

NOTES & QUERIES

FOR
SOMERSET AND DORSET

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

HERRICK

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13. SOME SEVENTEENTH CENTURY GERMAN PROTESTANT REFUGEES AT BLANDFORD FORUM. For some years I have been fascinated by what must be one of the most unusual houses in Dorset, 'The Old House' in The Close (formerly Doctors Close) in Blandford Forum. The house is mentioned in most of our present and past histories and guide books and its architectural detail adequately described by John Hutchins, Newman & Pevsner and The Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments. It survived the great Blandford fire of 1731 partly on account of its then isolation from the rest of the town but mostly because of its stone-slatted roof and solid construction described by Hutchins as 'an architectural gift from the Fatherland'.¹ Most authors say the house was built by a German doctor who came to Blandford to practice medicine in the 17th century. There do not appear to be any early documents of title to the property and most of Blandford's official and private records were lost in the great fire of 1731.

In 1612 James I joined the Protestant Union in Europe. His daughter, sister to King Charles I, was Elizabeth, and she was married the following year to Prince Frederick V, the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, which was then part of the Holy Roman Empire. Prince Frederick was the champion of the militant Calvinist Protestants in Germany who were opposed by the powerful Catholic Hapsburgs. As Prince Elector he had his palace at Heidelberg where he held Court and where his principal officials were stationed. In 1618 he was persuaded to leave his palace and accept the Crown of the Kingdom of Bohemia, with its royal palace in Prague. This was done without consultation with King James but with promises of support from other Protestant communities in Europe. This event precipitated the 'Thirty Years War' as the Catholic Hapsburgs of Spain, Bavaria, Austria and elsewhere organised their armies to bring down this Protestant regime, and within a year Frederick's armies were defeated and he was forced to leave his newly acquired kingdom as a refugee. He stayed at various places in Europe until settling in Holland, and never returned to the Palatinate. Following this defeat, the Protestants were given the choice of either becoming Catholics or emigrating, with the result that some 30,000 families left the Palatinate and Bohemia. Many of them came to England and it is clear that many of them came to Dorset, with two or three families settling in Blandford. These included Francis Anthony Olevian (1585-1642) who was a Doctor of Medicine who had studied at Heidelberg, Montpellier, Paris and Oxford², George Hassfurter who had been Chief Architect and Surveyor to

Prince Frederick³, his son John, who became a Doctor, and Frederick Sagittary who had been the Prince Elector's Treasurer and who was a kinsman of Dr. Olevian.⁴ These were all men of means and, following the loss by Frederick of his kingdom, were able to get to England in the 1620s with assets, probably mostly in the form of jewellery and gold coin, sufficient to keep them going. No doubt James I facilitated their settlement in England knowing they were connected with his daughter Elizabeth's royal households at Heidelberg and Prague.

Dr. Olevian was probably the senior of the party and may have been 'the German Doctor' who built The Old House on his coming to Blandford to practice medicine.

There is an interesting autograph album in the British Museum which had been kept by Dr. John Hassfurter from 1627 when he was living at Blandford.⁵ It is clear he was held in high esteem by some of the contributors who referred to him as 'Ornatissimus', 'Carissimus' and 'Dilectissimus'. Many of them were German refugees from the Palatinate, including Friedrich Loss (1602-1680) and Gaspar Hopfius (M.D. 1636), both of whom practised medicine at Dorchester. Loss, in one of his case-books, gave the following information concerning a local accident which he attended:

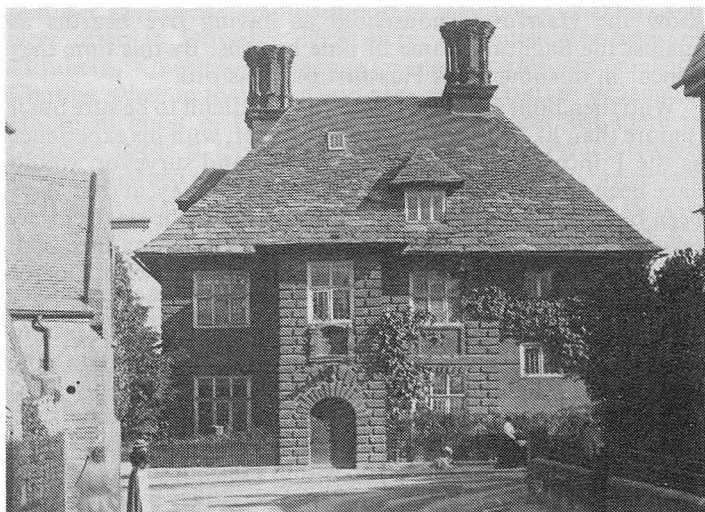
Thomas Hawles, Esq., of Monkton near Cranborne was concussed in a hunting accident. Two surgeons from Salisbury and Dr. Anthony Olevian from Blandford (the patient's regular physician) were summoned and Loss, who was staying with Olevian at the time, was invited to accompany them. Trephination was used and the patient recovered; he lived for nine years in good health and eventually died of fever. Olevian is described as 'medicus experientissimus'.⁶

It is clear then that Frederick Sagittary was not a doctor but his son, Joachim Frederick Sagittary, who had been born at Neumark in the Upper Palatinate in 1616, ultimately became one and practised in Blandford until his death in 1696.⁷

John Aubrey (1626-97) the famous Wiltshire antiquary, historian and biographer, who was sent to Blandford Grammar School as a pupil in 1638, must have met George Hassfurter as he recorded:

At the bowling green at Blandford was a German gentleman who had been driven from his estates and his country by the wars that raged there. This distressed foreigner was forced to maintain himself by surveying land and was accustomed to remark 'Before the wars I had as good an estate as any of you'.⁸

It is not clear where in Blandford the Hassfurters lived but they must, by 1664, have occupied separate premises to the Sagittary family as the Hearth Tax assessments for that year



The Old House, Blandford from the north



The Old House from the south

show the Hassfurter household as having five hearths as against the Sagittary home of nine hearths. By this time they appear in documents as Hassfurt or Hassford.

