnett, Co. Somerset, Jeffery Whitaker, of Bratton, schoolmaster, their exec^{ors} and adm^{ors}; all his estate at Chapmanslade held under Viscount Weymouth, his estate at Bratton, held under William Phipps, Esq., and his estate at Bratton, called Frickers, in trust for son John Whitaker during his life, and in trust for any child or children on whom he shall settle the same, and in default of such settlement, then to the use of the said children of the said John equally divided; in default of his issue, to the use of the Testator's wife Elizabeth; after her death to his nephew Thomas, son of his brother Philip Whitaker; but the estate at Bratton, held under W^m Phipps and Frickers to his nephew Aldridge Whitaker, son of Aldridge Whitaker, dec^d. Said son his best silver tankard, best "Scrutoir", $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. silver spoons and silver watch; rest of goods to ex^s, Elizabeth his wife. Dated 29 April 1738.

[Proved at Westbury, 15 May 1739.]

[IBID.]

Administration of goods, &c., of JOHN WHITAKER, of Bratton, intestate, dec^d, granted to Jeffery Whitaker, of Bratton, schoolmaster, his brother's son. 9 February 1739.

[P.C.C. 193 *Spurway.*]

JEFFERY WHITAKER, the elder, of Bratton, in the parish of Westbury, co. Wilts, yeoman, son, Merari Whitaker, £40, to be paid a year after his decease; son, Jeffery Whitaker, all the beds, bedsteads, and bedding now in the second and third storeys of his dwelling-house, being 14 beds, with all the bedding thereunto belonging, and all the furniture in either of

the said storeys; daughter, Catherine Whitaker, £100, to be paid a year after his decease. All the rest of personal estate, to wife, Catherine, sole executrix. Dated 8 September 1736.

Witnesses, Henry Whitaker and John Aldridge Ballard.

[Proved at London, 8 July 1741.]

[P.C.C. 299 *Boycott.*]

ELIZABETH WHITAKER, of Bratton, in the parish of Westbury, co. Wilts, widow, friends William Axford, of Earl Stock, co. Wilts, gentleman; John Druit, of Bratton, gentleman; brother James Salmon, of Burne, co. Somerset, and Jeffery Whitaker, of Bratton, schoolmaster, their executors and administrators, the house she dwells in and the estate thereunto belonging, and all her personal estate, in trust to the use of son, John Whitaker, until he come to the age of one and twenty years, and then to said son, his heirs and assigns forever. But if son John die before he is 21 years old, and without lawful issue, then she leaves all her real and personal estate to her brother, James Salmon, his heirs and assigns forever. Also she desires her said trustees to pay 20s. yearly towards the support of the "Baptist meeting" in Bratton until her son is 21 years old, "if religious worship is there maintained so long, not otherwise". Son, John Whitaker, sole executor, and the said trustees, executors in trust during his minority, and to each trustee a gold ring. Dated 8 June 1741.

Witnesses, John Watts and Ann Ballard.

[Proved at London, 30 September 1743.]

[P.C.C. 264 *Bettesworth.*]

John Whitaker, of Trowbridge, co. Wilts, gentleman, all his estate both real and personal to Aunt, Ann Emblen, of Bath, co. Somerset, widow, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, and she executrix. Signed 29 June 1752.

Witnesses, Samuel Plummer, James Dowding and Richard Humphry.

[Proved at London 10 October 1752.]

[Precentor's Court, Sarum.]

JOHN WHITAKER, of Bratton, yeoman, whereas by Indenture tripartite dated 22 March 1704, between William Whitaker, of Bratton, yeoman, eldest son of W^m Whitaker the elder of the same place, clothier, deceased, of the first part, the testator, John Whitaker and Humphrey, sons of the s^d W^m Whitaker, deceased, of the 2nd part, and Jeffrey Whitaker, yeoman, and John Aldridge Gardener, of Bratton, of the 3rd part; the said W^m Whitaker granted the close of pasture called Dry Red Lands, 14 acres, the Little Mead, 3 acres, adjoining, in Bratton and Westbury, to the use of the said John Whitaker for the term of 99 years, with power to him to convey the same in trust for his wife instead of her jointure; by virtue of the s^d indenture he bequeathes the said closes to his wife Margaret, with whom he received "very considerable profit", for her life, with all the rest of his estate real and personal; and she sole exex^s. Dated 27 January 1747. Signed John Whitaker, senr.

[Proved at Westbury, 7 April 1749.]

[IBID.]

JOHN WHITAKER, of the Steps in Bratton, yeoman, the 24th May 1720; revokes all former wills; brother William Whitaker, £5; uncle Roger Snelgrove, 1s.; uncles Richard and William Snelgrove, 50s. each, to be paid a twelvemonth after his decease. Rest of his goods and chattels to wife, Sarah Whitaker, executrix.

[Proved at Westbury 8th May 1751.]

[IBID.]

WILLIAM WHITAKER, the elder, yeoman, 14 December 1758; wife Joan, an annuity of £40 out of stock of cattle, &c., and part of his dwelling house for life; son William, freehold in Bratton called Redlands; son John, of Coulston, victualler, an annuity of £20 out of stock of cattle, and after his death an annuity of £12 to John's wife Joan, provided that John and Joan, directly on his decease, deliver to his sons Henry and

Arthur to be cancelled the bond they entered into on John's marriage; Stephen Toghill and Joseph Axford for payment of £400 in trust for s^d Joan, otherwise s^d legacy is void; son Humphry and heirs, premises called Dunge in West Ashton; son Henry, leasehold in Bratton, called Winks, held of Lord Weymouth; son Arthur, meadow ground, called Barrow, in Westbury, leasehold in Bratton, called Whites, held of Lord Weymouth, and £450; grandson William, son of W^m and Margaret Whitaker, £50. Rest of goods, &c., to Humphry and Henry, sons and ex^{rs}.

[Proved 31st August 1764.]

[IBID.]

WILLIAM WHITAKER, of Bratton, gentleman, 1 April 1751, revoking all former wills; all his lands to his son William, or in case of his death without issue to his granddaughters, Mary and Sarah Whitaker and their issue, and the said Mary and Sarah £250 each when 21 years of age, interest of the money until then to be laid up for them by his son William, his ex^{or}, to whom rest of his goods.

[Proved 4th June 1767.]

E. M. THOMPSON.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 163.)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

SECOND SERIES—1700 to 1750.

B (continued).

- 1720-1-26.—James BULLOCK, son of Roger Bullock, of Corsham.
 1720-8-7.—At Melksham, Thomas BEAVEN, son of Thomas, jun., and Elizabeth Beaven, of Melksham.
 1721-2-27.—Ann BOND, dau. of Edward and Mary Bond.
 1721-7-16.—At Melksham, Samuel BEAVEN, son of Thomas, jun., and Elizabeth Beaven, of Melksham.

- 1721-8-15.—Ann BEAVEN, dau. of Roger and Sarah Beaven, of Devizes.
- 1722-3-19.—Betty BEARE, dau. of Jacob Beare, of Calne.
- 1722-3-28.—At Bradford, Dorothy BROAD.
- 1722-5-2.—James BASKERVILE, son of John and Rachel Baskerville, of Bradford.
- 1722-10-24.—Mary BONNER, dau. of Samuel and Sarah Bonner, of Corsham ph.
- 1722-11-31.—Elizabeth BULLOCK, dau. of Roger Bullock, of Corsham.
- 1722-12-21.—Mary BOND, dau. of Edward and Mary Bond.
- 1723-2-27.—Ann BOND, dau. of Edward and Mary Bond, of Calne.
- 1723-8-11.—At Bradford, Rachel BASKERVILE, dau. of John and Rachel Baskerville, of Bradford.
- 1723-8-26.—At Westbury Lye, Elizabeth BOND, dau. of James and Mary Bond, of Westbury Lye.
- 1723-11-9.—John BAYLY, son of Thomas and Mary Bayly, of Pickwick, Corsham ph.
- 1724-2-1.—Sarah BARRET, dau. of John and Sarah Barret, of Devizes.
- 1724-5-20.—Betty and Samuel BEAVEN, twin dau. and son of Thomas, jun., and Elizabeth Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1724-6-5.—Ann BEARE, dau. of Jacob Beare, of Calne.
- 1724-7-11.—Elizabeth BARRET, dau. of John and Sarah Barret.
- 1724-10-11.—Sarah BRISTOW, dau. of Isaac and Jane Bristow.
- 1724-12-16.—Betty BOND, dau. of James and Mary Bond.
- 1724-12-21.—Mary BOND, dau. of Edward and Mary Bond, of Calne.
- 1725-10-2.—Samuell BEAVEN, son of Roger and Sarah Beaven.
- 1725-10-7.—Mary BARRATT, dau. of John and Sarah Barratt, of Devizes.
- 1725-10-10.—John BENNET, son of Thomas and Mary Bennet, of Pickwick, Corsham ph.
- 1726-6-22.—William BAND [*sic*], son of James and Mary Band.
- 1726-12-24.—At Melksham, Phillip Watts BEAVEN, son of Jeremi^h and Rachell Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1727-4-8.—Mary BAYLY, dau. of Thomas and Mary Bayly.

- 1728-5-19.—Sarah BEAVEN, dau. of Roger & Sarah Beaven.
- 1728-6-17.—Elizabeth BASKERVILE, dau. of Jno. Baskerville.
- 1728-8-28.—Mable BEAVEN, dau. of Jere^h and Rachel Beaven.
- 1728-9-18.—Elizabeth BARRATT, dau. of Jno. and Sarah Barratt.
- 1729-9-20.—Hannah BOND, dau. of Edward and Mary Bond.
- 1730-7-5.—Richard BAILY, son of Joseph and Rebecca Baily, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1731-5-1.—Mable BEAVEN, dau. of Jere. and Rachel Beaven, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1731-11-3.—Mary BARRETT, dau. of John and Sarah Barrett, of Devizes.
- 1732-4-5.—Rebecca BAYLY, dau. of Joseph and Rebecca Bayly, of Chippenham.
- 1734-7-8.—Henry BEAVEN, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Beaven, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1735-6-19.—Mary BAILEY, dau. of Joseph and Rebecca Bailey, of Chippenham.
- 1737-2-26.—John BASKERVILE, son of Joseph and Mary Baskerville, of Turley.
- 1739-9-10.—Mary BULLOCK, dau. of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1740/1-1-2.—John BULLOCK, son of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1741-3-8.—Jane BRISTOW, dau. of William and Hannah Bristow, of Biddeston.
- 1742-1-10.—Daniel BULLOCK, son of James and Ruth Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1742-5-22.—Rebecca BARRET, dau. of John and Sarah Barret, of Devizes.
- 1743-4-28.—Sarah BRISTOW, dau. of William and Hannah Bristow, of Biddeston.
- 1743-6-21.—Esther BULLOCK, dau. of James and Ruth Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1743-8-3.—Thomas BULLOCK, son of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1744/5-12-14.—George BULLOCK, son of James and Ruth Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1745-3-13.—Henry BISHOP, son of Henry and Elizabeth Bishop, of Chippenham Meeting.

- 1746-3-1.—Roger BULLOCK, son of John and Martha Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1746-4-24.—Adam BULLOCK, son of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1747-12-21.—James BULLOCK, son of James and Ruth Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1748-11-26.—Mary BULLOCK, dau. of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1749-2-30.—Benjamin BULLOCK, son of John and Martha Bullock, of Hullington.

C.

- 1701-7-2.—Benjamin COOK, son of Roger and Patience Cook, of Chippenham.
- 1704-10-20.—At Warminster, Elizabeth CANNON, dau. of Thomas and Mary Cannon, of Warminster.
- 1705-8-30.—Hannah COLE, dau. of Wm. Cole, of Tetherton.
- 1705-10-28.—Hanah COALE, dau. of Willm. and Elizth. Coale.
- 1705-11-3.—Sarah CHAPMAN, dau. of Larrance and Sarah Chapman, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1706-5-7.—At Bradford, Sarah CLARK, dau. of John and Ann Clark, of Bradford, chemist.
- 1706-6-27.—William CHAPMAN, dau. of Larrance and Sarah Chapman, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1707-4-20. At Warminster, Mary CANNON, dau. of Thos. and Mary Cannon.
- 1708-9-28.—Mary CHAPMAN, dau. of Larrance and Sarah Chapman, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1709-9-12.—At Farley Wick, John COOPER, son of Joseph and Sarah Cooper, of Farley Wick, Mounnton Farley ph.
- 1709-12-14.—At Warminster, Elizabeth CANNON, dau. of Thomas and Mary Cannon, of Warminster.
- 1710-10-16.—Mathew COOPER, son of Joseph and Sarah Cooper, of Bradford.
- 1711-10-8.—At Warminster, Mary CANNON, dau. of Thomas and Mary Cannon, of Warminster.
- 1711-12-10.—Jeane CHAPMAN, dau. of Laurence and Sarah Chapman, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1712-3-16.—Elizabeth CLARK, dau. of John and Elizabeth Clark, of Devizes.

- 1713-9-21.—Betty CHAPMAN, dau. of Laurence and Sarah Chapman, of Slaughterford.
- 1723-9-4.—Frances CARD, dau. of Robt. and Sibbilla Card.
- 1725-1-25.—Robt. CARD, son of Robt. and Sibbilla Card.
- 1727-6-8.—Mary CARD, dau. of Robt. and Sibbilla Card.
- 1728/9-1-1.—William CARY, son of William Cary, of Cowbridge, Malmesbury ph.
- 1729-6-10.—John CARD, son of Robt. and Sibbilla Card.
- 1730/1-11-30.—Jane CARY, dau. of William Cary, of Cowbridge.
- 1731-3-23.—Martha CARD, dau. of Robt. and Sibbilla Card.
- 1732/3-12-15.—William CARD, son of Robert and Sibbilla Card.
- 1733-9-21.—Mary CARY, dau. of William Cary, of Cowbridge, Malmesbury ph.
- 1734-6-24.—Joseph CARD, son of Robt. and Sibbilla Card.
- 1736-6-29.—William CARY, son of William Cary, of Cowbridge Malmesbury ph.
- 1738-2-7.—Sarah CHIVERS, dau. of Josiah and Hester Chivers, of Broomham.
- 1738-2-19.—John CARY, son of William Cary, of Cowbridge, Malmesbury ph.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Friends' Institute, 13, Bishopsgate Without,
London, E.C.*

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 160.)

PHILIP AND MARY.

8. Anno 1 and 2.—Edward Meryvale *and* Thomas Seyntbarbe and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Myenster strete, in the city of New Sarum. £40.

9. Anno 1 and 2.—William Webbe, gen., *and* Edward Cuff; messuage in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle in New Sarum, in the street called Castle strete. £80.

10. Anno 1 and 2.—Humphrey Norborne *and* John Norburne; messuages and lands in Studley, Stock, and Calne. £80.

11. Anno 1 and 2.—Nicholas Snell, arm., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm., *and* Phillippa his wife; manors of Horton, Quarleys; messuages and lands in Cannings Epis. *and* Chyssynbury. £200.

12. Anno 1 and 2.—Thomas White of Downton, gen., *and* Richard Mathew of Downton; lands in Downton. £40.

13. Anno 1 and 2.—Robert Gryffythe *and* John Moggerydge, gen., *and* William Moggerydge; messuages and lands in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle in New Sarum, in New strete *and* Carten strete. £80.

14. Anno 1 and 2.—Christopher Aleyn, merchant of the staple in the town of Calais, *and* Christopher Dautesey, citizen *and* mercer of London, *and* Thomasine his wife; manor of Trowbridge, Dautesey; messuages, lands, water mills, fulling mills, in Trowbridge, Helperton, *and* Staverton, with advowson of the vicarage of Trowbridge. £480.

15. Anno 1 and 2.—Edward Horton, gen., *and* William Horton, gen.; messuages and lands in Tylsedd *als.* Tylsedd, North Bradley, Gretchyverell, Gore *and* Est Lavyngton. £80.

16. Anno 2 and 3.—Christopher Dymere, gen., *and* Thomas Browne; messuages and lands in High Swyndon, West Swyndon, Eastcott, Westcott. £20.

17. Anno 2 and 3.—Robert Wall *and* Thomas Bryant, senior; messuages *and* gardens in New Sarum. £140.

18. Anno 2 and 3.—Richard Bocher *and* Thomas Coke *and* John Kemble; lands in Brode Blundesdon.

19. Anno 2 and 3.—William Wise *and* Leonard Willoughbee, arm., *and* Margaret his wife, *and* John Catcott; messuages and lands in Tyntheadowue.

20. Anno 2 and 3.—Henry Coker *and* Anna his wife, *and* Robert Coker, arm., *and* Elizabeth his wife; manor of Wynterburneforde; messuages and lands in Wynterburneforde *and* Lascocke More. £80.

21. Anno 2 and 3.—Thomas Goldyng *and* William Lambert and Elizabeth his wife ; messuages, lands, and cattle in Netherhaven.

22. Anno 2 and 3.—John Byllyngham *and* John Eustace and Elizabeth his wife ; messuages and gardens in New Sarum. £40.

23. Anno 2 and 3.—Henry Bronker *and* William Temys ; messuages and lands in Hylpreton and Sembleton. £40.

24. Anno 2 and 3.—Ralph Goswell and Margaret his wife *and* Anthony Restwold and Alice his wife ; lands in Hurst.

25. Anno 2 and 3.—Thomas Blagrove *and* John Fetyplace, arm. ; messuages and lands in East Throoppe, in the parish of Highworth. £40.

26. Anno 2 and 3.—Richard Tandruer [?], arm., *and* William Alleyn and Mary his wife ; manor of Lurgarshall ; messuages and lands in Lurgarshall, and advowson of the church of Lurgarshall. 220 marks.

27. Anno 2 and 3.—Robert Morwent, Henry Welshe and Richard Rathbone, *and* John Hayter and Agnes his wife ; messuages and lands in High Mideiton, Upton Hyndon, near the parish of Knoyll. £120.

28. Anno 2 and 3.—William Midwyuter *alias* King, *and* William Whyte and Alice his wife ; messuage in Marlborough. £40.

29. Anno 2 and 3.—William Whyte and Alice his wife, *and* Matilda Bacon, widow ; messuages and garden in Marlborough. 50 marks.

30. Anno 2 and 3.—Robert Reve *and* John Gasselett ; messuage and garden in Wootton Bassett. 35 marks.

31. Anno 2 and 3.—John Strogneil *and* John Besaunt and Agnes his wife, and Thomas Besaunt, son and heir of John and Agnes ; annual rent arising from messuages and lands in Middleton, Estwinterlowe and West Winterlowe. £21.

32. Anno 2 and 3.—Anthony Wikes *and* John Hawkyns and Agnes his wife ; half of seven messuages and lands in New Sarum. £40.

33. Anno 2 and 3.—John Michelborne and Richard Michelborne *and* Thomas Smyth, gen., and Anna his wife; messuage and land in West Kenett in the parish of Abere. £200.

34. Anno 2 and 3.—Robert Tydesleigh, jun., gen., *and* Edward Twynho, arm., and Edith his wife; manor of Lytelton Paynell and Upton Knoyle; messuages, lands, cattle, and rents in Lytleton Paynell, Upton Knoyle, Est Lavington, West Lavington, Est knoyle, Mylton and Lye. £446.

35. Anno 2 and 3.—Thomas Smarte, son of Nicholas Smarte *and* the aforesaid Nicholas; messuages and lands in Lytelton Drewe. £40.

36. Anno 3 and 4.—Thomas Pudsey, arm., *and* Stephen Pudsey; messuages and lands in Canyngs Epis., Pottern, Rundeway, Easton, Sterte, South Brome, Wyke, Rusted, Betburgh, Worton and Helperton. 260 marks.

37. Anno 3 and 4.—Thomas Russe *and* John Puntar; messuages and lands in the parish of Chippenham. £40.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

BUSH.

IN *The History of North Bradley and Roadhill*, "a thing of shreds and patches," compiled by A. F. in 1881, it is stated that Bishop Bush had several children, but this is improbable, and certainly none are mentioned in his will; and "we do not think it improbable that a biography of this prelate and his descendants may shortly appear, and it will contain many romantic incidents with reference to this marriage with the playmate of his youth", who is described as of Mendip. Is there now any probability of this hope being fulfilled in the near future?

In 1601, Walter Bush, the occupier of Southwick Court, being dead, we find the family at law amongst themselves:—

The plaintiff, Walter Bushe, says his father granted him and his two brothers, Paul and James, the copyhold of Southwick for life. Then it appears that Henry Long and his wife Rebecca persuaded old Walter Bushe to let them have the estate after the death of his son Walter, and he agreed to do so upon their giving him a bond of £300, not to molest his son. After 17 years, old Walter being dead, and James, his son, being his executor, Long and his wife get the £300 bond given up to them, and then proceeded to eject Walter Bushe from Southwick, on the grounds that the grant to him was illegal. In consequence of all this Walter Bushe goes to the Court and gets an order.

How the suit ended we cannot tell, but at all events the Longs got the estate (see *W. N. & Q.*, ii, p. 27). Rebecca Long was the grand-daughter of Christopher Bailey, and after her husband's death married Henry Sherfield, M.P. for Sarum, and Recorder for that city.

H. D.

In Brown's *Abstracts of Somerset Wills*, ii, p. 27, are the following:—

John Whiting, parson, of Urington, in will Aug. 10, 1559, proved Nov. 28, 1560 (P. C. C. 13 Loftes) mentions John Bush, his brother-in-law as one of his ex'ors.

Joan Upton, of Butcombe, in her will Sept. 4, 1598, proved Nov. 7, 1598 (P. C. C. 96 Lewyn) mentions son-in-law, John Bushe, ex'or, married to her daughter Tamson (Thomasine).

John Bushe, in his will, 1605 (P. C. C. 42 Heyes) mentions Edmund and Luke, sons of John Bushe, of Ubley.

Edward Horton, of Bath, in his will, Oct. 29, 1603, proved Dec. 12, 1603 (P. C. C. Bolein) mentions his sister Maude Bushe, and leaves Walter Bushe, the son of Paul Bush, deceased, £40.

E. M. T.

[With regard to the note on Welsh genealogies on p. 150 of our last number, *The Ancestor*, No. 4, p. 47, *et seq.*, has some further remarks, "A fearful and wondrous thing, we know, is the Welsh pedigree. . . . The miserable evidence of records on which we English rely is swept aside . . . in favour of that of tradition, &c."—Ed.]

**SURRENDER OF BRADENSTOKE PRIORY BY WILLIAM
SNOW, AFTERWARDS FIRST DEAN OF
BRISTOL, A.D. 1538-9.**

BRADENSTOKE PRIORY was built and endowed, in 1142, by Walter de Evreux, of Salisbury, and Sibil Chaworth, his wife (the Foundress of Lacock was their descendant), in honour of our Lady, for Regular Canons of St. Augustine, or Black Canons,¹ "to serve God for ever", according to the charter. After his wife's death the Founder took the habit, died, and was buried here in 1196. Other members of his family were also buried here, viz., Ela's father and mother, her youngest daughter Petronilla, and the heart of her youngest son, Stephen, sometimes called Earl of Ulster, he having been said to have married Emmeline² (living Nov. 1267, but dead before 1278), widow of Hugh de Lacy, created Earl of Ulster 1205; Stephen was Chief Governor of Ireland, 1259-60. The sovereign was

¹ St. Augustine, as Bishop of Hippo, had to live in the episcopal house, both on account of hospitality and for the exercise of his functions. But he engaged all the priests, deacons, and sub-deacons that lived with him, to renounce all property, and to engage themselves to embrace the rule he established there, forming them into a regular community; nor did he admit any to holy orders who did not bind themselves to the same manner of life. Herein he was imitated by several other bishops, and this, in imitation of the Apostles, was the original of Regular Canons, a distinct Order from that of St. Augustine's Hermits. See Butler's *Lives of the Saints*.

² She founded a chantry in 1270 for two priests, dedicated to St. Catherine, at Wanborough, which was confirmed in 1274 by Roger la Zouche, and Ela his wife, and Maurice Fitz-Maurice and Emmeline Longspée his wife (her two daughters), *Wilts N. & Q.*, i, pp. 84, 85; and *Jackson's Aubrey*. Under the floor of Wanborough church were discovered, in 1843, lying with their faces downwards, portions of two effigies of a man and woman, which were drawn and described in *The Journal of the Archæological Institute*, April 1851, as representing Emmeline and her husband Fitz-Maurice; but on the margin are plainly the words "Fitz-William et sa femme"; there was a family of this name here in 1341.

accounted Patron or Founder in right of the Duchy of Lancaster.

At the Dissolution this Priory was granted in exchange to Sir Richard Pexhall, son of Ralph Pexhall and Edith Brocas, who, by his marriage, became a son-in-law of the Marquess of Winchester; he was, in 1571, buried in Westminster Abbey.

It is now in possession of the Goldney family, having previously been in that of the Methuens.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE. DEEDS OF SURRENDER. No. 27.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum nostrum pervenerit, Willelmus Snowe, Priore monasterii sive Prioratus beate Marie de Bradnestock Ordinis sancti Augustini in Comitatu Wiltes, et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos prefatos priorem et Conventum vnanimi consensu et assensu nostris animis deliberatis, certa scientia et mero motu nostris ex quibusdam causis justis et rationabilibus, nos animas et consciencias nostras specialiter moventibus vltro sponte ac voluntarie dedisse et concessisse ac per presentes Damus Concedimus reddimus deliberamus et confirmamus Illustrissimo Invictissimoque in Christo Principi et Domino nostro Domino Henrico octavo dei gracia Anglie et Francie Regi fidei Defensori, Domino Hibernie, ac in terra suprema Capiti Ecclesie Anglicane Totum dictum monasterium nostrum, ac totum situm fundum circuitum et precinctum (?) ejusdem monasterii sive Prioratus de Bradenestocke predicto necnon omnia et singula maneria dominia messuagia, gardina curtillagia tofta terras et tenementa nostra prata pascua pasturas boscos subboscos redditus reversiones servicia molendina passagia feoda militis warda maritagia nativos villanos cum eorum sequelis communas libertates franchises, jurisdictiones officia curias letas hundreda franci visus plegii feria mercata parcos warrena vivaria aquas piscarias, vias chemina, vacuos fundos, advocaciones nominaciones presentaciones et donaciones ecclesiarum vicariarum Capellarum Cantariarum hospitalium et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque Rectorias vicarias cantarias pensiones porciones annuitates decimas oblationes ac omnia et singula emolumenta proficua possessiones hereditamenta et jura nostra quaecunque tam infra dictum comitatum Wiltes quam alibi infra Regnum Anglie Wallie et Marchiarum eorundem eidem monasterio quoquomodo pertinentia spectantia appendentia sive incumbentia, ac omnes cartas evidencias omniaque Scripta et munimenta nostra dicto monasterio sive prioratui maneriis terris et tenementis ac ceteris premissis cum pertinentiis seu alicui inde parcelle quoquomodo spectantia sive concernentia. Habendum tenendum et gaudendum dictum monasterium sive prioratui situm fundum circuitum et procinctum predicti monasterii sive Prioratui, necnon omnia et singula predicta maneria dominia messuagia gardina terras tenementa ac cetera premissa

cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis prefato Invictissimo Principi et domino nostro Regi heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum, cui in hac parte ad omnem juris effectum qui exinde sequi poterit aut potest. Nos et dictum monasterium beate Marie predictum ac omnia jura nobis qualitercunque acquisita (vt decet) subijcimus et submittimus omnem et omni modum plenam et liberam facultatem auctoritatem et potestatem nos et dictum monasterium vnicuique omnibus et singulis maneriis terris tenementis redditibus reversionibus serviciis et singulis premissis cum suis juribus et pertinenciis quibuscunque disponendum ac pro sue libere Regie voluntatis libito ad quoscunque vsus Majestate sue placentes alienandum donandum convertendum et transferendum hujusmodi dispositiones alienaciones dona conversiones et translationes per dictam Majestatem suam quovismodo fienda extunc Ratificantes, ratas et gratas ac perpetuo firmas habituras promittimus per presentes. Et ut premissa omnia et singula suum debitum sortiri valeant effectum electionibus in super nobis et successoribus nostris necnon omnibus querelio provocationibus appellationibus actionibus litibus et instanciis aliisque quibuscunque nostris remediis et beneficiis nostris nobis forsitan et successoribus nostris in ea parte pretextu dispositionis translacionis et conversionis predictarum et ceterorum premissorum qualitercunque competentibus et competituris omnibusque doli erroris metus ignorancia vel alterius materie sive dispositionis exceptionibus objectionibus et allegationibus prorsus semotis et depositis palam publice et expresse ex certa nostra scientia animisque spontaneis renunciamus et concessimus prout per presentes Renunciamus cedimus, et ab eisdem recedimus, in hiis scriptis. Et nos predicti Prior et conventus et successores nostri dictum monasterium nostrum procinctum situm mansionem et ecclesiam beate Marie predictam ac omnia et singula maneria dominia messuagia gardina curtilagia, tofta prata pascua pasturas boscos subboscos terras tenementa ac omnia et singula cetera premissa cum suis pertinenciis vniversis prefato domino nostro Regi heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantabimus imperpetuum per presentes. In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum fidem et testimonium nos prefati Prior et Conventus sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus. Datum in domo nostra capitulari xvij die mensis Januarii Anno Regni Regis Henrici octavi tricesimo captum et recognitum coram.

Jo. TREGONWELL vdo clericoum
Cancellarie domini Regis die et
anno suprascriptis.

per me Jo. Tregonwell.

*per me Willm
prouerⁱ posant.*

[Small fragment of seal in pale yellow wax attached.]

Signed in the margin :—

Per me WILLELMUM SNOWE,
priorem.

Per me THOMAM PEN, sup-
priorem.

Per me JACOBUM COLE.

Per me THOMAM MASON.

Per me RADULUUM HYD[?]

Per me TOMAM MESYNGER.

Per me RICARDUM WARE.

Per me RECHARDUM THOM-
SON.

Per me EDWARDUM BREUER.

Per me JOHANNEM PLASTERER.

Per me JOHANNEM HANCOKE.

Per me GEORGIUM NOTYNG-
GAM.

Per me THOMAM SMYTH.

Per me dominum JACOBUM
WYCAM.



[This seal has been traced from one in Bowles' and Nichols' *History of Lacock Abbey*.]

A LITTLE BIT OF GENEALOGY AND A CLAIM.

MR. MICHAEL TIDCOMBE was a lawyer at Devizes in the reign of Charles I, and was Mayor of Devizes in 1643. He possessed the hamlet of *Horton*, which is in the parish of Bishop's Cannings, Wiltshire, and had also landed property at Great Ashley in the same county. Mr. Tidcombe was ever a lover of Charles I, and used every means in his power on the king's behalf. Oliver Cromwell's Ironsides visited Devizes, and finding that Mr. Tidcombe was so loyal to the person of Charles I, had him arrested as "An offender of a very high nature". For

some time Mr. Tidcombe was detained prisoner in Ely House. He was fined so heavily that he was not able to pay, and all his property was sequestered.

Mr. Tidcombe, for his loyalty, suffered many years' imprisonment and hardships, and his health broke down. He lived to see Charles II come to the throne, but he never regained the property, which is Crown property to this day, and the rents are all paid to the Crown. Mr. Michael Tidcombe, of Devizes, was the ancestor of Michael Tidcombe, of Atworth, who married Catherine Long, daughter of Hope Long, of South Wraxall, Wilts. Mr. Michael Tidcombe and his wife Catherine (*née* Long) left a large family, and the *representation* of the elder branch of the old Long family is in the descendants of that family, many of whom still exist, and, according to all appearances are not likely to die out.

One of the descendants—Mr. Walter Chitty, of Wilcot, Wilts—made an application some time ago to the Secretary of State, and also to King Edward VII, who both said in reply that the date was too far back for the matter to be considered, and so Horton still remains the property of the Crown.

MELKSHAM COMMON RIGHTS.

THE following papers on this subject, in the possession of Mr. Thomas Awdry, of Ardath, Salisbury, have been kindly communicated by him.

They relate to a dispute which, in the year 1763, seems to have occurred between Lord Castlehaven, the then owner of Sandridge (anciently Blackmore, a part of Melksham Forest), and the inhabitants of Melksham, respecting certain Common Rights which the latter had, from time immemorial, been accustomed to enjoy when the entire Forest of Melksham,

or Blackmore, was in the hands of the Crown, on payment to the King's "Agister", or farmer of the herbage and pannage of the forest, for the time being, one penny, called an *Entring Penny*, and other certain sums of money, called *Fine Money*.

In Hilary Term, 9 James I (1610-11), upon information of the Attorney-General that certain persons claiming these rights of pasture had exceeded their bounds, and overstocked the forest with their own cattle, to the stint of the King's deer and other game, which had in consequence become much decayed, a Decree was obtained in the Exchequer, by which certain parcels of the Forest, called the Cleeres, and Blackmore, were assigned to the Commoners, to be separated with rails of a certain height—the Crown reserving the remainder of the Forest to its own proper use—and the Commoners paying the *Entring Penny*, &c., as previously accustomed.

On the subsequent disafforesting, the Earl of Anglesey (Christopher Villiers)¹ obtained from the Crown, 22 James I (1623-4), a grant of certain forest land in Wiltshire, including Sandridge—as part of Blackmore. He died in 1630, and his son and heir also died, without issue, in 1659.

This Decree of the Exchequer, 1610-11, and the grant of Blackmore from the Crown to the Earl of Anglesey, 1623-4, are the documents referred to in the following papers.

In 1763, James Touchet, whose ancestor had been created Lord Audley² and Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, was owner of the Sandridge property contained in the grant of 1623-4 to the Earl of Anglesey. It had at that time long been the custom for the Cattle with which the Common was stocked to be marked on a certain day yearly, by Overseers appointed at the Court Leet of Mr. Walter Long, as Lord of the Manor of

¹ Younger brother of the first Duke of Buckingham, created, 1623, Baron Villiers and Earl of Anglesey.

² The Earl, his great-grandfather, married the granddaughter of Charles Villiers, Earl of Anglesey.

Melksham, and with their own mark—such as “M. F.”—at a house in Melksham. But in this year (1763) the Earl of Castlehaven, claiming to be Lord of the Soil, erected a Pound in the Common, and inserted the following Advertisement in the *Salisbury Journal*, intimating that the several proprietors of Leazes were for the future to drive their Cattle to the new Pound which he had built on the Common, as Lord of the Soil, and there to have them marked, by such Overseers as he had appointed, with what he describes as “the ancient and customary Mark of Blackmore Forest”.

[*Advertisement.*]

“MELKSHAM COMMON, WILTSHIRE.

WHEREAS, agreeable to ancient and usual Custom, all Persons who have Right of Common, or Feeding for Cattle, on Melksham Common aforesaid, ought to drive their respective Cattle, at a certain Day, to some certain Place in the said Common, there to be marked with the ancient and customary Mark of Blackmore Forest, by the Bailiff or Agent belonging to the Lord or Owner of the Soil of the said Common, and to pay the usual and customary marking Fee for the same; and in Default thereof, the Owners of all Cattle found feeding in the said Common, not having the said mark, were, from Time to Time, deemed Trespassers, and treated accordingly.—Now, in order that all Persons who have Right in the said Common may be acquainted with the said ancient and usual Custom, and comply therewith,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That they are to drive their respective Cattle yearly, on the 14th day of May, to the common Pound, in Melksham Common aforesaid, then and there to be marked by the Bailiff or Agent of the Right Hon. the Earl of Castlehaven, Lord and Owner of the Soil of the said Common, (who is duly authorised for that Purpose) with the ancient Mark of Blackmore Forest, and then and there to pay to the said Agent or Bailiff for so doing the ancient, usual, and customary marking Fee of One Penny for each Bullock, and One Penny for each Horse; and all Cattle which shall be found in the said Common, not having the said ancient Mark, will be seized, impounded, and dealt with according to Law.”

To the tenants, some of whom held these Leazes with their estates, their yearly value was reckoned at not less than 20 shillings, as each of them entitled its holder to the feed of a poor beast from 14th of May (the day of Stocking) to Michaelmas, and afterwards to feed of his sheep. This being the case, it behoved the Parish to continue the Marking where it had

been (it was believed) from the time of the Decree ; and as the Earl of Castlehaven's estate at Sandridge, and the Common, although parts of one and the same Forest, were made separate Grants—the former to his ancestors—and the latter to the inhabitants of Melksham, in lieu of their Feed when it was a Forest—his Lordship's estate, or tenants, had never been entitled to so much as a Leaze at all since it was a Common.

It was, therefore, greatly to be apprehended that if the inhabitants of Melksham should acquiesce in the Earl of Castlehaven's claim—his tenants, two of whom he had appointed Overseers for the purpose of Marking, &c., would make it beneficial to themselves, and consequently, by the addition of their Cattle, and when they had a mind to oblige, the Common would no longer remain a stinted one, and the Feed become of much less value. Further, his Lordship had received no benefit from this Common, but from Cottages that had been run up by poor people in times past, through the negligence of the inhabitants of Melksham, some of the occupiers of which he had compelled to take Leases.

It was, therefore, thought proper to have a Meeting of the inhabitants of Melksham, at which it was resolved to oppose such an innovation, and a subscription was accordingly entered into for that purpose, and a case prepared, which is here given, together with Counsel's opinion thereon.

“CASE.—The Parcel of Ground (now called Melksham Com'on) which, by the Decree, was allotted to the Inhabitants of Melksham for their Com'on, in lieu of their antient right to feed over the whole Forest, consists of upwards of 300 Acres, and is stinted to about the same number of Leazes, wth are appropriated to the several Estates in the Parish. Each Leaze intitles the Owner to the Feed of a Heifer or Bullock from the 14th May (the day for stocking the Com'on) to Mich'as, and after that time to feed of his Sheep. The Owners of these Leazes have by custom, time immemorial, bro^t their Cattle (previous to their putting them in the Com'on) to a certain [place within] the Town of Melksham, in order to be marked

by Overseers appointed by the Lord of the manor of Melksham, at his Court Leet, with such Mark as has been agreed on, and all Cattle found in the Com'on with^t such Mark have been impounded, &c., by such Overseers ; and this method of stock^g the Com'on has prevailed from the Time of the Decree, as there are no Evidences of a different Custom that they have heard of. But lately the Advertizem^t annexed has appeared in the News Papers, and it is avowed by L^d Castlehaven, the Owner of the Estates contained in the Grant to the Earl of Anglesea, under whom he derives his Title ; by Virtue of which Grant His Lordship now sets up a right of appointing Overseers for the purpose of marking, and to receive what he calls *The Entring Penny*. Accordingly he has appointed two of his own Tenants Overseers, the first step [of the kind] the Inhabitants of Melksham ever heard of. His Lordship's Estate [which] was formerly part of the same Forest of Blackmore, is the only Estate in the parish of Melksham that has no right of Com'on in the part allotted to Melksham, and the grant to the Earl of Anglesea (please to observe) is subsequent to the Decree.

“It may be true that before the Decree was obtained there might be a custom, when the Forest was entire, for the Persons who had a right to feed their Cattle in the Forest at large, to pay the *Entring Penny* to the King's Farmer of the Herbage, and the answers of the Def^{ts} to the Informatⁿ exhibited by the Attorney Gen^l admits it, as also an inclination in themselves to submit to the continuance of it, provided particular parts were allotted to them for their Com'on, and it is observable that in the Decretal part there is no Direction that such a Custom shall continue ; but on the contrary. That the Parcels allotted to the Inhabitants of Melksham, &c., shall be enjoyed by them with^t the hindrance or Interruption of the King's Farmers, &c. ; and they have, therefore, constantly enjoyed it in the manner above set forth.

“Lord Castlehaven founds his Claim under the Grant to the Earl of Anglesea, and as *Lord of the Soil of this Com'on*, tho' it is not believed that he or his Ancestors have ever exercised

the right of appointing Overseers, at least it is most certain that no such Step has come to the knowledge of the Inhabitants of Melksham. He has indeed compelled some poor Cottagers in this Com'on to take Leases, and some have refused to do it.

"The Consequence of his Lordship's succeeding in this Attempt w^d be that the Com'on wo^d cease to be a stinted one, for he will be likely to appoint Overseers from amongst his own Tenants, who have now no pretence to a right of Com'on at all but will for the future mark [their own] Cattle, or those of any others they think proper.

"1st Q.—If the Decree does not give this Com'on to Melksham discharged from the Custom of paying the *Entring Penny* to the King's Farmers, &c., and w^d the Crown afterwards grant to the Earl of Anglesey such a Duty?

"2nd Q.—If you are of Opinion that notwithstanding the Decree, such a right remained in the Crown, and that it passed by the Grant to the Earl of Anglesea. Will it not be expected, on a Trial of this Matter, that some Evidence sh^d be given of an Exercise of it, and in case no such Evidence sh^d appear, will not a constant regular immemorial Custom to the Contrary be sufficient to overturn it, after such a length of Time? or will its being the Case of a Claim under the Crown make any difference?

Endorsed.—"Mr. Burland is desired to peruse *The copy of a Decree in the Exchr. Anno 9 Jas.*, and also *The Copy of a Grant to the Earl of Anglesey Anno 22 Jas.*, and to give his Opinion on the within Case."

"MADDOCK & GREEN.

MR. SERJT. BURLAND 2 GS."

OPINION.—"I have perused ye Decree of ye Court of Exchequer, and ye King's Grant to ye Earl of Anglesey, abovementioned, &c.; and I am of opinion that this Grant does not convey any right to ye Soil of that Part of ye Forest of Melksham, otherwise Blackmore, which was before assigned to ye Inhabitants of Melksham, and ye other places, in lieu of

their right of Common throughout ye whole Forest. For ye words of ye Grant are "of all ye Forest as it is *now* divided and inclosed in separate Parcels, now being in our Hands, and in ye Tenure or Occupation of the several Tenants following," and then ye Grant goes on and particularly enumerates ye sev^l Parcels, both those that were in ye Occupation of ye Tenants, and a particular House with 60 acres of Land, at that time in ye King's own Hands; so that nothing more of ye Forest, in my opinion, passes by this Grant, but ye Parcels particularly mentioned, and among these ye Common now in Question is not specified. What farther confirms me in this opinion is that in a subsequent part of ye Deed there is a particular Grant of ye Wood, Trees and Timber growing upon this Spot, which is therein particularly expressed to have been thentofore assigned to ye free and customary Tenants of ye Manor of Melksham and as for and in satisfaction of ye Com' of Pasture w^h they claimed to have within ye afs'd Forest. Now if ye Soil itself had been intended to have passed by ye Grant, there wo^d not have been a particular Grant of ye Trees growing thereon, for they would have passed with ye Soil, but as this Parcel of Lands is said to have been assigned to ye Tenants of ye Manor in Liew of their Com' it may fairly be presumed that ye Land itself (and not a bare right of feeding only) was granted to them, with a Reservation to ye King of ye Trees and Timber thereon growing.

"Another Proof of what I have said is, that Liberty is granted to ye s^d Earl and his Assigns to inclose all ye Premisses before given Him; now he certainly w^d not inclose this Common, because that wo^d destroy ye rights of ye Commoners. If therefore Lord Castlehaven derives his claim to ye Soil of ye Common under this Grant I think he will find himself much mistaken.

"And I am of opinion that after ye long and uninterrupted usage and enjoyment which ye Commoners have had of this Common, free and clear of any Controul or Jurisdiction of any Officers or Grantee of ye Forest, and exempt from any Pay-

ments custom^r or otherwise, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for his Lordship now to make out any such demand; for tho' it might be shewn that whilst ye Commoners claimed and enjoyed a right of Common throughout ye whole forest they paid an Entiring Penny to ye King's Farmers of ye Herbage; yet when they made a Composition and consented to be restrained to a certain Spot, and have (for ought appears to ye contrary) enjoyed that Spot ever since without making any Payment, it will be a very strong Evidence that such Exemption was part of ye Consideration for their narrowing and restraining their Rights. And this sort of Evidence, together with ye Clause in ye Grant to L^d Anglesey will be much better proof for ye Commoners than their Decree in ye Excheq^r, which I think will do them more harm than good, and therefore sho^d not be relied on or made publick. If L^d Castlehaven sho^d distrain any of ye Cattle [for] this pretended Duty, ye owners must replevy them, and then upon his Lordship's Avowry, it will be [] to consider what Pleas in Bar sho^d be pleaded.

“J. BURLAND,

“Essex Street, May 7th, 1763.”

It would be interesting to know if any further steps were taken in the matter, or whether the death of the Earl of Castlehaven in 1769 put an end to subsequent litigation. The above papers, at least, supply some interesting details respecting the rights of the Melksham Commoners at this date.

EDWARD KITE.

THE CARTULARIES OF WILTSHIRE ABBEYS AND MONASTERIES.

THE following list of Cartularies, or Register Books, formerly belonging to the various monastic foundations in this county, has been mostly compiled from a list printed in *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. i. It includes their owners in the year 1832, or at some earlier date. Can any correspondent of *Wilts N. & Q.* supply any additions or corrections?

AMESBURY (*Benedictines*), founded by Queen Ethelfrida, A.D. 980.
Cartulary unknown.

BRADENSTOKE (*Augustines*), founded by Walter de Evreux, A.D. 1142.
Cartulary in British Museum MS. Cott. Vitell., A. xi. Another (1832) in possession of Duke of Buckingham, Stowe (No. 77).

BRADLEY, MAIDEN (*Hospital*), founded by Manasseh Biset, *circa* A.D. 1154.
Cartulary in possession of Lord Foley, formerly of Thomas Foley, of Whitley, co. Worcester.

A transcript of part was in possession of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, near Broadway, co. Worcester.

EDINGTON (*Bonhommes*), founded by William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester, A.D. 1352-61.
Cartulary in British Museum, Lansdowne MS., No. 432.

FARLEY, MONKTON (*Chuniacs*), founded by Humphrey de Bohun, A.D. 1125.
Cartulary formerly in possession of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, of Great Chalfield [?]

KINGSWOOD (*Cistercian*), founded by William de Berkeley, A.D. 1139.
Cartulary in possession of John Smith, of Nibley, co. Gloucester, 1651; and of Sir Robert Atkyns (the historian of Gloucestershire) *circa* 1710.

KINGTON, ST. MICHAEL (*Benedictines*), founded by Robert or Adam, son of Weyfer of Kingston, before A.D. 1292.
Cartulary in possession of Sir William Pole in 1620; and in 1680 of John Aubrey, the Wiltshire antiquary (formerly in that of Robert Long).

. Rogers, of Chippenham.

(Query if Rogers is not the same with the one belonging to Aubrey and Long.)

LACOCK (*Augustines*), founded by Ela, Countess of Sarum, A.D. 1232.

Cartulary (two volumes) in possession of Henry Fox Talbot (1832); now of his son, Charles H. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey.

LONGLEAT (*Augustines*), founded by Sir John Vernon, before A.D. 1272. Cartulary unknown.

MALMESBURY (*Benedictines*), said to have been founded by Maidulph, the tutor and predecessor of St. Aldhelm, *circa* A.D. 673.

Cartularies.

1. British Museum, MS. Cott. Faust., B. viii. Transcript of ditto in possession of the late Sir Thos. Phillipps.
2. British Museum, MS. Lansdowne, No. 417 (formerly J. West, 1763).
3. Bodleian Library, MS. Wood, 5 (formerly William Brewster, 1697). Transcript of ditto, Sir Thos. Phillipps, No. 73.
4. King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer.
5. William Bayliffe, of Monkton, Chippenham (two volumes).
6. . . . Warneford. Excerpts from ditto Bodleian Library, MS. James 8.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

Dean and Chapter.

MS. OF WILLIAM DE WANDA, PRECENTOR, 12 . . . Bishops of Salisbury. Transcript of ditto in possession of Thomas Burgess, Bishop, 1833.

Inner Temple Library, No. 511, 18.

COLLEGE DE VAUX. Wadham Wyndham, Esq., of Salisbury, 1821.

Transcript of ditto Sir Thos. Phillipps, No. 64.

William Boucher, of Salisbury, 1750 (probably the same as Mr. Wyndham's).

STANLEY (*Cistercians*), founded by the Empress Maud and Henry II, A.D. 1154, removing the monks from Lockswell, in the Forest of Chippenham.

Cartulary in Trinity College, Dublin (formerly John Madden, M.D., 1697).

Charters in possession of Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., of Beechfield House, Chippenham (formerly of the Baynton family). Transcript of ditto, Ralph Gaby, of Chippenham, and Sir Thomas Phillipps, 1833; also the late Canon Jackson.

WILTON (*Benedictines*), founded by Wulstan, Earl of Wiltshire, *circa* A.D. 800.

Cartulary (a Saxon MS.) A.D. 892-1095, in British Museum, Harleian MS., No. 436 (formerly in possession of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, and Dr. Hickes). Transcript of ditto Sir Thos. Phillipps. (100 copies of this early Cartulary were printed by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, folio, 1827.)

E. K.

Queries.

Ravens in Wilts.—In a recent No. of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, Mr. Bosworth Smith says that, when a boy at Marlborough School in 1857, he took the eggs of the raven in Savernake Forest, but that these birds are no longer found there. Some years ago I knew quite a young raven—a very clever Grip-like bird, but he had not yet learnt to talk—which I understood had been taken from a nest in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge. I have often heard the story of the ravens deserting Spye Park on its sale to the present owners, and not having been seen again until the late owner paid a short visit to his old patrimony before going abroad, and that they had not been seen since. Do ravens breed at all in our county, and if so, where? CORVUS.

[For an account of the occurrence of this interesting bird in our County, see Smith's *Birds of Wiltshire*.—ED.]

Clivelod.—In St. Mildred's Church, Bread Street, City of London, there is, or was, on the floor before the Communion Table, a stone with the following inscription:—

“Heere lyeth buried Thomas Clivelod, of Warmestre, in the Countie of Wiltshire, clothier; who deceased the 24 day of Iune, Anno Domini 1558.”

Who was he? and where can I learn anything about his family? H. D.

Horton's Brass (vol. iv, p. 166).—On this stone is a small brass plate, on which is engraved the Eternal Father sitting, at his knees our Lord upon the Cross, on the sinister arm of which is perched a dove with a nimbus, all emblematical of course of the Holy Trinity. Where was this small plate found,

and when was it replaced? It was wanting when Mr. Kite compiled his *Wiltshire Brasses*, and also when, a few years ago, the M. I. of Bradford Church were printed in the *Miscell. Gen. et Her.* A. S.

Etymological (vol. iv, pp. 41-3).—In your notice regarding the above, you refer to the title “Le Inhok.” It may interest you to know that there are two fields here, in Whiteparish, three-quarters of a mile apart, which are called or written “Enocks”, but which my late foreman, who died over 80, more than 20 years ago, always pronounced “Innix.” He could neither read nor write, but had a good memory.

These fields are part of the old manor of Cowesfield Esturmy, once the property, according to Sir R. C. Hoare, of the Esturmy family, who were large landowners up and down the country.

I have been long puzzling what the name could refer to.

My other names requiring explanation are:—

“Ruddens or Redhens or Rowdens”; “Coneygre Row or Coneygate Row”; “Meonwood.”

Presumably the latter is the same as West and East Meon, near Winchester, and is a Saxon term, or might it be short for Demesne?

Coneygre, probably, I presume, refers to rabbits; or query, “Conacre.”

WM. LAURENCE.

The Western County Magazine.—At the close of the eighteenth century a periodical under this name, conducted by a Society of Gentlemen, and dedicated to the inhabitants of Berks, Dorset, Hants, Somerset, and Wilts, was published by B. C. Collins, of Salisbury. Can any reader of *W. N. & Q.* inform me what number of volumes was issued, and the nature of their contents?

SCRIBA.

A Wiltshire Authoress.—In a book published by Dr. Wm. Chambers in 1873, entitled *Biography, Exemplary and Instructive*, is the following :—

“Miss Benger, the authoress of the *Life of Mary, Queen of Scots*, and many other productions of merit, was so very poor in early life, that, for the sake of reading, she used to peruse the pages of books in a bookseller’s window in a little town in Wiltshire, where she resided, and returned day after day, in the hope of finding another page turned over. She afterwards obtained friends who assisted her.”

Where was the “little town in Wiltshire” which is here mentioned ?

SCRIBA.

Green and Gilbert.—Joseph Green, of Fonthill Gifford, or of Tisbury, said to have been gamekeeper at Fonthill Abbey to Mr. Beckford, father of the celebrated Duchess of Hamilton, married, as his second wife, Elizabeth, widow of . . . Gilbert, and had issue by her, amongst others, Joseph Green (1815-1882), who married Mary Veitch, and left issue, and Eliza Phoebe Green (1814-1877), wife of Frederick Tudor.

Any information regarding these families of Green and Gilbert, and especially of Joseph Green’s first wife, who died between 1811 and 1814, will be highly appreciated. Mrs. Gilbert had by her first husband a daughter, Mary (1811-1874), wife successively of Peter POIDEVIN and Lewis PEREIRA.

G. F. T. SHERWOOD.

Replies.

Halve, etc. (vol. iv, pp. 140, 178, 179).—In corroboration of what Mr. Heathcote says about “Holbrook” being “Old Brook”, I find that Stow constantly calls what we know as “Holborn” in London, “Old Bourne.”

A. S.

Goddard and Goddard Cup (vol. iii, pp. 334, 380; vol. iv, pp. 91, 142).—Why these difficulties about the honourable surname of Goddard? Your contributors don't seem to have ever heard of St. Gotthard or his tunnel! Goddard is a patronymic, of the usual Teutonic type—God- or Gott-hard or hart. Ferguson quotes also the form Goodheart.

JOHN BEDDOE.

Stow, in his *Survey of London*, 1618, by A. M. (*Anthony Munday*), under Faringdon Ward Within, writes:—

“Then behind the Butchers' shops is Mount-godard street, of the Tippling-houses there, and the Goddards mounting from the Tappe to the Table, from the Table to the mouth, and sometimes over the head.”

We also read in Cripps' *Old English Plate*:—

“The Goddard seems to be derived from the French *godet*, a sort of goblet or cup, often with a cover. Under the head of “mazers” we shall find some cups of that description called “Goddards”; in a will in the Bristol Orphan Book we find “1391, unum mazerum vocat Godezere.”

A. S.

Talbot of Kever (vol. iv, p. 176).—By “Kever” Keevil in Wilts is, no doubt, meant. The Rev. Thomas Talbot, second son of John Ivory Talbot of Lacock, and Mary his wife, daughter of the first Lord Mansel of Margam, born in 1719, was Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, and married, in 1746, Jane, only daughter of Thomas Beach, Esq., of Fittleton and Keevil. He inherited the Margam and Penrice estates in Glamorganshire in 1750, on the death of his uncle the fourth and last Lord Mansel. He died in 1758 and was buried at Margam. His mother had died in 1735, but his father survived till 1772. They were buried at Lacock. His widow would therefore appear to have been living at Keevil in 1764, and to have died there, as, I believe, there is a monument to her memory in Keevil Church, dated 1768.¹ There is a monument in the

¹ “In Memory of Mrs. Talbot, Relict of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Talbot, of Margam, in Glamorganshire, and only Daughter of Thomas Beach, Esq., of this Place, who Departed this Life Jan. 22, 1768, Aged 42 years. This

chancel of Lacock Church to the memory of their youngest daughter, Jane, who died in 1762, aged 8 years.

This connexion of the Talbot family with Keevil has, however, nothing to do with the name "Talboys", by which the old 15th century house, near the church, is known. I asked the late Mrs. Kenrick what might be the origin of that name, and she told me that she had herself given the name to the house, as she wanted a name to distinguish it. I understood her to say that it had been the name of a recent occupier.

C. H. TALBOT.

Emaciated Figures (vol. iv, p. 181).—The following have come to my notice, all lying on winding sheets; probably there are many more examples:—

Archbishop Chicheley in Canterbury Cathedral.

Bishop Lacey in Exeter Cathedral.

A Monk in Tewkesbury Abbey, with all kinds of creatures crawling about.

Bishop Fox in Winchester Cathedral.

Marquess of Salisbury in the Salisbury Chapel of Hatfield Church, clothed in his robes, a perfect skeleton underneath in white marble.

G. FREEMANTLE.

A Baynton Monument (vol. iii, pp. 242, 336, 560).—So far as I know the Bayntons had no connexion with Bristol, but the reason why Lady Baynton was buried and had a monument in the Gaunt chapel may be found in the fact that at that period College Green, like the Cathedral Closes of other cities, was a favourite retreat of dowager ladies of title, who were a little community amongst themselves, and probably the subject of the monument was one of these; I can find nothing connecting *Bowell*, *Bower*, or *Vowell*, with Bristol.

J. L.

monument was erected by her youngest son and executor, Christopher Talbot, Esq." [*Here follow some verses.*] Arms: *Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed or; impaling, Vair argent and gules, on a canton, or a buck's head caboshed sable.*—[ED.]

Witham's "Lacock Abbey" (vol. iv, p. 175).—Dr. Oliver, in his *Collections Illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Western Counties* (1857), thus notices the industrious author of this work, whose description of the Abbey, as it appeared in 1806, has been reprinted by its later historians—the Rev. Canon Bowles, and Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., in the *Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey* (1835):—

"*Witham, George*, eldest son of Thomas Witham, Esq., M.D., of Cliff, co. York, by his wife Elizabeth Meynell, educated at Douay. This ecclesiastic is connected with the West by his long residence at Lacock Abbey, Wilts, as Chaplain to the Countess of Shrewsbury, who died 11th August, 1809, aged 85. He retired afterwards to Durham, where he ended his days, 1st May, 1829, aged 79. Whilst at Lacock he amused himself with printing, at his own press, a quarto volume of 240 pp. on miscellaneous subjects."

The *History of Lacock Abbey* which the author describes as his *first* performance, was apparently unknown to Dr. Oliver. It is a small quarto of 44 pages, with dedication and preface [7 pp.], and list of 46 subscribers, which include the Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, the Rt. Hon. Lord Dormer, the local families of Awdry, of Notton and Seend; Baynton, of Bromham; Dickinson, of Bowden Hill; Humphries, of Ivy House; Methuen, of Corsham; and Montagu, of Lackham. As an amateur production, compiled and printed at the Author's private press, within the Abbey walls, it is of considerable local interest, and, owing to the very limited impression, is rarely to be met with.

AQUILA.

C. W. Holgate.—Just as we are going to press we have heard of the decease at Bexhill, of Mr. Clifford Wyndham Holgate, whose name is not unknown to our readers. The only son of Mr. Wyndham Holgate, of Hayward's Heath, he was born in 1859, educated at Winchester, and B.N.C., Oxford, and in 1886 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, in which year the Bishop of Salisbury appointed him his legal secretary; in 1897 he became Registrar of the Diocese, an office he held until his recent appointment as Chancellor; he

was also Actuary to the Lower House of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury.

He was the author of *Accounts of the Chief Libraries of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand*, which countries he had visited; he also compiled *Winchester Commoners*, 1836-90, and *Winchester Long Rolls*, 1653-1721, with historical introduction, both of which have been noticed in our pages.

We believe that latterly he was engaged in copying the Cathedral Inscriptions, with the heraldry; although we have copies of these by Price, Rawlinson, and Harris, yet the heraldry, much of which is ancient and historical, has been strangely neglected by those compilers.

Notes on Books.

THE ANCESTOR, A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF COUNTY AND FAMILY HISTORY, HERALDRY AND ANTIQUITIES. Edited by OSWALD BARRON, F.S.A., No. 5, 1903. Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., 2, Whitehall Gardens, Westminster, S.W.

The present number of this delightful Review, contained in its now familiar strawberry boards, consisting of 228 pages, at the low price of five shillings, is in no manner inferior in interest and excellence to its predecessors; like them it is profusely illustrated with portraits and coat armour, &c., all its articles being written by those who claim to be experts in the subjects in which they deal.

It leads off with *The Family Pictures at Bellus*, an old house in Essex (of which the writer gives us a view), largely altered by Lord Dacre, at the instance of his friend Horace Walpole, with eight beautiful and well executed reproductions of portraits of Dacres, Carews, Newburghs and Lennards; followed by the *Origin of the Carews* by Mr. Round, and an amusing article from the pen of the Editor on *The Antiquary and the Novelist*.

In *A Genealogist's Kalendar of Chancery Suits, Car. I* (*continued*), we find a short pedigree in which Michael Tydcombe the younger, marries Susanna, a daughter of John Blanchard, and mention of Sir Francis Englefield, of Wootton Bassett, the 1st Baronet, in a case about the site and demesne lands of the dissolved Priory of Markbie, co. Lincoln. We note also a paper of exceeding interest on *Pictures of English Dress in the XIII Cent.*, with eighteen pictures from "a very precious manuscript once in the library of the Abbey of St. Alban's, and now in the Cottonian Library in the British Museum. They accompany the history by Matthew Paris¹ of the lives of the two Offas." It has been held by some that these lives by that most famous annalist of his time were written with his own hand; if this is the case, it is hardly possible to doubt that in the first six of these pictures we have also his handiwork.

In *Family History in a Hurry* the Reviewer shows how a family history should not be written, and in *What is Believed*, shows up the ignorant and easy credulity of some of those writers, who also *wish* to make out a case. The following is worth quoting, and is an amusing and not exaggerated paraphrase of such a history (?):—

"The conviction of one William or Bill Edwards for drunkenness, &c., in Westminster yard, has ended in the recording upon the black list . . . of a name once famous in Westminster annals. A sad story of the degradation of a family is apparent, if we may recognise as his ancestor, one Edward or Edwards, commonly known as the Confessor (*Life of the Rev. Whitwell Elwin*), who occupied important offices before the Conquest (Mrs. Markham's *History of England*), and who is buried in the Cathedral church of the S.W. postal district (Stanley's *History of Westminster Abbey*). The name disappears at the coming of

¹ Died 1259, became a monk at St. Alban's 1217, expert in writing, drawing, painting, and in working gold and silver. The *Vite due Offarum* are attributed to him, though probably spurious—printed in 1649 by William Watts. He, amongst numerous other works, compiled the lives of the first twenty-three abbots of his Monastery. A great favourite of Henry III, and frequently employed by that monarch.—*Dict. Nat. Biog.*

William the Conqueror, but the Edwardses seem nevertheless to have clung resolutely to their native Westminster, from the railings of which Bill Edwards on his arrest had, indeed, to be detached by force," &c.

With this compare the masterly sketch of the antecedents of the Chuzzlewit family, where amusing inferences are drawn from frequently dining with Duke Humphrey, and the dying declaration concerning "Lord No Zoo." This is excellent fooling, but, we think, not one bit exaggerated.

The ten first Wills, 1400-15, written in the English tongue found in the registers of the court of the Archdeacon of London, *Fifteenth Century Arms (continued)*, *Arms of the King-maker*, *Russell of New Bond Street* (these three last illustrated), with other articles, *Editorial Notes* and *Letters to the Editor*, make up a number which all our readers should hasten to add to their bookshelves. We understand that the publishers have in hand an Index to the first four numbers.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, INDEX AND EPITOME.

Edited by Sidney Lee. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1903; pp. vii, and 1456.

We heartily congratulate the Editor, his assistants, and the public on the issue of this remarkable and admirable condensation of that great work of sixty-six volumes, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the separate articles which it supplies amounting to 30,378. To those who are unable to purchase the original work, or to those who live too inconveniently far from a reference library, this Index will be most useful. "The exclusive aim of the Index and Epitome is to make bare facts and dates as ready of rapid reference as possible. . . . A few errors of fact and date which figure in the original work, have been corrected in the Index." We learn from the Preface as well that it was designed by the late Mr. George Smith, the proprietor and princely publisher of the Dictionary, "to whom the world is indebted for a monumental work, the completion of which involved large pecuniary

sacrifices", in consultation with Mr. Lee (who succeeded him as editor), when the great work was nearing completion. Considering its size and usefulness, and the labour involved in its production, the price is but small.

We believe that shortly another volume will be issued, consisting entirely of corrections of those errors which have occurred in the *Dictionary*, with perhaps a few more additional facts.

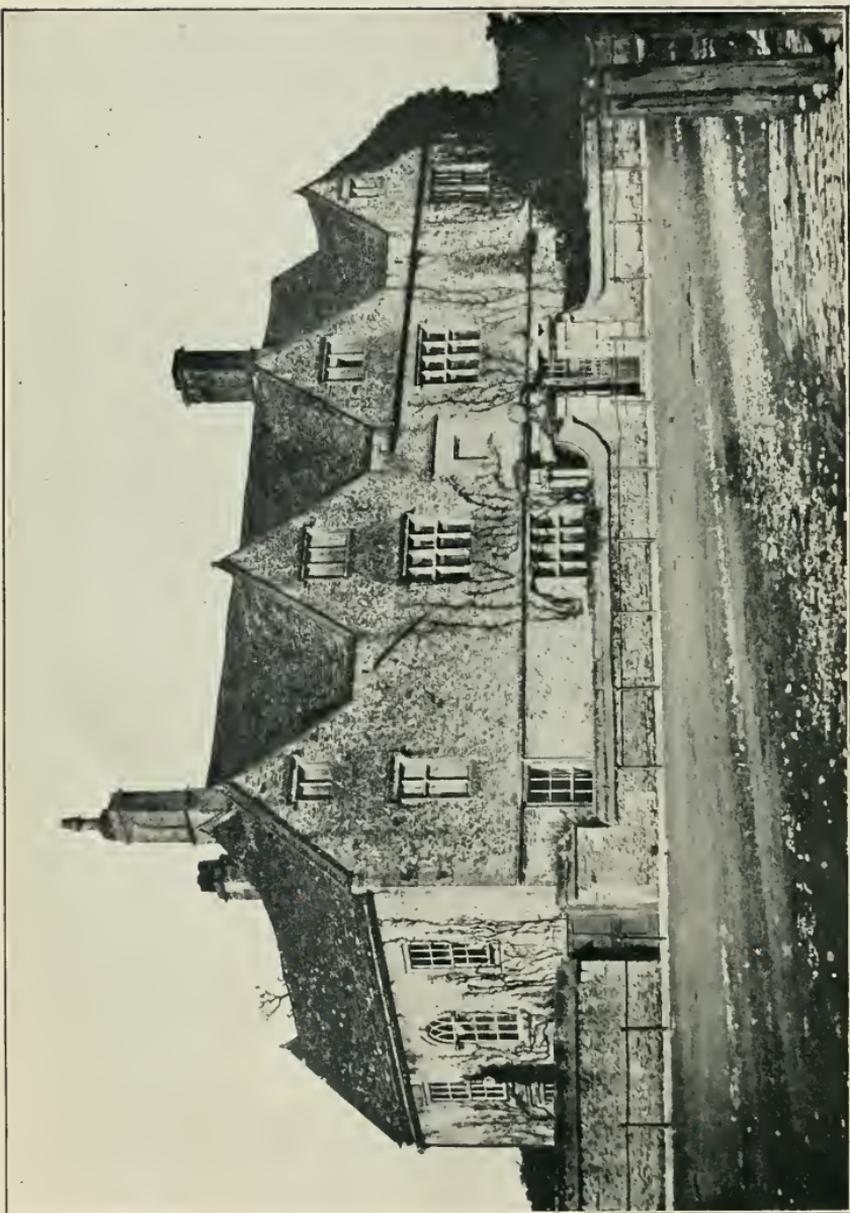
COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from p. 192.)

SALISBURY—William de Montacute, s. and h. of William, 2nd Lord Montacute (cr. 1299); b. 1301; K.B. 1326; went on an embassy to the Pope, 1330; Earl of Salisbury, 1337; Lord of the Isle of Man,¹ 1337; Admiral of the Cinque ports, 1337; Marshal of England, 1338; went on several embassies to foreign powers; mar. Katharine, dau. of William, 1st Lord Grandison, by Sybilla, dau. and co.-h. of Sir John de Tregoz; died at Windsor 1343-4, bur. in the Whitefriars "de cujus elegantiâ, strenuitate, sapientiâ et animositate digne scribere speciales actus requirit"; his widow died 1349 or 1354; bur. in Bisham Abbey, founded by her husband. Succeeded by his son William, æt. 16; a most distinguished warrior, being one of the commanders at Poitiers; the last survivor of the Founders of the Garter, 1348; bore the coronation robes of Richard II; Governor of Calais, &c.; contracted in marriage to Joan, "the fair maid of Kent", sister and heir of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent;² died 1397, æt. 69, and was bur. in Bisham Abbey. "Vir in armis a juventute exercitatus et strenuus."

¹ The Lordship, with the Regality of the Isle of Man, was sold in 1395 to William de Scrope, afterwards (1397) Earl of Wiltshire.

² It was in her honour, probably, that the Order of the Garter was instituted. The contract being set aside by Papal Bull, he mar. Elizabeth, dau. and co.-h. of the 2nd Lord Mohun, who, received into the convent of St. Alban's after her husband's death, died there 1414-15.



PLACE HOUSE, MELKSHAM (TAKEN DOWN 1864).

Copyright.

From a Photo by E. K.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

JUNE, 1903.

PLACE HOUSE, MELKSHAM, AND ITS OWNERS.

TO the interesting notes by Mr. Heathcote on the descent of "Place House"¹—the "Capital Message" which formerly belonged to the Manor of Melksham Brouncker,²—may be added the accompanying view, reproduced from a photograph taken in the spring of 1864—very shortly before its demolition.

The structure apparently dated from the time of Queen Elizabeth. Its gabled walls were built mostly of the rough unhewn stone of the district, the windows having stone mullions and transoms—those on each side of the central doorway, and in the storey above, were each of four lights. The principal apartment to the left of the entrance was panelled in oak, and had good carving. With the exception of some of the

¹ Of this name, as applied to the manor house, or principal residence in a town or village, we have *Place Farm* at Tisbury, formerly the manor house here belonging to Shaftesbury Abbey. *Halle Place* at Wanborough, sometime the residence of the Polton family, is mentioned on a brass, date 1418, in the church there. At Roundway, in Bishop's Cannings, the old manor house of the Nicholas family was known, temp. Henry VI, as *Nicholas Place*. Leland (1540) notices the ruins of an old *maner place* at Corsham.

² See p. 195.

windows inserted at a comparatively late date, the external features of the building remained almost unaltered.

The Manor and Hundred of Melksham, originally given by Henry III to the Prioress and nuns of Amesbury, for the maintenance of an obit, continued to form part of the possessions of that Monastery until its suppression in 1539 (see *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. iii, p. 147), when it passed into the hands of the Crown. The Prioress' estate lay at Melksham, Benacre, Whitley, Woodrew, Wolmere, and Seendrow. In 1544, five years after the Dissolution, we find messuages and lands in these places (apparently the same property) conveyed by Giles Gore, gent.,¹ and his wife Elizabeth, to Henry Brouncker, Esq. (*Wilts Fines*).

Of the Brouncker family, who thus became lords of the principal manor of Melksham, and the Selfes, their successors at "Place House", the following notices, partly collected from unpublished documents, may not be uninteresting.

The name of Laurence Bronker occurs in a deed of "St. Mary's Service" in Chippenham Church, 1378.² Some of the earlier members of the family were apparently connected with the clothing trade in this neighbourhood. In the Military musters of 1539 we find Nicholas Broncur at Avebury, and Robert Bronker at Lacock. They also appear at Broughton Gifford,³ and in the history of that parish by its late Rector, the Rev. John Wilkinson, they are said to have begun their purchases of land in the county in 1535, and to have settled at Melksham nine years later. But among the *Wilts Fines* 13 Henry VIII [1521] we find a messuage and lands in Devizes conveyed by Richard Brunyng and his wife Mary, to Robert

¹ An old Melksham family, for many generations seated in the village of Alderton.

² *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 295.

³ In 1579 a lad named John Williams, "eight yeres of age, and lefte by some unknoven beggar within the p'ish of Braddford, was appointed by the p'ishioners to serve Robert Brouncker, of Broughton Gifford, Wever, untill he come to th'age of xxij yeres."

Brunker. In 1515, 1529, and 1534, we also find the same Robert Brunker concerned in the purchase of other lands at Bishop's Cannings, Southbroom and Wick, Keevil, Seend, Littleton [in Steeple Ashton], Devizes, and Calne. In Devizes he appears as a witness to leases from the Mayor and Burgesses, and the Wardens of the Old Almshouse 1516-1523. He seems to be identical with the first individual in the Heralds' Visitations, whose wife was a daughter of Golding—a family described by Mr. Wilkinson as of long standing and much respectability among the yeomen of Broughton Gifford. According to the Herald's pedigree, he had a son Henry, his heir, and a daughter, Jane or Joan, wife of John Smyth, of Corsham, whose second son Thomas—known as "Customer Smyth", having been farmer of the Customs to Queens Mary and Elizabeth¹—purchased Corsham manor in 1575, and built the oldest part of Lord Methuen's present house in 1582. The will of Robert Brouncker, of Milkesham, proved in 1536, will be found in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (4 *Crumwell*).

Henry Brouncker, the eldest son and heir of Robert, had in 1535 [27 Henry VIII], a conveyance of lands at Bubton and Thornhill, in Clyffe Pypard, from Simon and Margaret Baker. In 1541 his name appears again in another conveyance, from Peter Morgan and his wife Elizabeth, of messuages and lands in

¹ "Good old 'Customer' Smyth," writes Mr. Compton Reade, in his recently published volume on the history of that family, "goldsmith in the Tudor days, and ancestor of the Viscounts Strangford, must have had an inherited metallurgical scent, for not only did he discover gold and silver in Cardiganshire, but also brought his nuggets to the Mint, and coined broad pieces with them. He was a publican in the Biblical sense, contracting for the dues of the realm, and amassing thereby enormous wealth." Aubrey says he rented the customs of Queen Elizabeth for £20,000 per annum, which, in 1674, were worth six times that amount. By his will, proved 29th Oct. 1591, he makes a bequest of £20 to his cousin William (afterwards Sir William) Brouncker, of Melksham and Earl Stoke, who died six years after. He had removed to Ostenhanger, co. Kent, leaving the Corsham property to his third son, Henry; they have some fine monuments in Ashford Church.

Orcheston St. Mary, Tilshead, Potterne, Marston, and Steeple Ashton. Later, in 1544, he became the purchaser from Giles Gore, gent., and his wife Elizabeth, of other messuages and lands in Melksham, Whitley, Shaw, Benacre, Seend, Seendrow, Woodrowe, and Wolmere, as already mentioned—part of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Amesbury. In 1552, we find him also owner of property in the New Port of Devizes, which borough he sometime represented in Parliament. He was also a member of the Company trading to Muscovy.¹ In 1555, he presented to the Vicarage of Melksham, by grant from its patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.² He was also owner of Earlstoke, which he purchased from the Crown *temp.* Henry VIII. In 1558, he filled the office of Sheriff of Wilts.³

He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of James Braybrooke, of Abingdon, co. Berks, Esquire of the Privy Chamber to Henry VII. She was a minor in 1508, when her father, by will, bequeathed her the sum of £40 and plate. By this lady he had two daughters—Jane married to Ralph Jennyns, of Churchill, co. Somerset,⁴ and Elizabeth to Robert Davye, of co. Norfolk.

His second wife was Ursula, daughter of John Yate, of Lyford,⁵ also in co. Berks, by whom he had two sons, William,

¹ His own arms, singly; the same, *impaled* with those of his two wives; and the arms of the Muscovy Company, were remaining in a window of the house at Earlstoke in 1680.

² To Charles Richardson *alias* Wotton, and William Wotton, yeoman (apparently lay impropiators), and from them to Henry Brouncker.

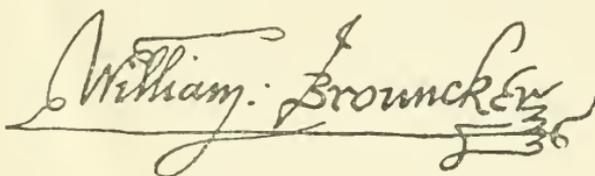
³ He was living in 1564, for in that year we find the following: "De Henrico Brunker, arm. occasionato ad ostendum quo titulo tenet maneria de Whytley et Shawe, in Com. Wiltes." Paschæ Recorda, 7th Elizabeth, Rot. 38. See *Jones' Index*.

⁴ In the church here is a brass to Raphe Jennyns, and his wife, with the arms of Brouncker, both singly and *impaled* with Braybrooke. See *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 479.

⁵ By Joan, daughter and heiress of Richard Goddard, of Upham [in Aldbourne]. This second marriage must have taken place before 1553, for in that year he conveyed messuages and lands in Melksham and Tilshead, jointly with Ursula his wife, to Richard Kyngton.

and Henry;¹ and three daughters, Elinor (unmarried in 1565); Susan, wife of (1) Robert Halswell, of Gowthurst, co. Somerset, (2) of . . . Gifford, of King's Sombourne, co. Hants; and Anne, wife of Edward Long, of Monkton, in Broughton Gifford.

William Brouncker, the eldest son, presented to Melksham Vicarage, in 1576, was Sheriff 1580,² and Member for Wilts,



William Brouncker
1586

1586.³ In 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, we find him contributing £25 towards the defence of the country. He was afterwards knighted,⁴ and died 27th March 1597.

His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Sir Walter Mildmay, knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Privy Council to Queen Elizabeth,⁵ by Mary, sister of Sir Francis Walsing-

¹ This younger son Henry became Lord President of Munster, and was knighted. His son, Sir William, born 1585, was created Baron Brouncker of Newcastle, in the Province of Munster, and Viscount Brouncker of Lyons, in the Province of Leinster, 1636. Pepys says he gave £1,200 for this distinction, and swore the same day that he had not a shilling left to pay for his dinner. He died 1645, and is buried in Christ Church, Oxford. His son, Sir William, second Viscount, born 1620, became first President of the Royal Society, and died, unmarried, in 1684.

² His autograph here reproduced is from a deed bearing date the following year.

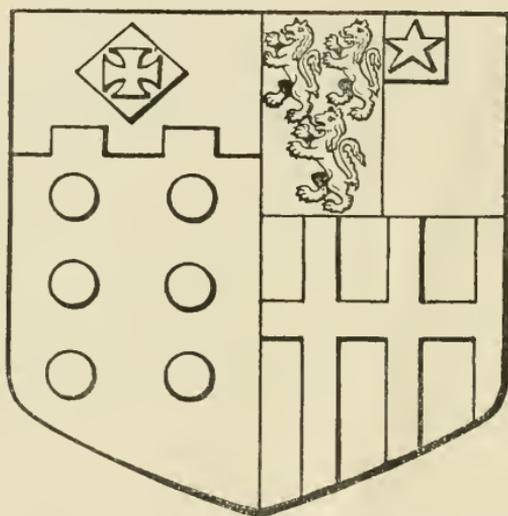
³ He sold lands at West Lavington, held of the Bishops of Salisbury, to Sir John Dautesey.—*Inq. post mortem*. From the same source we learn that Gifford Longe, of Rood Ashton, who died in 1634, held lands in Poulshot, Marston, Worton, Potterne, Chittoe, Innox Mill, and Cheverell Magna, of William Brouncker, as of his manor of Melksham. Ann, widow of William Gore, who died 1616, also held other lands at Benacre, Shaw, Whitley, and Wyke next Lacock, under the same tenure.

⁴ Apparently between the years 1588 and 1593.

⁵ Her brother, Sir Anthony Mildmay, of Aphorp, co. Northants, Ambassador to France temp. Queen Elizabeth, married Grace, second daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Henry Sharrington, of Lacock Abbey.

ham. On the doorway in the garden of Place House was a shield bearing his arms, carved in stone, apparently identifying him with the building, or some addition to it.

They had five children, a son Henry, and four daughters: (1) Mary, married to John Winter, of co. Gloucester; (2) Grace, to Sir Francis Wortley, Bart.; (3) Anne, to Sir John Jennings, and (4) Elizabeth, to Hugh Halswell, of co. Dorset.



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—BRONCKER; *impaling* (1) Argent, three lions rampant Azure, armed and langued Gules—MILDMAY. (2) Argent, on a canton Gules a mullet Or—ENFIELD. (3) Paly of six Argent and Sable, over all a fess Gules—WALSINGHAM.¹

Henry Brouncker, the heir, married Gertrude, daughter of Henry Sadler, of Everley, and granddaughter of Sir Ralph Sadler, of Standwin, co. Herts, grand falconer to Queen Elizabeth. He succeeded to the estate so heavily involved that by Indenture dated 1st November, 40th Elizabeth

¹ This quartering is here drawn precisely as carved in stone by the Melksham mason. It is evidently intended for Walsingham. The blazon of the *Mildmay* quarterings is given on the authority of the Funeral Certificate of Sir Anthony Mildmay [1617] in the College of Arms.

[1598]—a few months only after his father's death—he demised to Henry Sadler, of Everley, John Dautesey, of Lavington, Nicholas Halswell, of Halswell, co. Somerset, Esquires, and Edward Longe, of Monckton, gent. (amongst sundry other manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments) all the manor of Melksham, with the lands, tenements, &c., thereto belonging, for a term of 5,000 years, commencing at the decease of the said Henry Brouncker, upon trust, to perform such contracts as he had previously made with any persons concerning any parcels of the said demised land, and also to sell, grant, or convey the residue thereof for payment of the unsatisfied debts of Sir William Brouncker, his father, and of him the said Henry Brouncker.

This deed was executed very shortly before his death, which took place between 23rd October and 11th November 1598, when only 28 years of age. His autograph has been reproduced in *Wills N. & O.*, vol. iii, p. 39.¹

He left issue, a son William Brouncker (who married Ann, daughter to Sir John Dauntsey, of West Lavington, and retired to Earlstoke), and a daughter, Grace, married at St. Mary-le-Strand, London, 24 June 1619, to Thomas Harding, of Sarum.

His widow, Gertrude, presented to Melksham Vicarage, by grant of the lay Rector, and the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, in 1601; and two years later we find her remarried to Ambrose, eldest son of Sir John Dautesey (whose sister afterwards became the wife of her own son). They resided at Place House, and both lie buried in Melksham Church, where is a brass plate with this inscription:—

“HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF AMBROSE DAVNTESEY ESQ., YE ELDEST SONNE OF SR. JOHN DAVNTESEY KNIGHT, WHO HAD TO WIFE GARTRVDE, THE WIDDOWE OF HENRY BROVNCKER ESQ. W'CH LIETH BVRIED HERE BY HIM AND DIED BOTH W'ITHIN A YEARE, AND HAD BY HER 4 SONNES AND 2 DAUGHTERS. HE DECEASED THE 29TH OF NOVEMBER 1612, A ZEALOUS CHRISTIAN AND WELBELOVED OF ALL MEN.”

¹ From a conveyance of property at Seendhead and Seendrow, made by him to Christopher Dugdale, of Coulston, clerk, 28 June 1597.

Two accompanying shields bear the following arms¹ :—

1. Gules, a lion rampant Argent chasing a wyvern Vert—DAUNTESEY.
2. Or, a lion rampant per fess Azure and Gules—SADLER.

The intermarriages of Brouncker with Dauntesey, of West Lavington, and Jennings, of Churchill, co. Somerset, are shown in the annexed pedigree.

Of the Brouncker estate, now broken up, John Lowe, of New Sarum, became the purchaser of lands in Melksham, Semington, Steeple Ashton, Hinton, Hilperton, and Whaddon ; Tristram Flower (of a Melksham family), of land in West Ashton ; and Robert Bull, and John Myntie, of land in Broughton Gifford. (*Inq. p. m., temp. Chas. I.*)

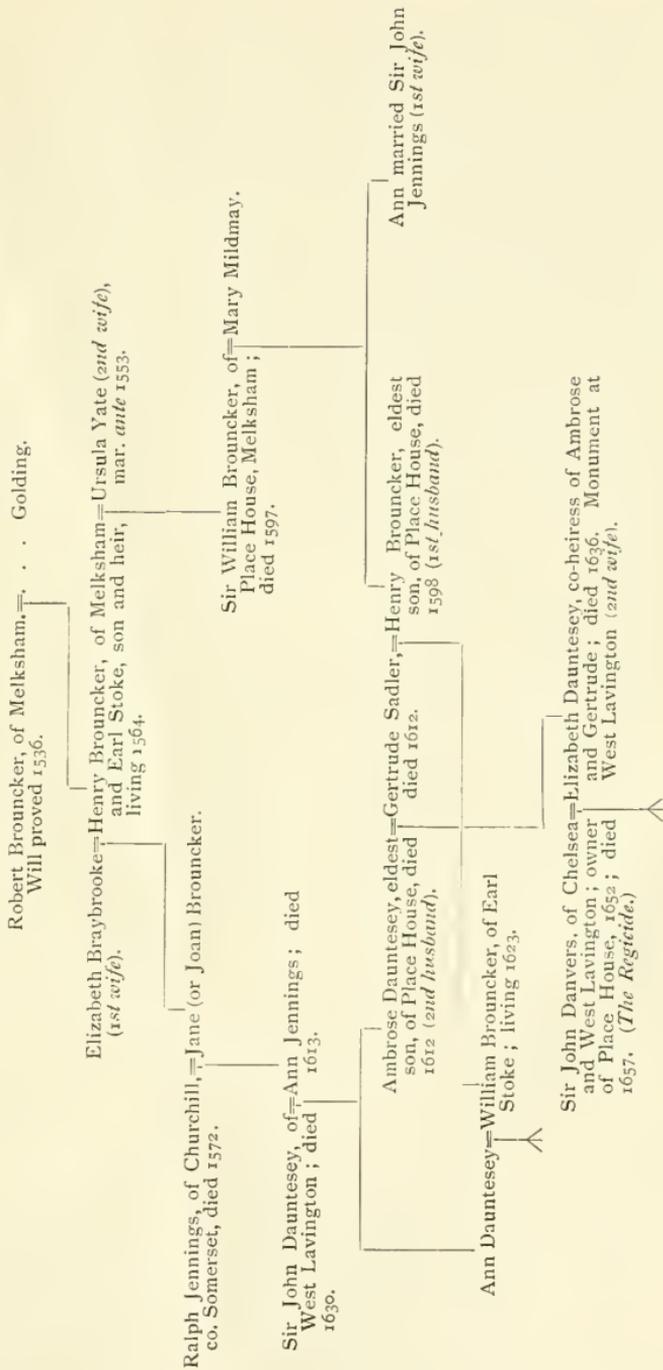
A younger branch of Selfe, of Benacre,² became owners of Place House. Isaac Selfe, who died in 1640, leaving female issue, had purchased from Sir William Brouncker several messuages, and about 32 acres of land in Newtown and Melksham. (*Inq. p. m., 16 Chas. I.*) He was apparently the eldest son of an individual of the same name—a wealthy clothier, of Benacre, whose ultimate sole heiress, in the elder line, by marriage, some century later, conveyed the Selfe property there into the family of Methuen, and was mother of the purchaser of Corsham.

Isaac Selfe, senior, must have been the husband of, at least, two wives, by whom he had four sons and thirteen daughters, and dying 10 February 1656, at the ripe age of 92, left behind him a numerous offspring—no less than eighty-three in number—which appears from his monumental inscription in Melksham Church. His will, made two years before his death, is in P.C.C. (63 *Bruce.*)

¹ Engraved in *Wilts Brasses*, 1860, p. 82. At this time the plates were in private possession, but they have since been replaced in Melksham Church. Both shields of arms bear, on the reverse, portions of engraving belonging to earlier memorials.

² Selfe as a local surname dates back to an early period. William Selfe was on an Inquisition 38 Henry III (1253) ; and the names of John, Roger, Thomas, and William Selfe occur in Seend parish deeds 1280-1320.

PEDIGREE OF BROUNCKER.



TESTAMENT OF ISAAC SELFE.

In the name of God, Amen, the foure and twentieth day of January in the yeare of our Lord (according to the accompt now used in England) one Thousand Six hundred fifty and foure, I Isaack Selfe th'elder, of Benacre, within the parish of Melksham, in the County of Wilts, gent., being in good and perfect health and memory, and noe wayes sick or unsound of body, I thanke my God and heavenly fater for the same, And well waighing and considering of the uncertainty and casualty of the continuance of man's life, And that all men are mortall and must assuredly dye, but noe man knowinge or any wayes sure of the tyme when, or place where, or manner how, And considering likewise of myne old and infirme age, And that by the course of nature I neither shall nor can in this vaine and wretched world of misery long abide or continue, And being in such full and perfect health and memory, blessed be God for it, Doe ordaine make and declare this my present last will and Testament in writing in manner and forme following, And therein First I commend and bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Creatour through whose mercy and the merits of Jesus Christ my onely saviour and redeemer I most assuredly trust to be saved, And be made an eternall partaker of an inheritance in heaven, there to live for ever with Godes Holy and blessed company of angells and saints in all joy and gladnes, And as concerning my body even with a free heart and good will I geve it over commending it to the earth whereof it came. And as touching my worldly goodes and estate whereof it hath pleased Almighty God to endow me I give bequeath will and devise the same in maner and forme following (that is to say) *First* I give and bequeath unto my parish church of Melksham for and towards the reparacions thereof according to the discretion of the Churchwardens when need shall require the Summe of Three pounds in money. And to the poore people of the same parish the like summe of Three pounds in money. And to him that shall be Minister or incumbent of the said parish Church of Melksham att my decease the summe of forty shillings. The which said severall summes of money my will and meaneing is shall be respectively paid unto the said Chnrchwardens and Overseers of the said poore and to the Minister respectively one moneth next after my decease. *Alsoe* I geve and bequeath unto my two daughters, Margaret Selfe, and Jane Selfe, the summe of eight hundred and forty poundes a piece in money, To be paid unto them my said two daughters respectively within six moneths next after my decease. The which said severall porcions of money soe given unto them my said daughters Margaret and Jane as aforesaid I give and bequeath the same respectively in full satisfaction and discharge of all legacies porcions and bequests which formerly have been given unto them or either of them respectively by Edith Power, deceased, their late grandmother,¹ *Provided* alwayes and my will is That if either of them my

¹ The Power family were of Stanton St. Quintin, where they held the Farm on lease for some three centuries.

said daughters, Margaret and Jane, shall happen to depart this present life before their severall marriages That then the Legacie of her soe dyeing shall remane come and be as followeth (That is to say) Five hundred pounds parcell thereof unto the survivor of them the said Margaret and Jane, And to my Daughter [? for daughters] Mary Sadler, Elizabeth Hughes, and Francis Thresher one hundred pounds a peece more thereof, And the residue thereof, being forty pounds, unto my Daughter Olliffe Gale. *Alsoe* I give and bequeath unto my sonne Isaack Selfe the summe of one Hundred pounds in money to be paid unto him within six months next after my decease. *Alsoe* I give unto my sonne in Law Ferdinando Hughes¹ the summe of Twenty pounds in money to be paid unto him within six monethes after my decease. Also my will is that my daughter Elizabeth Hughes during her life, and after her decease my daughter Frances Thresher during her life, and after her decease my daughter Rebecca Barnard dureing her life shall respectively have the Tuition and Keepinge of my daughter Sarah Selfe, And shall have the use benefitt and profitis of the Messuage or Tenements in Melksham aforesaid which is demised and leased unto her the said Sarah Selfe for the terme of Fourscore and nyneteene yeares if shee shall soe long live for and towards her maintenance. *Alsoe* I give and bequeath unto my daughters, Grace Forman, Mary Sadler, Jane Bridges, Joane Perry, Olliffe Gale, Elizabeth Hughes, Rebecca Barnard, Frances Thresher, and Cecily Stephens, To whom I have heretofore given porcions the summe of Twenty shillings a peece to buy them Rings withall to weare in remembrance of me their father, *Alsoe* I give and bequeath unto my Grand child Richard Bridges the summe of one hundred pounds in money To be paid unto him within six months after my decease. *Alsoe* I give and bequeath unto trusty servant and kinsman William Norris² the summe of one hundred poundes in money To be paid within six moneths after my decease. *Alsoe* I give and bequeath unto my Honoured Friend Walter Norborne,³ Esquire, the summe of Five pounds in money. *Alsoe* I give and bequeath unto my sonne in law John Gale the summe of Twenty shillings to buy him a Ring withall. *All the rest* of my goods and chattells moveable and unmoveable after my debtes and legacies paid, and the charges and expenses for my funerall and about the Probate and executing of this my present last Will and Testament discharged, I give and bequeath the same wholly unto my eldest sonne Jacob Selfe. And to the intent and

¹ Of Bromham. See pedigree in Wilts Visitation of 1623.