Who then built The Old House? It is difficult to be sure but it is more than likely that George Hassfurter, with his experience as the Prince Elector's former architect and surveyor, would have been entrusted with the work and that it may, at first, have been built to accommodate all three families who were closely related, George Hassfurter having married Johanna Elizabeth Sagittary at Neumark in the Palatinate, and with Doctor Olevian being related to Frederick Sagittary's mother.

As evidence of the closeness of some of these Protestant refugees with the English royal family it is interesting to note that when Joachim Frederick Sagittary received his B.A. degree in 1636, the ceremony at Oxford was attended by King Charles I with his Queen, Henrietta Maria and his nephew Prince Rupert of the Rhine, who within a decade was to spend a good deal of time in Dorset. Frederick Sagittary seems to have been accepted into Dorset high society as he was friendly enough with the Royalist Richard Rogers of Bryanston House, the principal landowner in the Blandford district, who died in 1634, to have been one of the witnesses to his Will. He was still alive in 1642 when he acted as administrator of the estate of Doctor Olevian who was related to his mother.

When Frederick Sagittary's son, Joachim Frederick, who did not become a Doctor until 1661, made his Will he had become a man of considerable means and was able to leave extensive estates in Dorset at Aller Ansty, Marnhull and Woodcutts, to his son John, together with The Old House and 'all my medals of gold and silver and the diamond ring which the Palsgrave (The Elector Palatine) did heretofore give to my father'.⁹ Joachim Frederick's other surviving son, Daniel, became Rector of Winterborne Abbas with Winterborne Steepleton where there is a memorial to him. He also benefited from his father to a considerable extent in properties and valuables including 'his great grandfather Olevian's seal ring'. Joachim Frederick's third son, named Frederick, died in 1681 whilst still at All Souls, Oxford. Anthony Wood recorded 'Tues. June 21, The great bell of S. Marie's rung out for Frederick Sagittary, fellow of All Souls, who died in his father's home (a Dr. of Physic) in Com. Dorset about a week before'.¹⁰ It is believed that Joachim Frederick Sagittary's brother, Gaspar Sagittary, was the Lutheran divine who became Professor of History at the University of Halle and who died in 1694.

During the Civil War, Prince Rupert and his brother Prince Maurice gave considerable support to their uncle Charles I and were often in Dorset.¹¹ They were, of course, the sons of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, King Charles' sister. King Charles, when in the Blandford area, held Court at Bryanston House as guest of the Rogers family. He was last there in October 1644. A letter written by Charles to Prince Rupert from Blandford is extant, and the King attended divine service at Blandford church.¹² There can be little doubt that contact was made with their old friends in Blandford from the Palatinate.

Many years later most of the Palatinate was restored to the family, and probably the descendants of these German families had all died or left Blandford and The Old House before the beginning of the 18th century. The house has changed hands many times and, having regard to the circumstances in which they came in the first place, it is ironical that the property should have been bought in 1925 for the Roman Catholic Church who held their services there until the present catholic church of Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Cecilia was built on the Milldown Road at Blandford in 1934.

1. Hutchins, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, 2nd ed., I, 230.
2. J. H. Reach, *A Directory of English Country Physicians, 1603-1643* (London, 1962).
3. Anon. Article in *Blandford Express*, March 28, 1885, signed 'X.Y.Z.'
4. A. A. Shaw (ed), *Letters of Denization and Acts of Naturalisation for Aliens in England and Ireland, 1603-1700*, (London, 1911).
5. British Library, Harleian MSS 933.
6. F. Loss, *Observationum Medicinalium Libri Quatuor* (London, 1672), pp. 4-6.
7. Wood. *Athenae Oxoniensis*.
8. A. Powell, *John Aubrey and his Friends* (1967).
9. Public Record Office, W. 1696 127 Bond.
10. A. Clarke, *The Life and Times of Anthony Wood, Antiquary of Oxford, 1632-1685* (Oxford, 1892), II, p. 544.
11. E. Warburton (ed), *Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers* (London, 1849), III, pp. 26-7.
12. C. E. Long (ed) *Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army during the Great Civil War* (Camden Soc., 1849).