² Apparently a near relative of William Norris, born 1656, and afterwards of Nonsuch House, in Bromham, who married the testator's granddaughter. See *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 191, *et seq.*

³ Of Studley. A Royalist, heavily fined by the Parliament. He died 1659, aged 64. His epitaph in Calne Church alludes to some disgraceful outburst of political feeling which took place at his funeral.

purpose that the said severall Legacies herein before given and bequeathed unto my said daughters Margaret and Jane respectively may be paid or sufficiently secured to be paid unto them my said daughters respectively according to the intent and meaning of this my last Will and Testament and to the intent alsoe that this my last Will and Testament may in all other things be duly executed and performed according to the tenor and purport thereof I doe therefore nominate and appoint them my said two sonnes in law John Gale and Ferdinando Hughes, and my said servant William Norris, to be executors in trust of this my present last Will and Testament, And I entreate my said loving friend Walter Norborne, Together with my said sonne Jacob Selfe to be and stand Overseers of this my present last Will and Testament. And my will is that they my said Executors in trust shall be from tyme to tyme directed by the said Walter Norborne in the manageing and performance of the Trust reposed in them as aforesaid, and shall follow his directions therein. And that they my said Executors shall be from tyme to tyme accomptable, and a Just accompt make unto them my said Overseers touching their doeings in the executeing of this my last Will and Testament as often as they shall be thereunto required by my said Overseers or the survivor of them. *In Witnes* whereof I the said Isaack Selfe have to this my present last Will and Testament subscribed and sett my hand and seale the day and yeare first above written.

ISAACK SELFE.

Signed and Sealed by the within named Isaack Selfe the Testator on the day of the date within written, and by him alsoe published and declared to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of John Ely, William Wilshere. The Marke of Anthony Newman.

The will was not proved for more than six years. During this interval, Walter Norborne, Esq., of Studley, one of the Overseers named, had died. Ferdinando Hughes, of Bromham, one of the executors named, had also died, and the two survivors, John Gale and William Norris, having for certain reasons renounced its execution, probate was at last obtained 21 May 1664, and administration granted to Jacob Selfe, residuary legatee, and eldest surviving son of the testator.

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Concluded from p. 208.)

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

WILLIAM WHITAKER, of Bratton, gent., 23 February 1770; poor, £2 10s.; wife Elizabeth, third part of freehold estates for life, after her death to Mary, wife of Arthur Whitaker; Sarah Yorke, daughter of brother-in-law, Edward Yorke, £50, to be paid a twelvemonth after his decease; Edward Yorke, Rev^d Thomas Hewitt, Elizabeth his (testator's) wife, and Arthur Whitaker tenement in Bratton, called Bucks, for term of his estate in the same, in trust during her life to said Elizabeth, and then to Mary and John Whitaker, wife and son of Arthur Whitaker, and then to John if he survives his mother. To the same trustees all issues of all his freehold estates of two parts in three, that is, as soon as a sum of money shall be received out of s^d two parts in three, it shall be for purchasing a life to the leasehold called Bucks, *i.e.*, the life of John Whitaker above said, if surviving, and if not of any other child of s^d Arthur by Mary his wife; rest of the issues to be for daughters of said Arthur. To said John Whitaker all his messuages, lands, &c., in Edington, Steeple Aishton, Henton, and North Bradley, and to his heirs; in default of issue to same trustees to use of William, son of Arthur and Mary now, or to be, begotten, or in default to any sons of Arthur, or in their default to the daughters of Arthur; to the same trustees messuages, lands, &c., in West Aishton, called Croweswell down, Bowdenham, and Aishton Crates, in trust for said William and heirs, or in default to said John and heirs, and in default to any son or sons of Arthur, or in default to daughters equally. All household goods to Elizabeth, his wife (and she exix.) during life, and after her decease to said John and William, sons of Arthur Whitaker, and said trustees' overseers. Leaves to

servant, Mary Gunstone, £2 10s., to be paid a month after his decease. Signed W. Whitaker.

Witnesses, John Phillips, Joseph Maslen, and George Hurle.
[Proved 27 February 1771.]

[P.C.C. 31 *Taverner.*]

MARY WHITAKER, of the City of Bath, co. Somerset, spinster, bequeathes to her two sisters, Anne Pulleine, wife of Henry Pulleine, of Bath, gent., and Sarah Edwards, wife of George Edwards, of Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, all her moiety in a certain leasehold messuage, called Sels, in the parish of Westbury Leigh, co. Wilts, and in another leasehold tenement, garden lands and premises in Westbury Leigh, as well as all her personal estate, to be equally divided between their exors., administrators and assigns; dated 12 October 1771.

[Proved at London 13 January 1772.]

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum.*]

ELIZABETH WHITAKER, widow, 22 July 1774; friend, Rev. Thos. Hewitt, of Westbury, £1 1s. for funeral sermon; poor of Bratton for bread, £2 10s.; brother, Edward York, of London, gent., £20, and his wife Elizabeth £5, their daughter, Sarah York, £50, and all wearing apparell and rings, except mourning ring had for her late husband, Wm. Whitaker; s^d Thomas Hewitt, and nephew, Arthur Whitaker and Mary his wife, £100, the s^d mourning ring and a silver tankard in trust for any issue male of said Arthur, which son shall be named William Whitaker; in default of issue male, to her great nieces, Mary, Sarah, and Ann, daughters of s^d Arthur, equally divided; Mary Holloway, wife of John Holloway, of Bratton, £2 2s.; Robert her godson, the son of Margaret Sweetland, £1 1s.; niece Mary, wife of s^d Arthur, her silver pint cup, salts and spoons, and after her death to said son, if there be one, and if not to three daughters aforesaid. Remainder of goods to exors., s^d Thomas Hewitt and Arthur Whitaker. Signed and sealed.

[Proved 24 May 1775.]

[P.C.C. 258 *Gostling*.]

HENRY WHITAKER, of Bratton, co. Wilts, gent., bequeathes to his brother William Whitaker : freehold dwelling house, and closes, lands and premises adjoining, in Westbury, given to him, his heirs and assigns, for ever by said William by indenture, dated 1st June 1781, and all goods and chattels, leases, &c., given to him by said William by another deed of gift, dated 1st June 1781, together with all sums of money advanced to said William by himself and his brother, Humphrey Whitaker, concerning the prosecution of a certain lawsuit; his brother, Humphrey Whitaker, his moiety in a freehold messuage, garden, hereditaments and appurtenances, at Stoney Stretton, in the parish of Evercreach, Somerset, his messuage, with lands and appurtenances, called Wicoks, in Bratton, held by one or more freehold leases from Viscount Weymouth, for term of his life, with remainder to Arthur Whitaker, of Bratton, his brother, gent.; brother Humphrey all household goods, stock of cattle, corn, hay and implements of husbandry; and all the rest of personal estate to his two brothers, Humphrey and Arthur, and their exors. Dated 17 April 1782.

[Proved at London 10 May 1782.]

[*Precentor's Court, Sarum*.]

HUMPHRY WHITAKER, of Bratton, yeoman, 12 July 1785; to his two natural daughters, Bertha Whitaker otherwise Stiles, and Elizabeth Whitaker otherwise Stiles, both now living with him, 4 freehold closes, lands, &c., and sheephouse, called Dunge, being part of an estate formerly called Davis's, at Dunge, in the parish of West Ashton, Wilts, and the freehold house, garden and orchard, at a place called Mill Ditch or Stagbrook, in Bratton, and all other freehold messuages; to them, their heirs and assigns, forever as tenants in common, subject to an annuity of £20; also his farm called Frickers, in Bratton, held by lease of Lord Weymouth, some one of two dwelling houses to be chosen to dwell in by Ursula Stiles,

singlewoman, now living with him, to be enjoyed by her, with the 3rd part of his household goods, and to the said Ursula the said annuity of £20 is to be paid in quarterly payments, from 3 months after his decease. To his said daughters, his joint ex^{trices}, the rest of his chattels, and the share of either dying without lawful issue, to go to the other. [Signed by testator's mark and seal.]

[Proved 21st May 1798. Goods and chattels are not of the value of £600].

[IBID.]

Bond of Mary Whitaker, widow, of Bratton, Wm. Matravers and Geo. Harry, of Westbury, gentlemen, for the administration of goods, &c., of WILLIAM WHITAKER, of Bratton, intestate (declared 25 September 1788) during the minority of his grandson, William Whitaker, son of the said Mary, he being now 13 years of age; 9 January 1792.

The wills of the following inhabitants of Bratton were proved in the Precentor's Court, Sarum, or their admons. were granted from that Court:—

Nevell, John ... 1682 (Test.)	Sweetlands, Grace 1717 (Test.)
Nevell, Edith ... 1688 (Test.)	Sweetland, Mary ... 1741 (Test.)
Nevell, Stephen ... 1689 (Admon.)	Sweetland, John ... 1759 (Test.)
Neville, John ... 1751 (Test.)	Sweetland, Saml... 1776 (Admon.)
Neville, James ... 1777 (Test.)	Smith, Isaac . 1783 (Admon. and Test.)
Neville, Henry ... 1780 (Test.)	Tilly, Richard ... 1694 (Test.)
Newm—, — Ann, wife of ... 1796 (Admon.)	Tucker, W. ... 1708 (Test.)
Pryor, John ... 1760 (Test.)	Tucker, Miller ... 1718 (Test.)
Pebler, Henry ... 1763 (Test.)	Tily, John ... 1754 (Test.)
Pearce, Edith, late Blatch ... 1769 (Admon.)	Vincent, George ... 1685 (Test.)
Pebler, Thomas .. 1776 (Test.)	Wilkins, Rachel ... 1700 (Test.)
Pryor, Sarah (sp.) 1783 (Test.)	White, Nath. ... 1730 (Admon.)
Skinner, Thomas ... 1691 (Admon.)	Watts, Thomas ... 1784 (Admon. and Test.)
Sweetland, Robert 1711 (Admon.)	

E. MARGARET THOMPSON.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

SECOND SERIES—1700 to 1750.

C (*continued from p. 212*).

- 1740-6-23.—Mary CHIVERS, dau. of Jos. and Esther Chivers, of Bromham.
- 1742-4-12.—Sarah CHIVERS, dau. of Saml. and Mary Chivers, of Melksham, broadweaver.
- 1742-9-15.—Thomas CARY, son of William and Mary Cary, of Cowbridge.
- 1744-6-12.—At Melksham, Ann CHIVERS, dau. of Saml. and Mary Chivers, of Melksham.
- 1744-10-1.—Esther CHIVERS, dau. of Josias and Esther Chivers, of Bromham.
- 1745-1-31.—Josias CHIVERS, son of Josias and Esther Chivers, of Bromham.
- 1745-3-7.—Sarah CARY, dau. of William and Mary Cary, of Cowbridge.
- 1747-2-28.—Samuel CARY, son of William and Mary Cary, of Cowbridge.
- 1747-11-24.—At Melksham, Mary CHIVERS, dau. of Saml. and Mary Chivers, of Melksham.
- 1749-8-18.—At Melksham, Samuel CHIVERS, son of Saml. and Mary Chivers, of Melksham.

D.

- 1700-7-6.—Sarah DANIELL, dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth Daniell, of Hartham. [Corsham ph.]
- 1700-12-18.—Samuell and Hester [Esther] DOVEY, twin son and dau. of William and Jeane [Jane] Dovey, of Biddeston.
- 1701-7-29.—William and Thomas DANIELL, twin sons of Andrew and Elizabeth Daniell, of Hartham. [Corsham ph.]
- 1709-10-27.—Sarah and Hester DOVEY, twin daus. of Wm. and Jeane Dovey, of Slaughterford Meeting.

- 1711-5-28.—Ezekiel DICKINSON, son of Caleb and Sarah Dickinson, of Monks, Corsham ph.
- 1711-10-13.—John DOVEY, son of Willm. and Jane [Joane] Dovey, of Bidistone. [Slaughterford Meeting.]
- 1712-8-5.—Margret DICKINSON, dau. of Caleb and Sarah Dickinson, of Monks, Corsham ph.
- 1713-10-8.—Mary DICKINSON, dau. of Caleb and Sarah Dickinson, of Monks, Corsham ph.
- 1714-9-13.—Francis DICKINSON, son of Caleb and Sarah Dickinson, of Monks, Corsham ph.
- 1715-1-29.—Thomas DAVISE, son of Robert and Jane Davise, of Corsham ph.
- 1716-4-10.—Caleb DICKINSON, son of Caleb and Sarah Dickinson, of Monks, Corsham ph.
- 1716-11-13.—Mary DAVISE, dau. of Robert and Jane Davise, of Corsham ph.
- 1733-12-24.—Sarah DIXSON, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Dixson, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1735-7-21.—Timothy DIXSON, son of Thomas and Hannah Dixson, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1737-5-8.—Osborne DIXSON, son of Thomas and Hannah Dixson, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1739-1-12.—Sarah Holden DICKINSON, dau. of Ezekiel and Frances Dickinson, of Monks.
- 1741-5-31.—Frances DICKINSON, dau. of Ezekiel and Frances Dickinson, of Monks.
- 1744/5-1-6.—Eliz. DICKINSON, dau. of Ezekiel and Frances Dickinson, of Monks.
- 1746-8-28.—Barnard DICKINSON, son of Ezekiel and Frances Dickinson, of Monks.
- 1747-11-7.—Mary DICKINSON, dau. of Ezekiel and Frances Dickinson, of Monks.
- 1750-9-12.—Ezekiel DICKINSON, son of Ezekiel¹ and Frances Dickinson, of Monks.

¹ To Ezekiel and Frances Dickinson was also born, 1752-11-22, a daughter named Fanny. There remains but one Dickinson entry in the Register of Births, viz., Charles, son of Vickris and Elizabeth, of Pickwick Lodge, 1755-3-6.

Ezekiel Dickinson, of Bowden Hill, died 1788-5-21. At a Monthly Meeting held on the 14th of June 1788, a letter was read from Barnard Dickinson dated "Monks House, 21 June 1788 (the style of dating and

E.

- 1705-3-18.—At Bradford, Isaac EARLE, son of Roger and Mary Earle.
- 1707-1-4.—Caleb EARLE, son of Roger and Mary Earle, of Holt.
- 1709-5-10.—At Holt, Jane EARLE, dau. of Roger and Mary Earle, of Holt.
- 1715-4-11.—Mary EARLE, dau. of Roger and Mary Earle, of Lavington Meeting.
- 1719-2-10.—Francis EDWARDS, son of Walter and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1721-2-24.—Betty EDWARDS, dau. of Walter and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1722-8-11.—Jane EDWARDS, dau. of Jno. and Sarah Edwards.
- 1722-8-26.—Mary EDWARDS, dau. of Walter and Mary Edwards, of Bidiston.
- 1724-3-8.—Sarah EDWARDS, dau. of Walter and Mary Edwards, of Bidiston.
- 1724-11-2.—Wm. EDWARDS, son of John and Sarah Edwards.
- 1726-2-21.—John EDWARDS, son of John and Sarah Edwards.
- 1726-8-23.—Jeane EDWARDS, dau. of Walter and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.
- 1728-3-16.—Ruth EDWARDS, dau. of Walter and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford.
- 1728-7-12.—Mary EDWARDS, dau. of John and Sarah Edwards.
- 1731-11-19.—William EDWARDS, son of Robert and Betty Edwards, of Notton.
- 1732-5-2.—Lawrence EDWARDS, son of John and Sarah Edwards, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1734/5-1-3.—Walter EDWARDS, son of John and Sarah Edwards, of Chippenham Meeting.

F.

- 1701-7-18.—John FRY, son of Zephaniah & Jane Fry, of Sutton.

address would, presumably, imply that the writer had left the Church of his fathers), as follows:—"Sir. My late father, Ezekiel Dickinson, by his will, desires me to hand twenty pounds to the clerk of the Monthly Meeting of the People called Quakers, in the county of Wilts, to be applied in such manner as the said Meeting shall direct. . . . Enclosed is a bank-post bill of that amount."

Is the old Quaker Burial Ground at Monks still recognizable?

- 1701-9-20.—Joseph FRY, son of Joseph Fry, of Calne.
- 1702-9-26.—Stephen FITCHER [FITCHEW], son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fitcher [Fitchew, of Purton Stoak].
- 1703-2-11.—Jane FRY, dau. of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.
- 1708/9-11-17.—Hopefull FITCHER [FITCHEW], son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fitcher [Fitchew], of Purton Stoak.
- 1709-10-27.—Jane FRY, dau. of Joseph and Hannah Fry, of Comerford, Calne ph.
- 1712-5-19.—Rachel FITCHEW, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Fitchew, of Purton Stoak.
- 1714-2-29.—Jane FRY, dau. of Zeph., jun., and Margret Fry, of Chippenham.
- 1715/6-12-25.—Zeph. FRY, son of Zeph. and Margaret Fry, of Chippenham.
- 1732-10-12.—Richard FRY, son of Richd. and Martha Fry, of Sutton.
- 1733-4-22.—John FRY, son of John and Mary Fry, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1736-6-9.—William Storrs FRY, son of John and Mary Fry, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1736-9-19.—Katherine FRY, dau. of Richard and Martha Fry, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1737-11-27.—Cornelius FRY, son of John and Mary Fry, of Chippenham Meeting.
- 1740-7-22.—Joseph FRY, son of Richd. and Martha Fry, of Sutton.
- 1746-3-19.—Hannah Storrs FRY, dau. of Richd. and Martha Fry, of Calne.

[The following have been copied from a Supplementary Register.

- 1708-10-31.—Sarah FURNELL, dau. of Isaac Furnell.
- 1710-6-2.—Rachell FURNELL, dau. of Isaac Furnell.
- 1712-6-18.—Isaac FURNELL, son of Isaac Furnell.
- 1713-12-21.—Rachell FURNELL, dau. of Isaac Furnell.
- 1715-6-11.—John FURNELL, son of Isaac Furnell.
- 1717-5-18.—Elizabeth FURNELL, dau. of Isaac Furnell.
- 1718/9-1-23.—Katherine FURNELL, dau. of Isaac Furnell.
- 1720-9-23.—Mary FURNELL, dau. of Isaac Furnell.

- 1721-11-13.—Jacob FURNELL, son of Isaac [and Katherine Furnell, of Marlbro].
- 1723-3-15.—Elijah FURNELL, son of Isaac and Katherine Furnell.
- 172*-#-*.—Mary FURNELL, dau. of Isaac and Katherine Furnell.
- 1726-3-21.—Mary FURNELL, dau. of Isaac and Katherine Furnell.
- 1733/4-12-10.—At Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, Isaac FURNELL, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Furnell.
- 1736-7-26.—At Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, Joseph FURNELL, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Furnell.
- 1739-3-17.—At Marlborough, Mary FURNELL, dau. of Isaac and Elizabeth Furnell.
- 1741/2-11-14.—At Marlborough, Katherine FURNELL, dau. of Isaac and Elizabeth Furnell.
- 1744-2-14.—At Marlborough, Hester FURNELL, dau. of Isaac and Elizabeth Furnell.
- 1747-7-26.—At Marlborough, Jacob FURNELL, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Furnell.
- 1750-6-30.—At Marlborough, John FURNELL, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Furnell.]

G.

- 1700-5-15.—Ann GRANT, dau. of George and Ann Grant.
- 1701-5-6.—Marten GYE, son of John and Elizabeth Gye, of Lavington.
- 1702-7-15.—Hannah GYE, dau. of John and Elizabeth Gye, of Lavington.
- 1702-7-22.—At Bradford, John GRANT, son of George and Ann Grant, of Bradford.
- 1704-4-10.—At Bradford, George GRANT, son of George and Ann Grant.
- 1704-5-22.—At Market Lavington, Samuel GYE, son of John and Elizabeth Gye, of Market Lavington.
- 1705-7-22.—Mary GOULDNEY, dau. of Adam and Silvester Gouldney, of Chippenham.
- 1706-12-6.—Edward GYE, son of John and Elizabeth Gye, of Lavington, maltster.
- 1706/7-1-8.—Elizabeth GOULDNEY, dau. of Adam and Silvester Gouldney, of Chippenham.
- 1708-8-7.—Ann GRANT, dau. of George and Ann Grant, of Bradford.

- 1708-12-15.—Adam GOULDNEY, son of Adam and Silvester Gouldney, of Chippenham.
- 1710-1-28.—Mary GYE, dau. of Edward, jun., and Martha Gye, of Lavington.
- 1710-2-8.—At Lavington, Ann GYE, dau. of John and Elizabeth Gye, of Market Lavington.
- 1710-5[1]-31.—Robert GRANT, son of George and Christian Grant, of Bradford.
- 1711-1-4.—Henry GOULDNEY, son of Adam and Silvester Gouldney, of Chippenham.
- 1711-11-27.—At Warminster, Mary GARDNER, dau. of William and Margaret Gardner, of Warminster.
- 1711/2-1-2.—Joseph GYE, son of Edward, jun., and Martha Gye, of Lavington Forum.
- 1713-5-18.—Jane GOULDNEY, dau. of Adam and Silvester Gouldney, of Chippenham.
- 1713-9-20.—At Warminster, Thomas GARDNER, son of William and Margaret Gardner, of Warminster.
- 1714-2-18.—Martha GYE, dau. of Edward, jun., and Martha Gye, of Lavington.
- 1715-3-15.—Edward GYE, son of Edward and Martha Gye, of Lavington.
- 1716-15[*sic*]-13.—John GARDNER, son of Will^m and Margret Gardner, of Warminster.
- 1717-5-6.—Martha GYE, dau. of Edward and Martha Gye, of Lavington.
- 1718-4-18.—Sarah GOULDNEY, dau. of Adam and Silvester Gouldney, of Chippenham.
- 1718-8-5.—At Warminster, George GARDINER, son of William and Margaret Gardiner, of Warminster.
- 1719-2-1.—Sarah GYE, dau. of Edw^d and Martha Gye, of Lavington.
- 1720-9-14.—Waldern GYE, son [?] of John and Elizabeth Gye, of Lavington.
- 1720-11-31.—Hannah GYE, dau. of Edw^d and Martha Gye, of Lavington.
- 1722-5-14[15-13].—Mary GARDNER [GARDENER], dau. of W^m and Margeret Gardner [Gardener].
- 1722-8-8.—Mary GUNDRY, dau. of John and Mary Gundry, of Devizes.
- 1722-8-24.—Samuel GYE, son of Edw^d and Martha GYE, of Lavington.

- 1722-8-27.—Anna GOULDNEY, dau. of Adam and Silvester Gouldney, of Chippenham.
- 1723-11-3.—Tho^s GERRISH, son of Henry and Mary Gerrish.
- 1724-2-21.—John GUNDRY, son of John and Mary Gundry, of Devizes.
- 1725-3-7.—Mary GYE, dau. of Edward and Martha Gye, of Lavington.
- 1725-8-3.—Edward GYE, son of John and Elizabeth Gye, of Lavington.
- 1727-12-8.—Sarah GYE, dau. of Edward and Martha Gye.
- 1732-5-22.—Love GRANT, dau. of Rob. and Ann Grant.
- 1733-12-8.—Christian GRANT, dau. of Robert and Ann Grant.
- 1734[5]-1-14.—Ann GRANT, dau. of Rob^t and Ann Grant.
- 1734/5-12-11.—Grace GRANT, dau. of George and Hester Grant, of Calne.
- 1735/6-12-4.—Ruth GRANT, dau. of George and Hester Grant, of Calne.
- 1736-5-20.—Thomas GRANT, son of Robert and Ann Grant.
- 1738-3-31.—Hesther GRANT, dau. of George and Hesther Grant, of Calne.
- 1739-2-22.—Martha GRANT, dau. of Rob^t and Ann Grant, of Bradford.
- 1741-3-7.—Ann GRANT, dau. of Rob^t and Ann Grant.
- 1742-6-18.—Nathaniel GRANT, son of Rob^t and Ann Grant, of Bradford.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Friends' Institute, 13, Bishopsgate Without,
London, E.C.*

(*To be continued.*)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 215.*)

PHILIP AND MARY.

38. Anno 3 and 4.—Christopher Baylye, gen., and William Baylye, gen.; messuages and lands in Farleigh, Rawleigh, and Wynkefeld. £80.

39. Anno 3 and 4.—Richard Hat and Robert Hycheman, and William Curr, senior, and Joanne his wife; messuages and lands in Chorleton, Charmestrete, Homedewe and Hungerford.

40. Anno 3 and 4.—Robert Trewe, gen., and Thomas Pudsey, arm.; messuages and lands in Bysshoppes Cannyngs, Stert, and Potterne. £156.

41. Anno 3 and 4.—John Taylor and John Rede and Joan his wife; the site of the priory of Mygkells Kyngton, *alias* Mychyells Kyngton, with lands in Myghells Kyngton, *alias* Mychyells, and Hyghwood. £100.

42. Anno 3 and 4.—John Webbe, son of Roger Webbe, and Richard Brownyng; messuage and lands in Bromham. £40.

43. Anno 3 and 4.—Joane Truslowe, widow, and William Tuggey and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Marlborough. £60.

44. Anno 3 and 4.—Thomas Exam and John Puntar; messuages and lands in the parish of Chippenham. £40.

45. Anno 3 and 4.—Thomas Walton, gen., and Henry Charyngton, arm.; messuages and lands in the parish of Crudwell. £260.

46. Anno 3 and 4.—George Bythell and Roger Bodenham, arm.; manor of Hyltroppe, *alias* Hyltruppe, with lands and rents in Ramysbury, *alias* Romysbury.

47. Anno 3 and 4.—Nicholas Snell, arm., and Gregory Hill, yeoman; messuages and lands in Box and Hasselbury. £40.

48. Anno 3 and 4.—Thomas Bowtells, *alias* Boves, George Carleton, gen., and Henry, Earl of Richmond, and Margaret his wife; manor of Draycott, Ffollyott, and Cernecote; messuages and lands in Draycott, Ffollyott, Cernecote, Swyndon, Asheton Keynes and Cerney, with advowson of the churches of Draycott and Cernecote. £240.

49. Anno 3 and 4.—John Merywether and John Nicholas, gen.; half of two messuages and lands in Edington and Culston. £40.

50. Anno 3 and 4.—Robert Long, arm., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm., and Edward White; messuages and lands in Shaw and Melksham.

51. Anno 3 and 4.—Griffin Curtyce *and* Robert Long, arm., and Thomas Flower; messuages and lands in Melksham.

52. Anno 3 and 4.—Richard Trenchard, arm., *and* Thomas Champneys, arm., & Alice his wife; the manor of Cuttridge, *alias* Cottridge, *alias* Cutteridge; messuages and lands in Cuttridge, Honybridge, Bradley, Sowthwick, Brokerswood and Rudge. £1,507.

53. Anno 3 and 4.—Anthony Hungerford, knight, *and* John Berkeley, of Beverston, arm.; half the manor of Crykelade and Chelworth; messuages and lands in Crykelade, Chelworth, Calcott and Lyegh. £80.

54. Anno 3 and 4.—John Brune, knight, *and* Richard Lyster, arm.; the manor of Nether havyn and Hackylston; messuages and lands in Nether havyn and Hackylston. £452.

55. Anno 3 and 4.—Laurence Baynard *and* Walter Fynnemore, William Asheman and Anna his wife; messuage and lands in Whetham.

56. Anno 3 and 4.—Walter Skylling, arm., *and* William Ffawkenor, senr., arm., and William Ffawkenor, junr., gen.; manor of Rowston, *alias* Roweston; messuages and lands in Rowston, *alias* Roweston. £110.

57. Anno 3 and 4.—Antonius Stichall *and* Edmund Stichall, son and heir Richard Stichall; messuages and lands in High Swindon, West Swindon, Estcote and Westcote. £60.

58. Anno 3 and 4.—John Mussell *and* William Forster arm., manor of Steplelangford; messuages and lands in Steplelangford, with advowson of the church of Steplelangford.

59. Anno 3 and 4.—Richard Pykeryng *and* Richard Bridges, knight, and Jane his wife; messuages and lands in West Swyndon, *alias* high Swyndon, Estcott and Westcott. £110.

60. Anno 3 and 4.—John Hooper and John Harrold, gen., and Thomas Bryan; messuages and lands in New Sarum and Fyssherton Anger. £220.

61. Anno 3 and 4.—Elizabeth Roseter, widow, and William Thomas; messuages and lands in Whitborne. £40.

62. Anno 3 and 4.—Nicholas Snell, arm., and John Wornebrydge and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Chesynbury, Belasoly and Netherhaven. £40.

63. Anno 3 and 4.—Thomas Kemble and James Middleton and Joan his wife; messuages and lands in Redburne and Haydon. £40.

64. Anno 3 and 4.—Roger Nicholas and Gilbert Welles, arm., and Avice his wife; messuages and lands in Cawne. £40.

65. Anno 3 and 4.—Thomas Webbe and Thomas Mylls, *alias* Saunders; messuages and lands in Rodborne Cheynewe. £40.

66. Anno 3 and 4.—Christopher Stocks and Gilbert Welles, arm., and Avice his wife; messuages and lands in Mychaell Kyngton. £40.

67. Anno 3 and 4.—Christopher Oliver and Thomas Bryan; messuages and lands in New Sarum in the parish of St. Edward. £40.

68. Anno 3 and 4.—John Fyssher and Henry Vvedall, arm., and Isabell his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum.

69. Anno 3 and 4.—John Kyngman and William Marquis of Winchester; messuages and lands in Wynterbournstoke, and Maddynton. £40.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

PURTON.

From Mr. Elyard's interesting "Annals of Purton", which appeared in volumes i and ii, we learn that the enclosure of the Common Fields took place 300 years ago, (vol. i, p. 352); but this enclosure was evidently not complete, as a private Act of Parliament was passed in 10 George II entitled "An Act of Inclosing Certain Common Pasture Grounds called Purton Common and Purton Stoake Common, within the Parish of Purton, otherwise Puriton, in the County of Wilts."

The Act recited—that there were in the parish several Commons or commonable Places of Pasture Ground known as Purton Common, Stoake Common, Shooters Hill, Peavenhill, Bagbury Green, Little Marsh, Widham, and Cow Street, the whole commonly known by the two names of Purton Common and Purton Stoake Common, containing about 1,200 acres, parcel of the Manors of Great Purton, Purton Keynes, and Purton Pouchers, of which several Manors, George Pitt, of Strathfieldsea, in co. Southampton, Esq., was seised for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, but without any right of Common therein.

That the said Commons were fed and depastured by Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, Impropiator of the Rectory and owner of the great tithes and the advowson; by the Rev. Richard Glasse, the Vicar, owner of the small tithes and in respect of part of his glebe; and by Walter Hardiman, Nevile Maskelyne, Robert Carter, Thomas Sheppard, Thomas Moulden, Robert Moulden, Edward Rich, Richard Plummer, Richard Diggs and other Freeholders in the Parish, and others "according to a determinate and known Stint and Number of their several and respective Beast Leazes, Cattle Gates, or Cow Commons therein, without any Power or Right to, or for, the Lord of the said Manor or Manors, or either of them, to

make any Improvement thereof, or any Part thereof, or feed or depasture any Cattle therein”.

That the said Commons were greatly impoverished, and disputes arose; that the Earl of Shaftesbury and the others named desired to have the Commons enclosed and divided, to which the said George Pitt for himself and “for and as Guardian to his sons, who are four only in number, and all infants, under their respective ages of one and twenty years,” had consented.

It was therefore enacted that on or before 29 September 1738 the said Commons should be divided, set out and allotted by Thomas Bennet, of Salthrop, and Hawkins Chapman, of Ashton Keynes, both in co. Wilts, Esqrs., Harry Tuckey of Haydown, Thomas Browne of Minety, Anthony Southby of Marston, Richard Franklin of Wroughton, Richard Waite of Escourt, William Maskelyne the younger of Leigh, all in the same county, gentlemen, and Harry Oatridge, of Lechlade, co. Glos., gentleman, Commissioners under the Act.

The preliminary survey was to be made before 1 September 1737; and five acres were to be allotted to George Pitt and his heirs, Lords of the said Manors, in respect to their rights in timber.

And again, in 30 Geo. III, another private Act was passed, entitled “An Act for Dividing, Allotting, and Inclosing the Open and Common Fields and other Common Lands in the Parish of Purton, otherwise Puriton, in the County of Wilts.”

This Act is much simpler than the foregoing. There is no definition of the Common Fields, or estimate of their extent, nor is there any mention of the Lord of the Manor, as such. It is stated that there were in the Parish divers Open and Common Fields, and other Commonable Lands, and that the Right Honble Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, the Provost and Fellows of the College of Worcester in the University of Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Nevil Maskelyne, Robert Wilsonn, Esq., Anthony Bathe, the Rev. William Bailey, Richard Watts Read, Sarah Plummer, widow, John Haskins, Edward Deane, Stephen Warman, and divers other persons were owners or

proprietors of, or interested in, the said Open and Common Fields, &c.

And it was enacted that the Common Fields were to be set out, divided, and allotted by Richard Richardson, of the city of Bath, co. Somerset, gent., and John Gale, of Stert, co. Wilts, gent., Commissioners appointed for carrying out the Act. Should a vacancy occur the Earl of Shaftesbury was to appoint a successor in the case of Richard Richardson ceasing to act, and the major part in number and value of the others interested if a successor were required to John Gale. No date for the enclosure was specified.

It would be interesting to trace the descent of the manor from the Brydges family to George Pitt, who is described in the Act of 10 Geo. II, as seised of the several manors of Great Purton, Purton Keynes, and Purton Pouchers. Mr. Elyard says Sir John Cooper succeeded the Brydges family in the possession of the manor and the advowson, and Canon Jackson gives 1629 as the date of the grant of both to him. Without venturing for a moment to doubt these statements—which are sufficiently definite—it is curious to observe that George Pitt, of Strathfieldsaye, in 1737, was grandson of another George Pitt, of Strathfieldsaye, and Jane, widow of the sixth Baron Chandos, who died in 1655. This Lady Chandos, married, secondly, Sir William Sidley, of Wilesford, Kent, and thirdly, in 1657, George Pitt. G. E. C. in his *Peerage* says she brought the estate of Sudely Castle to the Pitts, and Collins (Ed. 1812) vol. vii, p. 488, mentions the matter more fully, as follows:—“Lord Chandos having unfortunately left his noble patrimonial estates, with his Castle of Sudely, &c., in Gloucestershire, in her power, to the disinheriting of his own brother William, the next heir (whereby that eminent family were deprived of their ancient inheritance for ever), she vested all her estates, by a deed bearing date 1673, in her husband, Mr. Pitt, and his heirs.” There is, of course, nothing contradictory in this—the fact of the Purton manor being held by the Brydges family before 1629, and by the Pitts, who held other property

of that family in 1737, does not disprove the grant to Sir John Cooper in 1629—it only whets the appetite for further information.

Lady Chandos was evidently held in high esteem by the Pitts. She was the daughter of John Savage, second Earl Rivers, whose peerage became extinct in the first half of the eighteenth century; and when the eldest son and heir of George Pitt, mentioned in the Act of 1737, (another George Pitt), was elevated to the Peerage in 1776, he took the title of Baron Rivers of Strathfieldsaye. In 1802, in order apparently to provide for a probable failure of the male line, he obtained a new title as Baron Rivers of Sudley Castle, co. Glos., with special remainder to the issue male of his second daughter, thus taking his title from his great-grandmother's family, and in the second grant introducing the name of the property she is said to have brought to the Pitts. The first barony became extinct in 1828, on the death of George Pitt, the second Baron (unmarried), and the other on the death of the sixth Baron, s.p. in 1880.

J. S.

CITY.

Britton, in his account of Melksham, notes the fact that a part of the town is called the "City", and he goes on to remark that "no reason can be assigned by the inhabitants for the appellation".

A portion of Seend (as I am informed) bears the same name; and a close of land was recently offered for sale at Broughton Gifford, called "Cities". This last name was in use as far back as 1642, as appears from an Inquisition of that date.

Britton suggested no explanation of the word, nor have I seen any since his time. It is, however, evidently a word in popular use, and may be expected to have a history carrying

us back to the time when it had a definite meaning. It is probably a popular corruption of an orthodox word.

From the *Wilts Archæological Magazine* and *Wilts Notes and Queries* I extract the following phrases:—

(i) Inq. p. m. (Hen. III), “*Site* of the Court.”

(ii) Another Inq. (date not noted), “Mansion House, *Scite*, farm and demesne.”

(iii) The phrase “*Situs*” manerii.

(iv) In 1550. A grant is made of the “*Scyte*, Cyrcuyte, and Precinct of the late Priory.”

(v) 1574-1575. “*Site* and Capital Messuage of the Manor.”

(vi) “*Site*, or *Scite*, and demesnes” is a phrase of frequent occurrence in grants.

I suppose the meaning of this word “*site*” or “*scite*” is simply the place where the Manor Courts were held. Such a place was absolutely necessary while manorial institutions survived, and no spot would be more familiar to the inhabitants. Where there was a resident Lord the Courts would be held at his mansion house; where the Lord was non-resident (as was the case at Melksham until after the Dissolution of Monasteries) there would be some other time-honoured place of meeting, called in Law Latin, “*situs manerii*” or “Site of the Court”, and this phrase might be corrupted, in the vernacular, into “City”. If this place for holding Courts (called the City) were at some early date changed to another spot within the Manor, none the less the name might survive in the original district even to the present day, when all trace of its history has long passed away.

Such a transfer of the central spot or nucleus of manorial life may have taken place in Melksham when the Manor was granted to the Prioress and Nuns of Amesbury by Edward I.

On the other hand, the word “City” may simply be Norman-French (Lat. *civitas*), having the same meaning as *situs manerii*. It will be remembered that, not only in London and Paris, but also in some ancient provincial towns, the name “City” is still retained to denote the earliest inhabited area.

T. G. J. H.

SHIELD OF ARMS IN WESTWOOD CHURCH.

On the wall of the north aisle of Westwood Church (the Horton Chapel), is a stone shield of the following arms; it looks as if it may have been a panel belonging to an altar tomb. Perhaps some of our readers can inform us whether there ever was such a tomb, and whose it was.

As regards the marshalling of this shield, at first sight it looks like four grand quarters, but the first and eighth quarterings are identical, so I think that was an ancestor's shield, to which was added the BUSH and HORTON quarterings, making it appear as a fourth grand quarter.

Quarterings. 1 and 8. " . . . a cross crosslet, may be flory, between four leopards, may be hounds (they have pointed tails) rampant . . . all within bordure . . ." *Query*. Can this be an unrecorded grant to BUSH, or a Welsh ancestor of DAYLWYN?

2. Barker's grant to John Bushe, of Du(y)lton, co. Wilts, (Argent) on a fess (gules) between three boars passant (sable) armed (or) a fleur de lis inter two eaglets displayed (of the last) —BUSH.

3. "(Azure) a wolf rampant (argent), collared, chained and ringed (or) between seven crosses formy fitchy of the (second)." DAYLWYN or DYNLAND. (Weaver's *Som. Visitation*, pp. 14 and 19), but in this there are only three crosses in chief, as well as in Mr. Schomberg's "Paul Bush" (*Wills N. & Q.*, p. 152), which looks as if the "*alias* Bush" brought in a variation; but on the same page, Barker says that the first and fourth quarters of his grant to John, grandson of William Bush, who married a Strange, are KYDWELLY.

4. (Taking the marshalling as explained above.) "Gules, may be sable, three roaches naiant 2 and 1 [? argent]."—RYD. "Dynland, *alias* to Bush, of Carmarthenshire," married Cicely, dau. and heir of Thomas Ryd, of Rodescourt, Nicholas' *County Families of Wales*, p. 266, says, of Castle Moel.

5. "(Sable) a chevron between three boy's heads coupéd at the shoulders (argent) crined (or), each wrapped about the neck with a snake (vert)." VAUGHAN. Nicholas, p. 266 says John Ryd, living *circa* 1591, married a daughter (does not add heiress) of Sir John Vaughan.

6. "(Gules) two lions passant (argent) STRANGE. William Bushe married dau. and co-heir of Strange, of Gloucester. Weaver's *Vis. Som.*, p. 14.

7. "(Sable) a chevron engrailed between three buck's heads coupéd (generally erased argent) may be attired (or) FERNFOLD. John Bushe, son of William, above, married 'Eliz., dau. of Ric. Fernfiede, of Stanings, Sussex.' Weaver's *Som. Vis.*, p. 14; it does not say heiress.

9. Quarterly 1 and 4. The Daylwyn *Bush* as in 3; 2 and 3, "Argent on a fess (azure) between in chief two wolves passant, and in base a crossbow (gules), three martlets (or). HORTON. Walter Bush, living 1596, married Maud, dau. of Thomas Horton (*Glos. Vis.*, 1621, p. 93); she is the only daughter, but *query* heiress in the pedigree. This last quarterly coat proves the shield is not that of the Walter Bush above, but most probably of one of his sons, Walter, Paul or James; but I should think such marshalling had never been confirmed by the Heralds' College.

The crest is interesting, as it shows how Barker's grant was treated, which runs "a leopard's head *regardant* coupéd argent, a crown (coronet) about the neck gold, between two hawthorn bushes erased "vert the berrys, g. flourished argent." In Mr. Schomberg's "Paul Bush", (*Wills N. & Q.*, p. 152), the helmet and crest are affronty, and this is no doubt what Barker himself intended; but esquires' helmets are generally in profile, so Barker blazoned it *regardant*, that it might face the spectator, as it would be naturally; however, *guardant* would be more correct when the helmet is in profile, as if it was *reguardant*, it would be the back of the head, only seen when the helmet was affronty.

F. WERE.

T

ADAM GOLDNEY TO GEORGE FOX.

The following letter to the founder of Quakerism from a Wiltshire Friend, refers to an incident which occurred at Chippenham Meeting House on the 21st of _____ mo., 1682. A secession had recently taken place, headed by John Wilkinson and John Storey, who held what might be called ultra-spiritual views, and ignored any Church order or arrangement. The seceders would not attend a Meeting unless they felt a special Divine intimation so to do, and would not even remove their hats during prayer, save under such impulse. Much verbal and written controversy arose, and it waxed specially strong in Wiltshire, under the local leadership of Arthur Eastmead [or Ismead], of Calne, Nathaniel Coleman, of Sutton Benger, John Jenings and John Matravers. This opposition to law and order in the early Quaker Church did not last beyond the 17th century. Several of the leaders of the movement joined other Churches, and became bitter opponents of Quakerism, but the majority of the Separatists returned to the fold.

NORMAN PENNEY.

DEARE G. ff,

after ye remembrance of my dear loue with my wites and Mothers Sisters is Dearly to thee and all good friendsyt knows us, These are to lett thee understand: That yesterday being ye 21st of this Instant: There came into our Meeting a younge man and brought a booke of Wm. Rogers's in wth. him and read a great part of it. It was promoted and ordered to be read by Wm. Jones, Sen., and Wm. Dyer, Sen., it was ye 7th part of yt which is called ye Apostate and Innouator.¹ It was a great greif to honest friends to here it, soe we beard our testimoney agt it and desired ye aboues'd promoters to put a Stopt to it, for I tould them

¹ "The Seventh Part of the Christian-Quaker Distinguishe'd from the Apostate and Innovator," is a 4to pamphlet of 82 closely printed pages, dated 1682.

the friends Concerned was not there : but it was neuer ye near they would goe on in their worke of Mischeife : I told them yt ye booke had a Tendency to bring friends into Sufferings there being some of ye people of the world there, and I did Acquaint them that it was neuer friends Practise to Read a booke at ye beginning of a meeting and soe hold on reading almost to ye end. The reader heaue not been at our meeting not aboue 3 or 4 times I belieue this 12 months. I suppose he scarsely ownes himselfe by ye name of a Quaker. The aboues'd promoters said they did own ye booke and would stand by it. Wm. Dyer said it was a hew and cry;¹ its Sport for him and soe I told him, but I told them ye Lord would clear ye Innocent in his time. Oh ye Wicked things yt they heaue writ agt thee. Dear G. ff. they read other friends names in ye book, but I heaue forgotten all, but thee art ye Cheifest Our Exercise haue been sore wth this opposing Spt and is : but blessed be ye Lord he giues us patience to Indure it. It is but our meeting at Chippenham yt is soe much disturb wth them : friends be prety clear of yt Spt in most meetings in our County, onely there is one standing sepperate Meeting which I suppose thee knouest of, yt is at Sutton and soe they moues it from please to please but friends are clear of them. I understand there is but few follows them they haue uery small meeting. Yt meeting was Cheifly sett up by N. Coleman and Jno. Jennings, God's power is ouer them all and I doe not Question but yt in time this Spt will be quite worn out. Soe haueing noe more I Rest Thy Loueing and Effectionate ffriend.

ADAM GOULDNEY.²

ffrancis Brown one of their Preachers was at ye meeting. He neuer preacht nor prayd neither did he Indeavour to put a stop to ye reading of ye wicked ungodly booke, but harked to it uery Dilligently and I belieue taken with it [*scal mark, some words gone*] may say eury berth will Loue its own. He is a wicked man and a gross Lyer.

The letter occupies a page of folio paper, and is addressed "To George ffox." G. F.'s own endorsement is on it, "Adam Gouden, of Chipnam, in Wilksher to gff 1682." The letter is preserved at the Central Offices of the Society of Friends, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London (A.R.B. MSS., No. 14).

¹ The contents of Chap. i comrrence "A Hue and Cry after the name of the penman," etc.

² See note on this name in *W. N. & Q.*, iii, 371.

WILTSHIRE BRIEFS.

BAVERSTOCK.

Gathered and given the 14 day of May towards the repairing of the Psh Church of Lymlington, in ye County of Southampton, one shilling and eight pence.

Gathered and given the 21 day of May towards the Rebuilding of the Psh Church Lydney, in the County of Gloucester, two shillings and three pence.

(No date: good writing of latter part of 17th centy. ?)

The last entry in the Register is dated 1714.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1717.					
Great Bedwin, loss by fire ...	2	7	Paris Street, fire, Exon ...	1	3
Old Bury Ch., Co'm Glouc. ...	2	0	Meonstoke, fire ...	2	0
Chelmarsh and Ryton Ch. ...	0	6	Buscatt and Wheatly, fire ...	1	3
Frampton, C'm Dorset, loss			Swansey, fire ...	1	3
by fire ...	1	0	Burton Ch., co'm Chester ...	1	0
Arnold Ch. and Steeple ...	2	0	Shrawardine Ch. ...	1	0
			St. Olaves, near York...	0	0
1718.					
Putley and Jay, fire ...	2	6	1721.		
St. Mary Newington, co'm			Damerham, co'm Wilts, fire ...	0	0
Surrey ...	1	6	Louth and Newport, fire ...	1	6
Ellingham and Wisbeck, fire	1	6	Kemberton and Disseth, fire	0	8
Little St. Andrews, Barnwell	1	3	Kington-upon-Hull, fire ...	0	9
Wilcott and Ensdon [?] ...	2	3	Tewkesbury Ch., co'm Glouc.	0	6
Sheriff Hales Ch. ...	1	6	Fitzchurch, co'm Salop ...	0	6
			Amberley, co'm Sussex, fire	0	8
1719.					
Arely Ch., co'm Stafford ...	0	0	Addington, Randwick, Alder-		
Dolgelly Ch., Co'm Merioneth	0	0	ton ...	0	9
Headington, Co'm Oxon, fire	1	0	St. Ives, co'm Cornwall, fire	0	8
Old Radnor and Habberly, fire	1	3	Welshpoole, co'm Montgomery	1	2
Old Weston, Co'm Hunting-			Usk Ch., co'm Monmouth ...	1	2
don, fire ...	1	3	1722.		
Deeping St. James' Ch. ...	1	0	Inundation, co'm Lancast. ...	3	9
Bigleswade Ch. ...	0	0	Bakewel Ch., co'm Derby ..	1	0
Hinstock Ch. ...	1	0	Upper Darwent Chappel, co'm		
			Lanc. ...	1	0
1720.					
Bedford Row, fire ...	1	3	Allhallows, London Wall,		
St. Jo. Bapt. Ch., in Chester	1	0	fire ...	1	6
Hartlepool Ch., co'm Durham	1	0	St. John, Wapping, fire ...	0	9
Threpston, co'm Northamp-			Gratwood, Bilston, co'm Staff,		
ton, fire ...	1	0	Glouc. ...	1	3
Cheltenham and Lechlade ...	1	0	1723.		
Sufferers by Hailstorm, co'm			..... co'm Radnor ...	0	0
Stafford ...	2	7	Ruddington Ch., co'm Not-		
Igmanthorp, fire, co'm Ebor...	1	0	tingham ...	0	0
Great Grimsby Ch., co'm Lin-			Ilkeston Ch., co'm Darby ...	0	6
coln ...	1	0	Shennington, co'm Gloucester	0	0
Oxtead Ch., co'm Surrey ...	1	0	Falmouth, co'm Cornwall ...	1	8
Kingswood Ch., co'm Wilts...	1	0	Cherry Hinton, co'm Cam-		
			bridge ...	1	6

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Newport Ch., co'm ...	0	6	Gerssingham Chapell ...	0	0
Wetherly, co'm York, fire ...	1	0	Ealing Ch. ...	0	0
Inundation at Halitax, com.			Onnily, fire ...	0	0
Ebor ...	2	0	Monford Ch. ...	0	0
Staverton, co'm Northampton,			North Mels Ch. ...	0	0
fire ...	1	8			
Michael Ch. and ... co'm					
Radnor et Leicester, fire	1	0	1735.		
Alrawaies [?] Martham. and			Aylesbury, fire ...	2	9½
Southberg, co'm Stafford			All Saints' Ch. ...	0	0
and Norfolk, fire ...	1	0	Machynleth ...	0	0
			Barnwell, fire ...	1	10
1724.			Cottenham, fire ...	0	0
Frodsham Ch., co'm Chester	1	0	Poulton. &c., fire ...	0	0
Holt Market Ch., co'm Norfolk	1	0	Epworth, fire ...	0	0
Cricklade, co'm Wilts, fire ...	1	0	Brampton, &c., co'm Hunting-		
Cainges [?] Hall, Downton,			don ...	0	0
fire ...	0	0	Shaw Chapel, co'm Lancaster	0	0
Laighton, Laintverdin, co'm			South Thorsby Ch., co'm Lin-		
Hereford ...	0	6	coln ...	0	0
Wirksworth Ch., co'm Derby	1	0	Preese, co'm Lancaster, fire...	0	0
Neath Ch., co'm Glamorgan...	1	0			
			1736.		
1725.			East Stoke Ch., in co'm Not-		
Market Lavington, fire ...	2	6	tingham ...	0	0
East Morden, co'm Dorset, fire	0	0	Milton, in co'm Cambridge ...	0	0
Great Rowley Ch., co'm Salop	1	0	Empsay, in co'm Ebor ...	0	0
Crediton and Kirk Deighton,			Norton Ch., in co'm Stafford	0	0
fire ...	1	6	Llanarmon Ch., in co'm Den-		
Langton Ch., co'm Lincoln ...	1	0	high ...	0	0
Great Perrington, co'm Devon,			Tetsworth, in co'm Gxon ...	0	0
fire ...	1	0	Royston, in co. Hertford ...	0	0
Ormskirk Ch., co'm Lancaster	1	0	Mobberley, in co'm Chester	0	0
Bampton Ch., co'm Westmord	0	0	Cobham, in co'm Surrey ...	0	0
Warsely Ch., co'm Huntingdon	1	0	Walton in the Would Ch.,		
Darlston Ch., co'm Stafford	1	3	in co'm Lancaster ...	0	0
			Swaffham Prior, in co'm Cam-		
1726.			bridge ...	0	0
Town of Buckingham, fire ...	2	3			
Hambleton, co'm Southton,			1737.		
fire ...	1	0	St. John, Wapping, in co'm		
Folkestone Fishery, co'm Kent	1	0	Middlesex, fire ..	1	6
St. Nicholas Ch., city of Wor-			Houghton Regis, in co'm Bed-		
cester ...	1	1	ford, fire ...	0	0
Abeighton Ch., co'm Salop ...	1	0	Pendle Chaple, in co'm Lan-		
Cranbrooke Ch., co'm Cant.	1	0	caster ...	0	0
Shipston Supr. Stower, co'm			Castle Hayes. &c., in co'm		
Worcester ...	1	0	Stafford, fire ...	0	0
Littleport and Raddiley, co'ms			Puttenham, in co'm Surrey,		
Cambridge and Chester,			fire ...	0	6
fire ...	1	6	Stoney Stratford, in co'm		
St. Peter in the Baily, Oxon...	0	0	Bucks, fire ...	0	6
Sibson (?) Ch., co'm Leicester	1	0	Blidworth Ch., in co'm Not-		
			tingham ...	0	0
1734.			Ravenstondale Ch., in co'm		
Ruford Chapell ...	0	0	Westmoreland ...	0	0
Erchfont, fire ...	0	0	Measham Ch., in co'm Derby	0	0

C. V. GODDARD.

MISCELLANEA.

BIBLE ENTRIES.—On the fly-leaves of a Bible and Prayer Book, Oxford, 1712, with "E. N." on the cover :—

Thomas Knight, his Book, Sept. 5, 1720.

Edmund ye sonn of Edmund and Mary his wife, was born August 22, 1705, and dyed March 11, 1719-20.

Thomas ye sonn of Edmund was born Dec. 13, 1707.¹

Richard Fudge born March 30, 1778.

Mary, the daughter of Thos. and Rachel Knight, wase born September 19th, 1744, it being wensday at about twelve a clock at night and wase Baptized October 11th, at St. Peters Church in Marlborough, being Thursday. Thomas, the son of William Fudge, and Mary his wife, was born Thursday the sixth of Februarye, A.D. 1777, abt. the Hour of Eight in the Morning. Meus pater W. K. (?) discedit hanc vitam vicesima die junii Ano. Di 1793 between 10 and 11 in the morning.

A. S.

The two following lately appeared in a London newspaper :—

EARLY MOTOR CAR.—In July, 1829, Sir Goldsworthy Gurney made his famous journey in a steam carriage from London to Bath and back. Gurney was a surgeon in Marylebone, greatly given to the working out of inventions in his spare time, and it took him some years to complete his first "motor" in his back yard in Albany Street. He accomplished the journey to and from Bath at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and there was only one disturbing incident, when a crowd assembled at Melksham set upon the machine, and having burnt their fingers, threw stones and seriously wounded the stoker.

GORE BOOKPLATES.—A large bookplate of Thomas Gore, of Alderton, attributed to Faithorne, reached the high price of £8 5s. He (1632-1684) is frequently mentioned by Aubrey, his whilome friend (they afterwards quarrelled) and brother antiquary; he was the son of Charles Gore, of Alderton, learned in antiquities, his chief work was *Nomenclator Geographicus, Latino-Anglicus et Anglico-Latinus*, two valuable MSS. in the British Museum. There are at least three bookplates of his extant, the above, bearing the arms and quarterings of GORE in *Jacobean* style; another, by Michael Burghers, with arms, crest and motto of GORE, the shield being surmounted by cupids resting on eagles; another plain, with

¹ In these last two entries the surname is omitted.

GORE arms and quarterings, the motto within a wreath; there is yet another Gore plate of a later date, probably belonging to another member of the family, very like the one attributed to Faithorne, but on which *the three bull's heads* of GORE occur without the quarterings, surrounded with heavy mantling, signed by Joseph Browne. (See *Ex-Libris Journal*, iii, 92.) He left a valuable library of books relating to his favourite pursuits, and also a variety of MSS. on heraldry and Wilts topography (amongst which was a history of the Gore family, with proofs, &c., most carefully compiled by himself), supposed to have been in possession of his descendant, George Montagu, of Lackham, who died in 1815, and to have been unfortunately dispersed when the library of that gentleman was sold by auction. (See Britton's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, iii, 142.) He was buried at Alderton, and on his monument is a Latin inscription with GORE impaling, *Argent, a lion rampant sable, gorged with a crown or.* MEREDITH. His will, dated 20 July 1683 (*Wilts Archæological Magazine*, xiv, 3), was written by himself, and, being drawn up with his usual preciseness and love of detail, is of great value and interest; in it are mentioned various copperplates, some of which are apparently those of his bookplates.

A. S.

BECKINGTON'S DIARY (1442-12 June).—Beckington, afterwards Bishop, having conversed on the way with the Lord Hungerford [Walter Lord Hungerford, Lord High Treasurer, ob. 1449], came to Devizes, where he dined and slept with the Mayor. The entry in the diary is not very clear about the number of guests entertained by his worship on the occasion. They were three or more, including a chaplain.

Beckington was Bishop of Bath and Wells 1443-1464. Sent as a boy to Winchester to learn grammar, his abilities attracted the notice of William of Wykeham, to whom he seems to have owed much of his subsequent advancement. He was tutor to Hen. VI after his accession. In 1442 he was one of the ambassadors sent to negotiate the marriage of Henry with Margaret, dau. of René, titular king of Sicily, Naples, and Jerusalem. Among other offices he held the Chancellorship of Oxford University, principal Secretary of State, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. He was also Chancellor to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who held Devizes Castle.

H. D.

Queries.

Ancient Fire Appliances.—I am anxious to obtain information about old fire-appliances in Wilts, *e.g.*, old Fire Crooks, Engines, &c.; also of any allusions to the purchase of such implements in Churchwardens' Accounts. I have the date and cost of one at Wishford; I have also seen the old Engine at Malmesbury, the date and cost of which I cannot discover. If your readers know of any others I should be grateful to hear of such as soon as possible, by post, if any one will, as I am anxious for an early answer.

ROTHA M. CLAY (MISS).

*St. Michael's Rectory,
Tyndall's Park, Bristol.*

Samuel Cooke.—"The *Complete Gardener*, by Samuel Cooke, gardener, at Overton in Wiltshire," was published by J. Cooke, of Paternoster Row. Is anything more known of the author besides the fact that he "practised gardening through all its branches" in many counties for "upwards of forty years"? The date, not given, would be about 1747. Except the lists of flowers "that blow" in each month, the gardening part of the book contains little of interest; but the advice at the end of the work on general topics is certainly curious, and throws rather a lurid light on rural Wiltshire life of the time. After giving some instructions for the destruction or prevention of vermin, he says, sage and rue will keep toads from the garden; a lanthorn set on the side of the water will prevent the croaking of frogs; polecats and badgers, as also foxes, are numerous enough to require special traps for their destruction; bullfinches and goldfinches are to be exterminated; under "bat-fowling, the manner of it," the author says, "observe where these *birds* roost, as they do in shrubs,

hedges, and trees"; mole catching is a simple matter—put a head or two of garlick or onions in their holes, they will run out, as if frightened, and you may with a spear, or dog, take them; adders will fly from the smell of old burnt shoes in a garden.

J. H. PARRY.

Harewood Park, Ross.

Walter Raleigh (vol. i, pp. 164, 523; vol. iii, p. 142).—“*Sylva Sylvarum, or a Natural History in ten Centuries*, written by the Right Honble. Francis Lo. Verulam; Viscount St. Alban, published after ye author's death by Mr. Rawley, Dr. of Divinity, &c., 1631. London: Printed for W. Lee, and are to be sold at the Great Turks Head, next to the Mytre Tauerne in Fleetstreet.” (*The frontispiece is engraved by Thos. Cecill.*) Is this W. Rawley, the loyal but unfortunate Dean of Wells, younger son of Raleigh, of Downton, and nephew of the great Sir Walter? The above is not mentioned as one of his works in any account I have seen of him.

H. D.

Parliamentary Candidates.—In a list of voters for 1841 in the Devizes Museum, I find promises given for four candidates, viz., N., M., B., L., which seem to stand for Methuen, Burdett and Long, but who is N?

F. H.

Amesbury Monastery (vol. iii *passim*).—A point in the elucidation of the question whether or not the present parish church of Amesbury was the church of the monastery would be the question—Where were the benefactors and prioresses of the old establishment buried? Might we not expect to find their places of sepulture in the choir of the church? According to Mr. Kite's plan, inserted before p. 289 of vol. iii, the oldest interments seem to have been in the transepts, or in the crossing; all those in the choir are comparatively modern.

When the investigations were made in 1853 (*see* plan), were these carried below the more recent interments, as there figured? The finding of the old stone coffins would seem to show that the old level had been reached. Where, then, were the old interments in the choir?

In considering this question of interments, the citation by Mr. Kite of the will of Nicholas Chamber, in which he desired burial "in the body of the church before the rood," would not, I think, "distinctly show the use, at that time of the western part of the building (in a perfect state) as the Parish Church," for would not the rood be in connexion with the screen which is figured in the plan as at the entrance to the choir, and therefore *within* the nuns' portion of the church?

I am unacquainted with the church of Amesbury, but have followed Mr. Kite's articles, and Mr. Talbot's objections, with much interest, and I, therefore, raise the above point in the hope of assisting in the elucidation of what, *pace* Mr. Kite, seems still somewhat of an enigma.

Z.

Replies.

Harris (vol. iv, p. 182.)—On the north wall of the church of Orcheston St. George was a tablet inscribed "H. L., the body of Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Harris, gent., who died 26 Jan. 1721, aged 52; also of Thos. Harris, who died 4 Oct. 1742, aged 84; also of James their son, who died 4 Aug. 1737, aged 36." They seem to be the persons mentioned in the indenture of 1693. The Earls of Malmesbury were of this family. Thos. Harris, of Orcheston, b. 15 March 1565, md. Praxid, only dau. of Robert Parry, of Orcheston, and had issue Thomas, bap. 1595 (probably the grandfather mentioned in the indenture),

and James, who settled in Salisbury, bap. 1605, sep. 1679. He md. Gertrude Townson, dau. of the Bishop of Salisbury, and his son Thos. was the ancestor of the first Earl of Malmesbury. James, the linen draper of Salisbury, may have been another son of James and Gertrude Harris.

J. H. PARRY.

Trenchard (vol. iv, p. 177).—In a recent issue of *The Newbury Weekly News*, Mr. Masters, of Stanton Fitzwarren, writes:—"The subject of this monument was a son of Francis Trenchard, of Normanton and Cutteridge, who died in 1621, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Gorges, of Wraxhall, co. Somerset, and grandson of William Trenchard, of the same places, who died 1590, and his wife, Jane, sister and co-heiress of Sir George Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset. The Francis Trenchard in question married Elizabeth, daughter of William Sotwell, of Chute, co. Wilts. The Trenchards of Normanton and Cutteridge are now represented by the Ashfordby Trenchards, of Stanton Fitzwarren, co. Wilts.

[There are no pedigrees of this family in the Visitations of Wilts and Somerset, but there is one of TRENCHARD of Lytchett Matravers in that of Dorset 1565, and the above are not mentioned in it. In the Schombergs' house at Seend is a beautiful piece of glass (which has been there for more than a hundred years, supposed to have been brought from Cutteridge House, now no longer a private residence), dated 1585, bearing the arms of TRENCHARD, *quartering* MOHUN and JORDAN. Pedigrees of SOTWELL, of Chute, occur in both the Wilts Visitations of 1565 and 1623, in the latter a William Sotwell, eldest son of John, second son of William, both of Chute, is described as of Newbury. In North Bradley Church, in which parish Cutteridge is situated, there are some Trenchard monuments.—ED.]

Scudamore of Compton, 15 Henry VI (vol. iv, p. 188).—With the above should be compared the I. P. M. on death of Nicholas de Haversham, of Compton, 2 Ed. I (1274), from which it appears that at that date there were three customary or villein tenants of Compton of the name of Skidemore or Skidimore (Walter, Robert, and Richard).

Apparently then the Scudamore of 15 Hen. VI might trace his pedigree not only back to *temp.* Ed. III, but also to 2 Ed. I, and with a villein tenure all the time (1274 to 1437).

I suppose one of them later on rose above his fellows and gave his name to Upton Scudamore. For in the 1st vol. I. P. M. Hen. III, Upton is distinguished neither as Upton Lovel nor Upton Scudamore.

T. G. J. H.

Baynton of Bristol (vol. iii, pp. 242, 336, 560; vol. iv, p. 235).—On returning from Bristol lately, after searching up the Bayntons of Bristol, it was amusing to read in your issue of March that the Bayntons had no connexion with that city. The Bristol Bayntons were connected with those of Somerset and Staffordshire. Possibly, however, your correspondent was referring more particularly to the Wiltshire family of the name.

W. REYNALL-UPHAM.

[Perhaps the writer may be able to connect the Bristol Bayntons with those of Wilts, in which case we would be glad to hear further from him on the subject.—ED.]

Notes on Books.

THE GENEALOGIST, a Quarterly Magazine of Genealogical, Antiquarian, Topographical, and Heraldic Research. New Series. Edited by H. W. FORSYTH HARWOOD, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Vol. XIX. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. Exeter: William Pollard & Co., Ltd., 1903.

"Good wine needs no bush," so *The Genealogist* at this date needs no advertisement from the eulogist or the Reviewer.

The present volume contains much that is both useful and interesting to the student and the general reader; amongst the Reviews is a flattering notice of this Magazine. Wiltshire matter is what interests the readers of these pages, and we will therefore make a few extracts concerning our county.

General Wrottesley's *Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls*.

De Banco, Mich. 3 Ed. IV, m. 321 *dorso*. Richard Frystone, clerk, sued Miles de Stapylton, Kt., and Katrine, his wife, for the manor of Codford and moieties of the manor of Stepul Langford, Dene and Grymsted, and of the advowsons of the churches of the last three, by a writ of right. The plaintiff was son of William, son of Robert, son of Richard, son of John Fryston, seised of the manors, &c., *temp.* E. II. By another writ on m. 436, the same plaintiff recovered the moieties of the manors of Boynton, Coderstone, Bedale and Askam Bryan, and advowsons of Bedale and Melhamby, co. York.

De Banco, Hillary, 4 Ed. IV, m. 366 *dorso*. William Utteworth sued Henry Egan and Emma, his wife, for the manor of Westrop and Hampton, near Hyworth. The plaintiff was son of William, son of John, son of Walter Utteworth, seised *temp.* E. I. The defendants called to warranty Nicholas Turvyll, but he subsequently made default, and the plaintiff recovered.

De Banco, Hillary, 6 Ed. IV, m. 328. William Besyle sued Roger Tocotes, kt., and Elizabeth, his wife, for the manor of Wederove, which Elias de Raboyne and Matilda, his wife, had given to John Besyle and Margaret, his wife, and the heirs of Margaret, *temp.* E. I. The plaintiff was son of William, son of John, son of John Besyle, seised *temp.* E. I, and Margaret; this last John had another son Peter, who begat Matthew, who begat Peter, ob. s.p.

X KATHERINE DE LA POLE DAU OF SIR THOMAS DE LA POLE DESCENDED FROM THE DE LA POLES EARLS OF SUFFOLK. THEIR DAU ELIZABETH STAPYLTON MARRIED SIR WM CALYHOPP WHO DIED 1494

De Banco, Trinity, 7 Ed. IV, m. 359. Robert Shotusbroke, kt., sued John Rogger, jun., and Margaret, his wife, for land in Puryton and Chellesworth, which Adam Walrond had given to Joan, his daughter, and her heirs male. The plaintiff was son of Gilbert, son of Joan; Gilbert had another son John, ob. s.p.

Mr. Jewers' Grants and Certificates of Arms.

HUNTON,¹ William, of East Knoyle, Pat. by R. Cooke, *Clar.*, 1578. *Sable, a chevron ermine between three talbots passant argent. Crest, a demi-talbot erased argent.*

JONES,² William, of Keevil; *argent, a lion passant sable, on a chief azure a coronet or.* Crest, *out of a coronet or a demi-lion sable.*

JORDAN,³ Sir William, kt., co. Wilts, Nov. 1604. *Azure, a lion rampant within an orle of cross crosslets or, a chief of the last. Crest, a mound or, over it on a ribbon, "Percussus resurgo."*

KENT,⁴ John, son of Roger Kent, of Coppenhall, co. Chester. Pat. by R. St. George, *Norroy*, 1615. *Azure, a lion passant gardant or, a chief erminois. Crest, a lion's head erased erminois, collared and lined azure.*

Inquisitiones post-mortem (Hen. VIII—Car. I.)

FRAMPTON, Roger, Esq. (cous. and h. of *Jacobus Frampton*), ob. s.p.m. 3 May, 22 Hen. VIII; at New Sarum 13 Jan., 22 Hen. VIII, Wilts; his brother Edward had a son John, æt. 15. Another I.P.M. at Dorchester, for land in Dorset, 10 Aug., 22 Henry VIII.

(To be continued.)

¹ *Vis. of Wilts*, 1623. A long pedigree where these arms are given; "In the old visitacion of Wilts, but ye coate since altdred, &c." The arms in *Vis. of Wilts*, 1565, are, *Argent, on a chevron per pale gules and azure between three talbots passant sable as many buck's heads cabossed or.* Crest, *a demi-talbot salient gules collared and eared or, holding between the paws a buck's head cabossed of the second.*

² *Vis. of Wilts*, 1623; he was of Brook House, Westbury, and Brent Close, Keevil.

³ *Vis. of Wilts*, 1623. Of Chitterne and Whitleye, son of William Jordayne of the same, by Anne Temys, descended from Temmes, of Rood Ashton.

⁴ We give this because in *Vis. of Wilts*, 1623, John Kent, of Devizes, calls himself the son of Roger Kent, of Copenhall, co. Chester, by Petronilla Hawkins; this pedigree was "Respited for better prouffe."

THE GENEALOGIST'S GUIDE, by GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D.,
Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms. Privately printed
for the Author by Billing and Sons, Guildford, 1903.

Our old friend, Dr. Marshall, has now issued the fourth edition of the above useful work, one that will save many hours and much laborious research to the student. The first edition saw the light in 1879, and, of course, since then an enormous amount of additional matter has accrued, there being in the present volume as many as 87,000 references to pedigrees which have appeared in print, consisting of at least three generations in the male line. The List of Printed Parish Registers has been now omitted, having been printed by the Parish Register Society. The interesting preface should be carefully read before consulting the book, which is one that no working genealogist should be without.

COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND,
GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT,
EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and
edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George
Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William
Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from p. 240.)

SALISBURY.—John de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, &c., and Baron Montacute of the creation of 1357, in which Barony he was summoned to Parliament, 20 Ric. II, although by his uncle's death he had succeeded also to the Barony of Montacute created 1299, and to his mother's Barony of Monthermer (1309); son and heir of John, Lord Montacute¹

¹ Second son of William, the first Earl, by Catherine, dau. of Lord Grandison. present at the battle of Cressy; married before 1349; his wife æt. 21; in consequence of this alliance he not improbably received his writ of summons as a Baron (Montacute 1357); he died 25 Feb. 1389-90, will dated 20 March 1388-9 (one of his executors was his son Thomas, Dean of Salisbury), and was buried in the Lady Chapel of Salisbury Cathedral, "to be buried in Salisbury Cathedral, but if in London in St. Paul's, near the font where he was baptized." We hope to deal more fully with this beautiful monument (unhappily removed to the nave) and its heraldry, in a future number; see an account of it in the last no. of *The Ancestor*.

(1357), by Margaret *de jure, suo jure*, Baroness de Monthermer;¹ K.G., 1397; Deputy Earl Marshal, 1398; Ambassador to France, 1398; and to Scotland, 1399; taken prisoner by the mob and beheaded without trial at Cirencester, having joined in a conspiracy to restore Richard II, and buried there 1399-1400, his body being afterwards removed to Bisham; attainted in 1400, when all his honours were forfeited; he married about 1383. Maud, widow of Sir Alan Buxhull, K.G., and dau. and heir of Adam Francis, Lord Mayor of London, 1352-54. Froissart calls him, "Trés bon chevalier et valiant," author of ballads and songs not now extant. He was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, and was summoned as Earl in 1409, restored to his father's dignities 1421; his second wife was the widow of Thomas Chaucer² (Speaker of the House of Commons), "the good earl," and "trés renommé en armes, expert et subtil." He was succeeded by Alice his dau. and heir 1428, who married Sir Richard Nevill, and through whom the dignities passed to the Plantagenets, until the execution of the Venerable Countess Margaret (mother of Cardinal Pole, the last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury) by Henry VIII in 1541. In 1605 the Earldom was granted to Sir Robert Cecil,³ second son (his elder brother having been created Earl of Exeter) of Elizabeth's Minister, Burghley, and has remained in the family ever since; in the previous year he had been created Viscount Cranborne, and is said to have been the first Viscount to assume a coronet; in 1789 the Earl of that time was created a Marquess; his present descendant owns 12 acres in Wilts, and one of his residences, Cranborne Manor, is situated in this county.

SARESBURY.—See Salisbury.

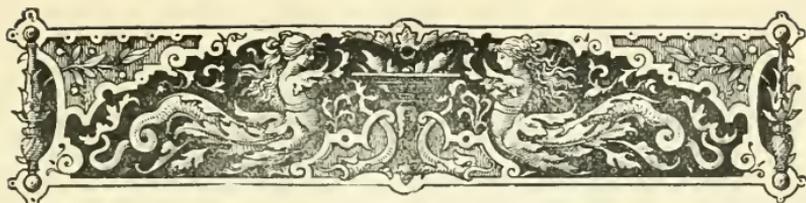
(To be continued.)

¹ Dau. and heir of Thomas, second Baron Monthermer, by Margaret; he was slain in a sea fight against the French in 1340, his dau. being æt. 10.

² The presumption is against him being the Poet's son, though that such was the case is actually quoted *as a fact* in the eighth and ninth reports of the *Hist. MSS. Comm.*

³ "The little great Secretary." He acquired Hatfield by exchange with the King for Theobald's, and was the builder of that glorious mansion; his contemporaries were anything but flattering to his birth or person; he died owing £38,000, although he had during his long tenure of office amassed a vast property. This sarcastic epitaph is given on him in Osborn's *Queen Elizabeth*:

"Not Robin Goodfellow, nor Robin Hood,
But Robin, the encloser of Hatfield Wood."



Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

ISAAC WALTON AND HIS CONNEXION WITH WILTSHIRE.

BY the kind permission of the Editor of *The Connoisseur*, we are enabled to reproduce a short article, with an illustration, which appeared in the September number of that magazine.

We append a few notes, the delightful wills of the two Waltons—so significant of their several characters—and that of Canon Hawkins, transcribed by Miss E. M. Thompson, of Hampstead, who has done so much, by her industry and ability, for the character and success of *Wiltshire N. & Q.*

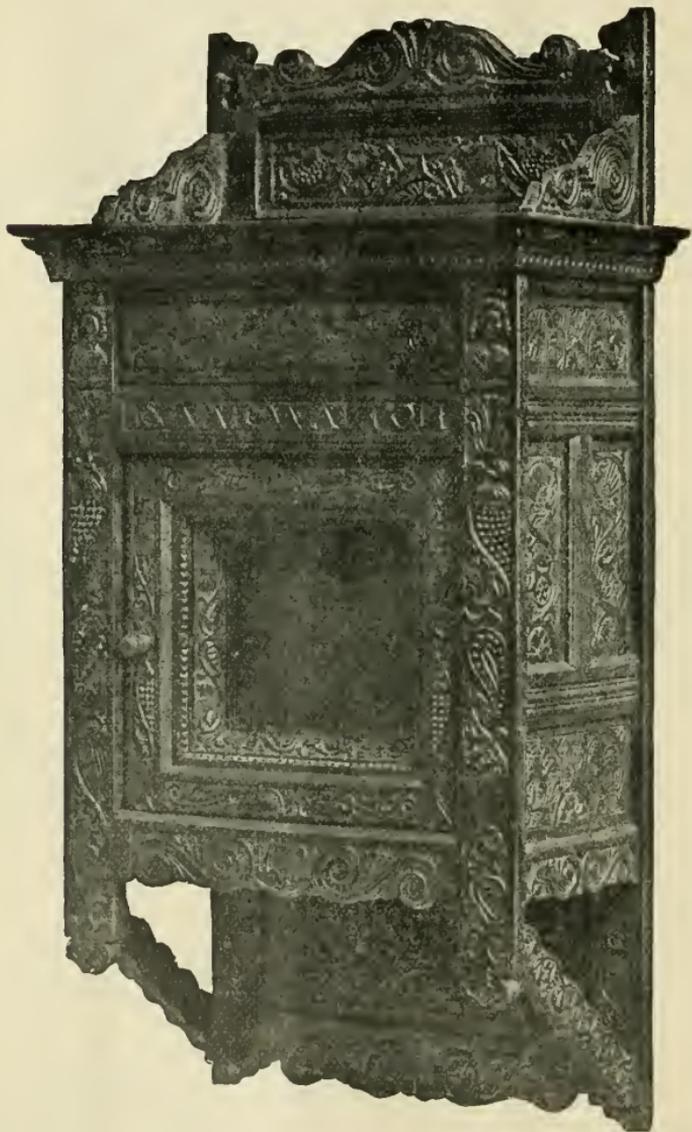
The following is from a catalogue announcing the sale in Bath, April 28th, 1881, of a collection of old and antique furniture :—

“‘Lot 29. From the old Deanery, Winchester. Suspended wall-cabinet, with cupboard and drawer secretly fastened; the door is sunk and inlaid with fine marqueterie, above is the name, IZAAK WALTON, below that the date, 1672, and all the panels are richly carved.’

“A more detailed account was given by Mr. Elkin Mathews, who owns it, in a paper contributed to *The Angler's Note-Book*,

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June 15th, 1884. But the illustration we are permitted to publish renders a repetition of it unnecessary, and only the measurements, of which the photograph gives no idea, are, at the moment of writing, required. 'The body of this fine old



ambrey bracketed cabinet, or hanging cupboard, is 2 ft. 2 in. in height, the projections of the back-boarding, 10 in. above and 14 in. below; so the entire length is 4 ft. 2 in., while its depth from back to front is 13 in., and its width 2 ft.'

“Failing positive proof, there is circumstantial evidence of genuineness in the fact of its coming from Winchester, for Izaak Walton spent all the last years of his life with his friend George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, and found all the comforts of home either there or at the Bishop's seat, Farnham Castle, named in his will. . . . There is probability, not certainty, that the respect due to an heirloom was paid to this cabinet, and that from a descendant of the *Complete Angler* it passed to some friend in the Deanery.

“‘It is my ambition,’ said Mr. Mathews, ‘to fill it with rare Waltonian volumes,’ and anyone holding his unique position in Bookland would find it a comparatively easy matter. The furniture of that day had not to be marked ‘fragile’ like ours, and the probability is that this old treasure will last till Mr. Mathews and his successors have filled it with these mute witnesses of a bookseller's love for an author; also that information may be forthcoming concerning the past of this priceless relic. I say priceless because in Mr. Mathew's paper no less than seven sonnets are quoted at length, owing their inspiration entirely to the emotions it has excited.”

“Honest” Isaac Walton, the author of *The Complete Angler*, which will hold its place in our literature “as long as the white-thorn blossoms in our hedgerows and the lark carols in the clouds”, was born in Stafford in 1593, his Christian name, it is said, being derived from the learned Isaac Casaubon, a friend of his father, Jervis Walton. Recent research has shown that he was not “some haberdasher” in Whitechapel, but an ironmonger in Clerkenwell, being free of his company, and so he is described in his marriage licence.

It is not certain whether he was occupied with any trade at all. Then, as now, men were made free of a City Company without following the particular trade for the promotion of which the Company was originally founded. Because in certain documents “Gentleman” has followed his name, some have thought he might have been an attorney; we know that an attorney “can write himself gentleman by Act of Parliament”, yet others, such as those of gentle birth, or living retired from business, are also so designated. Many writers have expressed their surprise that a “tradesman” should have been intimate with so many seemingly above him in station.

We fancy this absurd contempt of trade did not exist in this country before the Hanoverian succession. But, perhaps, it may have been his learning and beautiful character that attracted, and endeared him to, these men in high places. In his will he mentions a house of his in Paternoster Row; perhaps he was a bookseller or stationer, and in this way became acquainted with some of his learned friends.

He first married Rachel, daughter of William Floyd, or Floud, whose mother, Susannah, daughter of Thomas Cranmer, was great-grand-niece of the Archbishop of that name; by her (who was buried in Worcester Cathedral in 1662), he had seven children, who all died young. He married, secondly, Anne, the daughter of Thomas Ken, an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, and half-sister to Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells. After his retirement from business, he made his asylum at Farnham Palace, the residence of his friend, Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, paying frequent visits to his son at Poulshot and Salisbury, and to his daughter at Winchester; at all these places he doubtless often met his brother-in-law Ken, Bishop Seth Ward, and other cultured men of those days. We love to picture these men in those difficult, troublous and distorted times (as they seem now to us) meeting peacefully together in these remote spots in the afternoon or evening, if in the summer, perhaps out-of-doors, to enjoy some chamber music, singing songs and hymns, composed by themselves, to music also of their own composition.

We can well imagine how agreeable the pleasant green lanes of Poulshot, with its simple village green, and the quiet seclusion of the Closes of Winchester and Salisbury were to the contemplative spirit of the gentle "piscator". Perhaps in these retired places, so conducive to study, he composed or revised, amongst other works, those charming biographies of two famous Wiltshire clergymen, the "judicious" Richard Hooker (published in 1666), and the "saintly" George Herbert (published in 1670); meditating, perchance, on their lives, as he wandered, rod in hand, along the banks of the

Avon or Itchen. He died at his son-in-law's (Dr. Hawkins) at Winchester,¹ during the Great Frost, 15 Dec. 1683, and was buried in the Cathedral there, with an inscription by Bishop Ken. Many of his books are in the library of that church, and some at Salisbury.

Isaac Walton, jun., his only surviving son,² by Anne Ken, was born in Clerkenwell, 7 Sept. 1651, was educated by his uncle Ken, matriculating at Christ Church, Oxford, 12 July 1668 (in *Alumni Oxonienses*, as of Stafford), proceeding to the usual degrees of B.A. 1672, and M.A. 1675-6, domestic chaplain to Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury 1678, Rector of Boscombe 1679 (where Hooker once ministered), Rector of Poulshot 1680-1719; in 1678 the Bishop presented him with the prebend of Yatesbury, which he quickly exchanged for that of Bishopstone, and finally for that of Netheravon, once held by Hooker and John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, the author of the well-known and admirable *Exposition of the Creed*.

He was often visited by his uncle, the conscientious and non-juror Bishop, both at his Wiltshire Rectory and at his house in Salisbury—the one now occupied by Archdeacon Lear; it was at this latter place, in 1703, during the famous great storm in that year, “when nearly all the trees in Salisbury Close fell flat”, that Ken just escaped with his life. After the death of his patron, Seth Ward, he succeeded in obtaining the confidence and friendship of his successor, Burnet, although perhaps it is difficult to believe that two such men, differing in so many ways, could have been congenial spirits. When at Salisbury he was often in the Muniment room of the Cathedral, where several volumes well attest the diligence with which he arranged and indexed the various registers and other documents belonging to the Dean and Chapter; he assisted Walker in his *History of the Sufferings*

¹ Mr. Stapleton Martin, in his recently-published *Izaak Walton and his Friends*, says, wrongly, Salisbury.

² He had an elder brother, Isaac, who died an infant.

of the Clergy. He died unmarried in London, 29 Dec. 1719, while acting as Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Salisbury, where in its Cathedral he lies buried at the feet of his beloved patron, Seth Ward, in the south-east transept of the Choir, with the following inscription:—

H.S.E. | Isaacus Walton, Hujus Ecclesiæ, | Canonicus Residentiarius, | Pietatis non fucatæ, | doctrinæ Sanæ, | Munificentiæ | Benevolentiæ, | Exemplar Desiderandum, | Pastoris boni et fidelis functus officio per Annos | XXXIX in Parochia de Polshot, Wilts, obiit vicesimo nono Decembris | Anno Dni 1719 | ætatis 59.

Regret has often been expressed that he "in his long quiet life in Salisbury Close, did not collect some notes of a father to whose biographical faculty, and consequent acceptability with bishops, he owed his canonry."

His sister Anne married Dr. William Hawkins, Canon of Winchester, and Rector of Droxford, Hants; their only daughter Anne is buried in Salisbury Cathedral, 1728; their only son William,¹ of the Middle Temple, is also buried there, 1748, with his wife Jane, 1761, a daughter of Dr. John Merewether,² of Devizes, by Jane, daughter of Dr. Alworth, Chancellor to the Bishop of Oxford, and his wife Eleanor, daughter of Edward Yerbury,³ of Trowbridge.

(To be continued.)

¹ His daughter Jane is also buried there; his daughter Ann married John Hawes, rector of Wilton and Fugglestone St. Peter; they, with some of their children, are buried at Bemerton; one of their sons became a Canon of Sarum.

² He attended Ken in his last illness. The Rev. W. A. S. Merewether, of North Bradley, has Ken's watch, seal, and Greek Testament, and his sister is in possession of a watch said to have belonged to the "Piscator."

³ A Commissioner for Charles I; a staunch royalist, he died in hiding at Plymouth a few months before the unhappy execution of the King. A tablet was erected to his memory in Trowbridge Church by his grandson, Edward Yerbury, on which is the following sentence:—*Qui, flagrante nuper civili bello, pro fide Carolo Martyri præstita, Lare profugus, Plimuthi obiit.* His pedigree is in the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

ERCHFONT WITH STERT.

PREFATORY NOTE.

Now that the interesting series of Bratton Records has come to an end, it is proposed to lay before the readers of the *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* a similar, and, it is hoped, a not less interesting series of Records of another Wiltshire parish, the parish of Erchfont, otherwise Urchfont, with Stert. In this parish are included the tythings of Eastcott and Wedhampton. Miss E. M. Thompson, who is an expert in such researches, and whose efforts have proved so successful in the case of Bratton, has for some years past been diligently investigating the history of Erchfont and its dependencies, and has collected a large amount of material out of the treasures of the British Museum, the Record Office, and Somerset House, as well as from other sources. To this will be added other information from local sources, including the Parish Registers, which commence with A.D. 1538 in conformity with the Act of 1537.

Any readers of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries* who may happen to possess amongst their memoranda some that relate to this parish, or any part of it, are invited to communicate their contents to the Vicar, in case they may contain any information not already possessed by those who are preparing the present set of articles.

Reference will be made in these records to the following among other matters: The entries in Domesday Book relating to Erchfont and Stert; the foundation of St. Mary's Monastery, otherwise called Nunnaminster, at Winchester, by King Alfred's Queen, and the possession of the manor and living of Erchfont by it; the prebend of Erchfont in connexion with this Abbey; accounts and dealings of the Abbess with her Erchfont tenantry; grant of the Erchfont manor and living by Henry VIII to

Viscount Beauchamp, afterwards the Protector Somerset, prior to the dissolution of the nunnery; re-transfer of these and the prebend to Edward VI in exchange for other lands; subsequent transfer of these to the Dean and Canons of Windsor; Stert as the property of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, but given to Lord Burgersh after the triumph of Queen Eleanor; subsequently the property of New College, Oxford; a list of Rectors and Vicars of the parish; the Erchfont Martyr, burnt to death in Devizes; the London merchants who came to Erchfont to escape the plague, but brought it with them, and were buried in the Three Graves; the Wroughton family and Wroughton's Folly, Maggot Castle and the ghost story; sundry pedigrees and wills.

Like most places in the locality, there is considerable variety in the spelling of the names of these places. Thus we find: Jerchesfonte in Domesday, Irchisfonte, Erchesfonte, Urchesfonte, Erchefonte, Urchefonte, Erchefont, Urchefont, Erchfont, Urchfont, etc. Opinion varies as to the meaning being "Stag's fountain", or the fountain of a man called Jerch, or something like that. The fountain apparently being a spring in the village. So again we have: Stert, Sterte, Steart, Streat, Stourt, etc.

The exact date at which the church at Stert was placed under the same Vicar as that at Erchfont has not yet been traced; but they are found in this condition in the *Liber Regis* of Henry VIII. It was probably at first a mere arrangement of convenience, as the manor of Stert does not seem to have ever been connected with that of Erchfont, or placed under the Abbess, who appointed the Vicar of Erchfont, whilst taking the income of the rectory for the maintenance of the prebend.

JAMES HAMLIN HILL, D.D.,

Vicar of Erchfont with Stert.

DOMESDAY BOOK, *f.* 68^a.

[“*Domesday for Wilts*,” ed. by Rev. W. H. Jones, *p.* 51.]

A.D. 1086.—The church of St. Mary at Winchester holds JERCHESFONT. In the time of King Edward it paid geld for 30 hides. The land is 20 carucates. Of this land 6 hides are in demesne, and there are 7 carucates, and 17 serfs. There are 33 villans, and 26 bordars, and 6 cottars, with 9 carucates. There are 3 mills, paying 21 shillings and 3 pence, and 64 acres of meadow. The pasture is 1 mile long, and half a mile broad, and there is the same quantity of wood.

Of the same land Edward holds a hide and a half, and the third part of half a hide; Walter, 1 hide; some Englishmen hold two hides, and 2 parts of half a hide.

Of the 6 hides which are in demesne, the bailiff of the Abbess held 2 hides in the time of King Edward; afterwards, however, he restored them to the church with all his cattle, and at this time they are in demesne.

When the Abbess received this manor, it was worth £15; what she has now in demesne is worth £27; what the knights [*milites*] hold is worth £3.

FINE ROLL, 7 *John*.

[Hardy, “*Rotulis de Oblatis et Trinibus*,” *p.* 296.]

A.D. 1205.—Thomas Griffin gives 2 palefreys to have the manor of Erchesfont [Wiltesir’.] to farm until the term contained in the charter which he has thereof from the Abbess of Winchester. And the Sheriff is ordered to give him full seisin thereof without delay with the cattle and stock, and if anything thence has been removed by occasion of the disseisin by which it was taken into the king’s hand, he shall cause it to be restored to him.

TESTA DE NEVILL [*temp.* Henry III and Edward I.]

The Abbess of Winchester holds the vills of Vrichesfonte and Kaninges in pure alms of the Lord King of old enfeoffment.

CLOSE ROLL, 8 *Henry III*, no. 10. [*Calendar, Vol. I, p. 590.*]

A.D. 1223.—Hugh de Nevill is ordered to permit the Abbess of Winchester to have the custody of her wood of Erchesfunt as she had it in the time of King John, before the war between him and his Barons. Tested by the King at Westminster, 28th March.

CURIA REGIS ROLL, *No. 107, m. 4.*
[*Michaelmas, 14-15 Henry III.*]

A.D. 1230-1.—William de la Heth offered himself on the fourth day against Isabella, Abbess of Winchester, concerning the plea that he should restore to her a hide of land with the appurtenances in Erchefunt which she claimed in right of her Church. And the Abbess did not come, &c. And therefore William goes thence without day. And the Abbess and her pledges for the prosecution, namely Bartholomew of Upaven, and John of Erchefunt, are in mercy.

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [*15 Henry III, (File 8).*]

A.D. 1230.—Final concord at Westminster in the quindene of Easter, 15 Henry III. Between Isabel, Abbess of St. Mary of Winchester, plaintiff, by Heny de Cerne in her place, and William de la Hethe, tenant of $\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land with the appurtenances in Erchefunt. William acknowledged the right of the Abbess, for which she granted him the said land with the appurtenances to hold to him and his heirs of the Abbess and her successors forever, For the yearly rent of 20s., 4 capons and 10 horse-shoes at the two yearly terms, where before he used to return 1 mark, 4 capons and 10 horse shoes; that is, at Easter 10s., 2 capons and 5 horse-shoes, and the same at Michaelmas for all services and exactions.

IBID. [*40 Henry III (File 18).*]

A.D. 1255.—Final concord at Marlborough on the morrow of Ascension Day, 40 Henry III. Between John, son of Adam de Menes, plaintiff, and Alexander de Estcote, deforciant, of

$\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land, 3s. 7d. rent, with the appurtenances in Erchesfont. John acknowledged that whatever he formerly had in the said town is the right of Alexander to hold to him and his heirs of the chief lords of that fee for ever. For this Alexander granted for himself and his heirs that they will return yearly to the said John during his life 7s. at Michaelmas, and also 5 quarters of corn, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of wheat at Michaelmas, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters at Easter. And after the death of John, Alexander and his heirs shall be quit of that payment for ever. Moreover Alexander gave John 20s. sterling.

CURIA REGIS ROLL, No. 158, m. 1.

[*Pleas at Clarendon, Octave of the Holy Trinity, 42 Henry III.*]

A.D. 1257. WILTS.—The assize comes to take cognizance if Lucy Griffyn, William Doggeprest, John, son of Lucy and William de Lac unjustly disseized Thomas le Butyller and Lucy his wife of their free tenement in Archeffunt, a house and 30 acres of land. And Thomas, asked wherefore he had seizin thereof, says that the land is the land of the said Lucy, and that Lucy is his wife because he married her at the door of the Church of Salle.

And Lucy comes and says that Thomas was not her husband because he had never married her, and that she was always in seizin of the said tenement without Thomas. And Thomas says that he did marry Lucy at the door of the Church of Salle, and asks that this may be inquired into, and because it does not belong to the King's court there to inquire whether Thomas is the true husband of Lucy or not, &c.

Afterward Thomas did not prosecute. Therefore he and his pledges for the prosecution are in mercy, and Lucy and the others go thence without a day.

ASSIZE ROLL, No. 998.

[*Assizes at Wilton on the morrow of St. Hilary, 52 Henry III.*]

A.D. 1267-8.—Joan, who was the wife of Robert Dweley, demands against Richard Dweley the 3rd part of 4 virgates of

land with their appurtenances in Erchefunte as her dowry. And Richard comes and by licence returns to her her dowry. Therefore she has her seizin. [*Memb. 1.*]

SWANEBERG.—Joan, who was the wife of Robert Duelye, demands against Peter Cruk the third part of a mill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow with the appurtenances in Erchefunte as her dowry whereof she has nothing, and whereof the foresaid Robert, her husband, dowered her at the Church-door when he married her. And Peter comes and says that he and a certain Iodonea his wife are conjointly enfeoffed in the said mill, land and meadow which is not named in the writ. And Joan cannot deny this, therefore it is considered that Peter go without a day, and Joan shall take nothing by this writ, but be in mercy for her false claim. And she may procure pardon by another writ if she wish, because she is poor. [*Memb. 3.*]

Robert de Hath, who bears an assize of novel disseisin against the Abbess of St. Mary of Winchester, John Martyn, John le Frere, Geoffrey the Forester, and Nicholas of Ichene, touching common of pasture in Erchesfunte belonging to his freehold in that township, did not prosecute; therefore he and his pledges, Alberd of Lavinton, and Richard of Buteford, are in mercy. [*Memb. 4d.*]

Thomas le Boteler, and Lucy his wife, offer themselves on the 4th day against John, son of William Stokes, concerning the plea of assize of mort ancestor which John arraigned against them for a messuage and 45 acres of land with the appurtenances in Erchesfunt. John did not come, therefore Thomas and Lucy are without a day, and John and his pledges, Peter Grey, of Fugeleston, and John Hoy, of Newton, are in mercy. [*Memb. 5d.*]

HUNDRED OF STODFOLD.—John Baldewyn, of Escote, has withdrawn himself for suspicion of theft. He is outlawed. He has no chattels, but he was in the tithing of Escote. Therefore it is in mercy. [*Memb. 32d.*]

HUNDRED ROLL. 3 *Edward I.* [*Calendar, Vol. I, p. 273.*]

A.D. 1274. HUNDRED OF STOTFOLD.—Inquest made at Wilton by the Hundred. They say that the Abbess of Winchester holds the manors of Urcheffont and Canings of the king in chief in perpetual alms, but they do not know when nor how it was alienated.

ASSIZE ROLL, No. 1000 [*Assize at Wilton, Easter, 9 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1280.—Geoffrey de la Prise demands against the Abbess of St. Mary of Winchester, a messuage, 40 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 5 acres of pasture and an acre of wood, with the appurtenances in Erchesfonte. And against Terric, parson of the church of Erchfont, 2 parts of a house with the appurtenances. And against Alexander, vicar of the church of Erchesfonte, an acre of land with the appurtenances; and against William Dukeman and Alice his wife, 3 acres of land with the appurtenances; against William le Hore and Matilda his wife, 2 parts of a messuage with the appurtenances; against William le Boclere 2 acres of land with the appurtenances; against Walter le Chapman, 2 acres of land with the appurtenances, all in Erchesfont, and against Nicholas le Cruk and Matilda his wife, 2 parts.¹

IBID., No. 1006, m. 53.

[*Crown Pleas at Wilton on the morrow of St. Hilary,*
17 *Edward I.*]

A.D. 1288. HUNDRED OF STOTFOLDE.—Adam de la Wyk, of Escot, and William Balsho, 12 Edward I, in the time of Philip Strug, coroner, were quarrelling, and Adam killed William and fled, and he was in the tithing of Thomas atte Herne in Erchfont. And the murder is upon the Hundred.

¹ No more in the original.

TAXATION OF POPE NICHOLAS, pp. 180^b and 185^b.*Deanery of Poterne.*

	Taxation.
Church of Orchefunte	£13 6s. 8d.

Spiritualities of Sarum.

	Tenths.
	£1 6s. 8d.

Deanery of Poterne.

	Taxation.
The Abbess of S. Mary, Winchester	£47 os. od.

Temporalities of Sarum.

	Tenths.
	£4 14s. od. Orchesfonte

INQUISITION POST MORTEM [13 *Edward I*, No. 142.]

A.D. 1284.—Inquest taken before the Sheriff of Wilts, Friday next before Michaelmas, 13 Edward I. The jurors say that if the king grant that John de la Provendre, of Alecaninges, give to the Abbess and Convent of St. Mary, Winchester, a messuage and 18 acres of land with the appurtenances in Erchefunte to have for ever, it is not to the damage of the lord king, nor of anyone else, because that messuage and house are of the fee of the said Abbess, and are held of her in chief. And they are worth yearly in all issues 23s. 4d.

PATENT ROLL. [20 *Edward I*, m. 17.]

A.D. 1292.—The king licenses the Abbess and Convent of St. Mary's, Winchester, to retain in mortmain a messuage and 2 virgates of land in Ichene, and a messuage and 18 acres of land in Erchesfunt of their own fee, acquired from their tenants there since the statute.

CHARTER ROLL. [21 *Edward I*, No. 18.]

A.D. 1292.—The King grants to the Abbess and Nuns of St. Mary of Winchester, that they and their successors may have free warren in all their demesne lands of Erchesfunt, co. Wilts, and that none may enter the said land for hunting without their licence, upon the pain of £10. Dated at Westminster 12 June.

FEET OF FINES. [*Wilts*, File 28.]

A.D. 1298.—Fine made at York, 27 Edward I. Between John Garnun and Alice his wife, plaintiffs, by Adam de

Brunesdone, in their place, and William Tutlemunde and Isabella his wife, deforciant, of a messuage, 45 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood, and 12*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Stokwykes and Escote, near Erchesfunte. The right of John acknowledged and quit-claim to him and Alice and his heirs, from William and Isabella for themselves and the heirs of Isabella for ever for £10.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [27 *Edward I*, No. 146.]

A.D. 1298.—Extent made on Thursday next after the feast of S. Hilary, 28 *Edward I*, at Erchesfunte, of a house, 2 carucates of land, and 30*s.* rent, with the appurtenances in Escote, Erchesfunte and Wyke; whereof Joan, who was wife of John Daleren, claims the third part in dower. The jurors say that the foresaid John held a messuage and 5 virgates of land in the township of Escote, and they are worth yearly 5 marks, with easement of the said house: item in Escote, Erchesfunte and Wyke, 34*s.* rent yearly; of cheriset yearly 11*s.*; from pasture of sheep 33*s.* 4*d.* yearly; from pasture of oxen 5*s.* yearly.

PATENT ROLL. [29 *Edward I*, m. 28.]

A.D. 1301.—The King pardons Geoffrey of Exton, by reason of his service in the Scotch war, for the death of Reginald Modersone of Erchesfont, as it appears by an inquisition made by the sheriff and coroners of Wilts that he killed him in self-defence. Lincoln, Feb. 14.

PAPAL LETTERS, *Vol. II, Cal. pp. 2, 3 and 10.*

A.D. 1303.—To Michael de Estona, rector of Erchesfunte, in the diocese of Salisbury, who had dispensation to hold a benefice, notwithstanding illegitimacy. Dispensation to hold another. Lyons, 6 Id. Dec. [*Regesta*, vol. lii, f. 16.]

To Michael de Estona, who formerly held the church of Odestoke by virtue of a dispensation on account of illegitimacy. Dispensation to hold the church of Erchesfunte or Archeffunte,

in the diocese of Salisbury, together with another benefice, although non-resident for the purpose of study. Lyons, 5 Id. Dec. [*Ibid.*, f. 16^a.]

To Michael de Estona, who, being illegitimate, got a papal dispensation to be ordained and hold a benefice, and thereupon obtained the church of Odestoke, which he resigned, and then that of Erchesfonte, in the diocese of Salisbury. Dispensation to retain the same and to hold also an additional benefice. Lyons, 5 Kal. Feb. [*Ibid.*, f. 120^d.]

E. M. THOMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

SECOND SERIES—1700 to 1750.

(*Continued from p. 263.*)

H.

- 1701-12-19.—Samuel HULL, son of Joseph and Martha Hull, of Bradford ph.
- 1706-4-18.—Thomas HARRIS, son of Thomas and Alice Harris, of Chippenham.
- 1706/7-1-17.—Thomas HULL, son of Joseph and Ann Hull, of Frankley, Bradford ph.
- 1707-5-29.—Love HARRIS, dau. of Thomas and Alice Harris, of Chippenham.
- 1708-10-4.—Margaret HARRIS, dau. of Thomas and Alice Harris, of Chippenham.
- 1708-12-20.—Elizabeth HULL, dau. of Joseph and Ann Hull, of Frankley, Bradford ph.
- 1710-3-21.—Mary HARRIS, dau. of Thomas and Alice Harris, of Chippenham.
- 1711-4-13.—Nathaniell HUTCHENS, son of Nathan¹ and Jane Hutchens, of Miles Kington.

- 1711-*-*.—Rachel HARRIS, dau. of Thomas and Alice Harris, of Chippenham.
- 1712-7-5.—Elizabeth HULL, dau. of Joseph and Ann Hull, of Frankley, Bradford ph.
- 1712-7-13.—Catherine HUTCHINS, dau. of Nathan¹ and Jane Hutchins, of Miles Kington.
- 1713-1-17.—Thomas HUNT, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hunt, of Chitto.
- 1715-8-31.—Elizabeth HULL, dau. of Joseph and Ann Hull, of Frankley, Bradford ph.
- 1715-11-7.—At Melksham, Rebeckah HURST, dau. of Oliver and Sarah Hurst, of Melksham.
- 1715-11-22.—Jacob HUNT, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hunt, of Chitto, Bishop's Cannings ph.
- 1716-10-26.—Sarah HURST, dau. of Oliver and Sarah Hurst, of Melksham.
- 1717-4-24.—At Frankley, Bradford ph., Ann HULL, dau. of Joseph and Ann Hull, of Frankley, Bradford ph.
- 1717-12-27.—At Great Chalfield, Jane HODDS, dau. of Charles and Grace Hodds, of Great Chalfield.
- 1718-3-28.—At Warminster, Mary HODGES, dau. of John and Rachel Hodges, of Warminster.
- 1720-2[6]-6[2].—Melior [Mellier] HODGES, dau. of Jno. and Rachel Hodges, [of Warminster].
- 1722-11-21.—W^m HUNT, son of W^m and Mary Hunt.
- 1727-2-2.—Henry and Isaac HUNT, twin sons of W^m and Ann Hunt.
- 1731-3-29.—Mary HARRIS, dau. of Jeremiah and Sarah Harris, of Marlbro.
- 1731-8-1.—In Charleton ph., Jacob HEWLINGS, son of Ely and Elizabeth Hewlins.
- 1732-11-13[3].—Sarah HARRIS, dau. of Jeremiah and Sarah Harris, of Marlbro.
- 1733/4-12-12.—Isaac HARRIS, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Harris, of Marlbro.
- 1734-9-5.—Eliz^a HUNT, dau. of William and Ann Hunt.
- 1735-6-23.—Jeremiah HARRIS, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Harris.
- 1738-12-26.—Mary HUNT, dau. of Thomas and Mary Hunt.
- 1739-7-26.—Eliz^a HUNT, dau. of Thom^s and Mary Hunt, of Broomham.

- 1742-5-6.—Thomas HUNT, son of Thos. and Mary Hunt, of Broomham.
- 1744-5-16.—Sarah HUNT, dau. of Thomas and Mary Hunt, of Broomham.
- 1746-3-10.—Grace HUNT, dau. of Thomas and Mary Hunt, of Bromham.
- 1749-1-28.—Christian HUNT, dau. of Thos. and Mary Hunt.

J.

- 1701-7-18.—John JONES, son of John and Esther Jones, of Chippenham.
- 1702-9-7.—Esther JONES, dau. of John and Esther Jones, of Chippenham.
- 1703-2-22.—Margaret JONES, dau. of John and Esther Jones, of Chippenham.
- 1704-5-22.—Love JONES, dau. of John and Esther Jones, of Chippenham.
- 1706-4-6.—Mary JONES, dau. of John and Esther Jones, of Chippenham.
- 1708-2-6.—Jonathan JONES, son of John and Esther Jones, of Chippenham.
- 1708-9-21.—Christian JAFFERYS [JEFFERIES], dau. of William and Christian Jafferys [Jefferies], belonging to Charlcott Meeting.
- 1709-4-21.—Elizabeth JEFFERIES, dau. of Edward and Ann Jefferies, of Naishouse.
- 1712-4-2.—Edward JONES, son of Edward and Ann Jones, of North Bradley ph.
- 1713-4-21.—Mary JEFFERIS, dau. of Edward and Ann Jefferis, of Maishouse.
- 1713-12-16.—At Fawkshill, North Bradley ph., Ann JONES, dau. of Edward and Ann Jones.
- 1713/4-1-21.—John JAMES, son of John and Jane James, of Devizes.
- 1715-8-14.—William JAMES, son of John and Jane James, of Devizes.
- 1715-10-2.—Abel JEY, son of John and Mary Jey, of Bromham.
- 1715/6-1-14.—At Fawkshill, North Bradley ph., Rachel JONES, dau. of Edward and Ann Jones.
- 1716-5-25.—Ann JEFFERIS, dau. of Edward and Ann Jefferis, of Naishou.

- 1716-7-15.—Elizabeth JAMES, dau. of John and Jane James, of Devizes.
- 1717/8-1-10.—At Fawkshill, Nathaniel JONES, son of Edward and Ann Jones, of Fowkshill, North Bradley ph.
- 1719-6-28.—Lucy JEFFERYS, dau. of Edward and Ann Jefferys, of Nash House.
- 1720[?]-1-30.—Joseph JAMES, son of John and Jane James, of Devizes.
- 1723/4-1-23.—Richard JAMES, son of John and Jane James, of Devizes.

K.

- 1715-11-26.—George KING, son of Nicholas and Cristian King, of Broomham.

L.

- 1700-11-23.—Ruth LEWIS, dau. of William and Sarah Lewis, of Calne.
- 1701-12-7.—At Bradford, Thomas LITTLE (*alias* HODGES), son of George and Mary Little (*alias* Hodges), of Bradford, broadweaver.
- 1702/3-1-11.—Henry LYDYARD, son of Henry & Jane Lydyard, of Bradford.
- 1715-1-21.—Ann LAWRENCE, dau. of Anthony and Ann Lawrence, of Charlton ph.
- 1718-11-26.—Jno. LANSDAL, son of James Lansdal, of East Harnum, near Sarum.
- 1719-8-30.—William LAWRENCE, son of Anthony and Ann Lawrence, of Charlton ph.
- 1721-3-20.—Jane LANSDALE, dau. of James and Jane Lansdale, of Sarum.
- 1723-2-14.—Anthony LAWRENCE, son of Anthony and Margaret Lawrence, of Charlton.
- 1723-9-28.—Martha LANSDAL, dau. of James Lansdal, of Sarum.
- 1724-11-5.—Robert LAWRENCE, son of Anthony, jun., and Margt. Lawrance, of Charlton, Malmesbury ph.

M.

- 1700-9-28.—John MAY, son of Francis and Martha May, of Melksham.

- 1703-11-12.—Mary MERIFIELD, dau. of John and Mary Merifield, of Sarum.
- 1707-9-21.—John MERIFIELD, son of John and Mary Merifield, of Sarum.
- 1707-10-21.—John MERIFIELD, son of W^m Merifield.
- 1710-2-24 [15].—Richard MESSENGER, son of William and Ann Messenger, of Purton [Stoak].
- 1710-9-9.—Joseph MOOR, son of John and Rachell Moor, of Sarum.
- 1720-1-18.—Saml. MIELL, son of Wm. and Jane Miell [of Lavington].
- 1722-4-18.—At Fosfont, Stroud, Thomas MARTIN, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Martin.
- 1723-9-24.—At Fosfont, Stroud, Elizabeth MARTYN, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Martyn.
- 1726-3-28.—John MATRAVERS, son of John and Susannah Matravers.
- 1727-2-29.—Betty MARSHMAN, dau. of Richd. Marshman.
- 1730-9-22.—James MARSHMAN, son of Richard Marshman.
- 1733-9-21.—Richard MARSHMAN, son of Richard and Mary Marshman.
- 1733-12-2.—Harris MOORE, son of Edward and Eliz. Moore, of Sarum.
- 1734-8-5.—Rachel MOORE, dau. of James and Rachel Moore.
- 1735-1-18.—Elizabeth MATRAVERS, dau. of Jno. and Susanah Matravers.
- 1736-4-17.—John MOORE, son of Edward and Eliza Moore, of Salisbury.
- 1636-6-26[20].—Edward MOORE, son of James and Rachel Moore [of Melksham].
- 1737-7-14.—Rachel MOORE, dau. of Jos. and Priscilla Moore, of Sarum.
- 1738-6-12.—Hester MATRAVERS, dau. of Jno. and Susanah Matravers.
- 1738-6-15.—Edward MOORE, son of Edward and Elizth. Moore.
- 1739-1-18.—Hannah MOORE, dau. of James and Rachel Moore of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1739-4-16.—Betty MOORE, dau. of Joseph and Priscilla Moore, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.

1740-7-20.—Betty MOORE, dau. of Edward and Eliza Moore, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.

1741-5-13.—John MOORE, son of Joseph and Priscilla Moore, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.

1748-6-20.—Mary MOORE, dau. of Joseph and Priscilla Moore, of Sarum.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Friends' Institute, 13, Bishopsgate Without,
London, E.C.*

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 266.)

ELIZABETH.

1. Anno 1.—John Warneford, gen., *and* James Yate; lands in Estcott, Wescott, and Swyndon. £40.

2. Anno 1.—William Rede, gen., *and* Thomas Hall, arm.; lands in Bradford. £40.

3. Anno 1.—Robert Alonde *and* William Trymnell; messuages and land in Devizes. £40.

4. Anno 1.—John Davys *and* Thomas Gifford, gen., *and* Elizabeth his wife *and* George Gifford; messuages, land and live stock in Mounton Deverall.

5. Anno 1.—Michael Nowell *and* John Nowell; messuages and lands in Boxe, Dytcheridge and North Wraxall. 230 marks.

6. Anno 1.—John Webbe, gen., *and* William Fawkener, gen., messuages and lands in New Sarum, in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle. £40.

7. Anno 1.—Edward Planknay *and* Thomas Lucye, arm.; land in Barforde, with the advowson of the church of St. Martin in Barforde. £40.

8. Anno 1.—Richard Mydylecott *and* Thomas Wyshe, gen., and Anna his wife, and Edmund Huntley and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Portway, messuages and lands, and 27s. 3d. rent in Portway, Warmyster, Smalbroke, Bugley, and Byshopesthrowe. £310.

9. Anno 1.—Stephen Blake *and* Christopher Kyrton, gent.; messuage and lands in Warmester. £40.

10. Anno 1.—Thomas Goddard, junior, *and* Edward Baynton, arm., and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Barwyke Basset, Wynterborne Basset and Hylmerton. £140.

11. Anno 1.—James Dyer, knight, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Anthony Abarrowe, gen., *and* John Brynde, gen., and Dorothea his wife; messuages and lands in Wanborough, Marston, Staunton Fitzharbert and Marston.

12. Anno 1.—John Bennett *and* Thomas Wyshe, gen., and Anna his wife, and Edmund Huntley and Elizabeth his wife; the site of the manor of Smalbroke, and lands in Warmyster, Smalbroke and Bugley. £227.

13. Anno 1.—John Mastchart *and* John Powell, gen., and Barbara his wife; lands in Fissherton Anger. £40.

14. Anno 1.—Antonius Abarrowe, gen., *and* John Brynde, gen., and Dorothea his wife, and John Michell; a water mill and lands in Wanborough.

15. Anno 1.—Christopher Baylye, gen., *and* John Eyre, arm., and Anna his wife, William Charde, gen., and Elizabeth his wife, Andrew Blackman, gen., and Eleanore his wife, John Yonge, gen., and Mary his wife; lands in Pewsham, *alias* Pevesham, in the parish of Chippenham. £40.

16. Anno 1.—William Fletewood and John Hooper, gen., *and* Henry Standley, knt., Lord Strange and Lady Margaret his wife; manor of Barford St. Martin, messuages and lands in Barford.

17. Anno 1.—Robert Trowe, gen., *and* Henry Brunkar, arm.; messuages and lands in Devizes and Cannings Epis. 230 marks.

18. Anno 1.—John Webe *and* Joan Chaundeler, widow ; messuage and lands in Bromehame. £40.

19. Anno 1.—John Cornewall *and* Thomas Merricke and Agnes his wife, and Agnes Gregory, widow ; messuages and lands in Mildenhall, Preshutts, Stitchcombe and Elcotts. £80.

20. Anno 1.—Thomas Westley and Thomas Gyfford *and* John Hussey and Margaret his wife ; messuages, land and live stock in Westbery, East Grymsted, Sarum and Todbery.

21. Anno 1.—George Penruddocke, arm., *and* James Stumpe, knt., and Isabella his wife ; manor of Compton Chamberlayne and lands in Compton Chamberlayne.

22. Anno 1.—William Button, arm., *and* Henry Wheler, gen. ; lands in Heytredeysburye. £80.

23. Anno 1.—William Earl of Pembroke *and* John Rogers, arm., and Elizabeth his wife, formerly the wife of Edward Darell, knt., decd. ; manor of Knyghton and lands in Knyghton and Chawke. £520.

24. Anno 1.—Thomas Barnam and Nicholas Elerssone *and* Anna Smythe, widow ; manor of Westkenett and Woodborough, and lands in Westkenett, Auberye, Woodborough, Cokerygg, Fyffeld, Mylton, Lylborne, Overton and Wotton Ryvers.

25. Anno 1.—John Jones *and* Henry Earl of Arundell, John Lumley, knt., Lord Lumley and Jane his wife ; messuages and lands in Kevell, common pasturage in Oxlese and Norwood in Kevell. £140.

26. Anno 1.—Henry Ryce *and* Riceum ap Owen, arm., and William Watkyns, gen., manors of Cū Swyndon and Nether Swyndon, otherwise called Est Swyndon and West Swyndon. Messuages and lands in Cū Swyndon, Nether Swyndon, otherwise called Est Swyndon and West Swyndon Nether Stratton and Nether Wyddell, as well as free market in Cū Swyndon, otherwise Est Swyndon.

27. Anno 1.—George Ludlow, arm., *and* Henry, Earl of Arundell, John Lumley, knt., Lord Lumley and Jane his wife,

messuages and lands in Hildevell, Mayden Bradley, and Hornyngsham. 100 marks.

28. Anno 1.—Richard Cannon *and* Edward Knoyle, arm.; messuages in Potte Rowe, in the city of New Sarum. £20.

29. Anno 1.—Anthony Long, gen., *and* William Fleer, gen.; messuages and lands in Wormcliff, Middlalyffe, Totnell, Nether lease, Kyngsfall, Woodcrofts Grove, Wormecliffes mede, Howbrokes grove, Austriche, Bonhyll, Longecrofte, Playster, Halton Close, and Totnell paroke, in the parish of Boxe, as well as common pasture on Kyngs Downe, Boxefylde, Chappelfylde, and Blacklegh. £80.

30. Anno 1.—John Bruneson *and* John Barwyke, arm., and Dorothy his wife; manors of Wylcote and Stowell, lands in Wylcote, Stowell, Lurgenshall, Burbage, Devizes, Milton, and Ockham (?) St. George, with the rectory of Wylcot and Stowell, and the advowson of the church of Wylcote and Stowell.

31. Anno 1.—Alexander Rede *and* Alban Whyte and Alice his wife; fourth part of messuages and lands in Choldrington, and fourth part of the common in Choldrington. £80.

32. Anno 1. Edward Baynton, arm., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm.; manor of Rowden, messuages and lands in Chypnam and Rowden. £40.

33. Anno 1.—William Erell *and* John Ball; message and land in the parish of Crudwell. £40.

34. Anno 1.—Henry Hungerford *and* Richard Eston Taylor, and Johanna his wife; messuages in the parish of St. Edmund in New Sarum. £80.

35. Anno 1.—Robert Keynes *and* William Fleer, gen.; message and lands in Hulbert Howse, Hulbert Meade, Hulbert Hawley, Nether Wadlands, and Over Wadlands, common pasture upon Myddlehyll. £80.

E. A. FRY.

(To be continued.)

THOMAS BUNDY'S WILL.

IN his "Notes on Amesbury Abbey," vol. iii, p. 303, Mr. Kite gives some extracts from this will, which we are now able to give in full. The value of wills must be apparent to all, for, as Sir Harris Nicolas says in the preface to his *Testamenta Vetusta*—a work, not so valuable as formerly, since mainly due to him these ancient wills are easily accessible to the public—"Of all species of evidence, whether of the kindred or of the possessions of individuals, perhaps the most satisfactory is afforded by the wills; and in many cases also these interesting documents exhibit traits of character which are more valuable, because more certain, than can possibly be deduced from the actions of their lives. . . . The corporal suffering under which a man often labours when he makes his last testament; the solemn invocation with which it commences; the associations which it cannot fail to excite; and, above all, the recollection that the important document will not see the light until he is removed from that sphere, &c., tend to render the statements in wills of unquestionable veracity. . . . Testaments of celebrated persons possess a claim on the attention of biographers which they have rarely obtained. But it is to the antiquary, to him who seeks for information on the manners and habits of his ancestors, from sources unpolluted by the erroneous constructions or misrepresentations of others, and who, setting aside the theories of a favourite writer on past times, judges from evidence alone, that early wills are of the greatest importance. Where, but in such instruments, can we obtain an accurate knowledge of . . . the furniture of the house, or of wearing apparel of persons who lived centuries ago; the great value of chattels at that time caused them to be described with minuteness. . . . Marking the alterations in manners and customs, and tracing the gradual, but certain,

progress of intellectual improvement . . . we receive ample objects for exercising philosophical reflection."

(P.C.C. Register, 17 Dogett.)

In dei nomine amen x^{mo} die mensis Februarii anno domini millesimo cccc^{mo} nonagesimo primo. Ego Thomas Bundy compos mentis et sane memorie condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti beate Marie et omnibus sanctis. Corpusque meum tumulandum in ecclesia sancti Melori. Item ecclesie beate Marie Sarum ijs. iiij^d Item ecclesie parochiali xs. Item luminibus ejusdem ecclesie xiiij oves. Domine Priorisse pro decimis oblitis vjs. viii^d. Item domino Thome filio meo craterem argenteum sex coclearia argentea, tria candelabra, pelvim cum lavacro et ollam eneam. Item Willelmo filio meo meum optimum ciphum craterem fractum et vj coclearia. Item Matilde filie mee xxx oves duas optimas patellas. Item Alcie [*sic*] filie mee decem oves. Item Roberto Wylykyns duas acras frumenti et ij acras ordei. Item Alicie Wylykyns vnam acram frumenti et j ordei. Item Johanni Hore iiij acras ordei. Cetera omnia do et lego Willelmo Bundy filio meo et Alicie uxori mee et eos ordino et constituo meos veros executores et dominum Ricardum Beltwun supervisorem ut ipsi disponant in legatis et non legatis pro salute anime mee prout eis melius videbitur hiis testibus Domino Ricardo Belturun Jacobo Saucer Johanne Martyn Johanne Trent Thoma Baberstoke Johanne Ive, Waltero Westam cum pluribus aliis.

(Proved at Lambeth 15 May, A.D. 1492.)

WINDOW AND LIGHT TAX, 1774—1775.

A true Duplicate of the Assessments of the several Parishes, Tithings and Places within the Hundred of Melksham, in the County of Wilts, with the Names and Surnames of the several Assessors and Collectors, for every such Parish, Tithing and Place, as aforesaid, appointed for rating and assessing, raising, collecting, levying and paying unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the several and respective Sums of Money, hereundermentioned, in and for the Space of One whole year, commencing from the Fifth day of April, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Four, by virtue and in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act for repealing the several Duties

upon Houses, Windows and Lights, and for granting to His Majesty other Duties upon Houses, Windows and Lights." The Appeals being first heard and determined.

Parishes and Tithings.	Assessors and Collectors.	£	s.	d.
Beanacre ...	Michael Naish and James Curnick ...	19	5	2
Blackmore Liberty ...	George Moore and John Dowling ...	4	2	8
Bulkington ...	Robert Jefferys and John Dows ...	7	3	10
Canhold ...	Jeremiah Chapman and John Matthews	15	6	5
Earlstone ...	William Axford, junior, and John Tilley	26	13	10
Hilperton and Whaddon }	William Holloway and James Beaven	27	10	0
Melksham Town ...	Samuel Rumsey and John Bayly ...	50	6	4
Polshott ...	Robert Jefferys, senior, and John Cooper	9	9	8
Seend ...	James Brown and Edward May ...	43	17	8
Whitley and Shaw ...	Thomas Eyles and John Ford ...	28	14	4
Woodrew ...	William Crook and Samuel Frankling	5	2	0
Woolmore ...	Christopher Harris and John Harris ...	3	2	8

In testimony whereof We Three of the Commissioners appointed and authorised for putting in execution the several Acts of Parliament, relating to the Duties upon Houses, &c., and acting for the Hundred of Melksham, have hereunto set our Hands and Seals this Sixteenth day of February, 1775

240 14 7

WILLIAM SEYMOUR,
JOS. MORTIMER,
A. AWDRY.

The three seals in red wax are impressed with a *lion rampant crowned, a sceptre in the right paw, and an orb in the left.*

[Endorsed] Windows, 1774.
Melksham Hd. 240.14.7.
Sherwood MSS.

DUGDALE OF SEEND.

(Continued from Vol. iii, p. 518.)

[See Pedigree, Vol. i, p. 174.]

INDENTURE 1 December, 33 Charles II [1681] Between Thomas Dugdale th'elder, of Seend Row, gent., and Thomas

Dugdale the younger, his son; and John Deuerell,¹ of the Citie of London, gent., unckle of Ann the now wife of said Thomas Dugdale the younger, and John Hodges of Ashley, in the parish of Bradford, "Sardgmaker". WITNESSETH that said Thomas Dugdale th'elder and Thomas Dugdale the younger, for and in consideration of the sum of 5s., Have bargained and sold &c. to said Deverell and Hodges, their executors &c., All that messuage or tenement, with barn, backside, garden and orchard (2 acres), and all that close of arable land called the Seven Ridges (3 acres), all that close of Meadow called Dunhams lying by the mill pond side over against the said orchard (2½ acres), late in tenure of Margaret Gearish, widow, all lying in Seendrew. Also all that messuage or tenement, with garden and orchard adjoining (1 rood), lying in Seend and Seend Rew, near Baldnam Bridge, in possession of Daniel Twenny. And four acres of arable in a certain inclosed ground (5 acres) lately taken out of a field called Thornam, and shuting upon Rye Ditch and the dwelling-house of said Daniel Twenny, two of which said four acres lye on the east side and the other two on the west side of said inclosed ground (an acre of William Ushers lying in the middle). And one acre of arable, of four ridges, in a field called Litle Sandfield, shuting down upon the dwelling-house of the said Daniell Twenny. And all that close of pasture called Honeyes (6 acres), adjoining to the orchard of the said Thomas Dugdale the elder, near his dwelling-house. And all that plat of meadow called Rewham (½ acre), lying by the waters side below the aforesaid Little Sandfield.

¹ There are some Deverell monuments in Seend and Bradford (the above does not seem to appear on them) with *Gules, three stirrups leathered in pale or*. There are also some Shrapnell monuments in the latter church, on one of which is "Near this place are buried Henry Shrapnell of this Parish, who died an^o 1688," etc.—(perhaps the witness to this deed); above is *a bomb fired, thereon inscribed in Gothic character the capital letter S.*—*Ratio ultima Regum*. This monument was perhaps erected by General Shrapnell, inventor of the shell called after him, or by one of his family.—*W. N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 532. Mary Dugdale, the other witness, is probably the sister of Thomas Dugdale, junr.

And all that rudge of arable (1 rood) laying by the way side shutting down to Pittwell next to Seend head. And all that Plat of meadow called the Lyntch (2 acres), lying by the waters side that is called the Mill pond of Seend head Mill. And all those five rudes of arable ($1\frac{1}{2}$ acre), lying in the Little Sandfield, and shutting upon the meadow called the Lyntch, and lieth on the west side of an acre of arable of Thomas Busdalls there. And all those three rudes of arable (1 acre) lying in Little Sandfield, and shutting from the way by Pitwell down upon the Lyntch, and lying on the east side of a piece of land of Thomas Sumner. And all those two rudes of arable lying in the same Sandfield (1 acre), shutting from the High way down to Rye ditch, and lying on the west side of Seven Rudes of the said Thomas Dugdale the elder's Land. All w'ch premises are in Seend and Seend Rew, and now in the occupation or possessions of said Thomas Dugdale the elder and Thomas Dugdale the younger. *And also All* those four acres of arable lying in Seend, three of them lying together in a field called Pudleigh field, shutting east and west, having the lands of Richard Blake,¹ Esq., on the south, lands of William Stokes, gent., north, and the other acre lyeth in a field called the Church field, shutting north and south, lands of Richard Garrard,² gent., west, land of Edith Allworth east, All which last mentioned four acres of arable were lately purchased by said Thomas Dugdale the elder from one Morris Tipper,³ Alice his wife, and

¹ See *W. N. & Q.*, vol. i, p. 449, *et seq.*

² Son of Gilbert Garrard (exor' of William Tipper, the Seend benefactor) by Sybil Stokes of Seend; by his Will, pd. 27 Sept. 1658, by his widow, he leaves Richard "cottage and ground called Jutts, and one adjoining Somner's cowleaze, adjoining that of my father-in-law, John Stokes." See "Garrard of Shinfield," *Vts. of Berks*, 1664-6.

³ The above William Tipper leaves "his kinsman Morris Tipper £20," Will pd. 6 Aug. 1651. Morris Tipper is one of the witnesses to the Will of the above John Stokes, pd. 28 Nov. 1664. A Morris Tipper is bur. at Seend, Aug. 24, 1683.

one Mary Jones, and now are in possession of said Thomas Dugdale the elder. *And also all* those five acres of arable lying together in a furlong in the west field of Seend, near Baldnam Mill, shooting east and west, having lands of John Paradise¹ south, lands of John Jones east and north, land of Robert Nicholas,² Esq., west, All which five acres were purchased by Thomas Dugdale the elder from one John May and Jane his wife. *And all ways, waters, &c., and appurtenances thereto belonging. To have and to hold* the said premises so intended to be hereby bargained and sold to said John Deverell and John Hodges, their executors &c., from the day before the date hereof for one whole year. *Yielding* and paying the rent of a peper corne at Michaelmas if demanded. This present Indenture of bargain and sale being made that hereby and by virtue of the statute made for transferring uses into possession the said John Deverell and John Hodges may be in actual possession of the premises and enabled to accept and take a grant and Release of the Reversion and Inheritance thereof to them and their heirs. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

THOMAS DUGDALE

THOMAS DUGDALE, JUNR.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

HEN. SHRAPNELL

THOMAS SOMNER

DAUANELL PEARCE

MARY DUGDALE.

[*Endorsed*] Lease for a year by Thos. Dugdale, Senior,

¹ Will pd. 7 Nov. 1685, bur. at Seend 19 Aug. 1685.

² The Cromwellian Judge. See *W. N. & Q.*, vol. iii, p. 505, *et seq.*

and Tho. Dugdale, Jun^r., of Lands in Seend to Jno' Deverill and Jno' Hodges.

1st December, 33 Car', 2^{di}, 1681.

Hen Shrapnell

Mary Dugdale

WILL OF THOMAS DUGDALE OF BATH.

[P.C.C. 270 Pinfold.]

1754, Ap. 16. This is the last Will and Testament of me Thomas Dugdale, late of London and now of Bath; viz., I give to my cousin Ambrose Goddard, Esquire, Ten Pounds, and to his Sister Mrs. Priscilla Goddard Ten Pounds, and to my cousin Ambrose Awdry, Esquire, a ring,¹ and to his sister, Mary Awdry, my silver coffee-pot, and to her sister, Jane Awdry, my three silver castors, and to my cousin Villett, daughter of the said Ambrose Goddard, my silver salver and two silver waiters, and to my cousin, Thomas Goddard, Esquire, my silver Tankard, and I give to Thomas Athaves one hundred pounds, and to Cousin James Commeline and his sister Jane Commeline, fifty pounds a piece, and to Mrs. Martha Goodwin, widow of Mr. Peter Goodwin, Ten pounds, and to Mrs. Mary Phillips, wife of Mr. Phillips, of Bridewell, five pounds, and I give to Alice Turner, who was formerly my servant, ten pounds, if living, and to Elizabeth Williams, who was formerly my servant, five pounds, if living, and I give to my cousin, William Smith, two hundred pounds, and to his Brother, Thomas Smith, if living, fifty pounds. And to his sister, Ann Weyland, fifty pounds, and I give to Joachim Smith, eldest son of the said William Smith, one hundred pounds at his age of one and twenty years, and in the meantime my executor shall receive and keep the interest of that money for his own use, but in lieu thereof shall be paid the said Joachim Smith an annuity of fifteen pounds per year, to find him clothes and necessaries till he attains his age of one and twenty years, and if he should die before he shall attain the age of one and twenty years, then the said legacy of one hundred pounds and interest to fall to my executor, but I direct, in case the said Joachim Smith shall live the term out, that my executor shall

¹ This is almost certainly the will of the only surviving son of Thomas Dugdale (*W. N. & Q.*, vol. i, p. 198). Is this the ring mentioned in John Awdry's and Thomas Dugdale's wills? (Vol. i, pp. 196 and 198.) If so, perhaps it is still in the possession of some member of the Awdry family, and we should be pleased to hear more about it. Was he buried in Bath?

thereout indemnify himself from any engagement I have entered into, in behalf of the said Joachim Smith, and I desire my executor to apply seventy pounds to the benefit of the second son, and the like sum of seventy pounds for the third son of the said William Smith towards putting them apprentices severally, and finding them necessaries during their apprenticeship, and I give to William Ball, nephew of the said William Smith, Fifty Pounds, But on condition that he shall procure a certain Bond formerly entered into by John Smith, deceased, father of the said William Smith, and to whom the said William Smith is executor to the late father of the said William Ball, conditional for the payment of fifty pounds or some such sum to be delivered to the said William Smith to be cancelled, or shall execute [*sic*] Bond to the said William Smith, to indemnify him against the same, which I appoint the said William Ball to do within a year after my decease, and in default thereof I give the said last-mentioned legacy of Fifty Pounds to the said William Smith. I mention this only to prevent dispute, being satisfied there is nothing due on that bond, and I give rings to cousin Ambrose Goddard and his sister and his sons, Thomas and Richard, and cousin Jeremiah Awdry, and Mr. Hulse and Mr. Jodrell and their Ladies, and to Mr. Locke, Mr. Percival Lewis, Sir Thomas Birch, Mr. Hardwick, and Mr. Bryan, and I give to my man, John Cooke, Ten Pounds, besides what may be owing him on any account, and I desire that none of my Legatees but Mr. Commeline and Mr. Athavns shall make mourning for me; and all the rest and residue of my estate, both real and personal, I give and devise to my Cousin, Samuel Commeline and his heirs to his and their use, and I constitute the said Samuel Commeline sole executor to this my will, and do revoke all former wills by me made. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

THO. DUGDALE.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Thomas Dugdale as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto in his presence.

WM. FREDERICK EDMOND PARKER.

WM. KINGSTON.

[Proved at London 3rd October 1754.]

Queries.

Bulkington.—I am told there was at one time an old church in this village, and at the present time the foundations can be seen in very dry weather. Can any one give me information about this, as well about the so-called Bulkington Cross?

H. D.

Dickens Topography.—In “The Bagman’s Story” in *Pickwick* Dickens gives the following description of an Inn on the Marlborough Downs, at which Tom Smart puts up on his way to Bristol on a stormy night; the account is so minute that perhaps “the Inimitable” himself alighted or slept there, and actually saw the “strange, grim-looking, high-backed chair, carved in the most fantastic manner,” &c. :—

“It was a strange old place, built of a kind of shingle, inlaid, as it were, with cross-beams, with gabled-topped windows projecting completely over the pathway, and a low door with a dark porch, and a couple of steep steps leading down into the house, instead of the modern fashion of half-a-dozen shallow ones leading up to it. It was a comfortable-looking place. . . . He saw a charming prospect of the bar (*opposite the parlour*) with delightful rows of green bottles and gold labels, &c., arranged on shelves in the most tempting and delicious array. . . . Up a wide and ancient staircase . . . rambling old place. . . . It was a good large room, with big closets, and a bed which might have served for a whole boarding school, to say nothing of a couple of oaken presses that would have held the baggage of a small army.”

Many years afterwards Tom Smart and his wife retired to France; “and then the old house was pulled down.” These events are supposed to have taken place about 1756. Has this old Inn ever been identified?

C. D. FELLOW.

Old House, Sarum.—Can any one inform me of the history of a small old house, with a large gable, 44, Silver Street, Salisbury, now occupied by a hairdresser. The room, looking out into St. Thomas’ Churchyard, in which the artist plies his profession, is oak panelled, and has a carved oak overmantel, decorated with figures, flowers, and fruit in colour.

H. D.

Replies.

Clivelod (vol. iv, p. 213).—Has "H. D." consulted the will of the subject of his query? (Will of Thomas Clevelod of Warmester, Wilts, 1558, P.C.C., F. 39, Noodes.)

The family was long seated at Westbury, co. Wilts, and the early registers of that place contain many entries of the name written "Clevelord" (will of John C. of Westbury, 1501, P.C.C., 23 Moone). The great Sarum clothier, Wm. Webbe, in his will 1553, bequeaths "to John Clevelord and his wife forty shilling and a gowne apece." Other wills, such as those of Wm. Clyfflod of Sarum 1515; John Clevelod of Beckington, co. Som., 1537, and Wm. Cleveland, of Wenfold, Wilts, 1513, would probably throw light on the clothier and his family.

The following are copied from the Westbury Registers:—

Bartholomew Clevelord & Agnes Swanne, married 7 Jan. 1576, and three children—*Elinora*, 31 Mar. 1577—*Edith*, 28 June 1579—*John*, 14 Aug. 1580—baptised.

Thomas Clevelord, buried 12 Sept. 1584.

Robert Pearce & Margery Clevelord, married 1 Nov. 1585.

William Clevelord & Alice (surname omitted), married 1 Feb. 1587.

John Boydel & Agnes Clevelord, married 14 Sept. 1588.

John, s. of Thomas Clevelord, baptised 15 Dec. 1589.

Agnes, d. of John Clevelord, baptised 14 Jan. 1592.

Thomas, s. of Thomas Clevelord, baptised 19 Aug. 1593.

Margaret, d. of John Clevelord, baptised 24 Mar. 1593.

Agnes, d. of John Clevelord, buried 27 Apr. 1593.

Elizabeth, d. of John Clevelord, baptised 17 Jan. 1595.

Thomas, s. of Thomas Clevelord, buried 3 June 1595.

Thomas, s. of Valentine Clevelord, baptised 15 Aug. 1596.

Thomas, s. of Valentine Clelvord [*sic*], buried 15 Jan. 1596.

N.B.—Entries of Clelford in the registers; this name has now become Kilford in this neighbourhood.]

Thomas Clevelord & Agnes Coales, married 24 Oct. 1597.

John, s. of John Clevelord, baptised 2 Apr. 1598.

Alicia Clevelord, buried 9 Apr. 1598.

Alice, d. of John Clevelord, baptised 24 Mar. 1599.

Margery, d. of Thomas Clevelord, baptised 13 May 1600.

Henry, s. of John Clevelod, baptised 5 June 1602.

Jone, d. of Shusana Clevelod, bur. 28 Feb. 1602.

William Clevelod, buried 15 May 1603.

William Gawen & Agnes Clevelod, married 13 Oct. 1614.

Margaret, d. of John Cleveled, buried 16 Apr. 1628.

Margery, d. of John Cleavlod [*sic*], bur. 21 Feb. 1635.

[No more Clevelod entries up to 1750.]

R. G. BARTELOT.

Sarum.

Langford (vol. i, p. 519).—The will of Allysaunder (or Alexander) Langford was proved 29 Jan. 1545-6, not in 1585. I have found another will of this family which had escaped my notice, owing to its having been entered as Longford. The two Somerset Inq. P.M. also relate to the Trowbridge family. The Edward Langford (vol. i, 166), who your correspondent stated was "out" in 1715 with the Pretender, and retired to Penzance, left a will, of which I give an abstract:—

Edward Langford of the parish of Paul, co. Cornwall, gent., 13 May 1766, advanced in years. To my only son Edward L. all my lands, and in default of issue to my only dau., Constance Pellew, wid. To her six children £1200. All residue to my son Edward. On 17 Dec. admon. of goods of testator left unadministered by Edward L., the son, was granted to Eliz. Nankivel (formerly Langford), wife of Benj. N., the administratrix of said Edw. L., proved P.C.C. 6 May 1773 [211 Stevens]. There are three tablets in Farleigh Hungerford Church to the wife and children of Edward Langford, of Trungle and Penzance, Capt. R. Cornwall Militia, and late 49th regiment, who d. at Bath, 16 May 1843, aged 65.

[7 Powell] Edward Longford of Trobridge, co. Wilts, clothier. Will dated 18 Nov. 1551. To be buried within the parish church of Trobridge. My son Elysaunder £300, best double gilt cup, best salte and a doz. spoons, and sd. legacy shall be in the custody of the following persons, viz., my brother Elysaunder shall hold a £100, my cosyn, Wm. Horton, at Iford, £100. My cosyn, Harry Long of Trobridge, and Thos. Walles of Trobridge, £50 each, until my sd. son be 18. To Margaret my wief, £200, my salt parcell gilt, a sylver cuppe and one half my household stuff and joynture of my land in Hylperton. To John Cary, my servante, £3 6s. 8d. My servante James Hill, 20s., and to each maidservant 6s. 8d. To everyone of my poor neighbours in Troubridge 8d. to each house, also to each house in Freshford. The almshouse in

Bradford 6s. 8d. My dau. Mary and her husband shall have my mill of Freshford till my son Elysaunder be of age, if he die under age, the £300 to the children of my sd. dau. Mary. All residue to her and sole extrix. I make overseers my brother Elysaunder, cosyn Wm. Horton, cosyn Henry Longe and the sd. Tho. Longe and sd. Tho. Wallys. P. 11 Mch. 1551, by Wm. Walker, the atty. of Mary L., *als.* Geryshe.

Escheator's Inquisition, Series II. *File* 935; 37 and 38 Hen. VIII. Somerset.

ALEXANDER LANGFORD.

Inquisition taken at Crockborne in the said county, 30 March, 37 Hen. VIII [1546], before Thomas Clerke, esq., escheator, after the death of Alexander Langford, by the oath of John Payne, gent., Richard Brent, gent., &c., jurors, who say that:—

Alexander Langford was seised in his demesne as of fee of 2 messuages, 40a. of land, 30a. of pasture, 20a. of meadow, 20a. of wood, 1 fulling mill, and 60a. of furze and heath in Ludcombe, in the parish of Frafford, in the said county: which said premises are held of the King in chief by knight's service, to wit, by the 20th part of a knight's fee and by the rent of 11s. 9½d., and are worth per ann. clear 117s. 8d.

Alexander Langford died 20 December last past, Edward Langford is his son and next heir, and was then aged 30 years and more.

Escheator's Inquisition, Series II. *File* 940; 6 Edw. VI. Somerset.

EDWARD LANGFORD.

Inquisition taken at Taunton 11 April, 6 Edw. VI [1552], before Alex. Popham, esq., escheator, by the oath, &c., who say that Edward Langford was seised of all the said premises mentioned in the above Inquisition, which are held as above.

Edward Langford died 5 Feb. last past; Alexander Langford is his son and next heir and is now aged 12 years and more.

V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill, Berks.

Trenchard (vol. iv, pp. 177, 283).—The following abstracts of Trenchard Wills—the usual pious prefaces being omitted—may help “Sage” :—

A. S.

WILL OF WILLIAM TRENCHARD.

[P.C.C. 7 Harrington.]

I, William Trencharde of Cutheridge, in the countie of Wilts, esquire, do make George Trenchard, of Wotton, in the countie of Dorset, knight, John Trencharde of Warmewell, in the said countie of Dorset, esquire, and Daniel Norton, of East Tisthead, in the countie of Southt., gentleman. my executors, to whome I do give and bequeathe all goodes, debts and chattells whatsoever vpon this speciall truste and confidence they and everye of them and the survivors and survivor of every of them and the executors, administrators and assignes of the survivors of them shall dispose all my saied goodes, debtes and chattells first and principally for and towards the payment of my debtes and paymentes and satisfyinge of sixe hundred poundes to my twoe daughters of the residue for the behoofe of my next heire whoseeueryt shall happen to be accordinge and as neere as may be to the true intent and meaninge of the purpose specified in one Indenture bearinge the Date hereof. And further I will that Richard Gill my servaunte in Ireland shall have eight of my best kyen and fower ploughe oxen vntill my sonne Francys shall accomplishe the age of twentie and one yeres, the saied Gill becominge bounde with sufficient sewerties to my executors to restore the same to my saied sonne Francis at his saied full age. In witnesse wherof I the saied William Trenchard haue to this my present writinge put my hande and seale the xxiiiith daye of Februarye in the three and thirtithe yere of the Rainge of or Soueraigne Ladie Elizabethe by the Grace of God of England, Fraunce and Ireland Quene, Defender of the Faith, &c.

A SCHEDULE ANNEXED.

And further whereas I have delyvered vnto Sir Richard Norton, knighte, the lease and assuraunce of my tithes and personage of Normanton vnto the vse of my daughter Maude with condicion to be reuoked at my will and pleasure for and towards the paymente of three hundred poundes to her as by a paire of Indentures thereof made bearinge date the three and twentithe daye of this present monethe of Februarye may appeare ; I do therefore nowe by these presentes reuoke the same and do ordeyne and appoynte that the saied tithe and parsonage and the benefit and profit therof do remayne to the use of my executors vntill my debtes and legaceys be aunswered and after that to remayne to my sonne Francis and his assignes. Sealed with my seale. Dated the fyue and twentithe daye of Februarye in the xxxiiiith yere of

the Raigne of oure Soueraigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth, &c. By me William Trencharde. Witnesses, George Snigge, Richard Cole, John Purnell and Thomas Langley, Scryuenor.

[Proved 4 February 1591.]

THE WILL OF FRANCIS TRENCHARD.

[P.C.C. 62 Savile.]

The Fowerthe daie of July in the yeare of our lorde God one Thousande sixe hundered Twentie and one, and in the nyntenth yeare of the raigne of our Soueraigne lorde James by the grace of God, king of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c., and of Scotland the fower and fifteth. I, Frauncis Trenchard, of Cutteridge, in the parrishe of Northbradley, in the county of Wiltes, esquiere. will that my bodye be burryed in the parrishe church of North Bradley aforesaide. And to the same church for breakinge the earthe therein fortye shillings. To the Cathedrall Church of Sarum, in the saide countye of Wiltes, twenty shillings. To Frauncis Trenchard, myr.e eldest sonne, all that parte, proparte and portion of and in the mannours of Backwell, Dracott, Stoke Rodney *alias* Rodney Stoke, Saltford *alias* Sattford [*sic*], Twyverton *alias* Twerton, Dynder and Hollitroe. And all that my parte and proparte of and in the advowson gufte free disposition and right, &c., of patronage of and in the churches of Backwell and Saltford *alias* Salford aforesaid, with the appurtenaunces in the county of Somerset. And my mannours of Cuttridge and Overcourte with th'appurtenaunces, And the mannor or farme of Mormanton [*sic*] *alias* Normington, with th'appurtenances, in the county of Wiltes. And all other my mannors, landes, tenements, &c., within the Realme of England, with th'appurtenaunces. To haue and to hould to him and to the heires of his bodye lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue, to my sonne Edward Trenchard, and to the heires of his bodye, &c. And for defaulte of such issue, to my sonne John Trencharde, and the heires of his body lawfully begotten, &c. And for defaulte of such issue to my sonne Henry Trencharde, and to the heires of his bodye lawfully begotten, &c. And for defaulte of suche issue to my sister Dame Maude Licke, nowe wyffe vnto Sir Olliver Licke, knight, and to the heires of her body lawfully begotten, &c. And for defaulte of such issue to Roberte Bolton, second sonne of Thomas Bolton, gentleman, and my sister Katherin, his wyffe, and to the heires of his body lawfully begotten, &c. And for defaulte of suche issue then to the righthaires of me, the said Frauncis Trenchard, forever. To the saide Edward Trenchard, my sonne, all that my signiorie called Mount Trencharde, with the appurtenaunces b'inge and beinge within the countye of Lymbricke, within the Realme of Irelande, To haue and to hoide to him and the heires of his bodye lawfully begotten, &c. And for defaulte of suche issue to my said sonne John Trencharde,

and to the heires of his bodye lawfully begotten. &c. And for defaulte of such issue to my said sonne Henry Trencharde, and to the heires of his bodye lawfully begotten, &c. And for defaulte of suche issue to my saide sonne Frauncis Trencharde, and to the heires of his bodye lawfully begotten. And for defaulte of such issue to my said nephewe Robert Bolton, and to the heires of his bodye lawfully begotten, &c. And for defaulte of such issue to the right heires of me, the said Frauncis Trencharde, forever. Provided alwayes my will and meaninge is that my said sonne John Trencharde, shallhoulde to him and to two suche other lifes, beinge his wyffe, childe or children as he the saide John Trencharde shall at any tyme duringe his life under his hand and seale in the presence of twoe credible wittnesses at the least, nominte and appointe unto suche parson and parsons as shalbe the owners of the said mannor of Overcourte, All that customary tenement, parcell of the said mannor now in the possession of Mary Willis, widdowe, or of her assignes under the yearly rente and services therefore nowe due and accustomed whensoever the same shall happen to fall into the lordes hands by death or other determination of the estate of the said Mary Willis, and William Willis her sonne and Mary, wife of * — Veale her daughter, of and in the premises. Prouided alsoe that if theire estate shall happen to be ended before my said sonne John shall attain vnto the age of one and twenty yeares then my will is, That myne executors hereafter named shall let the same out to the best valewe vntill my said sonne John shall atayne vnto the aige of oine and twenty yeares, and the profittes thereof shall imploye for and towards the payment of my debtes and legacies and performance of this my will, And the overplus thereof. my debtes and legacies beinge paied and my wille performed, shalbe by myne executors paied vnto my saide sonne, John Trencharde, within convenient tyme after he shall atayne unto the aige of one and twenty yeares as is aforesaid. And provided allso and my will allsoe is that my said sonne John shall have and houlde to him and his assignes the reversion of that tenement lying in Salforde aforesaide, nowe in the occupation of Robert Tibbotte the elder, and Robert Tibbotte the younger, the one part whereof was graunted vnto me by Sir Edward Rodney, knighte, for fowerscore and nyneteen yeares yf my sonne Frauncis Trencharde and Edwarde Trencharde, or either of them, soe longe shall lyve. And the other thirde parte alsoe thereof was graunted vnto mee by Rice Davies, esquire, for the like terme of yeares yf my said sonnes Edward and John. or either of them, soe longe shall live. And the other thirde parte alsoe thereof which I houlde alsoe in my own righte, my will and meaninge, he shall alsoe houlde for the like terme of Fower scoore and nyneteene yeares yf my said sonnes Frauncis and Edward and himself or any of them soe longe shall live. Provided alsoe that yf the saide Robarte Tybotte the elder and the saide Roberte Tibbott the younger shall happen to dye before my said sonne John shall atteyne vnto the aige of one and twenty yeares, then my wille is

* Blank in Register.

also that my saide executour shall let out the same to the best vallew untill he shall accomlishe the full aige of one and twenty yeares towards the paymentes of my debtes and legacies and performance of this my wille, And the overplus thereof shalbe by myne executors paied also vnto my said sonne John within like convenient tyme after he shall attayne vnto the aige of one and twenty yeares as aloresaid. I bequeathe vnto my said sonne Henry Trenchard, the some of one Thousand Poundes to be paied vnto him when he shall atteyn vnto the aige of one and twenty yeares, And I doe alsoe bequeathe vnto him the meane profittes of my saide Seignorie in Ireland (my debtes and legacies beinge paied and this my will performed untill my saide sonne Edward shall attaine vnto the aige of one and twenty yeres, The same to be delivered vnto him, my said sonne Henry, within convenient tyme after he shall atteyne vnto the aige of one and twenty yeres. And yf he shall happen to dye before his saide aige, Then I give the same to my said sonne John to be paied vnto him in manner and forme aforesaid. I bequeathe vnto my saide nephewe, Robarte Boulton, one annuitie or yerely payment of twenty poundes, to be paied vnto him by myne executors vntill such tyme as my said sonne Edward shall atteyne vnto the aige of Fower and twenty yeares, And yf in the meane tyme the realme of Ireland shall continewe in peace, And my saide Seignorie landes shall amounte to be of the yerely vallew of five hundereth poundes, Then myne executors shall paie vnto him, the saide Robert Boulton, the some of twoe hundred poundes when my saide sonne Edward shall attaine vnto the aige of Fower and twenty yeeres, otherwise not, and the surplusage of the profittes of the saide Seignorie which shalbe received by my saide executors betweene the aige of one and twentie and fower and twenty yeres of my saide sonne Edward, deductinge the saide two hundereth poundes out of the same shalbe equally divided between my said sonnes, John and Henrye. The poore of the parrishe of North Bradley the somme of three poundes to be deliuered vnto the collectors of the poore of the saide parrishe within one yeare next after my decease, and by them to be distributed as they in their discretion shall see cause. Seruaunte John Veyne twentye poundes, to be paied vnto him within convenient tyme after my debtes and legacies shall be paied; seruaunt Symon Marshman five poundes, as also the five poundes given vnto him by my late wief Elizabeth, deceased, to be paied vnto him within like convenient tyme after my debtes and legacies shalbe paied. Executors shall pay vnto my servantes, Hugh Druce and Mary Scudamore, and either of them, the five poundes a peece wch was given vnto them by my saide wief. My said sonne Frauncis all my plate, beddinge, brasse, pewter, Household stuffe and implements of householde in my howse at Cutteridge or elsewhere, to be deliuered vnto him by myne executors within convenient tyme and space after he shall attayne vnto the aige of one and twenty yeres. Rest of my goodes moveable and immoveable, myne executors shall take and convert towards the payment of my debtes and legacies previded alwaies, &c. I doe notwithstanding hereby wille and devise my corner howse in the Cittie of New Sarum,

which I purchased of Mr. Bedforde, to myne executors, upon condition that they shall sell the same towards the paymente of my debtes and legacies aud performance of this my wille. I doe also devise vnto my said executors all the issues, rents, profittes and casualties of all my mannors, landes, &c., within the realme of England, and the realme of Irelande, or as muche thereof as by the lawes and statutes of thies realmes I lawfully may devise unto them, viz., of those mannors, landes, &c., within the realme of England, vntil my said sonne Frauncis or the nexte of my said sonnes, yf he shall happen to dye, shall attayne vnto the age of one and twenty yeaes. And of my said signory within the realme of Ireland, vntil my saide sonne Edward shall attayne vnto the age of Fower and Twenty yeres, or the next of my said sonnes, to whom I haue hereby deuised the same shall attaine vnto the like aige of Fower and Twenty yeres. As well to and for the allowance of Twentie poundes a peece to each of my saide sonnes vntil they shall attaine unto there severall ages of seventeene yeres, and afterwards for the allowance to each of them the some of fortye poundes apiece vntil they shall attaine vnto there seuerall ages of one and twenty yeres. And afterwarde alsoe to my saide sonne Edwarde, vntill he shall attaine vnto the age of fower and twenty yeres, whiche I doe hereby wille to be allowed them. As alsoe to and for the paymente of my debtes and legacies herein specified, discharginge of my funeralls and raysinge upp of a sufficiente some of money to make composition with his most excellent Majestie, his heires or successors for ye Wardshipp and Marriage of myne heire yf he shall happen to be within age at the tyme of my decease, which I desire may be graunted to myne executors accordinglye. Hopinge also that they wille take such good order therein that the some maie redounde to the best benefitt of my saide heire, And that he maie not be compelled to marry contrary to his owne choice and good likinge, And if the issues, profittes, &c., of my said landes lymitted and appointed together with my saide goodes and chattells (other then the household stuffe given as aforesaide to my saide sonne Frauncis), shall not be sufficient to paie all my debtes and legacies, and make such allowances vnto my said sonne (as is aforesaid) and discharging my funeralls and to make composition for the Wardshipp and Marriage of myne heire, Then I doe hereby devise all that my parte and proparte of the saide Mannor of Dynder to myne executors vppon condition to sell the same, aud therewithall shall make payment of the residue of my said debtes and legacies, allowances and composition with the issues, rentes, &c., of my saide landes, together with my saide goodes and chattells, will not amounte vnto, and the overplus thereof yf any be my wille is myne Executours shall paie unto myne heire within convenient tyme after he shall attaine vnto the age of one and twenty yeres, also is myne executours shall deliver vnto my said sonne Frauncis, when he shall attaine vnto the aige of one and twentie yeres thies parcells followinge which were given vnto him by his mother; viz., one chaine of goulde of gouldsmithes worke, enameled with pearle betwene, his mother's weddinge ringe, one faire pointed diamond ringe,

one faire pendant Jewell wherein is an eagle displaid, one little pendant Jewell in fashion of an anchor with a fine little tablett dymond sett on one side in the middle thereof, one other goulde ringe with a tablett diamond sett therein betweene fower Rubies. Sir Thomas Trencharde, of Wctten, in the countye of Dorset, knight, and John Trencharde, of Warmewell, in the said countye, esquire, my good kinsmen, and my welbeloved cosin Gifford Longe, of Roode Ashton, in the countye of Wiltes, esquire, to be myne executours of this my last wille, hartely desiringe them to take the burthen thereof vpon them, and to discharge the trust which I repose in them, and to the said Sir Thomas for his paines therein my younge graye trottinge nagge; my cosin John Trencharde, my younge graye trottinge mare; my cosin Mr. Gifford Longe, my blacke amblinge nagge mare I vse to ryde on. Overseers, good brother-in-lawe Sir Robert Gorge, knight, and my good friend and gossip Sefton Jones. gent., Sir Robert Gorge my bay geldinge colte; the said Sefton Jones my graie amblinge mare, &c. Witnesses, Sefton Jones, William Druse, John Druce.

[Proved 25 Oct. 1622.]

[*Annexed is a list of persons who owe money to the Testator, and to whom he is indebted.*]

CARTULARIES OF WILTSHIRE ABBEYS, Etc.

(Continued from p. 230.)

IN addition to the list already given.

- BRADENSTOKE.—Dugdale says that there are excerpts from a cartulary in the Bodleian Library, Dodsworth, vol. cviii, f. 13.
- BRADLEY, MAIDEN.—There is an interesting Register, a small folio of 31 leaves, of the 14th and 15th centuries, at Longleat House.
- LONGLEAT.—The charters are in the possession of the Marquess of Bath, whose house is founded on the site of the old monastery.
- MALMESBURY.—The British Museum Additional MS. 15,667, is a cartulary formerly belonging to Evan Seys, serjeant-at-law, *temp.* Charles II.
- STANLEY.—Harl. MS. 6,716, is an interesting list or index of charters belonging to the Monastery, giving the names of the donors and benefactors, the amount of land, &c., given, and sometimes the

purpose for which it was given. It is beautifully written in a hand about the time of Edward I, and is arranged alphabetically as to places.

There were religious houses also at Eston, nr. Marlborough (Trinitarian Friars), Ivy-church (Austin Canons)—otherwise called Monasterium Ederosum, Wichereche, sometimes West Church—and at Marlborough and Pulton (both Gilbertines). Their Registers are unknown.

E. MARGARET THOMPSON.

The Stanley cartulary is not in Trinity College, Dublin, but that of Stanlaw or Whalley, co. Chester, occurs in the Index to the Catalogue of MSS. belonging to that College.

J. WATSON TAYLOR.

WILTSHIRE BRIEFS.

The following are copied from Mundy's *History of Newbury*, extracted from the books of St. Nicholas in that town:—

					£	s.	d.
1668.	Fovant	..	..	..	..	0	11 9
1671.	Mere	..	..	..	..	0	19 10
„	Enford	..	..	..	..	4	9 2
„	Steeple Ashton	..	..	..	..	1	5 9
1677-1684.	Ludgershall	..	..	..	..	1	0 10
1685.	Bulford	..	..	..	..	0	14 0
„	Donhead	..	..	..	..	0	8 0
1690.	Bishop's Lavington	..	..	..	..	0	12 11

Notes on Books.

COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from p. 288.)

SAVERNAKE.—See Ailesbury.

SEYMOUR.—See Somerset.

....., OF SUDELEY.—Sir Thomas Seymour, of Sudeley Castle, co. Glouc., younger brother of the Protector, and fourth son of Sir John Seymour,¹ of Wolf Hall, by Margery, dau. of Sir Henry Wentworth, K.B.; created Baron Seymour of Sudeley, and Lord High Admiral, 1546-7; K.G. 1547; married, 1546-7, Catherine, widow of Henry VIII (some say) a few days after that King's death; having conspired against his brother and renewed his intrigues with Elizabeth, was executed, without trial, 1549, all his honours being forfeited. After the dissolution Lord Sudeley became owner of the lands belonging to Romsey Abbey, in Edington parish, with the church property, land and tithes belonging to Edington Monastery, with other lands in the neighbourhood.

SEYMOUR OF TROWBRIDGE.—Sir Francis Seymour, younger bro. of William, Duke of Somerset (restored as such, 1660), of Trowbridge (*W. N. & Q.*, iii, pp. 362-4); knnted at Royston 1613; Baron Seymour, of Trowbridge, 1640-1, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, 1660; mar. Frances, dau. and coh. of Sir Gilbert Prinne, of Allington (*M.I. Chippenham Church*), and secondly, Catherine, dau. of Sir Robert Lee, of Billesly, co. Warwick, died 1664, and by his will desired to be buried at Great Bedwyn; his house, which he himself

¹ See his monument in Great Bedwyn Church.

built, at Marlborough was used as an inn¹ till 1842, when it became the school house of Marlborough College; he was succeeded by his son Charles, by his first wife; mar. first Mary, dau. and heir of Thomas Smith, of Soley, in Chilton Folliat, he was bur. 1665 at Trowbridge.²

SHELBURNE.—See Lansdowne.

SHENFIELD.—See Lucas.

SIDMOUTH.—Henry Addington, eldest son of Anthony Addington, M.D., a physician of some reputation, born 1757, M.P. for Devizes, 1784-1805; P.C. 1789; Speaker of the House of Commons,

¹ Mr. Stanley Weyman, in his fine novel *The Castle Inn*, writes—"Built, "if tradition does not lie, by a pupil of Inigo Jones, it stood—and the "house still stands—in a snug fold of the downs, at the end of the long "High Street of Marlborough, at the precise point where the route to Salis- "bury debouches from the Old Bath Road. A long-pointed, stately mansion "of brick, bosomed in trees, and jealous of its historic past—it had sheltered "William of Orange—it presented to the north and the road, from which it "was distant some hundred yards, a grand pillared portico flanked by pro- "jecting wings. At that portico, and before those long rows of shapely "windows, forty coaches, we are told, changed horses every day. Beside "the western wing of the house a green sugar-loaf mound, reported to be of "Druidical origin, rose above the trees; it was accessible by a steep winding "path, and crowned, at the date of this story, by a curious summer house. "Travellers . . . caught . . . a glimpse of groves and lawns "laid out by the best taste of the day, between the southern front and the "river. To these a doorway and a flight of stone steps, corresponding in "position with the portico in the middle of the north front, conducted the "visitor . . . surprised and charmed to find in these shady retreats, "stretching to the banks of the Kennet, a silence and beauty excelled in few "noblemen's gardens, . . . while the north front of the house "hummed with the revolving wheels, &c., the south front reflected the taste "of that Lady Hertford who had made these glades and trim walks her "principal hobby."

² See *Coll. Top. et Gen.* v, p. 348, impugning Hoare's statement that both Francis and Charles were buried at Great Bedwyn. The following inscription is on the coffin-plate of the latter in the Seymour vault at Trowbridge, "*Corpus Caroli Dni Seymour, | Baronis de Trowbridge; Obit.— Vicesimo quinto die Augusti | Anno Dni 1665, Suae Etatis 45.*"

His widow Elizabeth (Allington), mar. Sir John Ernle, Chancellor of the Exchequer (bur. at Calne), was born at Horseheath, co. Cambs., 1691; their son, Francis (born at Preshute), succeeded to the Barony, and afterwards to the Dukedom of Somerset, with which this title was held until 1750.

1789-1801; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Prime Minister on Pitt's¹ resignation, 1801-4; cr. Viscount Sidmouth, co. Devon, 1805; died at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, 1844, bur. at Mortlake; succeeded by his son, William Leonard, some time Rector of Poole, Wilts.

SOMERSET.—Edward Seymour, eldest surviving son of Sir John Seymour,² of Wolf Hall, Wilts. He was great grandson of Isabel, daughter of Mark William, some time Mayor of Bristol (*W. N. & Q.*, ii. 304, 589); brother to Jane, Queen Consort to Henry VIII, mother of Edward VI; born about 1500; was present on the Field of the Cloth of Gold; cr. Viscount Beauchamp, of Hache,³ co. Somerset, 1536; Earl of Hertford, 1537; one of the Exors. of Henry VIII, and Protector of the Realm, 1546-7; Earl Marshall, 1547-51; Baron Seymour and Duke of Somerset,⁴ 1546-7; found guilty of high treason and felony (all his honours being forfeited), was beheaded at the Tower of London, 1551-2, and lies buried in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula there,⁵ married 1st, about 1527, Catherine, dau. and coh. of

¹ The well-known squibb—

“ As Pitt is to Addington,
So London is to Paddington,”

well indicates the estimate of the two Ministers.

² See a note in *The Little Duke*, by Miss Charlotte Yonge, for a pretty but highly improbable legend accounting for the Seymour arms, assumed by Osmund de Centiville, a supposed ancestor of the Seymours, in honour of his flight with Richard, the little Duke of Normandy. Planché thought the well-known Seymour *wings* to be a rebus on their estate of Penho, co. Monmouth, where their ancestors resided. For an account of this family see the recently published *Annals of the Seymours*, noticed below; see also the Monuments in Great Bedwyn Church.

³ Claiming to be descended from Sir Roger Seymour, who married one of the heiresses of John Beauchamp, Baron of Hache.

⁴ With special remainder to his issue by his then, *i.e.* second, wife

⁵ The vast property he amassed from the monastic estates, and his sudden rise to the highest honours, made him unpopular. Somerset House, in the Strand, was an instance of the destruction which he wrought in the ancient ecclesiastical structures. In it (*inter alia*) was involved for the sake of the stones, the great cloister of St. Paul's, which had contained the well-known “Dance of Death”,—some say he even meditated the destruction of Westminster Abbey to increase the magnificence of his palace!

Sir William Fillol,¹ repudiated about 1535; married 2nd, about 1537, Anne, dau. of Sir Edward Stanhope, of Shelford, co. Notts; she married 2nd, Francis Newdigate, of Hamworth, co. Midx., one of her late husband's Gentlemen of the Household, died 1587, aged 90, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, M.I.

(To be continued.)

Annals of the Seymours, by H. ST. MAUR, being a History of the Seymour Family from early times to within a few years of the present. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., Limited, Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, W.C., MCMII.

This handsome volume of 546 pages deserves a longer notice and a more able criticism than our space will permit of at the present time. It has very many illustrations, the frontispiece being the portrait of Jane Seymour, Queen of England; two views of Sir John Seymour's tomb in Great Bedwyn Church, before and after alteration, the former of which seems to have been copied from Mr. Kite's sketch in *Wilts Archaeological Mag.*; two views of the exterior of Trowbridge Church, showing the Seymour Chapel, and amongst others Maiden Bradley Church, and a monument in Salisbury Cathedral.

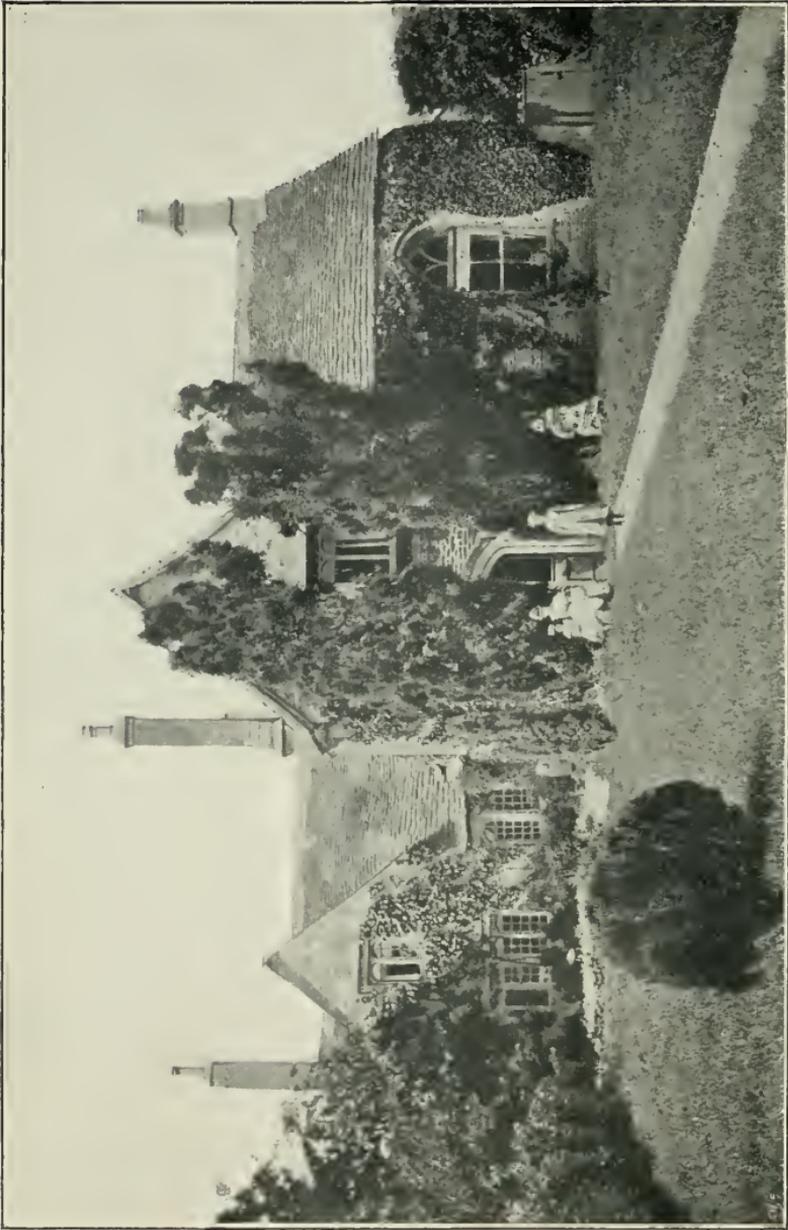
Mr. St. Maur occupies more than 60 pages with a laudatory account of the Protector, but seems to have a bad opinion of his brother, of Sudeley; very many of us, who are not connected with this historic House would condemn both of them as unscrupulous self-seekers, *arcades ambo*, with this difference, one was successful, the other unsuccessful; two fine portraits of them are given.

¹ See Visitations of Dorset, 1565 and 1623; Christopher Baily, of Keevil, also married into this family.

There is very little said about the interesting heraldic bearings of the family, and we miss the pretty legend as to the origin of the Seymour wings.

In 1559 Henry Seymour is said to have purchased Frampton Cotterell, from John Bush, of Boulton, Wilts; this should probably be Dilton. Again, on the two occasions on which the author mentions the uncle of the Seend Duchess of Somerset, he calls him William, instead of Edward, Somner.

There are several appendices of valuable notes, but there are two very serious defects, which will gravely impair its usefulness as a book of reference—there is no table of contents, there is no index!



OLD MANOR HOUSE (15th CENTURY) AT BEANACRE.
Photo: R. Wilkinson & Co., Trozebridge.

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Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

DECEMBER, 1903.

PLACE HOUSE, MELKSHAM, AND ITS OWNERS.

(Continued from p. 252.)

THE property at Benacre owned by Isaac Selfe, senior, the wealthy clothier [1564-1656], had previously belonged to a family of Daniell, descended out of Cheshire, who acquired it by marriage with the heiress of Whittokesmede,¹ a still earlier owner. Aubrey, writing between 1659 and 1670, says that "The North, or Daniell's Aisle, in Melksham Church, belongs to Benacre, where is a very ancient house that belonged to the Daniel's, now seated at St. Margarets juxta Marlborough."²

¹ The arms of GORE, *impaling* WHITTOKESMEDE—*Argent, a chevron sable between three lapwings proper*—were seen by Aubrey, amongst others, on the screen in the hall of Alderton old manor house, and on the monument of Thomas Gore (1532) in the chancel of Alderton Church—denoting also an early marriage with Gore and Whittokesmede.

² William Daniell, of St. Margaret's, in Preshute, buried there 26 June 1621, married as a second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Whittokesmede, of Benacre. *See Wilts Visitation of 1623*. Four generations later, Rachel, the sister and heiress of William Daniell, M.P. for Marlborough, who died 1681, married Thomas Fettiplace, of Fernham, Berks, whose son sold the property in St. Margaret's 1714.

The house of the Whittokesmedes and Daniells—"ancient" in Aubrey's days—is still standing, without any very material alteration (*see* Plate I). It dates apparently from the 15th century, and retains its old hall, the full height of the building, but now divided into two storeys, with windows of ecclesiastical pattern and timber roof, as well as other features peculiar to the domestic architecture of that period.

At a later date, when the Benacre estate came into the hands of the Selfe family, the fashion had changed, and the gothic hall of mediæval type, with its carved screen, and walls hung with armour, of which examples were remaining in Aubrey's time, in the old manor houses at Alderton, Lackham, and Bradfield, in Hullavington, had wholly disappeared in the more recently erected buildings of the days of Elizabeth and James I. At South Wraxhall, the older building, which still retains its gothic hall, apparently of the time of Henry VII, was partly re-modelled in that of James I, and thus to a certain extent made conformable with the fashion of the latter reign.

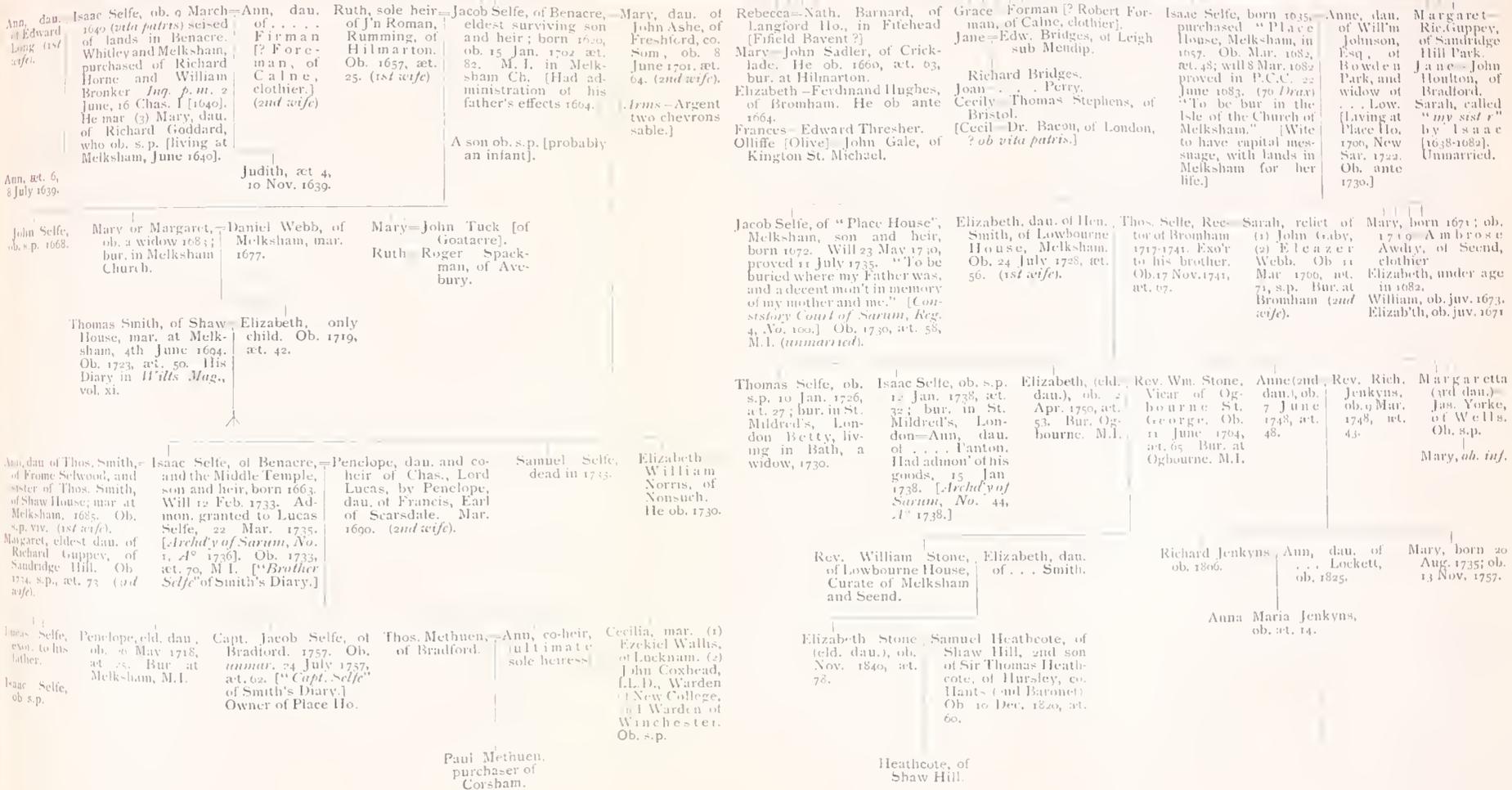
It must have been early in the 17th century—perhaps on the marriage of his eldest son, of the same name, about 1630—that the elder Isaac Selfe, leaving intact the 15th century dwelling of his predecessors, the Whittokesmedes and Daniells, commenced the erection of a second house, only one field distant—a large and substantial structure (*see* Plate II), suited to the altered requirements of his own time. One of the wings has since been rebuilt, but the original part retains, in an uninjured condition, a very fine panelled room, with stone chimney piece, the latter a rich specimen of the type of carving peculiar to the Jacobean period. The stables are apparently some century later in date.

The annexed pedigree of Selfe, compiled from wills, and other authentic sources, will be found to contain some genealogical detail hitherto unpublished. The descent of the Benacre estate, now owned by Lord Methuen, as representative of the elder branch of the family, is here shown, as also

PEDIGREE OF SELFE.

Edward Selfe, of Melksham.

Mary, dau. of Thomas Fitch, — Isaac Selfe, of Benacre, "a wealthy clothier" — *Aubrey*. Born 1564; ob. 10 Feb. 1656, aged 92. Will 24 Jan. 1654, "of old and infirme age", — Margaret (on M. I. in Alderman, of Bath. proved 21 May 1664 (*P.C.C.* 63 *Bruce*)). He had 4 sons and 13 daus. and left behind him a numerous offspring, 83 in number. M. I. in Melksham Church. Had lands in Whitley, Benacre, and Melksham, purchased of Richard Horne.



that of Place House, and the property in Melksham, which for more than two centuries has passed through the hands of the younger branch, now represented by the family of Heathcote, late of Shaw Hill.

Isaac Selfe, the elder, who died in 1656, must have been more than once married, but no surviving wife is mentioned in his will. On his monument in Melksham Church, the name of Margaret appears as the mother of his eldest surviving son, born in 1620. A pedigree printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, describes her as *Mary*, daughter of Thomas Fitch, Alderman of Bath. Nine of his elder daughters are enumerated in the will (p. 251) as having married and received portions; to two others, as yet unmarried, he makes a bequest of £840 each, in lieu of legacies, &c., given them by their late grandmother, Edith Power; whilst a young daughter, apparently under age at the time of his death, is provided for by the use and profits of a house in Melksham, held on lease for 99 years, determinable with her life; thus indicating that they were not all the children of one and the same wife.

Of his four sons, Isaac, who predeceased him, on 9th March 1640, was apparently the eldest. He had been thrice married, and left issue two daughters, both young.¹ Another son must have died at an early age, perhaps when an infant, for we find no mention of a fourth excepting on his father's monument. The remaining two, who survived their father, were Jacob, his heir, born 1620, who had administration of his effects in 1664; and a younger son, Isaac (the *second* of that name),² who afterwards became the purchaser of Place House.

Jacob, the eldest, succeeded his father at Benacre, where he died, 15 Jan. 1702, aged 82. His first wife, Ruth, sole heiress of John Romin [or Rumming] of Hilmarton, died in

¹ See *Inquisition post mortem*, 16 Charles I, pt. i, No. 71.

² It will also be noticed that there are *two* daughters named Jane. This was not uncommon in the case of parents who were anxious to perpetuate a certain Christian name in their family.

1657, at the early age of 25. Her portrait is still preserved at Shaw House. They had a son John, who died in 1668, without issue, and three daughters, viz., (1) Margaret, married, in 1677, to Daniel Webb, of Melksham, whose only child, Elizabeth, became, in 1694, the wife of Thomas Smith, of Shaw House, the writer of the interesting Diary (1721-2) from which copious extracts have been printed in vol. xi of the *Wills Archaeological Magazine*. The other sisters of Mrs. Webb were (2) Mary, who married John Tuck,—a name found at Bromham, Goatacre [in Hilmarton], Rowde, and Wootton Bassett; and (3) Ruth, wife of Roger Spackman, of Avebury.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Selfe married Mary, daughter of John Ashe, of Freshford, who predeceased him by a few months only, at the age of 64. By her he had issue two sons, Isaac and Samuel, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of William Norris, of Nonsuch House, in Bromham, of whom see *Wills N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 190, *et seq.*

Of the two sons, Isaac, the heir, of Benacre and the Middle Temple, born 1663, married in 1685, at Melksham, Ann, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Frome Selwood, and sister of the Diarist of the same name, at Shaw House. She died at the age of 21, without surviving issue; and, in 1690, Mr. Selfe married Penelope, daughter and coheir of Charles Lord Lucas:—

"1690. July 12.—Isaac Selfe, of the Middle Temple, Esq., widower, 25, and the Hon. Penelope Lucas, of Lexden, one of the daughters of the Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Lucas, lately deceased, aged about 22; with consent of Dame Penelope Lucas, at Lexden, in Essex, or (*blank*)."
Marriage Licence in Ab'p of Canterbury's Faculty Office, London.

By this marriage he had three sons and three daughters. They all died without issue, excepting Anne, the second daughter, wife of Thomas Methuen, of Bradford, who became the ultimate sole heiress, and the Benacre property thus passed into the hands of the Methuen family.

Mr. Selfe married, as a third wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Guppy, of Sandridge Hill, who survived him, leaving no issue. Her monumental inscription, formerly

in Melksham Church, is thus given by Sir Thomas Phillipps, in 1821¹ :—

“Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Guppy, of Sandridge Hill, gent., and third wife of Isaac Selfe, of Benacre. Ob. 1 August 1734, æt. 73.”

The will of Mr. Selfe, dated 12 February 1733, is as follows :—

Archdeaconry of Sarum, No. 1. A^o 1736.

WILL OF ISAAC SELFE.

In the name of God Amen. I Isaac Selfe, of Beanacre, in the parish of Melksham, in the County of Wilts, Esquire, being of sound and disposing mind and memory (thanks be to Almighty God) do make and ordain this to be my last will and Testament in manner following (that is to say) *First* I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it me, and my Body to be buried in a christian and decent manner by my Executor herein afternamed And as for my worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me I dispose thereof as followeth *Imprimis* I give to my son, Mr. Methuen, Ten pounds to buy him mourning, and to my grandson, Mr. Paul Methuen, Ten pounds to buy him mourning, and one of my silver two handled cups, with a cover, on which is engraven a cypher *Item* I give to my son and daughter Wallis Ten pounds a piece to buy them mourning, and as the last pledge of my love and affection for my son Wallis² I give to him my Brilliant Diamond Ring Also I give unto my daughter Wallis the further sum of One hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid unto her in six months next after my decease. *Item* I give to my son Lucas Selfe my Rose Diamond Ring *Item* I give unto my son Jacob Selfe the sum of Ten pounds to buy him mourning, and my silver Tankarde marked J.S., which was his grand Fathers Also I give to my said son Jacob Selfe the further sum of one hundred pounds of lawful mony of Great Britain to be paid to him in three months next after my decease *Item* I give to Anne Axford, if she shall be my servant at the time of my death, Ten pounds, and also Five pounds to buy her mourning. To my servant Edward Walker ffive pounds, and also ffive pounds to buy him mourning And to Thomas Hodges my servant ffive pounds, and ffive pounds to buy him mourning And to John Clarke my Gardiner fforty shillings to buy him mourning. *And whereas* I have by Indentures of Lease and Release, bearing date the seventh and eighth days of July, which was in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and

¹ In his *Wilts Monumental Inscriptions*, of which six copies only were printed.

² Ezekiel Wallis, of Lucknam, the husband of his daughter Cecilia.

Twenty one, settled and conveyed all the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments I lately purchased of one Isaac Gale, of Cawson [Calston?] in the said County of Wilts, yeoman, lying and being in the severall Tythings of Beanacre and Whitley in the said parish of Melksham, after my death to the use and behoof of my son Lucas Selfe and his heirs and assigns for ever *And* have also by the same Indentures settled and conveyed all my Lands Tenements and Hereditaments (except the Close called Wastfields Leaze) hereinafter mentioned lying and being in the Tything of Melksham after my decease To [the] use and behoofe of my son Jacob Selfe his heirs and assigns forever subject to certain conditions in the said Indentures or one of them expressed, to which Indentures of Lease and Release I refer my said two sons. *Now* I do hereby ratify and confirm the same Indentures, and do hereby will that the Messuages Lands and Tenements in or by the said Indentures of Lease and Release, or either of them, settled or conveyed shall be held and enjoyed according to the uses and Limitations in the same Indentures, or either of them, mentioned. *Item* I give and devise unto my said son Lucas Selfe and his heirs all the Lands and hereditaments which I purchased of Thomas Fetiplace Esquire¹ and all the Lands which I purchased of Thomas Flower junior gent, and the Close called Tits plowed ground which I purchased of William and John Tucker, of the city of Bath, desiring my said son Lucas and his Heirs, at the request of my son Jacob Selfe, or his heirs, by Fine or Recovery, or any other ways or means, at the costs of my said son Jacob Selfe, to grant convey and confirm unto my said son Jacob Selfe and his heirs the Close called Wastfields Leaze here in alter mentioned with the appurtenances thereunto belonging *Item* I do hereby give and devise unto my said son Jacob Selfe and to his heirs and assigns for ever all that Close of pasture Ground in the Tithing and parish of Melksham aforesaid called Wastfields Leaze, containing about nine acres, now or late in the possession of one Paradise, which same Close I for some time past have permitted my Brother Mr. Norris and his heirs to enjoy, that he or they out of the rents and profits thereof reimburse themselves the mony which my late Brother Mr. Samuel Selfe at one time owed to my said Brother Mr. Norris, tho' I was under no obligation so to do *And* I do desire my said two [sons] to live in Love and Unity as Bretheren, never fforgetting that good Motto of their Grandfather (VIS UNITA FORTIOR). *Item* I give and bequeath unto my son Lucas Selfe all my reall and personall estate of what nature or kind soever they be, not before by me given devised or bequeathed, he paying my debts Legacys and Funerall expences *And* I do hereby make my said son Lucas Selfe the sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, and do hereby desire my said Executor that after my decease I may be put in Lead *And* that I may not be interred till six or seven days after my decease *And* I desire

¹ He had probably become possessed of property at Benacre by marriage with the heiress of Daniell. *See* previous note.

that John Talbot¹ Esquire, Edward Seymour² Esquire, John Smith, of Shaw,³ Esquire, John Thresher,⁴ Esquire, John Norris,⁵ Esquire, and John Horton,⁶ Esquire, may be my paulbearers, if they shall be then living. Lastly I do hereby revoke all former and other Wills by me made. In witness whereof I have to two parts of this my will indented set my Hand and Seal this Twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord Christ one Thousand seven hundred and Thirty Three. Signed, "I. Selfe." Seal, in black wax, *Ermine three chevrons, without impalement.* Signed sealed &c. in the presence of Robert Parsons, Nichos. Moone, Sam. Martyn.