BENJAMIN G. COX

14. HAWKINS OF ABBOTSBURY, PORTESHAM AND MARTINSTOWN.**I. The Abbotsbury and Portesham branch**

This characteristic yeoman family is native to the chalk-belt farmland, rich in barrow-tombs (oft discovered by their hand and plough), to the south-west of Dorchester. The earliest Hawkins on record may be Henry of Abbotsbury, who presented himself with a bow and six arrows at the Muster of 1542. William Hawkins was a churchwarden there in 1642, and signed the Act of Protestation, together with Richard Hawkins and Richard Hawkins junior and John Hawkins minimus. In 1664 John Hawkins had two hearths in the town and Emma one.¹ The church registers reveal the existence of numerous separate households of the name from at least 1575 in Abbotsbury, and from the year 1610, when Nicholas Hawkins espoused Katherine Zelly there, it appears with equal frequency in those of Portesham: but it is rarely possible to connect more than an immediate family, of two or occasionally three generations.² A branch (identifiable by the common forename "Barter") may have emigrated to Hinton St. Mary by 1642 and was later represented at Litton Cheney and Upwey where its menfolk were brewers and bakers:³ a daughter of this family, Agnes, married at Litton in 1777 one John Hawkins of Abbotsbury (whose parentage is however unknown), and their 2nd son was Commander John Hawkins (c. 1780-1853), who served in H.M.S. *Culloden* at the Battle of the Nile.⁴ What was probably the main branch of the Hawkins family, long seated at Pitcher's Waddon, a hamlet in the parish of Portesham, is traceable from the middle of the 17th century: it was fathered by:

I. WILLIAM HAWKINS, who probably had two wives, Maria and Hanna, but there is evidence of some confusion in the registers. His issue by Maria was probably:

1. Katherine Hawkins, bapt. (as daughter of William) at Abbotsbury, 21 Nov 1669.
2. WILLIAM HAWKINS, who follows.

His issue by Hanna was probably:

3. Elizabeth Hawkins, bapt. (as daughter of William and Hanna) at Portesham 15 April 1673.
4. Richard Hawkins, bapt. (as son of Richard, but probably in error, and Hanna) at Portesham 30 Jan 1675/76.
5. Grace Hawkins, bapt. (as daughter of William and Hanna) at Portesham 29 May 1676: married there, 26 Dec 1695, Thomas Churchill.
6. Nicholas Hawkins, bapt. (as son of William) at Portesham 25 Feb

1677/8: married Mary and had issue, *viz*:

- 1) John Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 23 Feb 1706/7.
- 2) Thomas Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 7 Dec 1709.
- 3) A daughter, buried at Portesham June 1714.
7. John Hawkins, buried (as son of William) at Portesham, 22 Dec 1699.

II. The eldest son, WILLIAM HAWKINS of Portesham, was baptised there (as son of William and Maria) 6 May 1672, and wedded at Pimperne, 10 June 1699, Agnis (bapt. Portesham 6 Jan 1674/5), 2nd daughter of John and Agnis Genge of Portesham, of a family well established in the locality since at least 1610,⁵ whose patrimony, Genge's Tenement at Pitcher's Waddon (held of Waddon Manor for a long term of years absolute), was to be the core of the Hawkins estate there. By her will dated 4 July 1746 (proved 28 July 1747),⁶ Agnis, a widow, bequeathed all her leasehold estates to her son Charles and her grandson Charles. She had had 3 sons, *viz*:

1. William Genge Hawkins, bapt. at Owermoigne 23 April 1701; doubtless died young.
2. CHARLES HAWKINS, who follows.
3. Bernard Hawkins of Poole, bapt. at Buckland Rippers 15 May 1707, living in 1746, when his mother bequeathed an annuity of £2 12s 0d for him and his wife Mary.

III. The 2nd son and heir, CHARLES HAWKINS the elder, Yeoman, of Pitcher's Waddon, was born c. 1702, and increased his estate by the purchase (from Thomas Travers) of Travers's Tenement:⁷ in 1771 he had a thatched house valued for insurance purposes at £80, with household goods worth £20; the adjacent house barn and stable under a single thatched roof were let to Robert Russell, cordwainer, and others and valued at £100.⁸ This is probably the large thatched building which still stands beside Waddon House. He married at Bridport by licence, 19 Feb 1739/40, Catherine Cousins of Abbotsbury (possibly daughter of John and Catherine Cousins), to whom by his will of 8 Sept 1783⁹ he left "the two dwelling houses together with the Barn, Stable, Cart, Horse and Orchard" which were all part of Travers's living; she died in 1795, and he in 1786, aged 84 (buried at Portesham),¹⁰ having had issue, *viz*:

1. Susannah Hawkins, bapt. at Abbotsbury 18 May 1743: married at Preston cum Sutton Poyntz, 20 April 1762, Richard Wallis, Gent., of Waddon House, the elegant William III mansion which the Chafins had built to replace Colonel Bullen Reymes's former home, and which he leased from their heirs, the Chafin-Groves. He left Waddon in 1805 and moved to a house in Pease Lane, Dorchester, belonging to his 2nd wife Frances Gould Read. Richard Wallis was bapt. at Preston 7 March 1739/40, the son of Richard and Ann Wallis; and was the representative of an antique franklin family,

latterly settled at Preston but recorded at Waddon throughout the ages since 1327 when Galfridus and Matilda Walys contributed to the Lay Subsidy. He died sans issue before 3 Feb 1815 and was bur. at Preston.¹¹

2. Charles Hawkins, bapt. at Abbotsbury 20 Feb. 1744/5, living 4 July 1746, but d. inf.
3. Isset Hawkins, living 1783: married at Portesham, 24 March 1761, Daniel Wallis (bapt. Preston 14 May 1736), son of John and Margaret Wallis and cousin to Richard Wallis, and had issue, 4 daughters.
4. CHARLES HAWKINS, who follows.
5. Joan Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 14 June 1752.
6. Catherine Hawkins, married at Portesham, 26 August 1773, Captain Robert Richards of Melcombe Regis, and was living in 1789. They had a daughter, Ann Cox, and a son, Robert Richards of Martinstown, for 38 years of H.M. Customs at Weymouth (who d. 31 Jan 1837 aged 56).¹²
7. WILLIAM HAWKINS, patriarch of the Martinstown branch, of which later.
8. Sarah Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 1 April 1758, living 1783.