[Administration granted to Lucas Selfe 22 March 1735].

He died in 1733, at the age of 70. The epitaph on his monument, which was erected in Melksham Church by desire of Captain Jacob Selfe, of Bradford, his youngest and last surviving son, who died in 1757, describes him as of an "amiable disposition and great integrity", and "not less exemplary for piety, charity, and hospitality."

Having thus far followed the descent of the Benacre estate, with its two interesting old manor houses, which form the illustrations to the present paper, through the descendants of Jacob, the eldest surviving son and heir of Isaac Selfe, sen., who died in 1656—we now come to Isaac, younger son of the latter, baptized 30 September 1635, who had lands settled on him by his father in 1647, and ten years later, on the death of Sir John Danvers, the Regicide,⁷ became the purchaser of the

¹ John Ivory Talbot, of Lacock Abbey, M.P. for Ludgershall 1714, and for Wilts in the two first Parliaments of George II.

² Of the elder line. His wife Mary was daughter and heiress of Daniel Webb, of Monkton Farley, and niece and heiress of Edward Somner, of Seend. He was afterwards 8th Duke of Somerset, and died 1757.

³ Eldest son of Thomas Smith, the Diarist, and nephew of the testator.

⁴ Of Bradford. The testator's cousin; his father, Edward Thresher, having married Frances, daughter of Isaac Selfe the elder. He died 1741.

⁵ Another nephew. Eldest son of William Norris of Nonsuch, by the testator's sister Elizabeth.

⁶ Of Broughton Gifford. Died 1742, aged 77.

⁷ See pedigree on p. 249. Sir John apparently held it by courtesy, in right of his second wife Elizabeth Dautesey, who died in 1636, and to whom he had placed an exquisitely carved effigy, of white marble, in the Dautesey Chapel at West Lavington.

“capital message”, with its surroundings, known as “Place House”, in Melksham, where he afterwards resided. On the principal doorway were his initials “I. S.”, with the date “1658”, indicating, at least, some repairs here, on his becoming owner of the property.

From a set of original deeds which have come under the notice of the writer, it appears that his father had, in 1641, a conveyance from William Brooke of a tenement at Woodrew, with two closes there called Collerings (8 acres), a close called Wicks Mead (3 acres), and two acres in Queen Moore, part of the assart lands and purprestures of Melksham Forest,¹ formerly held by the Brouncker family, on payment of a fee farm rent of 6*d.* yearly to the Crown, “to hold to the said Isaac Selfe the elder, and Isaac the younger, with remainder to Margaret, daughter of the elder Isaac, and Jane, then his youngest daughter, and their heirs—remainder to the younger Isaac, and his heirs.” From an indenture tripartite, 20 Nov. 1657, shortly after the purchase of Place House, we find that the younger Isaac—his father being then dead—had, in the previous August, executed a temporary conveyance (enrolled in Chancery) of this property, to Daniel Ruty,² citizen and goldsmith of London, and Henry Bulkley, of Calne, gent., to the intent that they might become full tenants to the freehold until, in Michaelmas term following, a common recovery thereof may be had against them,³ for the debarring of all entails and settling the same to the use of the said Isaac Selfe.

¹ Rotteridge, a property on the boundary of the Forest, also belonged to Selfe, of Benaere, and passed by marriage to Smith, of Shaw House.

² Apparently belonging to a Melksham family of this name, which appears among the Quaker records.

³ Michaelmas term 1657. Before Oliver St. John and his associates, Justices of the Common Bench. Isaac Burges, Esq., Sheriff. Exemplification of a Common Recovery, wherein Ayliffe White, Esq., and John Ely, gent., demand against Daniel Ruty and Henry Bulkley, gent., one message and garden, 6 acres of meadow, 10 of pasture, and common of pasture in Woodrew; who vouched Isaac Selfe, who vouched the Common Vouchee. A fictitious suit of the Commonwealth period. The property afterwards belonged to a family of Tarraut, of Woodrew and Notton.

In 1669 he made a further purchase of a farm known as "Bessells", in the parish of Melksham, from Charles, third earl of Westmoreland,¹ for the sum of £2,000, the reversion of which property he afterwards bequeathed by will to his younger son.

His wife was Anne, daughter of William Johnson, of Bowden Park, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Hyde, of Purton, and widow of . . . Lowe (a family residing at New Sarum, of whom there is a pedigree in the Heralds' Visitation of 1623); her brother, George Johnson, who succeeded his father at Bowden Park, and was one of the trustees under her husband's will, being a Welsh Judge, Solicitor to the Treasury, and, in 1681, one of the Members for Devizes.²

Two of their children died young. The survivors were—Jacob, the heir, born 1672; Thomas, born 1674, Rector of Bromham 1717—1741; Mary, eldest daughter, wife of Ambrose Awdry, of Seend, clothier, who died 29 June 1719, aged 48; and Elizabeth, a child at the time of her father's death.

He died in 1682, at the age of 48. His will, which follows, is dated 8th March in that year. It is a lengthy document containing much unnecessary repetition, many of its oft repeated sentences, useless and wearisome to the reader, being here omitted.

P.C.C. (76 Drax.)

TESTAMENT OF ISAAC SELFE.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Isaac Selfe, of the Parish of Melksham, in the County of Wilts, Gent, being of a sound disposing mind and memory, yet calling to remembrance the shortnesse frailty and uncerteinetic of this my mortall Life, And for the settlement and

¹ The Earls of Westmoreland became possessed of property in this neighbourhood by the marriage of Francis Fane (1st Earl) with Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony Mildmay, by Grace, one of the coheirs of Sir Henry Sharington, of Lacock.

² Aubrey speaks of him as his "worthy and honoured friend"—and often refers to his success in having trebled the value of the Bowden estate during his ownership by enriching it with marl, which lay 15 feet deep under the barren sand. He was dead in 1691.

disposition of that temporal estate which God hath bestowed on mee and blest mee with as a pledge of a better Inheritance Doe make this my last will and Testament hereby revoking all former and other wills by mee at any time heretofore made. *Imprimis* I commend my precious and innortall Soule into the hands of God which gave it mee, trusting alone in and by the meritts of my blessed Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ to obtaine the full and free pardon and remission of all my sinnes, and my bodie I comitt to the earth to be buried in the Isle of the Church of Melkesham in such decent manner and with such Funerall expences as shall seem meete to the discrecion of my deere and welbeloved wife Anne Selfe and of my Executors hereinafter named. *Item* I give and devise unto my said wife Anne Selfe All that my Capitall Messuage or Mancion House where I now inhabit,¹ And all outhouses, Barnes, stables, buildings, yards, backsides, orchards, gardens, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, scituate and being in the said parish of Melkesham. And also all those several closes or parcells of lands, meadow and pasture, hereafter perticularly mencioned, that is to say, one close of pasture ground called new Leaze (eight acres); one other close called Smalls ground (seaven acres); one other close called Grayes (two acres); two other closes called Berry feilds (eigheteene acres); also that meadow next adioyneing to the said closes called Berry feilds (three acres); also that close of pasture called Shewrings' close (one acre) adioyneing unto the said two closes called Berry feild closes. And also three other closes of pasture called Jesops (seaven acres); also that other close called Shewrings' ground (foure acres) and next adioyneing unto the said closes called Jesops. And also that close of pasture (five acres) which was latelie enclosed and taken out of a common feild called Holbrooks feild; also that close of arable called Haywards ground (six acres); And that close of pasture lyeing on the south side of the said close called Haywards ground (three acres) which formerly belonged to one Richard Ruty; also that close called Haven Peice (eleaven acres) And also that messuage or tenement with the appertenances and three closes thereunto belonging (foure acres) knowne by the name of Taylors Tenement, formerly in the tenure of Thomas Taylor deceased, and adioyneing unto a certeyne place or common called Out Marsh And also all that Common of pasture or Leazes for Tenn beasts to depasture and feed in and upon the said Common called Out Marsh. All which said messuages lands and premises are situate within the parish of Melkesham. *To have and to hold* the said Mancion house, Messuage, lands, and Tenements, and all and singular other the premisses, unto my said wife Anne Selfe for and dureing the terme of her naturall life upon this condicion, that is to say That my said wife Anne shall within the space of one moneth next after my decease upon request made to her by my trustees herein after named Release and for ever quite claime All her Interest in and to the Thirds of my personall estate And also all right

¹ *I.e.*, Place House, with its appurtenances.

and title of Dower which shee may or ought to have or clayme out of any of my estate. And in case my said wife shall not thinke fitt to accept of the messuages lands and premisses soe devised to her in full satisfaction for her thirds and right of dower, and shall refuse to execute such release And shall thereupon commence any accion or suite for her dower and thirds, that then the estate herein before limited to my wife Anne of and in the premisses as aforesaid shall cease and bee voyd, and in such case I doe hereby give and devise the said Mancion house, Messuage, lands, and tenements, and other the premisses, unto my Executours and Trustees herein after named for and dureing the terme of one and Twenty yeares upon the severall trusts herein after mencioned. *Item* my minde and will is that my executors doe permitt and suffer my wife Anne dureing her naturall life to have the free use and benefit of all my plate, bedding, linen, furniture, householdstuffe, and utensills remaining in and belonging unto my Mansion house; And my will further is that my said wife shall have free liberty either in her life time or at her death to dispose of and distribute the said plate and goods to and amongst my children or to such one of them and in such other manner as shall seeme best to her discretion. *Item* I give and devise unto my son Thomas Selfe and his heirs for ever All my estate right title and interest whatsoever of in and to the severall messuages or tenements with the lands thereunto belonging hereinafter mencioned, that is to say, one messuage or tenement, and the lands thereunto belonging, expectant upon the death of Jerome Goffe,¹ of London, merchant, and which I lately purchased from the right honourable the Earle of Westmoreland, scituate in the said parish of Melkesham; also one other messuage or tenement, and the garden and orchard thereunto belonging, scituate in Melkesham, expectant upon the death of Julian Stratton, widdow, and Edward Stratton; one other messuage or tenement, with the appertences, expectant upon the deaths of John Rutty, and Margery his wife, and Henry Rutty his sonne, scituate in Melkesham; also one other messuage or tenement and the lands therunto belonging, with the appertences, expectant upon the deaths of Richard Wilsheire and Simon Eaton, scituate in Melkesham; also one other messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, expectant upon the death of Mary Taylor, widdow, scituate in Melkesham; also one other messuage or tenement with the appertences, expectant upon the deaths of Lydia Flower, Elizabeth Flower, and — Flower, children of William Flower of Melkesham, and scituate within the said parish; also my estate and interest of and in one other messuage or tenement and the lands thereunto belonging with the appurtenances, expectant upon the death of my sister Sarah Selfe, scituate and being within the said parish of Melkesham. And as concerning all other

¹ Apparently son of Jeremy Gough, of Benacre, by his wife, the relict of — Flower, and grandson of Hugh Gough, Rector of Allcannings 1593-1625, and previously of Bishops Cannings. See *Wilts Visitation of 1623*.

my lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the said parish [not?] herein before given and devised, I doe hereby give and devise the same unto my trusty and honoured friends and relations George Johnson of Bowden, Esq., the Reverend Doctor Thomas Wyatt, of Bromham, Jacob Selfe of Benacre, gent., and Richard Guppy of Sandridge Hill, in the said county of Wilts, gent., for and dureing the terme of one and twenty yeares, upon the Trusts, hereinafter declared, that is to say, in trust that they the said George Johnson, Thomas Wyatt, Jacob Selfe, and Richard Guppy and the survivors or survivor of them, and the executors administrators and assignes of such survivor, shall out of the rents, issues, and profitts of the said lands hereinbefore limited to them, for the said terme pay and discharge all such debts which shall at my decease bee owing from mee unto any person or persons whatsoever, and also raise and pay unto my daughters, Mary and Elizabeth Selfe, for their porcions, the severall summes of eight hundred pounds, at their respective ages of one and twenty yeares, or daies of marriage, which shall first happen, or soe soone after as the same can conveniently be raised. And also out of the rents and profitts of the said lands raise and pay all such summes of money as shall from time to time bee necessary for the maintenance and education of my said sonnes and daughters, And for the preferment and placing out of my said sons, Jacob Selfe, Thomas Selfe, or either of them, in such manner as it shall seeme best, Desiring my said trustees to see my said sonnes librally educated in learning. And my will and minde is that in case either of my said daughters shall happen to depart this life before she attaine unto her age of one and twenty yeares, or bee married, Then I appoint that my said trustees shall pay unto such of my daughters which shall survive the summe of one thousand pounds for her porcion, and my minde and will is that my said trustees shall out of the rents issues and profitts of the said lands reimburse and satisfye themselves all summes of money and other expences and damages which they shall or may lay out, beare or sustaine, in or about the execution of the said trust, or any suite matter or thinge relateing thereunto. And my will further is That when my trustees shall out of the rents issues and profitts of the said lands have raised the porcions of my daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, together with all other summes of money which at their discretion shall bee thought fitt and convenient to bee laid out for the preferment of my sonnes or either of them, for their maintenance, together with all costs and charges which shall bee expended in and about the management of this trust, That then the said estate or terme of one and twentie yeares herein before limited shall cease and determine. And my will is that my trustees shall yeild up and deliver the possession of the said lands unto my sonne Jacob Selfe, in case he shall bee liveing, or in case of his death unto my sonne Thomas Selfe And for the better and more speed raising of my childrens porcion and discharge of my Debts and legacies and other the trusts aforesaid I doe give and devise unto the said George Johnson, Thomas Wyatt, Jacob Selfe, and Richard Guppy, all my goods and chattells, and other my personal estate, not herein before given and devised. And of this my will I doe

make and appoint them executors, desireing them to undertake the burthen of executing the Trust in them reposed. And I give unto each of them Twentie shillings a peece to buy a mourning ring, And in testimony that this is my last will and Testament I have unto each sheete thereof, being conteyned in foure sheetes of paper, sett my hand and seale, this eight day of March, Anno Domini one thousand six hundred eighty two. Isa. Selfe. Signed sealed &c in the presence of Ambrose Advry, John Barnard, and Andrew Edwards.

[Proved in London 22 June 1683.]

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

THOMAS SELFE, OF CADLEY, IN MELKSHAM.

In a recent number of *W. N. & Q.* I gave a somewhat condensed account of a family named Selfe, whose abode was at Place House, in Melksham. On the present occasion I will endeavour to trace the history of another family bearing the same surname (and possibly claiming descent from a common ancestor), through a period embracing all the 17th century and the first quarter of the 18th. My only justification for so doing lies in the fact that such an account, based as it is on authentic documents, and deriving no support from conjecture in essential matters, illustrates rather remarkably the process of social evolution in an old-fashioned manor. At the same time, as it seems to me, a new light is thrown on the qualifications commonly attributed to the "yeoman" class.

My history commences in the years 1607-8, when, as it appears, a return was made of the names of all the Freeholders of Wilts. Four persons are shown in Melksham Tithing, one of whom is Thomas Selfe.

By two Indentures dated in 1628 Thomas Selfe, of Melksham, yeoman, purchased (i) 20 acres called Cadley, (ii) also a cottage and one acre of arable, all in the parish of Melksham.

On May 13, 1638, an inquisition was held at Marlborough after the death of Thomas Selfe. It was found that the said

Thomas Selfe was seised of one messuage at Melksham, late in the tenure of George Selfe his father; also of 41 acres of land meadow and pasture; also of the reversion of one messuage and 12 acres of land meadow and pasture, after the death of one William Selfe, a tenant by Copy of Court Roll. He had also two houses in Bristol. He died at Bristol 31 Jan. 1638. William Selfe was his son and next heir, aged eight years. Alice the late wife was alive at Bristol.

At this point my sources of information were exhausted, but the story seemed complete in itself. I had been shown the process whereby a "yeoman" was created. Like Gil Blas I could say *Voyons un peu de quelle facon on y dégrasse le Vilain*. Here was a man, who (as seemed likely), was the son of a tenant in villeinage, and having prospered on the land, had been able to purchase the freehold of some 50 acres of land, and was now entitled to style himself "yeoman". This little estate consisted of an aggregate of three or four smaller tenements, one of which had been his father's, and another was still in the occupation of a person who might be a relative. It is quite reasonable to suppose that these small tenements held of the Manor of Melksham had been originally granted by the last Prioress of Amesbury. It unfortunately happens that the Cartulary of that House is lost, but it is known that monastic authorities, in anticipation of the coming evil day, not unusually re-granted their estates for as long a period as was permissible short of absolute alienation. Estates for 99 years granted shortly before 1539 (the date of the surrender), were approaching their term in the reign of James I, and the reversions were becoming more valuable every year. The Lord of the Manor, William Brouncker, of Erlestoke, was known to be liable for large sums of money to meet the charges laid on the estate by his father and grandfather. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that a great number of these small tenements changed hands about the year 1630 or earlier, and that some of them were purchased by the occupiers; at any rate it is clear that Thomas Selfe at the time of his death was in the honourable

position of Yeoman Freeholder, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it might be taken for granted that after his death the widow managed the estate at Melksham, until the heir came of age.

Long after I had established these facts and put them away to be forgotten amongst other notes of a similar character, I received from our Editor certain memoranda,¹ including three or four extracts from the Bristol Probate Registry. I then learnt that on April 4th 1638, the will was proved of Thomas Selfe, of Bristol, grocer, and it was made absolutely clear that the Melksham yeoman and the Bristol grocer were one and the same individual. The widow Alice was daughter of Thomas Deane, of Bristol. Children, all young, are named, and other relatives. William is not mentioned in the will, but a boy named George finds a place.

The history of Thomas Selfe therefore required to be re-stated. Besides the Wiltshire authorities already named, viz., the Inquisition, the Indentures, &c., we have now to include the Bristol Will and certain other Melksham Indentures, which before seemed irrelevant.

It now appears that the subject of this memoir was the son of George Selfe, a tenant of a small estate under the manor of Melksham, that he was early in life apprenticed at Bristol, that in due time he blossomed out as a grocer on his own account. He prospered in his business so far that he was able to purchase land in his native place. He is returned as a Wiltshire Freeholder in 1607. Late in life he married Alice, daughter of Thomas Deane, citizen and linendraper, of Bristol, and there were several children of the marriage. We may infer that he was elderly and his wife young, from the youth of the children, and from the after history of the widow, she dying in 1677, before her second husband, who married again. He himself may have been born in the early days of Queen Elizabeth, and he died in Jan. 1638.

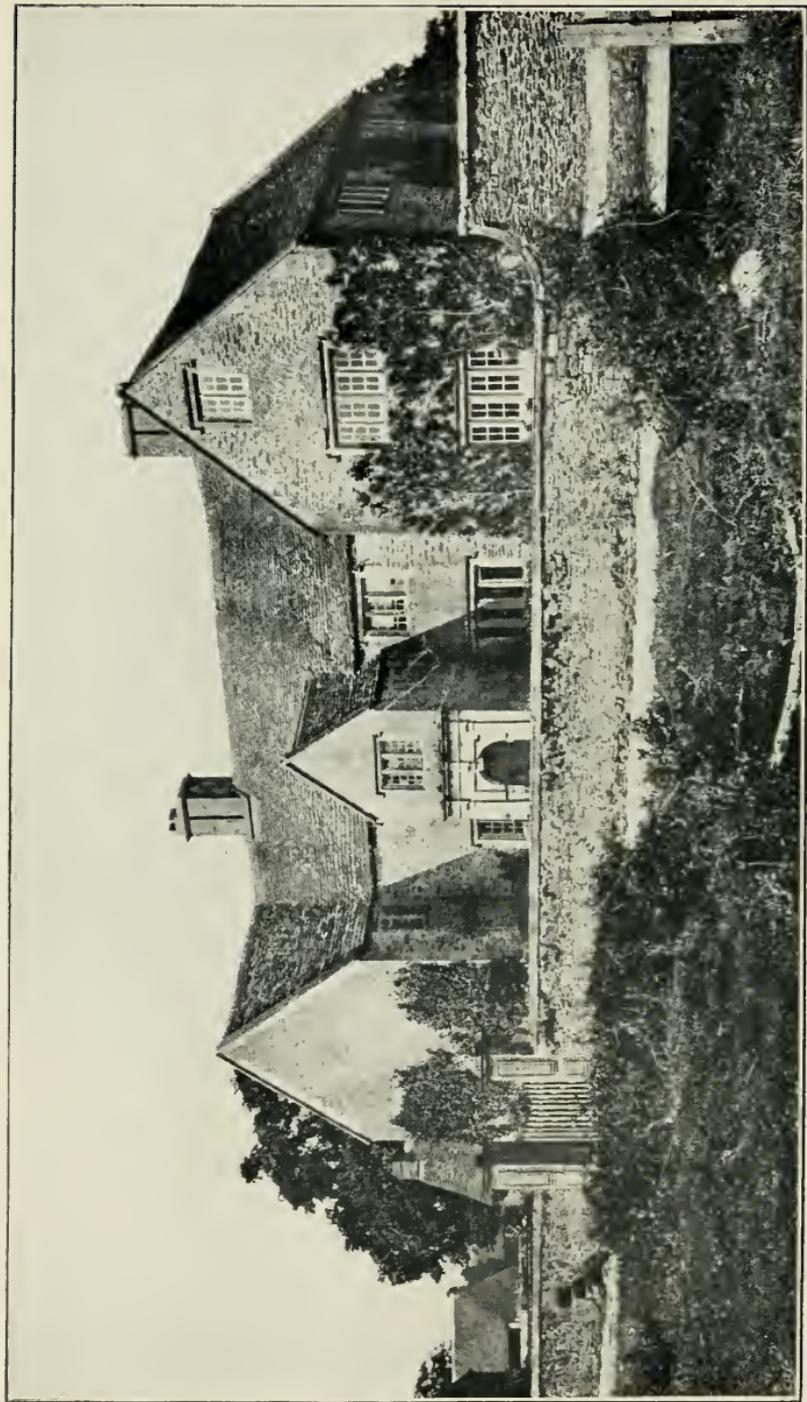
¹ *Miscell. Gen. et Her.*, i, pp. 307-8; and 2nd Series, v, p. 380.

Several members of his family were still settled at Melksham at the date of his death. William Selfe, named in the Inquisition, was either his brother or nephew. There had been another brother, Nicholas, recently dead, a mercer, who had married Hope Awdry, a daughter of the Vicar of Melksham. There was a numerous family by this marriage, including two sons, of whom the younger, Richard Selfe, had been apprenticed at Bristol to his late uncle, while the elder, George Selfe, may possibly be identified with a beneficed clergyman of that name.

In this connexion it may be mentioned that there is a house at Melksham that still bears the initials A.A. (Ambrose Awdry), and the date 1674. This house, or rather its site, was originally Nicholas Selfe's.

It might have been expected that the widow, Alice Selfe, after the death of her husband would have retired with her young family to Cadley, in Melksham Forest, where, if we may judge from a map of a later date, there was a picturesque dwelling house. Such, however, was not the case. We next hear of this lady in the records of the Heralds' Visitations of Lancashire 1664, and Herefordshire 1683, whereby we are informed that John Birch, of Ardwick, Esquire, J.P. and D.L., had married Alice, widow of Thomas Selfe, of Bristol, grocer, and daughter of Thomas Deane, of Bristol, citizen and linen-drapeer. We are further told the said Mr. Birch was Lord of several Manors in Lancaster and Hereford, and generally occupied the very good position which is accorded to a person having large estates in land.

A few years ago a writer in a London magazine discussed at considerable length a Wiltshire genealogical question, and in order to sustain his argument, he dwelt on the alleged difference in social position in former days between landowners and persons engaged in trade, and insisted on the barriers existing against mutual intercourse. This marriage of the widow Selfe, of Bristol (or Melksham), with the North Country Squire, is a rather singular commentary on the writer's view of the history of such relations.



MANOR HOUSE (EARLY 17th CENTURY) AT BEANACRE.
Photo : R. Wilkinson & Co., Trowbridge.

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I can give no particular account of the after history of Thomas Selfe's children, except in one direction. They were six in number. William the heir, eight years old at his father's death, disappears from view, and may be presumed to have died young. In those days small-pox always, and the plague occasionally, pruned the luxuriance of families. There were four girls, and it is to be hoped that they accompanied their mother to the North of England, and were equally fortunate in their matrimonial affairs.

There remains the younger son George, named in the will, who is afterwards found in possession of the little estate of Cadley in Melksham, which had been purchased by his late father. George Selfe, as it appears, was born in 1630, and was entered at Merchant Taylors' School in 1645 (born in parish of St. Nicholas, Bristol, 26 Nov. 1630), so that his school days were passed in the thick of the Civil Wars. In this he was fortunate, for he thus escaped the anxieties of his neighbours down in Wiltshire, many of whom were suffering for their political views. In 1651 he came of age, and started in life with two strings to his bow. He was the freeholder of more than 50 acres of land, and at the same time he could call himself "broadweaver". Where he had acquired this useful qualification does not appear. Perhaps there was a Technical side to Merchant Taylors' School in the days of the Commonwealth. By this doubling of parts it was intended that the land should help the loom, and the loom should help the land—sometimes the one hindered the other. We find by a Melksham Indenture dated 30 Sept. 1661, that George Selfe, broadweaver, is compelled to sell a parcel of land "lately enclosed out of Cadley".

Forty years later a similar transaction took place. By Indenture of Feoffment dated March 2, 1701, "John Selfe, of Cadley, clothworker, eldest son and heir of George Selfe, of Melksham, broadweaver, who was son and heir of Thomas Selfe of Melksham, yeoman" (*i.e.*, the Bristol grocer), sells another parcel of land.

Finally, by Indentures of Lease or Release dated 7 and 8 Jan. 1725, John Selfe of Cadley, broadweaver, son of the above, after reciting a previous mortgage, conveyed to Jacob Selfe of Place House, gent., what remained of his paternal acres. The Vendor in the present instance was doubtless the John Selfe who entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1696-7.

Beyond this point I have no further information. More might doubtless be obtained, but I have preferred to content myself with what lay to my hand. Such a sketch as this altogether falls short of its purpose if it fails to throw light on the general history of the time.

We learn, for instance, that the Manor of Melksham, which had been a monastic estate till the year 1539, was practically unchanged sixty or seventy years later. In this respect its territorial evolution (if that be the correct phrase) was widely different from that of the neighbouring sub-manors of Shaw, Woodrew, Seend, &c., especially the last named, all of which at some period earlier than 1300 had been split off from the Domesday Manor.¹

The Manor of Melksham Brouncker, as it was sometimes called, was on the point of breaking up. The numerous tenements, which in their extent and incidents were of immemorial antiquity, were about to be modernised by enfranchisement, at first singly, afterwards *en bloc*. At the beginning of the seventeenth century we find that three of the original tenants had purchased the reversion of their small estates; at a later date wealthier buyers appeared on the scene and purchased estates by the dozen. It may be doubted if there was a single estate held by Copy when the Statute of 12 Car. II was passed.

In tracing the simple annals of one of these smaller tenants during four generations we have learnt something of the social habits, and social intercourse, of a class of persons who were

¹ It appears from the *Wilts I. P. M.* that between the years 1269 and 1283 Seend had been created a Manor with jurisdiction.

known to the County Escheator as "yeomen" and to their neighbours as tradesmen; and we note that their range of intermarriage was wide, that they set great store by Secondary Education, and we mark a close connexion between Merchant Taylors' School and persons actively engaged in the woollen manufacture. The registers of the School and of St. John's College, Oxford, abundantly establish this point.

There is no difficulty in accounting for the progressive decline of Selfe of Cadley. Anyone who consults the pages of the *Wilts Archæological Magazine* may trace the unfortunate history of the "broadweavers" of this neighbourhood in their downward course until a new industrial order of things was evolved.

As the name Cadley is now lost, it may be mentioned that in 1734 Great Cadley Farm House occupied the exact spot where now St. Andrew's Church stands. It was only separated by a lane from the still un-enclosed portion of Blackmore Forest. In fact, at some remote date the estate had been filched from the Forest, was afterwards claimed by the Crown as *assart*, and finally was compounded for *temp.* James I.

May I, in conclusion, declare my cordial sense of obligation to the compilers of the *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, from whom consciously or unconsciously one is bound to borrow.

T. G. J. HEATHCOTE.

To the above interesting notes by Mr. Heathcote, we may add the following abstract of a will—apparently that of some later member of the Cadley branch of Selfe, here referred to.

[*Consistory Court of Sarum. Reg. 5, fol. 175.*]

THE WILL OF ISAAC SELFE, OF MELKSHAM.

I Isaac Selfe, of Melksham, in the County of Wilts, Linsymaker, order my exors. to pay all my Debts and Funerall expenses within one year after my decease. Elizabeth Selfe my youngest Daughter Ten pounds towards the breeding her up, or her being put out an apprentice;

B B 2

which shall be paid her over and above her share as is herein after mentioned. My well beloved Master Bohun Fox, Vicar of Melksham, my well beloved Friend Thomas Fuge, of Melksham, Clerk, my well beloved Friend John Newman, of Melksham, Clothier, and my well beloved Friend George Drinkworth, of Melksham, Malster (my exors.), all my Linseys, Wool yarn, utensils and implements, Moneys, Book debts, and all my Right and Interest I have in a Copyhold Tenement at Lavington, in the County of Wilts In Trust that they the said Bohun Fox, Thomas Fuge, John Newman, and George Drinkwater, do Sell and dispose thereof, and what moneys do arise from the same, after the abovesaid Legacy of Ten pounds, and all my Debts are paid, to equally divide it between my four Daughters, Ann Selfe, Sarah Selfe, Mary Selfe, and Elizabeth Selfe, or the survivor of them, as they shall severally attain the age of twenty one years, share and share alike. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 15 March 1740 [14th George II]. Isaac Selfe. Signed sealed &c. in presence of Amos Sumption, Alce Andrews, Sam. Ruty.

[Proved at Devides 31 July 1741. Administration granted to executors named being sworn (John Newman, being a Quaker, made solemn affirmations).]

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

ERCHFONT.

(Continued from p. 304.)

EDINGTON CHARTULARY [*Lansdowne MS. 442, f. 157*].

A.D. 1309.—Hugh of Escote, knight, and Joan his wife, grant Thomas Astone and Isabella his wife all the manor of Escote, co. Wilts, with advowson of chapel of said manor, and all other appurtenances. To have and hold same with all buildings, gardens, curtilages, lands, rents, meadows, pastures, pasturages, wards, reliefs, escheats, ways, by-ways, woods, liberties, free customs, and every other kind of appurtenance, for term of lives of said Thomas and Isabella and the longer liver of them, of Hugh and Joan and their heirs, for yearly rent of 19*li.*, viz., 10*li.* at Michaelmas and 9*li.* at Easter, and to do during their lives for Hugh and Joan due service to chief

lords of that fee, with warranty during said term against all men. For this charter Thomas and Isabella gave 40*li.* sterling. Witnesses, lord Alexander Cheverel, lord Henry of Christeldene, lord William of Cotes, knight, William of Lavington, John of Ichene, bailiff of Erchesfonte, etc. Dated at Westuderleigh, the Sabbath, feast of St. Nicholas, 3 Edward II.

INQUISITION AD QUOD DAMNUM [8 *Edward II*, No. 60].

A.D. 1314.—Inquest taken before Escheator of Wills 6 June, 8 Edward II. The Jury say that it is not to the damage of the lord King, or of any other person, if the King license John de Ithene to assign 9*s.* 1*d.* rent with appurtenances in Erchesfunte to the Abbess and Convent of St. Mary of Winchester to hold to them and their successors forever. The tenement from which the said rent issues is held of aforesaid Abbess of Winchester by service of 17*d.* yearly for all service. The Abbess is the mean between the King and aforesaid John; that there remains to John and his heirs 100*s.* worth of land in Winchester; that the remainder of his land and tenement suffices for doing due customs and services and for all burdens to be sustained. They say that John may be placed on assizes, Juries and recognizances as before this donation. In witness, etc.

ORIGINAL ROLL, 9 *Edward II*, m. 21. [*Calendar*, Vol. I, p. 229.]

A.D. 1315.—The Abbess of St. Mary, Winchester, made a fine with the King by 1 mark for licence to enter a lay-fee in Ercheffonte.

PATENT ROLL [9 *Edward II*, Part 1, m 13].

A.D. 1316.—The King grants licence for alienation in mortmain to abbess and nuns of St. Mary's, Winchester, by John de Ithene, of 9*s.* 1*d.* rent in Erchesfonte. By fine of 1 mark. Clipstone, Jan. 4.

EDINGTON CHARTULARY [*Lansdowne MS.* 442, *f.* 158^b].

To all etc. to whom these writings shall come, Margery de Escote, Joan of Lytelcote her sister, Laurence Dewelye, and Juliana his wife their sister, and John of Merston and Cecilia his wife their sister, greeting, etc. We unanimously have divided all tenements which belonged to Richard of Escote our brother whose heirs we are, in Stratton Chusynbury and Escote, and all tenements which belonged to Christian de Escote our mother whose heirs we are in Orcheston Elyston and Hughemanton; viz.: said Margery, Laurence Dewelye, and Juliana have whole of Escote with all appurtenances and 20s. from tenement of Stratton after death of John of Escote our uncle. Joan of Lytelcote has whole of tenement of Chusynbury and tenements which belonged to Christian de Escote in Orcheston Elyston and Hughemanton, except rent of 7s. 3d. which Margery aforesaid shall receive during her life, said rent after her death reverting to Joan and her heirs. And John of Merston and Cecilia have all tenements in Upper and Nether Stratton, which belonged to Richard and Christian de Escote our brother and mother, burdened with aforesaid rent of 20s. to be paid to Margery and Juliana her sister after death of John de Escote our uncle. In witness, etc. Witnesses, etc. Dated at Marlebergh Sunday before feast of St. Gregory, Pope, in year of King Edward son of King Edward.

FEET OF FINES, WILTS [*File* 40, 1 *Edward III.*].

A.D. 1326-7.—Final Concord made at Westminster in quindene of Holy Trinity 1 Edward III. Between Robert le Bond of Froille plaintiff, and John de Escote deforciant, of a messuage, 11 acres and 3 roods of land, 3 acres of meadow, and pasture for one ox and 20 sheep with appurtenances in Ethelhampton and Escote near Erchesfonte. John acknowledged right of Robert. For this Robert granted John said tenement and pasture with appurtenances, To hold to him John of Robert and his heirs for life, for yearly rent of a rose at feast of St. John Baptist, and

to do for Robert and his heirs all services thereof belonging to chief lords of the fee, with reversion on death of John to Robert and his heirs forever.

INQUISITION AD QUOD DAMNUM [2 *Edward III*, No. 29].

A.D. 1327.—Inquest made at Erchesfonte 17 April 2 Edward III. Jurors say that it is not to damage of the lord King or of any other persons, if the King grant to Robert of Wanbergh, Archdeacon of Wells, that he may assign 7 acres of meadow with appurtenances in Erchesfont to Abbess and Convent of St. Mary, Winchester, to hold to said Abbess and Convent and their successors forever in aid of maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate daily divine service for the soul of Robert himself and souls of Emeline Longespeye¹ and of his ancestors and of all the faithful dead in the nuns' church of St. Mary, Winchester. And they say that said meadow is held of foresaid Abbess by fealty to her and her successors to be done whensoever any tenant first comes to the holding of the foresaid meadow; it is worth yearly in all its issues according to its true value 23s. 4d., price per acre 3s. 4d. And Abbess and Convent are the means between the lord King and Robert for foresaid meadow. And no other land or tenement remains to him in the County of Wilts of the lay fee.

Endorsed:—It may be done by fine of 40s.

PATENT ROLL [2 *Edward III*, part 1, m. 11].

A.D. 1328.—The King grants licence for alienation in mortmain to which Inquest above relates. Northampton, May 4.

FEET OF FINES, WILTS [*File* 41].

A.D. 1330.—Final concord at Westminster, in octave of St. Michael, 4 Edward III. Between Laurence Dwely, of

¹ See note on her Wanborough Chantry, *W. N. & Q.*, iv, p. 217.

Erchesfonte and Juliana his wife plaintiffs, and Roger le Frend deforciant, of a messuage, 3 virgates of land, 2 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pastures, 2 acres of wood, and 12s. rent, with appurtenances in Escote and Stratton. Lawrence and Juliana acknowledge right of Roger. For this Roger granted to them foresaid tenement with appurtenances to hold to them, Laurence and Juliana, and the heirs of their bodies of the chief lords of that fee by service belonging to that tenement forever, with remainder to right heirs of Laurence forever.

EDINGTON CHARTULARY [*Lansdowne MS.* 442, f. 157].

A.D. 1332.—Final concord made at Westminster on morrow of Ascension Day, 7 Edward III. Between Walter de Escote, plaintiff, and Thomas of Coleshull and John of Tiryngham, deforciant, of manor of Escote, with appurtenances in co. Wilts, and manor of Asshelegh with appurtenances, and a carucate of land with appurtenances in Westuderlegh, and of half the manor of Westuderleigh with appurtenances in Co. Wilts. Walter acknowledged foresaid manors, &c., and half manor, to be the right of Thomas, of which Thomas and John hold foresaid manor of Asshelegh, and the half manor of the gift of Walter. For this acknowledgment, Thomas and John granted said manors and half manor and appurtenances to Walter to hold of chief lords of that fee for services due therefore for life; and moreover they granted that the foresaid manor of Escote, which Thomas de Assheton and his wife Isabel hold for life of the heritage of Thomas de Colleshull aforesaid, and which after their death ought to revert to Thomas de Colleshull and John, and the heirs of Thomas, shall remain to Walter after death of Thomas and Isabel. And after death of Walter foresaid, manors &c., shall remain to Hugh son of Walter and heirs of his body, with remainder for default of such issue to right heirs of Walter, to hold of chief lords of that fee by services belonging to said manors and half manors forever.

EDINGTON CHARTULARY [*Lansdowne MS. f. 158^b*].

A.D. 1334.—Margery de Escote, sister to Richard de Escote, by her charter grants to Nicholas de Rolneston and Katherine his wife, a messuage with a curtilage, 3 acres of meadow with its whole enclosure by hedges and ditches, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wood, $63\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land, pasture for two horses and 4 oxen, and pasture for 125 sheep, with all appurtenances in aforesaid township of Escote; which messuage with curtilage Richard, son and heir of John de Escote, formerly held, and the meadow lies near the wood, and the wood lies in a place called "le Clyft." Moreover she grants to Nicholas and Katherine 6*d.* rent coming from a messuage and 4 acres of land in same township, which John Malewayn holds; also 12*d.* rent from a messuage and 6 acres, held in same township by Graciana of Stoke; also 7*s.* 3*d.* rent from a virgate of land in Orcheston Bouyl, which Simon Burel holds; also 2*s.* rent from a house with a curtilage, held by Walter le Skynner and Matilda his wife for term of their lives and reversion thereof; also half of a messuage and curtilage, 4 acres of land, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of arable land, which William Knwbbe holds of her in Escote, in villenage, with all his rents, services, and issues, and chattels. Also half a messuage with a curtilage, and an acre and a half of land, which Thomas Sewul holds in villenage in same township, with all his rents, &c.; also three cottages, with a rood of land, held at will in Escote by Geoffrey le Cartter, William le Briber, and John de Lyle; also reversion of a messuage with a curtilage, an acre and a rood of arable land held for term of his life by John de Lyle. To hold all foresaid messuages, with curtilages, meadow, &c., to Nicholas and Katherine, and assigns of Nicholas of the chief lords of that fee by services due and accustomed forever. With warranty "against all mortals" forever. Witnesses, &c. Dated at Escote, Sunday after feast of All Saints, 9 Edward III.

CLOSE ROLL [11 *Edward III, pt. 2, m. 34*].

A.D. 1337.—The King orders sheriff of Wilts to deliver to

Gassiletus de Tibertis,¹ prebendary of Erchynfound in the Church of St. Mary, Winchester, who is from Lombardy, and not a native of the lordship of the King of France, prebend and goods and chattels there, which were delivered to sheriff by Thomas de Knaresburgh, appointed to take such possessions in that county. Westminster, August 18.

ORIGINAL ROLL [18 *Edward III*, r. 43].

A.D. 1343.—John le Eyre, in the King's Court at New Sarum, recovered seizin against Thomas Duelye of 6s. 6d. rent, with appurtenances in Erchesfonte, by recognizance of novel disseizin.

IBID. [23 *Edward III*, r. 30.]

A.D. 1348.—The King for 50s., which Robert of Ethelhampton and John Malewayn paid the king, licensed them to assign a certain tenement with appurtenances in Escote, near Erchesfonte, to a chaplain to hold in mortmain.

PAPAL LETTERS [*Calendar*, Vol. III, p. 124].

A.D. 1343.—To Richard Selby. Reservation of canonry and prebend of Erchesfonte, in St. Mary's, Winchester, on their voidance by consecration of John, Bishop-elect of Hereford.² Avignon, 12 Kal. May [*Regesta*, vol. clx, f. 361].

PAPAL REGISTERS [*Petitions Calendar I*, p. 50].

A.D. 1344.—John de Reppes, Carmelite, Papal chaplain, petitions on behalf of Master Richard de Selbi, approvedly

¹ Cassalto de Tibertis held Prebend of Blewbery, 1334-5, presented by the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem; Leonard de Tibertis, probably a kinsman, was Prior of this Order in 1333.—Jones' *Fasti Eccles. Sarisb.*—[ED.]

² John de Trillek, Bishop of Hereford, 1344-60, buried in the centre of the choir of his Cathedral with a brass, for which see Dingley's *History from Marble*; it has also been engraved in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*. An account of the discovery of his coffin, with an engraving of the head of his pastoral staff, is given in "A short Description of a Portable Shrine" (St. Ethelbert's), by the Rev. Thos. Russell, 1830; this pastoral staff has also been engraved in *The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*.—[ED.]

instructed in civil and canon law, for canonry and prebend of Icheffont, in the diocese of Salisbury, in gift of Abbess and convent of St. Mary, Wilton, void by consecration of Master John Treleke, Bishop of Hereford, committing his examination, as he is at the Roman court, to the Pope's examiner.

Granted Avignon, 12 Kal. May [*Petitions*, vol. iv, f. 315*d*.]

IBID. [*p*. 124].

A.D. 1347.—Roger Holm,¹ clerk of diocese of Salisbury, petitions for canonry and prebend of Erchefont in collegiate church of the Benedictine Nuns of St. Mary's, Winchester, value 20 marks, void by consecration of John Trilek, Bishop of Hereford; notwithstanding that he expects a benefice in gift of the Abbot and convent of Ramsey. Granted Avignon, 14 Kal. December.

[*Petitions*, vol. xiii, f. 38; see also *Calendar of Papal Letters*, vol. iii, p. 242.]

EDINGTON CHARTULARY [*Lansdowne MS.* 442, f. 157^b].

A.D. 1347-8.—Thomas of Aston grants by his charter to William Gorges and John Dokeman, of Erchefonte, whole of manor of Escote, which he has to farm for term of his life by gift of Hugh, of Escote, knight, and Joan his wife, together with advowson of chapel of the manor with all appurtenances. To hold said manor and advowson, houses, gardens, curtilages, lands, rents, meadows, pasturages, wards, reliefs, escheats, ways, byways, woods, liberties, free customs, and all other kinds of appurtenances to said manor belonging, for term of his [Thomas'] life; doing for him all services yearly required for said manor, and returning to him [Thomas] five marks yearly in equal portions at the four usual terms; reserving right to himself Thomas, to re-enter premises, if William and John fail in payment of five marks 15 days after any term;

¹ Held prebend of Chute and Chisenbury 1350-84, when he resigned.

with warranty to William and John during life of Thomas. Witness, &c. Dated at Escote, Sunday next before feast of St. Mark, Evangelist, 22 Edward III.

IBID. [f. 158^b].

A.D. 1348.—John Dokeman, of Erchesfont, for himself and his heirs forever, releases and quitclaims to William Gorges, his estate in manor of Escote, except advowson of chapel of same manor. Dated at Escote, Monday next after feast of Purification B.V.M., 23 Edward III.

IBID.

A.D. 1348.—William de Gorges demises all his estate in manor of Escote and its appurtenances to John de la Roche, his heirs or assigns forever. Dated at Devizes, Sunday next before feast of S. Michael, 23 Edward III.

IBID.

A.D. 1350.—John of Roches, of co. of Wilts, demizes to William of Overton, of the county of Southants, all his estate in rents and reversion, as well as in domain, in manor of Escote with its appurtenances, co. Wilts, viz., all estate therein which he had by grant of Hugh de Escote, knight, as well as by grant of William de Gorges. To hold said manor with rents, reversion and all appurtenances, together with all grain growing in the same to William of Overton, his heirs and assigns forever. Witnesses, &c. Dated at Devizes, 1st May, 25 Edward III.

IBID.

A.D. 1350.—Hugh de Escote, knight, for himself and his heirs forever, releases and quitclaims to William de Overton all his right in the manor of Escote, with advowson, of chapel or chantry of same, near Erchesfonte, in Wilts, with all lands and

tenements, rents, services and reversions in any way incident there, with all its appurtenances. Which manor, John de Roches, of same county, lately held by grant of Thomas de Aston and William Gorges, whose estate William de Overton lately acquired of same John; with warranty against all men. Witnesses . . . Dated at Bishop's Sutton, 1st September, 25 Edward III.

E. M. THOMPSON.

(To be continued.)

JOHN NOYES, OF CALNE.

The following letters are stray leaves of a lost correspondence. They have no history that I know of. They have survived, fortuitously; even such rare persons as keep or destroy their papers with an eye on posterity, may be trusted to act foolishly in their selection, for the keenest appreciation of what is of human interest is not proof against a thousand malign influences. Thus the probability that these letters have not been saved on method, raises a presumption, to my mind, in their favour.

As a matter of fact their interest is not vulgar. They neither shock nor surprise. The more fortunate of us have met the writer and his wife. I would suggest that in an age when education is levelling down—not up; when schools of local thought, and of distinctive good breeding, are succumbing to borrowed ideas, which come cheap; when strong individuality, and with it all the virtues, is perishing out of the land—these letters are a mournful reminder of something which used to be.

There is first a receipt which proves to what grade in the community John Noyes by birth belonged. We then come to a letter, written from London in the Spring of 1604, addressed to his wife. A couple of months earlier, viz., 5 March 1603-4, William Swaddon and John Noyes had been chosen burgesses for Calne Borough. This Parliament, in which the strength of the Puritan party was always in evidence, was dissolved 9 February 1610-11. William Swaddon had been previously relieved of his duties, 14 Jan. 1605-6, as "too infirm to attend Parliament", his successor being Sir Edmund Carie, knight; John Noyes, it is presumed, served during the whole period 1604-11. He was so serving in 1606, as appears by an extract from the Calne books (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. xxiv):—"To John Noyes for his business in the Parliament 19^l." He was still so serving in 1607, the date of the second of these letters to his wife, when, as appears by the letter, and by the extracts above referred to, the "Plague was raging at Calne". Between those two letters of his I have inserted the two from his wife, to which I cannot put dates. To conclude, there are the letters to "Cousin Alice" and to "Mistress Ducket". In these last the convictions of the man appear almost without restraint.

The list of the "Guild and Stewardest of the town and borough of Calne and burgesses of the same Town", the last day of September 1623, gives "John Noeyse" and "John Dash", the latter name occurring, as of the Noyse kindred, in those letters. At the Visitation of Wilts, in 1565, "William Noyse of Mannyngford Bruse" and "Robert Noyse of Arche-founde" disclaimed arms. In the pedigree of "Michell" recorded at the same Visitation appears "William Noyse", as husband of Edith, daughter of Richard Michell of Calston.

The following pedigree embodies a few notes relating to the Erchfount family; some of your readers will, I hope, supply additional facts, or correct these; and will also supply, what I have failed to construct, a pedigree of "Noyes of Manningford":—

Robert Noyes the elder of Erchfonte, co. Wilts, will dat. 17 Oct. 1613, prov. 14 Feb. 1613-4; bur. at Erchfont.

Joan of Kingsheatherdine, co. Somers., in 1619.

2. William Noyes had lands in Erchfont by father's gift. His will as of Erchfont, esq., 1619 (C. P. C. Parker, fo. 11); overseers, brother Robert, Edm. Gwinne, canon of Christchurch, and Peter Noyes the elder of Andover, gent.

Anne d. to Michael Ernley by Susan, d. to Sir Walter Hungerford, Executrix to first husband.

William Eyre of Great Chaldfield, mar. sett. 1 June 1626. He died 24 Aug. 1629

Anne= William Cooke, of Bishop's Cannings, gent.

Rob. Noyes of Kingsheatherdine, co. Somers., gt. overseer to brother William's will.



William Noyes, *viv.* 1613. Admon. as of Urchfont *alias* Chaldfield, co Wilts, to relict *pendente lite* as to validity of will between mother and wife, 17 March 1645-6. He was under age in 1619; mentioned in his grandfather's will.

=Elizabeth

Robert.

Nathaniel.

Richard, a cup from grandfather.

Robert, a cup with maidens' heads and other arms from grandfather.

Richard.

Susan.

Anne.

Elizabeth.

Administration of the estate of Peter Noyes, of Shinfield, co. Berks, was granted 9 Feb. 1645-6, to Eleanor Noyes, the relict (C.P.C. fo. 19).

I have only to add that the originals of these letters belong to Mr. William Cleverly Alexander, of Heathfield Park, Sussex, by whose permission they are made public. The one other letter in the collection is a long description of the "Creation of Prince Henri" in Parliament, in which no local allusion of any sort whatever occurs. It will probably be issued separately, in some historical collections.

A. S. M.

I.

Vicessimo nono die Marcij anno regni Domine nostræ Elizabeth tricessimio tertio, 1591.

Received the dai and yeare aboue written of John Noyes of Calne in the countie of Wiltes clotheman executor of the last will and testament of Richard Noyes of Maingeford Bruse late deceased yeoman one hundreth markes of good Englyshe mony given unto me the said William Noyes for a legaci by the death of the sayd Richard of which said some

of one hundreth markes and of every parte and parcell thereof I do clearely acquite exonerat and dischard the said John Noyes and his assigns for ever by these presentes signed with my seale and delyvered the day and yeare first above written.

(In margin.) I saye received one hundrethe markes.

Read Sealed and delyvered as his dede before us Robert Breach Clarke John Munday Thomas Goodale, John Lamborne.

By me William Noyese the younger of Manningford Bruces.

The above appears to be in Robert Breach's handwriting, agreeing with his signature. It is endorsed:—

Ould receipts of my Great Granfathers.

II.

Most deare and lovinge wife my comendations remembred wishinge you all the giftes and graces of God whereby youre soule maye be nourished unto eternall lyfe. These shall be humblie to requyre you not to thinke it muche, nor to be displeased for my not comminge home, accordinge to youre expectation, nor accordinge to myne owne desyre as God dothe knowe, for I can not depart from the Parlyment, wthout the forfeiture of I know not what, even as muche as it pleaseth the Speaker of the Howse to impose vppon mee And althoughe some gentlemen do come home at theyer pleasure, yet a poore mans offence is not so lightlie weighed, as a riche man's enormitie is lightlie estemed. Litle flies do hange in the spyders webb, but the great hurnets do rushe thorow as ofte as they liste. But now to my owne busynes, I have sent you six skore poundes by the carrier whereof you must send threeskore and twoo vnto Thomas Puzey, vnles you have sent him some aheadie, yf you have, then you must abate as muche as you have aheadie paide, and let Edward bringe home my bande, and also a litle note of xls., wch he hath in his hande for xls. of light golde, wch I received backe from him at oure last reckoninge. You must also paye thirtie fowre poundes and ten shillings, vnto younge Thomas Michell wch I owe vnto him, and take a sufficient bille of him wth his hande and seale, for the discharge of fowrtie poundes: for so muche I am indebted vnto him, by vertue of his Letter Atturynie, wch he made vnto me, for the receavinge thereof, at the handes of master Thomas Fretherne of London, but yf he will not make me a sufficient discharge, then let him goe wthout it. Yf you have not feched home all my woolle, then you must provide to fetche it home, for it is but a follie to looke for my comminge home, seinge I can not, as I have written aheadie. I knowe not what assurance Mr. Wilmot doth looke for at my handes, neyther how the case standeth betwixt vs, and I do muche marveyle whie you have not written vnto me concerninge that matter, but I thinke youre earnest lookinge for my cominge home hathe deceived you in this poynte. Therefore I praye

you send me a letter by the next messenger that you can get, that I maye know how all thinges do goe at home and abroad too. I have thought it good to kepe my horse at London, because I knowe not how sone I shall have occasion to vse him for yf I shoulde misse him when I shoulde come home, then the hyre of another will cost me more then the kepinge of this same at London, besydes the haglinge vp and downe of my horse, wch is worne so neare vnto the bones alreadie, that it pittie me to looke vppon him, you must therefore bie, or hyre, or borowe another in the meane season. Besydes that, I heare that he was almost spoyled at home, by the meanes of a fall into the well, and therefore a little rest will do him no harme. My sonne I am sure is at home wth you, whom I beseeche God to blesse, and to geve him grace to consyder, at what charges I have bine wth him alreadie, and not to abuse me in my absence by tarryinge at home, but to provide himselfe to returne againe from whence he came, vntill I can get oppornitie [*sic*] to place him in another schole. For I meane to make him a scholer vnles he will wilfullie refuse it, and provoke my indignation against him. God knoweth hov tenderly I do love him, and what care I have to doe him good, the lorde of Heaven geve him grace to consyder of it. And I praye God to blesse my dawghters also, and to geve them grace so to dispose theyr lives, and conversations, that they maye be a comfort and not a corsive vnto me in my later daies. God blesse bothe you, my wife, and my children all, wth the deawe of heaven, that beinge replenished wth spirituall graces you maye everie one of you, live in his feare and die in his favor, and dwell in his kingdome, and so I commit you all vnto his mercifull protection. From London the xxvth of Maye, 1604.

youre lovinge husband

vnto the ende, John Noies.

(*At the foot.*) There be three of oure Burgisses dead, synce oure comminge vnto London, and the last died but yesterdaye, and it is thought to be of the plavge. God delyver us from it, and take you heed how you sende youre servant vnto the Devises or to any other suspected place, as for me I must commit my selffe vnto the mercifull providence of God.

I praye you paye vj shillings vnto Thomas Horton wch I owe vnto him, for I received xxs. of his, at the handes of Phillip Swadden and I bought him a bible at the price of xiiij s. and the rest I have spent vppon my selfe.

There is xxxs. lackinge of my monie, wch I have delyvered vnto William Reve and he promysed to paye you xs. at his home cominge, and John Scots monie you must receive youre selfe for any thinge that I yet know.

III.

EMMANUELL.

Lovinge Husband / our commendations remembred vnto you, these ar to let you vndestand, that wee have receaved your letter wherin your exceedinge care to our domesticke affaires evidently appeareth, sooner also would I [have] answered you, yf conveniently I could, but it fell out otherwise. The 3tie poundes wch you sent by John Mathewe together withe your token have I receaved, the wch I know, with great good will and benevolence was bestowed, so with great kindnes I receive it with many thanks for the same. As concerninge the skore of clothes wch you appointed my brother Parsons to bringe vp next Sundaye, your desier shall be fulfilled, neither will wee any mo[r]e stand doutfull of things to come. Walter Nicholas his ground is no longer to be rented, vnles presently wee will give fyve pound and ten shillinges a yeere, to wch at no hand I will consent vnto: some ground or other I hope wee shall get for our money, I will inquire as muche as in me liethe herof. As for the money wch wee ar to paie Mr. Buckridge, wee will inquire whether he will receive it at London, yea or no, yf he will not, doubt you not, but we will have as much care in paienge it, and receaveing your bill as you your selfe. Thus taking my leave of you for this present, I commit you to the mercifull protection of the Almighty, who as from time to time, so allwaies blesse and preserue you.

Your lovinge wyffe
Alice Noyes.

On the back of the above letter appear various notes in her husband's hand; first, two 'graces':—

We blesse thee O gracious God for these thy creatures so bountifullie bestowed vppon vs beseechinge thee to sanctifie them vnto vs, and oure selves vnto thee, that thou maiest be glorified by vs in this life, and we maye be glorified by thee in the life to come, thorowe Jesus Christ oure Lorde. Amen.

We geve thee hartie thanks O mercifull father for these thy creatures receaved beseechinge thee to geve them power to nourishe oure bodies and also to graunt vs the foode of oure soules by the preachinge of thy worde that so we maye be fed and susteyned vnto everlastinge life thorow Jesus Christ oure Lorde. Amen.

Also the following meditations:—

Luke 18—*fides est fundamentum et patientia est sustentamentum omnium vertutum.*

Yf we loose patience we loose fayth, we loose all vertues, naye wee loose oure selves. Possesse your soules in patience.

ferenda non affectanda crux est.

The finest gold hathe nede of hammeringe. the purest wheate hath nede of wynnovinge. the fayrest garment hathe nede of brusshinge. and the best man hathe nede of affliction, that he maye learne obedience.

Deus liberavit tres pueros corporaliter. Martyres liberavit spiritualiter, corporaliter ut confundentur infideles. Spiritualiter ut confirmentor fideles.

Joseph beinge in pryson had more libertie then his adulterous mistris beinge in a fayre palace for Joseph had the freedom of a good conscience when as his mistris was subject to shame and to the fearefull deiection of her owne giltie and condemned conscience.

(To be continued.)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

SECOND SERIES—1700 to 1750.

(Continued from p. 309.)

N.

- 1702-11-1.—JOHN NEWMAN, son of Paul and Mary Newman, of Melksham.
- 1704-2-21.—At Calne, THOMAS NEAT, son of John and Mary Neat, of Caln.
- 1709-7-12.—JAMES NIGHT, son of Holliday and Sarah Night.
- 1715-7-17.—At Berfeild, ISRAEL NOYES, son of Israel and Joanna Noyes.
- 1717-3-2.—At Berfeild, ELIZABETH NOYES, dau. of Israel and Joanna Noyes, of Bradford.
- 1720-1[5]-19.—JOANNA NOYES [Noyse], dau. of Israel and Joanna Noyes [Noyse] [of Bradford], [of Charlcot Monthly Meeting].

C C 2

- 1721-4-22.—Dennis NEWMAN, son of Paul and Elizabeth Newman, of Melksham.
- 1722-6-26.—John NEATE, son of John, jun., and Elizth Neate, of Charlcoott Monthly Meeting.
- 1722-7-7.—Paul NEWMAN, son of Paul and Elizabeth Newman, of Melksham.
- 1724-1-29.—Amy NEWMAN, dau. of Paul, jun., and Elizabeth Newman, of Melksham.
- 1724-2-19.—Thomas NEAT, son of John, jun., and Elizth Neat, of Caln.
- 1724/5-11-25.—John NOYES, son of Israel and Mary Noyes, of Charlcott Monthly Meeting.
- 1725-5-8.—Mary NEATE, dau. of John, jun., and Elizth Neate, of Caln.
- 1726-4-25.—Mary NOYES, dau. of Israel and Mary Noyes, of Charlcott Monthly Meeting.
- 1726-10-31.—Samuel NEATE, son of John, jun., and Elizth Neate.
- 1728-3-7.—John NOYES, son of Israel and Mary Noyes, of Charlcott Monthly Meeting.
- 1728-7-4.—Jno. NEWMAN, son of Paul Newman.
- 1730-9-11.—Mary NOYES, dau. of Israel and Mary Noyes, of Charcoat Monthly Meeting.
- 1735-9-3.—John NEWMAN, son of John and Sarah Newman, of Melksham.
- 1737-4-5.—Deborah Selwin NEWMAN, dau. of John and Sarah Newman, of Melksham.
- 1738-8-26.—Sarah NEWMAN, dau. of John and Sarah Newman, of Melksham.
- 1741-1-30.—John NEWMAN, son of John and Sarah Newman, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1742-5-28.—Samuel NEWMAN, son of John and Sarah Newman, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.

O.

- 1708-8-24.—Jeremiah OWEN, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Owen, of Warminster.
- 1710/11-1-8.—Mary OWEN, dau. of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Owen, of Warminster.

P.

- 1700-2-26.--John and Mary PHELPS, twin son and dau. of John Phelps, of Hault, clothworker.
- 1701-10-10.—Elizabeth PEREY, dau. of Andrew and Rebecca Perey, of Fisherton Anger.
- 1703-3-22.—Sarah PERFECT, dau. of John Perfect, of Melksham.
- 1704-6-21.—John POWNEY, son of Thomas Powney, of Caln.
- 1705-2-20.—Richard PHILPS, son of John and Mary Philps, of Holt.
- 1707-7-19.—Stephen PHELPS, son of John and Mary Phelps, of Holt.
- 1710/11-10-27.—Thomas POWNEY, son of Thomas and Ruth Powney, of Guermerford [*sic*] [Calne Meeting].
- 1722-1-25.—Ann PINNOCK, dau. of Richd. and Katherin Pinnock.
- 1723-12-11.—John PINNOCK, son of Richd. and Katherin Pinnock.
- 1724-8-10.—Edeth PINNOCK, dau. of Tho. and Hannah Pinnock.
- 1724-10-12.—Deborah POWELL, dau. of Tho. and Mariah [Marie] Powell [of Marlbro’].
- 1726-1-11.—Will PEASLEY, son of William and Mary Peasley.
- 1726-7-4.—Richd. PINNOCK, son of Richd. and Katheren Pinnock.
- 1726-11-20.—Sarah PINNOCK, dau. of Tho. and Hanah Pinnock.
- 1727-5-12.—Daniell PINNOCK, son of Tho. and Hannah Pinnock.
- 1731-12-9.—Betty PHELPS, dau. of John Phelps, jun.
- 1732-11-6.—John PHELPS, son of John Phelps, jun.
- 1732-12-9.—Sarah PHELPS, dau. of Richard and Leah Phelps.
- 1734-9-10.--Thomas PHELPS, son of Richard and Leah Phelps, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1735-1-8.—John [William] PHELPS, son of Wm. [John] Phelps.
- 1736-9-15.—John PACKER, son of Daniel and Mary Packer, of Chippenham.
- 1737-3-12.—Stephen PHELPS, son of John Phelps, of Holt.
- 1739-4-21.—Mary PACKER, dau. of Daniel and Mary Packer, of Chippenham.
- 1740-5-10.—Mary PHELPS, dau. of Richard and Leah Phelps.

1748-9-21.—Robert POPE, son of Robert and Sarah Pope, of Wilton.

1749-2-4.—John PARRADISE, son of Isaac and Betty Parradise, of Caln.

1749-4-15.—John PARIDICE, son of John Paridice, of Caln.

1750-7-7.—John Hayhurst POPE, son of Robert and Sarah Pope, of Wilton.

1750-7-21.—Mary PAREDICE, dau. of Isaac [and Betty] Paredice, of Calne.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(*To be continued.*)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 312.*)

ELIZABETH.

36. Anno 1.—John Wekes *and* Thomas Brynckfeld; messuages and lands in Cheselden (?) and Bradbury. £40.

37. Anno 1.—Richard Baldewyn, senr., *and* Thomas Russe and Agnes his wife; lands in Chyppenham. £40.

38. Anno 1.—Martin Jones *and* William Fleer, gen.; land in Hulbert mede, Warmbroke and Grove, near the parish of Boxe. £80.

39. Anno 1.—John Heyes *and* Anthony Dowdeswell; land in Begbury. £40.

40. Anno 1.—Robert Parker *and* John Bocher and Joseph Smythe; messuage and lands in Mylborn and Bratton.

41. Anno 1.—Richard Baldewyn, senr., *and* Henry Bull, gen.; lands in Chippenham. £40.

42. Anno 1.—Thomas Gauntlett *and* William Reade and Agnes his wife; lands in Stockbridge and Longestoke. £40.

43. Anno 1.—John Webbe, gen., *and* Thomas Longman and Brigitt his wife; messuage and lands in New Sarum, in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle. £30.

44. Anno 1.—Anthony Wekes *and* Thomas Cooke, gen. ; messuages and lands in Mylford Pycharde and Mylford Richard. £20.

45. Anno 1.—George Myson *and* William Fleer, gen. ; lands in Ludwell, Sprotts, Heys, Armelease, Litlease, Newlease, Wennebroke, Hedystyth and Sharpcroft, in the parish of Boxe, and common pasture upon Middlehyll. £40.

46. Anno 2.—Paul Slade *and* John Smyth and Alice his wife ; messuage in Devizes. 130 marks.

47. Anno 2.—William Lovedaye *and* John Yong and Mary his wife and William Pirry, gen. ; manor of [*illegible*] and lands in Mayden

48. Anno 2.—Humphrey Essex, arm., *and* John Fetyplace, arm. ; messuages, lands, water-mills, etc., in Highworth, Sevenhampton, Fresdon, Esthroppe, and Styckney, and the fishery rights in Highworth and Freton. £80.

49. Anno 2.—John Gale *and* George Myson and Agnes his wife ; messuages and lands in Chippenham, and common pasturage upon Rowdon's Downe, in the parish of Chippenham. 130 marks.

50. Anno 2.—Henry Sharyngton, arm., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm., and Edward Baynton, arm. ; messuages and lands in Nethermore, in the parish of Chippenham, Standley and Laccoke. £100.

51. Anno 2.—John Jones *and* Henry Earl of Arundell, John Lumley, knt., Lord Lumley and Jane his wife ; messuages and lands in Kevall and Kevall Wyke, and common pasture in Northwood and Oxenley in Kevall and Kevall Wyke. £400.

52. Anno 2.—Robert May *and* William Button and Mary his wife ; messuage and lands in Elston and Orsengedge. £25.

53. Anno 2.—Henry Chever *and* Thomas Blake and Edith his wife ; messuage and land in Stokewoode and Cumberforde. £80.

54. Anno 2.—John Jakes *and* Dionysius Toppes, arm., and Dorothy his wife and Richard Jakes; messuages and lands in Clenton, Brinkworth, Somford, Brokenborow, Charleton, Hyworth, Higham, and Lee. 130 marks.

55. Anno 2.—Thomas Godderd, senr., gen., *and* John Brende; messuages and lands in Wanborough. 130 marks.

56. Anno 2.—Henry Sherrington, arm., *and* Francis Lygh *als* Lye; messuages and lands in Nealond, Laccocke, Chyphenham, Loxewell, and Standley. £40.

57. Anno 2.—Leonard Newe *and* Edward Lamberd, gen.; messuages and lands in Overttefont and Denyngton, and common pasture on Overttefont Hill. £40.

58. Anno 2.—Robert May, gen., *and* John Barkeley, knt.; half-manor of Elston and one-half messuages and lands in Elston, Orston George and Rolston. 130 marks.

59. Anno 2.—Thomas Revett, citizen and mercer of London, *and* Nicholas Poyntz, knt., and Ann his wife; messuages and lands called Highwood and Cepeswoode, in the parish of Kingswood and a rent in Kingswood. 200 marks.

60. Anno 2.—William Lawrence, gen., and Nicholas Clarson *and* David Vincent, arm., and Jane his wife; the prebend of Rothefenne *als*. Ratfenne, with messuages and lands in Ambresbury. £296.

61. Anno 2.—John Brymesden, senr., and Matilda his wife *and* Richard James; messuages and lands in Steple Langford and East Langford. £40.

62. Anno 2.—John Cowper *and* Andrew Blackman, gen., and Eleanor his wife; lands in Hyndon and Estknoyle. £40.

63. Anno 2.—Robert May *and* Henry Earl of Arundell, John Lumley, knt., Lord Lumley and Jane his wife; one half the manor of Elston, with messuages and lands in Elston, Aursdon George and Rowston. £180.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

Queries.

Dickens' Topography, &c.—Has anyone ever identified the “little Wiltshire village within an easy reach of the fair old town of Salisbury” in which the architect Pecksniff lived and “took in” pupils, “from before the windows of whose house there lay stretched out an extensive prospect”?

The village with its Blue Dragon, perhaps near the church, stood away from the high-road; the sign post on the high road was about two miles from the good man's house, and half a mile from the turnpike, which was ten miles “from the welcome precincts of the city”; three miles distant from this turnpike was a water-mill; there was a short cut to the Dragon, “a lonely part made very dark by a plantation of young firs”, also there was an “outlet from the wood” near Mr. Pecksniff's house; it was perhaps “in the narrow path of this little wood” that Tigg was murdered. There was another inn, the Half-Moon and Seven Stars, of a humbler sort, but capable of affording lodging to Anthony and Jonas Chuzzlewit, and others. The village on the road between London and Salisbury was sixty or seventy miles distant from the former place.

Alderbury, Lavington, Amesbury and Shrewton have been mentioned; they are all about ninety miles from London; the first is only three miles from Salisbury, but the distance of the other three are more in harmony with the story. To me there seems a decided objection to all these places, viz., Dickens would not have failed mentioning (especially in connexion with Tom Pinch, who was always “reading in ancient books and foreign tongues”) Clarendon Park, Amesbury Priory, Stonehenge, and the Dauntsey Charity with the fine Monuments in Lavington Church!

Where can I find any detailed accounts of Dickens visiting our County, and a story by him, or one of his disciples, called by some such name as “The Missing Register”, supposed to be founded on a Wiltshire incident? Was Mr. Tom Roker the first to use the phrase “as plain as Salisbury”? A. S.

Oliver Aldworth.—I should be grateful for any information as to this man, who was rated in a subsidy 39 Eliz., Liddiard Tregos, Wilts., "in goods" £6 10s.

Laverstock Vicarage, Salisbury. A. E. ALDWORTH.

Replies.

Walter Raleigh (vol. i, pp. 164, 523; vol. iii, p. 142; vol. iv, p. 281).—My friend, Dr. Brushfield, of Budleigh Salterton, the authority on the Raleigh family, tells me that the Editor of Bacon's *Sylva Sylvarum* was a Dr. William Rawley, Bacon's "learned chaplain and amanuensis"; nothing is known of his origin; he died 21 years later than the Dean.

Bishopsteignton.

S. GROSE, M.D.

[We learn from the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* that William Rawley (1588?-1667) was fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, D.D. 1621; he edited and translated several other of his patron's works, and wrote his life; Bacon left him £100.—ED.]

Notes on Books.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY CARTULARY OF ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL, SALISBURY, WITH OTHER RECORDS. Edited by CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A., Master of the Hospital, Salisbury: Published by Brown & Co., The Canal. Printed by Bennett Bros., 1902.

This volume is a very notable achievement indeed. From cover to cover, from the elegant dedication to the excellent index, it bears witness to the piety, the good taste, the erudition and the indefatigable industry of its distinguished author. It is, beyond all doubt, one of the most important monographs that has ever appeared upon a subject of historical interest in the county, and no student of our antiquities can afford to dispense with it. "Few are found to buy books nowadays", says Canon Wordsworth. Well, few men are found to write such books as this; and without it no collection of books, no library, purporting to illustrate Wiltshire ecclesiastical history, or

Wiltshire topography, can for a moment be considered in the least complete.

Criticism in detail is always possible, of no matter what book; but it is eminently important to remember in such a case as the present, that the text upon which we comment was previously entirely unedited; we are indebted to the author's whole-hearted love of knowledge for permission to criticize at all, and the real merit of his performance remains, in any case, untouched.

It is only necessary to turn to the last edition of the *Monasticon* to realize the utter neglect to which the history of Hospitals in England is abandoned. The existence of the Religious Houses, with few exceptions, ceased at the Reformation; but their annals are studied, and to some extent understood. The Hospitals, which in repeated instances survived, and which still shelter the aged, the infirm, and the sick, go uncommemorated. The root of the distinction is probably to be found in the existence, or non-existence, of Cartularies. For Malmesbury, Bradenstoke, Lacock, etc., these convenient repertories exist. That for the county of Wilts, with the single exception of Malmesbury, they are unprinted, is an immense scandal. Still they exist, and extracts from them can be made; whereas in the case of Hospitals such registers are of the very greatest rarity. Canon Wordsworth then, finding himself the appointed guardian of this jewel of price, was not slow to appreciate its value. He refers by name to Mr. Edward Scott and Mr. G. F. Warner of the British Museum, as having confirmed him in his belief as to his duty by it; and he had before him the example set by his predecessor, the late Canon Moberly, whose paper on the Hospital, communicated to the Wiltshire Archæological Society in 1890, he has incorporated in the present volume.

Canon Moberly worked without a transcript, apparently, certainly without a printed version of the Cartulary before him. His conclusions were already submitted to the learned public. As an appendix to Canon Wordsworth's book, his

observations, particularly those passages in which he dealt with the architectural evidence, would have found their fitting place. Introduced as they are immediately after the all too brief prefatory remarks of Canon Wordsworth, they create confusion. The prime need was a calm reconsideration of a sequence of minute historical difficulties, reviewed in the light of the documents registered in the Cartulary, when these had been made available for study in print. That this remains to be accomplished a specific instance will show.

Prefacing that, in our opinion, the whole of the evidence goes to prove that the Hospital was of the bishop's foundation, and that the dealings of subsequent bishops with it can be reasonably explained on no other hypothesis, it must be allowed that great differences of opinion have existed upon the point, and as to the date. Dr. E. Ledwich (p. xxvii *note*), writing in 1771, was of opinion, decisively, that it was founded and endowed by Ela, Countess of Salisbury. Leland (p. xxix) states that it was founded by Bishop Poore. Mr. Wilberforce, grounding himself upon the witnesses to a charter, assigns the charter, and consequently the existence of the Hospital, to a date anterior to 1214-15; but this conclusion is somewhat suspect, inasmuch as the charter was confirmed by the widow of the grantor no less than forty-four years later, by a document which happens to be dated. He inclines, moreover, to a still earlier date, for he adds (p. xxx), "See, however, A.D. 1194-5, p. 296"; and again (p. xxxi), "It (the Hospital) was, however, in existence before his (Bishop Bingham's) time. See reference to a deed of 1194-5, p. 296."

To page 296, accordingly, we turn with interest. What we find is a *précis* of the contents of the "Rev. Edmund Hickman's First Collection", a MS. in the Master's custody. The entry we seek, an interpellation possibly by Mr. Hickman, is as follows:—"(A deed concerning How Wood, as early in date as 7 March 1194-5, was still extant in 1622, but subsequently lost)." The argument apparently is that this "deed" may have been made to the Hospital, which may, therefore,

have been then in existence. To all seeming, there is no getting behind this, short of discovering the deed. As a matter of fact the whole explanation is on the previous page! A passage from Canon Moberly's preface (pp. xlii, xliii) will best enable us to state the case:—

"The two oldest deeds of gift to the Hospital are dated in August and September 1227. . . . The first of these two documents is a deed of gift by the Countess Ela, dated August 19th, 1227, from the Castle of Salisbury (Old Sarum). The original has disappeared. The present copy was made by Geoffrey Bigge, Master of St. Nicholas, between 1593 and 1630, from the original in Evidence House at Wilton, on one of the fly-leaves in the Cartulary of the Hospital. It gives, for the repose of her soul and that of her husband (the late William Longespé), her south close in Bentley Wood, with a copse and waste (*bosco et assarto*), meadows, pastures, &c., and to the close of Buckley"

to the hospital.

An "assart" is not "waste"; and how Canon Moberly knew that the "*cum clauso de Buclea*" of the original should be rendered "Buckley" (it is omitted in the index) does not appear. "Bentlewood, *altered later to Bentleywood*," Canon Wordsworth informs us (p. 154 *note*) ". . . is near Winterslow, Ambresbury, in the hundred of Heytesbury (*sic*), Wilts." In reality Mr. Wordsworth knows a great deal more about Bentleywood than he here allows; for he edited this book, and he was supremely interested in this charter of the Countess Ela, as the earliest, or second earliest, made to the Hospital. He passed for press the "Letters Patent" of 1610 (p. 259), and there we find the entry, "Howe Manor Farm and Howe Wood, in Westdeane". He passed for press "The Index or table of y^e particulars [in Hickman's 2nd Collection]" (p. 302), with the entry, "y^e Charter of Bentley (or How) Farme and Woods (1227)". He passed for press the entry, "13, Howe Farm, Dean: exchanged for Bemerton Meadows". Why, then, knowing all this, did he not tell us that the ancient gift of the Countess came in course of years to be known, not as "Bentleywood" but as "Howe"; why did he tell us it was near Winterslow (which indeed it is), without telling us it was in the parish of West Dean; why did he lament the deed of

1194-5 as "lost"; and why did Canon Moberly speak of the Countess Ela's charter as having "disappeared"? It is all plain enough. At some date between 1622 and 1630 the Hospital authorities thought that the meadows, close by at Bemerton, would suit them better than Howe farm, lying out Winterslow way; accordingly they effected an exchange, and handed over to the new owner of Bentley, *alias* Howe, the deeds which proved their title to it. The former Masters are thus relieved of any charge of carelessness in the custody of their records, while the supposition that the "deed" of 1194-5 might prove the existence at that date of the Hospital itself becomes untenable, for, unless we assume the existence at Bentley of a Hospital estate before the Countess Ela's grant of 1227, which is improbable, it is evident that this "deed" formed part of the "prior title" of the Countess herself.

To elaborate this one point has taken far too long, but what has been said may serve to indicate two things, that it is desirable in using this book to reconsider its conclusions, and that the materials for the purpose are contained in the book itself. In this context it is proper to remark that the evidence which induced Canon Moberly to suppose a connexion between the Hospital of St. Nicholas and the College of Scholars' Vale in Salisbury, and which has led Canon Wordsworth to interpolate, to the utter confusion of the casual reader, a mass of most precious detail relating to the latter institution at varying intervals throughout the book, is wholly insufficient. It is really no farcical statement to aver that this evidence resolves itself into the fact that the two institutions had inter-communicating back-doors.

With regard to the critical apparatus much might be said. Canon Wordsworth endeavours to read his documents—a fatal error! The essential in such work is to know what to read, and to read it at all costs. He prints (p. 34) "Vnde placitum conuencionis *sumptum* fuit inter eos . . ." and justifies himself by a note. The scribe might have written any symbol it pleased him, but that symbol could have been designed to

represent one word, and one word only, to wit "summonitum". He accepts authority (p. 178) for the statement that "*linches* are balks or ridges of high land: as in Malvern Link" He is dealing with an agricultural description of land in Broad Chalk. There is no reason for investigating Worcestershire topography in this connexion. It may be stated dogmatically that "*linches*" are terraces on the slope of a hill, produced by the plough working in one direction only, or the result of deliberate terracing; and Broad Chalk, moreover, is a very suitable parish.

On page 19 occur certain witnesses to a charter of 1238-9. The last is "Johanne de Vecoim", an impossibility in nomenclature. Here, again, the book itself supplies the explanation. The man appears (pp. 16 and 22) as "Johanne Vernun"; but if Canon Wordsworth is inclined to doubt his reliance on his reading, he will find the counterpart of the original in the Public Record Office (Ancient Deeds, D. 136), a chirograph indented at top and at bottom. The variant readings, apart from "Vecoim", which appears as "V'nun", and "de leu", which appears as "de Len", are unimportant.

The same cannot be said of another in this series of charters (p. 15), where a reading, common to the Cartulary and to Mr. Macray's "Charters and Documents", should not have been passed unnoticed. ". . . . quas Magistro Henrico de Bathonia . . . possedit," cannot upon any principle be defended. The word "dictum" (last line p. 15) has dropped into the Cartulary version of this charter, absent in Macray, and is not queried, or excused.

On page xxix it is mentioned that the gates of the Castle of Old Sarum were prematurely closed one night "for fear of the Germans." Such a statement is a severer strain than any author is justified in subjecting the average ignorance of the reader to. The scene is Wiltshire, the age of Tacitus long passed. Who were these Germans? Or yet another question. What Castle was it that they threatened? It cannot be too strongly represented that the use of "Sarum", in no matter

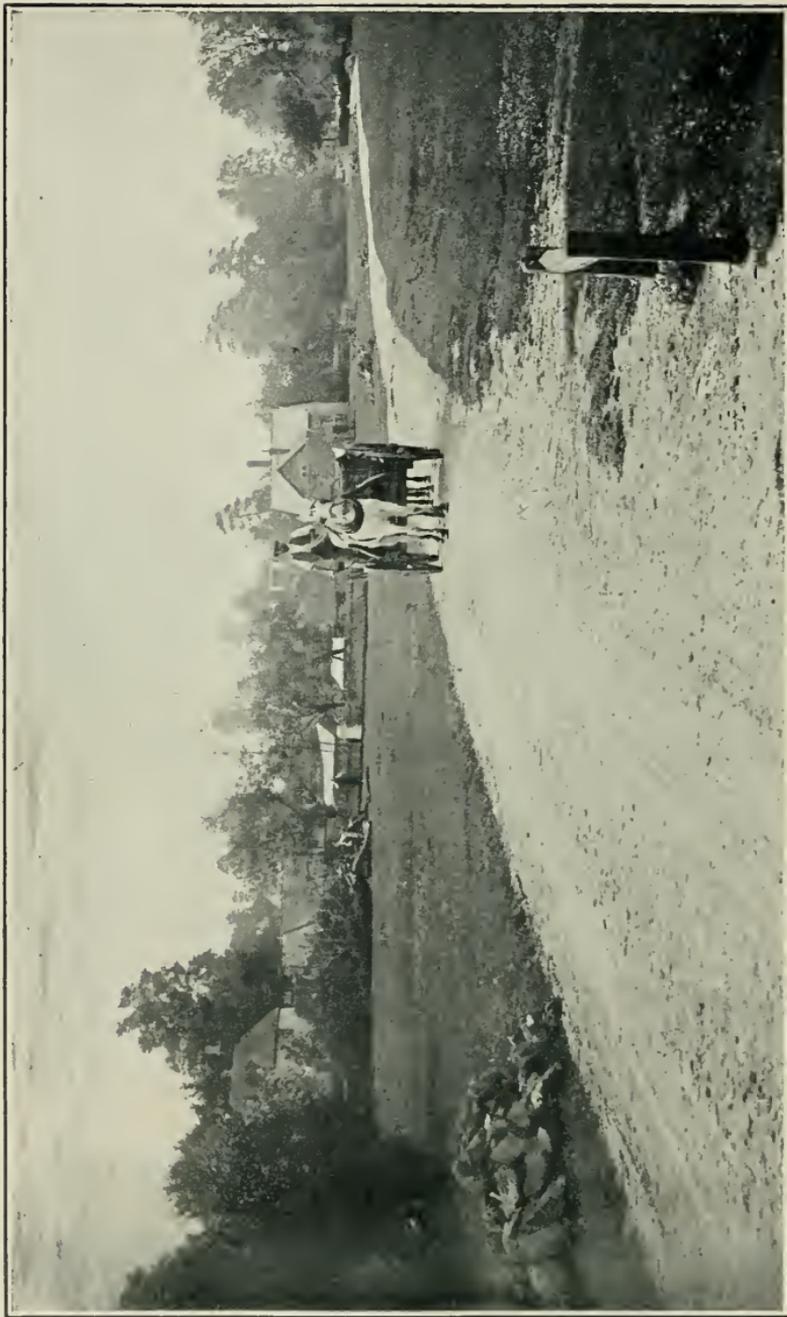
what context, is a deplorable vulgarism. "Fisherton Anger" and "Old Sarum" must be endured, possibly, for postal conveniences. The word "Shaston" appears on Dorset sign-posts: but scholars do not write "Barum" when they desire to designate "Barnstaple"; and it is a blemish to this most valuable of books that on page after page of it should appear, in "extended" versions of documents, such words as "Roberto decano Sarum", and not even the example of our esteemed Bishop can excuse it.

A. S. M.

[Amongst the many illustrations which embellish this work is an admirable collotype of the original profession of canonical obedience made by Countess Ela to Bishop Bingham in 1240. William Tipper, a "Concealer", is frequently mentioned; he was of St. Andrew's, Holborn, where he was buried with an inscription; in his Will, 1613, he leaves thirteen apostle spoons to his wife Mary; she was a daughter of John Clarke, a London goldsmith; he was a son of Henry Tipper, a London grocer, by Helen, daughter of Randal Dodd, of Cheshire; they had issue, Robert. Was William Tipper, of Seend, ob. 1651 (an ancestor of the Duke of Somerset), whose name often occurs in our pages, of the same family?—ED.]

Errata.

P. 292, line 11, *cancel* "in Worcester Cathedral in 1662", and *print instead*, "at St. Dunstan's in the West in 1640". *Insert after* "Bath and Wells", *lower down*, "who was buried in Worcester Cathedral in 1662".



POULSHOT GREEN.

C. H. Clarke.

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Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

MARCH, 1904.

ISAAC WALTON AND HIS CONNEXION WITH WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 294.)

WILL OF ISAAC WALTON, SENIOR.

[P.C.C. 24 HARE.]



AUGUST the ninth one Thousand six hundred eighty three.
In the Name of God, Amen. I, Izaak Walton the elder of
Winchester being this present day in the ninetyeth yeare of
my age and in perfect memory for which prayed be God but
considering how suddainly I may be deprived of both doe
therefore make this my last will and testament as followeth
and first I doe declare my beleife to be that there is only one

God who hath made the whole world and mee and all mankind to whome
I shall give an account of all my actions which are not to be justified but
I hope pardoned for the merrits of my saviour Jesus and because the
profession of Christianity does at this time seeme to be subdivided into
papist and protestant I take it at least to be convenient to declare my
beleife to be in all points of Faith as the Church of England now pro-
fesseth and this I doe the rather because of a very long and very true
friendship with some of the Roman Church¹ and for my worldly estate

¹ This will is printed in full in *Izaak Walton and his Friends*, in
Hawkins' *Complete Angler*, and in some other works, but as our copy
seems to have been more accurately made, and as the book may not be
in the hands of many of our readers, we think it will bear reprinting. The
testator makes this confession of faith, perhaps because through his inti-
mate relations both by kinship and friendship with many who probably
became Roman Catholics, and because doubtless the conscientious
allegiance to their Sovereign bound both Catholics and Anglicans very
closely together, he thought that he might be under suspicion of holding a

(which I have neither got by falsehood or flattery or the extreame cruelty of the law of this nation) I doe hereby give and bequeath it as followeth. First I give my sonne in law Doct. Hawkins and to his wife to them I give all my title & right of or in a part of a house and shop in Pater noster rowe in London which I hold by lease from the Lord Bishop of London for about fifty yeares to come and I doe alsoe give to them all my right and title of or to a house in Chansery Lane London wherein Mrs. Greinwood now dwelleth in which is now about sixteene yeares to come I give these two leases to them they savinge my Executor from all damage concerning the same and I give to my sonne Izaak all my right and title to a lease of Norington Farme which I hold from the Lord Bishop of Winton and I doe alsoe give him all my right and title to a farme or land neare to Stafford which I bought of Mr. Walter Noell I say I give it to him and his heires for ever but upon the condicion following namely if my sonne shall not marry before he shall be of the age of forty and one yeares or being married shall dye before the said age and leave noe sonne to inherit the said Farme or Land or if his sonne or sonnes shall not live to obtaine the age of twenty and one yeares to dispose otherwayes of it then I give the said Farme or land to the Towne or Corporation of Stafford (in which I was borne) for the good and benefit of some of the said towne as I shall direct and as followeth but first note that it is at this present time rented for twenty one pounds tenn shillings a yeare (and is like to hold the said rent if care be taken to keepe the barne and houseing in repaire) and I wood have and doe give ten pound of the said rent to bind out yearly two boyes the sons of honest and poore parents to be aprentizes to some Tradesmen or handycraft men to the intent the said boyes may the better afterward get their owne liveing and I doe alsoe give five pound yearly out of the said rent to some maide servant that hath attained the age of twenty and one yeare (not lesse) and dwelt long in one service or to some honest poore mans daughter that hath attained to that age to be paid her at or on the day of her marriage and this being done my will is what rent shall remaine of the said Farme or land shall be disposed of as followeth: First I doe give twenty shillings yearly to be spent by the Mayor of Stafford and those that shall collect the said rent and dispose of it as I

too favourable opinion of the old religion. However, Walton was of such a character that he does not seem to have confined his friendship to those of his own way of thinking, as it is said he was on friendly terms with, amongst others, "the brilliant, but superficial" Chillingworth, Barlow, the "Protestant" Bishop of Lincoln, and Peirse (son of John Peirse, a woollen-draper and sometime Mayor of Devizes), at one time President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards Dean of Salisbury, when he proved a veritable thorn in the side of Walton's friend Bishop Seth Ward; he died at North Tidworth, where he is buried with his wife, having composed his own epitaph. "His learning and controversial ability are undoubted, but his fierce temper provoked his opponents, and his works did more harm than good." (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

have and shall hereafter direct and that what mony or rent shall remaine undisposed of shall be employed to buy Coales for some poore people that shall most need them in the said towne, the said Coales to be delivered the first week in January or in first weeke of February I say then because I take that time to be the hardest and most pinching times with poore people and God reward those that shall doe this without partialitie and with honestie and a good conscience and if the said Mayor and others of the said towne of Stafford shall prove soe negligent or dishonest as not to employ the rent by mee given as intended and exprest in this my will (which God forbid) then I give the said rents and profits of the said Farme or land to the Towne and cheif magastraits or governors of Ecleshall to be disposed by them in such manner as I have ordered the disposall of it by the towne of Stafford the said Farme or land being near the towne of Ecleshall and I give to my sonne in law Doctor Hawkins (whome I love as my owne sonn) and to my daughter his wife and my sonne Izaak to each of them a ring with these words or motto—love my memory I.W. obiet.—to the Lord Bishop of Winton a ring with this motto—a mite for a million, I.W. obiet.—and to the friendes hereafter named I give to each of them a ring with this motto—A friends farewell, I.W. obiet.—and my will is the said rings be delivered within forty dayes after my death and that the price or value of all the said rings shall be thirteen shillings and four pence a peece. I give to Doctor Hawkins Doctor Donnes Sermons which I have heard preacht and read with much content: to my sonn Izaak I give Doctor Sibbs his soules conflict and to my daughter his brused reed desireing them to read them soe as to be well acquainted with them and I alsoe give unto her all my bookes at Winchester and Droxford and whatever in those two places are or I can call mine except a Trunck of Linnen which I give to my sonne Izaak but if he doe not live to marry or make use of it then I give the same to my Granddaughter Anne Hawkins and I give my daughter Doctor Halls works which be now at Farnham to my sonn Izaak I give all my bookes not yet given at Farnham Castell and a deske of prints and pictures, alsoe a Cabinet¹ nere my bedstead in which are some little

¹ See illustration, p. 290. A writer in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. xii, p. 326) states that at an auction sale of carved oak furniture, which took place at Worcester on the 10th of October 1884, the auctioneers described in their printed catalogue a Curious Dower Coffe said to have come from the Cathedral precincts, Worcester, on the centre panel of which was inscribed:—*Izaak Walton and Ann Ken was joyned together in holie wedlocke on ye Eve of Saint Gregory, ano. MDCXLVII., dom.* Full particulars as to the cabinet will be found in Mr. Marston's *Complete Angler*. In Warwick Castle may be seen Walton's marriage chest. The inscription on it is:—*Izaak Walton Rachael Floud, Joyned Together In ye Holie Bonde Of Wedlocke on ye 27th Daie Of Decembere, A. 1626. D.*

*We once were two, we two made one,
We no more two, through life Bee one."*

(*Izaak Walton and his Friends*, pp. 125, 126.)

D D 2

things that he will value tho of no great worth and my will and desire is that he will be kind to his Aunt Beachame and his Aunt Rose Ken by allowing the first about fifty shillings a year in or for Bacon and Cheese (not more) and paying four pound a yeare toward the boarding of her sonnes dyet to Mr. John Whitehead. For his Aunt Ken I desire him to be kind to her according to her necessity and his owne abilitie and I commend one of her children to breed up (as I have said I intended to doe) if he shall be able to doe it as I know he will for they be good folke. I give to Mr. John Darbishire the sermons of Mr. Anthony Faringdon or of Dr. Lunderson which my executor thinks fitt to my servant Thomas Edghill five pound in mony and all my Clothes linnen and wollen (except one sute of Clothes which I give to Mr. Holinshed and forty shillings) if the said Thomas be my servant at my death if not my Clothes only; and I give my old friend Mr. Richard Marriot tenn pound in mony to be paid him within three months after my death and I desire my sonne to shew kindnesse to him if he shall neede and my sonn can spare it; and I doe hereby will and declare my sonn Izaak to be my sole executor of this my last will and testament, and Doctor Hawkins to see that he performs it which I doubt not but he will. I desire my buriall may be neare the place of my death and free from any ostentation or charge but privately this I make to be my last will (to which I shall only add the Codicell for rings) this sixteenth day of August One Thousand six hundred eighty three Izaak Walton Witnessse to this will. The Rings I give are as on the other side.