IV. The elder surviving son, CHARLES HAWKINS the younger of Puncknowle and of Pitcher's Waddon, Yeoman, was baptised at Portesham 16 May 1749, married there, 14 Feb 1772, Mary Hoskins of Pitcher's Waddon (who d. 1788),¹³ and died before 13 Feb 1789,¹⁴ leaving issue, viz:

1. WILLIAM HAWKINS of Pitcher's Waddon, styled Yeoman or Farmer, born c. 1773 and bapt. at Puncknowle 23 May 1774: is said to have gone to Canada and returned with a rich wife, Ann (born Newfoundland c. 1780, living at Waddon 1851);¹⁵ died aged 41 and was bur. at Portesham 12 Oct 1814, having had issue (together with a natural child, Martha Giles, to whom he bequeathed £30),¹⁶ viz:
 - 1) Susan Ann Wallis Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 16 Jan 1815.
 - 2) Mary Randall Hawkins, born 1803, bapt. at Portesham 16 Jan 1815: married, 1824, Francis Tett of Abbotsbury, Yeoman.¹⁷
 - 3) WILLIAM GENGGE HAWKINS of Pitcher's Waddon, Yeoman, born c. 1804, bapt. at Portesham 30 Dec. 1814, was left Travers's and Genge's tenements by his father; died unm. 17 Dec 1838 aged 34 and was buried at Portesham 24 Dec.¹⁸
 - 4) Julia Walkham Hawkins, born c. 1806, bapt. at Portesham 16 Jan 1815, buried there (aged 20) 16 Sept 1826.
 - 5) Augusta Ann Pimer Hawkins, born March 1808, bapt. at Portesham 16 Jan 1815; buried there 12 April 1830 (aged 22), leaving by will all she possessed to her mother.¹⁹
 - 6) Matilda Catherine Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 16 Jan 1815.
2. Mary Hawkins, bapt. at Puncknowle 27 Dec 1776; probably died before 1785.
3. Catherine Hawkins, bapt. at Puncknowle 2 Feb 1778: married at

Portesham by licence, 24 Sept 1798, Thomas Samson of Kingston Russell, Yeoman (bur. Portesham 1 March 1829 aged 60); and was buried at Portesham 8 March 1823, aged 45, leaving issue which continues.²⁰

4. CHARLES HAWKINS, who follows.

V. The younger son, CHARLES HAWKINS, styled Yeoman or Farmer, of Waddon House, was baptised at Puncknowle 30 April 1779: in accordance with the terms of his brother's will he inherited Genge's and Travers's tenements at the death without issue of his nephew in 1838, having already acquired divers other leaseholds, including that of Waddon House and Farm, which, together with Thomas Samson and William Hawkins of Martinstown, he first rented for a term of 14 years (thereafter extended), 23 Nov 1805. He bought out all the stock and equipment of his uncle and predecessor Richard Wallis for £3,000, 1806; and was left £1,000 by Richard's will in trust during the lifetime of his widow.²¹ Charles purchased Rodden Farm at Abbotsbury from the estate of Rodden Samways, who died in 1812, and whose Samways and Rodden ancestors had held that property in fee simple since at least 1327.²² He contributed £5 to the building of Hardy's monument on Blagdon Hill, 1844. His wife Ann (bapt. at Portesham 14 May 1797, buried there 24 Dec 1833 aged 36), was Thomas Jolliffe's daughter by Ann Hooper, and niece of Elizabeth, wife of William Hawkins; Charles died 16 Jan 1851 aged 71 (buried at Portesham 23 Jan), having had issue, 11 children, viz:

1. CHARLES HAWKINS, who follows.
2. Catherine Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 18 March 1822, died inf.
3. Susan Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 25 April 1826: married William Dunning, Gent., of Friar Waddon, lord of the manor of Wolfeton (who d.s.p. 5 Oct 1864).²³
4. Elizabeth Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 25 April 1826: married John Fooks of Cerne Abbas, Yeoman.
5. Catherine (Kate) Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 24 Jan 1828: married Richard Slade of Lytchett Minster, Yeoman, and had issue, a son and two daughters.
6. William Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 24 Jan 1828; drowned when young.
7. Dorcas Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 24 Jan 1828: married Gay Thomas Attwater of Osborne, Yeoman. Their only child was Thomas Henry Attwater (1857-1929), an outstanding scholar and prizeman at Sherborne (where he was Head of School 1875) and at Cambridge (where he was placed 11th Wrangler), later a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, specialising in conveyancing and equity. He left two sons by his wife Edith (who like him both graduated from Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, the younger also with a First): Harry Lawrence was a Harley Street Surgeon and married Nora Collingdon Hawkins; Aubrey Leonard was a Fellow of Pembroke, after serving in the Great War in which he was wounded: he was