To my brother Jon Kenn, to my sister his wife to my brother Doctor Ken to my sister Pye to Mr. Francis Morley to Mr. George Vernon to his wife to his three daughter to Mistris Nelson to Mr. Richard Walton to Mr. Palmer to Mr. Taylor to Mr. Thomas Garrard to the Lord Bishop of Sarum to Mr. Rede his servant to my cozen Dorothy Kenrick¹ to my Cozen Lewin to Mr. Walter Higgs to Mr. Charles Cotton to Mr. Rich. Marryot 22 [*sic*] to my brother Beacham to my sister his wife to the Lady Anne How to Mrs. King Doctor Philips wife to Mr. Valentine Harecourt to Mrs. Eliza Johnson to Mrs. Mary Rogers to Mrs. Eliza Milward to Mrs. Dorothy Wallop to Mr. Will. Milward of Christchurch Oxford to Mr. John Darbesheire to Mrs. Vnedvill to Mrs. Rock to Mr. Peter White to Mr. John Lloyde to my Cozen Greinsell widdow Mrs. Dalbin must not be forgotten. 16. Izaak Walton Note that severall lines are blotted out of this will for they were twice repeated and that this will is now signed and sealed this twenty and fourth day of October One thousand

¹ Through the family of Cranmer; in *Miscell. Gen. et Her.*, v, p. 63, 2nd series, one of the husbands given to a great grand niece of the Archbishop, Susanna, dau. of William Cranmer, is Edward Kenrick. See *W. N. & Q.*, iv, p. 292.

six hundred eighty three in the presence of us Witsnesse—Abra. Markland,¹ Jos. Taylor Thomas Crawley.

[Proved at London 4 February 1683/4.]

WILL OF ISAAC WALTON, JUNIOR.

[P.C.C. 244 SHALLER.]

In the Name of God, Amen. I Isaac Walton Rector of Polshot and Cannon Residentiary of the church of Sarum being at this time thanks be [to] God as sound and perfect in understanding and memory as at any other time I ever need to be do hereby make this my last will and testament. First I bequeathe and resigne my soul into the hands of Almighty God its faithful Creator with the utmost Thanks that it can render for the comfortable hope which I have that my many and grievous sins will be graciously pardon'd me through his great and free mercys in Christ Jesus my dear Lord and only Saviour I live at present and intend thro' God's Grace to dye in the Communion of the Church of England as it is at present by law established being according to the best measure of my understanding fully satisfied that she has reformed her self with that sound judgement and Godly sincerity as to be the soundest and purest part of the Church Catholic at this time existent most humbly asking forgiveness of her and of all Christian people for the manifold scandals which a very irregular negligent and most unprofitable Course of life² has too surely administered and most heartily praying unto God to preserve her against all attempts which are at this time especially made against her true Interest and Wellfare. My Body I bequeath to the Earth to be buried at the discretion of my Executrix hereafter named But with as little pomp charge or ceremony as well may be and as for the worldly estate of which by Gods Bounty I stand possessed at present I dispose and bequeath of it as followeth First I desire and order all my

¹ Second son of Michael Markland, a druggist, born in St. Dionis Backchurch in 1645, educated at Merchant Taylors' School; here we find several of his name, four of whom perhaps were his sons, one George, an author, undoubtedly was; the above was a fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, also a prebendary of Winchester, and Master of St. Cross; he was twice married, and died in 1728; author of poems and sermons. James Heywood Markland, the antiquary, and Editor for the Roxburgh Club, who died in 1864, was a descendant, and published a *Life of Bishop Ken*. Both of them have memoirs in *Diet. Nat. Biog.*

² We know, however, that he is said to have been a very pious, sober, learned, inoffensive, charitable, good man. (*Notes and Queries*, 1st S., ix, p. 397.) His estimate of his own character seems worthless. Sir Harris Nicolas thinks that the allusion originated in extreme humility. I think it arose from ill health. (*Isaac Walton and his Friends*, p. 188.)

just debts to be satisfied and that being done I do give and bequeath Imprimis to my dear and loving only sister Ann Hawkins the elder all the Gold whether rings or Broad peices which I have. Item to my dear and good Neice Anne Hawkins the younger One hundred pounds. Item to my dear and good Nephew William Hawkins One hundred pounds and to my good Neice his wife fifty pounds. Item to my Three Cousins Elizabeth William and Susan Hoskins Children of Mathew Hoskins I do give and bequeath Thirty pounds to each of them and in case any one or two of the said Three cousins should dye before me his or their part or parts here bequeathed I do will and order to remain to the survivor or survivors of them. Item to my Aunt Mrs. Rose Kenne I give ten pounds To my cousin her daughter Mrs. Martha Krienberg Ten pounds to her husband Mr. Frederic Krienberg Ten pounds. To my Cousin Mr. Jon Baacham Twenty Guineas. To my Cousin Mrs. Elizabeth Farwell Ten pounds. To my Cousin Mrs. Mary Ireland five pounds. To my cousin Mrs. Anne Farwell five pounds. To Mrs. Bridget Lowe five pounds. To Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson formerly of Worcester five pounds. To all these last mentioned persons I say I do give and bequeath the Legacyes of Twenty Guineas of Ten and of five pounds respectively if they shall be alive at the time of my death and not otherwise. And I do also remit and lorgive to all and each of the fore mentioned persons all or any summes of money which they or any of them shall appear to be indebted unto me. Item I give and bequeath unto my godson Isaac Walton¹ Twenty pounds to be paid to his Father or Mother if alive at my death otherwise to himself when he shall attain the age of one and Twenty years. Item I give and bequeath to the Fabric for the use of the Library of the Church of Sarum the summe of one hundred pounds to be laid out in an annuity or rent charge in Corn if it may be for some person to be named yearly by the Dean and Chapter to give such attendance there as they shall appoint or can agree upon. Item I give and bequeath to the said Dean and Chapter of Sarum the summe of fifty and five pounds to augment that summe which is in our accounts called the Sors Communarii. Item I do give and bequeath to the poor of the parish of Polshott five pounds and to the poor of the Close of Sarum the like summe of five pounds All which Legacyes I will and order to be paid in good and lawfull money of this Realm within a year and half after my decease and of this my last will and testament written with all my own

¹ Is this the Isaac Walton, M.A., who was instituted on 8 Jan. 1729, to the Rectory of North Waltham, Hants, on the death of Richard Walton, Patron, the Bishop of Winchester, and who exchanged it for that of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, in the following year? (Gatty's *Winchester Institutions*.) In *Alumni Oxonienses* he is son of Richard, of Cold Waltham, matr. Magdalen Hall 1720; had a son Richard, who matr. at Queen's Coll. 1749. Was he any relation? A Richard Walton is mentioned in the Piscator's will.

hand, I do make my dear and only sister Mrs. Ann Hawkins sole executrix giving and bequeathing also unto her whatsoever of mine remains unbequeathed herein and in case it should so happen that this my executrix should dye before me I do then appoint my forementioned nephew and neice William Hawkins and Anne Hawkins jointly my executors giving and bequeathing unto them the remainder of my estate unbequeathed to be divided between them into three parts whereof my nephew is to have two Thirds and my neice one Third part. Isaac Walton. Signed sealed published and declared as the last Will and Testament of the within-named Isaac Walton in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as Witnesses to the same on the request of the said Isaac Walton and in his presence and in presence of each other. Edward Seale, Stephen Gaisford, Geo. Frome.

[Proved at London 14 November A.D. 1720, & adm^{on}. granted to William Hawkins, with similar grant reserved to Ann Hawkins junior "when she seeks fitt", Anne Hawkins senior being dead.]

WILL OF WILLIAM HAWKINS.

[139 VERE.]

My last Will and Testament, this 4th day of June 1691. William Hawkins¹ Prebendary of the Holy Trinity of Winton, and Rector of the Parish Church of Drekenford in the County of Southampton. Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my daughter Ann Hawkins the sume of one Thousand pounds to be paid unto her when she shall have attained to the age of Twenty and one yeares or upon the day of her marriage if it shall sooner happen, Provided that she be married noe otherwise than with the consent of her Mother, my dearly beloved Wife, Anne Hawkins the elder and her Uncle, my elder brother, Mr. John Hawkins, Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and of her Uncle, my brother in law, Mr. Isaac Walton, Rector of Polshalt in the County of Wilts or the survivors or survivor of them. And if it shall please God that my foresaid daughter Anne Hawkins doe die before she arrive to the age of twenty and one yeares, or before she shall be married then my will is that five Hundred pounds being the one halfe of the aforesaid sume of one Thousand pounds doe accrue and be paid to the use of my onely Sonne William Hawkins for the bettering of his Estate, and the other halfe being the same sume of five Hundred pounds doe remaine to the Right and propriety of my aforesaid wife Anne Hawkins the elder, my Executrix. To my onely Sonne William Hawkins my House or Tenement scituate in the Deanes Yard in Westminster wch I now hold by Lease from the Deane and Chapter of St. Peter's Westminster Also my impropriate Parsonage of Littleton, in the County of Southton which I hold by Lease

¹ Was Sir John Hawkins, author of *History of Music*, *Dr. Johnson's Life*, and Editor of *The Complete Angler*, any relation?

from the Deane and Chapter of the Holy Trinity of Winton. To my eldest and onely Brother of the whole blood Mr. John Hawkins of Trinity College in Cambrige the su'me of Tenn Guineas, and what single Author he shall please to make choice of in my Study of Bookes of how many Volumes soever it doth consist as a token of my brotherly Love and affection to him. To my brother Christopher Hawkins, as a token of my Love the su'me of Fourty shillings and to my brother Benjamin Hawkins forty shillings and to his wife Twenty shillings and to my sister Mrs. Mary White Forty shillings and to her Husband Mr. Peter White twenty shillings and to my Nephew Mr. John Wyat twenty shillings and to my Neece Mrs. Mary Wyatt twenty shillings and to my Nephew and Godsonne Wm. Wyat forty shillings and to my Sister Mrs. Margaret Holmes Forty Shillings and to her Husband Mr. Thomas Holmes Twenty Shillings, and to my Sister Mrs. Temperance Aylmer Forty Shillings and to her Husband Mr. Brabason Aylmer¹ Twenty Shillings desiring them to accept of these small Legacyes as Tokens of my Love, but moderate Fortune. To my brother in Law Mr. Isaac Walton the Su'me of Tenn pounds as a Token of my Love and in Sence of the trouble wch by this my last Will and Testament I may charge upon him. To my especiall Friend and Kinsman Dr. Thomas Ken some time if not at this present Bishop of Bath and Wells the next Choice after my brother Mr. John Hawkins of whatsoever single Author he shall please to accept in my Study of Bookes of how many Volumes soever it doth consist. To the Cathedrall Church of Winton the su'me of five pounds to be expended upon some proper Good or Ornament either in the Church or Library leaving it to the discretion of my Executrix and those with whom she shall advise to see it soe performed. To the poore of

¹ Mar. Lic. 1578, Sept. 30, of St. Michael's, Cornhill, citizen and stationer, bachr., æt. 30, and Mrs. Temperance Hawkins, of St. Faith's, London, spr., æt. 22, parents dead, at Chelsea, Fulham, or St. Margaret's Westminster. He was great grandson of John Aylmer, the notorious Elizabethan Bishop of London, whose Life by Strype he published in 1701; he bought the copyright of *Paradise Lost* from Simmonds for £25, selling in 1663 half his right to Tonson, who in 1690 acquired the whole right. The Bishop's pedigree is entered in the *Visitation of Lincoln* 1592, and in that of London 1633-4; his daughter Judith married William Lynch, of Staple, co. Kent, whose pedigree is entered in the *Visitation of Kent*, 1663; in Langley Burrell church are M.I. to Aylmer Lynch (Rector, and Canon of Sarum), *nepotis Iohannis Aylmeri, Londinensis quondam episcopi*, 1691, aged 91, and Theophilus Lynch (the Bishop had a son of this name) 1668, and Ann his wife 1669; they were probably brothers, sons of William Lynch, of Staple, see his will pd. 1618-19. Was Edward Lynch, buried in Salisbury Cathedral 1669 a member of this family? In the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623, James and Samuel Lynch, of Whiteparish in this county, are called *ignobiles*; they belonged to the Kentish family to whom Arms were confirmed in 1572. See some notes on Lynch in *Miscell. Gen. et Her.*, N.S., vol. iv.



WALTON'S HOUSE IN SALISBURY CLOSE.

Brooks, Sarum.

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the parish of Drexford five pounds to be distributed as my Executrix shall thinke fitt. To Mr. John Darbiesheire twenty shillings as a Token of my Love and to his wife Mrs. Frances Darbiesheire Twenty shillings and to his sonne William Darbiesheire my Godsonne Twenty shillings. All the residue, etc., to my dearly beloved wife Anne Hawkins sole Executrix. My very loveing brother Mr. John Hawkins and my very loveing brother in Law Mr. Isaac Walton Overseers. If my sonne William Hawkins or my daughter Anne Hawkins or her Husband that shall or may be hereafter or any of those persons before ment'oned to whome I have given any Legacies shall directly or indirectly trouble my Executrix by any Act'on or Suite at Law or insist upon any doubt or Question which shall not be reconciled or determined by my said loveing brothers Mr. John Hawkins and Mr. Isaac Walton, they shall have noe benefit or advantage hereof or hereby nor any Right or Claime to what is given or bequeathed to them in this my last Will and Testament. Wm. Hawkins. Sealed, signed, delivered this eleaventh day of July Anno Dom' one Thousand six Hundred Ninety and one in the presence of John Darbysheire. Simon Hatch. Peter Knight.

[Proved at London, 12 Sept. A.D. 1691.]

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

ERCHFONTE WITH STERT.

(Continued from p. 365.)

EDINGTON CHARTULARY [*Lansdowne MS.* 442, f. 159].

A.D. 1362.—Henry of Rolveston, rector of the church of Orcheston, grants Thomas of Overton and Robert Gundewyne all his lands and tenements, rents, services, and reversions in Escote and Erchesfonte, which descended to him by hereditary right on death of his father, Nicholas de Rolveston; to hold to Thomas and Robert and their heirs of chief lords of that fee by accustomed service forever; with warranty against all men for ever. Witnesses, &c. Dated at Escote 16 July 37 Edward III.

EDINGTON CHARTULARY [*Lansdowne MS.* 442, f. 159^b].

A.D. 1362.—Edward by God's grace, &c., to all, &c. Whereas lately, at supplication of William, Bishop of Winchester, we licensed the Rector and brethren of Edington to

purchase lands, tenements, &c., to yearly value of £30 to maintain divine services in the Church of Edington according to the Ordination of said bishop, notwithstanding statute of mortmain, willing our foresaid concession to take effect, we grant licence to Thomas of Overton to assign his manor of Escote with appurtenances, which is not held of us, and is worth yearly according to its true value, 78s. 6d., according to inquest returned into our chancery, to the Rector and brethren of Edington to hold to them and their successors in the value of 100s. yearly in part satisfaction of the foresaid thirty pounds worth of land; and to said Rector and brethren licence to receive the same from said Thomas. Tested at Westminster 22nd October, 37 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 159^b.

A.D. 1362.—Thomas of Overton, son and heir of William of Overton, knight, grants to Rector and Brothers Regular of St. Augustine of Edington, all his manor of Escote, with appurtenances in co. Wilts, by licence of the king obtained thereon 100s. yearly to hold to them the Rector and brothers and their successors of the chief lords of that fee by service belonging thereto forever; with warranty against all men forever. Dated at Escote Monday next before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 37 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 160. [*Also Feet of Fines, Wilts, File 50.*]

A.D. 1363.—Fine made at Westminster, in quindene of St. Hillary, 38 Edward III, between Rector of Edington, querent, and Thomas of Overton, deforciant, of manor of Escote and appurtenances. Thomas acknowledged right of Rector for 100 marks.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*File 51, and Lansdowne MS. 442, f. 160.*]

A.D. 1365.—Fine made at Westminster in the octave of St. John the Baptist, 40 Edward III, between Michael Skillyng

and William Werston, plaintiffs, and John de Rycote and Matilda his wife, and Nicholas, son of William the clerk of Lavynton, deforciant, of 2 messuages, 3 virgates of land and pasture for 2 horses, 10 oxen, and 150 sheep, with appurtenances in Estcote and Erchesfunte. The right of Michael was acknowledged to hold said tenement and pasture to him Michael, and William and heirs of Michael of chief lords of that fee for the service belonging thereto. For this acknowledgment Michael and William gave John and Matilda and Nicholas 20 marks.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [40 *Edward III*, 2nd No., m. 22.]

A.D. 1365.—Inquest made at Asshton, co. Wilts, 5 October, 40 *Edward III*. The jurors say that it is not to the damage of the lord king, or of others, if he grant to Michael Skyll yng and William Worston licence to assign 2 messuages, 3 virgates of land and pasture for 2 horses, 10 oxen, and 150 sheep, with appurtenances in Estcote and Erchesfunte to Rector and Brethren of the House of Edington to have and hold to them and their successors forever. They say that the messuage, land and pasture is held in chief of foresaid Rector and Brethren as of their manor of Estcote by service of 5s. and suit of court of Estcote from 3 weeks to three weeks, and of paying to Sheriff of Wilts for the time being 10½*d.* yearly at the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary. The two houses, 3 virgates of land and pasture of two horses, &c., are worth yearly in all issues, according to their true value beyond foresaid services 26s. 9*d.* They say that Michael Skyll yng holds a messuage and carucate of land with appurtenances in Cherleton, co. Wilts, worth 40s. yearly; and William Worston holds 2 messuages and 2 carucates of land with appurtenances in Compton of the Queen of England worth yearly 60s., besides the donation aforesaid, sufficient to maintain all customs and services due for foresaid messuages, land, and pasture, as for the others remaining to them. In witness, &c.

EDINGTON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS.* 442, *f.* 160.]

A.D. 1365.—Edward by God's grace, &c., to all, &c. Whereas we granted licence to Rector and Brethren of the House of the Order of St. Augustine of Edington on 6th May in 38th year of our reign to purchase lands, &c., to the value of £10 yearly, and on 25th September last licence to acquire lands, &c., to the yearly value of £40; We have granted licence to Michael Skylling and William Worston to assign 2 messuages, 3 virgates of land and pasture for 2 horses, 10 oxen, and 140 sheep, with appurtenances in Escote and Erchesfunte, co. Wilts, and to John of Blebury and others to grant property in Coleshull, Wilts, and in Burghwardescote, co. Berks, worth £42 13s., besides other property, to said Rector and Brethren of Edington in satisfaction of above said amounts. Tested by the King at Westminster 8 October, 40 Edward III.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [*File* 51.]

A.D. 1366.—Final concord made at Westminster in quindene of Michaelmas, 41 Edward I, between John Auncel, junior, plaintiff, and John de Vernoun, knight, and Joan his wife, deforciant, of a messuage, a toft, a carucate of land, 2 acres of pasture, 8 acres of wood, and 12*d.* rent, with appurtenances in Escote, Stokewyke and Erchesfunte. The right of John Auncel and quit-claim and warranty to him and his heirs against all men forever. For this John Auncel gave John de Vernoun and Joan 100 marks.

WILTS. LAY SUBSIDIES. 196/6. [*Inquests for Knight's Fees in Wilts.* 17 and 18, *Ed. II.*]

SWANBERGH HUNDRED.—John de la Mare held half a knight's fee in Sterte of the king of the Barony of Castelcombe, now Hugh Despenser, Earl of Winchester, holds it.

IBID., 196/7.

[Taxation of a twentieth part, 1 Edward III.]

HUNDRED OF SWANEBERGH.

ESCOTE.

		<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>
From	John Balbo	...	From	Ralph the Tyeler	...
"	Thomas Curtays	...	"	Geoffrey the Clerk	...
"	Margery of Escote	...	"	John Hery	...
"	Walter Balbo	...	"	Robert atte Styele	...
"	Thomas the Swon	...	"	Walter the Skyn- nere	... ..
"	Cristina la Daye	...			
"	Nicholas the De- venyssch	...		Sum	21s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ¹

WEDHAMPTON.

From	John the Preste	...	2	0	From	John le Eyr	...	2	2
"	Laurence in ye Mersch	...	3	0	"	William Pillyngis	...	17	$\frac{3}{4}$
"	Robert le Pewe	...		6	"	John Style	...	6	0
"	John Edmond	...	7	0	"	John Shepherd	...	6	8
"	Walter in the Herne	...	2	6	"	Reginald Eyre	...	2	0
"	John Honyman	...	2	0	"	Ralph le Pew	...		6
"	Walter Honyman	...		6	"	John le Frend	...	2	6
						Sum	38s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.		

ERCHESFONT.

From	William Nicole	...	17		From	Laurence Dwelye	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Robert Grele	...	13		"	John Coffis	2	0
"	Alice le Bete	...	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	Agnes Baldewyne		12
"	John atte Well	...	5	0	"	John atte Putte	...	10
"	John Dorenal	...		6	"	Elia Dosulz	...	6
"	John atte Lupe- chete	... ..		6	"	Reginald Dyngis	...	2
"	Walter Hagge	...	18		"	Edmund le Sopere	...	6
"	John the Persones	...		9	"	Alice Frankelayn	...	2
"	William the Novel	...		6	"	Walter Frankelayn	...	4
"	John the Smyth	...	8	0	"	Thomas Cowman	...	6
"	Peter Dance	...		6	"	Walter Wegge	...	6
"	John Peverel	...		15	"	Thomas Maynard	...	6
"	Geoffrey Bachelor	...		18	"	Walter Chepman	...	3
"	William the Hone	...	2	0	"	Richard Faukes	...	12
"	Thomas Cutte	...		8	"	Walter Grenewey	...	6
"	Walter the Porter	...		6	"	William of Stokes	...	15
"	Alice Symond	...	4	4		Sum	58s.	

¹ The details of the sums against the names of the inhabitants of this tything have been lost, as they occur at the edge of the parchment, which has been torn away.

STERTE.

			s. d.				s. d.
From Margaret of Badesmere	...	14	8	From John Phelipp	...	8	
" John Cooffis	...	2	6	" Nicholas Boveclyve	...	12	
" Walter Haresfout	...	2	0	" William atte Hethfeld	...	3	0
" John Heyward	...	2	0	" Richard the Best	...	2	0
" John the Man	...		12	Sum,	28s.	10d.	

LAY SUBSIDY. WILTS, 196/16.

[Particular account of Robert Selyman and other assessors and venditors of the ninths of sheaves, fleeces and lambs in Wilts, 14 Edward III.]

HUNDRED OF STODFOLD.

ERCHESFONTE	}	From the ix ^{ths} of the sheaves, fleeces and lambs of the parish church of Erchesfonte taxed at 38 marks with	li.	s.	d.	
		the portion within the same	..	13	6	8
		From the ix ^{ths} of the portion of Malvern in Sterte taxed at 30s.	..	10	0	0
		From the ix ^{ths} of the sheaves, &c., of the Abbess of B. Mary of Wynton	4	0	0	

IBID., 196/16^a.

[Account of the same Assessors (? 14 or 15 Edward III).]

HUNDRED OF STODFOLD.

ERCHESFONTE.	}		}	parishioners there upon their oath say that the ix th of the sheaves, &c., are worth this year				
		6li. 13s. 4d. and not more. The rector there has rent and pasture worth 20s.						
		And a park in demesne 6s. 8d.						
		And hay of the tithing 100s.						
		And flax 40s. And the altarge and lesser tenths with a tenth of the mill, &c., are worth yearly						
		6li. 13s. 4d.						
		li.		s.		d.		
taxed at	26	3	4	John Hervy				
sum for				William				
the rec-				Stoke				
tor ..	17	16	8	John le Eyr				
sum of				Richard				
the other				Honyman				
profits ..	22	10	0					

Item, it is presented that within the same is a certain prebend whereof the ixths of the sheaves, &c., are worth this year *6li. 13s. 4d.* and not more, because the prebendary has the rent tenths of hay and flax and lesser tenths which are worth yearly *6li.*

Item, the Abbess of B. Mary of Winton has within the same a certain portion, the ixth of which is worth this year *4li.*

Item, it is presented that the ixth of the portion of Malverne in Sterte within the same is worth this year *10s.* and not more, because the hay of the tithing there this year is worth *30s.* There is no other benefice there nor anything taxable for the xvth.

INQUISITION OF THE NINTHS. [*Calendar, p. 157. 15 Edward III.*]

Extent of the Church of Erchesfont, 20 marks.

Extent of the prebend of the same township, 18 marks.

Extent of the portion of Malvern in Sterte.

Inquest taken before Robert Seliman and his associates, venditors and assessors of the ninthhs of the sheaves, fleeces, and lambs at Marlborough, the Sabbath or feast of St. Matthew, 15 Edward III, by oath of John Hervy, William of Stoke, John le Eyr and Richard Honyman, parishioners of the same, who say that the ninthhs of the sheaves, fleeces and lambs are worth yearly 10 marks less than the taxation because the rector of the church has in demesne 9s. rent yearly; the pasture he has in demesne is worth 20s.; and a park worth yearly 6s. 8d., and the hay of the tything worth 100s., and the flax 40s.; and the altarage, mortuary fees, with other lesser tenths, viz., of calves, young pigs, geese, clover, hives, cheeze, milk, the mill, &c., are worth yearly 10 marks. And thus the church of Erchesfonte at true value is worth *22li. 2s. 3d.*, whereof to the lord king 10 marks. And there is there a prebend in the same township whereof the ninth part of the sheaves, &c., is worth yearly 10 marks, the less because the prebendary has there 6s. 6d. yearly rent. And the 10th of the hay is worth yearly 6cs., and of the flax 20s., and the lesser

tents are worth yearly 23s. 6d. And the portion of the Abbess of B. Mary of Winton there, viz., the 9th of the sheaves, fleeces and lambs, is worth yearly 6 marks, and it belongs to said prebend, and thus the prebend is worth at its true value 25 marks, whereof to the lord king 10 marks. Item the 9th part of the sheaves, fleeces and lambs is worth this year 10s. less than taxation because the hay of the tithing is worth 30s. from the portion of Malvern in Sterte. In witness whereof they have put their seal.

IBID., 196/38. [*Poll tax, 51 Edward III.*]

Received from township of Escote 12s. for 36 lay persons dwelling there.

Received from township of Stert 21s. 8d. for 65 lay persons there.

Received from township of Erchesfont 69s. 8d. for 209 lay persons there.

Received from township of Wedhampton 21s. 8d. for 65 lay persons there.

IBID., 196/49. [*Collections of XV^{ths} and X^{ths}, 12 Richard II.*]

HUNDRED OF STODFOLD.

From Wedhampton ..	31s.	From Escote ..	..	24s.
„ Erchesfonte ..	35s.	„ Strete ..	..	15s.

COURT ROLLS OF URCHFONT (*formerly belonging to the Abbess of St. Mary, Winton*). [*Brit. Museum Add. Rolls, 26906-8.*]

Erchfont. Court held there 10 February, 1 Richard II.

* * * * *

ESCOTE.—Homagers present the Rector of Edington tenant of land late of William of Overton, free suitor, and of William Byde, clerk, and William Ancel, free suitors, who are to be distrained for several defaults of suit of court.

URCHFONT.—Homagers present the default of John Howman. Also that (the houses? of) Simon Denge (*vjd.*), John Bouch (*id.*), Henry Sturwow (*ijd.*), Thomas Tayllour, Peter

E E

Carpenter (iij*d.*) are ruinous and wanting repairs, therefore they are in mercy, and they are to repair them before next court on pain of iis. each. That William Tere puts his manure outside (?) his house in Gatham strete to annoyance of the Lady and his neighbours, and Thomas Curtes dug a common way without licence towards his house and put manure in street there, and William Mayn cut down branches of trees towards his house, growing on the common without licence of the Lady. Therefore in mercy.

John Peche in mercy because he defaulted in suit against John Simond, therefore John Simond shall recover vjd.

WEDHAMTON.—Homagers present that cows of the Lady grazing in coppice of Foxle have done great damage there through the fault of Robert in the Mersh, reaper, and William his son, keepers of said cows, therefore they are in mercy. Also that said Robert took the Lady's hay to his own use in the meadow of Filk to the value of id., and that he cut down and carried away twigs in wood of Foxle and sold them. And Robert being present in court puts himself on the Lady's grace.

On same day comes John Bele and surrenders into the Lady's hand a cottage with curtilage to use of William Wodewe and Matilda his wife, who give 2*s.* 6*d.* fine for entrance to the Lady, to hold to them by custom of the manor for yearly rent of 4*s.* at usual terms and harvesting for 1 day in autumn Lady's corn, and pannage for pigs, and they take their oath.

Murrain. } Carion-men¹ present 1 male heifer, 14 sheep, 9 ewes,
1 ram, 31 hogsters, in the whole year one pig
dead of murrain on account of no fault.

From attachments of the Woodward, as appears by extracts delivered him, 6*s.* 1*d.*

From attachments of the Reaper, as appears by extracts delivered him, 9*d.*

¹ *Caddaveratores*, or more correctly *Cadaveratores*.

On this day came Walter Smyth and surrendered into the Lady's hands a messuage with arable land, called Acremanaland, to use of Richard Spycer from whose surrender no heriot falls as it is not heriotable. And on this Richard gives 3s. 4d. fine for entry; to hold it for rent of 9s. yearly, to be paid at the usual terms in equal portions, and he shall wash the Lady's sheep with the other tenants and give tallage, and shall have pannage for his swine. And he took the oath.

Sum 6s. 1d. Whereof from fines of land, 5s. 10d.

Another Court was held at Erchfonte on Wednesday, feast of St. Dunstan, 1 Ric. II. Names of homagers and tenants mentioned:—

Thomas Mas	Simon Denge	William Shephurd
John Leyr	William Hopere	John Hare, and Alice
John Dokeman	John Hore	his wife
John Fideman	William Auncel	Thomas Taylor
John Porter	William Ters	John Cuyte
Laurence Skynner	Thomas Curtes	Rober Smyth
John Case	John Arnold	William Ere
John Pleyer	Henry Sterwold	
John Champion	John Smyth	

E. M. THOMPSON.

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 376.)

ELIZABETH.

64. Anno 2.—Vincent Goddard and Anthony Goddard and James Stompe, knt., and Isabella his wife, Henry Baynton and John Goddard, arm.; the manor of Temple Rokeby, with messuages and lands in Temple Rokeby.

65. Anno 2.—Peter Grene and William Sheperd and Edith his wife; fourth part of a messuage and lands in Mere.

66. Anno 2.—John Eyre, arm., Thomas Longe and Thomas Wright, gen., *and* Thomas Hall, arm.; the manor of Forde, with messuages and lands in Forde, Westwoode and Bradford.—£140.

67. Anno 2.—John Scott *and* Andrew Blackman and Elianor his wife; messuage and lands in Chippenham. £80.

68. Anno 2.—John Byckerton *and* Thomas Baskott, arm., Bridgett his wife, and William Rycheman, *als.* Webbe; messuage and lands in Lydyard Myllysent and Braden.

69. Anno 2.—George Prater *and* Michael Quyntheyne, gen., and Margaret his wife; messuages in Lydyarde Treygoose and Cancourt. 430 marks.

70. Anno 2.—William Rede and Robert Tytherley, gen., *and* Roger Fynamore, gen.; messuages and lands in Comerforde, *alias* Quemforde, Cherell, and Calne, with common pasture in Comerforde, *alias* Quem'forde, Cherell, and Calne.

71. Anno 2.—William Norborne *and* John Jones; lands in Calne. £40.

72. Anno 2.—Richard Myddelcote *and* Christopher Kyrton; messuages and lands in Corseley magna, and Cley, with a third part of a water mill and lands divided in three parts in Upton, Skydmore, and Smalbroke. £40.

73. Anno 3.—William Batten, arm., *and* Katherine Webbe, widow; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £200.

74. Anno 3.—William Moggeridge, gen., and William Mundy, gen.; messuage and land in Stratford. 20 marks.

75. Anno 3.—Richard Colman *and* John Yonge and Margaret his wife; messuage in the town of Marlborough. 40 marks.

76. Anno 3.—Gerard Eryngton, arm., and Cuthbert Horsley, arm., *and* Edmund Chawsey, manor of Porton *als.* Byrdlyme; messuages and lands in Idmeston, Winterslowe and Porton *als.* Byrdlime.

77. Anno 3.—Hugh Stukeley, gen., *and* Edward Essex, arm., and Anna his wife; the manor of Axforde *als.* Axforthe,

messuages and lands, free warren, and free fishing in Rammesbury. 650 marks.

78. Anno 3.—Anthony Coward, gen., and Francis Bellett, gen., and Anna his wife; manor of Harth'm, and messuages and lands in Harth'm. 260 marks.

79. Anno 3.—John Stanysmore and Henry Blanchard; land in Barwick St. John, and common of pasture in Ayshcombe. £20.

80. Anno 3.—John Carpynter and Edward Knoylle, arm.; messuages and lands in Burford St. Martin. 40 marks.

81. Anno 3.—Anthony Ayleworth and Henry Cove and Dorothy his wife; messuages and lands in Ashton Keynes and Lighe. £40.

82. Anno 3.—William Newcombe and James Free, *alias* Harryson, yoman, and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Rimiford (?) and Eduetinssam (?). £40.

83. Anno 3.—William Danyell and William Earl of Pembroke and Anna his wife; messuages and lands in Manton, Presshut and Wilford. £60.

84. Anno 3.—Christopher Dodyngton and Christina Aleyn, widow; messuages and lands in Mere, Merewood and Bourton.

85. Anno 3.—Richard Frankelyn, senr., and William Earl of Pembroke, and Anna his wife; manor of East Kennett, messuages and lands in East Kennett and West Kennett. £162.

86. Anno 3.—William Husee, arm., and Henry Trenchard, arm.; a third part of messuages and lands in New Sarum, Fishsherton Anger and Clesborne Wake. 130 marks.

87. Anno 3.—Richard Lambart and Henry Earl of Arundell and John Lumley, knt., Lord Lumley and Jane his wife; manors of Shernton, *als.* Sheryngton, *als.* Sheryndon, Keveleigh, *alias* Kevell, Bulkyngton, *als.* Buckyngton, Boyton and Orcheston St. George; messuages and lands in Shernton, *als.* Sheryngton, *als.* Sheryngdon, Codeford, Keveleigh, *als.*

Kevell, Bulkyngton, *als.* Buckingham, Boyton, Corton and Orcheston St. George, as well as the advowsons of the churches of Sheruton, *als.* Sheryngton, *als.* Sheryndon, Keveleigh, *als.* Kevell, Boyton and Orcheston St. George. £2,313.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

SECOND SERIES—1700 to 1750.

(*Continued from p. 374.*)

R.

- 1700-11-16.—At Melksham, Clare RUTTY, son of John and Heaster Ruty, of Melksham, shopkeeper.
- 1703-10-3.—Esther RUTTY, dau. of John and Esther Ruty, of Melksham.
- 1703-12-26.—Mary RYLY, dau. of Daniel and Elizabeth Ryly, of Eaven.
- 1704-4-7.—Charles ROSE, son of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes.
- 1705-9-27.—Daniell REYNOLDS, son of Thomas and Sarah Reynolds, of Brinkworth.
- 1706-4-11.—Elizabeth RYLEY [RILY], dau. of Daniel [Daniell] and Elizabeth Ryley [Rily] [of Avon], Christian Malford ph.
- 1706-6-13.—Thomas ROSE, son of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes.
- 1707-9-29.—Elizabeth RYNOLDS, dau. of Thomas and Sarah Rynolds, of Brinkworth.
- 1708-5-10.—Joan RUTTY, dau. of John and Heaster Ruty.
- 1708-7-11.—John ROSE, son of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes.
- 1709-10-21.—Sarah RYNOLDS, dau. of Thomas and Sarah Rynolds, of Brinkworth.

- 1710-10-6.—Sarah ROSE, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes.
- 1714-5-18.—Michael RYNOLDS, son of Thomas and Sarah Rynolds, of Brinkworth.
- 1714/15-12-1.—Ann ROSE, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes.
- 1718-10-2.—Richard ROSE, son of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes.
- 1721-8-29.—Rachel ROSE, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes.
- 1723-8-5.—Jonathan RUTTY, son of Sam^l and Mary Ruddy, of Melksham.
- 1725-11-12.—Esther RUTTY, dau. of Sam^l and Mary Ruddy, of Melksham.
- 1727-4-2.—Thom^s ROSE, son of Charles and Ann Rose, of Devizes.
- 1727-5-7.—William RANDEL, son of John and Ann Randel.
- 1727-9-9.—Kathern RUTTY, dau. of Sam^l and Mary Ruddy.
- 1727-10-31.—Mary RUTTY, dau. of Clare and Hannah Ruddy.
- 1729-7-26.—Mary RUTTY, dau. of Sam^l and Mary Ruddy.
- 1729-10-19.—Betty RILEY, dau. of Robert and Hannah Riley.
- 1730-1-10.—Mary ROSE, dau. of Charles and Ann Rose, of Devizes.
- 1730-4-5.—John RUTTY, son of Clare Ruddy.
- 1732-3-7.—Martha RUTTY, dau. of Sam^l and Mary Ruddy, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1732-4-10.—Marchant ROSE, son of Charles and Ann Rose, of Devizes.
- 1732-9-1.—Thomas RANDAL, son of James and Ann Randal, of Corsham.
- 1734-5-9.—Elizebeth ROSE, dau. of Charles and Ann Rose, of Devizes.
- 1735-4-14.—Ann ROSE, dau. of Charles and Ann Rose, of Devizes.
- 1736-1-31[30].—Jaber [Jabez] ROSE, son of Charles and Ann Rose, of Devizes.
- 1736-10-13.—Andrew RANDALL, son of Andrew and Hesther Randall, of Chippenham.
- 1738-4-6.—Hannah RUTTY, dau. of Clare and Hannah Ruddy, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.

1738-10-18.—John RANDALL, son of Andrew and Hesther Randall, of Chippenham.

1739-4-9.—Charles ROSE, son of Charles and Ann Rose.

S.

1700-3-21.—At Melksham, Martha SANGER, dau. of Henry and Elizth Sanger, of Melksham.

1700-5-17.—Deberah SELMAN, dau. of Thomas and Jean Selman, of Foxham.

1701-2-22.—Mary SMITH, dau. of Robert and Susanah Smith, of Hullavington.

1701-8-6.—At Holt, William SARTAINE, son of William and Rebecca Sartaine, of Holt, sarge maker.

1702-1-20.—At Whetley, Melksham ph., Clare SMITH, son of William and Sarah Smith, of Whetley, Melksham ph.

1702-2-18.—Henry SANGER, son of Henry and Elizabeth Sanger, of Melksham.

1702-6-4.—Grace SOMNER, dau. of John and Elizabeth Somner, of Seendrow.

1702-10-3.—Tho. SELMAN, son of Tho. and Jane Selman.

1703-1-17.—In Melksham ph., James SANGER, son of Henry and Elizabeth Sanger, of Melksham ph.

1705-8-19.—At Lavington, John SELF, son of Isaac, junr., and Sarah Self, of Lavington.

1706/7-11-20.—At Warminster, Jane SANGER, dau. of Henry and Elizabeth Sanger, of Warminster.

1707-4-20.—John SHURMER, son of Giles and Hester [Esther] Shurmer, of Devizes.

1707-8-11.—At Lavington Forum, Isaac SELFE, son of Isaac, junr., and Sarah Selfe, of Lavington Forum, cardmaker.

1708-11-10.—Ann STOVEY, dau. of William and Jane Stovey.

1708-11-23.—[At Warminster] Henry SANGER, son of Henry and Elizth Sanger, of Warminster.

1709-11-20.—Samuel SANGER, son of Henry and Elizabeth Sanger, of Warminster.

1710-3-29.—Benjamin and Giles SHURMER, twin sons of Giles and Esther Shurmer, of Devizes.

1710-7-7.—At Lavington, Jacob SELF, son of Isaac, junr., and Sarah Self, of Market Lavington.

- 1710-12-17.—Mary STOVEY, dau. of Willm. and Jane Stovey.
- 1711/12-1-10.—Giles SHURMER, son of Giles and Esther [Hester] Shurmer, of Devizes.
- 1711-3-11.—Hannah SANGER, dau. of Henry and Elizabeth Sanger, of Warminster.
- 1712-12-20.—William STOVEY, son of Willm. and Jane Stovey.
- 1713-6-8.—Samuel SHURMER, son of Giles and Esther [Hester] Shurmer, of Devizes.
- 1713-8-17.—At Warminster, Sarah SANGER, dau. of Henry and Elizabeth Sanger, of Warminster.
- 1713-8-30.—Samuel SELF, son of Isaac and Sarah Self.
- 1716-5-20.—Daniel SERJANT [SARJANT], son of Joseph and Ruth Serjant [Sargent], [of Caln].
- 1716-10-14.—[In Melksham ph.] William SMITH, son of John and Elizabeth Smith [of Whitley, Melksham ph.].
- 1716/17-12-18.—Josiah SELF, son of Isaac and Sarah Self, of Lavington.
- 1717-7-4.—James STOVEY, son of William and Jane Stovey.
- 1717-10-20.—Joseph SERJANT [SARJANT], son of Joseph and Ruth Serjant [Sargent], of Caln.
- 1718-9-27.—John SERJANT [SARJANT], son of Joseph and Ruth Serjant [Sargent], of Caln.
- 1720-1-6.—John STOVEY, son of William and Jane Stovey, of Hilparton.
- 1720-2-24[25].—Richard SMITH, son of Richard and Jane Smith, of Marden.
- 1720-6-10.—Sarah SELF, dau. of Isaac and Sarah Self [of Lavington].
- 1722-7-23.—John SMART, son of Dan^l and Hannah Smart, of Kington S^t Michael.
- 1722-9-27.—John SMITH, son of Richard and Jane Smith, of Marden.
- 1722/3-10-22.—Samuel SARJANT, son of Joseph and Ruth Sarjant [of Caln].
- 1723-3-18.—Sarah STOVEY, dau. of W^m and Jane Stovey, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1724-5-22.—Sarah STREET, dau. of Stephen and Jane Street, of Corsham ph.
- 1725/6-1-24.—Sarah SMITH, dau. of Clear and Mary Smith.

- 1725-12-21.—Hannah STOVEY, dau. of William and Jane Stovey.
 1727-11-4.—Sam^l SHUTE, son of Thos. and Mary Shute.
 1727/8-12-28.—John SMITH, son of Clare and Mary Smith.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Devonshire House,
 Bishopsgate, E.C.*

(To be continued.)

CORR OF ALDBOURNE.

The following information, extracted chiefly from a private Act of Parliament, 12 Geo. II, cap. 26, will be interesting as supplementing Mr. Kite's references to the Corr family and their Bell Foundry at Aldbourne in his article in vol. ii, p. 447.

Oliver Corr, of Albourne, Bell Founder, on 25th March 1699, made a settlement on Robert, one of his sons then about to marry. The property settled included a Copyhold Messuage or Tenement and one Yard Land in Albourne, previously in the possession of Anne Gibbons, and was to be held to the use of Oliver Corr for his life, with remainder to his wife Elizabeth for her life, and afterwards to the son Robert Corr, his intended wife Joan, one of the daughters of Robert Longman, of Binley, in the parish of St. Mary Bourne in Hants, and their heirs. Joan Longman had a marriage portion of £200. I do not know when Oliver Corr died, but the date mentioned by Mr. Kite does not agree with this information; probably because Oliver appears to have been a not uncommon name in the family.

Robert Corr did not live long. He made his will, dated 7 March 1715, and was dead before 16 Oct. 1716, when administration was granted to John Longman, his brother-in-law, of Week farm, in the parish of St. Mary Bourne, with the will annexed, during the minority of the eldest son the executor.

At his death he left a widow Joan and six children, Robert, Oliver and John, and Elizabeth, Anne and Mary, and by his will (P.C.C. Fox 188), he bequeathed to his son Oliver real property, including a messuage or tenement called Court House, in Aldbourne, with the land adjoining and the "pigeon house thereon standing", which he had purchased of Madam Bond and others. Mr. Kite mentions a deed of 1713 between Elizabeth Bond and Robert Corr relating to land in Albourne—a legacy in money, and a moiety of the working tools and other materials and implements used in the trade of Bell Founder. He left money legacies to his son John, and to his daughters. To his widow he left the use of his household goods as long as she remain unmarried, and to his son Robert, the residue of his personal estate. As all the children were under age the rents and profits of the estate were left to trustees, the brother-in-law John Longman, and a kinsman, Thomas Lake, of ffackham, co. Hants, for their education and maintenance till the age of 21 years, when the legacies were to be payable.

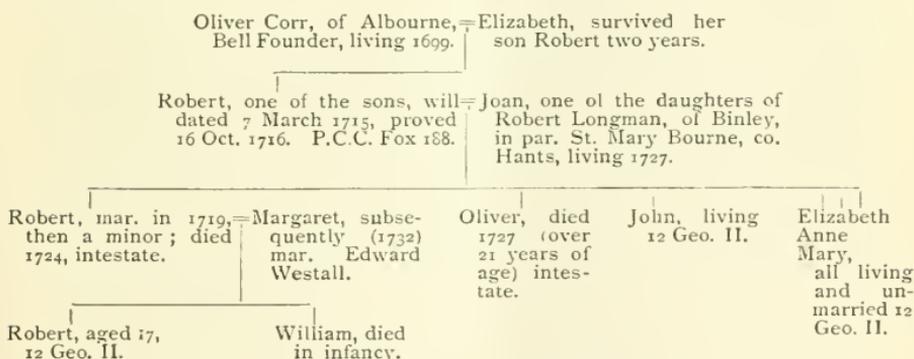
Although John Longman took out administration of Robert Corr's will, he appears to have done nothing more, for the widow Joan and Robert the eldest son (still a minor) possessed themselves of the personal estate, about £700, received the rents and profits of the real estate, and carried on the trade of Bell Founder; and by this means provided for the family, which at first included Elizabeth Corr, the widow of Oliver Corr, who survived her son Robert two years. Very soon Robert Corr, still a minor, married his wife Margaret, and their two sons, Robert and William, were added to the family to be maintained. William soon died, and his father, Robert Corr, died too, at an early age, in March 1724, and intestate. The widow Margaret took out administration of his estate, and after the lapse of about eight years married again to Edward Westall. Some time after her second marriage she was granted administration of the estate of her late husband's father. After the death of Robert Corr, in 1724, the widow Joan, and Oliver, her second son, managed the estate and the

business and maintained the family until Oliver Corr died in August 1727, and then the widow took the burden on her own shoulders, till at length she died intestate, and administration was granted to her daughter Elizabeth. Elizabeth Corr tried to fill her mother's place, but the many changes since her father's death had produced their natural result, and the family became divided; some would not continue with her. The business would seem to have suffered too, as the personal estate of the first-named Robert Corr had been exhausted, and debts had been contracted to the amount of £400, in addition to which the widow Joan had spent money out of her own estate. So at Michaelmas preceding the passing of the Act John Corr and Robert the infant (it is easier to follow the phraseology of the Act here in describing the young son of Robert and Margaret Corr) took over the rents and profits of the estate and carried on the trade of Bell Founder to the exclusion of Elizabeth. John Corr and his sisters had attained their full age but had not received their legacies; Oliver Corr was of age before he died, but had not received his legacy, nor had his moiety of the working tools, &c., been set out to him. Margaret Westall had a claim against the estate for her dower and for money advanced to discharge a bond debt of her late husband. The prospect was bad for the Bell Foundry, and it is not to be wondered at that Edward Westall and his wife Margaret commenced an action in Chancery against the Corrs and John Longman the administrator of Robert Corr; the defendants answered, and when the matter came before the Master of the Rolls for hearing, a compromise was recommended. In spite of the condition into which the estate had drifted there does not appear to have been any bad feeling amongst the parties to the suit, for in pursuance of the recommendation and to prevent further expenses and controversies "which would tend to the utter undoing of the said family", an agreement was arrived at for the settlement of the outstanding claims.

The agreement was confirmed by the Act from which

most of the foregoing is extracted, and it was as follows:— Robert Corr, the Infant, as heir-at-law of his Father and Uncle Oliver, was empowered to sell property in Albourne, described as Gibbon's (not including the dwelling house), Hatts, Dixon's (or Discon's), Smith's, Coleman's, and King's to William Brown, of Albourne, free of all incumbrances (except ancient Quit Rents not exceeding 5s. 6d. a year) for £1,080; and out of the purchase money to pay the debts incurred by the various members of the family who had in turn managed the estate and business; to pay to Edward Westall and Margaret his wife £110 in satisfaction of her Dower; to pay all the expenses, including the costs of the Act; and to pay the residue in equal shares to his three Aunts, Elizabeth, Anne, and Mary Corr. The two members of the family still remaining to be considered, Robert Corr the Infant (he was now 17 years of age), and his uncle John Corr, were to have each a moiety of the Working Tools, &c., then in being in Court House, and to become joint and equal partners in the Bell Foundry, and Court House was to be the property of Robert and John Corr as tenants in common.

The pedigree is furnished from the materials here supplied:—



The names of William and Robert Corr on bells cast at Aldbourne may perhaps point to there having been more than one Foundry in the Corr family. The particulars given in the Act of the various members of Oliver Corr's family who carried

on the trade are fairly good ground for the inference that no others were concerned in this one. The Oliver Corr whose autograph Mr. Kite reproduced is very likely the Oliver Corr who made the settlement in 1699, as Robert Corr, his son, who died in 1716, owned other property beyond that included in the settlement, part of which he may have inherited, and one parcel of which was called Colman's.

Albourne Manor and Chase were among the properties settled by James I on Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I, and are described as "parcell or reputed parcell of the lands and possessions of the Duchie of Lancaster". The existence of the "pigeon house" would no doubt show the importance of Court House, and lead one to think it may have been the royal hunting lodge.

J. S.

DE CHYREBURY OF SEEND.

In the year 1269 an Inquisition was held at Seend after the death of John de Chyrebury. Mention is made in Parts I and II of the I.P.M. of four generations of this family, whose name is variously spelt, but always suggests their presumed place of origin, viz., Cherbourg. *Chyrebury* is doubtless an "anglicised" version of the original, and I would ask if I am right in supposing that this is the earliest form of the well-known name of *Yerbury*.

It is true that this latter name is, in after years, connected with families of clothiers of eminence living at Trowbridge and Bradford, and not at Seend; but then it must be noted that though Wyganus de Chyrebury died in 1283 Lord of the new Manor of Seend, and though he left a son who was married and had issue, still, at the date of the *Nomina Villarum* (1316), his family does not appear. For some reason, which later

I.P.M. may supply, they had abandoned Seend, and were possibly to be found at Trowbridge under the name of Yerbury.

That these immigrants from Cherbourg to Seend were a thriving stock is plain from the I.P.M. held on John de C. in 1269, where we get the important information "that he held of the king 15 librates of land by the fourth part of a knight's fee", and that "the said land is worth so much by the year *on account of the increment which the said John has put on the said land*".

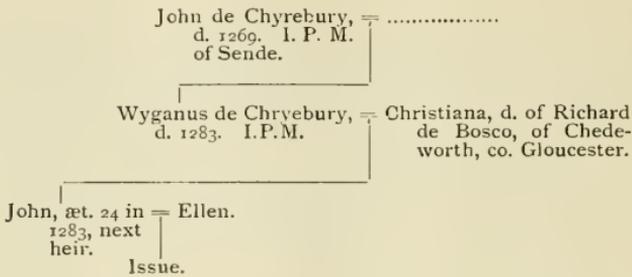
At the date in question a knight's fee was generally worth about £20 per annum, but at Seend a quarter knight's fee was worth £15. How, then, had the value of the estate been trebled?

My suggestion is that the de Chyreburies were engaged in the woollen trade, possibly the first promoters of the business in this part of the county; that they made much money, and so were able to develop their estate at Seend, which place, as is well known, became a centre of this industry.

John de Chyrebury's lands at Seend had been parcel of the King's Manor of Melksham; at his death, in 1269, they had greatly increased in value. On the death of his son, Wyganus, in 1283, an extent was taken of his estate, which was then found to have grown into a fully-equipped Manor, with a capital messuage, a garden, *a vineyard*, a dovecote, etc., etc. Amongst the profits arising from the new manor we find a certain sum under the head of "Pleas of Court", whence we may presume that there was a separate jurisdiction established, and in fact I have been informed that a Court Leet was held at Seend within the memory of persons now living, or recently dead.

The general conclusion arrived at is that long before the end of the thirteenth century the portion of the Domesday Manor of Melksham, known as Seend, was in a highly flourishing condition, and that a certain family of Norman immigrants had been the cause of this prosperity. Is anything known of

the after history of this family? Their pedigree, from the I.P.M., is as follows:—



T. G. J. H.

HOULTON—SELFE.

So much information has recently been published in *W. N. & Q.* relating to the Selfe family, that perhaps the following extracts from the P.C.C. Wills may be of some interest. A reference to Mr. Kite's excellent pedigree of Selfe (*W. N. & Q.*, vol. iv, p. 338) will show that Jane, daughter of Isaac Selfe, of Benacre (he died in 1656), married John Houlton, of Bradford. The two extracts of Wills here given, are those of this John and Jane Houlton.

131 COTTLE.—John Houlton, of Bradford, co. Wilts, clothier. Dated 9 Sept., 1681. He mentions his wife Jane; his two daughters Margaret & Jane—both under age; his son John Houlton, under 21, to whom he leaves land at Melksham, subject to his payeing £100 to each of his two sisters above mentioned; his friend Mr. Edward Beker, of City of London; his two brothers-in-law, Mr. Jacob Selfe and Mr. Isaac Selfe; his brother-in-law Edward Mortimer; brothers Nathaniel Houlton & Joseph Houlton. £500 to wife. "Paul Methuen" is one of the witnesses. Proved 18 Nov., 1682, by Jane Houlton, the relict, and Jane Houlton, the younger daughter.

125 HARE.—"Jane Houlton, of Bradford, in the county of Wilts, widow." Dated 22 May, 1682. To be buried in the parish church of Bradford, "next to the sepulcher of John Houlton my deare Husband lately deceased." To the poor of parish of Melksham 40s. To son John Houlton, "the biggest silver Tankard and silver Plate." "I give unto my Sister Selfe, of Benacre, Brother Isaac Selfe and his wife, Sister Jeffreyes, Sister Guppey and Sister Bacon, Tenne shillings apeice to buy

them mourning Rings to weare in remembrance of me." Her two daughters Margaret & Jane to be exrs. To "Brothers Jacob Selfe and Richard Guppey, gent., Twenty shillings a peice," they to be overseers of her will.

CODICIL of same date.—"Unto Colonel Edward Beeker of the city of London and his wife" 10s. each to buy a ring, and "the like sume to Brother Nathaniel Houlton and his wife." "To Sister Whitchurch, Joseph Houlton and his wife, Edward Mortimer and his wife, being each of them related to me as Brethren and Sisters, the like sume of Tenne shillings to buy them Rings as aforesaid." Signed "Jane Houlton." Witnesses:—Richard Guppey, John Wicks, of Chippenham.

Proved at London 16 Oct., 1684, by Jacob Selfe and Richard Guppey.

Can anyone give any further information about this Houlton family? One member of it—John Houlton, of Seend, and of St. Olave's, Hart Street, London, gent., who was buried at Seend 5 Aug. 1704—married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Pett, of Battersea, co. Surrey, Esq., a Commissioner of H.M.'s Navy at Chatham. Somewhere about the dates of the above Wills, Anne Houlton, of Bradford, married John Boucher, probably the Jn. Boucher mentioned in *W. N. & Q.*, vol. i, p. 424, as one of the witnesses to the Will of John Norden, of Badbury, co. Wilts, Esq., dated 1669.

What relation—if any—was this John Boucher to William Bouchier, Boucher, or Butcher, who was described in 1687 as of "the Middle Temple, London, gent.," and in 1692 as of "the Close of Sarum, gent.," and who married as his second wife, Arabella, another daughter and co-heiress of the above-mentioned Samuel Pett, Esq. This William Boucher was son of William Boucher of "the Close of Sarum, gent." (who was buried at Fisherton Anger 8 May, 1676) by his wife Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Richard Kent, M.A., Vicar of Fisherton Anger, and Canon and Sub-Dean of Salisbury, a staunch Royalist, and grandson of Robert Boucher, "of Ugford in the county of Wilts, gent.," who died in 1657-8. William Boucher, of the Middle Temple, lived to a great age, not dying until Aug. 1753.

R. BOUCHER.

THE FORM "SARUM".

In a kindly notice of a book of mine in *W. N. & Q.*, vol. iv, p. 384, your reviewer "A. S. M." has raised a protest against the common use of the name "Sarum." It is equivalent to "Sar'," "Sarr," or "Salisbury". A use so widespread, and of such respectable antiquity, is, I feel, no mere personal question to myself. If I thought it *were* such, I should not ask you to occupy your valuable space with discussing it. But I am really interested to know (what perhaps you, or "A. S. M.," or some other of your readers can tell us) *when* the form "Sarum", so written without sign of contraction, first occurs. Of course there is no question about its prevalence in modern centuries. Not to speak particularly of your own pages and indexes, there is hardly a single epitaph, Latin or English, from 1463 to 1766, in Salisbury Cathedral Church, which (if the books are correct) is not guilty of it.¹ Shakespeare, we all know (to say nothing of Leland, Isaac Walton, Aubrey, &c.), speaks of "Sarum plain". The earliest printed book that I possess of what I am afraid I am too old ever to learn to call anything but "Sarum Use", prints "Sarū," which is the same thing, in the first line of the tract *Crede michi*, "Sciendum est quod multe ecclesie de vsu Sarū," and in § 144, "Ordinale Sarū". In the companion tract the *Defensorium Directorii*, c. 36, I find the uncontracted word plainly given:—"Sarum, seu alicuius alieni (capituli)". This was printed by Wynken de Worde in 1495. Again, "Missale ad consuetudinem Ecclesie Sarum feliciter", says Regnault in 1527. To go back earlier: the *Antiphonale* (photographed for the Plainsong, &c. Society) reads on p. 44: "In choro sarū nunquam duplicatur aliquis psalmus." "Saru" must stand for "Sarum", for it can hardly

¹ The monuments of Bishop Davenant and Bishop Seth Ward are among the few exceptions.

be "Sarusberiensis." That page is photographed, I believe, from the Erlyngham Breviary of 1460. My query is, simply—To how much earlier a date may the form "Sarum", explicitly, be traced?

I am well aware that "Sar'" or "Sarr'" was originally a contraction of "Saresbirienis", "Saresburiensis," or the like. When did folk begin to write "Sař" and to say "Sarum"? That they *did* so pronounce the latter, a good many centuries ago, is plain from these epitaphs:—

"Quondam prelatu: Sarum sub honore creatu." (*Bishop Hallam's tomb* at Constance, in 1416.)

"Collegium carum: circumeundo Sarum." (*Tomb of Thomas and Edith Poulton*, 1418.)

"Et comitissa Sarum: virtutum plena bonarum," appears on the Countess Ela's stone in Laycock cloister. As it stands, the last-named is (I believe) not coëval with her death in 1261; but it has, I suppose, a respectable antiquity. Can anyone inform me of its approximate date? And while I ask for dates, I should be grateful for anyone who can give me a correct table of dates for Ela's husband, William Longespé's departure to Gascony, his shipwreck, and return, his visit to Marlborough, and his death? I find it difficult to reconcile the dates given for these, and the intervals between them, as stated by some authorities.

In an account of episcopal seals, the present Bishop of Salisbury shows the form "Sarum" on several of his predecessors' seals, from 1330 onwards.

CHR. WORDSWORTH.

*St. Peter's Rectory,
Marlborough.*

JOHN NOYES, OF CALNE.*(Continued from p. 371.)*

Written on the same sheet of paper as is her husband's letter of 15th May, 1607.

IV.

EMMANUELL.

Lovinge Husband/ Our lovinge commendacions remembred vnto you with a continuall wishinge for your saftie. These ar to let you vnderstand, that I have receaved your letter wherein I perceave that you ar douptfull yet, of your comminge home, and in your last iourney matters to have little or nothing at all proceeded, God grante, that this longe deferringe and slowe proceedinges, maie turne all to the best, but I feare muche. I have home Mr. Pleddalls woole, and at the fetchinge thereof, he told my sonne that he could helpe him to the sight of thirty tod of woole and vpperwarde, at Idsune, aboute [sh]eartime, beinge verye good, as he saithe: mor[eover I] do not doupte, but wee maie have woole [enough] for money, for as wee heare the market [has some] what fallen at Maleborouge, and therefore I [do not] muche care for the woole which you write of i[n your] letter, nothwithstandinge I will aske advise h[ere,] as for buinge of a horse wee have muche m[oved] therof, and wee doe partly heare of a mare not above three miles from vs (as it is reported) a very good one beinge aboute sixe yeare old, what the price is wee knowe not. I thinke sixe pounds. I will send my sonne with on or other which hath better experience then he in this matter, and assoone as wee can you shall heare further from vs in this matter. Thus in hast leavinge you for this present I committe you to the Almightye, who as hitherto so all waies blesse you

your louinge wyfe

ALICE NOYES.

I do sende for Mr. Todhunters woole this Mondaye.

To her lovinge husband

John Noies at London

at the signe of the Parsons

Head in ffrydayes street

give these.

The following letter is written on the reverse side of a letter from his wife. At the head of it, smudged out, is written "Brother Robartes", as though he had intended a

letter to a brother-in-law, and had changed his mind, possibly upon remembering that a private letter from his wife appeared on the back.

V.

Deare Wife my lovinge and hartie commendations to you, and to my children remembred. I perceave by youre Letter, that concerninge youre worldlye affayres and busynes you shall be able to performe it well enoughe. I vnderstand by Edward Tytcome that you woulde have me come home at Whitsuntide. But it is but in vaine to come home then, seinge that within xiiijth daies after I am perswaded we shall make an end for this tyme, and consideringe that the next Sundaie after Whitsuntide you must (to paye debts) sende me vp more clothes (xxx yf you will) and then I hope to dispatche all things here, and so to come home, so that you sende me my horse with all. I am verie sorrie to hear that the sicknes increaseth at Calne. The first and the best counsell that I can geve you, is this. I beseeche you to serve God with reverence and feare, call vppon him bothe earelie and late, heare his worde, delight in his worde, and obeye his worde, and my soule for your soule, the plauge shall never annoye you, no although it dothe destroye you, I meane if it dothe destroye your bodie, yet it shall not destroye youre soule. If you repent and beleve, God is readie to pardon and forgeve. Remember that we are now olde, we can not live longe, nature it selfe will denie that. Let vs now beginne to number oure daies, that we may applie oure hartes vnto wisdom. Our life is but a spanne longe, it is but a vapor, it is but a shadowe, it is but as it were a bubble of water, which riseth vp in a moment, and falleth downe in another. Wherefore let vs playe the foolishhe virgins no longer, least oure oyle in oure lampes be to sekinge, and our lightes be not burninge when we shall be called to meete wth the Bridgrome Christ Jesus to enter with him into his weddinge chamber, the Kingdome of God. Let vs now at the last beginne to denye vngodlynnes, and worldly lustes, and to live godlie, vprightlie, and soberlie, and watchfullie all the rest of oure life, for we knowe not the howre when we shall be called awaie, and after this life there is no place for repentance nor no reconcilinge vnto God, and no vnclane thinge nor vnclane person shall enter into the Kingdome of God. What is the cause that we are so afraide of the plauge, and cons le of deathe? is it not an evill conscience? is it not, because oure conscience dothe tell vs that we never feared God, nor loved God, nor served God with all our hartes, & above all thinges? Yes verelie. Let vs therefore turne vnto God with all oure hartes, and amende oure lives with all expedition and haste, and then verelie the plauge shall not hurte vs, deathe shall not hurt vs, sinne shall not hurte vs, hell shall not hurte vs, the Devill himselfe and all his hellishe Angles shall never be able to hurte vs, for Christe shall be vnto vs life, and deathe shall be vnto vs advantage, for it shall be the doore whereby we shall enter into the Kingdome of God.

My second counsell is this. I beseeche you to a[voide] the occasion of infection, as muche as you can, take heede of youre spinner[s] how

you receave any that have, or shall hereafter accompanie, or come neare vnto suche as are or shalbe hereafter infected. Yourse howse standeth more dangerous then any howse in all the towne, because of the dead corpses that comme so neare vnto youre doores, and brushe as it were vpon youre walles. Wherefore do this. Locke vp youre vpper streete doore, and vse it no more. Let youre spinners and weavers come in at the lower entrie, and so vp into the woole lofte, and let them come into no other part of youre howse. Vse not youre vpper hall, no not at all, neyther yet the lower hall, if you will be ruled by me, shut them up altogether, for the kitchine and the upper chambers will be sufficient for youre occupyinge. If you lacke roome to dresse your drisle and suche other thinges, yf you will take the paines to ryd Richard fflowlers shope it will serve you for all suche turnes. Above all thinges, let not you, nor any of youre stande at the streete doore, nor vse to leane vpon the walles, for that will be verie dangerous. Kepe in youre dogge, or knocke him in the heade, and let no other dogges come friskinge into youre howse or into youre backside. Yf you will, you maye goe in and out at the gate, and so shut vp all the forepart of youre howse, and come not into it at all. But I thinke not that the best waie for spinners but onlie for youre selves.

Yf you can obteyne so muche favor of youre sonne Dashe you maye make a bridge as it was wont to be over the water, and so walke into his orchard to take the freshe ayre, yea you maie goe vnto church through his gate if nede do so requyre. But yf youre hartes will not serve you vntill I come home, then see whether you maye not goe vnto Stocklie House, for I heare that youre brother Lawrence will goe vnto Berries House within this senight, or whether you maye goe vnto his howse, called Rabbines, for you had better goe any whither, then to tarrie at Calne if the plauge doe increase. I have sent you a litell booke, let youre sonne read him vnto you and youre daughters everie Sabothe in steede of a Catechisme. No more vnto you at this time, but prayinge God to blesse vs all with spirituall blessinges in heavenlie thinges, that we maye be vnblameable in Christe throwe Love. Amen. Delyver these quittances as you finde them directed, twoo, to Robert Foreman, and thother vnto Thomas fflowke. ffrom London the 15 of Maye 1607.

Youres for ever

JOHN NOYES.

To my Lovinge wife, Alice

Noyes at Calne, geve this.

VI.

Coozine Alice I comend me vnto you in the spirit of trewe and unfeyned love, protestinge that I am hartely sorrie, because that of late you have bin traduced and slaundered vere opprobriously, disdainfullie, and despittfullie. Whereof notwithstandinge, in my opinion, you maye make verie good vse, and profit vnto youre owne consolation and eternall salvation. for if you be innocend and youre conscience be cleare

in this respect, O what greater ioye can there be then the testimonie of a good conscience, yea a good conscience is a continewall feast, and is in steede of a thousand witnesses vnto youre owne harte. And Christ sayeth, blessed are ye when men revile you, and falslie saye all maner of evill against you for my sake, reioyce and be glad, for great is youre rewarde in heaven. Yf all the worlde doe [co]ndemne you, and youre owne conscience dothe cleare and absolve you, it hurteth you nothinge at all. nay rather youre accusers do greatly hurte themselves, because they shall give account of everie idle worde which they have spoken, muche more shall they give account of all theyre rashe and uncharitable iudgments. On the other side, if you be guiltie of those things where with you be charged, then you are to learne another lesson, even to humble youreselfe under the mightie hande of God by unfeigned repentance, and to amende youre life for the tyme to come, that so you maye bothe be accepted with God, and maye also recover a better name, by a better life and conversation hereafter. for mine owne part I protest, that none of these things are beleevd of me. for how can I beleve, that, which I doe not knowe. beleevinge must be grounded vppon knowledge, otherwise beleevinge is no beleevinge, but rather a false surmise grounded vppon a false conceyt, or els vppon a rashe reporte, which reporte albeit it maye be trewe in it selte, yet it is alwaies a verie lie, and a sinfull slaunder in the mouthe of him that speaketh vppon the bare report of another man, without any certaine knowledge of his owne. But I woulde to God you had vsed softer and milder speeches in the defense of youre owne innocencie. Salomon sayeth a soft answere putteth awaie wrathe. but greevous wordes stirre up anger. Oure Saviour Christe when he was blasphemed of the wicked Jewes, which saide that he was a Samaritan and that He had the devill, he meekely answered and sayde, I have not the devill, but I honor my father, and you have dishonoured me. So shoulde you have answered youre adversarie, with gentle communication, sayinge, I am not suche a woman as you charge me to be, I have alwaies feared God, and have kept the bed of matrimonie vndefyled, and you have slaundered me without any deserving of mine. Soe might you have prosecuted the lawe against youre enemy with a good conscience, and also with verie good advantage, whereas now you havinge vsed rebuke for rebuke, taunt for taunt, and reproche for reproche, you can not looke with any good conscience to be protected and defended eyther by God. or by the magistrat, in suche wise as youre selfe woulde desyre, namely that you and youre cause maye be iustified, and youre adversarie maye be convinced, and punished accordinge to equitie and iustice. Besides that, there is greater danger to deale with one froward and foolish person, then it is to deale with an hundred wisemen, which be of an humble and quiet spirit. Salomon writeth that if a wise man goe to lawe with a foole, whether he deale with him frendly, or rowghly, he getteth no rest, and [tre]wly I am afraide that you shall get more discredit, then credit, by dealinge with this contentious and unreasonable woman, for she will not sticke to lie, and to swear, to invent, and to raise vp all maner of false surmises, susspicions, and accusations, to the intent to disgrace you, and to bringe

your good name into infamie and slaunder, and I dare warrant you, that she shall not want a Proctor for so bad a practise. I do not take upon me to controlle you, or any frende that you have of a contrarie mynde, but as a loving kinsman and a faithfull frende I admonishe you in the feare of God. Your selfe doe knowe verie well, that I doe love you vnfeynedly in all honestie and vertue, vnles peradventure you account me to be an hypocrite and a dessembler. I hope you will not offer me that unkindnes which althoughge you shoulde doe so in deed yet I will alwaies remayne one, and the same man. as I have begune to love you and to doe you good in the waie of youre salvation, so will I doe, God willinge, as long as I live. Yf you at any tyme shall be offended with me, yet knowe for certaintie, that I shall verie hardlie be offended with you. Your offenses towardes me shall be trod vnder foote as nothinge. But if you offend against God, then be sure, yf I know it, that I will reprove you, and that for [no] other cause but because I doe love you.

And so I commit you to the grace of God

Yours in the Lorde,
J. N.

On the back of the sheet on which the above is written, occur, in John Noyes' handwriting, the following lines, presumably of his own composition :—

A slaunderer God dothe detest, and him that sowes sedition,
and one that of a meere conceyt, dothe raise a false susspition.
And him that beares a tale about, or takes it of another,
whereby he doth columniat, and vilifie his brother.
When men fall out, most commonlie they rune vppon this rocke,
they rayle, revile, and slaunders raise, and skornefullie do mocke.
The errors of the litle tounge be great and manifolde,
I never yet had strength enoughe this slipper clacke to holde.
A wicked thinge it is to squib, and darkelie to defame,
another man, whom openlie I dare not so to blame,
A sinner that is penitent, whose fault I vnderstand,
before I should disclose the same, I should cut of my hande.

There is also a note, in a comparatively modern hand, "No. 8, Transcribed," an indication that these papers were valued in his family, and that a copy of them may be somewhere in existence.

A. S. M.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

Vicar of Wakefield.—Two copies of the original edition of this work (1766) have lately been sold, one for £75, the other for £85. It was published at Salisbury. How came it to be published at that place, and who was the publisher?

A. S.

Seal of Milo Fitzwalter.—Last July Messrs. Sotheby and Co. sold for £101 a silver matrix for seal of Milo Fitzwalter, Governor of Gloucester and Earl of Hereford, *circ.* 1140; it belonged to the collection of the late Rev. John Selwyn, of Ludgershall, and was ploughed up in 1795 between Winchester and Devizes. Where can I find any account of it, and in what place was it discovered?

H. D.

Place House and Amesbury Nuns.—The Parish Church of St. Michael, Melksham, originally Norman and cruciform, many years ago lost its south transept, and on its site and on the ground immediately south of the chancel was built a Perpendicular Chapel.

Tradition says that at first a solid wall, pierced by a single priest's door, separated this Chapel from the rest of the Church.

The connexion of the Nunnery of Amesbury with the parish and hundred of Melksham is well known, and the Convent held lands at Place House and elsewhere, which after the dissolution passed to the Gores and Brounckers.

There is still an old doorway leading from the original grounds of Place House to that part of the churchyard which lies close to the Chapel in question.

Is there any *evidence* that the building was ever reserved for the Nuns' use, or perhaps built by the Convent?

C. F. RUMBOLL.

Robert Hyde.—He was M.P. for Hindon 1684, 1690, 1695, and for the county of Wilts from 1702-22. How was he related to the great Earl of Clarendon?

F. H.

Replies.

Paul Bush (vol. iv, pp. 97, 98). With regard to the appointments made by Hen. VIII. to Bristol and other dioceses, I must venture to disagree with the writer of the article on Paul Bush as to the influences that dominated the royal mind. In dissolving the religious houses it was necessary to give the dignitaries dispossessed some trifling pension to live upon; and this lessened the royal spoil. But by promoting the sufferers to new benefices, the loss was to a certain extent obviated. Bush was then compensated for his deprivation of Edington by being nominated a Bishop, and Snow got the Deanery in lieu of his pleasant berth at Bradenstoke; while the King posed as the patron of religion and learning on very cheap terms.

The best thing I know about Bush is his gallant effort to protect the estate of his See from the greedy ministers of Edw. VI. who had resolved on robbing the bishoprick of its only valuable property, the Manor of Leigh, the country seat of the old Abbots. On Jan. 7, 1551, the Privy Council wrote to Bush, "marvelling" that he had not acceded to the King's request for a grant of the Manor for the sum offered to him in compensation, and requiring him to submit to the terms. In Feb. Bush appeared in person before the Council "to answer the King's request for Sir George Norton," doubtless some creature of Somerset. The Bishop pleaded that he had leased the Manor to his brother, on condition that it should be surrendered if any future Bishop wished to live there, and that his brother should be compensated for his improvements, already amounting to £200. The Council pressed him to

surrender unconditionally, but Bush "would in no wise yield and departed" (*Privy Council Minutes*). Terrorism, however, must have been brought to bear upon him, and another letter was addressed to him on March 8, stating that as he had consented to the King's demand, provided that he might hold the Manor for life, the King desired him to convey the reversion to Norton. This he did, with the effect of reducing the future income of the See to a few score pounds. Consequently, during nearly the whole reign of Elizabeth, it was held by the Bishops of Gloucester *in commendam*.

JOHN LATIMER.

[The *Dict. Nat. Biog.* states that Bush "is accused of having impoverished the See by granting the Manor of Leigh to Edw. VI. in 1549. At that time, however, Bishops had little option in such matters."

Since writing the above Mr. Latimer has died at Bristol, aged 80; he was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and coming to Bristol, for some years edited the *Mercury*. He was well known as the Historian of Bristol, and his *Annals* of that city are regarded as invaluable. He wrote other books and many papers on Newcastle and Bristol, and at the time of his death was revising the proofs of his MS. copy of the Charters of his adopted city, which is to be privately printed.—Ed.]

Thynne (vol. iii, p. 143).—With reference to Mr. Rye's suggestion that the origin of this name is a corruption of "Le Theyne," so plentiful in East Norfolk as "Thaine," I should like to call your readers' attention to "Thomas le Theyn" (whose name occurs as one of the jury in an I. P. M. 6 Edw. I, 1277, of the Abbess of Romsey), in the neighbourhood of Warminster.

A. J. S.

Dickens Topography (vol. iv, p. 377).—It is fair to suppose, from the careful description given of the road-side inn in "The Bagman's Story," that Dickens had seen, and made a mental

note of, such a house. I may say, with confidence, that the place has not been identified by the various Dickens commentators, who possibly considered it useless to attempt to do so in view of the statement, that "the old house was pulled down." This assertion need not be taken literally, and it might be worth while investigating the subject, and seeing whether an old inn still stands "on the right-hand side of the road" between Marlborough Downs and Bristol, "about half-a-quarter of a mile from the end of the Downs," *i.e.*, the western end. It is possible, of course, that no such inn as described ever existed there, and that Dickens saw it in an entirely different part of the country during one of his reporting expeditions—indeed, it is not unlikely that Tom Smart's rough journey was an experience of Dickens' own, perhaps when he went to Bath or Bristol for his paper, the *Morning Chronicle*.

F. G. KITTON.

"**Who were these Germans?**" (vol. iv, p. 383).—The answer to this question is perhaps to be found on pp. 28, 29, *Wilts I. P. M.* (Hen. III). For a year and a day Wilton was in the hands of the "King of Germany" (1259-1260).

T. G. J. H.

Notes on Books.

THE GENEALOGIST, a Quarterly Magazine of Genealogical, Antiquarian, Topographical, and Heraldic Research. New Series. Edited by H. W. FORSYTH HARWOOD, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Vol. XIX. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. Exeter: William Pollard & Co., Ltd., 1903.

(Continued from p. 286.)

The history of his family, illustrated with Monuments, Views and Arms, contributed by General Wrottesley, as a

supplement, has come to an end, and its Wiltshire connexions are discussed. As the Editor remarks in the Preface, "it is a model family history, admirably conceived and most ably written."

Sir Walter Wrottesley, who succeeded to the property in 1464, had issue by his wife Jane, heiress of William Baron, of Reading (one of the Tellers of the Exchequer), four sons and five daughters, several of whom became connected by marriage with our county. The eldest son Richard, who succeeded at Wrottesley in 1481, married Dorothy, sister of Dr. Richard Dudley, Chancellor of Sarum ;¹ whilst of his sisters, the eldest became the wife of William, Lord Stourton, the second, of Sir John Scrope, of Castle Combe ; and the third, of Sir Anthony St. Amand, an illegitimate son of Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, the inheritor of lands in Bromham.

From their brother, William Wrottesley, of Reading (second son of Sir Walter), Esquire of the Body to Henry VII, who died 1513, appears to have descended a younger branch, who settled in this neighbourhood. His eldest son Edward was of Rowde, and, according to the Heralds' Visitation of 1623, had a daughter, Jane, married to Thomas Barrett, of Tytherton Lucas ; whilst a younger son, Robert Wrottesley, born about 1498, was in 1553 M.P. for Chippenham. His widow, Joan, remarried John Wingood, of Bromham, gent., and by will dated 1593, made bequests to the poor of Rowde and Chippenham.

John Wrottesley, the elder son of Robert and Joan, predeceased his mother apparently in 1592, leaving a widow "Mistress Elizabeth Wrottesley", who, according to the parish

¹ Of their four daughters, Elinor the eldest, married first Edmund Leversedge, of Frome Selwood, co. Som., after whose death she became the second wife of Sir Henry Long, of Wraxhall and Draycote. The descendants of a younger son, Thomas, resided at Britford, near Salisbury, and intermarried with Jervoy (see an account of this family in *Ancestor* No. 3), owners of property there, and at Herriard, co. Hants. His grandson, Sir George Wrottesley, was knighted by James I.

register of Chippenham, was buried there 29 May 1614—and a son and heir, Robert Wrottesley, gent., also buried there in 1608. His will, proved 30 Sept. in that year, contains several items of local interest :—

Parish Church of Chippenham £10 for a new bell; cousin Nicholas Smyth, son of Philip Smyth £5; Thomas Long, son of Henry Long £5; Robert Long, son of the said Thomas £5; cousin Gabriel Gouldney, son of Gabriel Gouldney £5; cousin Hugh Wrottesley £5; parish church of Rowde £4; poor of Chippenham £5. Elizabeth Wrottesley, his mother, messuage, tenements, &c., called the Bell in Chippenham, remainder to John, son of Anne Woodland, of Notton, co. Wilts. He mentions that he had mortgaged divers lands at East Brent, co. Somerset, called Wingods,¹ to Gabriel Gouldney the elder, for 40 years; and had also mortgaged his lands in Chippenham to Gabriel Gouldney and Hugh Barrett (kinsman), and directs that the above lands shall be sold to pay debts. Mother, Elizabeth, executrix and residuary legatee; Henry Long, of Southweeke, gent., Thomas Atkins, of Chippenham, gent., Richard Sherfield, of Tidworth, and Henry Sherfield his brother, overseers.

This Robert Wrottesley left no legitimate issue; but by Anne, daughter of Richard Woodland, of Notton, in Lacock, afterwards married to Richard Osgood, he had an illegitimate son—John Woodlands *alias* Wrottesley, of Chippenham. Among the muniments belonging to the Jervoy family at Herriard, co. Hants, is a copy of a will made by him apparently when under age. It is dated 16 Mar. 1624-5, and contains the following bequests :—

Anne, my loving mother, now wife of Richard Osgood £60; brother Richard £30; loving aunt Elizabeth, wife of John Gale £20; loving and kind uncle Henry Sherfield, Esq., to whom I am much bound for his love and favour £40; loving cousin Matilda, daughter of the said Henry £20; loving uncle Robert Woodland, gent. £20; and the said Henry Sherfield residuary legatee.

Henry Sherfield (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*) was Recorder of Salisbury, and his subsequent trial for sacrilege there, in 1632, will be found in *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. i, p. 183. By a decree of the Court of Chancery he had in his hands certain money belonging to his nephew, John Woodland *alias* Wrottesley, on

¹ In 1601 he had sued Richard Lydenham, of Clarendon Park, for these premises called Wingods, in East Brent.—*Chancery Suits*.

which no interest was payable until the latter attained the age of 21. He had, however, given him an allowance for maintenance, schooling, &c., and in 1625, desiring to go to Oxford for his further advancement, the nephew undertakes that whatever charges his uncle pays for his maintenance there shall be deducted from the principal sum payable to him on attaining his full age.

We must leave for another time, perhaps, any notice of the papers on the connexion between Amesbury and Arthur, the blameless King. Amongst the Reviews is a flattering notice of our Magazine; the indexes are good; the frontispiece is a fine photograph of the handsome monument to Sir Thomas Offley, in St. Andrew Undershaft, London.

COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from p. 335.) .

SOMERSET.—William Seymour, great-grandson of the last named; 1621, succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Hertford, &c.; M.P. for Marlborough; bearer of St. Edward's Staff at the Coronation of Charles I; 1640, cr. Marquess of Hertford; distinguished himself in the defence of Sherborne Castle and at the Battle of Lansdowne; 1650, K.G.; 1661, restored as Duke of Somerset and Baron Seymour; 1610, mar. Arabella Stuart, the King's cousin (for this clandestine marriage both were imprisoned); 1617, mar. Frances, sister and coh. of Robert, 3rd Earl of Essex; 1660, bur. at Great Bedwyn; always faithful to the King, he was one of the four who chivalrously offered themselves for punishment in lieu of the King, as being responsible by their advice for his acts. *See* Clarendon's favourable description of his character. Succeeded by his grandson, and his younger son, on whose death the Marquessate became extinct, respectively bur. at Great Bedwyn and

Salisbury Cathedral; these were succeeded by their cousin, Francis, Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, in 1665; born at Preshute; killed at Lerice, in the State of Genoa, when only 20; bur. at Great Bedwyn; succeeded by the "proud Duke¹," and his son Algernon, Lord Percy in the right of his mother; this latter cr. 1749 Baron Warkworth, and Earl of Northumberland, also Baron Cockermonth and Earl of Egremont; mar. 1713, Frances dau. and coh. of Hon. Henry Thynne; 1750, bur. in Westminster Abbey, where his widow (whose "carotty" locks were celebrated by Swift) was also afterwards buried. At his death many of his titles were dispersed; the Earldom of Hertford with the Baronies of Beauchamp and Trowbridge becoming extinct, whilst the Dukedom and Barony of Seymour devolved on Edward Seymour, his distant cousin, son and heir of Sir Edward Seymour,² Bart., of Berry Pomeroy, by Letitia, dau. of Sir Francis Popham, K.B., of Littlecot. He was descended from the 1st wife of the 1st Duke, whose issue was postponed in their right of succession to the issue by the 2nd wife; born at Easton, 1694; succeeded as 6th Baronet, 1740; M.P. for Salisbury 1741-47; mar. 1716, Mary, dau. and heir of Daniel Webb, of Monkton Farley and Melksham, by Elizabeth, dau. of John, and sister and coh. of Edward Somner, of Seend (See *W. N. & Q.*, iii, 383); bur. at Maiden Bradley 1757; she at Seend, 1768.

From him descended Edward Adolphus, the 12th Duke of Somerset, K.G.; cr. 1863 Earl St. Maur of Berry Pomeroy; 1st Lord of the Admiralty, 1859-66; he mar. Jane Georgiana, Sheridan's grand-daughter, "the Queen of Beauty" at the Eglinton Tournament; bur. at Gerard's Cross, 1885, "a man of excellent classical attainments and a good mathematician."

Residence, Maiden Bradley.

¹ Macaulay calls him "a man in whom the pride of birth and rank amounted almost to a disease." Opposed Monmouth's rebellion, but took arms with the Prince of Orange; bur. in Salisbury Cathedral, 1748, in his 87th year.

² His father, 4th Baronet, was Speaker of the House of Commons.

(To be continued.)

In obitum Anne Still uxoris Johanni Epi Bathoniensis We



ris qua obiit Apr 15^o A^o 1593

Hic matrum Matriona iacet pietatis Imago
Exemplum vitæ Speculum virtutis honesti.
verus Alabaster meritis qua vivit in ævum,
Et quam certa fides celo super astra locavit.

BRASS TO ANNE STILL IN HADLEIGH CHURCH, SUFFOLK.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

JUNE, 1904.

PLACE HOUSE, MELKSHAM, AND ITS OWNERS.

(Continued from p. 349.)

ANNE, widow of Isaac Selfe, the purchaser of Place House, long survived her husband. In 1706 (twenty-four years after his death) we find her still living there. In 1722, she had removed to Salisbury, and was dead in 1730.

Their eldest son, Jacob Selfe, born 1672, was the next owner of Place House, and it was during his residence here, in 1721-2, that his relative, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Shaw House, wrote the interesting Diary which has been already referred to, and which throws much light on the Selfe family history, their various relationships, and mode of living in the days of George I.

The male representatives of Selfe at that time, besides Jacob, of Place House (then a bachelor of nearly fifty), were his younger brother, Thomas, Rector of Bromham, with two sons, Thomas and Isaac, the eldest about 21; Isaac, of Benacre and the Middle Temple, his first cousin, and some ten years his senior (who is constantly referred to in the Diary as "Brother Selfe", having married in 1685, as his first wife, Ann Smith, sister of the Diarist, who died without surviving issue), Lucas

G G

Selfe, his heir,¹ and Jacob (the "Capt. Selfe" of the Diary); two sons of Isaac by a second marriage with Penelope, daughter of Charles, Lord Lucas, in 1690.

Of their relatives, which were numerous, we find mention of William Norris, the purchaser of Nonsuch, in Bromham;² his sons, John and Selfe Norris; and his son-in-law Sir William Hanham, of Neston; Methuen, then of Bradford, who in the next generation became purchaser of Corsham; Wallis, of Lucknam; Guppy, of Sandridge Hill and Pickwick; Sadleir, of Devizes; Awdry, of Seend; Tuck, of Goatacre, in Hilmarton; Thresher, of Melksham and Bradford; Houlton, of Seend; Panton, of Jaggards, in Corsham—names, all of which will be found in the pedigree at p. 338. We also find mention in the Diary of visits paid to neighbouring gentry—Seymour (afterwards 8th Duke of Somerset) at Seend; Talbot, at Lacock; Ernle, at Whetham; and Webb, at Monkton Farley—of which latter property the Diarist himself became mortgagee.

They practised hospitality, constantly visiting and entertaining each other, when over their punch bowls they consulted of parish business, or discussed the various public topics of the day—the dissolution of Parliament, and the prodigious bribery at new elections—the proposed substitution of Mr. Goddard, of Swindon, as County Member, for Mr. Hyde, who had become both "antient and infirm"—the returns made for

¹ On 10 May 1721, the Diarist mentions an intended journey of Mr. Lucas Selfe, the heir of Beanacre, to Rome, &c., in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Wallis, of Lucknam. On 5 July, he had been absent abroad some four or six weeks. He was living in 1742, and died s.p.

² This William Norris, who died in 1730, had married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Selfe, of Benacre (see pedigree p. 338); but singularly enough we find in the Melksham Parish Register an earlier marriage of William Norris and Elizabeth Selfe, in 1606. The latter individual is perhaps the "trusty servant and kinsman" whom Isaac Selfe the elder, in 1654, appoints as one of his executors. William Norris, of Melksham, and John Sadler, of Pickwick [a name which also occurs in the Selfe pedigree] are parties to a deed of 1657, relating to land in Miles Kington [Kington St. Michaels?].

the new Parliament—the enquiry into the South Sea Company's affairs, the "Bubble" having recently vanished, and Mr. Eyles, of the Southbroom family, Director, who had lost his seat as Member for Devizes—the committal of Mist, the journalist, for libel, &c. On one occasion the Diarist is sent for in the morning, by "Brother Selfe" to drink a "dish of tea" at Benacre with Mr. Diston—apparently Josiah Diston, a Blackwell Hall factor, who had several times, successfully and otherwise, contested the Borough of Devizes in the Whig interest. On another occasion, when in London, we find the Diarist with Mr. Diston, Mr. Francis Sadleir, a Devizes attorney, and others, at a Tavern until a late hour.

At fortnightly or monthly intervals, the Diarist, with "Brother Selfe", Mr. Jacob, of Place House, and others, sometimes nearly a dozen persons, dined together at John Beaven's, at "The George" in Melksham. Once he calls it the "Club day"—and remarks that it is "now an established Club".

On one occasion we find "Brother Selfe", on his way from Nonsuch to Benacre, "overturned in his chariot and much bruised"—a not uncommon occurrence in those days of bad roads. When journeying on business from Melksham to London at this date, the "two days' coach" was overtaken at Sandy Lane, where it halted on its way from Bath, and, travelling along the ancient track over Roundway Down, came to Newbury at night. Here, after a short rest in bed, the journey was again resumed, and the metropolis reached on the following evening.

But to return to the more immediate subject of our narrative.

In 1730, when at the age of 58, and still unmarried, Jacob Selfe, of Place House, conveyed his Melksham estate to trustees, viz., his cousin Isaac Selfe, of Benacre, and his heirs, to the use of himself for life; then to his younger brother Thomas, Rector of Bromham, for life; then to Isaac, the younger and only surviving son of Thomas, for life; then to the first and other sons of the said Isaac; in default to other

sons of Thomas; in default to Jacob Selfe, of Benacre (younger son of Isaac, the trustee) for life; then to the first and other sons of the said Jacob; and lastly, in default, to his own right heirs.

This conveyance is dated 22 May, and on the next day he made his will, as follows:—

[Consistory Court of Sarum, Reg. 4, No. 100.]

WILL OF JACOB SELFE, OF MELKSHAM.