Captain and Adjutant of the 3rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, and was known in the Mess as 'Brains', as is recalled by his friend Robert Graves in *Goodbye To All That*.²⁴

8. Mary Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 15 August 1830.
9. HENRY HAWKINS of Waddon House, styled variously Gent., Yeoman and Farmer, bapt. at Portesham 15 August 1830; died at Waddon 9 May 1865, aged 34, after which his widow, born Catherine Young Hill, took over the management of Waddon Farm (now over 525 acres) which Henry had left in trust for their son.²⁵ Her resolve, and subsequent success against great odds, made her into a local legend, and it is now believed that Thomas Hardy, who would have heard stories of her from his cousin Tryphena Sparks (an employee at Coryates of Elizabeth Samson), found in Catherine Hawkins his inspiration for Bathsheba Everdene in *Far From The Madding Crowd* (1874).²⁶ Catherine died at Waddon 1 Dec 1905, leaving all her property equally to her 5 children, viz:
 - 1) CHARLES HAWKINS of Waddon House, Gent., C.C., born 1858 (bapt. at Portesham 22 April) and educated at Sherborne (1872-75), where he was a contemporary of Thomas Henry Attwater. He died 22 Sept 1927, s.p., leaving his estate to his widow Ellen Frederica. He expressed in his will, of 8 Sept 1906, a desire that his executors should 'as soon as convenient give up the farms held by me and realise the stock and crops thereon'.²⁷ This was done, and 'in 1928 Mr. B. O. Corbett took a lease of (Waddon), repaired it and made it his home'.²⁸ Now it has reverted to its original owners, the Troyte-Bullocks, heirs to the Chafin-Groves.
 - 2) Catherine Eliza Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 12 Jan 1860; married John Shepherd, and had issue, Catherine Frances, Elizabeth Mary, and Nora Christine, 'the Misses Shepherd of Leigh-on-Sea' who provided Dr. Gittings with much of his information about their grandmother.
 - 3) Mary Millicent Hawkins of Waddon, bapt. at Portesham 11 Dec 1861, died unm. 29 April 1905.²⁹
 - 4) Annie Harriet Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 24 Dec 1863; living in 1905.
 - 5) Ellen Susan Hawkins, bapt. at Portesham 16 Feb 1864; living in 1905.
10. Richard Hawkins of Upcerne, Yeoman, born c. 1832, had two sons, the elder, Richard Hawkins (1869-1915) being father (by his Irish wife) of the present Group-Captain CHARLES R. J. HAWKINS, O.B.E., A.F.C., R.A.F., of Sixpenny Handley, Dorset, and of Sister Kathleen Hawkins, of La Retraite, Burnham-on-Sea. Group-Captain Hawkins was born 26 June 1909, commissioned 12 Dec 1928, promoted Group-Captain 1 July 1952; and retired 19 Oct 1959. He married at the Church of the English Martyrs, Streatham, 2 June 1934, Nora Terry, and has issue, including PETER CHARLES HAWKINS, born 1935, of Hillside Cottage, Bridge, Illogan, Cornwall (married with issue), and Charles.³⁰ They are believed to be the only remaining males of the Hawkins family.
11. Anne Hawkins, born c. 1834, living at Waddon in 1851.

VI. The eldest son, CHARLES HAWKINS alias JOLLIFFE, of Alton Pancras, Yeoman, born at Portesham c. 1816, was left, as co-executor with his brother-in-law William Dunning and his sisters Catherine and Susan, all his father's property on trust for sale; some of the land, evidently including Waddon House, was sold to his brothers Henry and Richard: Genge's and Travers's tenements, and the freehold farm at Rodden, were advertised for sale separately, 26 Nov 1851. Charles Hawkins wedded Susan (born at Lodders c. 1826), sister to James Chick of Exton and Cerne Abbas, Yeoman, and died at Alton 31 Dec 1863 (leaving all his estate to his widow and 5 surviving children),³¹ having had issue, *viz*:

1. Susan Alice Hawkins, born at Alton 1846, bapt. there 25 April 1847: married Charles Kent of Tatton House, Chickerell.
2. Ann Catherine Hawkins, born at Alton 1847, bapt. there 11 Nov: married Frederick John Mayo of Friar Waddon, and had issue, a son George Mayo.
3. Charles Hawkins, born at Alton and bapt. there 28 Feb. 1849; d. inf.
4. WILLIAM HAWKINS, who follows.
5. Ida Mary Hawkins, bapt. at Alton 17 June 1853.
6. Isabel Hawkins, bapt. at Alton 16 Sept. 1860.