In the name of God Amen. I Jacob Self, of Melksham, in the County of Wilts, gentleman, being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, do make this my last will and testament in manner following (that is to say) I bequeath unto my nephew Isaac Selfe and to my neece Betty Selfe, of the city of Bath, widow, Elizabeth Selfe, Anne Selfe, and Margaret Selfe (which said Isaac Selfe, Elizabeth Selfe, Anne Selfe, and Margaret Selfe are the sons and daughters of my brother Thomas Selfe, Rector of Bromham, in the said County) the summe of Forty Pounds apiece to be paid to them the said Isaac Selfe, Betty Selfe, Elizabeth Selfe, Anne Selfe, and Margaret Selfe severally within one year after my decease. *Item* I give and bequeath unto my neice Elizabeth, wife of Ambrose Goddard, of Rudlow, in the parish of Box, in the said county of Wilts, Esq., the summe of one hundred pounds of lawfull money of Great Britain, to be paid to her within one year after my decease. *Item* I give and bequeath unto my nephew, Ambrose Awdry, of Seend, in the parish of Melksham aforesaid, clothier, and to my neices Anne the wife of George Penny, of Sturminster, in the county of Dorset, Gent., Mary and Jane Awdry, son and daughters of my late sister Mrs. Mary Awdry, the summe of Forty pounds apiece to be paid them severally within a year after my decease. *Item* I give and bequeath unto my kinsman Isaac Selfe, of Benacre in the parish of Melksham aforesaid, Esq., the summe of Ten pounds to buy him mourning, to be paid immediately after my decease. *Item* I give to my brother Ambrose Awdry the elder, of Seend, aforesaid, gent., and to my nephew the said Ambrose Goddard, and to my nephew the said George Penny, and to my neice Jane the wife of Ambrose Awdry my nephew, Ten pounds apiece to buy them mourning, to be paid unto them immediately after my decease. *Item* I give to the Revd. Mr. Stone, Curate of Melksham aforesaid (in case he shall live with me at the time of my decease) the summe of Ten pounds to buy him mourning, and to be paid unto him immediately after my decease. *Item* I give unto my servant John Millard¹ (in case he shall be living with me at the time of my decease)

¹ On the outer wall of Melksham Church, against a buttress at the south-east angle, is a stone slab inscribed as follows:—

“To preserve the memory of JOHN MILLARD, generally called “*Old*

the yearly summe of Five pounds, to be paid to him dureing his natural life by my executor at the four most usual Feasts or days of payment in the year, that is to say, the Feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, and St. Thomas the Apostle, by equal portions, the first payment thereof to begin on such of the said feasts as shall happen next after my decease. *Item* I give unto my late servant Elizabeth the now wife of Joseph Phips, of Melksham aforesaid, Innholder, the summe of Thirty pounds which she owes me on mortgage or some other security, and also all the Interest that shall be due for the same at the time of my decease, to be disposed of by her separately from her husband; and I do hereby direct my executor to assign and transfer the same mortgage or security unto some person whom the said Elizabeth Phips shall nominate in trust for the sole and separate use of the said Elizabeth Phips in such manner as the same Elizabeth Phips shall by any writing under her hand and seal direct or appoint, her coverture notwithstanding. *Item* I give to all and every other servant that shall be liveing with me at the time of my death Five pounds apeice to be paid within three months next after my decease, And to the Poor of Melksham Ten pounds. *Item* I give to Susannah Singer, widow, and daughter of George Woodward, of Bromham, aforesaid, yeoman, Ten pounds to be paid in three months after my decease. *Item* it is my desire that all my servants that shall be liveing with me at my decease shall have mourning, and I desire to be buried where my father was, and that a decent Monument be erected in memory of my Mother and me. Lastly, all the rest and residue of my goods, chattels and personal estate not before hereby bequeathed I give to my said brother Thomas Selfe, whom I do hereby make the sole executor of this my last will and Testament, revoking all former and other wills by me made. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal the Three and Twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven hundred and thirty. Jacob Selfe. Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of Sam. Martyn, John Gibbs.

[Proved at Devizes, 11 July 1735; and administration granted to Rev. Thos. Selte, the executor named.]

Of the two sons of his brother Thomas, Rector of Bromham, Thomas, the eldest, had died, without issue, in 1726. The younger son, Isaac, married, in 1732, Ann, daughter of Charles Panton, M.D., late of Bath, deceased.¹ It was stipulated in the marriage articles that Thomas, the father,

Trusty", a faithful servant for almost 60 years, and to his last moment, in the family of SELFE, of Place-house in this parish, this stone is here placed by Richard Jenkyns, of Wells, Esq., a descendant of that family. The good old Man died S[ep]r. 6, 1 [*rest of date gone*], aged 74 years."

¹ The bride had, it appears, a sister, Mary Kington, widow, of Jaggards.

should convey to Isaac, the son, all his real estate in Melksham, for a consideration, including Place House, where the latter was the last resident owner. The plan of the property at page 252, from a survey by J. Cole, was made during his ownership, in 1734. He died, intestate and without issue, in 1738, at the age of 32, administration of his goods being granted to Ann, his widow.

[Archdeaconry of Sarum, N^o 44, A^o 1738.]

Administration of the goods of Isaac Selfe, of Melksham, Esquire, intestate, deceased, granted to Ann Selfe, relict of the said Isaac, on her oath taken 15 January 1738, with bond for the administration, signed by Ann Selfe, Cecilia Ponting, of Melksham, widow, and William Parvie, of the same, malster. (*The three seals bear the same device—a hound chasing a hare under a tree.*)

The Rector of Bromham survived his younger son nearly four years, and he, dying in 1741, left three daughters: Elizabeth, the eldest, married to the Rev. William Stone, Vicar of Ogbourne St. George, (2), Ann, to the Rev. Richard Jenkyns, and (3), Margaret, to James Yorke, of Wells.

The estate at Melksham, with Place House, next passed to Jacob (the "Capt. Selfe" of Smith's Diary), younger son of Isaac, of Benacre, and the Middle Temple, trustee of the settlement of 1730—by the terms of which Jacob, the son, as owner for life, was required to raise the sum of £1,000 on the estate to provide for the three daughters of the Rector of Bromham. This was advanced by Mrs. Ellen Thresher,¹ of Bradford, in 1747, on whose death the mortgage was transferred in 1756 to her two unmarried daughters, Mary and Dyonisia, to whom Place House was afterwards offered for sale, about 1790.

Captain Jacob Selfe, of Bradford, and Benacre, who was a benefactor to the poor of Melksham, died unmarried in 1757,

¹ Daughter of Henry Long, of Melksham, by Ellen, daughter of William Trenchard, of Cutteridge, in North Bradley. Ellen, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Thresher, married Sir Bouchier Wrey, of Tawstock, Devon, whose eldest daughter again married Richard Godolphin Long, of Rood Ashton.

when the estate reverted to the right heirs of the grantee. These were the representatives of the three daughters of the Rector of Bromham—Stone, of Ogbourne, Jenkyns, and Yorke, of Wells—the latter of whom died without surviving issue. The Rev. William Stone, only child of the eldest daughter, became Curate of Melksham and Seend. In 1730 he was living with his great uncle, Jacob Selfe, at Place House. He married a relative, Elizabeth Smith, of Lowbourne House, where he afterwards resided. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, born about 1762, married Samuel Heathcote, of Shaw Hill, second son of Sir Thomas Heathcote, of Hursley, second Baronet.

The second daughter, Mrs. Jenkyns, had also a son Richard, a lawyer in Wells, who, before his death, was practically sole owner of Place House. An only daughter who predeceased him, at the age of 14, is buried at Melksham, where, outside the Church, but probably removed from within, is a slab, with this inscription :—

“Under this Stone
Lie Purity and Innocence, Modesty and Meekness,
Gentleness, Good nature, and Goodmanners
Concentered
in ANNA MARIA JENKYNs.”

Having no surviving issue, and casting about for an heir, Mr. Jenkyns settled all his Melksham estate on the issue of his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Stone, of Lowbourne House, who had married Samuel Heathcote.

Mr. Jenkyns made his will in 1789, and died 1806. Although a successful lawyer, he muddled his testamentary arrangements, and in the end a settlement had to be made after his death, with the consent of all necessary parties, to carry out his intentions.

A life interest was reserved to Mrs. Jenkyns, his widow, who died in 1825, when the Rev. Thomas Heathcote, only son of Samuel, by his wife Elizabeth [Stone] succeeded. He died in 1859, and his eldest son, Thomas Jenkyns Heathcote,

after various negotiations, sold Place House, which had then ceased to be habitable, in 1864.

Its occupiers after the death of the last Isaac Selfe, in 1738, were Paul Newman, clothier; a carpenter and builder, named Gerrish; and lastly Charles Maggs, who had a rope walk, and coal yard on the premises.

It would be interesting to trace, if possible, the history of the aisle, or chapel, on the south side of the chancel of Melksham Church. It dates apparently from the latter half of the 15th century, and appears to have followed the ownership of Place House, as though in the days of Amesbury Monastery it had some connexion with the manor; but the Certificates taken at the Dissolution of Chantries, and preserved at the Record Office, contain no mention of any foundation of this kind in the Church at Melksham.

Lastly, in concluding these notes on an old Wiltshire residence and its owners, my sincere thanks are due to Mr. T. G. J. Heathcote, for information respecting the Selfe family, from documents in his possession, which he has very kindly placed at my disposal.

I am also indebted to Mr. Heathcote for the fact that Isaac Selfe the elder [1564-1656], although apparently of Melksham parentage, first flourished as a Clothier at "Weeke", in Lacock, from which place he dates certainly as late as 1630—and from Benacre in 1647. His father is said to have been Edward Selfe, of Melksham, of which name there were two individuals holding an estate on lives, under Brouncker. On the death of the younger of these, Isaac purchased the reversion.

EDWARD KITE.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

ERCHFONT WITH STERT.

(Continued from p. 403.)

ERCHFONT.—[Court held there Tuesday next after feast of St. Denis, 3 Ric. II.]

John Pleyer comes and surrenders to use of Peter Dowal 1 acresmannesland, formerly Case's at the Lepeyate, foresaid Peter to hold the land by custom of manor for the due and customary rent and services, and gives 12*d.* fine to the Lady, and finds a pledge, viz., John Pleyer, senior, as well for rent as for services, and if Peter shall withdraw from the lordship or does not wish to hold the land, foresaid John binds himself to have it again for the accustomed rent and services.

* * * * *

Simon Denge is in mercy for a false quarrel against Walter Rollings and Christina his wife—6*d.*

* * * * *

ESCOTE.—Homagers present default of Rector of Edyngdon for land late William of Overton's.

William Shephurd, of Escote, cut down seven trees growing in his enclosure, which he held of the Lady, and carried them away oute the soil of the Rector of Edyngdon to build there; therefore he is in mercy—6*s.* 8*d.* William Reyngnald sold to William Shephurde 5 trees, which he cut down in his curtilage without licence; therefore in mercy—3*s.* 4*d.*

WEDHAMPTON.—Homagers present that John Attewell, neif of the Lady, has made default, but it is witnessed that John is in the Lady's service at Froile; that Thomas Bright has not cleansed ditch between his tenement and that of William Attewell to annoyance of his neighbours, as he was bidden by the Lady's minister; therefore he is in mercy—3*s.* 2*d.*, and he is to amend by next court under penalty of 12*d.*

ERCHFONT.—Homagers present that John Porter, William Hopere, John Wodewe, are neifs in the Lady's service at Winchester. That John Cuyte has gone away outside the Lady's lordship, and also Joan, daughter of William Baldewene, neif; therefore homagers are to produce them at next court, on penalty for the first, of 2s., and for Joan, of 40d. Tenements of Simon Denge called Copes, William Attewelle, and John Hopere, carpenter, are ruinous, and they are to mend them before next court under pain of 3s. Walter Rollyngis, keeper of the Lady's goods, in winter took and carried off Sayes goods,¹ more than he ought of right by his office, according to custom of manor. Therefore he is in mercy.

* * * * * *

John Smygh (? Smyth) plaintiff, offers himself against Simon Denge in a plea of trespass, whereof he complains that Simon while he was reeve sold him 3 oaks for $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, of which oaks he has only had one oak.

* * * * * *

Edward Yonge is in mercy for trespass made against John Case, whose damages are taxed by homagers at 7 bushels of pease and 7d.

* * * * * *

Henry atte Provendre is in mercy for trespass against whole homage of Erchfont, in putting his pigs out on to the common pasture without their leave.

* * * * * *

Carion-men present 2 sheep, 1 ewe before shearing, 2 sheep and a ewe after shearing, 4 lambs after weaning and before shearing, 3 lambs after shearing in preceding year, and also 4 pigs and a hogget through no fault.

¹ *Asportant Sayes bona plus quam deberet.* It has been suggested to me that "Sayes" is a clerical error for *Sape*, and that the passage should read "carried off often goods more," &c., but the word "Sayes" is clearly written.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From the common tallage at the Feast of S. Mark ...	66	8
From the pasturage of swine at the same feast ...	12	0
From the attachment of the Woodward ...	8	5
From the attachment of the Bailiff ...	15	10
From the fines of land ...	12	
From the perquisites of the court ...	15	5

ERCHFUNTE.—Court held there 31st May, 3 Richard II.

WEDHAMPTON.—Homagers present that William West has defaulted, therefore he is in mercy 3*d.* That William Ere, who held of the Lady a messuage and a virgate of native land in Wedhampton, has ended his last day, by whose death the heriot, an ox, and the land remain in the Lady's hands.

ESCOTE.—Homagers present, &c.

ERCHESFONTE.—Homagers present, &c.

Geoffrey Foghel came to this court, and gives to the Lady 1*s.* 3*d.* fine for a cottage with curtilage in Erchesfonte, which belonged to William Wynebourne, who has fled from the lordship and left it, and which Julian, wife of William, surrendered into hands of the Lady in full court to behoof of Geoffrey, on condition that she shall have in said cottage, a chamber and a third part of foresaid curtilage and easement to a certain barton and a well of water therein at her will for life; by pledge of John Pillyngis. And he did fealty.

John Frankeleyn and Agnes, his wife, came to this court and gave 2*s.* fine for 2 acres of land and third part of half an acre of Gavellond at Escote and Wyke, which sometime was Thomas Bright's to hold at surrender of Walter Mayn for term of their lives at rent of 12*d.* yearly; by pledge of the Vicar of Erchesfonte. And they did fealty to the Lady.

William West and Henry Sterwoghe come and surrender a messuage and an acremaneslond and refuse to hold it any more, and William atte Mass' gives 6*d.* fine to hold same for due annual rent and service.

Twelve of the Lady's ploughmen offer themselves in plea of debt against Walter Helier, who is summoned and does not

come and is therefore to be attached by next court, and also against William Warner.

Peter Cope is in mercy for unjustly detaining 11*d.* and a bushel and 1 peck (?) of corn against Nicholas Meleward as same Peter acknowledges.

Nicholas Meleward is in mercy for his trespass against Peter Cope in making beer, wherein Peter relates his damages are to 3*os.*, which damages however remain to be taxed at next court.

Peter Cope puts himself at his law against Nicholas Meleward, that he does not owe him, nor has unjustly detained 3 capons and 3 hens to the damage of 12*d.*, nor any money as is alledged, and he has a day to do his law four handed at next court, by pledge of John Smyth.

* * * * *

William Peuerel and John Cornet are in mercy (3*d.* each) for trespass against the whole homage of Erchesfonte in its pasture to the damage of 3*s.* 4*d.* as homagers narrate, and William and John cannot deny it, therefore it is considered that the homage shall recover said damages.

* * * * *

Robert Suoter (?) is in mercy for trespass against John Pillyngis, because he has not scoured the ditch between their lands, whereby water overflows on to land of said John to the damage of 40*d.* as is said, which is not yet to be taxed until next court.

* * * * *

To this Court came John Hyne and surrendered 1 virgate of land, and 3 acres of "bordland" without house at Wyke to use of John Bachelor and Alice his wife, whereby there falls to the Lady for a heriot 6*s.* 8*d.* And afterwards John and Alice come and give 2*s.* 4*d.* fine to have said land for term of their lives.

John Langschepurde came and took of the Lady a messuage and a virgate of land, lately William Ere's for which

he gave 3s. 4*d.* fine, to hold the same for rent and service due and customary, beyond which he shall not do except 2 loads from feast of S^t. Michael in 4th year of the lord king until the same feast in the 5th year, foresaid 2 loads to be made at Michaelmas and Christmas then following, and from the 5th year of the king, as the other loads are made from the same tenure. And he does fealty; by pledge of William Schephurde, his brother, and William Foleweye.

* * * * *

ERCHESFONTE.—Court held there 1 April, 6 Richard II.

ESCOTE.—The homage sworn presents that William Bide, Clerk, freeman, has defaulted, therefore he is in mercy. Item, Walter of Wyke and William Annsel have made similar default, therefore they are in mercy. They are ordered to be distrained before next court for defaults of common suit. That John Arnold permits his tenements to be ruinous for want of repair; that he has often been amerced for this, and has not taken care to mend his tenement as commanded; therefore he is ordered to mend it fully before next court, upon pain of being put out from it. Item, it is reported by the inquest of the homage that John Arnold cut down and sold trees growing on their holdings of Briches and Poleyns and Twangmanheyes to the number of 29, whereof 9 are oaks; he is to be distrained at next court. John Frankeleyn, tenant of land and tenement of the Rector of Edington, has not pannaged his pigs in Erchfont, which pannage he owes, therefore he is to be distrained against next court.

The homage of Escote present that the Rector of Edington, who held of the Lady a messuage and 3 carucates of land with other parcels and appurtenances in Escote is dead, therefore the bailiff is bidden to seize the heriot and distrain for the relief, and the tenant is ordered to be at next court to do to the Lady what rightly belongs to her, &c.

It is enjoined on whole homage of Erchesfonte, Wedhampton, and Escote, that they view and certify to next court

whether 2 acres of arable land at Litel Cleue pertain to the Abbess of S^t Mary, Winchester, or to the Rector of Edyngdon, and that the bailiff have at next court the names of those by whom the view is taken. [They say that said 2 acres belong to the Rector of Edyngdon.]

That John Merles,¹ the miller at Sterte, knows by whom an oak was taken away from the wood of Crouk' and thence carried to Cannynge, therefore the homage is bidden to certify by whom, &c., by next court.

WEDHAMPTON.—Homagers present, &c. . . . that Richard Spicer sold 2 cartloads of timber from his holding without licence, and that same Richard handed over to divers men parcels of his land for sowing without licence, therefore he is in mercy (for both faults *2d.*). That Peter Cope sold an acre of his land without licence, therefore he is in mercy (*1d.*).

The land of John Sire remains in the Lady's hands, viz., 1 messuage and 7 acremannesland, because no one has come for it.

It is enjoined on the whole homage that under pain of 20s. they view the land of the Abbess and of Roger Hopere and of John Reyngnald, which land lies on the Down, and to certify to the court if the foresaid Thomas [*sic*] has ploughed there more than 12 acres of land, which he lately purchased of the Lady. [They say that he has not ploughed more than he ought.]

ERCHESFONT.—Homagers present that Thomas Curtayes made the high way worse towards his tenement to the annoyance of his neighbours, and all coming thereon, therefore he is in mercy and is ordered to mend it before next court. That John Frankeleyn, vicar of Erchesfonte, and John Hopkyns, his servant, have rooted out a certain stone lying between the Lady's land and that of John Maleweyn, together with willows, ashes and other trees growing there, which were the metes between foresaid lands. Therefore it is ordered that they be

¹ Interlined afterwards.

distrained before next court. That the gutter which William Frankeleyn is held to clean is stopped up, to nuisance of the Lady and neighbours and all others, therefore he is to be distrained for the transgression. Richard Spicer sold $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of his land without licence, therefore he is in mercy.

John Peche has cleaned his ditch towards his tenement as he was bidden, therefore process is to cease against him.

* * * * *

To this court comes William Bachelor, junior, and takes of the Lady 8 acres of arable land lying in the eastern part of Whitewye, on the fore down, to hold to him for 12 years for yearly rent 2s. 8d. at Michaelmas for all service, and gives for a fine for entrance 6d. And he did fealty by pledge of John Bachelor.

* * * * *

Sum of this court—16s. 2d., whereof } the fines of land 6d.,
from } the perquisites of the
Court, 15s. 8d.

Names of Affeerers } John Pillyngis } with the Reaper and the
} Peter Cope } Woodward.

[Court held on Thursday, morrow of S^t. Mary Magdalen in above year.]

* * * * *

To this court came Richard Spicer and surrendered into the Lady's hands a messuage and curtilage, with an acre-manneslond in Erchesfonte, called Dore-Welleslond, to use of John Taillour, who gives 6s. 8d. fine to the Lady to hold said messuage, curtilage and acremanneslond according to custom of the manor, by pledge of John Homan. And he has done fealty.

* * * * *

[Court held Saturday after the feast of S^t. Martin, 6 Richard II.]

* * * * *

To this court came Geoffrey Foughel, Robert Smoter and John Hopere, carpenter, and together took of the Lady a croft

called Verncroft, containing 20 acres of arable land, to hold to them for term of their lives and of the longest liver of them for yearly rent of 20s. to be paid in equal portions at Feasts of the Annunciation of B. V. Mary and of Michaelmas, and 4 capons at Michaelmas. And they give fine of 10s. for their entrance. And they have done fealty, &c.

* * * * *

[Court held Friday, 4 July, 7 Richard II.]

[The Presentments of the homagers of Wedhampton, Estcote and Erchesfont are followed by usual report on murrain, which for this year was as follows]:—

Carion-men present that 3 rams, 94 sheep before shearing, 51 ewes, whereof 8 before lambing,¹ 6 hoggets before shearing, 168 lambs before weaning, and 1 lamb afterwards and before shearing, and 11 pigs died through the fault of no keeper.

The homage of Escote is ordered on pain of $\frac{1}{2}$ mark by next court to put the metes and bounds between the demesne lands and the lands of the tenants there.

ERCHESFONT.—Court held there Tuesday, 20th October, 7 Richard II.

WEDHAMPTON.—Homagers come and present, &c. . . .

ESCOTE.—Homagers present that the Rector of Edingdon and William Bide make default; they are ordered to be distrained before next court. That the woodward of Crouk has permitted pasture within the wood to be destroyed² through his fault by divers strange pigs. That Thomas Aas with his sheep occupied pasture of the moor from feast of the Annunciation to Pentecost, therefore he is in mercy (*1d.*). And John Caas and John Vel have occupied several pastures of the Lady on the Down with 100 sheep, which they ought not to occupy, therefore they are in mercy (Caas *6d.* and Vel *4d.*), and the farm bailiff is ordered to remove them before next

¹ *Ante Agnel.*

² *Distriet* in the roll, presumably for *distructus*.

court. Henry Denys has permitted his ditch near the Moor to be unscoured, which he is bidden amend before next court on the penalty of 20s.

ERCHESFONTE.—Homagers come and present, &c. . . .

* * * * *

To this court comes Walter Skylling, Rector of the church there, and surrenders into hands of the Lady a messuage and a (?) virgate of land, which Richard Colyns and William Stodle lately held, formerly belonging to John Simund, whereof there falls as a heriot an ox worth 7s. 8d. to use of Simon Hulle, to hold to said Simon and Christian his wife for term of their lives for yearly rent of 13s. 4d. at the 4 usual terms, and suit of court, and the heriot when it happens. And they give to the Lady 6s. 8d. fine. Tallage and pannage and other services as Richard and William were accustomed to do them. And they have done fealty.

To this court came Roger Foist, of Foleway, and took of the Lady a park called the Langelegh, together with pasture for 4 farm houses in Cowfrith and Ridelflat. To have and hold from Michaelmas last to end of 3 years for yearly rent of 46s. 8d., to be paid in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas. And he gives nothing to the Lady for fine. And he has done fealty.

ERCHFONTE.—Court held there Tuesday, 7 May, 10 Richard II.

ESCOTE.—Homagers come, &c.

WEDHAMPTON.—Homagers come, &c.

ERCHESFUNTE.—Homagers there come and present that Henry Provendre, Nicholas Mulleward have not come, therefore they are in mercy. [Afterwards H. Provendre came.] That Simon Denge and John Osmund permit their tenements to be ruinous; therefore in mercy, and are bidden to mend them before next court. That John Osmund took certain stones from the highway; therefore he is in mercy, and bidden to bring them back before next court. That William Tors permits his enclosure to be uncovered to the nuisance of the

Lady, therefore he is bidden to be distrained before next court. That Robert Helier cut down an oak in his enclosure without licence, therefore he is in mercy (2*d*). That Henry Provendre allows a way to be overflown through his ditch near that way wanting scouring. That John Frankeleyn and Edith Slyward put manure in the common street, and that William Reynold allows his ditch to be unscoured. [They are fined 1*d*. each, and ordered to amend before next court.]

* * * * * *

To this court comes John Flaundes and gives to the Lady 40*s*. fine as well to have a messuage with a curtilage and $\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land in Wedhampton, lately belonging to John Hyne, as to marry Elen, widow of said John, to hold according to custom of manor, and to pay rent and do services as John Hyne paid and did them. And he has done fealty to the Lady, and has a day for paying fine, feast of St. Peter-in-Chains and feast of St. Denis next.

ERCHFONT.—Delivery of oaks in Croukwod, 10 Richard II.

Thomas Bruggeman, 1 trunk.	John Pylyng,	1 trunk.
Walter Smyth, 1 trunk.	William Wodwe,	1 trunk.
John Cok, 1 trunk.	William Harryes,	1 trunk.
Robert Lange, 1 trunk.	Simon Hulle,	1 cartload of wood.
William Schephurd, 1 trunk.	Walter Skynnere,	1 cartload of wood.
William atte Well, 1 trunk.	Thomas Capron,	1 trunk.
John Pleiere, 1 trunk.	John Vel,	1 cartload of wood.
William Warrenner, 1 trunk.	John Bacheler,	1 cartload of wood.
John Hurne, 1 trunk.	William Foleway,	1 cartload of wood.
John Cole, 1 oak.	The Bailiff of Canynges,	7 trunks.
Rector of Edyngdon, 2 trunks.	Item, for drying malt at	} 20 trunks.
John Edyngdon, 1 oak.	Erchesfonte.	
William Rolfe, 1 trunk.	Simon Beste,	1 trunk.
John Case, 6 trunks for his hearth.		

ERCHFONT.—Court held there on Tuesday, the Feast of St. Michael, 10 Richard II.

ESCOTE.

WEDHAMPTON.—The Homagers come and present. . . .

That Richard Spicer felled two elms in his enclosure without licence, therefore he is mercy (12*d*). And a tenement with 2 virgates of land in Wedhampton, which he held, are ordered

to be seized into the Lady's hands because it is presented by the whole homage from day to day he has allowed it to be thoroughly in decay.

* * * * *

ERCHESFONT.—The homagers present, &c. . . . And the whole homage is bidden to cause the common way by Monkesdych to be mended before Easter upon pain of 20s. (?). They present that the way called Mildestret is flooded through the fault of John Frankelayn and John Eyr; therefore they are in mercy (1*d.* each), and ordered to amend before next court.

* * * * *

From the common tallages of neifs at the Lady's will this year, 66s. 8*d.* From the pannage of customary pigs at the feast of St. Mark, 8s. 8½*d.* From the pannage of the pigs of strangers in Croukwod this year, 13s. 9*d.*

Murrain.—The Carion men¹ come and present 1 sheep, 1 ewe, 1 hogget before shearing dead of murrain through the fault of no keeper.

To this court comes William Folewey and surrenders a messuage with a curtilage and 2 virgates of land in Wedhampton, late John Schephurds, whereof there falls to the Lady of the heriots 1 ox, besides 13s. 4*d.*: to the use of John Cope, who gives the fine of 40s. to have the said messuage, and to hold it according to the custom of the manor for the same rent and services as John Schephurds. And he has done fealty; by the pledge of Peter Cope and William atte Well.

To this court comes Andrew Skarlet and gives 6s. 8*d.* fine to have a messuage with curtilage and a soiseil of land in Erchfont, lately Robert Vel's, and to marry Alice Bond; to hold according to the custom of the manor for the same rent and services as the said Robert, by the pledge of John Case, and he has done fealty.

E. M. THOMPSON.

(To be continued.)

¹ *Caloceratores.*

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

SECOND SERIES—1700 to 1750.

(Continued from p. 410.)

S.

- 1729-9-20.—Isaac SELF, son of John Self.
- 1729-10-30.—John STOVEY, son of Wm. Stovey.
- 1730-6-31.—Wm. SHUTE, son of Tho. and Mary Shute.
- 1731-1-25.—Creasey SELF, son of John and Elizabeth Self, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1732-1-14.—Ann STOVEY, dau. of Wm. Stovey.
- 1732-3-30.—Hannah SHUTE, dau. of Thomas and Mary Shute, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1732-6-26. John SELF, son of John and Eliz. Self, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1733-6-14.—Hannah SANGER, dau. of Sam^l & Mary Sanger, of Melksham.
- 1734-1-7.—Jno. STAFFORD, son of John and Mary Stafford.
- 1734-2-2.—Henry SEALE, son of Henry and Mary Seale, of Marlboro.
- 1735-9-8.—Henry SANGER, son of Sam^l and Mary Sanger, of Melksham.
- 1735-10-31.—Ann SEALE, dau. of Henry, jun., and Mary Seale, of Marlboro.
- 1736-7-14.—Mary STAFFORD, dau. of Jno. and Mary Stafford.
- 1736-11-8.—Jane STOVEY, dau. of William, jun., and Mary Stovey, of Corsham.
- 1737-6-27.—Sarah SEALE, dau. of Henry, jun., and Mary Seale, of Marlbro.
- 1737-6-31.—Rachael STAFFORD, dau. of Jno. and Mary Stafford.
- 1737-12-18 [25].—Sam^l SANGER, son of Sam^l and Mary Sanger, of [Melksham.]
- 1738-4-1.—Sarah SELF [Selfe], dau. of John and Eliz. Self, of [Devizes].

- 1738-7-3.—John SOMNER, son of Thomas & Anna Somner, of Scend.
- 1738-9-7.—Richard STAFFORD, son of Jno. and Mary Stafford.
- 1738-9-15.—Isaac SELF, son of Isaac and Elizabeth Self, of Lavington.
- 1738-9-17.—Mary SEALE, dau. of Henry and Mary Seale.
- 1738-10-10.—Samuel SANGER, son of Samuel and Mary Sanger, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1739-11-23.—Jacob SELFE, son of John & Eliz. Selfe, of Devizes.
- 1740-3-14.—Richard STAFFORD, son of Jno. and Mary Stafford.
- 1740-8-4.—Elizabeth SEALE, dau. of Henry and Mary [May] Seale, of Marlbro.
- 1740-10-16.—Sam^l SHURMER, son of Sam^l and Mary Shurmer, of Charlcott Monthly Meeting.
- 1741-5-5.—Elizabeth STAFFORD, dau. of Jno. and Mary Stafford.
- 1741-12-14.—Daniel SANGER, son of Samuel and Mary Sanger, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1742-1-30.—Rachael SEALE, dau. of Henry and Mary Seale, of Marlbro.
- 1743-3-27.—Organ Furnel SELF, son of Isaac and Eliz. Self, of Lavington.
- 1743-4-4.—Priscilla SEALE, dau. of Henry and Mary Seale, of Marlbro.
- 1744-3-28.—James SANGER, son of Samuel and Mary Sanger, of Melksham.
- 1744-11-10.—John SEAL [Seale], son of Henry and Mary [Seale], of Marlbro.
- 1745-12-25.—Chatherine SEAL [Catherine Seale], dau. of Henry and Mary Seal [Seale], of Marlbro.
- 1746-12-11.—Daniel SARGENT, son of Daniel Sargent, jun., of Griddleton.
- 1747-2-28.—William SANGER, son of Samuel and Mary Sanger, of Melksham.
- 1748-10-19.—Isaac SARGENT, son of Daniel and Jane Sargent, of Griddleton.
- 1750-8-5.—Mary SARGENT, dau. of Daniel and Jane Sargent, of Griddleton.

T.

- 1700/1-1-15.—Sarah TRUMAN, dau. of Richard and Sarah Truman, of Fisherton Anger.

- 1701-9-27.—Mary TYLER, dau. of Jonathan and Catherine Tyler, of Bradford.
- 1704-4-7.—At Bradford, Jonathan TYLER, son of Jonathan and Katherine Tyler, of Bradford.
- 1706-6-25.—Charles TYLER, son of Jonathan and Catharine Tyler, of Bradford.
- 1707-6-19.—John TRULAND, son of Thomas and Hannah Truland, of Bratton, Westbury ph.
- 1707-8-21.—At Bradford, Ann TYLER, dau. of Jonathan and Katherine Tyler, of Bradford.
- 1708-6-19.—At Bratton, John TROWLAND, son of Thomas and Hannah Trowland.
- 1710-2-8.—At Bratton, Elizabeth TREWLAND, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Trewland, of Bratton.
- 1710-9-16.—William TARRENT, son of Thomas and Mary Tarrent, of Comerwell, Bradford ph.
- 1711-10-23.—William TRUMAN, son of Richard and Martha Truman, of Caln.
- 1712-2-7.—Mary TRULAND [TREWLAND], dau. of Thomas and Hannah Truland [Trewland] [of Warminster].
- 1713-10-25.—Susanna TRUMAN, dau. of Rich^d and Martha Truman, of Avon, Xtn. Malford ph.
- 1714/15-12-10.—At Warminster, Thomas TRULAND, son of Thomas and Hannah Truland, of Warminster.
- 1731-2-25.—Jane TAYLOR, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Taylor, of Charlcott Monthly Meeting.
- 1732/3-11-24.—Ann TAYLOR, dau. of Thomas and Eliz^a Taylor, of Charlcott Monthly Meeting.
- 1735-7-18.—Katherine TYLER, dau. of Charles and Sarah Tyler, of Lavington Monthly Meeting.
- 1737-2-7.—Jonathan TYLER, son of Cha. and Sarah Tyler, of Bearfield.
- 1737-8-24.—Marg^t TAYLER, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Tayler, of Charlcott Monthly Meeting.
- 1738-11-6.—Elizabeth TYLER, dau. of Charles and Sarah Tyler.
- 1740-1-17.—Thomas Hull TYLER, son of Charles and Sarah Tyler.
- 1741-8-30.—Jonathan TAYLER [TAYLOR], son of Wm. Tayler [William Taylor] [of Charlcott Monthly Meeting].

1744-6-25.—Sar TYLER, dau. of Charles and Sarah Tyler.

1749-8-22.—Mary TUFFEN, dau. of John [and Katherine] Tuffen,
of Marlbro.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Devonshire House,
Bishopsgate, E.C.*

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 406.)

ELIZABETH.

88. Anno 3.—William Blacker *and* Charles Richardson, *alias* Wotton, and Dorothy his wife; messuages and lands near the Close in New Sarum. £20

89. Anno 3.—Thomas Blanchard *and* John Nowell, yeoman; lands in Boxe and Dycherydge. £80.

90. Anno 3.—Thomas Goddard *and* John Brynde; messuages and lands in Wanborowe. £40.

91. Anno 3.—Alexander Langford *and* Thomas Halle and Joane his wife; messuages and lands in Trowbridge. £10.

92. Anno 3.—Henry Bruncker, arm., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm.; messuages and lands in Melksham. £320.

93. Anno 3.—Joane Sloper, widow, *and* John Yonge; messuages and lands in Marlebrough. £40.

94. Anno 3.—Marmaduke Claver *and* William Edmunde and Richard Watts; messuages and lands in Okyngham. £40.

95. Anno 3.—Francis Vaughan *and* Anthony Stylman and Alice his wife, and William Kyrley; messuages and lands in Combe Bissett.

96. Anno 3.—William Grove *and* John Marwood and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Sutton Parva and Fenny Sutton. £40.

97. Anno 3.—Christopher Harryson *and* Edward Cuffe and Joane his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £100.

98. Anno 3.—Francis Cullwell, *alias* Cullell, *and* William Weltden & Mary his wife; one half of messuages and lands in Lokyngton and Sherston. £40.

99. Anno 3.—James Pagett, arm., *and* Richard Tonnowe and Mary his wife; messuages and lands in Powlton. £40.

100. Anno 3.—William Earl of Pembroke *and* Edward Welshe, arm., and Alice his wife; the grange of Cowfold, messuages and lands in Cowfold. 130 marks.

101. Anno 3.—John Smythe *and* Andrew Hillersden, gen., messuages and lands in Shawborne, Westcourte. £30.

102. Anno 3.—John Signet, junr., *and* Robert Puntar; messuages and lands in Chippenham, and common of pasture in Rowdensdowne in Chippenham. £40.

103. Anno 3.—Henry Crowe *and* William Rede, gen., and Matilda his wife; messuages and lands in Devizes. £40.

104. Anno 3.—John Webbe, gen., *and* John Huse, *alias* Husse, gen., and Margaret his wife; messuage in the city of New Sarum, in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle. £40.

105. Anno 3.—Thomas Holbroke *and* Giles Horssiginton and Richard Horssiginton, gen.; messuages and lands in Colerne. £40.

106. Anno 3.—Robert Matson *and* John Barnabie and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £40.

107. Anno 3.—Richard Springham, citizen and mercer of London, *and* Cuthbert Vaughan, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife; the manor of Barwyk Basset and Richardston, *als.* Ricarston, messuages and lands in Barwick Basset and Richardston, *als.* Ricarston. £620.

108. Anno 3.—Anthony Abarrowe, gen., *and* William Batten, gen.; messuages and lands in Come Byssett. £40.

109. Anno 3.—Elizabeth Parkyns, widow, *and* Susan Mompesson; lands in Est Apeshull. £40.

110. Anno 3.—John Englefelde and Richard Brunynge, arm., and Susanna Mompesson; messuages and lands in Mylford, Pycherd, Tedrington, Knoke and Fynye Sutton. £220.

111. Anno 3.—John Mitchell and Edward Mitchell, gen., and William Savile, gen.; half the manor of Blackland and Backhampton, and half of certain messuages and lands in Blackland, Calne, Backhampton and Avebury, with half the adwoson of the churches of Blackland and Backhampton. £190.

112. Anno 3.—Thomas Long, senr., and Edward Baynton, arm.; manors of Chapmanslade and Goddesfelde; messuages and lands in Chapmanslade, Goddesfelde, Wesbury under the Plain, and Cosley. £97.

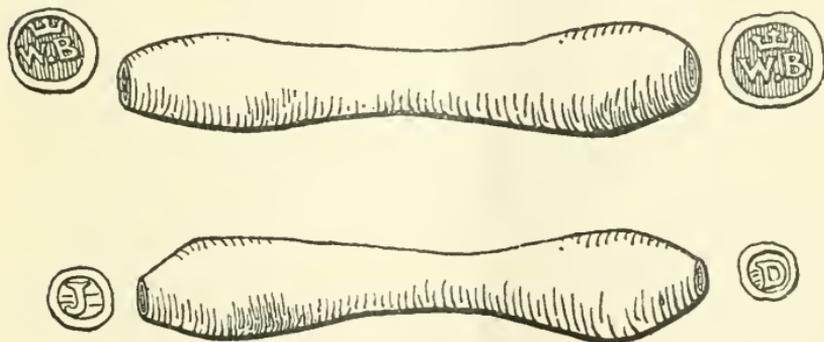
113. Anno 3.—Thomas Potycarie and Richard Whitts; messuages and lands in Wilton. 20 marks.

E. A. FRY.

(To be continued.)

WIG CURLERS.

While looking through two or three small collections of old tobacco pipes, found by some of my neighbours in and about Marlborough, I have come across several specimens of another object made in pipeclay, baked into a hard condition. These are dug up here from time to time in roads and gardens.



They are something like a miniature of the old-fashioned double-headed pestle (only with ends too delicately tapered for

braying anything), or like a toy pillaret, and are quite smooth. Finding them in company with tobacco pipes, I at first (as others, I find, also have supposed) thought they might be tobacco stoppers. They might serve for such for the bountiful pipes of the present day, for smokers regardless of the tobacco duties; but they proved to be too large for the fairy pipes of Jacobean or Caroline times, and some of them I found to be unnecessarily large even for the Georgian and early Victorian churchwarden pipe. I next pondered in my mind whether they were not spools or bobbins used for the industries which once flourished in Marlborough as in other towns in Wiltshire.

But our local antiquary, Mr. J. W. Brooke, having suggested to me that they were *wig-curlers*, I bethought me of the indexes to *N. & Q.* (Lond.); and there, sure enough, I find a correspondence in 6 S., iii, 328, 493; iv, 273, anent certain "cylindrical hard-baked clay pillars, from two to three inches in length", found twenty feet below the surface (probably in what we should call a "*tin-pit*" here, *i.e.*, an old rubbish hole), in Kilburn, Barnet, and other places. A correspondent (T. N.) sets the matter at rest by referring to an illustrated monograph on wig-curlers, by Mr. H. Syer Cuming, in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Dec. 1876, vol. xxxii, p. 468. "Tiny Tim" mentions that it is "customary among the lower orders to use a heated tobacco pipe for curling the hair". The old tobacco pipe stems were somewhat shorter than those of modern clays, but it seems that the name "pipes" or "clay-pipes" is technically given by wig-makers to the clay cylinders made in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and to some extent ousted by the less durable curlers made of cane or willow wood. That friend of my childhood, the *Book of Trades*, tells us, in somewhat faulty grammar, that "hair which does not curl naturally is brought to it by boiling, and by baking, in the following manner: after having sorted the hair, it is rolled up and tied down upon little cylindrical instruments, either of wooden or earthen ware, called pipes, in which state they are put into a vessel over the fire, and boiled about two hours; they

are then taken out and dried in a warm room, and sent to be baked in the oven" (vol. ii, p. 29, ed. 1804). The hair was held in a wooden "jigger", one end of which was secured to the bench, the other fitted with a stirrup; and then the meshes of hair, by means of a string, were deftly rolled up the pipes, and so secured before boiling. The Rev. J. Pickford (*N. & Q.*, 6 S., vol. iii, 493) reminds us that Sterne tells that the Ramilies wig of Tristram Shandy's *Uncle Toby* was "put into fresh pipes" by his servant.

The longest of the wig-curlers which I have measured is just three inches in length; the shortest, two-and-a-half inches. In diameter they measure about three-quarters of an inch in the thickest part towards the two ends, but they taper to about half an inch in the middle, and about a quarter inch at the flattened extremities. On the two ends of them a maker's trade-mark is stamped or traced in a circle, like the mark on old tobacco pipes. Among those in the possession of Mr. W. Morris Glass one is marked with "W. B.", crowned, at either end. Another has what I think is a bold-faced letter, "J", of the style used by goldsmiths in the hall-mark of a century ago (only here in a circle), but there are transverse lines, which make the letter rather indistinct, and which may, I suppose, be due to the clay having adhered to a stamp or die.

CHR. WORDSWORTH.

*St. Peter's Rectory,
Marlborough.*

WILTSHIRE BRIEFS.

Allow me to add to former lists of Briefs this from Enford, lately made and not certified as complete for subsequent years, as the dates are rather early.

There are several curious items that require explanation. Can any of your readers furnish it?

Entered in Register, Enford, Wilts :—

				£	s.	d.
1661,	July	—.	Oxford	0	7	6
	—	[sic].	Briefe in the County of Devon..		3	4
	Aug.	11.	Pontefract in Yorke		6	0
	„	18.	Fakenham in Norfolk		6	0
	Sept.	18.	Drayton in Salop		7	0
	„	15.	Fleet Street in London		4	0
	Oct.	20.	South in County of Suffolk		5	0
	Nov.	23.	The Protestants of Lithuania ..		3	10
			John Royston Parson of Shaws		5	3
1662,	Jan.	25.	Walters briefe of Redrife ..		4	3
			Hereford	1	4	0
	Aug.	24.	The Prlamation [Prlam sic] for fishing		4	8
	Oct.	5.	Gathered for Charles Titford of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lon- don, 24 shillings and ten pents [sic].			
1663,	Apr.	5.	Fordingbridge		3	3
	Apr.	12.	Layton in Summestshire		2	10
1663[sic],	Jan.	13.	Witheham in Sussex		8	6

C. V. GODDARD.

SALE OF THE TOWNSHEND HEIRLOOMS.

Amongst the many pictures contained in the above, sold by Messrs. Christie in March of this year, were the following of interest to our County :—

Laurence Washington, of Garsden, Wilts, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; father of Elizabeth Shirley, Countess Ferrers; and ancestor of Charlotte Compton, who brought into the Townshend family the Baronies of Chartley and Compton by her marriage with George, first Marquess Townshend. In dark dress, with white lawn collar; his coat-of-arms suspended by his side; *on panel*, 22½ in. by 16½ in.; 50 guineas. *The Times*, March 5th, thus comments: "This is a most interesting portrait of a collateral relative of George Washington, the first President

of the United States, and the coat-of-arms shown in this picture—*Argent, two bars, and in chief three mullets gules*—is identical with that of the President; the national emblem, the stars and stripes, is said to have been derived therefrom.”

Sir William Jones (1631-82), Solicitor-General and Attorney-General in the reign of Charles II; directed the “Popish Plot” prosecutions, and Stafford’s trial; M.P. for Plymouth; father of Lady Pelham. In black dress with white collar; flowing wig; in an oval. *Signed and dated 1682* by S. Dubois; 29in. by 24in. He is “the bull-faced Jonas” in Dryden’s *Absalom and Achitophel*; his wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Sir Edmond Alleyne, Bart., of Hatfield Peveril, co. Essex. He was owner of Ramsbury Manor,¹ and was buried in the chancel of the church there, with a monument on which is a life-sized effigy, in a recumbent position, clothed in official robes, holding a roll in his hand with a Latin inscription. Here also is a monument to Samuel Jones, his brother, 1686, who presented to the church a silver salver, some linen, and a Communion table. He was buried in linen, for which the fine of £5 was paid. Close by is one to William Jones, eldest son and last of the male line of William Jones, of Ramsbury Manor, by Eleanor, dau. of Edward Ernle, of Brimslade Park in this County, with medallion profile of the deceased, 1766.

Lady Jones, wife of the above. In black dress, with black head-dress and veil; white lawn collar; in an oval. *Signed, &c., and of the same size as above.*

The pair fetched 180 guineas.

Ann Hyde (1637-71), daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, first wife of James II. In yellow dress, with blue cloak, resting her head upon her right hand; 49in. by 39in.; 240 guineas. One of the many portraits of her, painted by her protégé Lely. Her grandmother said to have been born at Trowbridge, *W. N. & Q.*, iii, pp. 426-7, 480. She was bur., 1671, in the Royal Vault in Westminster Abbey; her grandmother, Mary, dau. of Edward Langford, of Trowbridge, was bur., 1661, “at foot of steps going up to K. H. 7 Chapel.”

JOHN NOYES, OF CALNE.

(Continued from p. 424.)

VII.

Dearly beloved Mistris Ducket, my dewtie remembred, I am bolde to write vnto you, not in contempt or controllment eyther of Mr. Ducket or youreselfe, as the great God of heaven dothe beare me witnes, but

¹ Purchased by him of Henry Powle, who had bought it of Philip, 7th Earl of Pembroke, for £30,000.

rather in great compassion and pittie towardes you bothe. Where the faulte is of this sorrowful and sinneful separation betwene youre husband and you, I do not knowe; but this I knowe that youre case is verie miserable and lamentable, and therefore leauinge the cause and occasion I will come to the comfort which I can aforde you in this youre present state, and condition. It is the lotte and portion of everie Christian to suffer with Christ not in one kinde alone, but in everie kinde of crosse and affliction whatsoever. I see that this is youre present crosse that you must take vp and beare after youre Master Christ, namely after a sorte to be forsaken or at the least to be neglected of youre naturall and earthlie husband, for remedie whereof the best counsell that I can geve you is this, namely, to remember that you have another husband in heaven, even Jesus Christ the Sonne of God, to whom you are married by faythe, whose spirituall wife you are, whose sister you are, whose member you are, and with whome you are a coheyer, whose kingdome is youre, and whose glorie is youre, and all that ever he hathe is youre. His wisdom, his righteousness, his redemption, and his sanctification is wholie and altogether youre.

Remember I praye you that it fareth betwene Christ and youre soule, as it is, or ought to be betwene a man and his wife, all things be, or ought to be common. The husband hathe not the power of his owne bodie, but the wife, and likewise the wife hathe not the power of her owne bodie but the husband, and therefore they ought not to defrawde one another except it be with consent for a tyme to geve themselves to spirituall exercises, as prayer and fastinge. And this I woulde have you to applye vnto yourselfe by a spirituall vnderstandinge, namely that Christ hathe not the power of himselfe, nor of his own righteousness, for he hath geuen himselfe, and all his holynes and righteousness wholie vnto you, if ever you have beleved in his name, so that he hathe no power, nor will to deuide himselfe from you againe, nor to take from you his righteousness, which he hathe bestowed vpon you of his free mercye, bountie, and goodnes. He can not denye himselfe, his giftes and callinge are without repentance; on thother side you have not the power of youre selfe to do with youreselfe and youre owne soule what pleaseth you, no you can not condemne youre selfe for althoughe you sinne, yet you shall not sinne vnto death, althoughe you fall yet he will raise you vp againe by fayth and repentance. He hathe bought you with a price, you are not youre owne but his, and therefore he will not lose you. He hathe made himselfe to be sinne for you, that you thorowe him shoulde be made the righteousness of God: yea he hathe made a most excellent and a most bountifull exchange with you. He hath geuen you his righteousness, for your sinnes. He is, if I maye so saye, a great loser by you, and you are a great gayner by him, for he lost his reputation with men to bringe you into estimation with God. He leaft his kingdome for a while, to make you a partaker of his kingdome for ever, he laied downe his life for you for a season, to the intent that you might live with him for ever. All these things I have repeated because I woulde have you thinke, that howsoever a woman maye be forgotten and forsaken by her earthlie husband, yet she can never be forgotten and for-

saken of her spirituall husbande. Men maye be wearie of theyer first love, men maye deceave, men maye defrawde, men may vtterly relinquishe theyer wives, and cleave vnto straunge fleshe, but it can not be so with Christ, that he shoulde forget and forsake his church beinge his wife, of which church you are a member, and the wife of Christ for youre owne part. Comfort youre self with these meditations, and suffer with youre husband Christ for a littell while that you maye raigne with him for ever in his kingdome and glorie.

Now on the other side if there be in youre selfe any iust cause of this seperation betwene you and youre husbande, I beseeche you to amende it, and to reconcile youre selfe vnto him by submission and vnfeyned obedience, knowinge that you are thereunto called, to obeye and not to rule, to be taught, and not to teach, to followe, and not to be followed, to please, and not to displease. Yea and if at any time youre husbande do iustlie offende you, and you do wronge, yet you must remember that you have no other remedie but by petition and counsell, by gentle behaviour, and courteous conversation, that as St. Peter sayeth, the husbande may be woone by the godly and pure conversation of the wife beinge coupled with fear and reverence. I beseeche you also to praye vnto God to forgeve you youre sinnes, and to open youre eyes to knowe and to discern the iust cause of this division betwene you and youre husbande, that the cause beinge knowen and repented on youre behalfe, you maye be the more willinge to be reconciled to youre husbande againe.

And forget not I beseeche you to praye for youre husbande also, that it would please God to open his eyes that he also for his parte maye see his owne error, and to repent it, that so he maye performe the promise which he made vnto you before God and his Angells. But if it so fall out, that by no meanes there can be peace and agreement betwene you, then I beseeche you to returne by faythe and repentance vnto youre husband Christ, for then you shall be better then you are now. O love him for he loved you first. Indevor youre selfe that you maye be all glorious within, with fayth, love, holynes and modestie, and so he will have pleasure to beholde the beawtie of youre holy and heavenly behavoure. O kisse and imbrace him, for he kisseth and imbraceth you dayely with the sweete promises of the gosple of lyfe. He wooeth and inviteth you to come vnto him, and he will ease you of all youre sorrowes and afflictions. His love is passinge the love of men, he will be more kinde and lovinge vnto you, then ever was Jonathan vnto David, for although they loved one another as theyer owne soules, yet was theyer love nothinge in respect of that love wherewith Christ will embrace you if you can repent and beleve. For he gave his life for you, and hathe washed you from youre sinnes in his bloode, and hathe made you a Queene and a Priest unto god youre Father, for in Christ there is neyther male nor female; first a Queene in this worlde to overcome and conquerr the devill, the worlde and the fleshe, sinne, deathe, hell and damnation, and afterwards a Queene in the worlde to come, to raigne with him in everlastinge glorie, honor, immortalitie, and life. He hath also made you a priest, first to offer vnto God in this worlde the sacrifices

of prayer, and thankes gevinge, of distribution, and doinge good vnto all men, and in the worlde to come to singe vnto him everlastinge prayse, and to crie vnto him for ever, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lorde God almightie, with all the Angells and Sayntes in heaven. O let the excellencie and worthines of the love of Christ swallowe vpp and annihilat all the ingratitude and vnkindness of youre devided and estraunged husbnde. For Christ is so vnited vnto you by fayth on youre part, and by his holy spirit on his owne part, that by no meanes you can be separated from him againe, no more than he can be separated from himselfe, for you are a member of his bodie, of his fleshe and of his bones. In the Songe of Solomon called Canticum Canticorum is expressed the vehement and exceedinge love betwene Christ and his churche, and everie fathfull soule, which beinge spirituallie vnderstoode (for the letter is cleane contrarie vnto the meaninge) it will minister great comfort and consolation vnto you, in all youre distresses, and desolations. I wulde wishe you to reade that booke, but because it is harde to be vnderstand, you maye do well to aske the advise of some godly minister, or of some good vnderstandinge Christian, and I doubt not but you shall finde such delectation and contentation in that spirituall and heauenlie allegorie, that you will presently be satisfied, and also desyrous to be coupled vnto Christ, and to esteeme the love of all earthly men to be but vile and vitious in respect to that pure, holy, immaculat and perpetuall love which is in Christ Jesus oure Lorde and Saviour. And so I leave you to be maried vnto him, in mercy and compassion, and in a faythful covenant which never shall be broken, which God graunt for his mercyes sake thorowe Jesus Christ oure Lorde. Amen.

A. S. M.

THE BRASS OF EDITH MATYN, FORMERLY TO BE SEEN IN AMESBURY CHURCH.

In my controversial notes on Amesbury Monastery (vol. iv, p. 12), I conceded a point to Mr. Kite, viz., that, if this brass was originally in the nave, the argument that I had founded on the assumption that it was always in the chancel fell to the ground, but I see that, in his book on the *Brasses of Wiltshire* (p. 33), Mr. Kite says:—"The slab was originally in the pavement of the chancel, but during a recent restoration was buried beneath it"—and he adds in a note,—“Gough describes it as being in the *nave*, which is an error.” He also says that Gough had printed the inscription *incorrectly*, so that it would

appear that absolute reliance need not be placed upon Gough's accuracy.

If, therefore, the view that Mr. Kite held in 1860 be correct (and, though he has since changed it, I do not see why it should not be, for it seems an unlikely thing that the brass should have been shifted from the nave to the chancel), my argument was perfectly sound. I said (in my paper read at Amesbury, and printed in the *Wilts Archaeological Magazine*) that "we are expected" (by those who contended that the eastern part of Amesbury Church had been the priory church) "to believe that . . . a small brass, to the memory of Edith Matyn, of date 1470, escaped the spoilers of the sixteenth century, to be removed by Mr. Butterfield and buried, as I have been told, beneath the present floor of the church".

C. H. TALBOT.

Queries.

Whittokesmede of Benacre.—In *Early Chancery Proceedings* (58-408) is a suit by William, brother and heir of John ap Harry, to recover from John and Blanche Whittokesmede the deeds of the manor of Preston Wynne, in Herefordshire. Their answer was, "First, the matter contained in the bill is not sufficient in law or conscience to be answered, yet for more playne declaration of truth they affirm that John ap Harry was seised of the manor specified in fee and enfeofed Richard Delabere, Otys Cornwall, and John Hyggyns, Esqrs., and Hy. Quarrel to the use of the s^d John ap Harry and the persons mentioned in his will, by which will he declared that the feofees should make a state of the s^d manor with its appurtenances to the s^d Blanche, Alice, and Anne, his sisters, and their heirs, and

in default to the right heirs of the s^d John. Which John died, and the feofees made the estate to Blanche, Alice, and Anne, in virtue whereof John Whittokesmede and Blanche his wife keep the evidences and pray the dismissal of the complaint".

The suit occurred between 1475 and 1485, and by 1500 Preston belonged to the ap Harrys of Poston, the main line of the family to which John ap Harry probably belonged, as his brother and sisters were without issue. Is there an early pedigree of Whittokesmede which would throw any light on this marriage?

J. H. PARRY.

[There is no pedigree of this family in the *Wilts Visitations*, nor does the name occur amongst Marshall's list of printed pedigrees.—ED.]

Mural Painting in Wootton Bassett Church.—Many years ago, in cleaning the south wall of this church, a fresco painting was discovered beneath the whitewash. The subject was, I believe, the murder of St. Thomas á Becket. What became of the original, or has any drawing of it been preserved?

SCRIBA.

An Early Wilts Settler in New England.—From a deed of 1764, which happens to have come under my notice, it appears that in 1681 John Brothers, of Lavington, in Wiltshire, purchased some 250 acres of land in Pennsylvania, from William Penn. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Ambrose Draper, and their son Ambrose eventually sold the land to William Peters, of Philadelphia. Is anything further known of these parties, or do their names occur among Wilts Quakers? Draper seems to be a local surname in Lavington, or its immediate neighbourhood.

SAGE.

Funeral Armour in Wiltshire Churches.—It might be interesting to preserve, in the pages of *Wilts N. & Q.*, some record of the armour, penons, and other funeral achievements, still remaining, or known to have once existed, in the various Churches throughout the county. The following at once occur to one's mind. Any further information as to date of armour, &c., will be most acceptable.

Salisbury Cathedral.—Captain Symonds, a Royalist officer, who visited the Cathedral in 1644,¹ saw hanging on the south pillar next the altar, the achievements of Henry, second Earl of Pembroke (1601); and also on the south pillar, next the lower steps of the altar, the sword and golden gauntlets of William, the third Earl, who died 1630.

Bromham Church.—In the Beauchamp Chapel, south of the chancel, some ten or more irons project from the wall, on three of which are helmets, one bearing the crest of Baynton; and remains of gauntlets. Mr. Britton (*Beauties of Wilts*, iii, 231) mentions part of a doublet, and two flags, which also remained in his time.

Stourton Church.—Here was an old helmet, doubtless belonging to one of the Lords Stourton. Perhaps that of Edward Lord Stourton, whose recumbent effigy, with that of his wife Agnes [Fauntelroy], still remains in the Church. Is this helmet yet preserved here?

Longbridge Deverill Church.—On the walls of the mortuary chapel, belonging to the noble family of Thynne, are several pieces of body-armour, said to have been worn

¹ See his Diary in the British Museum, *Harl. MS.*, 939, edited for the Camden Society by the late Mr. C. E. Long.

by Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat, when serving under the Protector Duke of Somerset in the Scottish wars. He died 1580.

Mere Church.—In the Chapel south of the chancel, where was a chantry founded towards the close of the fourteenth century, by John Bettesthorpe, there remained, as lately as 1851, some funeral armour, including a very fine sword, of early date, traditionally said to have belonged to him. His monumental brass, with effigy in armour, still lies in the floor of the chapel, but the sword is gone! Is anything further known about it?

Bishops Cannings Church.—In the small Chapel attached to the south transept, dedicated to “Our Lady of the Bower”, and since the Reformation used as a burial place by Ernele, of Bourton, there was a helmet, with the crest of that family, hanging above one of their monuments [1656-1675] on the east wall.

Lacock Church.—In the south transept were, in 1684, some funeral penons and streamers with the arms of Montagu, of which Dingley has preserved a record in his *History from Marble*, published by the Camden Society. See *Wilts N. & Q.*, iii, 173.

Other examples will no doubt be known to some of our readers.

EDWARD KITE.

Replies.

George Newton (vol. ii, p. 131).—One of this name of London, about 1680, as also William Newton of East Smithfield, 1685, are mentioned in Britten’s *Old Clocks and Watches and their makers*. D.

Will of Thomas Jacob of Wootton Bassett [Fines fo. 60],
(vol. ii, pp. 234-35, 390).

1644, May 15.—I, Thomas Jacob of Wootton Bassett, in the Countee of Wilts, Gentleman. Church of Wootton Bassett 40 shillings. Poor of same 40s. 40 shillings per annum to same for life of son John. Poor of parish of Purton 40s., to be paid and distributed by son-in-lawe Nevill Maskelyne, gentleman. Poor of Lea 40s. Alice my wife 10 milch cows. To son John, lands at Wootton Bassett, Purton, and Lea, and for want of heirs of his body, to Sibell Maskelyne, and Elizabeth Jane Sibell, eldest dau. to have lands in Lea, with cross-remainders; rem'rs. to eight heirs of testator's brother John Jacob, decd. Daughter Sibell £5. Dau. Sibell's 3 daus. £100. Alice, the eldest, £60. Elizabeth and Ann £20 apiece. Dau. Elizth. James £5, said dau. at present without daus. Brother John's sons, Wm. and Stephen, 10s. apiece; Mary, eldest dau., £10. Henry Reeve, my sister's son, 40 shillings. John, son of John Thorne of Woodshaw, 20 shillings. Son John Jacob sole executor. Overseers: Well-beloved friends Wm. Sadler of Elcomb, co. Wilts, gent., Peter Kibblewhite, Meighinton [Mannington], Lydiard Tregoz, co. Wilts, gent., and Thomas Webb¹ of Hunte-Mill, Wootton Bassett, Woolten Draper, 20 shillings apiece. Proved March 26, 1646, by son John.

The following is a Jacob pedigree, of the Rocks, near Bath, of Norton near Malmesbury, and (by marriage) of Tockenham, near Wootton Bassett, compiled from Family Papers, Monuments, and Registers, by J. E. Jackson, Leigh Delamere, 1884.

John Jacob of Wootton Bassett, married Sibell, dau. of Thomas Thorne, of Woodshaw, Wootton Bassett. They had issue—1st, Thomas; 2nd, John; 3rd, Elizabeth. Thomas, died in 1646, aged 72. He married Alice, dau. of Thos. Mills, of Rodbourn, co. Wilts, who was buried at Titherton Lucas, 1643. John Jacob (2nd son) of Wootton Bassett, married Ann, dau. of William Brinsden, of Wootton Bassett. Elizabeth (3rd) married Wm. Reeve, of Christian Malford. Thomas (eldest) had issue John (afterwards of Norton) who was married at Cliffe Pypard, 9th April, 1649, to Martha, sole dau. and heir of

¹ The house in which Thomas Webb lived (a thatched one) still exists. The farm house at Woodshaw, also a thatched one with a very long steep roof, still remains. This, with eighty acres of land, was sold by Sir R. J. Buxton with most of the Wilts property in 1858, and has very recently again changed hands.

Roger Calley, of Hillmarton, and Agnes Savage. He was Sheriff of Wilts, 1681; died 16 Nov. 1705; bur. at Hillmarton. She died 2nd April, 1712, æt. 84; buried at Hillmarton. Elizabeth, eldest dau. and second child of Thomas J., married Richard James, of Bradfield, Hullavington, co. Wilts, and secondly, Nov. 23, 1644, at *Vastern*,¹ *Woolton Bassett*, to Edward Stokes, of Titherton Lucas. Sibella, 3rd child and 2nd dau. married (being his second wife) Nevile Maskelyne, of Purton, co. Wilts, Esq. He died 20 Aug. 1723. John Jacob, eldest son of Thomas Jacob, had issue John, of the Rocks, near Bath, who died 15th March 1728, æt. 77 years; buried at Hillmarton. Executor to sister Anne, called of Norton in Royal Licence to Sir R. Buxton. He married 1st (Susannah, dau. and coheir of Henry Lymes, of Hampton Cotterill, co. Gloster. She died 15 May 1707, æt. 62; bur. at Hillmarton. He married, secondly, Mary, dau. of Matthew Smith, Esq., of Tockenham, who died 1762. Will dated 21 Sept. 1731. She married, secondly, George Downer, Esq., of Richmond, of the Household of the Prince of Wales. Thomas Jacob, of Norton, Esq., born 1655; purchased the manor of Hullavington of John Avice, Esq., of Malmesbury, in 1696; buried at Hullavington. Will dated 21 March 1729; proved 27 April 1730. He had a son, John Jacob, Esq., of Roxwell, Gloucester, and Hullavington. Died 2nd and buried 8th Sept. 1743, æt. 47, at Hullavington. Will proved in London by sister Anne, 14 Sept. 1743. He left Hullavington to widow for life, then to John Jacob, of Tockenham, on condition of their taking the name of Jacob.

¹ Either Thomas Jacob, who died in 1646, or his son John, was the "old farmer" whom Aubrey mentions as having lived at Vastern in his time, and who told him that Richard III was born there, which was incorrect. The information as to the marriage at Vastern, in 1644, was derived, not from the Parish Register of Wootton Bassett (in which it does not appear) but from the family Bible of the Stokes of Tytherton Lucas. [Edward Stokes married, 1st, Mary Abjohn, in London, 4th March 1640; she died at Clapham, 10th July 1644, and was buried in the chancel of Streatham Church, *Miscell. Gen. et Her.*, iii, 309 N. S., and 2nd S. ii, 27.—ED.] In 1643 (the hottest time of the Civil War) there was a marriage at Preshute, described in the Register as "in domo".

He married Anne, dau. of Nathaniel Hopkins, of Eastington, co. Gloucester; bur. at Hullavington, 25 May 1762. Roger Jacob, (3rd son) of Hillmarton, born 1767; bur. there Nov. 25, 1705, æt. 47; married Mary ——, who died at Uley, co. Gloucester, Oct. 1720. George Jacob (4th son), bapt. at Norton, 21 Feb. 1668. William Jacob (5th son), bapt. at Norton, 12 Aug. 1669; bur. there 21 Jan. 1672. Martha (eldest dau.) married (1st) Giles Hungerford, of Witham, Somerset, Esq., who died 1668; (2nd) John Knight of Southmead, eldest son of Sir J. Knight of Bristol (married at 16 years of age to her first husband at Norton) 14 Feb. 1666; again at Norton, 8 Aug. 1681 to J. Knight; died 15 Aug. 1717; buried at Westbury-on-Trym. Executrix of sister Anne (3rd dau.) of Norton, who died 9 Mar. 1709, æt. 48; buried at Hillmarton, . . . unmarried. Will proved in London, May 10, 1710. Elizabeth (4th dau.) bapt. at Norton, 10 Feb. 1762; married at Norton, 18 April 1692 (Easter Tuesday) to Ed. Hill, Esq., of Cam, co. Gloucester. Two other daus., both named Alice, were baptised at Norton in 1646 and 1672, and buried there in 1674. John Jacob, only son of John Jacob, of Tockenham House, baptised at Marshfield, 28 Aug. 1723; sheriff of Wilts, 1756; died Sept. 10, 1776; buried at Hillmarton. Devised his property by Will to sisters Mary, Anne and Elizabeth Jacob. Anne sole executrix. Will proved, Prerogative Court, Canterbury, 14 Oct. 1776; succeeded to Norton on death of Ann Stephens, widow of John Jacob, his niece, and married Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir of John Bushell, Rector of Draycot. She re-married John Gaisford, Esq., of Iford. Anne Jacob (eldest dau.) baptised at Marshfield, 10 Aug. 1714, left charities to Hillmarton and Tockenham. Died unmarried; buried at Tockenham, 3 Dec. 1781. Mary Jacob (2nd dau.), baptised Nov. 26, 1713; buried at Claverton, Oct. 2, 1790, æt. 78. Martha Jacob (3rd dau.), bapt. at Marshfield, 6 Feb. 1719; bur. 2nd Oct. 1724, at Marshfield. Elizabeth (4th dau.) eventually sole heir to brother John; baptised 25 Jan. 1720; married at Winterbourn to John Buxton, Esq.; buried at Titenham, Norfolk, 13th May 1765;

had issue Sir Robert John Buxton, of Shadwell, co. Norfolk, born, 1753; died, 1839. Succeeded to Hullavington on death of Mrs. Mary Clutterbuck, of Claverton.

W. P.

Trenchard (vol. iv, pp. 177, 283, 325).—I venture to propose the annexed pedigree as a solution to “Sage’s” enquiry as to the position of the Normanton branch in the Trenchard Pedigree.

The portion in Roman lettering is taken from Hutchin’s *History of Dorset*, vol. iii, p. 326, whilst the portion in italics is taken from the information supplied on pages 177, 283 and 325 of *Wiltshire Notes & Queries*, vol. iv. It is somewhat surprising that there are no Trenchard Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury between the years 1558 and 1583, just the very period that includes Richard of Normanton and his son, whose Christian name is not given by Hutchins. There may, however, be wills in the Consistory or Archdeacon’s Courts of Sarum, or in the many Wiltshire Peculiar Courts now preserved at Somerset House. Possibly the Will of Sir Thomas Trenchard, P.C.C. 20 Coode, 1550, might give some information. Failing these sources of knowledge, Inquisitions Post Mortem, Feet of Fines, Recoveries, Lay Subsidies for the period, and other similar classes of Records, would be sure to throw light on the matter.

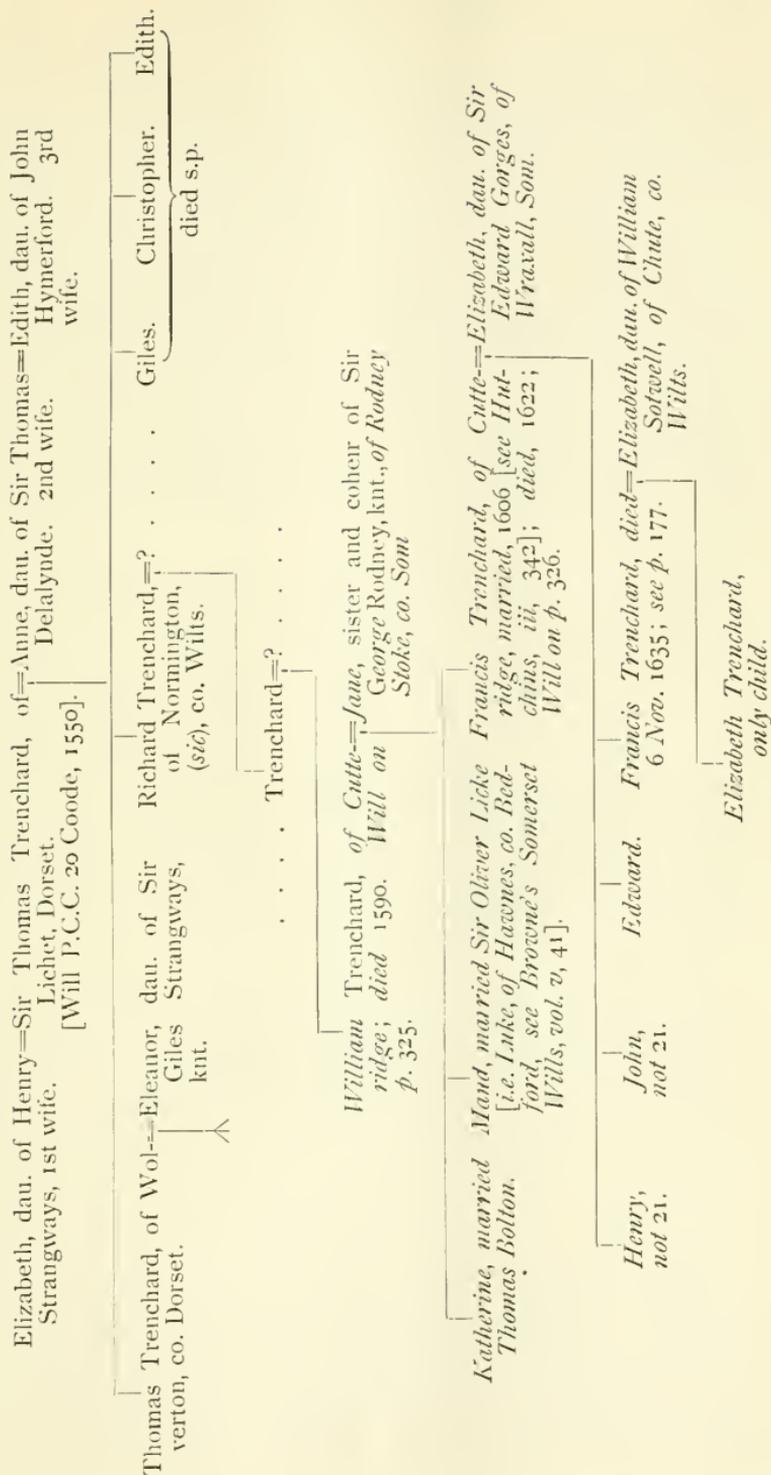
Judging from the dates, were it not for Hutchins giving an intermediate Trenchard (no Christian name), I should be inclined to think that William Trenchard who married Joan Rodney was the son (not grandson) of Richard Trenchard, of Normanton, as there are but 40 years’ difference in time between the deaths of Sir Thomas and that of his great grandson (? grandson) William. Hutchins may be wrong.

If “Sage” cares to go to a little expense for a search for Richard Trenchard’s Will, and that of his son, perhaps he would communicate with me.

E. A. FRY.

172, *Edmund Street, Birmingham.*

PEDIGREE OF TRENCHARD.



Vicar of Wakefield (vol. iv, p. 425).—The first edition of Oliver Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*—in two small octavo volumes—was printed, in 1766, for Francis Newbery, in Paternoster Row, London, by Benjamin Collins, at Salisbury.

Books appear to have been printed here as early, at least, as 1685, but it was in the hands of Benjamin Collins, about 1740, that the Salisbury press became conspicuous both for its books and weekly newspaper.¹ Some account of him and his connexion with the publishing house of the Newbery's, in London, will be found in an octavo volume, issued in 1885, entitled *A Bookseller of the Last Century, being some account of the Life of John Newbery*, by Charles Welch.

E. K.

[Can any of our readers supply notes of early printed books which issued from the Salisbury press?—ED.]

Dickens' Topography, &c. (vol. iv, pp. 321, 377, 427-28).—Mr. Marsh, in his recent admirable *History of Calne*, p. 288, states, without giving his authority, that Beckhampton was the hamlet in which—at the “Waggon and Horses”—Dickens laid the scene of “The Bagman's Story.”

A. S.

After consulting the Ordnance Map of the district, and by interesting a Bristol and Wiltshire journalist in the matter, there seems to be evidence in favour of supposing that the Marquess of Ailesbury's Arms, Clatford, might possibly be

¹ In the Caxton Exhibition of 1877 was a copy of the first number of *The Salisbury Postman*, published on Saturday, 27th September 1715, by Samuel Farley, at his office, adjoining to Mr. Robert Silcocks, on the Ditch in Sarum. Next came *The Salisbury Journal*, printed in 1730 for Charles Hooton, in Milford Street. In 1751 Benjamin Collins, its then Editor, had removed his earlier printing office, opposite the Poultry Cross, to its present site on the New Canal.

Tom Smart's Inn, which underwent extensive structural alterations about twenty years ago; I give this for what it is worth.

With regard to the identification of the "little Wiltshire village" in *Chuzzlewit*, I am decidedly in favour of Alderbury, although its distance from Salisbury does not tally with that mentioned in the story. A friend of mine, a native of the locality, has for months past made diligent enquiries among those still living in the neighbourhood, especially such as are old enough to remember Dickens' visit in 1843 or thereabouts, and all the evidence worthy of consideration is in favour of Alderbury—not Amesbury—while local tradition in the former place supports the contention.

F. G. KITTON.

Dickens' Topography (vol. iv, p. 321).—An old Inn which formerly existed at Shepherd's Shore, near the point where the Wansdyke crosses the road from Marlborough to Devizes, has been generally claimed as the "strange old place" referred to by Dickens, in "The Bagman's Story," in *Pickwick*, where Tom Smart met with his surprising adventure. It is so identified by the Rev. A. C. Smith in his *British and Roman Antiquities* (1885). The old Inns at Beckhampton and Kennett have also been suggested. But neither of these, if corresponding in other ways, can well be described in the words of Dickens, as "half-a-quarter of a mile *from the end of the Downs*".

At the time when the event is supposed to have taken place, about 1756, it must be remembered that the old road from London to Bristol passed over Roundway, descending from the Downs towards Sandy Lane, where the coaches halted. At this point, literally at "*the end of the Downs*," by the roadside, and not a great distance from each other, were two old Inns—the *Bear* (now known as Bear Farm), and the *White Hart*. The latter I am inclined to identify as the hostelry referred to by Dickens, in preference to either Shep-

herd's Shore, Beckhampton, or Kennett—neither of which can strictly be described as being *off* the Downs.

The *White Hart* at Sandy Lane (an inn sign which, by the bye, may point to any date from the days of Richard II, whose badge it was) is mentioned by Dingley, who visited it in 1684, and saw, in the best room, two escutcheons with the arms of the Hungerfords of Farley Castle, and Cadenham House, in Bremhill; of which he has given sketches in his *History from Marble*, vol. i, p. xxxviii.

This old Inn, whose existence came naturally to an end with the disuse of the old Bath Road over the Downs, has long been pulled down. It was probably known to Dickens, who was familiar with this part of the country, and I venture to suggest it as a spot best suited to his description, and most likely to have been in his mind when writing "The Bagman's Story."

EDWARD KITE.

Brass at Burghill, near Hereford.—In the Church here, affixed to the east wall of the Chancel, is a brass to John Aubrey, grandfather of the Wiltshire antiquary. The deceased and his wife are represented kneeling at a prie-dieu, with their two children, a son, Richard, and a daughter; the former about thirteen years old at the time of his father's death.¹

Beneath is an inscription as follows:—

"Here lyeth buried the Body of John Awbrey, Esq: yongest son'e of William Awbrey, Doct: of law, and one of the Masters of Request in ordinary to Queene Elyzabeth, who dyed y^e xjth of June, 1616, being about y^e age of 38 yeres. He married Rachell, the daughter of Richard Danvers, of Totnu' [Tockenham]² in Wilt-

¹ He afterwards married Deborah, daughter and heiress of Isaac Lyte, of Easton Piers, in the parish of Kington St. Michael, where he was buried 26 Oct. 1652. Here his eldest son, the antiquary, was born 12 Mar. 1626.

² Aubrey, in the Preface to his "Wilts Collections" (1670), mentions that his ancestors, the Danvers, held West Tockenham (in Lyneham) for many generations, of the Abbey of Bradenstoke.

shire Esq : by whome he had issue one sonne and one daughter.
God send him a ioyfull Resurrection."

ARMS. - *A chevron between 3 eagle's heads crased, with a mullet
for difference.*—AUBREY.

Notes on Books.

A LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES REMAINING IN THE COUNTY
OF SUFFOLK, MDCCCIII, by REV. EDMUND FARRER.
Norwich : Agas H. Goose, Rampant Horse Street,
1903.

Mr. Farrer supplemented his valuable volumes of *Norfolk Church Heraldry*, by a List of the Brasses of that County, now he has anticipated his *Suffolk Church Heraldry*, which is still in manuscript, by issuing the above work. This list is handsomely illustrated, and has a learned introduction with woodcuts, in which the author has been helped, as in other parts of his work, by Mr. Mill Stephenson, which is truly, as the compiler writes, "a valuable help to those interested in the study of armour and costume."

We notice that there is in Hadleigh Church a brass to Anne Still¹ ("an effigy of lady in hat"). The inscription, in black letter, beneath the effigy, is as follows :—

¹ She died in 1593. She was an Alabaster, and in the same church is a brass to John Alabaster, a clothier, who died in 1637, æt. 76, twice Mayor; and another, now lost, to Thomas Alabaster, a clothier, who died in 1592, æt. 70. She had a nephew, William Alabaster, born at Hadleigh, in 1567, a Latin poet and divine; his famous Latin tragedy, *Roxana*, has been more than once acted, but modern research has shown that much of it was not original; he has been extravagantly praised by Wood, Fuller and Johnson. He became a Roman Catholic in Spain, afterwards wrote some mystic works, which were placed on the *Index*; asserted that whilst in Rome he was imprisoned by the Inquisition; escaping to England, he conformed to his former religion.

*Hic matrum Matrona iacet pietatis Imago
Exemplum vita speculum virtutis Honesti
Verus Alabaster meritis quæ vivit in ævum
Et quam certa fides celo super astra locavit.*

Round the effigy:—*In obitum Annæ Still Vxoris Johan Epi
Bathon et We ris quæ obiit Apr. 15°, A° 1593.*

The Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, Rector of Hadleigh, writes: "It has been cruelly treated, one portion of the inscription is missing, and the remainder has been very roughly nailed to the wall of the north aisle. The figure has been delicately drawn, and shows well the folds of the quaint dress of a lady at the close of the sixteenth century."

Anne was the first wife of John Still, formerly Rector and benefactor of this place, where probably he made the acquaintance of his future wife, and afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. His family was originally of Grantham, co. Lincoln, and some settled afterwards at Shaftesbury, and then at Mere, where they had a burial vault; and one of his nephews was Rector of Christian Malford, a great grandson, Nathaniel, settled at East Knoyle, and a long pedigree appears in Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, and a short one in *Vis. Wilts*, 1623.

Ann was ancestress of many Wiltshiremen, three of her daughters marrying respectively *Robert Eyre*, of Sarum, *William Morgan*, of Warminster, and *Sefton Jones*, of Keevil, her son John marrying a daughter of *Thomas Baynard*, of the Lackham family.

In Hoare's *Modern Wilts* is a portrait of the Bishop, and an engraving of his handsome alabaster monument, where he lies in effigy, erected in Wells Cathedral by his eldest son Nathaniel; from this son descended the well-known Garter King of Arms, Sir Isaac Heard, who died in 1822. In Hoare's pedigree Nathaniel is made the son of the Bishop's second wife, but in a note below, taken from an account of his father's funeral in the British Museum, he finds his proper place, and amongst

the Bishop's chief mourners were his three Wiltshire sons-in-law. The Bishop was a benefactor to Wells Cathedral, and to his old college, Trinity, Cambridge.

COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from p. 432.)

STAFFORD DE SOUTHWYKE.—Sir Humphrey Stafford of Southwick, son of William Stafford of Southwick (killed in his encounter with Jack Cade); Baron by writ, 1461, and cr. by patent, 1464; Earl of Devon, 1469, beheaded three months after at Bridgwater, when all his honours became extinct; bur. at Glastonbury. *Wills N. & Q.*, ii, p. 257, *ped.*

STOURTON.—Sir John Stourton,¹ son and heir of William Stourton, of Stourton, by Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of Sir John Moyne²

¹ Though this ancient family undoubtedly resided in very early times at Stourton (where are the six springs which are represented in their coat-of-arms), there are no records to show that they were landowners till the reign of Edw. I, when Nicholas Stourton held one knight's fee under the Lovells of Castle Cary. The manor of Stourton, which in the fourteenth century was held by the family of Fitzpayne, was acquired before 1427 by that of Stourton, and held by them until sold by the 13th Baron about 1720. The fine old baronial mansion was then pulled down, and the present house, called Stourhead, built by Henry Hoare, whose grandson, Richard, was cr. a Baronet in 1786.

² See some articles in the *Genealogical Magazine* on the curious crest, borne now by the Stourtons.

of Estaines-ad-Montem, co. Essex; served in the wars of France and Normandy; High Sheriff of Wilts 1433 and 1437, as also of Gloucester 1439; received a grant of the old castle of Sarum, 1446; Baron, 1448; mar. Margaret, dau. of Sir John Wadham, of Merrifield, co. Somerset, ob. 1462. I.P.M., 2 Edw. IV. From him has descended a long line of Barons, now represented by Charles Botolph Joseph, who holds also the baronies of Mowbray¹ and Segrave.¹

Residence, Allerton Park (Stourton Towers), co. York.

SUDELEY.—*See* SEYMOUR.

SUFFOLK.—Thomas Howard, 2nd son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife Margaret, dau. and heir of Thomas, Baron Audley of Walden; knighted for his services against the Spanish Armada; K.G., and cr. Lord Howard de Walden, 1597; Earl of Suffolk, 1603; joint Earl Marshal, 1604; the Charlton property was brought into the family by his second wife Catherine, dau. and co-h. of Sir Henry Knyvett, of Charlton, by Elizabeth, dau. and h. of Sir James Stumpe, of Bromham, devolving on the second son, 1st Earl of Berkshire; ob. 1626, and bur. at Walden. His great grandson, Baron of Chesterford and Earl of Bindon, 1706.² In 1745 Henry Howard, Earl of Berkshire³ (1625), Viscount Andover (1625), and Baron Charlton (1621) succeeded his cousin as Earl of Suffolk; Deputy Earl Marshal 1725; his descendant the late Earl, M.P. for Malmesbury 1859-68, succeeded in 1876; mar. Mary Eleanor Lauderdale, grand-dau. of the 8th Earl of Coventry; ob. 1898, and bur. at Charlton, and was succeeded by Henry Molyneux, the present Earl.

Residence, Charlton Park, Wilts.

THYNNE of Warminster.—*See* WEYMOUTH.

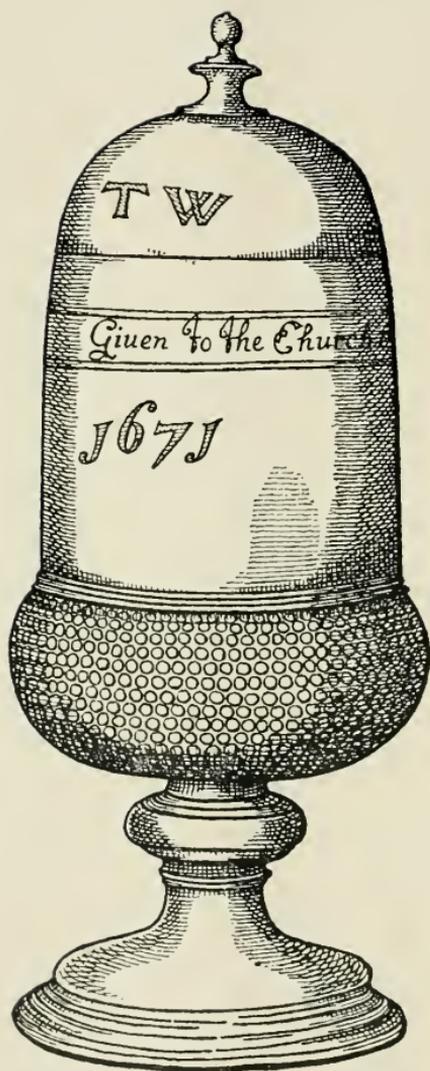
TOTTENHAM.—*See* AILESBUURY.

¹ These two Baronies were terminated in favour of Alfred Joseph, the 20th Lord Stourton, in 1878. *See* an amusing account of so many ancient Baronies being called out of abeyance in the early Victorian age by Beaconsfield, in his novel *Sybil*.

² These two last dignities became extinct in 1721.

³ All these titles were conferred in his father's lifetime.

(*To be continued.*)



THE WESTBURY CUP.



Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

SOME NOTES ON THE MONTACUTES, EARLS OF SALISBURY.



HE title of Earl of Salisbury was first bestowed, by the Empress Maud, on Patrick, son of Walter,¹ and grandson of Edward "of Salisbury",² the "Vicecomes", or Sheriff, and one of the principal landholders in Wiltshire at the time of the Domesday survey.

Patrick, the *first* Earl, so styled in the *Liber Niger* of 1165, was two years afterwards slain by Guy de Lusignan, and buried in the Church of St. Hilary, in Poictou. His son William, who succeeded as *second* Earl, died in 1196, and, with his wife, found a grave near the porch of the Priory Church at Bradenstoke. Ela, their only daughter (afterwards Foundress of Lacock) married William Longespée (the son of Henry II

¹ Founder of Bradenstoke Priory, where both he and his wife, Sybil [Chaworth], were buried "in the same grave near the vestry". See *Book of Lacock*, quoted in Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

² Younger son of Walter, Earl of Rosmar, a Norman warrior, surnamed "le Heureux", or "the Fortunate", from the liberal grants of Wiltshire property, including the Castle of Old Sarum, bestowed upon him by the Conqueror.

and "Fair Rosamond"?) , who, in her right, became *third* Earl. Dying in his Castle of Old Sarum in 1226, his remains were the first to find a resting-place in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral of the new city, where his tomb and recumbent effigy—once a richly decorated example of early thirteenth century art—is well known.¹

Ela, his widow, died in 1261, having survived both her son and grandson—the former of whom appears to have made an unsuccessful claim to the Earldom. Margaret, coheirress of the latter,² married Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and is sometimes styled Countess of Lincoln and Salisbury, as is also her daughter and heiress, Alice, who married, as a first husband, Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and died without issue in 1348.

Her title could not, however, have been recognised by the Crown, for before this date a new creation of the dignity had been made by Edward III in favour of

[1ST EARL] WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE (1337-1344).

His family had, from early times, ranked as territorial barons, their principal seat being Montacute, in co. Somerset. Himself one of the most distinguished companions in arms of Edward III, we find him successively Custos of the Tower of London, and Marshal of England. The King, "having regard to his staunch integrity", with much form granted him the Royal crest of *an eagle*;³ which crest Montacute afterwards

¹ It was removed from its original position in the Lady Chapel during Wyatt's destructive alterations in 1790, and placed on the stone bench beneath one of the arches of the nave arcade.

² She was seised, with her husband, the Earl of Lincoln, of the manors of Aldbourne, Amesbury Earls, Trowbridge, and Winterbourn [Earls?], with fourscore acres of meadow, &c., in Wanborough. *Inq. post mortem*, 4 Edw. II [1310].

³ "The King to all to whom &c., greeting. Know that whereas, having regard to the staunch integrity of our beloved and faithful William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and Marshal of England, we lately gave him the crest of an eagle, which we ourselves bore as our own; and, in order that he might the more suitably maintain his dignity, we granted him, for

conferred, with equal ceremony, on his godson, Edward's second son Lionel, Duke of Clarence. In 1332-3 the King released to him the whole of his right in the Isle of Man, &c.

He was advanced to the Earldom of Salisbury in full Parliament, held in London, 16 March 1337,¹ with a grant of a yearly rent of £20 out of the profits of the county; and in order that he might the more suitably maintain his dignity he had also various grants from the Crown of property which had been forfeited by attainder or otherwise--among others the castle, honour, and manor of Denbigh, in North Wales, formerly held by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, slain in rebellion at Boroughbridge in 1332. From the same source he also became possessed of the Wiltshire manors of Amesbury Earls, Trowbridge, and Winterbourne [Earls?], formerly parcel of the Earldom of Salisbury, which had passed by marriage of the coheiress of Lacy, and afterwards became merged in the Duchy of Lancaster.² The manor of Poole, in Malmesbury Hundred,

ourselves and our heirs, the manors of Wodeton, Frome, Whitfeld, Mershe-
wode, Worth and Pole (Poole, co. Wilts), with their appurtenances, which
fell into our hands by the forfeiture of John Mautravers, and which Robert
fitz Payn holds and which after the death of the said Robert
will revert and remain to us and our heirs, to the said Earl and his heirs for
ever, as in our letters patent thereon made more fully appears. And
whereas the said Earl has out of his affection granted the said
crest to our very dear son, whom he carried to the sacred font
. . . . We, having regard to the good will of the said Earl
have granted him [the remainder of the said manors] [although]
he has surrendered the said crest to our said son. In witness whereof, &c.
Witness the King at Quiévrain, 6 September [1339]. *Patent Roll*,
13 Edw. III.

¹ Soon afterwards, in 12 Edw. III [1337-8] he had a grant of £1,000 towards the despatch of a certain secret business of the King in parts beyond sea.

² Exemplification of the Charter of Alice who was wife of Thomas, late Earl of Lancaster, and daughter and heir of Henry de Lacy, late Earl of Lincoln, made to Edward II in fee, of the manors of Amesbury, Winterbourne, and Trowbridge, in Wilts [and others in Dorset and Somerset], at the request of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, to whom the King gave the premises in special tale, viz., to his heirs male. *Patent Roll*, 11 Edw. III.

another Wiltshire property, came into his hands by the forfeiture of John Maltravers. In 1337 he had also a grant of the Castle of Sherborne, co. Dorset, in return for service rendered in the overthrow of Mortimer, the favourite of Queen Isabella; but this property, being part of the possessions of the See of Salisbury, seized by King Stephen, afterwards became matter of litigation between himself and the Bishop.

In 11 Edward III [1336-7] he obtained the Royal licence to found and endow¹ a Priory at Bisham (or Bustlesham Montacute), co. Berks, of which manor he had a previous grant from the Crown. It is described by Bishop Tanner as a Priory for canons regular of the Order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the honour of Christ Jesus and the Blessed Virgin Mary, its gross yearly revenue at the surrender, according to Speed, amounting to £327 4s. 6d. The Priory Church became a family burial-place, and contained the tombs of several of its members. According to Timbs' *Bisham Abbey* these splendid monuments were all destroyed after the dissolution, without regard to the rank, or famed exploits, of the deceased—not even excepting that of Salisbury, “the mirror of all martial men”. We read also in the same work, that before Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, started for the Crusades, he came, with all his train, for last prayers at the Abbey he had founded; and his daughter, then at the Convent at Marlow, came hither, with all her nuns, to meet him. A squire, who had been in love with her, seized the opportunity for elopement, and they escaped in a boat, but were taken at Marlow. She was sent back to her Convent, and he was shut up in the tower, whence he tried to escape by means of a rope, which he made from his clothes torn into shreds. The rope broke and he was dreadfully injured, and was taken into the Abbey, where he afterwards became a monk.

In his foundation charter of Bisham, and also on his seal and counter-seal, engraved in the Salisbury volume of the

¹ To the amount of £300 per annum.

Archæological Institute (1851), p. 231, he is styled "Earl of Salisbury, Lord of Man and Denbigh".¹

After surviving many campaigns, both in Scotland and various parts of Europe, he died of injuries received in the mimic warfare of the Court, 30 January 1343-4.² In the previous year he had presented to the Church of Market Lavington, then in his patronage.

His widow, Catherine, daughter of William, first Lord Grandison, by Sibilla, daughter of Sir John Tregoz, was (1346-7) in receipt of the yearly rent of £20 out of the issues of the county, appertaining to the Earldom; and in the latter year she presented to the Church of Market Lavington.

According to Cokayne's *Complete Peerage*, the first Earl was buried in London, in the Church of the White Friars, but the will of the second Earl contains a bequest for a tomb to be erected at Bisham for his father and mother, and it is probable that his remains may have been afterwards removed into the Priory Church of which he had been the founder.

[2ND EARL] WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE (1344-1397).

Son and heir; was fifteen years of age at the time of his father's death. He appears to have entered into a contract of marriage with the Lady Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock, known as "the fair maid of Kent", but Sir Thomas Holand petitioned Pope Clement IV, alleging a pre-contract, but that he being abroad, the Earl of Salisbury unjustly kept her from him; and the latter was required by his Holiness to restore her. He afterwards married Elizabeth,

¹ The arms borne on his seal are the *three fusils* of MONTACUTE, without *bordure*: crest, *A demi griffin out of a coronet*.

² Before the Earl's death, a claim was apparently made to the Castle of Old Sarum, for in 1340-41 we find in the Patent Rolls a writ of enquiry whether the Earls of Salisbury were seised in their lordship, as of fee, of the Castle and vill of Old Sarum, and of the office of Sheriff of Wilts, and how the same were lost.

daughter of John de Mohun, of Dunster, and on succeeding to the Sovereign Lordship of the Isle of Man, both were formally crowned, as King and Queen, in the Cathedral of St. Germain, in Peel Castle. In 1352-3 he did homage to the King, in the presence of the magnates, for his barony of Denbigh.

On the institution of the Garter, in 1349, the Earl was selected to become one of its first Founders, of whom he lived to be the sole survivor.

In 1354-5 the King confirmed a grant made to the Earl by the Bishop of Salisbury, of 200 marks yearly, issuing out of the manor of Potterne, part of the possessions of his See. Bishop Wyvil had brought a writ of right against the Earl, for the recovery of Sherborne Castle, of which his father had, a few years previously, obtained a grant from the Crown. The matter was referred to a trial by battle, and on the appointed day the champion of each party entered the lists, ready to engage, when, by the King's intercession, a compromise was made, and the Earl surrendered the Castle to the Bishop and his See for 2,500 marks,¹ payment of which was apparently made by yearly instalments of 200 marks, out of Potterne manor.

The Earl fought with the King and Black Prince at Cressy in 1346, and again, with the latter, at Poitiers,² in 1356; in 1375-6 he was Admiral of the King's Fleet,³ and later, in 1393, sold the Sovereign Lordship of the Isle of Man to

¹ For a full account see *Wilts Brasses*, pp. 14-19.

² One of the finest illuminated MSS. now to be found in England is *La Bible Historiaux*, a volume taken by the Earl at Poitiers. It was written before 1350, and is now in the British Museum.—*King's MSS.*, 19, D. 2.

³ July 16, 1376. As Lord High Admiral he commanded from the mouth of the Thames westward, in which the south coast is comprehended, whilst William, Earl of Suffolk, commanded from the mouth of the Thames northward. They were both out of office by Nov. 24, 1377. The Lord High Admiral is the ninth great officer of state, and is an office of great trust and honour, and was formerly so great that this office was usually given to one of the King's younger sons, near kinsmen, etc.—Schomberg's *Naval Chronology*, v 187.

Sir William Scrope, afterwards created Earl of Wiltshire. His only son and heir, Sir William, is said to have been accidentally slain by the Earl, his father, in a tilting match at Windsor in 1382.

His will is dated at Christ Church, Twynham, 20 April 1397 [20 Richard II].

My body to be buried in the Conventual Church of Bustlesham Montacute, founded by my Lord and father. I will that on every day until my corpse be brought there xxvs. be distributed to 300 poor men; likewise that 24 poor people shall bear torches on my burial day, that each torch shall weigh eight pounds, and that each of the said men wear a gown of black cloth with a red hood; also I will that there be nine wax lights and three morters of wax about my corpse, and upon every pillar in the Church a banner of my arms; I desire that xxx*l.* be given to sing trentals and prayers for my soul. To the finishing the building at Bustlesham, and to make a tomb there for my father and mother, and another for myself and my son D marks. Elizabeth my wife; John Denken, steward of my lands; William Drew.

He died on the 3 June following, aged 69,¹ his Wiltshire property including Amesbury Earls manor and hundred, Alwardbury hundred, Winterbourne manor and advowson, and £20 rent of the issues of the county, together with knights' fees and advowsons of churches in some seventy or more other parishes. *Inq. post mortem*, 20 Rich. II. His widow long survived him, her will being dated at Dowgate, on the Eve of St. Catherine (24 November) 1414. She died on 14 January following.

My body to be buried in the Conventual Church of Bustlesham Montacute. And I desire that on the day of my death dirige may be sung at vespers, and mass of requiem on the morrow, at the same place, and that every priest performing receive xii pence. Also I will that at every place where my body may rest in its carriage to Bustlesham my exequies be performed with dirige in the evening, and on the morrow, before its removal, with mass of requiem; and that in the journey to Bustlesham the sum of xx*l.* or thereabouts, be expended in alms, masses, or other charges; and when my corpse arrives there, I will that xxiv poor men, clothed in gowns and hoods of russet, shall carry each of them

¹ His seal, engraved in the Salisbury volume of the Archæological Institute, p. 232, bears the shield of MONTACUTE, singly, without *bordure*.

a torch of wax at the dirige and mass of requiem at my burial, and receive xx*l.* in money, I will that my hearse be covered with black cloth, and that five great tapers of wax be placed on it, each weighing 20 pounds. On the day of my burial I desire that xxv marks be distributed amongst one thousand poor people, viz., to each of them iv pence; and xii pounds x shillings to sing three thousand masses with all speed after my death, for the health of my soul, and all Christian souls. To two honest priests, to sing masses, and to say a trental of Gregory for one whole year, for my soul, and all Christian souls xij*l.*; to fourscore poor men and women bedridden xxvj*l.* xiijs. iv*l.*, viz., to each of them vjs. viij*l.* To the Prior and Convent of Bustlesham, to maintain one Canon Priest, and one Secular Priest, perpetually at my altar and tomb, to be made on the south side of the Quire of that Church, opposite to the tomb of my lord and husband, to pray for my soul, and for the souls of such others as were named upon agreement made betwixt them ccc marks; to make and furnish an altar and new tomb for myself and my son, in the south side of the Quire at Bustlesham, opposite to that of my husband, c marks.

[3RD EARL] JOHN DE MONTACUTE (1397-1400).

On the death of the second Earl, without surviving male issue, the dignity devolved on his nephew, Sir John—son of a younger brother of that name, whose royal descent will be presently noticed. He was then aged 47, and was at once elected to fill his uncle's stall as K.G. Being the intimate friend and attendant of Richard II he shared in the King's misfortunes. He was sent to command the army raised in Wales to oppose the invasion of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, but was unable to keep it under control, owing to the non-arrival of the King from Ireland.

At the close of the first Parliament of Henry IV he conspired to seize the King at Windsor, but failing in the attempt, fled with the Earl of Kent, when they were seized and beheaded at Cirencester 7 January 1399-1400. In the Parliament of the following year he was declared a traitor and attainted.

His wife Maud was the daughter of Sir Adam Francis, knight, Lord Mayor and Sheriff of London, and widow of Sir Alan Boxhull, by whom, as appears by her will, she had a son Alan. She married secondly John Aubrey, and lastly the Earl

of Salisbury, after whose death she eventually obtained leave from Henry V to remove his bones from Cirencester Abbey to the Priory Church at Bisham. Her will is dated at Shenle [Shenley ?] 22 June 1423.

My body to be buried in the Priory of Bustlesham Montacute, co. Berks; my son Alan Boxhull; Anne my daughter, my executrix.

[4TH EARL] THOMAS DE MONTACUTE (1400-1428).

Son and heir, aged 12, notwithstanding his father's attainder, was in 1421 restored to his dignities, as Earl of Salisbury, Count of Perch, in Normandy, and Lord Monthermer—the latter in right of his grandmother. In an inquisition taken 1408, apparently on his coming of age, the manors of Erlestoke, Amesbury Earls, and Winterbourne, with fees and parts of fees in nearly fifty parishes, represent the Wiltshire property. He was K.G.¹ and became a distinguished Commander in the French wars, under Henry V, being killed at the siege of Orleans, 3 November 1428.

In thirteen battles Salisbury overcame,
Henry the Fifth he first trained to the wars.
Whilst any trump did sound, or drum strike up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.

First part, Hen. VI, Act I, Sc. IV.

His will is without date.

Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, Perch, and Lord Monthermer. I will that in whatever part of the world I may chance to die that my body be buried at Bustlesham, in England, and that neither my wife, nor my executors make any great entertainment, or have a solemn hearse for me at my funeral, or that any large or sumptuous lights for worldly pomp be then provided; but when my body is carried through any city or town in my native country, I desire that four torches only be lighted at its entrance therein and borne therewith. Also I will that upon the day of my trental 24 torches be provided, and 4 other lights to be about

¹ His stall-plate bears the quartered shield of MONTACUTE and MONTHERMER.

my corpse at the solemnizing the exequies and masses there to be celebrated for my soul, and to be borne by 24 poor men all clothed alike. To every poor person coming to my trental iiij pence for the health of my soul, 50 poor people being first chosen out of the whole number there present, to each of whom I desire my most beloved wife to give *xxd.* with her own hand; to the Monastery at Bustlesham *cl.* sterling out of my moveable goods, that the Prior and whole Convent there shall specially ordain one mass to be celebrated every day for my soul, in a particular place appointed for that purpose, with this collect, *Deus cui proprium*, &c.; and I desire that two Canons of that house, immediately after the mass of the Blessed Virgin be ended before my tomb, shall for ever say the psalm of *De Profundis*, with the Lord's Prayer, the Angelical Salutation, and this prayer, "*Deus cui proprium est miscrere semper et parcere, propitia animæ famuli tui Thomæ, et omnia ejus peccata dimittat, ut, mortis vinculis absolutus transire mereatur ad vitam.*" With these prayers also, "*Inclina,*" and "*Fidelium Deus, pro animabus parentum et progenitorum nostrorum inibi sepultorum,*" &c. Also I will that my most beloved wife, as soon as possible after my death, cause one thousand masses to be specially celebrated for my soul, and the souls of all the faithful deceased; and I charge her and my executors that they cause three masses to be daily celebrated for my soul during the term of her life in such places as they may think fit within the realm of England, and if possible in her presence; likewise I desire that three poor people be every day brought, by the care of my executors, to my wife, that is to say, severally, if they can be found, to the end that she may serve each of them with one mess of meat, one loaf, and one quart of drink, and that she and my executors, within one year after my decease, cause M marks to be distributed amongst poor people, partly in money, and partly in raiment, both linen and woollen; also I will that my said wife and my executors shall, with all good speed, cause 3000 masses to be celebrated for the souls of all the Companions of the Order of St. George of the Garter, in recompense of those masses which have been by me forgotten; to my uncle Sir Richard de Montacute, Knight, *cl.* sterling; to John, my bastard son, *fifty* marks.

In a Codicil.—I desire that D marks be raised out of my lands to erect a chantry to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, above the high altar in the east part of the Conventual Church in Bustlesham, 40 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and the height of the walls 20 feet; and also that a tomb 4 feet in height be raised in the midst thereof, containing three distinct places, the middlemost higher than the other two by half a foot, in which I will that my own body be laid; and the body of the Lady Alianore, sometime my wife, on the one side, with the body of the Lady Alice, my present wife, now living, on the other side, if she will, which tomb I desire to be made of marble, with portraitures of each in brass, and epitaphs; as also a chapel of timber surrounding it, with an altar for masses to be daily celebrated thereat, for the health of my soul.

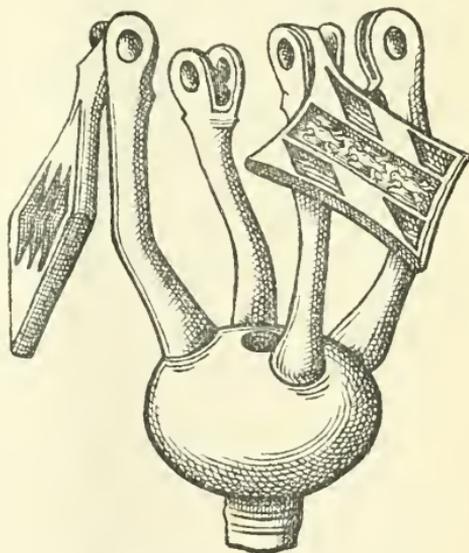
By his first wife Eleanor, sister and co-heir of Edmund

Holand, Earl of Kent, he left an only daughter, Alice,¹ aged about 22, and married to Richard Nevil, who, first apparently in her right, and afterwards by creation or confirmation, bore the title of Earl of Salisbury. Their son Richard, by marriage with the heiress of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, obtained also that dignity, and became the famous Earl of Warwick and Salisbury who gained the sobriquet of "the King-maker."

The arms now borne by the City of Salisbury, viz.: *Barry of eight azure and or*—with *two double headed eagles displayed, each gorged round the neck with a coronet*, as supporters, were confirmed at the Heralds' Visitation of 1565, as "the auntient Armes belonging and apperteining to the Mayor his bretheren and Com'onaltie of the Cittie of New Sarum",² but Gwillim gives

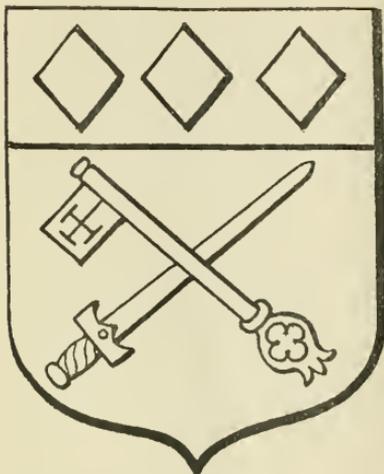
¹ A curious relic, conjectured, from its armorial bearings, to have belonged to this lady, was found during the excavations for drainage in Salisbury 1854. It is now in the Salisbury Museum, and consists of a small hollow ball of copper, with four slender projecting pieces of the same metal attached to its sides,

round a centre hole, and originally diverging like the feathers of a shuttlecock, but now partially bent inwards [*see illustration*]. To the ends of these were appended, by loose hinge joint, four lozenge escutcheons of arms, formerly enamelled, two only of which remain and bear the arms of MONTACUTE and GRANDISON respectively—the missing two having probably been MONTHERMER and HOLAND. It is highly probable that a larger escutcheon, bearing the principal coat, once occupied the centre. A similar object (also imperfect) is in the British Museum, and both may have been portions of ornamental horse furniture of early fifteenth century workmanship.—See *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi.



² These arms are therefore misplaced both on the Assize Courts at Devizes, and the new Town Hall at Trowbridge, even though in the latter

a shield of arms, evidently much more ancient, viz.: *Azure, a sword argent, hilt and pommel or, surmounted by a key of the last [in saltire]; on a chief argent three fusils in fess gules.*¹



Here we have the *fusils* of MONTACUTE (in compliment to that family, and their connexion with the Earldom) adapted to a still earlier bearing—viz., the *sword and key in saltire*—which is to be found borne singly on stained glass, originally in one of the windows of the Chapter House,

but now removed to another window behind the Gorges monument in Salisbury Cathedral.

Among some Montacute and Neville heraldry, also in stained glass, in the windows of the "Halle of John Halle" on the Canal, in Salisbury (apparently fifteenth century) we find a different arrangement of the same arms, viz.:—*Sword and key in saltire*, impaling MONTACUTE and MONTHERMER quarterly.

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case an accompanying ribbon beneath the shield bears the lettering "COUNTY OF WILTS"! which is manifestly incorrect. On the erection of the Wilts County Asylum, a shield bearing the dragon of Wessex, of which kingdom Wiltshire formed a portion, was placed over the entrance, as the most appropriate substitute in the absence of any recognized County arms.

¹ The same arms are also given, by Speed and others, as belonging to the County. The so called arms of Counties having, in most cases as in this instance, merely been adopted from the heraldic insignia of their early Earls—without, it is believed, any real authority from the College of Arms.

In Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy* the arms here engraved are also (on the authority of Wriothesley's MSS., Clumber) ascribed to Nicholas Shaxton Bishop of Salisbury (1535-9). The blazon being, in each case, precisely the same, the Bishop, whilst in possession of the See, must apparently have adopted the arms of the Cathedral City.

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.) 538

PEDIGREE OF MONTACUTE.

Arms—*Argent, three lozenges enjointed in fess Gules* [with or without a *bordure Sable*].—MONTACUTE.—*Montacutis, Or, an eagle displayed Vert, beaked and membered Gules*.—MONTHERMER.

William de Montacute, Marshal—Katherine, dau. of Wm. Lord of England, created Earl of Grandison. In 1346-7 she had a rent of £20 issuing out of co. Wilts. Patron of Market Lavington 1347. Bur. at Bustlesham.

Market Lavington, 1342.

Sir Ralph de Monthermer. = Lady Joan de Aere, and dau. of Edw. I, by Eleanor of Castile, and wid. of Gilbert de Clare 7th Earl of Gloucester. Died at Clare 23 Apr. 1307; bur. there.

Thomas de Monthermer, = Margaret, dau. of Edward de Montthermer, b. 1304; d. s.p. after 1338; bur. at Clare.

Mary, b. at Marlborough Castle 1297; d. c. 1345; = Duncan, Earl of Fife.

Elizabeth, = Giles Badlesmere, d. s.p. 1360. William de Montacute, son and heir (and Earl) K.G., Lord of Man (which he sold in 1393 to Sir William Scrope, Earl of Wilts) and of the Isle of Wight. Will 20 Apr. 1397; d. 3 June following. To be buried at Bustlesham. *Test. Vet.*, p. 145.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir John de Mohun, of Dunster, kn. Will 1414, 24 Nov.; d. 14 Jan. following. To be buried at Bustlesham.—*Test. Vet.*, p. 183.

(2) Sir John de Montacute, kn., Lord Montacute. Summoned to Parliament from 1356 to 1389. Will 20 Mar. 1388. *Test. Vet.*, p. 124. Buried in Salisbury Cathedral. "A plain tomb to be made for me, with the image of a knight thereon." [Married *ante* 1349.]

Sir William de Montacute said to have been killed in a tilting match, by his father, at Windsor, 6 August 1382.

John de Montacute, son and heir, = Baron Monthermer (3rd Earl), Marshal of England, Beheaded and attainted, 1 Henry IV [1399-1400]. [His wife, Maud, was relict of (1) Alan Boxhull, and (2) John Aubrey.]

Sir Richard, living 1428. Thomas, Dean of Sarum Will 6 May 1404, died 31 August following. To be buried in Salisbury Cathedral. *Test. Vet.*, p. 165.

Sibyll (Prioresse of Amesbury) in 1410, died 1420.

Philippa, wife of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. Will 21 Nov. 1378, proved 9 Feb. 1381. *Test. Vet.*, p. 101. To be bur. at Bustlesham, before the altar of St. Anne, to which she bequeathed books, chalices, vestments, etc.

Thomas de Montacute, son and heir, Earl of Salisbury, = Eleanor, sister and coheir of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent, K.G. He remarried Alice, dau. of Thomas Chaucer, Esq., son and heir of Geoffrey Chaucer, the Poet. (*H. N. & Q.*, iii, 288.)

Anne, eldest dau., ob. 28 Nov. 1547. = 3. John Holland, Duke of Exeter. 1. Sir Richard Haukford, kn. 2. Sir John Fitz-Lewis, kn.

Alamorie.

Alice, sole dau. and heir, aged c. 22 in 1428; married c. 1424.

Richard Nevil, K.G., Earl of Salisbury *jure uxoris*.

In 40 Edw. III [1365-6] John de Grauntoun [Grandison] entseoff John de Montacute with two knight's fees in Somerset and eight in Wilts.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

ERCHFONT WITH STERT.

*(Continued from p. 451.)*PATENT ROLL. [1 *Richard II*, pt. 1, m. 20.]

A.D. 1377. Exemplification, at the request of the tenants of Lerchesfonte [*sic*] and Caninge, of a certificate sent into Chancery by the king's treasurer and chamberlains, being an extract from *Domesday Book* concerning the lands there belonging to the church of St. Mary of Winchester. Tested by the king at Westminster, July 15.

IBID. [6 *Richard II*, pt. 2, m. 26.]

A.D. 1383. Licence for appropriation in mortmain by the abbess and convent of St. Mary's, Winchester, of the church of Erchesfunt, Co. Wilts, the advowson of which they hold in chief as parcel of the temporalities of the foundation of the abbey. Tested by the king at Westminster, Dec. 4.

By privy seal and for 50 marks paid to the hanaper.

IBID. [8 *Richard II*, pt. 1, m. 8.]

A.D. 1384. Licence for 100s. paid to the king by the abbess and convent of St. Mary's, Winchester, for them to grant Walter Skylling, chaplain, for life, a yearly rent of 40*l.* issuing from their manor of Erchesfonte, notwithstanding that it is a parcel of the foundation of their abbey. Tested at Westminster, Dec. 6.

IBID. [*Pl.* 2, m. 5.]

A.D. 1385. Grant to the king's clerk, John de Chytterne,¹ of the prebend or portion of Erchesfonte in the conventual church of St. Mary, Winchester, in the king's gift by reason of the late voidance of the abbey. At Eltham, June 19.

By signet letter.

¹ Archdeacon of Sarum and Wilts.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [9 *Richard II*, m. 56.]

A.D. 1385. Inquest taken at New Sarum Tuesday next after the feast of St. Giles, 9 Richard II. Jurors say that Alice de la Mare, abbess of St. Mary, Winchester, held on the day of her death the manors of Erchesfonte and Allecanynge in co. Wilts, of the king's gift in frank almoigne as of the ancient foundation of the king's ancestors. And the manor of Erchesfunte is worth in all its issues according to the true value yearly 50 marks and the manor of Allecannynge 20*lib*. And she died on Thursday next after the feast of the Purification of B. Mary in above said year and held no other lands or tenements in the said county of the lord king or of any one else in chief.

PATENT. [9 *Richard II*, pt. 1, m. 39.]

A.D. 1385. Presentation of John de Chytterne to the portion in the church of Erchesfonte formerly held by Master Ralph of York,¹ and in the king's gift by reason of the abbey of St. Mary, Winchester, being in his hands through voidance. Tested by the king at Westminster, Sept. 12.

PATENT. [11 *Richard II*, pt. 2, m. 37.]

A.D. 1388. *Inspecimus* and confirmation to Joan, abbess of St. Mary's, Winchester, of a charter² dated at Westminster 12 June, 21 Edward I, being a grant to that house of free warren in their desmesne lands of Erchesfunte, co. Wilts. For 1 mark paid in the hanaper. Tested at Westminster, Feb. 18.

CALENDAR OF PAPAL REGISTERS. [*Papal Letters*, iv, p. 406.]

A.D. 1391. To the abbess and convent of St. Mary's, Winchester, confirmation of the appropriation of the church of

¹ Chancellor and Canon of Sarum; he was a great benefactor of the Cathedral Library, many valuable MSS. and books having been presented by him, with portions, both of the Old and New Testament, of the date of the thirteenth century, and also a copy of the Book of Proverbs, and the Song of Solomon, of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which are still preserved there; he died in 1309. There seem to have been two persons of this name living at the same time. *See Jones' Fasti.*—[ED.]

² *Vide Charter Roll*, 21 Edw. I, No. 18.

Erchesfont of their patronage, value 40 marks, made to them by Ralph,¹ bishop of Wells, then Bishop of Salisbury, with consent of William Potyn, archdeacon (within whose archdeaconry Erchesfont lies) and the chapter of Salisbury, and fortified with their respective seals, the revenues of the monastery being 450 marks, their movable goods being much diminished, many of their animals having perished, and their arable lands being uncultivated by reason of the pestilence. 5 Non. July, St. Peter's, Rome.

Lateran Regista, vol. xvii, f. 141^d.

LAY SUBSIDIES, WILTS [196/55].

[*Account of aid for marrying Blanche, the king's daughter, 3 Henry IV.*]

HUNDRED OF SWANBOROUGH.

From warden of the new college of St. Mary, Oxford, 20s. received for a knight's fee in Steorte held of the lord king in chief.

IBID. [196/68].

[*Transcript of certificate of men and women holding land and tenements to clear value of 20li. yearly. 13 Henry IV.*]

THE WARDEN OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY, OXFORD, has lands, tenements, and rents in Wilts which are worth yearly, beyond deductions, 40li., viz., at Steorte and Aulton to value of 20li., at Colerne to value of 20li., for which, with the clergy, he does not pay to the tenth. And how much he has elsewhere in other counties we [? the sheriffs and escheators of the county] cannot state.

JOHN MALWAYN has lands, tenements, and rents worth yearly, beyond deductions, 25li., viz., in Ethelhampton, Wed-

¹ Ralph Erghum, appointed by the Pope, the nominee of the chapter being set aside, and consecrated at Bruges by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1375; he claimed the right of visiting the prebends during a vacancy in the Deanery; the matter was ultimately referred to the Holy See, and given against him. He was translated to Wells, where he was buried in 1400. See Jones' *Fasti*.—[ED.]

hampton, Erchesfonte, and Conock to value of 20*li.*, and at Merton to value of 100*s.* yearly.

IBID. [$\frac{196}{87}$].

[*Accounts of subsidy of 6*s.* 8*d.* from knight's fees, 6 Henry VI.*]

HUNDRED OF STOTFOLD.

From the warden and scholars of St. Mary's College of Winchester, in Oxford, for 1 knight's fee from certain lands and tenements which lately belonged to Bartholomew Burwayssh in Sterte held immediately of the king in chief—6*s.* 8*d.*

IBID. [$\frac{196}{100}$].

[*Alien subsidy of 16*d.* from foreign householders and 6*d.* from foreign non-householders, 18 Henry VI.*]

Names of aliens, householders in the Hundred of Swanborough:—

From Maurice Taillour, of Erchefonte, Irishman, at Easter 8*d.*, at Michaelmas 8*d.*

Names of aliens not householders:—

From Denys, chaplain of Erchesfont, Frenchman, at Easter 3*d.*, at Michaelmas 3*d.*

[The note is interlined above the last that he has removed.]

IBID. [$\frac{196}{111}$].

[*Account of collection of the 15^{ths} and 10^{ths}, 23-24 Henry VI.*]

HUNDRED OF STOTFOLD.

From Wedhampton, 31*s.*; from Erchesfonte, 35*s.*; from Estcote, 31*s.*, whereof for goods and chattels of Rector and brethren of Edyngton, 12*s.*; from Stert, 15*s.*, whereof for goods and chattels of Master and Scholars of College of St. Mary of Winchester in Oxford, 5*s.*

IBID. [¹⁹⁶₁₁₂].

[*Towns and Villages waste and impoverished, excused from certain sums out of half of the 15^{ths} and 10^{ths}, 24 Henry VI.*]

HUNDRED OF STODFIELD.

Wedhampton, 2s. ; Richesfounte, 3s. 4d. ; Escote, 12d.

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS [*Bundle 9, No. 121*].

A.D. 1438-39.—Unto my graceous lorde the Chaunceller of Inglande. Right mekely besecheth vnto your graceous lordeship William Caser, of Wiltshire, that how be it that William Auncell, fader in lawe to the seid besecher, stode seised in certain landes and tenementz in hise demene as in fee in Erchesfont, Escote, and Stokewyke, in the seid Counte, in the which of hie trust and grete affecion the seid William Auncell enfeoffed John Beriard, John Malewayn, John Bacon, and Richard Malewayn, vnder this condicion that the said feoffes shulden refeoff the seid William Auncell, and Katerine hise Wyfe, and the heirs of their two bodies lawefully goten, in the landes and tenementz aforeseid, for faute of issue of their two bodies to the next heir of the seid William Auncell, the which feoffes refeoffed the seid William Auncell and Katerine in maner abovesaid, restreyning in the feoffment all the seid landes and tenementz, upon this condicion : that if the children of the seid William Auncell and Katerine happened to over lyf and be mys governed in their tendre [years] thai shulden be holpen and releved with the landes and tenementz aforeseid. And now it is, soo graceous lorde, how all the seid feoffes ben past to god, and oon John Malewayn, son & heir to the seid Richard Malewayn, son of the feoffes aforeseid by sinistre enformacion and evel stiryngs of oon William Walrond, stepfader to the wyfe of the seid bisecher, which William Walrond hath take awaye dedes longyng to the seid heritage, & livered hom to the seid John Malewayn ; hath entered into the seid landes & tenementz, and aliened ouer to straunge persones contrare to the feoffment aforeseid, ayenest faithe and gode conscience, to perpetual disheritison of the issue of seid William

Auncell, and Katerine, withoute youre graceous helpe and socour in this caas. Wherapon like it to youre gode and graceous lordship to grant a writ vnder certaine payne direct vnto the seid John Malewayn to apere bifore youre graceous presence, in the chauncerie, there to be examyned upon the materis aforeseid, and ouer that to haue and to receive that by youre graceous lordship shall be ordeyned and awardest in this caas. For the love of God and in wey of charitee.

MEMORANDUM.—That on 4 May, 17 Henry VI, John Tanfeld & John Longull, in presence of the king in the chancery mainprised, viz., each of them, to William Caser, that in case he, William Caser, could not prove the matter specified in the petition, then he, William Caser, should satisfy William Walrond aforeseid for all his damages and expenses sustained in that behalf.

PATENT ROLL. [21 *Henry VI*, pt. 1, m. 1.¹]

A.D. 1443.—The king grants to abbes and convent of St. Mary's, Winchester, forever, view of frankpledge, assize of bread and ale with waifs and strays and all other appurtenances of the view, at both their manors of Erchesfonte and Canynges, with the hamlets thereof, co. Wilts; also freedom to them and their successors, and to their tenants resident and not resident of said manors forever, from suit to hundred of Stotfold, and from the reception and hospitality of any sheriffs officers, bailiffs, or other royal ministers. Tested by the King at Westminster, 4 July. By privy seal.

E. M. THOMPSON.

(To be continued.)

¹ The same grant is enrolled on Patent Roll, 21 Henry VI, pt. 2, m. 24, the hundred there going by the name of Swanborough.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.**III.—BIRTH RECORDS.**

—
 SECOND SERIES—1700 to 1750.

(Continued from p. 455.)

U.

1706-5-7.—Joseph USHER, son of Joseph and Mary Usher, of Devizes.

W.

1700-10-6.—Isack [Isaac] WILLIS, son of Daniel and Jane Willis, of Caln.

1700-10-26.—At Bradford, Mary WILLIT, dau. of James and Mary Willit, of Bradford, Sarg Maker.

1703-9-4.—Richard WILLET, son of James and Mary Willet, of Bradford.

1703-10-8.—John WILEY, son of Thomas and Hannah Wiley, of Melksham.

1704-8-10.—Hester WILLIS, dau. of Daniel and Jane Willis, of Calne.

1704-9-26.—At Bradford, Elizabeth WILLET, dau. of James and Mary Willet, of Bradford.

1704-12-25.—Joseph WILLIS, son of John and Sarah Willis, of Devizes.

1705-5-10.—At Melksham, Martha WYLY, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Wyly, of Melksham.

1705-11-11.—Daniell WHEELAR, son of John Wheelar, of Calne.

1706-4-9.—Mary WILLIS, dau. of John and Sarah Willis, of Devizes.

1706-10-3.—At Warminster, William WYLY, son of Thomas and Hannah Wyly, of Warminster.

1707-10-3.—William WILEY, son of Thomas and Hannah Wiley, of Melksham.

1707/8-11-31.—Jacob WILLIS, son of Daniell and Jane Willis, of Caln.

1708-8-24.—Mary WEKEHAM, dau. of Jacob and Ann Wekeham, of Caln.

- 1709-1-4[14].—James WHIT [WHITE], son of William and Elizabeth Whit [White], of Lavington.
- 1709-3-10.—Hannah WYLY, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Wyly.
- 1709/10-1-12.—Grace WILLIS, dau. of Daniel and Jane Willis, of Caln.
- 1711-6-11.—Sarah WILLIS, dau. of William and Kathran Willis, of Calston.
- 1711-8-9.—Josiah WAKEHAM, son of Jacob and Ann Wakeham, of Cadcombe.
- 1712-2-16.—Jane WYLY, dau. of Thomas and Hannah Wyly, of Melksham.
- 1713-2-9.—Jacob WAKEHAM [WEAKEHAM], son of Jacob and Ann Wakeham [Weakeham], of Cadcombe [Catcoon, Hilmarten ph.].
- 1713-3-18.—Elizabeth WILLIS, dau. of William and Kathran Willis.
- 1713-12-9.—James WILKINS, son of James and Martha Wilkins, of Sarum.
- 1714-3-10.—Grace WILLIS, dau. of William and Katharen Willis.
- 1714-6-6.—At Melksham, Jane WYLY, dau. of Thos. and Hannah Wyly, of Melksham.
- 1715-4-9.—James WILKINS, son of James and Martha Wilkins, of Sarum.
- 1715-5-12.—Katharen WILLIS, dau. of William and Katharen Willis, of Calstone.
- 1715-12-21.—William WEBB, son of John and Mary Webb, of Mashfield.
- 1716-3-7.—Sarah WAYNE [WAIN] [WAIN], dau. of Edmond and Hannah Wayne [Wain] [Waine], of Purton.
- 1716-6-7.—William WILLIS, son of William and Katharen Willis, of Calstoan.
- 1718-4-24.—John WILLIS, son of Will^m Willis, of Calstone.
- 1719-2-16.—William WAINE, son of Edmond and Hannah Waine.
- 1719-5-16.—Sarah WITCHER, dau. of Jno. Witcher, of Devizes.
- 1719-11-2.—Mary WEBB, dau. of John and Mary Webb, of Mashfield.

- 1721-1-*.—In Coothoon ph., Thomas WEBB, son of John and Mary Webb.
- 1721-9-7.—In St. Martaines ph., City of New Sarum, Rachell WILKENS, dau. of James and Martha Wilkens.
- 1722-5-23.—James WAINE, son of Edmund and Hanah Waine.
- 1723-7-29.—In Coothoon ph., Isaac WEBB, son of John and Mary Webb.
- 1724-10-12.—Isaac WAINE, son of Edmund and Hannah Waine.
- 1728-2-7.—Edmund WAINE, son of Edmund and Hannah Waine.
- 1739-4-22.—Benjamin Paine WILLIS, son of John and Mary Willis, of Marlbro.
- 1741-5-10.—Ann WILLIS, dau. of John and Mary Willis [of Marlbro].

Y.

- 1702-11-13.—John YOUNG, son of Thomas and Mary Young, of Brinkworth ph.
- 1704-3-3.—Daniel YOUNG, son of Thomas and Mary Young, of Brinkworth ph.
- 1705-9-20[27].—Mary YOUNG, dau. of Thomas and Mary Young, of Dantses [Brinkworth ph.].
- 1707-9-24.—Thomas YOUNG, son of Thomas and Mary Young, of Brinkworth ph.
- 1708/9-11-6.—Daniell YOUNG, son of Daniell and Alise Young, of Charlcute Meeting.
- 1710-1-1.—Elizabeth YOUNG, dau. of Thomas and Mary Young, of Dantsey.
- 1713-2-6.—Robert YOUNG, son of Thomas and Mary Young, of Dantsey.
- 1714-9-5.—Michael YOUNG, son of Daniel and Alice Young, of Brinkworth.
- 1719-3-21.—Sarah YOUNG, dau. of Daniel and Alice Young, of Brinkworth.
- 1721-8-22.—James YOUNG, son of Daniel and Alice Young, of Brinkworth.
- 1739-6-29.—John YOUNG, son of Thomas and Mary Young, of Grittenham, Brinkworth ph.
- 1742-12-22.—Mary YOUNG, dau. of Thomas and Mary Young, Grittenham.

1746-3-3.—Robert YOUNG, son of Thomas and Mary Young, of Grittenham.

1748-7-15.—Hannah YOUNG, dau. of Thomas and Mary Young, of Grittenham.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Devonshire House,
Bishopsgate, E.C.*

(*To be continued.*)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 457.*)

ELIZABETH.

114. Anno 3.—Henry Newman, *alias* Evered, and Matthew Andros and Johanna his wife; messuage and garden in the parish of St. Mark, in the city of New Sarum. £80.

115. Anno 3. Gabriell Pledell, gen., and Richard Crotche, gen., and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Wooton Bassett, and common of pastureage in Vasterne. £40.

116. Anno 3.—Lawrence Chaterton, gen., and Christopher Dysmars, gen.; messuages and lands in Marlborough.

117. Anno 3.—Robert Gryffith, gen., and Edward Rede, gen., and Cicely his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 20 marks.

118. Anno 3.—Edward Rede and Cicely his wife, and Robert Bartar; messuages and lands in Sutton Mandfield. £100.

119. Anno 3.—Christopher Dodynton, gen., and William Shepherd and Edith his wife; messuages and lands in Mere, Merewoodland, and Bourton. 50 marks.

120. Anno 3.—John Sturges, arm., and William Allen, gen., and Mary his wife; manor of Tokenham; messuages and lands in Tokenham and Tokenham Wike. £100.

121. Anno 3.—William Matravers *and* Nicholas Nowell *and* Barbara his wife; messuages and lands in Bydston. £40.

122. Anno 3.—William Goddard, gen., *and* Ralph Croke; manor of East heyes; messuages and lands in East heyes, Okborne Mesye *and* Rainsburye. £80.

123. Anno 3.—Anthony Geeryng *and* Geofrey Clerke *and* Henry Earl of Huntingdon; messuages and lands in Brinkworth. £150.

124. Anno 3.—Thomas Longe, senior, gen., *and* William Wheteacre, *alias* Bathe; one fulling mill and lands in Calne, *alias* Calston. £40.

125. Anno 3.—John Yewe *and* Henry Earl of Arundel, John Lumley, knt., Lord Lumley *and* Jane his wife; manor of Somford Mautravers; messuages and lands in Somford Mautravers. £240.

126. Anno 3.—Richard Woodroffe *and* Henry Earl of Arundel, John Lord Lumley *and* Jane his wife; messuages and lands in Cootes. £160.

127. Anno 3.—Edmund Perce *and* Robert Wrene; messuages and lands in Marlborough. £40.

128. Anno 3.—Nicholas Snowe *and* Henry, Earl of Arundel, John Lord Lumley *and* Jane his wife; manor of Winterborne Matreves; messuages and lands in Winterborne-stoke. £160.

129. Anno 3.—Mathew Arundel *and* Henry Charrington *and* Andrew Baynton *and* Edward Baynton; messuages and lands in Standley, *als.* Standeley Abbey or Monastery, Brenhill, *als.* Bremble, Chippenham, Chittow, Rowde, Rowde-standely, Laccocke, Ettonstandely Hasilbury, Standley, Loxwell, *and* Tudderyngton Kelwayes. £2140.

130. Anno 3.—Thomas Codrynton *and* William Stylman *and* Anthony Stylman, gen.; messuages and lands in Brecorr, Whitparishe, Newton *and* Lanford. 220 marks.

131. Anno 3.—Henry Bronker, arm., *and* Leonard Ive *and* John Asteley, arm., *and* Katherine his wife, Thomas Asteley, arm., *and* Richard Asteley, gen.; messuages and lands

in Nettleton, and the advowson of the church of Nettleton.
£657.

132. Anno 3.—George Fisser *and* George Brockewey, clericus, and Hugo Hawker, gen. ; manor of Ferne, *als.* Verne ; messuages and lands in Ferne, *als.* Verne, in the parish of Donhed St. Andrew.

133. Anno 3.—George Wilton *and* Thomas Sharpe ; messuages in Endlestreet and Eygonstrete in New Sarum. £40.

134. Anno 4.—Henry Sharyngton, arm., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm. ; messuages and lands in Bovedon, *alias* Bowdon, Chittowe, Canninge Epi., Bromeham, Lacock and Chippenham.
£40.

135. Anno 4.—Thomas Stevens, gen., *and* Edmund Bridges, knight, Lord Chandos and Dorothy his wife ; messuages and lands in Burythorpe, *als.* Burderoppe, in the parish of Chisselden. £540.

136. Anno 4.—William Yate, senior, *and* William Yate, junior, and Agnes his wife ; messuages and lands in Highe-worth, Esthroppe, Westhroppe, and Hampton Turvyle. 100 marks.

137. Anno 4.—William Androwes *and* Henry Benger and Mary his wife ; messuage and lands in Marlboro'. 20 marks.

138. Anno 4.—Philip Stokes, gen., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm. ; messuages and lands in Stanley, Chyppenham Stanley, and Chyppenham. £260.

139. Anno 4.—Robert Tyderlegh and William Massie *and* John Hussie and Margaret his wife, and George Adelham ; messuages and lands in Westbury and Leigh.

E. A. FRY.

(*To be continued.*)

SEVENHAMPTON.

Buried in the chronicle of Abingdon Abbey¹ is a charter of Edward the Confessor, which is there erroneously placed under the reign of Edward the Elder, although it is actually dated 1043, a date with which the witnesses are in harmony. This charter purports to grant "ministro meo Ælfstan nominato x mansas ubi dicitur æt Seofonhæmtune", and is followed by its boundaries in Anglo-Saxon. The chronicle adds that Ælfstan bestowed "Sefouenhamtune" on the Abbey. Now although the Editor has suggested Shrivenham as the identification, the place was clearly Sevenhampton (Wilts), which we learn from Domesday (71^b), was assessed at ten hides, and had been held by that great Wiltshire thegn Ælfstan of Boscombe ("Alestan de Boscumbe"), who held lands in several counties. And his charter tells us how he obtained it, but, in spite of the chronicle's statement, we find it, with his other lands, in the hands of William d'Eu in 1086. Possibly the gift to the abbey had been ignored or overridden.

As the charter is witnessed by Edward's mother, it cannot be earlier than his coronation in April, or later than her fall in November 1043. As would be expected, Danes are still found among the witnesses, while no Normans yet appear.

J. H. ROUND.

EYRE OF WILTS.

Why this family is so named is at present involved in obscurity. We give two traditions for the amusement of our readers, dismissing them at once as idle fables, savouring too much of the humour of a *Comic History of England*, such as (be-

¹ Ed. Rolls Series, i, 53.

lieved in, and stated as true generation after generation) have done so much to bring Genealogy and Heraldry into contempt. These traditions, so called, have obviously come into being many years after the alleged events took place; in face of them we elect to be amongst the followers of the vulgar and envious Blotton, who refused to believe in the antiquity of that interesting inscription discovered by the late Mr. Pickwick in Cobham, co. Kent:—

At the battle of Hastings the Conqueror was unhorsed and his helmet beaten into his face, which a soldier of his army, named Truelove, observing, pulled off, and horsed him again. The Duke told him, "Thou shalt hereafter from Truelove be called Air or Eyre,¹ because thou hast given me the air I breathe." After the battle the Duke, finding him sorely wounded, his leg and thigh struck off, ordered him the utmost care, gave him lands, and the leg and thigh in armour cut off for his crest.

Another variation of the story of the origin of the Eyre crest is that Humphrey le Heyr, of Bromham, rescued Richard Cœur de Lion, at the siege of Ascalon, at the cost of his leg, and that the *leg coupée* was granted to him in remembrance of the occasion.

It seems hardly likely that a Norman soldier should bear the purely Saxon name of Truelove, and though the late Mr. Eyre Matcham, of Newhouse, considered that the old spelling of the name, "le Heyr" or "le Her", led directly to its origin, and "shows that in its Saxon or German sense the possessor claimed, and was allowed, the distinction and degree of a chief or noble", yet I am inclined to the theory that the name is of Pyrenean origin.

Mary Eyre, sister of the late Governor Eyre, of Jamaica fame, in her book, *A Lady's Walks in the South of France* (1865), mentions a height called "Pic d' Eyre", so named in

¹ Eyre=to journey, *e. g.*, "Justices *in eyre*"; hence perhaps the crest is one of the many instances of *armes parlantes*, or canting heraldry.—[ED.]

Phillippe's book, *Flor des Pyrennees*, and Mrs. Richardson-Eyre, sister of the head of the family of Eyre of Wilts, tells me she found in Bordeaux a street called "Rue des Eyres", and that, as a termination, it was common in the Pyrenees and the adjoining province of Gascony, where she met such names as "Peyeyre", "Tisseyre", etc.

Eyre of Bromham.—The first mention made of the family in Wiltshire is a grant from Galicia, the wife of Humphrey le Heyr of Bromham, who was, according to tradition, a follower of Richard I in the Crusade, to Nicholas her son. Humphrey le Heyr had two sons, (1) Galfridus and (2) the afore-mentioned Nicholas. In an undated deed, probably made in the reign of Henry III, Galfridus, the son of Humphrey, granted to his brother Nicholas certain possessions on conditions of homage and service. To this Galfridus succeeded a son, another Galfridus, who, however, spells his name "le Ere", in a grant made to William Roff, or Ross, on the Sunday next to the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the fifteenth year of Edw. II. This deed is dated at Bromham, and among the witnesses is a John de la Roche, who was one of that family that held large property at Bromham, known as "Roches Manor", as distinct from the ecclesiastical manor of Bromham Battle (the property of Battle Abbey). From the de la Roches this property passed, in 1508, into the family of Bayntun (a daughter of which house married an Eyre of Chaldfield), as representative of a co-heiress of Roche. The Roche Arms (*three roaches*) are still to be seen painted on the roof of the Bayntun Chapel in Bromham Church, whilst they are also sculptured on the outer walls of that beautiful and ancient Chapel.

Galfridus le Eyre was alive in the following reign of Edw. III, when he obtained, in 1346, from Robert Wyvil, Bishop of Salisbury, a licence to hear service in the Chapel of his mansion house at Bromham. He left, according to Hoare's

History of Wilts, two sons: (1) Stephen le Eyr, (2) Simon, otherwise John le Eyr (for whom *see* later under "Eyre of Wedhampton").

The eldest line of the family from Stephen le Eyre continued to live at Bromham, and is recorded in the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623, but though at that date still of parochial influence, it seems to have fallen from its former high estate and gone down in the social scale at the same time as the junior branches were growing in importance and wealth at Chaldfield and Salisbury.

The last four entries of Eyre (if the names really belonged to members of this family) in the Church Registers tell their own tale of the disappearance of the branch who for 500 years had its home at Bromham, they are as follows:—

Burials:

- 1668. Mar. 24, William Eyer, an ould man.
- 1680. Feb. 25, William Eyre of Hawk street, a single man.
- 1684. May 21, Mary Eyre, widow.
- 1686. Feb. 27, Mary Eyre, widow.

A solitary memorial still remains in Bromham Church to the Eyre family in the rhyming brass which follows:—

Elizabeth Eyre, the wife of Thomas
Eyre, Gent., & Daughter of
John Yerbury, Gent., de-
parted this life the 29th
of August, 1637.

Here lyes an Heire, who to an Heire was Joynd
And Dyinge lefte an little Heire behind
Hard hearted Death heerin was somewhat mild
Hee tooke the Mother, but hee spar'd the child
Yet the one's more happy farre, then is the other
The Child's an Heire on earth, in Heav'n the mother
Where with triumphant Saints and Angells bright:
Shee now enjoyes her Blessed Saviour's sight.

A. S. HARTIGAN.

(To be continued.)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN CORSHAM CHURCH.

These were printed, some twelve years ago, in vol. iv of the late Dr. Howard's *Miscell. Gen. et Herald.*, New Series, and the compiler, perhaps, seeing only *bars* on the impalement of KINGTON, on that monument in the north chapel, jumped to the conclusion that it was meant for FULLER, whereas it should be credited to PANTON, John Kington's wife being Mary, daughter of Charles Panton, of Batheaston (*Wilts N. & Q.*, iv, 437). On recently visiting the church, we could not distinguish the *crowns* of KINGTON, and perceived only patches of red on its impalement. We give the arms as borne by PANTON in some notes below.

On the Hulbert monument, placed in the chancel by the Goldney family, it is stated that "John Gallimore Hulbert married Elizabeth Kington, of Stowell"; we are informed by a correspondent, a member of the Kington family, that this is incorrect, "for John Gallimore Hulbert married at Atworth (July 4, 1765), Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Kington, of Atworth, and sister of Anthony Kington, of Widcomb Manor. Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Kington, of Stowell, Corsham and Notton, died unmarried September 8, 1823, and has a monument in St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol".

In the north chapel is a large handsome alabaster monument; under a flat stone canopy on the dexter side two mutilated figures, kneeling face to face; on the sinister side are four kneeling female figures with ruffs, the hindmost one without a head; above this monument a helmet with crest, *An elephant statant*; with a shield of six quarterings, viz., 1 and 6, *Sable, a chevron between three fishes embowed argent, a chief or*, COBB. 2, *A fess between three birds volant*. 3, *Blank or illegible*. 4, *A fess between six fleurs-de-lys*. 5, *A cross bottony*.

On a dexter obelisk above the canopy is a shield, *blank or illegible*; on the sinister one, *A bend wavy, in chief three crescents ermine*; over a pillar separating the two groups, crest of COBB,

on either side a shield, the dexter *blank* or *illegible*, the sinister, COBB; impaling, *A fess between three fleurs-de-lys gules*.

On dexter side are four shields hanging from ring and ribbons; 1, COBB; impaling, *A cross bottony between four or. 2, COBB; impaling, Quarterly in each quarter a stag statant.* 3, COBB (overwritten COBB). 4, COBB; impaling, *Argent, two bars sable* (overwritten COBB on). On the sinister side are also four like shields; 1, COBB; impaling, *A fess gules between three birds volant, sable* (overwritten COBB and RYVE). 2, COBB; impaling, *Sable, three flagons argent* (overwritten COBB and Le tler). 3, COBB; impaling, *Azure, a bend wavy or, in chief three crescents ermine* (overwritten WM. COBB and WILDE). 4, COBB, *with label of three points* (overwritten WILLIAM COBB). Below the kneeling figures are also three like shields; 1, *Blank*; impaling, COBB. 2, Ditto (overwritten WYNIFREDE). 3, *Blank*. All, or most, of these shields seem to have had some name written over them.

Heare lyeth buried the bodie of Alice Cobb, wydow, sometye wyfe of William Cobb, Esq., descended from the ancient family † of the Cobbs, of Sandringham, in the Countye of Norfolke, by whome she was the mother of sixteen childdren. seven sons and nine daughters, † all which she lived to see byried bvt three onely. The right worshipping Sir William Cobb, Knight, her onely sonne, and Dame Catherine, whoe maryed † to Sir George Rvssell, of Bedford shier, Knight, and Dame Margaret, whoe maryed to Sir Richard Chomley, of Yorkshire, Knight. She † lived a made nineteen years, and a wyfe twenty-six years, and after her hvsband's death, whoe desced in October, Ao. 1598, she lived a widow thirty † yeares, havinge performed the parte bothe of a constante lovinge wife, and a kinde and carefvll mother, restinge now with the † Almightye, whome her greatest care was ever to serve and feare. Shee died the 23 of October, Ao. D'ni 1627.

Mr. Harold Brakspeare, F.S.A., informs us that the above was placed here under his superintendence in 1899; when the chancel of Adderbury Church was restored, it was afterwards removed to Corsham Court. Alice Cobb (*née* Wyld),¹ was

¹ She was a daughter of Otwall Wild, of Oldham, co. Lanc.

buried in Adderbury chancel. The present Lord Methuen is descended from Christian, the second daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Cobb, of Adderbury, the last baronet, who was accidentally drowned when he was over ninety.

The arms and crest of COBB, as given in Bloomfield's *Norfolk*, Farrer's *Church Heraldry of Norfolk*, and the printed *Visitations of Norfolk*, 1563, 1589, 1613, are different from those on the monument, but the latter are given by Burke, and Anthony Wood, who mentions an impalement by William Cobb, ob. 1658-9, of, *Quarterly, azure and or, four stags trippant of the first (? counterchanged)*, FLOOD. According to Burke's *Extinct Baronetage* these fishes are described as *dolphins embowed*, but others blazon them as *cobs, herrings, pickerings*, all *naiant*. Geoffrey Cobb, of Sandringham, marries a Ryvett, and has a son William, who marries a Le Butler. If this monument is not returned to its proper place, we should like to see a notice placed close by, stating whence it came, and the date of its "anchorage" in Corsham.

The Rev. H. J. Gepp, Vicar of Adderbury, near Banbury, writes:—"This monument was at one time in the Chancel of this Church; it was built in front of the handsome sedilia, discovered when the monument fell to pieces (the family not caring to restore it), and the sedilia were repaired and restored by the Warden and Fellows of New College, in 1837. The pieces of the monument were kept here until 1879, when they were sent to Lord Methuen. . . . There are other monuments to the Cobb family in the Chancel—flat stones."

NOTE TO KINGTON AND SELFE.

We have seen that Mary Kington was a daughter of Charles Panton, and we now find by the following monuments¹

¹All are given in Collinson's *Somerset*, and the two Pantons in Munk's *Roll of the Coll. of Physicians*, but only those of Richard Panton (without the arms given by Collinson) and of Ann Selfe, seem now to be visible; they were all in the chancel.

in Batheaston Church, that she had three other sisters, one of them married to a Selfe, their mother also being of that family, probably the Cecilia Ponting (? Panton) mentioned on p. 438.

North wall of Vestry, north side of Church.—On a brass shield, mounted on a white stone, enclosed in a black stone frame, flanked on either side by a pillar of the same :—

Gules, two bars ermine, on a canton sable, a moulin-de-fer argent, a bordure of the last.

Epitaphium—In fvuvs Domini Richardi Panton | Eximii peritissimique Medici | Qvi desiit mori Decimo sexto dee | Septembris anno Domini, 1684.

Alter en ! Hippocrates jacet inferiore sub urnâ,
 Qui modo Pantonizæ Gloria stirpis erat ;
 Ægros sanavit non solum sed furiosos
 Ingenio veteri reddidit ille viros.
 Nobilis ars, fortuna, genus, patientia, virtus,
 Singula sunt paucis, sed data cuncta tibi.

Close by was a small tablet of white marble :—

Juxta hic jacet corpus Caroli Panton,¹ generosi, Richardi Panton, et Mariæ uxoris ejus filii primogeniti, olim collegio Lincoln; in academiâ Oxoniensi; ubi ex illo fonte illustrissimo omnium artium et rerum uberrimâ cognitione affluente, assidue se studiis imbuendo plerisque rebus, præcipue vero medicinalibus, admodum eruditus esset. Ille Cæciliam, Jacobi Self de Beanacre in agro Wilton; armigeri, filiam, uxorem duxit, ex quâ natæ sunt ei quatuor filiæ. Amans erat maritus, indulgensque pater, bonus vicinus, vir justus, in pauperes benignus, vereque pius domi, et ecclesiæ Dei venerator. Natus in hâc parochiâ de Bath Easton, vicesimo tertio dei Aprilis Anno D'ni 1711, et Ætatis suæ 50.

North Wall of North Aisle.—A large handsome white marble tablet, framed in black marble, flanked on either side by a pillar of white veined marble, standing on base of the same :—

Ermine, three chevrons gules; impaling, Gules, two bars ermine, on a canton argent a moulin-de-fer sable.—PANTON.

¹ An extra Licentiate of the College of Physicians, born 23 April 1662, matr. at Lincoln College, 26 October 1678, B.A., 1682.

Mrs. Ann Selfe, | Relict of Isaac Selfe of Melksham, in ye Count of Wiltes; | Youngest daughter of Charles Panton, Gent., and Cecilia his Wife, | after a long Illness fatal to her Sister | Exchanged this Mortal for an Immortal Life | January ye 31st, 1740, in the 35th year of her Age, | Hauing by her Amiable Temper and Engaging Behaviour | Endear'd herself to her Acquaintances, | And by an Exemplary Goodness and Sincere Piety | Recommended her Soul to GOD, | And leaving behind the character | Of an Agreeable Woman, and a Good Christian. | To Whose Memory | Mrs. Cecilia Panton, her Sorrowful Mother | Caused this Monument to be Erected | Hoping with the Ashes of her Dear Daughter | Near this Place Deposited | One Day to Mingle | Her own.

According to Collinson, the following, of white marble, were on the north wall of the chancel:—

To the pious memory of Mrs. Cecilia Panton, third daughter of Charles Panton, gent., deceased, and Cecilia his wife; who departed this life September 12, A.D. 1712, ætat. 21.

(Here follow some verses).

Mrs. Betty Panton, their second daughter, died July 6, A.D. 1716, ætat. 26. She was an eminent instance of God's goodness at ten years of age, being to all that knew her exemplary and obliging; to her relations affectionate; to her parents dutiful and obsequious; but above all in her piety to God constant and unwearied. Neither the bloom of her youth, nor the vanities of the world, could divert her from pressing towards her mark; and as she soon finished her course, she also quickly received her crown.

Gules, two bars or, on a canton sable a moulin-de-fer ermine.—
PANTON.

Mr. Heathcote has kindly supplied us with the following abstract of a deed now in his possession, viz., the Marriage Articles of Isaac Selfe, junr. :—

1732, 29 May.—Between Thomas Selfe, of Bromham, clerk, and Isaac Selfe, son and heir of Thomas Selfe, of the one part, Cecilia Panton, of Bath Easton, widow and devisee of late Charles Panton, physician, Mary Kington, of Jaggards, widow, and Anne Panton, of Bath Easton, spinster, daus. and coh. of said Charles Panton, of the second part; Isaac Selfe, of Beanacre, and John Norris, of Nonsuch, of the third part.

By Charles Panton's will Cecilia Panton is seised of messuages, lands, &c., in Bath Easton and Bathford, in trust to sell them for the benefit of her two surviving daus. Whereas a marriage is to be had between Isaac Selfe, jr., and Anne Panton, with whom Isaac is to have £1,000, and other moneys as a marriage portion, it is agreed that Thomas Selfe, in consideration *inter alia* of £4,000 paid to him by Isaac, junr., and in case of the marriage taking place shall convey to him, all estates purchased by Thomas Selfe of Thomas Ruty, haberdasher, of London;

all other estate of Thomas Selfe in Melksham; estate of the deceased mother of Isaac, junr, (late Smith's); estate of Jacob Selfe, of Melksham, deceased (charged with £1,000), less £100 per annum reserved to Thomas, and half the fruit from Place House Orchard, provided the first four years' net are to be liable for the £1,000.

Isaac, junr. to have the last half year's rent due on Thomas Selfe's own estates; the said Isaac to pay £3,000 down, and £1,000 in four years' time at four per cent.; also to convey to Trustees within a month after the above conveyance by Thomas Selfe all the estates named above, including Henry Smith's. In Trust, for several uses, *inter alia*, to raise an annuity for Anne Panton on the death of said Isaac, in bar of dower or thirds; £4,000 to be raised for younger children, if any.

Proviso that Isaac (during the term of the Trust) may let land on building leases, three lives or ninety-nine years, and exchange lands, the land taken to be in Trust.

Cecilia Panton to pay down £1,000, and realise her estate, of which Shockerwick farm was a portion, and pay half the proceeds within four years. The said Isaac to pay Cecilia Panton interest on the lands, &c., for her life.

Signed and sealed by Thomas and Isaac Selfe, Cecilia and Ann Panton; *attested by* Ann Selfe, Anne Crane, and Samuel Webb.

BLAKE.

(Continued from Vol. i, p. 454.)

WILL OF HENRY BLAAKE [P.C.C. 173 *Isham*].

I Henry Blaake the elder of the City of Bristol Esq^r. do make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following, that is to say, Whereas I have already paid the sum of Two hundred pounds as part of the marriage portion of my daughter Frances now wife of Robert Duke of Lake in the County of Wilts Esq^r. but have not given her any more in regard that the settlement promised and agreed to be made by her said husband for the benefit of her and the issue which she now hath and may have by her said husband is not yet made. And whereas I have paid to Mr. Filliett the sum of £105 for his instructing my son Robert in the art of Painting and have been at an extraordinary expence in maintaining my

said son in London for five years last past my will and meaning is that my son Henry, daughter Katherine and daughter Abigail shall have and receive out of my estate each of them the full sum of two hundred pounds before any other distribution be made thereof. As to all the residue of my goods chattles and personal estate whatsoever my will is that it be equally divided between my son's five children, my gold ring set round with diamonds only excepted and that I give to my said daughter Katherine, but my further will and meaning is that my said daughter Duke's share of my said estate do and shall remain in the hands of my executors hereinafter named to be by them placed out at interest for the sole benefit of my said daughter Duke and her said husband not to intermeddle therewith or with the interest thereof until he shall have made and granted her a jointure or rent charge for her life of at least one hundred pounds per annum clear of all deductions and also settled the whole farm of Lake with the mill near adjoining together with some other estate of inheritance of the yearly value of fifty pounds on his first and other sons by him on her body begotten and to be begotten successively in tail male and that free from all incumbrances other than a rent charge of eighty pounds per annum payable to his mother Mrs. Duke out of Lake farm for and during the term of her natural life only and all this to be done to the good liking of my said daughter Duke and my said executors. My desire is that I may be buried in St. Mark's Church commonly called the Gauns in or near my daughter Elizabeth's grave and in the most private manner. And of this my will I constitute and appoint my said son Henry and my daughter Katherine my executors. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand without calling any witnesses to attest the publication of it, my handwriting being so very well known in Bristol dated August the first 1727.—Hen. Blaake.

[26° Die July 1731, at Bristol, John Michael and James Britten both of the city of Bristol gentlemen, being sworn deposed that they very well knew the character and manner of

handwriting of Henry Blaake the elder of Bristol and that the paper writing or will produced, beginning and ending as above, they believed to be the handwriting of sd. Henry Blaake.]

[Proved at London 29 July 1731.]

MISCELLANEA.

The following are copies of some Indentures in possession of Mr. James Coleman, of Tottenham :—

Ind're 10 May, 32 Hen. VIII [1540]. Bet. Richard Paxsall, Esq., and John Chaderton, of Portsmouth, gent. Wit. that sd. R. P. hath demised, &c., all that his pasture ground and leyse called Great and Little Quabbe in par. Lichefelde, co. South., w'ch Rich. Palshide, Esq., late held. For 28 years—paying 26s. 8d. yearly.

Seal—*A griffin segreant within a bordure charged with 8 hurts (?)*.

Signed "JOHN CHADERTON."

Ind're 10 June, 28 Eliz. [1586]. Bet. Thomas Haydock, of Stanton fitz warren, co. Wilts, gent., and George Whiteguifte, of Lambeth, co. Surrey. Wit. that sd. Tho. Haydock, for £500, hath granted and sold certain mess's and lands with app's and fishing in Aston Bowges, par. Bampton, co. Oxon.

Signed "THOMAS HAYDOCK."

Thomas Haydock=
 |
 Alexander Haydock=
 |
 Thomas Haydock, 28 Eliz.

Ind're 10 Jan., 18 Jas. I [1619-20]. Bet. John Alright, of Charleton, co. Wilts, son and heir apparent of Geo. Alright, of Earley, par. of Sonninge, co. Berks, and Richd. Alright, of Reading, co. Berks, Broadweaver, brother of sd. John. Wit. that sd. John, for £50, hath granted &c., two mess. or ten'ts, gardens, outhouses, &c., in par. St. Giles, Reading, on the west part of Syvier St., late in ten. of Mathewe Cripps, with all deeds, writings, &c., to the same belonging.

Signed "JOH. ALRYGHT."

THE POLECAT IN WILTSHIRE.

In the *Daily News* a short time ago it was reported that some otter hounds were found to be running a polecat. This bit of news reminds me that some four or five years ago I put up one of these animals by the river-side about half-a-mile from Melksham church; and in the same year I heard, on reliable authority, of another at a spot between Shaw and Broughton Gifford. I had imagined these creatures were extinct hereabouts; what is the experience of other observers?

My late father has often told me that sixty years ago polecats were fairly common in Melksham neighbourhood, but I have neither seen nor heard of one until the occasion first named. In this case, in company with others, I disturbed the animal in some tussocky grass, within a few feet of the river bank; it dashed at great speed along a rat-run a few inches above the water-line, and turned up a dry ditch, where it disappeared, after being under observation over a space of thirty or forty yards.

What is the meaning of the word "polecat"? The *Encyclopædia Britannica* does not know. Is it "Pool-cat", the cat that haunts the pools? I am told in Chambers' *Etymological Dictionary* that the word "pool" may be traced to A.-S. Pól, or Celt. Poll or Pwl. Can any of your readers, from a knowledge of the habits of this animal, say whether this etymology fits the facts?

In conclusion let me say that I am well aware that a "polecat" is not a "cat" at all, but a relation of the stoat and weasel, both of which are common enough within my sphere of observation.

T. G. J. H.

Melksham.

Queries.

Funeral Garlands.—In Stockton Church formerly hung the remains of a “funeral garland”, consisting of a piece of iron frame work, with some fragments of faded ribbon depending from it. The old custom of carrying a garland of this description before the corpse of a young unmarried woman, and afterwards suspending it in the church, is said to have long since fallen into disuse in this neighbourhood, but in this instance it was revived at the particular request of a parishioner, who was buried about the year 1800. Is anything known of the custom in other Wiltshire parishes?

SCRIBA.

Eyre Family.—Who was Richard Eyre, Mayor of Salisbury, who died and was buried in St. Thomas', Salisbury, in 1685? I cannot find him noted in any pedigrees of the Eyre family?

I should also be glad to obtain information about the pedigree of Sir James Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1793.

He was son of Thomas Eyre, Chancellor of Wells. Hoare, though mentioning him as a famous Eyre lawyer, passes over his pedigree completely, whilst Foss, in his *Judges of England*, simply states, “born no doubt of the eldest branch of the family.”

A. S. HARTIGAN.

Bromham.

Richard Hewse.—In the September number of *The Connoisseur*, in an article entitled “Some Cromwellian Relics”, mention is made of a lock and two keys—a good illustration is given—of fine and elaborate workmanship, which the Protector

carried about with him, and placed upon his bedroom door, wherever he slept; it is in the possession of Mr. Charles Berners, of Woolverstone Park, Ipswich, a descendant of Mrs. Claypole, Cromwell's daughter. It is beautiful both in design and execution, and apart from its history, is a very interesting specimen of the excellent metalwork of the period. It bears the inscription, "Richard Hewse, of Wootton Bassett, in Com. Wilts, fecit". Who was he, and is any more of his work known?

H. D.

Early mention of Marlborough.—In his *History of Marlborough*, 1854, Waylen, speaking of various spellings of this place-name, says:—"Hovdenus 1204, Knighton 1395, and the Venerable Bede in 730 have *Merleberge*, though Bede also uses *Marleberge*" (p. 18).

Waylen was sadly remiss as to giving precise references to his authorities, and I am at a loss to find these passages in the works of Bede. Can any reader of *Wilts. N. & Q.* kindly supply me with references?

CHR. WORDSWORTH.

St. Peter's Rectory, Marlborough.

Meares.—Our memoirs tell of a John de la Meare, of Whitbourne, in Corsley, born about 1560—the name seems to have been changed to Meares. His son Robert sailed in the *Abigail* in 1635, and settled at Dorchester, now part of Boston, Mass., where his descendants now are doing well.

Another son, Lewis, born about 1625, came to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell, where he got a grant of land and a castle (part of which forms a portion of the house in possession of the family ever since, and in which I now reside). The parish registers of Corsley begin in 1686, and give dates of Births and

Burials to 31 May 1880, this last being the burial of Peter Guillbaut Meares, who died in Bath, and was buried at Corsley. This is the last information I have been able to get at Bath or Corsley, except what is on the monuments there. I shall be much obliged for any information concerning this family.

W. DEVENISH MEARES,
Meares Court, Mullingar. (Major-General).

Replies.

Dickens' Topography—F. C. Kitton.—We regret to report the death of our correspondent, after a painful operation, at the age of 48. He was the unquestioned leading authority on all matters appertaining to Dickens' lore, a subject always dearest to his heart. No point in bibliography was too abstruse for him, no biographical detail too insignificant. Without any need to refer to his books, he could immediately answer any question about the life and work of "Boz", and it was characteristic of him that his voluminous knowledge was always placed unreservedly at the service of others.

His books were many in number, and all had reference to Dickens. At the time of his death he was deeply engaged in editing the monumental "Autograph Edition *de luxe* of *Dickens' Complete Works*," which Mr. Sproule, of New York, is bringing out in conjunction with Messrs. Chapman and Hall, at a price of £120, we believe, to the subscribers.

Wiltshire Briefs.—Anyone interested in Briefs should obtain Mr. Bewes' book entitled *Church Briefs* (Adam and

Charles Black, London, 1896), where much information is collected concerning them.

From this source all the entries given on p. 460 can be identified and references given. The seventh line should read *Southwold*. The Brief for the Lithuanian Protestants was one of many collected for the sufferers in foreign lands.

The Proclamation for Fishing was a collection made to increase the number of boats engaged in the herring fishery. The Earl of Pembroke was appointed treasurer, and Pepys in his Diary, 7 July 1664, says "the company generally so ill fitted for so serious a work, that I do fear it will come to little."

The other briefs mentioned are mostly for repairing or restoring churches destroyed by fire.

I believe Mr. Bewes is always glad to receive notices of briefs taken from Parish Registers and other sources.

E. A. FRY.

172, *Edmund Street, Birmingham.*

Funeral Armour in Wiltshire Churches (vol. iv, p. 468). The armour in Mere Church was removed to the hall of Zeal's House at the time of the so-called "Restoration" of the Church by Wyatt in 1855-6; what remains of it, viz. : two helmets and one gauntlet, was replaced in the Chapel in 1892; one gauntlet was missing, but I do not recollect a sword. There are several old swords in the hall, but none so early as the fifteenth century. Armorial glass was also replaced in the Chapel at the same time.

G. TROYTE CHAFYN GROVE.

WISHFORD CHURCH.—Hoare states that Sir Richard Grobham's banner, sword, helmet and crest are suspended over the east window.

A.

Notes on Books.

THE ANCESTOR, A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF COUNTY AND FAMILY HISTORY, HERALDRY AND ANTIQUITIES. Edited by OSWALD BARRON, F.S.A., Nos. 8 and 9. Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., 2, Whitehall Gardens, Westminster, S.W.

In these Notes we shall only refer to such Wiltshire matters as are contained in these two handsome and erudite volumes, which, together with the other numbers of *The Ancestor*, reflect such credit on the Editor and Publishers.

In the account of the family of the famous Angelo¹ we find that in 1754 Lord Pembroke, then under age,

started a private *manège* of his own close to his seat of Wilton, and Angelo became his *écuyer* he becoming the latter's disciple he persuaded Angelo to take a house at Wilton, and to undertake the training of a select number of riding instructors from the regiment Philip Astley, afterwards to be so famous for his riding in his own amphitheatre, was one of the troopers under Angelo's training at Wilton.

The following sealed the famous Letter of the Barons² to the Pope in 1300-1:—

Simon of Montagu (ancestor of Earls of Salisbury)—*a fess indented of three fusils.*

¹ His surname was Tetramondo, and Lord Pembroke was one of those who persuaded him to use his Christian name instead.

² There are two MSS. of this letter, both with seals of their own, and both formerly preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster. It was not until last year that its admissibility in evidence, as proof of sitting, came definitely before the House of Lords. It is not known whether it was ever actually sent to Rome. Some at least of the seals were not affixed at the sitting of the Lincoln Parliament, one of them a month afterwards; the value of its evidence as proof of sitting is thereby gravely affected. See No. 6 of *The Ancestor*, p. 185, *et seq.*

John of Havering, Lord of Grafton,¹ Constable of Devizes—*a lion with forked tail.*

Eustace of Hache—*a cross engrailed.*

Thomas de la Roche—*three roach swimming.*

From *Early Chancery Proceedings* "Exul" gives some interesting Hungerford notes, in his identification of Margaret, daughter of John St. Leger, widow of John, Lord Clinton, who married Walter, grandson of the first Lord Hungerford.

The Rev. E. E. Dorling contributes a short article, with two beautiful illustrations, on some glass, containing Nevill and Montacute arms, now in the Hall of John Hall at Salisbury; he gives an ingenious reason for their being placed there. He also supplies a short note on some fifteenth century arms in our Cathedral.

Some extracts are given from one of the valuable volumes preserved in the Salisbury Cathedral muniment room, kept by one John Machon, 1467-1475; he often notes the deaths of those connected with the Cathedral, sometimes giving their epitaphs (all now perished), and in some cases set out their wills in full, we give one example:—

A.D. 1470 begins. Epitaph of Master Andrew Holes,² Chancellor of Salisbury.

¹ Son of Richard de Havering, of Stanbridge, co. Hants, of which county he was Sheriff, 1329, since when nothing more is known of him. He had a grant of the manor of Grafton, co. Northampton, 1271-2.

² He was the third son of Sir Hugh Hulse, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, LL.D., Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon of Richmond, Canon of York and Lincoln, Chancellor of Salisbury. *Vis. of Berks*, 1566, *sub* HULSE, of Sutton Courteney. He left legacies to York and Wells Cathedrals; he had also a chantry in our Cathedral, for one chaplain, £7 6s. 8d. *per ann.*; 40 shillings was also payable for an *obit* by the Warden and Fellows of Winchester. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xii, 371, and Jones' *Fasti Sarisb.* According to Kirby's *Winchester Scholars*, he was entered at Winchester, 1407, as of Bromston, Cheshire, a scholar of New College, and a Fellow (1414-20), Rector of Odiham, Canon of Southwell, Lichfield and Hereford.

*Sub pede effigiei,
Quamuis putrescam dando me vermibus escam
Rursus carne meum credo videre deum.
Ad et circa ymaginem.*

Hic iacet corpus magistri Andree Holes decretorum doctor quondam Cancellarii et Residenciarii ecclesie Saresburiensis Archidiaconique Eboracensis et Wellensis qui per annos plures Procuratoris Regis Anglie in Romana Curia fungebatur officio et post suum a dicta Curiam in Angliam redditum ad custodiam priuati sigilli Regii assumptus, post exercitium illius officii quasi per triennium ad residenciam in dicta ecclesia prius tacta reuersus est. Qui abiit die Primo mensis Aprilis Anno Domini Millesimo ccccmo. LXXmo. Cuius anima in pace requiescat. Amen. From an entry in Machon's Register (f. xviii), it appears that Holes died in his house in the Close, called Ledenhalle (it still bears the same name), and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, which was in the northern bay of the south-east transept; there is a portrait of him in the MS. *Life of William of Wykeham* at New College.

In a *Genealogist's Kalendar* is a "Bill (15 May 1633), of Geo. Grobham, one of the exors. of Sir Richard Grobham, kt., dec.,¹ by John Grobham, of Bromfeild, his father and guardian. Answer and demurrer () of Sir John St. John, Bart., Dame Margaret, his wife, John Howe and George Howe, gen., and exors. of Sir Richard Grobham, giving this bit of pedigree, "Sir Richard Grobham, of Great Wishford, ob. 5 July, 5 Car. I, mar. Margaret, who afterwards mar. Sir John St. John, 23 Oct., in the following year." Another Bill (9 July 1633), of John Gilmore, jr., of Ford, yeoman, against John Gilmore, his father,

¹ Steward to Sir Thomas Gorges, of Longford Castle, and amassed a fortune, see the curious story of treasure hidden in the hull of a Spanish galleon; he died 1629, *æt.* 78, and has a fine monument in Wishford Church, with effigies of himself in armour, and his wife (*née* Whitmore) enveloped in a long black cloak, lying under a canopy; see also a Latin inscription to her memory in the St. John aisle of Lydiard Tregoz; where was she buried? Sir Richard founded at Wishford an Almshouse for four poor men. His sister Joan was his heir, and married John Howe (whence the Lords Howe and Chadworth); their grandson, Richard Grobham Howe, has a monument in Wishford Church, dying 1703, *æt.* 82; he married 1st, Lucy, 3rd dau. of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregoz. See pedigree of GROBHAM in Hoare's *Modern Wilts*, and additional pedigrees attached to Metcalfe's *Visitation of Wilts*, 1565.

and Thomas Newbery, concerning a marriage settlement, giving this pedigree, "John Gilmore has an elder son John, who mar. a sister of William Rutland, gen. (settlement dated 6 Sept., 19 Jac. I), who have a dau. Joan; John senr. has a younger son Joseph, who lives with him as his husbandman."

Mr. Horace Round supplements his former paper on "Giffard of Fonthill Giffard" with one on "Cumin of Snitterfield." He also sends a short letter with an extract from Lord Arundell of Wardour's patent of Countship of the Holy Roman Empire, with reference to the descendants of such Counts. Of a "Westbury Cup, an Ancient Scandal," we learn nothing further than what appeared in *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. iii, 44, except that it was sold by the Vicar and Churchwardens of Westbury about 1845, and is now the property of Sir J. C. Robinson, the writer of the article. This Cup was exhibited at Devizes during the Wilts Archæological meeting of 1903. By the kindness of the Editor we are allowed to reproduce his illustration from a tracing by Mr. Kite.



DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Errata. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, 1904.

The above volume, consisting of 300 pages and containing corrections of errors which have crept into the *Dictionary*, has now been presented free to the subscribers; it forms a very valuable appendix to a very valuable work.

The writer is the happy possessor of a copy through the kindness of the Editor and Publishers. He is pleased to record that the burial place of Bishop Edington, and the parentage of Judge Nicholas are now correctly given. In some cases fresh matter has been supplied, *e.g.*, mention of Archbishop Stafford's mother Emma's monument and burial at North Bradley, and her connexion with Holy Trinity Priory, Canterbury. As to the Archbishop himself:—

In that case (illegitimacy) a papal dispensation *propter defectum natus* would be required before he could be ordained priest. At present, search in the Vatican Records has only revealed at the requisite period a papal dispensation, 17 March 1403, which entitled John Stafford, clerk of the diocese of Lincoln, who was then in or about his fourteenth year, to hold a benefice (*Lateran Register*, cviii, f. 79b). Whether he was the future Archbishop is uncertain. If so, he was born about 1389. In 1408, his father, Sir Humphrey, presented him to the living of Farnborough,¹ Somerset, a fact which might suggest an earlier date of birth.

COMPLETE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND,
GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXTANT,
EXTINCT, OR DORMANT; alphabetically arranged, and
edited by G. E. C. Eight volumes. London: George
Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden; William
Pollard & Co., North Street, Exeter, 1887-1898.

(Continued from p. 480.)

TRAFALGAR.—See NELSON.

TREGOZ of Highworth.—See GRANDISON.

TROWBRIDGE.—See SEYMOUR.

WARDOUR.—See ARUNDELL.

WARMINSTER.—See WEYMOUTH.

WESTBURY.—Richard, eldest son of Richard Bethell, M.D., of Bristol, by Jane, dau. of . . . Baverstock, born at Bradford-on-Avon, 1800; fellow of Wadham Coll.; M.P. for Aylesbury (1851-9), and for Wolverhampton (1859-61); knighted when Solicitor-General, 1852; P.C. 1861; Lord Chancellor 1861, when cr. Baron Westbury; died 1873;² his grandson Richard is the present Baron, born in 1852.

¹ This, according to Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents*, he held until 1415.

² The death of his old antagonist in the House of Lords, Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, took place the day before, viz., 19 July. He was a zealous reformer of legal abuses; he is, however, better known for his great power of sarcasm, which his urbane manner of delivery greatly enhanced.

WEYMOUTH.—Sir Thomas Thynne.¹ Bart., of Longleat, eldest son of Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, 1st Bart. (1641), of Kempford, co. Gloucester, and of Caus Castle, [co. Salop, by Mary, dau. of the 1st Lord Coventry, born about 1640; M.P. for Univ. of Oxford (1674-9), and for Tamworth (1679-81); suc. his cousin, Thomas Thynne² (well known as “Tom of ten thousand”, who was murdered in his coach in Pall Mall (M.I. in Westminster Abbey), in the estates of Longleat; cr. Baron Thynne of Warminster, and Viscount Weymouth, 1682; P.C., 1702; suc. by his great nephew, Thomas, 1714, æt. 4; died at Longleat, 1750, and was bur. at Horningsham; “though not a non-juror, did himself honour by offering to the most virtuous of the non-jurors (Ken) a tranquil and dignified asylum in the princely mansion of Longleat”; suc. by his son, Thomas, born 1734; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1765; P.C., 1765; twice Secretary of State; K.G., 1778; cr. Marquess of Bath,³ 1789; from him descended the late Marquess, who, 1858, was Envoy-extraordinary, with the Garter, to the King of Portugal, and again in 1867 to the Emperor of Austria; Colonel of the Wilts Yeomanry; died in 1896; suc. by his eldest son, Thomas Henry: Residence, Longleat.

¹ An elaborate account of the family is in *Stemmata Botevilliana*, also *Top. and Gen.*, iii, 468, and an article in the *Genealogist*, N.S., xi, 163, entitled “The Origin of the Thynnes”, referred to in *Wilts N. & Q.*, iii, 143.

² Great grandson of Sir John Thynne, founder of Longleat.

³ By his mother he was a representative of the Granvilles, formerly Earls of Bath.

(To be continued.)



Wiltshire Notes and Queries,

DECEMBER, 1904.

SOME NOTES ON THE MONTACUTES, EARLS OF SALISBURY.

(Continued from p. 493.)

TO the former article on the descent of the Earldom [1337-1428] through the Montacute family, into that of Nevil, we may now add some further notes on the maternal ancestry of John de Montacute, third Earl, as shown in the pedigree on p. 493.

Of Edward I and his family, several members were more or less connected with Wiltshire. The King himself was a frequent visitor at Devizes Castle; his widowed mother and two of his daughters had taken the veil in Amesbury Monastery;¹ whilst a third daughter (to whom, apparently, a conventual life, and the seclusion of the cloister, offered less attraction) was for a while a resident within the Castle of Marlborough.

THE PRINCESS JOAN PLANTAGENET, "OF ACRE".

The lady here referred to was the Princess Joan, fifth child and third daughter of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, born at Acre, in Palestine, in the spring of 1272—the year of her father's accession—who, in 1290, when at the age of 18, became the

¹ See *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. iii, pp. 148-150; also pedigree on p. 146.

second wife of Gilbert de Clare, seventh Earl of Gloucester and Hertford.¹

De Clare, known as Rufus, or the Red Earl, was nearly thirty years her senior. He had fought on the Barons' side at Lewes, in 1264, under De Montfort, commanding the second line, and himself taking the surrender of Henry III, and his son Edward, after the battle. At Evesham, which, in the following year, restored the Royal party to its former power, we find the Red Earl again leading the second line, but now on the side of the King. In 1270 Earl Gilbert went with Prince Edward to the Crusades; and on Edward's return and accession, he and his queen were entertained by the Earl, for seven days, at his Castle of Tonbridge, co. Kent.

On his marriage with the Princess Joan, King Edward, her father, in order to secure his turbulent subject, made Gloucester give up to him all his possessions, including lands in Wiltshire, and twenty-two other counties, as well as in Wales—an immense estate—in order to re-settle them on Joan, and in default of his heirs, they were settled on her heirs by any other husband she might marry after his death. The Earl died within six years, in December 1295, his Wilts property at that time being Wexcombe manor, with the town of Great Bedwyn,² and the Hundred of Kinwardstone, worth together £54 14s. 4d. yearly, and held of the King in chief on payment of a rent of £32 into the Exchequer; also Knights' fees in Knook (near Heytesbury), Orcheston, Milston, Winterbourne Dautesey, Ogbourne St. Andrew, Sharncote, and several other places in Wilts. *Inq. p. m.*, 24 *Edw. I*, No. 107.

¹ Gloucester had previously married, in 1257, during his father's lifetime, Alice de Lusignan, niece of Henry III, from whom he was divorced. The agreement, dated 18 Jan. 1252-3, by which Earl Richard de Clare, the father, granted the marriage of Gilbert, his son and heir, for 5,000 marks, will be found fully noticed in *The Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xxi, p. 80-81.

² Bedwyn was included 47 Henry III (1262) in the dower of the Earl's Mother, Maud de Lacy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. She died *circa* 1290, when her dower lands came into her son's possession.

By the Princess Joan, Earl Gilbert had a son, of the same name, born 1291, and three daughters. The former fell at the Battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and thus ended the male line of the De Clares.

Soon after the Earl's death, Joan clandestinely married Ralph de Monthermer, an esquire of her late husband's household. The marriage seems to have taken place in January 1297, but must have been unknown to her father on the 16th March following, when Edward assented to a proposal for marrying her to Amadæus, Earl of Savoy.¹ The King was greatly incensed. He imprisoned Monthermer, and seized his daughter's lands, and it needed all the persuasion of Anthony de Bek, the famous Bishop of Durham,² to bring about a reconciliation. Joan was allowed to reside quietly in Marlborough Castle,³ where she gave birth to a daughter, and in due course the marriage was recognised. Monthermer proved a gallant soldier, and rose high in the King's favour. He had livery of the estates, and, in right of his wife, was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, under which title, in 1301, he signed the Barons' letter to Pope Boniface VIII.⁴

The Princess Joan died at Clare 23 April 1307, at the age of 35,⁵ and was buried in the Church of the Augustinians there,

¹ She was at this time under the care of Marc de Harley, who was to provide her with reasonable sustenance.

² Bishop of Durham 1283-1311, and Patriarch of Jerusalem. He had a grant of the Principality of the Isle of Man, and was one of the King's executors.

³ Marlborough Castle, part of the dowry of Eleanor of Bretagne, widow of Henry III, had, on her death, in 1291, been bestowed by Edward I on his own Queen. The temporary residence of their daughter Joan within the Castle appears to have escaped the notice of the historian of Marlborough.

⁴ His seal and counterseal attached to this document are figured in *The Ancestor*, No. 6, p. 190.

⁵ Mrs. Green, in *Lives of English Princesses*, vol. iii, describes her as extravagant, and, "notwithstanding her large income, sometimes greatly straitened for ready cash". This seems to be borne out by a document in the Public Record Office, in which Juliane, widow of William Everard, a London goldsmith, entreats the King, "prince of pity", to take mercy on

her brother, Edward II, and many magnates, attending her funeral. From an inquisition taken on her decease, it appears that she was seized jointly with De Clare, her first husband, of the Wiltshire manors of Heytesbury¹ and Burbage, besides that of Wexcombe, and the town of Great Bedwyn already mentioned. *Inq. p. m.*, 35 *Edw. I*, No. 47. The manor of Erlestoke was also given her by her father; after her death Monthermer obtained the reversion of the estate for their eldest son, through whose heiress it passed to Montacute.

Besides her daughter Mary, of Wiltshire birth, afterwards married to Duncan, Earl of Fife, the Princess Joan had also, by her second husband, two sons, Thomas and Edward, the latter of whom, born in April 1304, died without issue, after 1338, and was buried at Clare.

THOMAS DE MONTHERMER, LORD MONTHERMER.

Eldest son and heir, born 5 Oct. 1300 (Stow), 4 Oct. 1301 (Green's *Princesses*), was killed in naval battle. By his wife Margaret [Tiptoft] he had an only daughter, Margaret, born at Stoke Ham 11 Oct. 1329, who became the eventual heiress. She married before 1349.

SIR JOHN DE MONTACUTE, KNT.

Second son of William, first Earl of Salisbury, and

herself and her children. The Lady Joan, late Countess of Gloucester, had, she states, borrowed from her husband £206 6s. 4d. in money and jewels, as plainly set forth by indenture. He had besides paid to divers "merchants of strange lands" £60, by command of the said Lady, but was repaid nothing; in consequence whereof 20 marks of Juliane's heritage had been sold, their infants were disinherited and seeking bread, and three of them, as also their father, had died. Juliane therefore prays the King to have pity on herself and her seven remaining children "for God and the souls of his ancestors, so that the soul of the said good lady, whom God assoil, might be delivered from peril."

¹ Her keeper of the wardrobe was John de Bruges, parson of Heytesbury—"persona de Heghtred"—an ecclesiastic unknown to Sir R. C. Hoare, whose list of Heytesbury incumbents dates only from 1630.

Catherine [Grandison]. He served under Edward III in the Norman expedition of 1346, and was present at Cressy, and at the siege of Calais. In the autumn of 1347 he returned to England with the King, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Montacute [1356-1389]. In 1372 he is mentioned in the King's fleet at sea in the retinue of his elder brother, the second Earl of Salisbury, and was present in the expedition to Scotland, undertaken by Richard II in 1385. He was a Knight Banneret, and was retained to serve the King in person, attended by another Banneret, five Knights and their esquires, sixty men at arms, and sixty archers. As Steward of the King's Household he was sent to conduct into England Ann of Bohemia, with whom Richard II had contracted marriage. His will, which is here printed for the first time *in extenso*, bears date 20 March 1388, and was proved 8 March 1390.¹ He bequeaths his body to be buried in Salisbury Cathedral, or, if he should die in London, then in St. Paul's Cathedral, near to the font wherein he was baptized; and desires that a black cloth of woollen be laid over his body, and about his hearse, the ground underneath to be spread with cloth of russet and white, of which every poor man attending his funeral should have enough to make him a coat and a hood. Five tapers, weighing 20 pounds each, and four mortars, each of 10 pounds, to be placed about his hearse, and no painting thereon excepting one banner of the arms of England,² two of the arms of Montacute, and two of the arms of Monthermer, to be placed by the five tapers. Twenty-four poor men, clothed in white or russet, each to carry a torch. A plain tomb to be made, with the image of a knight thereon, and the arms of Montacute, having a helmet under the head. To his sons John and Thomas, two gilt pots with the arms of Sir John de Grandison; to his daughter Elianore a gilt cup of the best sort, and the

¹ Abstracts only have been given by Dugdale, and in Nicholas' *Test. Vet.*, p. 124.

² His wife Margaret was a great granddaughter of Edward I.

crown which his wife had in her custody, "la coronne qe ma compaigne ad en garde"; to his son Richard, and his daughters Sybill, Catherine, and Margaret, a cup and ewer each; to his said daughter Sybill, a nun, £20, and to the Prioress and Nuns at Amesbury £20 to pray for his soul; to his daughter Margaret, a nun, £20, and to the Abbess and Nuns of Barkyng £20 to pray for his soul; other bequests to Catherine his daughter, his wife, and the Countess of Sarum. To his sons, John and Richard, all his armour, spears, and swords, to be shared between them. He appoints, as executors, John, Thomas, and Richard, his sons, Walter Wydecombe, Sir Simon Kynge, parson of Warblyngton, Thomas Ascon, and Master Nicholas Braybroke.

TESTAMENTUM JOHANNIS MONTAGU FRÀTRIS COMITIS SARUM.

[Lambeth Register, Courteney, f. 237.]

En le noun de pier et de filz et de seynt esperit Jeo Johan de Mountagu le xx iour de Marc' lan de grace mill'm ccc iiijxx viii vailaunt tamque ieo suy puissant et de memorie ordeigne ce que len ferra de moy et de mes biens apres mon deces et face mon testament en la maner sen suyt En primes ieo me recommaunkes humblement malme a dieux tout puissant et a sa benoyte mere Seynt Marie et a toux les seyntz de paradys requirerrant mercy de mes peches Et en quel part qe ie me lesse morir ie elise sepulture de seint eglise pur mon corps cest assauoyr en le corps de la cathedral eglise de Salesbires entre deux pilers Et sil auveigne que ie demys a loundres voyle estre enseuyle a Seynt Paules a loundres entre deux pilers pres de fount qar la fu baptisez. Item ie deuisse et ordeigne sur mon corps drap blank' de layne et entour ma herce et dedeynz ma herce et pur couer la terre drap de Russet et blanc et destre done a pouers apres lenterrement cest assauer a checun pouer pur cote et chaproun. Item ie deuisse et ordeigne entour ma herce le iour de mon enterrement cynk cerges quarrees de cere et chescun de xx libre et quatre morters de cere chescun de x lib. Item ie deuisse vint et quatre pouers estre vestuz en blank' on en Russet esteanntz entour la herce oue xxiiii torches de cere et qe entour le herce ne soit nul paynture forsque vne baner des armes dengleterre ij baners des armes de Mountagu et ij baners des armes de Moherm'er et mys par les v. cerges Et quune Toumbe soit fait a plus playn qe purra estre fait issint qil soit vn ymage de Chiualer paramount oue les armes de Mountagn et le healme susaunt de such le test. Item ie deuisse que soit departi entre pouers en estlynges comme il semble a mes executours xv. lib. de money a temps de ma sepulture et qe la enterrement soit a plus brieuf que len purra et qe les coustages soynt faitz en le plus ease

maner que purra par nul voie estre par discrecion de mes executours et que ne passe mye xl. iours que la sepulture ne soit fait. Item ie deuise a Saint Marie Otterie a Gardeyn et ay ceux quy seront present et resident a pryer pur moy .xx lib. de money cest assauoir le plus graunt porcioun entre les plus pouers de la Colleege. Item ie deuise a priour et couent de la Mesoun de brescellesham montagu xx li. a prier pur moi. Item ie deuise a quatre ordres de friers cest assauoir a Frechours Menours Augustines et Carmes a chescun ordre .xl.s a prier pur moy et ce a les quatre mesons qi le duissent auoyr de resoun la que ie seray enseuyle. Item ie deuise a ma compaygne toutes les moebles vifz et mortz et instrumentz de husbandrie issint que ele lesse apres sa deces a noz droites heires toux les moebles vifz et mortz et instrumentz queles ele auera a soun mouriaunt sanz vessayllement quaux money dor et dargent. Item ie deuise a ma compaigne la moite de ma vesselle blank' Item ie deuise a ma compaygne toutz les appareillez de sale et Chaumbre issint que ele departe de sales et littez a noz enfantz selonc la discrecion de ma dicte compaigne a temps quaut ele se lerra morir. Item ie deuise mes appartenantez a ma Chapelle a ma compaigne pur demorer apres sa deces a moun filz Thomas syl ysoyt en vie a dunques. Item ie deuise a ma compaigne ij hanaps oue les couercles de mes hanapes susorres oue le nouche et ayneux et boteneures que serront trouez et solone sa discrecionn departe a moun filz et file et que est a marier quaut temps vendra. Item hanapes oue vessaillement ou autre que est pas deuise et soit a vendre soyent mys a prys et vendu a ma compaygne oue a mes filz oue filez. Item ie deuise a Richard moun filz moun lyt que est a Loundres et les ornamentz dycelle et a moun filz Thomas tout le vessayllment de Cuc' sinoun vessaylle dargent et toutz autrez necessaries que sont demeisnes a loundres et apurtenantz a la Cusine illeques. Item ie deuise a moun filz Johan ou a qi que serra moun heyre toutes les profites quelles purrount a venir a debte par voye de reconisaunce ou obligacioun a moy duhez le iour que ie me lerra morir sur tiele condicioun que sil ne face execucioun en son viuant demoerge a mez deux autrez filz Thomas et Richard sils soient en vie et si nulle execucioun ne soyt face par nulle de mes filz susnomeez demoerges a mes procheyns heyres Et que qy soyt moun heyr face soun entent que le statut marchaund faite par le Count de Saresbirs demoerge pur mesme l'entent come les couenaunts sont faitz et de recouerer le Manoyr de Eton come il trouera entaylle. Item ie deuise a moun filz Johan deux centz li. de money ou a soun eleccioun dauoyr part de payment de vessaillement de la moite de blanc vessayllment nyent vnqore deuise. Item ie deuise a qy que serra moun heire le anel oue rube ensemblement oue vne rondel dargent susorre et j. conerclie paramount en la forme come est ordene par mounsire Johan de Graundesoun Euesque iadyz dextestre come serra troue en soun testament. Item ie deuise a Thomas moun filz deux centz li. de money oue a soun eleccioun dauoir part de payment de vessaillement de la moite de vessaillement nyent vnqore deuysez. Item ie deuise a Johan et a Thomas mes filz les ij poottz susorres que sont merches des armes mounsire Johan de Graundesoun susdicte. Item ie deuise a ma file Elianore vne coupe susorre oue vne ewer de melhour que soit. Item

ie deuisse a Richard mon filz et a Sibile Katerine et Margarete mez filles a chescun de eux seueralment vne coupe et ewer. Item ie deuisse a ma fille Elianore la coroune qe ma compaigne ad en garde. Item ie deuisse a Syble ma fille nonaigne xx li. de money et a la prioresse et nonaignes de mesoun de Amesbires xx li. de money a prier pur moi. Item ie deuisse a Margarete ma fille qi est nonaigne xx li. de money et a labesse et nonaignes de la meson de Berkynges xx li. de money a pryer pur moy. Item ie deuisse a Katerine ma fille sil ne soit mye auauance ne marie pur mariage et sustenaunce treys Centis li. de money et touz les perles qe serount trouez de meisne Item ie deuisse a Richard mon filz moun Hostel qe iay en Hampton a luy et a ses heyres et assignez et pur soun mariage et auancement treys centz li. de money et de vessaillement en la value d.xv li. de money. Item ie voyle et ordeygne qe si ascune de les deux cest assauer Richard et Katerine moun filz et fille soit auauance ou deuye ou soyt en religioun qadonqe de la somme de money deuisse soit retenuz du quele persone qe ce soyt en celle cas et soit distribut entre Thomas moun filz et le autre de les deux susditz qi demoert en vie et nyent auauance. Item ie deuisse a la Countesse de Sarum j hanap on couerle susorre. Item ie deuisse a Robert Houell x. marc' de money sil soit ou moy quant je me lerra morrir. Item ie deuisse a Thomas Wyke v. mar' de money sur la condicioun de susdicte Robert. Item ie deuisse a Wauter Meche x. mar' de money sur la condicioun de susdicte Robert et auxint ie voille qe mes executours facent rewarde a dit Wauter solonc la lieeree de chateaux qe il ad en conissance et en garde. Item ie deuisse a Adam moun Chamberlayne toutz mes Vestures sur mesime la condicioun de susdicte Robert. Item ie deuisse a William Scot et a William Waylond a chescun de eux seueralment v. marc' de money sils soyent oue moy quant je me lerra morrir. Item ie deuisse a Johan Magges xl.s. de money sur la condicioun de susdicte Robert. Item ie deuisse a Dauby Lantroun xl.s. de money sur tiel condicioun qe mes executours aient duhe respounce et accompt de luy et surce soyt seruy de moun deuis susdicte. Item ie deuisse et ordeygne qe si ascune de mes filz oue fille soyent auauancez ou mariez oue en religioun professe qe adouncqes le deux de treys Centz li. de money ou autre deuis de quel quil (?) soyt, soyt departe en encesse a yceux qi viuent et ne sont pas auauancez. Et en cas qascun des filz ou filles moergent qadonqes toutez choques a tiele persone deuisse et mort retournont et soient departez entre ceux qi sont en vie et auauancer et en mesime la forme quele choce qe sont deuisse a nulle autre persone et la persone soyt mort qadonqes le dite deuis demoege a mes executours saunz paiement faire a les executours de mortz. Item ie deuisse et departere entre mes tenantz de Stokeynham la somme de rent dun quart de an cest a sauoyr qe chescun ait pur le quarte a temps quant je me lerra morrir taunt come deust estre payez a cele quart et si nulle y soyent pur age on pur defaute qi sont hors de lour tenementz et ount ew tenementz aient taunt de money solonc lafferaunt dautres, et en mesime la maner soyt fayt de Yalhampton, Pyworthe, Lantyan, Okforde, Erlestoke, Lanuer Bykenore, Hontoun et Warblyngtoun. Item ie deuisse toutz lez residues de mes biens nyent deuissees en oeures de charite et en encesse pur aider

ascun de mes enfanz qi ne sount pas auancez solonc la discrecioun de mes executours. Item ie ordeygne qe mes executours facent rewarder as autres seruauntez qi ne sount pas deuisez home ou femme qi sount demourant ou moy et oue ma compaygne quauant ie me lerra morir solonc ce qe le temps qe ad deseruy et a la discrecioun de mes executours. Item ie deuise a Wauter Wydecombe vne hanape ou couerle blank et C.s. de money pur estre mon executour et sil refuse la ministracioun qe la money soyt retenuz. Item ie deuise a Meistre Michel Braybrok vne hanape oue couerle de blank et C.s. de money en cas qil voyle estre mon executour et luy requere qil soyt aydaunt a ce qil purra qe mes executours ne soient rien charge de les sexies moun sire Johan de Grandesoun, iadys euesque Dextre issint come serra troue toutes charges de recettes et liueres en escript en vn papir la greindre partye escript de ma mayn propre a deliuerer la come piert par soun testament et ce qe nest pas deliuerer ou deust estre outre mayns soyt fayt come Meystre Mychel voelt ordeyner. Item ie deuise a mes filz Johan et Richard touts mes armures esperes et coteux a departier entre eux Et deperformer cest ma darreyn volunte Je ordeygne et face mes executours cest assaouir moun filz Johan moun filz Thomas, moun filz Richard Wauter Wydecombe sire Symond Kyng persoun de Warbl' Thomas Ascon et Meystre Nichol [*sic*] Braybrok qiles voylent ma dicte volunte et deus payer et performer solonc ce qils purront sour lour bone ayde mettre et a fayre. A quelx choes dieur lour soyt en ayde Et qe ceste ma darreyn volunte soyt le plus conus iay fayt moun testament enseale de moun seal propre et apres qe ce suy enseuyles si tieles sommes de money ne soyent trouez soyent les deus de checun persone rebatuz solonc lafferaunt. Escripte de ma mayn propre lez au et iour susditz.

[Proved at Croydon, 8 March A.D. 1390. Administration granted to Master Thomas de Montacute, Dean of Sarum, and Nicholas Braybroke, with power to commit it to the other executors reserved.]

Sir John died in February 1390, and was buried at Salisbury,¹ where his younger son, Thomas, was at that time Dean. His tomb—one of the most interesting of the monuments in the Cathedral²—is described, in 1635, as being “in

¹ Canon Benham, so well known as “Peter Lombard”, of *The Church Times*, is therefore wrong when he says in his *Old St. Paul's Cathedral*, p. 13, quoting the passage on this point in the will, “Here, too, was the font, by which was the monument of Sir John Montacute.”

²For some valuable notes, with illustrations of the tomb, and its heraldry, see a paper by the Rev. E. E. Dorling in *The Ancestor*, No. 6 (July 1903), pp. 46-8.

the entring of the Lady Chapel, on the left hand".¹ It was removed during Wyatt's alterations, in 1789-90, and re-erected on the stone bench under one of the arches of the arcade between the nave and north aisle. Three of its sides only bear the original ornamentation, viz., canopied niches, alternating with quatrefoiled panels, each of the latter enclosing a shield of arms. The fourth side, towards the aisle, which may previously have stood against a wall, was, on its removal by Wyatt, made up with pieces of later stone carving from the Beauchamp Chapel, which he had at the same time destroyed.

The shields, six in number, bear the following arms :—

West end.—*Three legs conjoined in triangle*—for the Principality of the ISLE OF MAN; quartering *three fusils in fess*—MONTACUTE; for William, second Earl of Salisbury, then Head of the House.

East end.—*Three fusils in fess, within a plain bordure*—the latter apparently borne as a mark of cadency for MONTACUTE of the second House.²

South side.—1. *Three fusils within a plain bordure*—MONTACUTE; impaling, *an eagle displayed*—MONTHERMER; for Sir John de Montacute, Knt. (younger brother of William, second Earl), here entombed.

2. MONTACUTE, *within a plain bordure*, as No. 1, carved also for impalement, but the sinister half of the shield blank.³

3. MONTACUTE, *within a bordure engrailed*; quartering MONTHERMER; for John de Montacute, son of No. 1, who, seven years after his father's death, succeeded his uncle as third Earl.

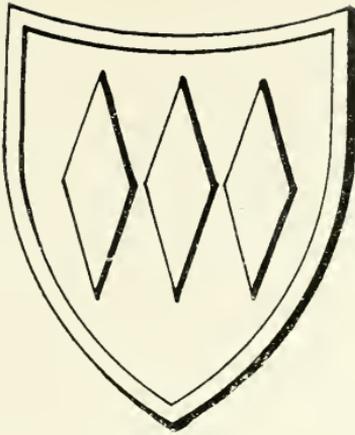
4. A blank shield, marked with a central upright line, as if intended for impalement.

The bold effigy of the Knight is represented in the all but complete armour worn during the latter part of the reign

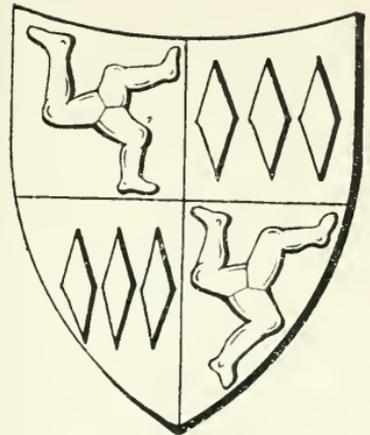
¹ Leland, writing a century earlier (1540) says :—" Ther lyith under an arche on the north side of our lady, two noblemen of the Longespée," probably mistaken by him for Earl William Longespée (1226), and Sir John de Montacute (1390), both of whose tombs were on the north side of the Lady Chapel.

² This much earlier occurrence of the *bordure* at once seems to negative the conjecture of Mr. Anstis that it denotes a supposed descent of the present Montagus from a natural son of Thomas, fourth Earl of Salisbury. See *Complete Peerage*, vol. v, p. 206.

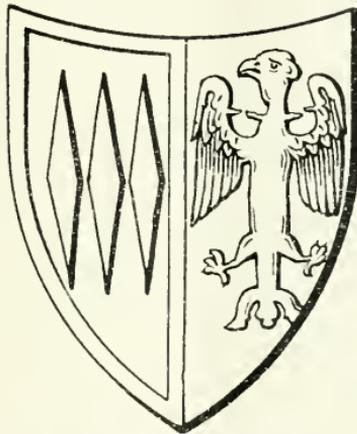
³ This seems to suggest a third brother of the second Earl, either at that time unmarried, or whose wife's arms were doubtful.



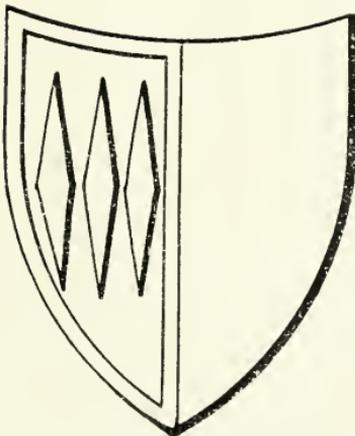
Montacute.



Isle of Man and Montacute.



Montacute and Monthermer.



Montacute.



Montacute and Monthermer.

ARMS FROM THE TOMB OF SIR JOHN MONTACUTE, KNT.,
IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

Digitized by Microsoft®

E. K. del.

of Edward III, and those of Richard II and Henry IV. It is nearly seven feet in length, and at once reminds us of that of the Black Prince, within the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in Canterbury Cathedral.¹ On the head is the pointed bascinet, which was frequently worn in battle, with a removable vizor, the crested heaume, or tilting helm (which the Knight willed to be represented beneath his head) being reserved for the tournament. The next piece of chain, known as the camail, was fastened by a cord passing through rings round the edge of the bascinet, and spread over the shoulders. The close fitting jupon, which succeeded the loose surcoat of an earlier period, is encircled by the splendid military belt, and terminates in a rich scalloped edging, which just allows the chain hauberte to be seen below it; and, what is especially interesting, over the person is a breastplate, connected, of course, with a backplate, a fashion of which we do not possess many examples. The arms, legs, and feet, are all protected by pieces of plate called brassarts, cuishes, jamps, and sollerets. The gauntlets are apparently of plate, with gads or small spikes on the knuckles. The tilting helm bears the crest of a demi-griffin; and the now broken sword shows the belt twisted around the hilt, and part of the scabbard; the feet rest on a lion.²

Both tomb and effigy must have been richly coloured and gilt, some slight traces of which yet remain.³ Capt. Symonds,

¹ Both William, second Earl of Salisbury, and his younger brother, Sir John de Montacute, had fought with the Black Prince at Cressy. The Earl, when young, had been contracted in marriage to "the fair Maid of Kent", and both lived to see her successively the widow of Sir Thomas Holand, and the Black Prince (their former companion in arms), and her son by the latter, on the throne of England, as Richard II.

² See a paper on the *Monumental Sculpture of the Cathedral*, read at the Salisbury Meeting of the British Archaeological Association, Aug. 1858, by the late Mr. J. R. Planché, *Somerset Herald*. The writer was present at this meeting, when, from the arms of Montacute and Monthermer, borne *quarterly* on one of its panels, Mr. Planché was inclined to refer the tomb and effigy to the son and *not the husband* of the Monthermer heiress.

³ Stothard, in his *Monumental Effigies* (1817), plate 94, gives a reduced sketch of the figure as he imagines it was originally painted.

a Royalist officer, who visited the Cathedral in 1644, notes in his Diary (*Harl. MS.*, 939) that on the breastplate of the armour was then to be seen, painted in colours, the *fusils* of MONTACUTE, and *eagle* of MONTHERMER, *borne quarterly*.¹

By his wife Margaret, the heiress of Monthermer, who survived him, Sir John had issue four sons and three daughters.

John, the eldest son, succeeded to the Earldom of Salisbury on the death of his uncle (the second Earl) in 1397 (*see* p. 488).

Richard, to whom his father bequeathed half of his armour and weapons, was apparently also bred to the wars. He was knighted, and living in 1428.

Thomas became Dean of Salisbury in 1382. He made profession of canonical obedience 19 Nov. 1388, and in 1390, the year of his father's death, was engaged in a dispute which arose between the Bishop [John de Waltham] and the Dean and Chapter, respecting the right of the former to visit the Cathedral; and a "composition", confirmed by Pope Boniface IX, in 1392, settled all matters in dispute. *See* Jones' *Fasti*, pp. 212, 315. By his will, dated 6 May 1404, he desires burial at the foot of his father's tomb in the Lady Chapel of Salisbury Cathedral. To the altar of St. John, close by, he bequeaths vestments, plate, and a missal. Two tapers of 24 pounds to be placed, one at his head, the other at his feet, on the day of his burial, and a marble stone inscribed with the text, *I believe that my Redeemer liveth, &c.*, to be laid over his body. Bequests to the Friars Minor of Sarum, and the Friars Preachers of Fisherton. To the churches of Heytesbury, Knook, Mere, &c., plate and vestments. The following is an exact copy:—

THE WILL OF THOMAS MOUNTAGU, DEAN OF SARUM.

[P.C.C. 7 Marche.]

In nomine Domini nostri ihesu Christi filii gloriosissime virgine marie cum sancto spiritu in gloria dei patris amen. Ego Thomas

¹ If this were the original colouring, it would appear that, at this date, the arms of an heiress were borne either *impaled* or *quarterly* with those of her husband. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to refer us to other examples of this usage.

Mountagu decanus ecclesie Cathedralis Sarum sanus gracia dei mente condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam omni potenti deo meo et omnium creatori et gloriosissime virgine marie, beato Michaeli Archangelo beatis apostolis petro et paulo et sancto Andree patronis meis et omnibus sanctis corpusque meum sepeliendum ad pedem lateris tumbi domini Johanni Mountagu quondam patris mei in ymo in parte interiore infra capellam beate marie ecclesie Cathedralis Sarum Et volo quod die sepulture mee nulle fiant expense in luminaribus preterquam quod duo duntaxat ordinentur cerei ponderis viginti quatuor librarum quorum vnus ad caput alter ponatur ad pedes, et volo duntaxat habere lapidem marmoreum super me positum absque aliquo opere latomi vel cuiuscunque alterius metalli et volo quod in medio dicti lapidis in quodam quadro sculpatur ista ratio—Credo quod redemptor meus viuit et in nouissimo die de terra surrecturus sum et in carne meo videbo deum saluatorem meum quem visurus sim ego ipse et oculi mei conspecturi sunt et non alius reposita est hec spes mea in sinu meo. Volo eciam quod sumptus pomposi et vani ymmo reprobi qui ob laudam seculi in aliorum obsequiis fieri solent nullo modo fiant in obsequiis meis sed ad vorum certum secundum dispositionem executorum meorum taxentur et pecunia illa decrepitis et aliis personis egentibus in quibus eorum discrecio falli non distribuatur vbi et quibus voluerint et vbi magis viderunt necesse precipuo parochianis ecclesiarum et capellarum dignitati mee annexarum et ecclesiarum de Cheddesey et Stokenham. Item lego cuilibet canonico in dictis exequiis meus cum missa in crastino interessenti sex solidos et octo denarios Ita tamen si exequiis meis et missa in crastino in seruicio diuino ab incepzione eiusdem usque ad finem completum interuit et a colloquiis mutuis se abstinuerint et canonicus caractare sacerdotali insignitus missam ipso die pro anima mea celebrauerit et collectam specialem habuerit si per infirmitatem corporis impeditus non fuerit. Alioquin medietate cureat Item lego cuilibet vicario tres solidos et quatuor denarios Ita tamen si exequiis meis et missam crastino in seruicio diuino ab incepzione eiusdem vsque ad finem completum interfuerit et vicarius caractare sacerdotali insignitus missam ipso die celebrauerit et collectam specialem habuerit pro anima mea si per infirmitatem corporis impeditus non fuerit et ceteri vicarii inferioris ordinis psalterium integrum dicunt. Alioquin duodecimi denarios duntaxat percipiant. Item lego cuilibet Cappelano Cantariarum et aliis infra ecclesiam Cathedralem celebrantibus et collectam specialem pro anima mea habentibus duos solidos. Item cuilibet choriste duos solidos. Item cuilibet sacriste duodecim denarios. Item cuilibet altariste *vjd.* Item lego domino Willelmo Bukke vicario meo ibidem meliorem habitum meum integrum quem voluerit habere de omnibus. Item lego fratribus minoribus Sarum quadraginta solidos. Item lego fratribus prediccatoribus de Fysherton iuxta Sarum viginti solidos. Item lego fratri Johanni Mountagu quadraginta solidos. Item lego domine mee Amice Comitisse Sarum ciphum meum deauratum poucionatum cum rosis. Item lego Margarete sorori mee Moniali de Berkyngel lectum meum rubeum de cerico broudatum cum armis meis vnum ciphum argenteum deauratum videlicet trefoill' et decem libras.

Item volo quod reuersio hospicii mei de Hampton vendatur et pecunia reponatur in Thesaurario Ecclesie Sarum ad inueniendum vnum capellanum continue celebrantem quam diu dicta pecunia poterit durare percipiendo annuatim quadraginta solidos. Et volo et ordino quod Capellanus celebraturus quamdiu vixero per me nominandus sit perpetuus quamdiu bone vite et honeste conuersacionis existit alias pro placito remouendus post decessum meum per Capitulum preficiatur quociens vacauerit eciam quod nominandus vel preficiendus per Capitulum sit perpetuus et de vicariis duntaxat alias cantarias infra vel extra ecclesiam seu beneficium aliud quodcunque non habentibus qui sit de senioribus qui in ecclesiam melius laborauerint et seruicium suum melius sciuerint ac vite honestioris et virtuose nec aliquum de lapsu carnis deprehensi conuicti vel diffamati quoquomodo extiterint quod ei forte contingat quod absit, quod vicarius per capitulum sit nominatus de lapsu carius fuerit conuictus et post primam et vnicam correpcionem et correccionem decani, seu eius locum tenentis vel presidentis capitulo passus fuerit residuum quod tunc penitus a dicta Cantaria Ammoueat et alius prout supra scribitur vicarius loco suo substituatur. Item lego Johanni Trypan si mecum fuerit tempore mortis mee omnes vestes meas vsuales furratas et non furratas. Item lego altari sancti Johannis in ecclesia Sarum iuxta quod dominus meus pater sepultus existit vnum apparatus album broudatum cum albo vestimento eiusdem secte ac vno vestimento viridi cum armis domini mei patrie et calicem vnum deauratum cum deosculatorio deaurato et duabus fialis argenteis deauratis vna cum missali meo paruo quod de domino Johanne Grandissono habui vt remaneant ibidem imperpetuum. Item lego ecclesie de Mere vnum par vestimentorum. Item lego ecclesie de Heyghtrebury vnum par vestimentorum rubeorum cum vno corporali meliori non legato apparatus meum melius altaris rubeum, vnum calicem vnum deosculatorium deauratum cum phiolis argenteis deauratis et tintinabulo deaurato. Item lego eidem ecclesie cupam meam deauratam cum ymagine beate Marie in fundo ad reponendum corpus Christi et dependendum supra altarem ordinale meum et duo candelabra argentea. Item lego capelle de Knouke vnum par vestimentorum. Item lego ecclesie de Godalmynge vnum par vestimentorum. Item lego ecclesie de Sonnyng vnum par vestimentorum. Item lego capellis eidem ecclesie annexis videlicet Wokyngham, Hurst Sandhurst et Roscomp' cuilibet earum vnum par vestimentorum. Item lego ecclesie de Cheddesey vnum par vestimentorum de albo velueto et duas legendas magnas. Et volo quod executores mei garciones tempore mortis mee mecum existentes iuxta discrecionem ipsorum executorum meorum remunerent et secundum temporis quantitatem quo mecum steterint. Et huius vltime voluntatis mee facio ordino et nomino executores meos speciales Reuerendum Confratrem meum dominum Georgium Lounthorp Ecclesie Sarum Canonicum Johannem Whytyner scribam meum et notarium publicum et Edwardum Clyue. Datum Sarum sexto die mensis Maij anno domini Millesimo CCCC^{mo} quarto.

[Proved 29 June 1404, and commission of administration granted to

Master John Chaundeler and Master William Cyttelynge, canons of Sarum, in case the executors named in the will refuse the administration.]

Of the four daughters mentioned in the pedigree (p. 493), Sibyll, apparently a nun in Amesbury Monastery in 1388, was Prioress there in 1410, and died 1420. Margaret was also a nun at Barking in 1388 and 1404.

On a tomb in Heyford Church, co. Northampton, to John Mauntell and his wife Elizabeth, is a brass plate, with inscription in Norman French (without date), and two shields of arms. On the reverse of one of these shields there appears another coat of arms, apparently engraved for a memorial of a Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.¹ It bears *three fusils in fess* (without *bordure*), MONTACUTE, quartering *six lioncels rampant*, LONGSPÉE. No traces of colour remain, and it is doubtful if the shield so arranged was ever actually used. Perhaps it was found to be without right, and was consequently discarded.

Although no connexion existed between the families of Montacute and Longspée (both of whom held the Earldom of Salisbury) to account for such a quartering, it may be an instance of treating the coat of the first Earls as the arms of the Earldom, and quartering it with the family coat of the succeeding Earls, as was occasionally the practice in France and Scotland.

One of the earliest, if not the first example of two coats being borne quarterly by a subject in this country, seems to have occurred in the family of Montacute. Their ancestor, Sir Symon de Montacute, sealed the Barons' letter, in 1301, with his seal bearing *the fusils*, and counterseal bearing *a griffin segreant*. On the seals of the Earls of Salisbury the *griffins* appear only as crests, or as beasts flanking the shield of arms on the counterseal of the first Earl.

EDWARD KITE.

Poulshot, Devizes.

¹ Query if for the tomb of the second Earl, who died 1397. The shield itself was exhibited at a meeting of the Archæological Institute, 4th June 1852.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

ERCHFONT WITH STERT.

*(Continued from p. 499.)*PATENT ROLL. [8 *Edward IV*, pt. 3, m. 3.]

A.D. 1468. Grant to the abbess and convent of St. Mary, Winchester, because they are so burdened with repairs of their house and church and other possessions and payments of tenths and other imposts that they cannot support the injunctions of their order, that they shall have view of frankpledge and assize of bread and ale, with waif and stray and all pertaining to this view at each of their towns of Erchfont and Canynges, co. Wilts, with all their hamlets, from all their tenants and other residents in said towns and hamlets, and within precinct of same, and that they and said tenants and residents shall be quit of any suit at the king's hundred of Stolfold *alias* Swanbergh, and of receiving any sheriffs or other officers, bailiffs or ministers of the king. Oct. 21, Westminster. By privy seal.

PATENT ROLL. [16 *Edward IV*, pt. 1, m. 20.]

A.D. 1476. Grant to abbess and convent of St. Mary, Winchester, in furtherance of the grant above, not valid as they hoped, that they shall have all sums of money and rents due to the king from themselves or their tenants or other residents in towns and hamlets of Erchefont and Canynges, co. Wilts, for any rent of "tythyng peny" or other rent payable at any sheriff's turn within the hundred of Swannebergh *alias* Stolfold, *alias* Rughbergh, and pardon to them of all sums of money due to them from the king as parcel of the farm for the profit of the county of Wilts. May 12, Westminster. By the king.

L. T. R., MEMORAND: ROLL. [*Michaelmas, 16 Edward IV.*]

A.D. 1476. The abbess of St. Mary, Winchester, in quindene of Michaelmas, through Walter Forde her attorney, pleads exemption from *6li. 13s. 6d.*, part of 80 marks levied on her for her property at Erchfont and Canings in Wilts, being exonerated by the above letters patents; the judgment is given in her favour and her plea allowed by the Barons of the Exchequer.

[Patents confirmed by *Pat. 1 Richard III, 3 March.*, enrolled *L. T. R. Mem. Roll, Easter, 1 Ric. III, 39*; also *1 Henry VII.*]

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [*14 Edward VI, No. 6.*]

P.M. AVICE BLAKE.

A.D. 1474. Inquest taken at Devizes, 29 October, 14 Edward IV. Jury say that John Malewyn was seized in his demesne as of fee of 8 messuages, 184 acres of land, 28 acres of meadow, 21 acres of pasture, and 6 acres of wood, with appurtenances in Erchefount and Wedehampton, co. Wilts, and had issue Roger and Agnes, and in such state died seized; after whose death same messuage, land, meadow, pasture, and wood, descended to Roger as son and heir of John, by which Roger, as son and heir, was seized thereof in his demesne as of fee, and thus seized enfeoffed thereof Avice Blake for the term of her life, by which Avice was thereof seized in her demesne as of freehold; and afterwards Roger took to wife the same Avice, and Roger and Avice had issue Joan; and Roger died, after whose death reversion of said messuages, &c., descended to Joan as daughter and heir of Roger, of which reversion she died seized without issue. And Avice took to husband Robert Blake, and Avice seized of said messuage, &c., as of freehold, died; after whose death said messuage, &c., reverted to John Ernele, now surviving as cousin and heir as well of said Roger, viz., son of John Ernele, son of Joan, late wife of John Ernele, and daughter of said Agnes, sister of same Roger, as of foresaid Joan, daughter of Roger. And they say that said

messuages, &c., are held of the abbes of St. Mary, Winchester, by what service they are ignorant, and are worth yearly in all issues 9*li*. And Avice held no other lands or tenements in said county; and she died 29 October, 13 Edward IV, and John Blake is her son and nearer heir and is 40 years old and more. In testimony whereof, &c.

COMPOTUS ROLL OF THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY, WINCHESTER.

[*Add. Roll*, 19,717.¹]

A.D. 1460-61. ERCHEFFUNT.—*Account of William Harvist, farmer there from Michaelmas, 39 Henry VI, to the same feast next following, 1 Edward IV, and 14 Agnes Buryton, Abbess.*

ARREARS.—The same renders account of 30*li*. 14*s*. 10½*d*. from arrears of account of preceding year. Sum, 30*li*. 14*s*. 10½*d*.

RENTS OF ASSIZE WITH THE INCREASE.—And of 44*li*. 15*s*. 6½*d*. of the whole rent of assize, there to be paid yearly at the 4 yearly terms. And of 12*s*. 8*d*. from John Dokeman and William Shephurd, for a croft called Verncroft, in the same places this year. And of 8*d*. . . . the rent of a parcel of the meadow ground of Everbrech adjoining tenement of Christina Cope. Sum, 45*li*. 9*s*. 10½*d*.

ACQUITTANCE OF RENTS.—From certain persons in acquittance of rent of the reeve nothing, because there is none. In acquittance of rent of the bailiff's virgate of land this year, 5*s*. In acquittance of rent of the woodward by agreement, 6*s*. Of the acquittance of 12 ploughmen or 1 oxherd, nothing this year. In acquittance of rent of the smith's virgate of land, doing the ploughshares of all the ploughs and shoeing two horses in the hind feet with his own iron and steel, 5*s*. And moreover taken in allowance of each plough, 12*d*. as appears below. In acquittance of rent of Roger Dokeman for virgate of land, formerly John Cope's, demised to him for term of his life,

¹ *Ad. Roll*, 19,723 (imperfect), seems to be earlier, probably of A.D. 1455-6, as in this the Rector of Edington has retained his rent for 39 years only.

because he ought to cover all the defects of the Court house covered with stone, for all services yearly, 5s. In acquittance of rent of Thomas Basset's $\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land, which is wont to return yearly 36s. 8d. for rent and works, and now returns 12s. 6d. and not more, because he does all the works as of $\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land, this year the 89th,¹ 14s. 2d. In acquittance of the rent of an acremansland granted to William Harvest this year, 2s. 6d. Sum 3s. 8d.

DEFECTIVE RENTS.—In defect of rent of the tenement formerly of Peter in the Hethe, because in demesne, 11d. and not more, because 13d. levied from the issues. In defect of rent of an acre of land, formerly of Robert Toke, 6d. and not more, because 10d. levied from the issues. In defect of rent of cottage, formerly John Basset's in Escote, 12d. and not more, because 12d. raised from the issues handed over to William Marsheman. In defect of rent of cottage, late John Hopere's, because in hand of the Lady, 2s. In defect of rent of cottage and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land, late of John Simond's. Item, a cottage and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land, late Nicholas Basset's, which is wont to return 6s., and is now John Bay . . . 's for 4s. yearly, 2s. In defect of rent of 1 acre, 3 rods of land, late John Simondy's, which is wont to return 18d., and now is delivered to William Shephurd for 12d. yearly, 6d. In defect of rent of a toft 4 acres, 3 rods of land in Wykeham heyes, late of John Tollof's, which is in the Lady's hand, 4s. In defect of rent of a toft and 8 acres of land called Acreman's, in Estcote, which John Holderne lately held, which is wont to return 6s. yearly, and now delivered to William Hopere for 4s. yearly, 2s. In defect of rent of a toft and a virgate of land at Wyke, late Lawrence Pleyer's, which used to return 13s. 4d., and now delivered to Thomas Gyldmowght for 8s. yearly, 5s. 4d. In defect of rent of a shop by the cemetery, 12d. and not more, because 12d. raised from the issues this year. In defect of rent of a toft and 2 acres of land in Estcote, late Peter Dounton's,

¹ It had been held thus for 89 years, that is.

because in hands of the Lady, 20*d.*, returned below in the issues. In defect of rent of a messuage and virgate of land, late William Collys, which used to return 13*s.* 4*d.*, and now delivered to John Benet for 12*s.* yearly, 16*d.* In defect of rent of a croft at Wyke, which is in the hands of the Lady. In defect of rent of cottage, late John Benet's, 12*d.* and not more, because delivered to John Merdon for term of 50 years, this year the 21*st.*, for 12*d.* yearly. In defect of rent for a toft and virgate of land in Escote, 2*s.* and not more, because it is delivered to John Williams for 8*s.* yearly for life. In defect of rent of 2 acres of land of Bordland, late of William Bassett, neif, because it is in Lady's hand, 12*d.* In defect of rent of cottage with garden and parcel of meadow, which John Payne lately held, which used to return 8*s.* 4*d.*, and afterwards delivered to Richard Bowedon for term of his life for 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, because it is in the Lady's hand this year, 8*s.* 4*d.* In defect of rent of a messuage and a virgate of land, late John Brode's, which used to return 13*s.* 4*d.*, and now delivered to John Wilhous, junior, for term of his life for 10*s.* yearly, 3*s.* 4*d.* In defect of rent of a messuage and 8 acres of land, called Acreman's, which used to return 9*s.*, and now delivered to Thomas Cheffynche for term of his life for 7*s.* yearly, 2*s.* In defect of rent of cottage with garden adjacent, late William Webbe's, which used to return 4*s.* 6*d.*, and now delivered to Thomas Gyldmogh't for term of his life for 4*s.* yearly, 6*d.* In defect of rent of cottage with garden adjacent and an acre of land, late Robert Bartour's, which remains in the Lady's hand this year, 4*s.* In defect of rent of a toft and 3 acres of land in Escote, 2*s.* and not more, because delivered to John Benet for 2*s.* for the term of his life. In defect of rent of cottage with curtilage which John Suoteur lately held, because in the Lady's hand this year, 2*s.* In defect of rent of a messuage and 2 acres of land, which John Denge lately held, because in the Lady's hand this year, 6*s.* 1*d.* In defect of rent of tenement and a virgate of land, which William Harvust lately held, which used to return 16*s.*, and now delivered to Thomas Edmond

for term of his life for 15s. yearly, 12*d.* In defect of rent of cottage, with garden adjacent, which Richard Michell lately held, because in the Lady's hand this year, 2s. Sum, 64s. 9*d.* Sum of acquittances and defective rents, 101s. 5*d.* Sum of remaining clear, 40*li.* 8s. 5½*d.*

POLL-MONEY.—And of 4*d.* of John atte Welle, neif of the Lady, that he may dwell wherever he will for term of his life, to be paid at court at Hocktide yearly, and he does suit to same court by pledge of John atte Welle his brother. Sum 4*d.*

SALE OF WORKS.—And of 4s. 2*d.* from Richard Collys, for the works of a messuage and 8 acres of land in going with the Lady's plough, sold to him this year. And of 4s. 2*d.* from Nicholas Hoblys, for plough-labours of messuage and 8 acres of land sold to him. And of 4s. 2*d.* of John Kengow, for plough-labours sold to him. And of 4s. 2*d.* from John Case, junior, and 4s. 2*d.* from Walter Wodowe, for the like. And of 4s. 2*d.* from Stephen Wheler, 4s. 6*d.* from William Pyllynge, 4s. 6*d.* from Thomas Cheffynch, 4s. 2*d.* from John Besaunt, 4s. 2*d.* from William Case, 4s. 2*d.* from Roger Revys, and 4s. 2*d.* from William Dene, for the like. Of 4s. 2*d.* from William Harvust, nothing, because it was released to him for guarding the swine. Sum 50s. 8*d.*

ISSUES OF THE MANOR.—Of 16*d.* from pannage of the pigs of the customary tenants at Michaelmas. And of the pigs of strangers, nothing, because no mast. Of the 10s. from pasture in the Whytecroft, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. Of 3s. 4*d.* from pasture in the "mour", nothing, for same cause. Of the 2s. from pasture in the fields of Escote, nothing, because the farmer has it by agreement. Of the 35s. from pasture in Gaveldoune, and Otbrech, sold to the tenants of Wedhampton to hold according to the custom of the manor while it shall please the Lady, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. Of 20s. from William Harvust, junior, for 2 pieces of demesne land called Estertwefacre and Westertwefacre, demised to him, nothing, because the farmer has it by agree-

ment. Of 10s. from 15½ acres in the Northerbreche, near Foxle, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. Of the thorns or underwood in Westrudying and Rudelfate, sold, nothing this year. Of the thorns or underwood in Okfrygh, sold, nothing. Of 63s. 9d. from thorns and "scraggis" in Crowkwode, sold this year. From thorns or underwood in Hawkescombe, sold, nothing. From thorns or underwood in the Whytecroft or Inlond, sold this year, nothing. Of 12d. from clay sold, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. But he returns 20d. from Thowngmanheyes sold this year, and not more, because the other part is delivered to John Kynge for antient rent. Of 13s. 4d. of issues of virgate of land, late Thomas Bryght's, this year. From the coarse wool sold, nothing, but of 13s. 6d. of 11 cwt. 4 lbs. of lamb's wool, sold at 14d. the cwt. Of 11s. 9d. from 13 cwt. 11 lbs. of torn wool,¹ sold at 10d. the cwt. From "Bowtwoll" sold, nothing this year. Of 2s. from 6 geese sold, nothing, because the farmer has it by agreement. And of 6s. 9d. of wool of 36 sheep and 9 hoggets [dead] of murrain before the shearing, sold at 2d. per sheepskin, and 1d. the hoggets skin. And of 3d. from the skin of 6 sheep [dead] of murrain after the shearing, sold at ½d. the skin. And of 1d. from the wool of 3 lambs after the shearing, sold at ½ each. Of hens' eggs nothing. Of 3s. 4d. from 3 plough-shares, nothing, because the farmer has it by agreement. Of 2s. 10d. from 34 horseshoes, nothing, for the foresaid cause. Of 6d. from an iron clog² with nails, nothing, for the same cause. From a load sold nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. From milk of cows, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. And of 13s. 2d. from the issues from ½ hide of land which was Edith Snell's and afterwards John Cope's, beyond 12s. 6d. of rent of assize above charged in the heading of rent. Of 2s. from pasture in Confryght sold, nothing this year because Roger Hopere holds it by agreement with the park of Lydecrofte. Of 4s. from Roger Hopere and John Raynolds

¹ *Lana fracta.*² *Ferr' pedal'.*

for 12 acres of demesne land lately let to them, nothing, because in the Lady's hand. And of 7s. 6d. from issues of $\frac{1}{2}$ hide of land, lately Richard Richebryd's, now Thomas Brode's, beyond 12s. 6d. above charged in the heading of rent and half of the works and customs anciently due. And of 1d. from Stephen Tarry for a tenement late Roger Hoper's for licence to enlarge a palisade by his house this year 67 [*sic*]. And of 4s. 10d. from Cristina, late wife of John Cope, for certain autumn works and boon works of a widow, besides 3s. 6d. of rents of assize in the heading rent. And of 3s. 6d. from same Christina for certain autumnal works and boon-works of messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land, late John Case's, in Escote, besides 2s. 6d. above charged in the heading rent. Of 6s. from the works of Richard Clerk, for the works of 1 messuage and 1 cotsette of land, late John Basset's, besides 2s. 6d. above charged in the heading rent, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. Of 2s. 6d. from Estthyrtacre, opposite the sheepfold of Dwelyes, thus demised to John Dokeman, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. Of 5s. 2d. of the autumn works and church-scot of John Adam, for a messuage and a virgate of land, late John Rollyng's, sold, besides 5s. 10d. charged in the heading rent, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. Of 12d. from the autumn works of John Woolwe, junior, for house and 6 acres of land in the Marshe, likewise sold, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. And of 4s. of issues of a croft called Vellyscroft and Tollofcroft, let this year. Of 12d. from the autumn works of John Wylhous, junior, for a messuage and a virgate late John Brode's likewise sold, nothing, because it belongs to the farmer. And of 4s. of issues of cottage with garden and an acre of land, late Robert Bartour's, let this year. And of 3s. 4d. of issues of messuage and 2 acres of land which Peter Corser lately held thus, let this year. Sum 7*li.* 13s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—whereof the collector, 6*li.* 0s. 18d.; the farmer, 32s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

E. M. THOMPSON.

(To be continued.)

CHOLDERTON. [ADDITIONAL RECORDS].

ASSIZE ROLL, 1006, *m.* 22*b.* [*Assize at Wilton, 17 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1288.—Richard de Vpton and Isabel his wife and Robert, son of the same Isabel, offered themselves on the fourth day against William Edmund of Staunton, Henry Trussehare and John Fitz Nicole, concerning the plea of a virgate of land with appurtenances in Cheldrington which the foresaid William, Henry and John sought against them. And they themselves did not come, and they were the plaintiffs; therefore the foresaid Richard and Isabel and Robert may go thence without a day. And the foresaid William, Henry and John and their pledges of the prosecution are in mercy, to wit, William Atte Hide of Chalk and Philip Fraunceys of Tudwrth.

CURIA REGIS ROLL, *No.* 27. [*Michaelmas, 4 John. m.* 6^{*b.*}, *m.* 2^{*b.*}.]

A.D. 1202.—Roger de Argent sues for the advowson of the Church of Chederton against the Prior of St. Neot's as his right, whereof Dicoia, his ancestress,¹ was seized as of her right, and from her it descended to a certain Guy, and from Guy himself it descended to John, father of the same Roger, who made the last presentation, and the Prior called to warrant Odo Burnard. And a day was given them five days from the day of St. Hillary, &c. The Prior may have Odo himself.

IBID.

The Assize came to take cognisance if Godfrey, father of William, was seized in his demesne as of fee of 3½ virgates of land with the appurtenances in Childerton on the day of his death, and if the same William unjustly holds certain (?) land of Richard de Forcot, who comes and says that the assize ought not to proceed because he did not hold the land on the day when the Assize was summoned, and he places himself

¹ Ava.

upon the country, and Richard likewise. A day is given them in the octaves of S^t. Hillary, &c., &c.

ASSIZE ROLL, No. 1248, m. 2. [*Assize at Westdene, Friday after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 10 Edward I.*]

A.D. 1281.—The Assize came to take cognisance if Nichola de Cherldrinton, mother of John, son of Elyas of Schireneton, was seized in her demesne as of fee of 18 acres of land with appurtenances in Cherldrinton on the day of her death. Whereof Alice atte Townesende holds 9 acres, John Bysset, and Margery his wife 7 acres, Ralph Burgeys one acre, and Reginald le Baylif one acre. Who come, and Alice and all say that the Assize ought not to be, because they say that a certain Hugh de la Vessele, otherwise in the Court of the now lord king before his itinerant Justices at Wylton, impleaded them concerning certain tenements which they then held. So that they themselves, in the same court, called the foresaid Elyas and John, who now bore the writ of Assize, to warrant against the foresaid Hugh, because the foresaid Elyas had nothing in the same tenements, unless by the law of England, of the heritage of the same John. Whereof they say that the foresaid Elyas and John made default. After the default, afterwards they were summoned and the summons witnessed by which it was then considered that the foresaid Hugh should recover his seizin against them, and that they themselves should have of the land of the foresaid Elyas and John to the value, &c. And they say that the foresaid tenements which the same John now seeks by the Assize by execution of that judgment. And they seek judgment if the Assize ought to proceed. And if they say that they are ready to verify by record of the rolls of the itinerant Justices, &c.

And John says that whatever the others say of the foresaid Alice . . . of any plea in the foresaid Court, he says that she never had seizin of those same tenements so that from her hand by any default they could recover it ; nor that he should be held by the judgment to warrant those tenements. He says

also that he has no tenements in the same County where he could be summoned, but that the foresaid Nichola died seized of the foresaid tenements in her demesne, &c. And that, &c. he places himself upon the Assize. . . .¹

IBID., *m.* 6^d.

Roger Oslak and Elen his wife, who bore the king's writ against Hugh de la Vescele and Rose his wife, John de Straton and Agnes his wife, Emma le Breton and others, for tenements in Childrinton did not prosecute. Therefore they and their pledges of the prosecution are in mercy. They did not find pledges of the prosecution unless by fealty.²

ASSIZE ROLL 1434, *No.* 73. [*Assizes at New Sarum,*
21 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1347.—The Assize come to take cognisance if Simon Caneford, Adam Caneford, William Henry John le Noble, of Aldynton, Robert Bradebury and Margery Rogeres, unjustly, &c., disseized Thomas Virly and Edith his wife of their free tenement in Cheldryngton, and whereof they complain that they disseized them of 2½ acres of land with appurtenances.

And Robert came and not the others, but the same Robert answered for them as their bailif; and for them he says that they did thereof no disseisin to the foresaid Thomas and Edith. And concerning this he places himself on the Assize. And Thomas and Edith likewise. Therefore the Assize is taken against them. And the foresaid Robert answers as tenant of the foresaid land with appurtenances, and says that whereas the aforesaid Thomas and Edith caused him in their writ to be named Robert de Bradebury, he himself is named Robert the Hayward of Sprottesburgh, and not Robert of Bradbury; whence he seeks judgment concerning the writ, &c. And the foresaid Thomas and Edith could not deny this. Therefore it is considered that the foresaid Simon and

¹ Part of the last paragraph is almost illegible and the end is lost.

² "Non inuen' pleg' de prosecutione nisi per fidem."

the others may go thence without a day, and the foresaid Thomas and Edith may take nothing by their writ, but shall be in mercy for their false claim.

ASSIZE ROLL 1466, m. 4. [*Assizes at New Sarum, Monday, in the Vigil of St. Peter in Cathedrâ (Feb. 22), 36 Edw. III.*]

A.D. 1362.—Walter Carbonel and Margery his wife, who bore a writ to summon an Assize of novel disseizin against John Vyrley, of Chaldryngton, concerning tenements in Chaldryngton, did not prosecute their writ. Therefore they and John Daubeneye and Robert Holhurst, their pledges of prosecution are in mercy, and John may go thence without a day, &c.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, vol. 514.
[*The certificate of church goods "received to the King's use", and remaining in the churches and chapels in Wiltshire, A.D. 1553.*]

THE HUNDERDE OF AMBROSBURYE.

Chaldryngton	{ Delivered to Ellixaundre Rede, and to Nicholas Wyse j cupp or challis by Indenture of viii ovnces }	{ vijj ovnces, belles ij [?ij] ¹

COMMON ROLL. [*Easter, 31 Henry VIII, r. 405.*]

A.D. 1539. } William Pounce, gentleman, and Elena his wife,
 WILTS. } by John Selyard their attorney, recover against
 Nicholas Uppeton, esquire, and Edburga his wife, the 4th part
 of the manor of Choldrynton, with appurtenances and 200
 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 80 acres of pasture, 10
 acres of wood, with appurtenances in Choldryngton; Nicholas
 Webster vouchee.

IBID. [*Hilary A, 22 Elizabeth, r. 529.*]

A.D. 1580. } Giles Wolfreis and John Cooper, recover against
 WILTS. } Richard Rutter, junior, a messuage, 80 acres of

¹ The numeral is blotted.

land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, and 3s. 4d. rent, with appurtenances in Cholderton, *alias* Choldrington; Richard Rutter, senior, and John Hoell, vouchees.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Hilary, 42 Elizabeth, r. 100.*]

A.D. 1600. } Edwin Sandys, esquire, and Anthony Sawrey,
WILTS. } gentleman, recover against Miles Sandys, esquire,
2 messuages, 2 tofts, 2 gardens, 200 acres of land, 300 acres of
meadow, 350 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, 40 acres of
broom and heather and common of pasture for every kind of
beast, with appurtenances in Bacons, *alias* Westfossebury,
Fossebury, Choldrington, Shawborne, Oxenwood, and Tit-
combe; William, Lord Sandys, and Richard Humfrey,
gentleman, vouchees.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Michaelmas, 15 James I, r. 90.*]

A.D. 1618. } George Wrottesley, knight, and Henry Sherfield,
WILTS. } esquire, recover against Thomas White, knight, a
messuage, 44 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 2 acres of
pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with
appurtenances in Westholderington; William Sandis, esquire,
and Edward Howse, vouchees.

E. MARGARET THOMPSON.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

THIRD SERIES—1750 to 1837.

(Continued from p. 503.)

A.

1753-8-1.—John ALLEN, son of Thomas and Joanna Allen, of Bradford.

1755-8-15.—Lydia ALLEN, dau. of Thomas and Joanna Allen, of Bradford.

B.

- 1750-2-13.—Anna Maria BENNET, dau. of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick.
- 1751-4-29.—Jacob BULLOCK, son of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1751-7-12.—John BISHOP, son of Henry and Betty Bishop, of Sutton Benger.
- 1752-6-19.—Thomas Headley BENNET, son of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick.
- 1753-1-1.—Joseph BULLOCK, son of James and Ruth Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1753-11-14.—Thomas Awbrey BEAVEN, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1753-12-9.—Timothy BULLOCK, son of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1754-11-21.—John Awbrey BEAVEN, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1754-12-11.—Mary BISHOP, dau. of Henry and Betty Bishop, of Sutton Benger.
- 1755-1-24.—Elizabeth BULLOCK, dau. of James and Ruth Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1755-5-28.—Mary BENNET, dau. of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick.
- 1756-1-1.—At Melksham, Samuel BEAVEN, son of Thos. and Elizabeth Beaven.
- 1756-1-12.—Caleb BULLOCK, son of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1757-1-23.—John BULLOCK, son of James and Ruth Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1757-6-13.—Thomas BEAVEN, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1758-1-7.—Giles BULLOCK, son of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1758-4-9.—Martha BENNET, dau. of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick.
- 1758-9-17.—Eleanor BEAVEN, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1759-1-29.—Benjamin BULLOCK, son of James and Ruth Bullock, of Hullington.
- 1760-1-9.—Martha BULLOCK, dau. of Roger and Mary Bullock, of Hullington.

- 1760-2-21.—Thomas Headley BENNET, son of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick.
- 1761-9-27.—At Melksham, Betty BEAVEN, dau. of Thomas and Eliz. Beaven.
- 1762-7-11.—John Litchfield BENNET, son of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick.
- 1763-7-17.—Mary BEAVEN, dau. of Thomas and Eliz. Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1764-2-28.—Grace BENNET, dau. of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick.
- 1766-7-11.—At Melksham, Sarah BEAVEN, dau. of Thomas and Eliz. Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1766-10-18.—Elizabeth BENNET, dau. of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick.
- 1768-11-4.—Rachel BEAVEN, dau. of Thomas and Eliz. Beaven, of Melksham.
- 1769-3-9.—Deborah BECK, dau. of Thomas and Deborah Beck, of Sutton Benger.
- 1770-1-5.—Katherine BENNET, dau. of John and Hester Bennet, of Pickwick.
- 1774-12-24.—John BECK, son of Thomas and Deborah Beck, of Sutton Benger.
- 1781-9-19.—In St. John's ph., Devizes, Mary Ann BROUGHTON.
- 1782-4-9.—In Hullavington ph., Martha BULLOCK, dau. of Jacob and Ann Bullock, shopkeeper. N.M.¹
- 1783-4-26.—In St. John's ph., Devizes, Betty BROUGHTON, dau. of Christopher and Hester Broughton. N.M.
- 1784-11-1.—In St. John's ph., Devizes, Harriot BROUGHTON, dau. of Christopher and Hester Broughton. N.M.
- 1785-1-3.—At Hullavington, Hullavington ph., Martha BULLOCK, dau. of Jacob and Ann Bullock, shopkeeper. N.M.
- 1786-5-19.—In St. John's ph., Devizes, Christopher BROUGHTON, son of Christopher and Hester Broughton. N.M.
- 1786-8-18.—At Hullavington, Hullavington ph., Frances BULLOCK, dau. of Jacob and Ann Bullock, farmer. N.M.

¹ N.M. = Non-member.

- 1787-8-18.—In St. John's ph., Devizes, Thomas BROUGHTON, son of Christopher and Hester Broughton. N.M.
- 1788-9-2.—At Hullavington, Hullavington ph., Jacob BULLOCK, son of Jacob and Ann Bullock, farmer. N.M.
- 1791-2-18.—At Hullavington, Ann BULLOCK, dau. of Jacob and Ann Bullock, farmer. N.M.
- 1797-2-18.—At Chittoe, Mary BREACH, dau. of Moses and Ann Breach, of Chittoe, yeoman. N.M.
- 1830-1-16.—At Melksham, David BROOKS, son of Edmund and Ann Brooks, of Melksham, baker.
- 1834-9-29.—At Melksham, Edmund Wright BROOKS, son of Edmund and Ann Brooks, of Melksham, warehouseman.

NORMAN PENNEY.

*Devonshire House,
Bishopsgate, E.C.*

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 505.)

ELIZABETH.

140. Anno 4.—Gabriel Pledall, gen., and Andrew Baynton, arm.; messuages and lands in Chyppenham. 200 marks.
141. Anno 4.—Henry Sevegar and John More and Alice his wife; messuages and lands in Puryton and Stoke. £40.
142. Anno 4.—Gabriel Pledall, gen., and Henry Sheryngton, arm., and Andrew Baynton, arm.; manors of Bremehill, *als.* Bremble and Bromeham, Battell, messuages and lands in Bremehill. *als.* Bremble, Foxham, Bromeham, Battell, Pewsey, and Wotton Ryvers. £2,160.
143. Anno 4.—Christopher Bayly and Jane his wife and William Bayly; messuages and lands in Trowbridge and Studley. £80.

144. Anno 4.—Richard Roberts, gen., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm., and Henry Sharington, arm. ; messuages and lands in Spye Bovedon, *als.* Bowdon, Chittowe, Canninge Epi., Bromehill, Calne, Lacoche and Chippenham.

145. Anno 4.—Henry Longe, gen., *and* Thomas Longe, of Fromelwood, gen. ; a third part of the manor of Whaddon, a third part of a fulling mill, messuages and lands in Whaddon and Milksh'm and Stepleassheton, as well as the third part of the advowson of the church of Whaddon. 260 marks.

146. Anno 4.—John Tylton *and* John Trymell and Stephen Trymell ; messuage and garden in Le Devises. £20.

147. Anno 4.—James Mores *and* William Carter and Alice his wife ; messuages, water mills and lands in Stratton St. Margaret, Cricklade and Chelworthe, with free fishery in the waters of the Thames. £126.

148. Anno 4.—Edmund Andrews *and* Robert Puntar ; messuages and lands in Shildon, Lowlsdon and Chippenham. £40.

149. Anno 4.—Richard Cabell, gen., *and* Roger [?] Rede and Agnes his wife ; messuages and lands in Warmyster, Corsley and Bugley. £40.

150. Anno 4.—John Bathe *and* William Aynar, *alias* Paynter, senior ; messuages and lands in Wotton Bassett. £40.

151. Anno 4.—William Uvedale and Richard Norton *and* Anna Waytts, widow ; manors of Nether Segre and Som'ford Bowles, messuages and lands in Segre, Som'ford, Staunton, Quynten [?], Chesynghurie and Enford. £80.

152. Anno 4.—John Peere and William Box *and* John Peche, gen., and Anna his wife ; messuages and lands in Marlborough and Presshewte. £80.

153. Anno 4.—John Mitchell and Edward Mitchell *and* William Savyle, gen., and Anna his wife ; half the manor of Blackland and Backhampton, messuages and lands in Blackland, Calne, Backhampton and Avebury, with the half of the

advowsons of the churches of Blackland and Backhampton. £200.

154. Anno 4.—Griffin Curteys and John . . rdler, gen., and William Darrell, arm., and Noah Parfytt; messuages and lands in Ramsbury and Knighton.

155. Anno 4.—Thomas Gyles and Richard Symons and Thomas Crokeford and Grace his wife, daughter and heiress of Christopher Skynner, *als.* Atwater; messuages and lands in Hurst and Okyngham. £180.

156. Anno 4.—Joan Truslowe, widow, and John Truslowe and Richard Roberts, gen.; the manor of Avebury, messuages and lands in Avebury. 130 Marks.

157. Anno 4.—Thomas Godderd, gen., and Cuthbert Vaughan, arm., and Elizabeth his wife; land in Barwicke Bassett. £40.

158. Anno 4.—John Gale, senior, and Richard Tyndall, senior, gen., and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Chyppenham. 130 marks.

159. Anno 4.—Reginald Garthe, gen., and Andrew Baynton, arm.; manor of Bulkynton [?], *alias* Biukynton [?], messuages and lands and common of pasturage in Kevell, Calne, and Hedyngton. £280.

160. Anno 4.—Thomas Hutchyns and Cuthbert Vaughan, arm., and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Ricardston, Winterborne, and Barwick Bassett. £170.

161. Anno 4.—John Seynt John, arm., and William Broke, knt., Lord Cobham and Frances his wife; manor of Bycgnall, *als.* Binckenhall, *als.* Bincknoll, messuages and lands in Bynknoll, Cottmarshe, Chaddenton, Lyddearde Tregose, Brodehynton, Wotton Bassett, and Cleve Pep. £480.

162. Anno 4.—Thomas Seymar and John More, gen.; message and lands in Ramesbury, with common of pasture in Marige Heth and Jacketts Marshe, in Whittyndyche, Estrige, and Ramesbury. £40.

163. Anno 4.—Gabriel Pledall, gen., and William Grove

and Margaret his wife; messuage and lands in Wotton Bassett. £40.

164. Anno 4.—Thomas Goddard, gen., *and* William Earl of Pembroke, Knight of the Garter; manor of Clatforde, messuages and lands in Clatford. £200.

165. Anno 4.—Lawrence Chatterton, gen., and John Hybbard *and* Robert Reve; land in Wotton Bassett.

166. Anno 4.—John Webb, merchant, *and* Richard Roberts, gen.; messuages and lands in Cestoke. £100.

167. Anno 4.—John Webbe, gen., *and* John Sarvington, gen.; manor of Langford, messuages and lands, watermills and free fishing in Burtford. £420.

168. Anno 4.—John Collyns *and* William Darrell; messuages and lands in Parketown and Ramysbury. £40.

E. A. FRY.

(To be continued.)

EYRE OF WILTS.

(Continued from p. 509.)

Eyre of Wedhampton.—Simon or John Le Eyr, younger brother of Stephen Le Eyr of Bromham, m. Eleanor or Helen, dau. and heiress of John Croke¹ (or Croker) of Urchfont, in the county of Wilts, and, according to the Visitations, he had his seat at Wedhampton, in the parish of Urchfont. He recovered seisin of his lands in Urchfont by the name of John Le Eyr, in the reign of Edward III, and left issue one son:—

Simon Eyre, of Wedhampton, who is mentioned in the list of adherents in Wilts to King Henry VI in the Wars of the Roses, left a son, Thomas Eyre, of Wedhampton and North-

¹ The name still survives as a place-name on a farm and part of Urchfont called Crookwood.

combe, who had issue, William Eyre, of Wedhampton and Northcombe, who married Joana Cockrell, and had two sons.

- (1.) William Eyre, who was elected Prior of the Canons of St. Augustine, Christchurch, Hants, in 1502. He died in 1520, and was buried behind the high altar of the Priory Church, under a flat stone (which is still legible), with the following inscription :—

“Tumba Domini Wilhelmi Eyre. Vicessimi Quinti Prioris Hujus Ecclesie qui obiit tertio dio decembris anno domini Millesimo CCCCC et XX cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.”—*By his side also was buried his mother, the inscription on her tomb being the following* :—“Hic Jacet Joana Cockrell, Mater Wilhelmi Eyre, Prioris Hujus Ecclesie. Cujus Anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.”

- (2.) John Eyre, of Wedhampton, who married twice. (1st) Margaret, dau. of John Bitton, of Alton, Wilts, and secondly Jane Cusse (*see* “Eyre of New Sarum”). John Eyre of Wedhampton by his first wife had an only son John Eyre of Wedhampton, Knt. of the Shire 1563, who mar. Alice Payne a coheirress of the family of Payne of Notcombe, Dorset, by whom he had two children, a daughter Edith, who mar. Nicholas Bacon of Whiteparish, Wilts, and a son John [for whom presently, under “Eyre of Great Chaldfield”].

Eyre of Great Chaldfield.—John Eyre, only son of John Eyre of Wedhampton by Alice Payne, his wife, M.P. for New Sarum, 1571, married¹ Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Tropenell of Great Chaldfield. The death of her brother, through a hunting accident, made her a coheirress with her sister of the Tropenell estates, and in the division of the property the Great Chaldfield and Monks estates were assigned to her. John

¹ In *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. iv, p. 183, is given the copy of a deed dated 14 Dec. 1579, from which it appears that John Eyre married, secondly, Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Dauntsey. This marriage is not given in the *Visitation of Wilts* 1623, nor in the pedigree of the family in Hoare's *Wiltshire*.

Eyre removed from Wedhampton and made Great Chaldfield Mansion House the seat of the family, where they remained settled till his grandson, Sir John Eyre, sold it.

The late Mr. Eyre Matcham thus writes of it in Hoare's *Wiltshire* :—

“The Mansion, reared in the time of the Plantaganets, still remains, and exhibits, perhaps, the earliest and most perfect example of domestic architecture unmixed with monastic or castellated buildings which this or the neighbouring counties furnish.”

John Eyre d. 22 Sept. 1581, and was buried at Great Chaldfield, having had issue, whose births are recorded in the Great Chaldfield register, as follows :—

- i. Sir William Eyre. “January the first about foure of the clock in the morning was borne Willm. Eyre Anno Domi 1555.” (Of whom presently.)
- i. Elizabeth Eyre. “In die conversionis Sancti Pauli, about five of the clock was born Elizabeth Eyre, in the year of the rayne of King Henry the Eight the xxxviiij 1545.”
- ii. Mary Eyre. “September the first about foure of the clock in the morning was born Mary Eyre, Anno regni Edwardi Sextis, regis i, 1547.” Mary Eyre mar. . . . Greene of Milton, Somerset.
- iii. Margaret Eyre. “June the fourteenth about five of the clock in the afternoon was borne Margaret Eyre Anno Regis Edwardi Sexti tertio 1549.” She mar. John Dauntsey of Lavington, Wilts.
- iv. Susan Eyre. “Decembr. the fourteenth about nine of the clock in the night was borne Susan Eyre Ano Regis Edwardi sexti quarto 1551.” She mar. John Scrope of Castlecombe, Wilts.
- v. Alice Eyre. “Ffebruary the seventh about three of the clock in the morninge was borne Alice Eyre Anno Regni (Regni) Reginæ Mariae Primo 1554.” She mar. . . . Burdett of Sunning, Berks.
- vi. Anne Eyre. “The morrow upon Midlent Sunday about the

break of the day was borne Anne Eyre Ano Doni 1559." She mar. . . . Quinton of Corton in Hilmarton, Wilts.

Sir William Eyre, only son of John Eyre of Wedhampton and Great Chaldfield, was born as aforesated on 1 Jan. 1555, High Sheriff of Wilts 1591, and Knight of the Shire 1597. He sold the "Monks Estate" to the Danvers family. He was twice married, first to Anne, dau. of Sir Edward Bayntun of Bromham (she was buried at Great Chaldfield June 1567), and secondly to Elizabeth, dau. of John Jackman, Alderman of London. She was bur. at Great Chalfield Mar. 1622 (for her descendants *see* "EYRE of Little Chalfield").

Sir William Eyre was bur. at Great Chaldfield 24 Aug. 1629, having had issue by his first wife, their births being recorded in the Great Chaldfield register, as follows:—

- i. Sir John Eyre. "August the Twentie sixth being Thursday about five of the clock in the evening was borne John Eyre sonne of William Eyre and Anne his wife Anno regni Reginae Elizabethae Vicesimo secundo 1580." Sir John was M.P. for Calne 1625, and for Chippenham 1628. He mar. Dorothy Bowsher and died s.p. Sir William Eyre, his father, having already sold the "Monks Estate" to the Danvers family, Sir John having no children, and there apparently being no settlement on his brothers, disposed of the Great Chaldfield property itself to Sir Richard Gurney, and so thus ended the Eyre connexion with that ancient manor.
- ii. Edward Eyre. "Decembr. the fourth being Tuesday about five of the clock in the morning was borne Edward Eyre the son of Willm. Eyre ar. and Anne his wife Ano Reginae Elizabethae 25, 1582; died s.p.
- iii. Sir William Eyre. "Maie the eighteenth being Monday in the forenoon was borne Willm. Eyre sonne of Willm. Eyre ar. and Anne his wife Ano Doni 1584" (*see* presently "EYRE of Neston").
- i. Anne Eyre. "Maie the thirteenth between x and xi of the clock in the night was borne Anne Eyre the daughter of

Mr. William Eyre and Anne his wife Ano reginæ Elizabethæ Vicesimo 1578"; died s.p.

- ii. Grace Eyre. "Decemb. the twentieth being Monday between twelve and one of the clock in the same day was born Grace Eyre Daughter of Willm. Eyre arm. and his wife Anne Ano Doni 1585"; died s.p.

A. S. HARTIGAN.

(To be continued.)

WILL OF ANDREW HOLES, A.D. 1470.

TESTAMENTUM ANDREE HOLES. [P.C.C., 30 GODYN.]

(See p. 524.)

In dei nomine Amen. Vicesimo secundo die mensis Aprilis anno Domini Millesimo CCCC^{mo} sexagesimo septimo Ego Andreas Holes Cancellarius ecclesie Sarum condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam Deo, corpusque meum sepeliendum infra capellam beate Marie Magdalene ex parte Australi chori ecclesie Sarum scituatam. Item lego cuilibet canonico Sarum exequiis meis et misse in die sepulture interessenti ijs. iiij*d.* Item cuilibet Vicario choralis similiter interessenti predictis xx*d.* Item cuilibet capellam cantariam perpetuam habenti in ecclesia predicta eciam predictis exequiis et misse interessenti xij*d.* Item cuilibet choriste vj*d.* Item cuilibet Sacriste viii*d.* Item duobus garcionibus cuilibet iiij*d.* Item cuilibet Altariste ecclesie Sarum vj*d.* Item bidello xx*d.* Item Janitore xx*d.* Item cuilibet capellano exequiis et misse funeralibus interessenti in parochialibus Sanctorum Thome, Martini, et Edmundi ecclesiis solemniter decantatis vj*d.* Item cuilibet clerico legere et cantare scienti et dictis exequiis et misse superpellicio induto interessenti ij*d.* Item cuilibet Sacriste dictarum ecclesiarum parochialium iiij*d.* Item conventui ordinis fratrum minorum ciuitatis Nove Sarum exequias et missam funerales dicenti cuilibet xxs. Item conventui ordinis fratrum predicatorum ejusdem ciuitatis similia celebranti xxs. Item distributionem publice pauperibus in die sepulture mee xx*d.* Item capellano¹ Hospitalis Sancti Nicholai extra mures dicte Ciuitatis exequiam et missam funerales dicentibus cuilibet vj*d.* Item cuilibet Grabatino pauperi ciuitatis predicte iiij*d.* Item cuilibet pauperi Domus leprosororum de Haueham iiij*d.* Item

¹ Sic pro "capellanis".

collegio beate Marie Wintoniensis in Oxonia pro exequiis et missa funeralibus quam cito poterit fieri post obitum meum inibi munitum iij*li*. dividendas secundum discrecionem custodis ibidem. Item Collegio beate Marie prope Wintoniam vnum magnum antiphonare habens plenam legendam tam de temporalibus quam de sanctis cum Antiphonis responsoriis nocturnis ij fo. in nigro *portarum Jherusalem* ponendum choro juxta discrecionem custodis collegii ibidem. Item Collegio beate Marie prope Wintoniam sub similibus faciendis iij*li*. secundum discrecionem custodis ibidem similiter dividendas. Item Lego missale meum quod incipit ij fo. nigro. *et defendat*. ecclesie de Odiham. Item lego vnum librum pulchrum continens ympane et exequias mortuorum ij^o fo. *Exurge Domine* in choro ecclesie cathedrali Wellensi ligandum atque stallum pertinens ad Archidiaconum Wellensem pro tempore existentem. Item lego legendum de temporalibus et de omnibus Sanctis per annum de vsu ecclesie Sarisburiensis quam emi de executoribus Domini Ricardi Trobe canonici et Residenciarii dum vixit in eadem ecclesia capelle Collegii beate Marie prope Wintoniam. Item ecclesie prebendali mee de Hussh vnum par vestimentorum sacerdotalium secundum dictorum executorum discrecionem. Item ecclesie Cathedrali Sarum vnam integram sectam vestimentorum sacerdotalium de panno argenteo pro presbitero diacono et subdiacono cum vj capis eiusdem panni duplicatis cum bokeram et habentibus lez Orfreis de panno blaneo aureo operis Tussii. Item ecclesie metropolitane Eboracensis vnam integram sectam vestimentorum pro presbitero diacono et subdiacono cum vj capis de pannis blaneo aureo de Tussewe duplicatis habentibus in les mossys earundem hec verba inbroudata *Orate pro magistro Andrea Holes Archidiacono Eboracensi*. Item ecclesie Cathedrali Wellensi vnam integram sectam vestimentorum de panno rubeo aureo de Tussew pro presbitero Diacono et subdiacono cum vj capis eiusdem panni duplicatis habentibus in les mossys earundem hec verba inbroudata *Orate pro Magistro Andrea Holes Archidiacono Wellensi*. Item vnam sectam vestimentorum de Albo panno de Damasco puluerizato cum largis aquilis aureis pro presbitero diacono et subdiacono cum vna capa ejusdem operis et largis panys pro ornamento Altaris superius et inferius et foondali ejusdem panni. Item lego Capelle beate Marie Ecclesie Cathedrali Sarum. Item ecclesie de Southbrent vnum par vestimentorum sacerdotalium. Item ecclesie de Bargh' vnum par vestimentorum sacerdotalium. Item volo quod libri Juris Civilis vidilicet textus apparatus accursius habentes et libri juris Canonici vidilicet textus glosati cum communibus Doctoribus Barnardo Cardinali Jo. . . . An disponatur juxta discrecionem executorum meorum ad librarías Collegiorum Universitatis Oxoniensis apparatus seu libros similes non habentes. Item volo quod mea melior bibliotheca ij fo. in prologo *et Regnum describit Israel* remaneat sui Magistri Johannis Middleton post decessum meum dum vixit et post ejus mortem Collegio beate Marie Wintoniensis in Oxonia imperpetuum ad vsum alicuius in theologia seu in Jure canonico doctori quamdiu steterit socius in eodem. Item volo quod Executores mei faciant fundari vnam perpetuam Cantariam ad Altare Sancte Marie Magdalene de Capellano perpetuo qui orabit pro

anima mea parentum et benefactorum meorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum seu augmentent seu faciant augmentari ad sufficienciam perpetue sustentacionis duorum capellanorum ab antiquo ad ipsum Altare celebrare debencium cantarias vt animam meam et animas parentum et benefactorum meorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum in memoriis habeant recognoscentibus.¹ Item volo quod Executores mei disponantur centum marce [sic] ad exhibitionem aliquorum scolarum in Vniuersitate Oxoniense studere debencium. Item volo quod iuxta discrecionem executorum meorum distribuantur vltra annua stipendia xl*li*. inter meos cotidianos seruentes familiares domesticos commensales vnuscumque consideratis diligencia et omni obsequi quod per eum michi dum adhuc fueram superstes erat impensum. Item volo quod ymagines due beatorum Petri Andree argentee et deaurate remaneant in vsu ecclesie Cathedrali Wellensi. Cetera vero mea iocalia tam argentea deaurata quam non deaurata disponantur per manus executorum meorum. Ita videlicet quod de illis que ad ministerium ecclesiasticum fuerunt verisimiliter facta quedam cedant in vsus monasteriorum de Witham Ordinis Cartusiensis in Selwode, Bruton, Stavordale, Wospring, Bathoniense, et Wallense diocese de Ambresbury et Shaston Sarisburiense diocese distribuenda per manus executorum meorum. Alia vero iocalia tam argentea quam deaurata et non-deaurata disponantur secundum arbitrium executorum meorum si interim magis specialius ea omnia et singula iocalia supradicta non duxero disponenda. Item volo quod quidam libri mei tam iuri Canonici quam Ciuilibus disponantur librariis Vniuersitatis Oxoniensis illis presbiterum quibus deficiunt libri similis apparatus. Indumenta vero mea lanea volo distribui vt sequitur videlicet quod Domina Alianora Vernon soror mea habeat Armulausam sive ciocam de Scarleto foderatam cum puro minivere. Item lego Domine Brereton vnum longum mantellum factum in Curia Romana de panno facto in Florentia ex lana Anglicam cum capucio duplo eiusdem coloris. Item Domine Johanne Fowlshirst lego vnum longum mantellum de Englissh murrey cum vno capucio eiusdem coloris duplo cum duabus manucis ejusdem coloris. Ceteros vero pannos laneos volo distribui inter filias sororum mearum predictarum secundum discrecionem meorum executorum. Item volo quod de honestiori et volenciori naperia mea et lintheaminibus meis magis preciosis fiant ornamenta altarium. Item lego magistri Johanni Baker custodi Collegii Beate Marie prope Wintoniam togam meam talarem foderatam cum bice cum capucio ejusdem panni foderato cum minyver et decem libras. Item lego Magistro Willielmo Crowton vnum pulcrum paruum missale coopertum cum viride veluto et decem libras monete Anglicane. Item lego Johanni Medilton xl*li*. dicte monete. Quos Magistros Johannem Baker, Willelmum Crowton et Johannem Medilton facio nomino et constituto huius testamenti mei meam vltimam voluntatem continentis executores. Concedo eis et eorum cuilibet licenciam et potestatem de bonis meis emendi pro iusto et rationabili precio. Resi-

¹ In register *recon'uss'*

duum vero bonorum meorum superius non legatorum factis restitutionibus dampna passis et meis debitis persolutis in pios vsus pauperum elemosinas per manus executorum meorum volo conuerti.

[Proved at Lambeth, 25 June 1470.]

The following transcript of this Bull, in the original Papal Register, is in very faulty Latin ; perhaps the transcriber has made errors in extending the contractions :—

Add. MSS. 15383, ff. 371 et seq.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE PAPAL REGISTERS RELATING TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(An. I, pag. 162. De Curia, Tom. 5.)

Pius II, &c. dilecto filio Andree Holes Cancellario Ecclesie Sarisbiriensis Salutem, &c.

Ex immensa Dei misericordia omnibus fidelibus est concessum, ut vere penitentes et confessi mereantur veniam peccatorum, et in his in quibus absque proximi lesione occulte erratum erit, mereantur cum eis a sede Apostolica misericorditer dispensari. Cum igitur tu ad etatis senium deductus animo revolvens que in retroactis temporibus occulte commiseris, et in quibus contra canonicas sanctiones quomodolibet fueris, de aliquibus tibi conscientiam facias et eo maxime quod presentatus a quadam nobili Domina, ad quam ius presentandi spectabat ad quamdam Parochialem ecclesiam te inscio quidam tui attinentes certam pecunie summam pro maritaggio cuiusdam sue filie eidem Domine ad hoc, ut dictam presentationem faceret, promiserunt, licet dubites an soluta pecunia fuerit, licet tu quam primum scivisti in Ordinarii manibus ecclesie prefate renunciasti, post quam per annum vel circa dictam ecclesiam posederas, et fructus receperas, et obtenta absolute a Ordinario de novo ab eodem tibi collata extitit, ac etiam quia uno et eodem die ad ordinem Acolitatus et subdiaconatus promotus fuisti, et licet tui attinentes te etatis viginti quinque annorum dicerent, cum in vicesimo secundo tue etatis anno fuisse arbitraris extitit. Archidiaconatus Anglisen' [sic], in Ecclesia Langen' tibi collatus, in cuius impetratione ab Ordinario facto, ac in dispensatione ad duo incompatibilia a sede Apostolica obtenta aperuisti te de militare genere procreatum, cum tamen ignores, an genitor tuus tempore tui ortus miles esset, licet vere Nobilis et Miles etiam fuerit tempore impetrationis, ac etiam quia infra annum a die assecutionis dicte Parochialis Ecclesie non fuisti ad sacerdotium promotus, sed pauco tempore post ex quibus penas capituli licet canonicas et extravagantis execrabilis dubitas incurrisse continuo dictas incompatibiles ecclesias detinendo, si dictae impetrationes et dispensationes possent de surreptione notari, ac etiam ex eo quod obtenta una Parochiala Ecclesia et collato tibi secundo incompatibili licet potuisses ejus pacificam possessionem assequi, et sic per te stetit, quominus haberes illius possessionem recipere distulisti quousque a Sede Apostolica dispensationem obtineres, nec Parochialem Ecclesiam in manibus

Ordinarii coram Notario et testibus, prout in dicta constitutione cavetur dimisisti; et contra ipsius constitutionis seriem ad Diaconatus et Presbiteratus ordines te promoveri fecisti; dubitas insuper an tres minores ordines ostiarii, lectoris, et exorciste tibi fuerint collati, unde dubitas an his non receptis potueris ad Acolitatus ordinem promoveri, licet primam clericalem tonsuram debite fueris assecutus, et quia diversa beneficia fuisti diversis temporibus assecutus dubitas an iis temporibus esses aliqua Canonum an extravagantis aut alicujus canonis pena notatus, ex quibus dicte assecutiones beneficiorum fuissent quoquo modo indebite, et in anime tue prejudicium; commemoras etiam, quod obtenta ab Ordinario licentia, ut propter studium, quo vacabas, non tenereris infra septennium ad sacros ordines promoveri, illis lapsis promotus non fueris, ex quo beneficia curata, aut saltem Parrochialis Ecclesia forte vacassent, licet postea fueris ad sacros ordines recte promotus; etiam asseris quod tui procuratores in partibus in tui absentia beneficia laicis ad firmam dederunt, et absque Apostolice Sedis licentia subditos tuos et beneficia visitorunt, Sacris Canonibus et Provincialibus et Octonis et Octoboni Apostolice Sedis in illis partibus Segatorum constitutionibus contraveniendo; super his et aliis, que tue memorie non occurrunt, petis a Nobis misericorditer provideri, et a premissis quatinus contra sacros canones facta sint, et a penis quibuscumque ex premissis resurgentibus incurrisse, absolvi et tecum misericorditer dispensari. Nos igitur tuum propositum et conscientiam commendantes, volentesque saluti anime et corporis indemnitatibus providere te a premissis omnibus absolvimus et penitus liberamus, ac ab omnibus et singulis defectibus, inhabilitatibus, censuris et penis etiam absolvimus, tecum super premissis misericorditer dispensantes, ac tibi omnia et singula beneficia, cujuscunque conditionibus sint, curata, et Ecclesias Parochiales, etiamsi Dignitates personatus, et officia sint habendo eorum nomina, qualitates, et ecclesias beneficiorum valores tuas non obstantias [*sic*] Dispensationum et alia opportuna pro sufficienter expressis, sine prejudicio iuris alteri forsan quesiti, de novo providemus, ac facultatem concedimus, ut a quolibet Catholico Antistite Sedis Apostolice communionem habente valens dictos tres ordines aliquo die Domenico, vel festivo extra quatuor tempora sub conditione, si alias tibi collati non fuerint, recipere, qui possit et valeat tecum, ut in omnibus aliis ordinibus per te receptis administrare valeas, dispensare supplentes harum serie omnes defectus, si qui in impetrationibus beneficiorum dispensationum in promotionibus infra tempora faciendis, in beneficiorum dimissionibus quomodolibet intervenissent, ac specialiter concedentes ut fructus perceptos tuos facias, Constitutionibus Apostolicis, extravagante execrabilis, et capituli Ordinarii, et aliis etiam Provincialibus et Octonis ac Octoboni Segatorum predictorum non obstantibus, volentes et decernentes dispensationes omnes per te obtentas, et impetrationes quascumque ab Ordinariis, seu a sede Apostolica, aut ejus auctoritate habitas et concessas ab eadem valore ac si premissa omnia minime abstissent, ac si legitime facte fuissent, constitutionibus, et ordinationibus Apostolicis, ceterisque in contrarium facientibus non obstantibus quibuscumque, attento quod ut asseres beneficia, que nunc obtines alias canonice fueris assecutus, nec

unquam tibi conscientiam fecisti super assecutione eorumdem, nisi dudum propter inhabilitatem, quam tunc ignoranter incurristi, dictorum execrabilis et Capituli Ordinarii constitutiones non servando. Nulli ergo, &c. Datum Mantue anno, &c. Millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo nono pridie Kalendas Septembris, Pontificatus nostri anno primo.

SARUM.

Some early instances of this form, uncontracted, or virtually so (*sarū*), are the following:—

(1) The great seal of William Montacute, 1st Earl of Salisbury of the second creation, 1337, which reads **Sigillu' Willelmi: de: Monteacuto: coitis: saru': d'ni: de: dybi: & ma'rie.** (*Proceedings of Archæol. Institute, Salisbury*, 1849, p. 231.)

(2) The seals of Robert Wyvill, "official" of the see of Salisbury *sede vacante*, 1330, and bishop-elect in the same year.

(a) S'. ROBI. WYVILL. PRESBYTERI. ET OFIC. BEATE. MARIE. SARUM.

(b) S'. ROBERTI. DEI. GRA. ET. *sedis ap'lice electi.* ET. CONFIRMATI. SARUM.

[His seal of dignity, when consecrated, reads S. ROBERTI. DEI. GRACIA. EPI. SARESBIRIENSIS.]

(*Archæological Journal*, No. 177, 1888. Paper by Bishop of Salisbury on the Episcopal Seals of the See, p. 32.)

(3) In the Cotton MS., Vitellius A, viii, containing the Annals of Lacock, the words "Obiit Will's lungespe comes Sarum" are written opposite the year 1226, in the hand which ceases to make further entries in 1275.

(4) The Seal of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Salisbury, which appears to be of early thirteenth century date, certainly not later than 1245, reads ✕ SIGILL'. DOMVS. HOSPITALIS BEATI. NICHOLAI. SARVM. This seems to be the earliest instance I have yet come across.

On the other hand, in the Latin poem on the removal of

the Cathedral, which is printed in the *Wills Archaeological Magazine*, No. 91 (June, 1899), p. 210 ff., the word Sarum is not used, *e.g.*—

“Ecclesiam cur transtulerit Salesberiensem

Presul Ricardus insinuare volo.

Mons Salesberie quasi Gelboe mons maledictus”, etc., and at the end, “Explicit de ecclesia Saresb.”

We may reasonably conclude that the author of this poem, had he been familiar with the form “Sarum”, would not have used “Salesberienensis”, which is much harder to fit into a Latin hexameter verse, and thus the conjecture may be hazarded that the form “Sarum” began, as is generally, I think, agreed, in a convenient misreading of the contraction “saʒ” early in the thirteenth century, but that for a considerable time, about a century, it did not come into use for what may be called “full dress” occasions, such as seals of dignity; indeed it never was commonly used on their seals by the Bishops of Salisbury until the Reformation.

W. G. CLARK MAXWELL.

PANTON AND SELFE.

1741, July 27th Admon. [P.P.C.] of goods, chattels and credits of Ann Selfe, late of Melksham, widow, was granted to Cecilia Panton, widow and mother of deceased.

KINGTON BAKER.

WILL OF CECILIA PANTON.

[P.C.C., 290 Potter.]

1744, June 20.—Cecilia Panton, of Batheaston, co. Somerset, widow; to be buried in Batheaston Church, near daughter Ann Selfe; to grandson, John Kington of Jaggards, co. Wilts, gent., all freehold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in the parish of Batheaston or elsewhere, to hold to him and his heirs for ever subject to the payment of debts and funeral expenses, and the following legacies, viz.: £5 apiece to Mr. Mark Hall, vicar of Batheaston, his son John Hall, cousin Jane Tuck; £5 to poor of Batheaston, and 5s. apiece to 6 poor men who shall support my body to the grave; £10 apiece to my servant maid

Mary Hulbert, Mr. Buckler Weeks of Bristol, and cousin Thomas Scudamore; £5 apiece to John, George, James, William, Richard, Hannah, and Susannah Scudamore, and Betty, wife of John Moor, children of my said cousin Thomas Scudamore; £10 to cousin Mary Coats, widow, another child of my said cousin Thomas Scudamore; 10 guineas to friend Harry Witts of Tetbury, co. Gloucester, gent.; my picture to godson Simon Crane; legacies of certain furniture in dwelling house at Batheaston to cousin Elizabeth, wife of John Smith, Esquire, and to my sd. servant girl, Mary Hulbert, and her mother, Mary Hulbert; 20s. to Ann Llewellyn; residue of goods, chattels, and credits, and personal estate to sd. grandson, John Kington, residuary legatee.

Sd. Harry Weeks, Thomas Scudamore, sd. Buckler Weeks, exors.

Proved 7th Nov. 1747, by sd. Thomas Scudamore; power reserved to make grant to the other exors.

Queries.

A Wiltshire Astrologer.—Is anything further known of the following local production, issued at the commencement of Elizabeth's reign?

Prognostication for the year 1560 "Practysed in Salisburye by Maister Henry Lou, Doctour in Phisike, dwellynge nere to the Close Gate."

London: printed by Henry Sutton, in Pater noster row.

Was it continued yearly, and who was the Author?

E. K.

Duke Family.—The undersigned would be grateful to any one who would give the place of any of the following marriages:—

George Duke, of Lake, with Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Geo. Ayliffe, Knt., of Robson; about 1639.

Robert Duke, of Lake, with Jane Freke; about 1695.

Robert Duke, of Lake, with Frances Blake; about 1722.

George Duke, of Andover, with Sarah Hanson; about 1721.

Edward Duke, of Hungerford, with Fanny Field; 1771.

(Rev.) R. E. H. DUKE.

Maltby Rectory,

Alford, Lincolnshire.

Ship Inn, Mere.—The interesting query on Richard Hewse on p. 519 reminds me of the beautiful piece of iron-work, from which is suspended the sign of this old inn. Is anything known of this work of art, or of the house, which has a fine staircase and drawing-room, and whence its name?

A. J. S.

Replies.

Eyre and Dauntsey (vol. iv, p. 183).—It is dangerous to speculate in genealogical matters, but there is only one John Eyre of Wedhampton and Chaldfield, answering to this John Eyre, that is to say, John Eyre of Wedhampton in Urchfont, who m. Anne Tropnell.

This marriage settlement evidently is that of the said John Eyre with Elizabeth Dauntsey, as his second wife; she is not mentioned in *Hoare* as his wife, nor in *Visitation* of 1623; this may be because there was no issue. The said John Eyre died September 22, 1581 (Chaldfield Registers). In 1605, Jan. 30, is recorded amongst the burials, "Eliz. Eyre, Gent.". The only Eliz. Eyre answering to this is Eliz. Eyre *née* Dauntsey, as John Eyre had no daughter named Elizabeth, and his son's (Sir William Eyre) second wife Elizabeth was bur. 1622, Mar. 26. It is to be noted that the settlement is of his lands in his own inheritance of Urchfont, and not of any of the Tropnell estate, which were probably secured to his son William.

I should conclude that, though unrecorded by Hoare and not noted by the Heralds, this must be the second but unrecorded marriage of the John Eyre whose first wife was Anne Tropnell. Hoare is very unreliable, and the heralds probably not much better; I note an error of theirs in funeral entry of the first John Eyre of Eyrecourt, and lately I had to disprove a pedigree granted by them on "Family Tradition".

A. S. H.

Frances, Duchess of Somerset (vol. iv, p. 432).—"The carotty locks" mentioned in your March number suggest a reason for a curious picture of this lady now in my possession. It is an exact replica of an emblematic portrait of Queen Elizabeth as "The Perfect Wife", numbered 281 in the Tudor Exhibition, with merely a change of the small face. On the back is an inscription, "Frances Thynne, grand-daughter of Thomas Viscount Weymouth, and wife to Algernon, Duke of Somerset", and again, "The Rt. Hon. Frances Thynne, Countess of Hartford, anno ætatis 28, domini 1727".

"The long-discarded Ruff, with locks like these,
Ev'n now, as once in days of yore, can please.
O artist! were thy pencil more refined,
And with the body would'st thou paint the mind;
Then would a Hertford's beauteous soul confess
Eliza's virtues as Eliza's dress!"

Was not the Duchess the last Seymour who occupied their house at Marlborough, now the College?

J. H. PARRY.

An Early Wilts Settler in New England (vol. iv, p. 466). I have looked through the Digest of Quaker Registers for Wiltshire, and do not find any entry of either "Brothers" or "Draper".

NORMAN PENNEY.

Wig Curlers (vol. iv, p. 457).—Some of these objects found a few years ago, between Highgate and Barnet, include several specimens of the exact type described by Canon Wordsworth, having the letters W. B. and a crown impressed in the clay at each end. Others, as amongst those found at Marlborough, are quite plain. The letters W. A. also occur here. They are made of a rather coarse pipe-clay. Remains of tobacco pipes, of like material, are found in the same district, and it appears probable that both were manufactured here, in consequence of the facilities afforded by suitable beds of clay.

These clay "pipes or bilboquets" seem in turn to have

been superseded by similar shaped articles made of wood (preferably of box, as imbibing less water), the reason, we are told, being that when placed on the stove the clay "became so hot as to make the hair too crisp".

Does the occurrence of these objects, apparently of late seventeenth century date, point to the trade of peruke making, carried out to some extent in Marlborough at this period—and are similar specimens known to have been found in other parts of Wiltshire ?

E. K.

Notes on Books.

THE ANTIQUARY, an illustrated Magazine devoted to the Study of the Past. Price Sixpence. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row.

This, an old friend and a deservedly popular Magazine, is now celebrating its silver—we hope it may live to celebrate its golden—jubilee, and with the new year will commence the first volume of a new and enlarged series; it will be provided with a new cover design, and will be increased in size by an additional sheet of eight pages. Another section will be added, called "At the Sign of the Owl", treating of books of archæological interest, and the literary side of antiquarianism in general. The price will continue to be the same.

An advance copy of the first number is in our hands, and one of the papers during the coming year will be "Stonehenge, its relative position with regard to other Ancient Works", by Mr. J. Houghton Spencer.

In an article on "Pitt the Younger as a Barrister", is mention of his being employed at Salisbury, in the summer of 1781, by Mr. Samuel Petrie, as junior counsel in some bribery causes that had resulted from the Cricklade Election Petition.

We wish it a happy new year, and many of them.

I N D E X .

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