VII. The only surviving son, WILLIAM HAWKINS, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of The Vicarage, Abbotsbury, till 1901, then of Hillfield, Broadwey, and lastly of The Abbey House, Abbotsbury, was born in 1851 (bapt. at Alton 8 June) and educated at Sherborne (Jan-June 1867) and at St. Thomas's Hospital (M.R.C.S.Eng. 1874, L.S.A.Lond. 1879); was Medical Officer Upwey District and M.O.H. Weymouth Rural District. By his will of 11 Aug 1904 he left his wife, born Sarah Lawrence Mayo, 'the dwelling house mill and piece of meadow land adjoining called Alton Mill which comes to her by the custom of the manor of Alton for her life and the life of Mr. Charles Kent'. He died 26 Oct 1921,³² having had issue, *viz*:

1. Evelyn May Hawkins, bapt. at Abbotsbury 30 June 1875.
2. WILLIAM LAWRENCE HAWKINS, who follows.
3. Charles Mayo Hawkins, bapt. at Abbotsbury 22 Sept 1880.
4. Marjorie Isabel Hawkins, bapt. at Abbotsbury 3 May 1882.
5. Alice Susan Hawkins, bapt. at Abbotsbury 20 Aug 1885.
6. Nora Collingdon Hawkins, bapt. at Abbotsbury 27 Jan 1890: married in 1915 her second cousin, Harry Lawrence Attwater, Consultant Urological Surgeon, of Richmond and Harley Street (born 1885, died 1961), whom see above. She died at Hampstead 8 May 1929; he married 2ndly, 1933, Doris Callaway.
7. Dorothy Elizabeth Hawkins, bapt. at Abbotsbury 13 May 1894.

VIII. The elder son, WILLIAM LAWRENCE HAWKINS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Surgeon-Captain R.N., of The Red

House, Spetchley, Worcestershire, was bapt. at Abbotsbury 25 Oct 1877; trained at King's College (M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond. 1904), commissioned in 1905, promoted Surgeon-Captain 20 Sept 1927: married Mrs. Bertha Ellen Johnston, and died sans issue at Worcester, 16 Dec 1952.³³

II. The Martinstown branch

IV. The 2nd surviving son of Charles Hawkins the elder (c. 1702-1786) and his wife Catherine Cousins, WILLIAM HAWKINS, Yeoman, was baptised at Portesham 16 Oct 1755, and sometime before 1790 migrated over Blagdon Hill to Winterborne St. Martin (Martinstown), where he took a lease of Clandon Farm, which included Maiden Castle, from the Sturts of Crichel. In August 1790 he acquired also (probably by purchase from Nanny Hardy, the widowed mother of the future Admiral Hardy) the lease of the manor of Martinstown, comprising Carrant's, Stevens's Down and Rew Farms, together with Carrant's House, described by Hutchins as 'a large house, built, as it appears by the date over the door, 1654, by Sir Francis, son of Denzil Lord Holles, who sometimes resided here'. This estate, of 810 a., he purchased outright from the freeholder, James Lane-Fox of Bramham Park, in August 1817; so that his farmland in Martinstown comprised about 1,320 acres. On 23 Nov 1805, with Charles Hawkins and Thomas Samson, he had been party to an agreement with the Grove family to rent Waddon Manor (which adjoined his Martinstown estate) for 14 years at £550 per quarter. In addition his father left him and his heirs a plot of ground in Portesham called Bolt's Plot and four little meadows called Cockwell in trust during the lives of his mother and his sister Sarah. By deed of 16 Dec 1820 William Hawkins in his lifetime gave the farms called Carrant's and Stevens's, and a tenement called Crone tenement, to his younger son Charles, and the farms called North and South Rue or Rew to William, the elder. He had married at Martinstown by licence, 23 Oct 1792, Elizabeth (bapt. at Portesham 19 Nov 1767, died 17 August 1817 aged 54), daughter to Thomas Jolliffe and his wife Mary Thresher (both bearers of old Portesham names); and died there 8 May 1840, aged 84,³⁴ being remembered by his descendants (who still preserve his portrait in oils) as 'the man who first came over the hill'. His children were:

1. WILLIAM HAWKINS, who follows.
2. Catherine Hawkins, died inf.³⁵
3. CHARLES HAWKINS of the Manor House, Martinstown, styled variously Gent. and Yeoman, born 30 Sept. 1797, bapt. at Martinstown 10 Feb 1799: in 1851 he 'caused the old house (Carrant's) to be

taken down, and erected a handsome and commodious residence in its place. The date above mentioned and the initials F.H. were cut over the door of the old house upon a stone, which was replaced over a door of the present structure'.³⁶ Thereafter his estate was known as Manor House and Farm; that same year he farmed 459 acres and employed 18 men.³⁷ He married Frances (born 17 Nov. 1808, died 25 Oct 1888), daughter of Thomas Alner Homer of Martinstown, by his wife Elizabeth Green of Turnerspuddle, and sister to John Green Homer of Martinstown;³⁸ and died 7 June 1866,³⁹ having had issue, 11 children, viz:

- 1) Charles Homer Hawkins, died 26 August 1831 aged 14 weeks.
- 2) Jane Eliza Hawkins, died 1 Sept 1851 aged 19 years.
- 3) Elizabeth Frances Hawkins, born 18 Dec 1832: married, 1867, Robert Latham, Cigar Merchant of Old Burlington Street, London, and died 18 Nov 1887. Their only daughter was Frances Elizabeth, bapt. at Martinstown 24 Nov 1867.
- 4) Charles Francis Hawkins of Winterbourne Abbas, Gent., bapt. at Martinstown 26 Oct 1834: married Fanny Olivia Symes (who married 2ndly her husband's uncle, John Green Homer), 3rd daughter (by his wife Elizabeth Foreman) to Samuel Symes of Nether Cerne, who was a younger son of Joseph Symes of Portesham,⁴⁰ and d.s.p. 28 May 1862, aged 28.
- 5) Frances Jane Hawkins, bapt. at Martinstown 17 May 1836, d. 23 Aug 1841 aged 5 years.
- 6) Lydia Mary Hawkins, bapt. at Martinstown 28 Oct 1837, died 25 Jan 1838, aged 7 months.
- 7) Josephine Marianne Hawkins, bapt. at Martinstown 6 Oct 1839: married Joseph Whittle, and had issue, a son and 3 daughters.
- 8) Fanny Homer Hawkins, privately bapt. at Martinstown 5 Sept 1841; living in 1866.
- 9) Kate Frances Hawkins, living in 1866.
- 10) Eliza Jane Hawkins, bapt. at Martinstown 29 Jan 1843, d.y.
- 11) WILLIAM EDWARD HAWKINS, Gent., of the Manor House, Martinstown, born 1843, bapt. at Martinstown 14 Dec 1845; preferred Stevens's Farm House as a residence and after his mother's death the Manor House was let for a considerable time; was remembered as an enemy of all modern inventions, notably (as a foxhunter) barbed wire, and the new Summer Time, which he refused to adopt for his workers: also scorned to invest in a steam plough set (though Francis Eddison, a pioneer of steam ploughing, was a friend and neighbour).⁴¹ He wedded Mary (bapt. at Martinstown 9 August 1846), daughter of George Scutt, Maltster and Brewer of Martinstown, by Susannah Sly his wife; and granddaughter of John Scutt of Affpuddle Manor Farm, whose ancestor Thomas Scutt was buried at Affpuddle in 1599.⁴² William Edward Hawkins died 27 Dec 1931,⁴³ leaving issue, all unm., viz:

1 — CHARLES WILLIAM FRANCIS HAWKINS, Gent.,

born 1874, bapt. at Martinstown 26 July 1876; owned the Manor House, but preferred Stevens's Farm House, and later Manor Lodge (which he built), as residences; farmed until he was in his late eighties, when (on 30 Jan 1962) he leased Manor Farm to John Weedon Marsh (who later purchased it from his executors). At about the same time he finally sold the Manor House, which had been sometime let and for a long time abandoned, to Mr. Vincent Smith of Weymouth. He died at Dorchester 3 May 1964, and was the last of the Hawkins to reside at Martinstown.⁴⁴

2 — Florence Mary Hawkins, born 1875, privately bapt. at Martinstown 21 April 1877; died at Martinstown 27 Feb 1956.⁴⁵

3 — Arthur George Hawkins of Martinstown, born 1876, died at Broadstone 11 March 1966.⁴⁶

4 — Eva Frances Hawkins, living 17 April 1962, when she was named with her brother Arthur as co-beneficiary of a trust for sale in the will of Charles.

5 — Elizabeth Hawkins.

12) Frances Jane Hawkins, died 23 August 1851 aged 5 years.

13) Henry Augustus Homer Hawkins, privately bapt. at Martinstown 4 July 1850, died 24 June 1851 aged 1 year.

V. The elder son, **WILLIAM HAWKINS** of Rew Manor, Martinstown, styled variously Gent., Yeoman and Farmer, was born at Martinstown c. 1793: he built Rew Manor House, the northwest part of which incorporates workmen's cottages dating back to Tudor times: it has a low-pitched slated roof and the walls are rendered in stucco; the south front has a verandah with iron treillage standards and transoms. As well as owning Rew Farm (of about 350 a., extending to the Bridport Road), given him by his father in 1820, he succeeded him as tenant of Clandon, so that he farmed 860 acres, employing in 1851 21 men, 8 women and 6 boys. Contributed £1 for the Hardy monument, 1844.⁴⁷ He espoused at Hemel Hempstead, 19 July 1832, Elizabeth Sophia (bapt. at Abbot's Langley, Herts., 13 Oct 1812, died at Hitt's Farm, Osmington, 30 March 1901, aged 88), only daughter to William Goodwin, Gent., of Greenhill, Herts., by Sophia his wife, daughter of Francis Warren of Hemel Hempstead. William Goodwin bore for arms paly gold and gules a lion rampant between three fleurs-de-lys all countercoloured, and for crest a demi-lion silver gorged with a coronet gules: and was 6th in descent from Sir John Goodwin, Knight, of Upper Winchendon, Bucks. (died 1597), whose wife Elizabeth Throckmorton (first cousin to the Bess Throckmorton who married Sir Walter Raleigh) was 8th in descent from Edward III.⁴⁸ William Hawkins died at Martinstown 3 Feb 1862, aged 69; ⁴⁹ his widow was visited by

Thomas Hardy (accompanied by William Miles Barnes) in 1890, who sketched Rew Manor House and sought to buy it for his friend Edmund Gosse: but wrote that 'the old lady who owns it has refused £1200 for the freehold: B. says he thinks, is almost sure, she wd take £1400'.⁵⁰ There were 11 children of this marriage, viz:

1. HENRY WILLIAM HAWKINS, who follows.
2. Arthur John Hawkins of Rew, Lieutenant of the Dorset Militia (gazetted 20 March 1854), bapt. at Martinstown 13 Nov 1834: married Sarah Albinia (Binney) Redish, but d.s.p. at Norfolk Street, Strand, 26 Nov 1859, aged 25.⁵¹
3. Walter Goodwin Hawkins, Captain 1st Battalion The 15th (The Yorkshire East Riding) Regiment of Foot, bapt. at Martinstown 16 Feb 1836: Lieutenant 23 March 1855, Captain 23 March 1859; served in Ireland, Jersey and North America, dying at Fredericton, New Brunswick, 28 May 1863, unm.⁵²
4. Frederick Charles Hawkins, bapt. at Martinstown 27 Sept 1837: "placed in business" by his father, 1860; married Lucy Symes, 2nd daughter of Samuel of Nether Cerne, and sister to Fanny, wife of Charles Hawkins, but d.s.p.⁵³
5. George Peter Hawkins, bapt. at Martinstown 3 Oct 1838, died in 1839 aged 5 months.
6. Robert Richards Hawkins, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lond. 1862, Surgeon in P & O, bapt. at Martinstown 28 Feb 1840; died on the S.S. *Mirzapore* and was buried in Calcutta, 11 June 1878.⁵⁴
7. Septimus Cooke Hawkins, Captain in the Mercantile Marine, bapt. at Martinstown 28 Oct 1841: made many voyages to India; while Captain of the Ship *Macbeth*, he was drowned on the Yorkshire coast in the gale of 28 Oct 1880, aged 39, unm.⁵⁵
8. Elizabeth Louisa Hawkins, bapt. at Martinstown 29 July 1844: married, during his furlough of 1867, Major-General Robert Francis Firth, late The 10th Bengal Native Infantry and Staff Corps (based at Cawnpore). He served in the China War, 1858-9.⁵⁶
9. Emma Goodwin Hawkins, bapt. at Martinstown 10 Feb 1846: married 1stly Joseph Homer of Martinstown (born 12 Jan 1813, died 12 Dec 1888), younger brother to John Green Homer and to Frances, wife of Charles Hawkins; and 2ndly James Lambert, but d.s.p.
10. Sophia Hawkins, bapt. at Martinstown 25 March 1847: married Floyer Bulstrode Pope, Wine Merchant of Yeovil (1st cousin to the brewer Alfred Pope, F.S.A., of Wrackleford House),⁵⁷ and had issue, 6 children (the eldest, Florence Hawkins, being bapt. at Martinstown 16 Sept 1869).
11. Octavius Hawkins, sometime a tea-planter in Ceylon; educated at Sherborne School (Jan - June 1866); died at Yeovil 27 March 1885, aged 33.⁵⁸

VI. The eldest son and heir, HENRY WILLIAM HAWKINS of Rew Manor, and sometime also of The Chantry (another property of his in Martinstown) and of Winterbourne Steepleton Manor, styled variously Gent. and Yeoman, was born 27 July 1833, and educated at the Dorchester Grammar

School: is remembered as being loved by all, and a bold rider who often led the hunt;⁵⁹ unlike his cousin William Edward, he bought a steam plough c. 1870, and ploughed right up to the earthworks of Maiden Castle (where he also uncovered several interesting artefacts):⁶⁰ but Rew Farm was a 'notoriously difficult' holding, and his bankruptcy forced its sale, by auction at the Antelope Hotel, Dorchester, 24 August 1888. (Its buyer was the wealthy radical Sir Robert Edgcumbe, who, as a successful experiment in rural recolonisation, divided it into 27 smallholdings.)⁶¹ Rew Manor House and The Chantry were retained by the family. Henry William Hawkins was married on 29 May 1860 to Elizabeth Dorothea (born 29 May 1837, bapt. 9 July 1837 at Weymouth Independent Chapel, died 15 Jan 1912), only daughter to John Green Homer of Martinstown, Gent., whom Elizabeth his wife, George Wood of Upwey's daughter, bore him. Elizabeth Dorothea (who lived at Rew until her death) was the niece of George James Wood of Athelhampton Hall and sister to Wood's heir, George Wood Homer of Athelhampton and Bardolf Manor: though unaware of it, they had distant cousinship (through the Woods and Jameses) with the poet Hardy.⁶² Henry William died at Martinstown 7 Sept 1901.⁶³ 10 children were issue of his marriage, *viz*:

1. HENRY THEODORE HAWKINS, who follows.
2. Elizabeth Alice Hawkins, born 14 May 1862: married, 26 April 1883, Major Arthur John Ramsden, J.P., The 1st (V.) Battalion The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, of Great Bidlake, Bridestowe, Devonshire (born 10 June 1855, died 15 Nov 1918), eldest son of Colonel Arthur Charles Ramsden, J.P., of Stone Ness, Ashurst, Kent (a cadet of the Ramsden of Byram baronets); and died 25 March 1943, having had issue, which continues.⁶⁴
3. Walter Goodwin Hawkins, Sgt The 7th Queen's Own Hussars, born 15 June 1863; educated at the Dorchester Grammar School; having failed the competitive examination for admission to Sandhurst he enlisted as a trooper at Aldershot in 1884 and rose to sergeant; he died 'on the eve of his commission', 16 June 1888, at Secunderabad, India, and is buried in the Military Cemetery there.⁶⁵
4. Mary Maude Hawkins, born 2 Sept 1864: married, 16 June 1889, the Rev. Canon Francis William Galpin, M.A., D.Litt. (Cantab.), F.L.S., Vicar of Hatfield Broad Oak and Rector of Faulkbourne, Essex (born 25 Dec 1858, died 30 Dec 1945), elder son of John Galpin, J.P., Brewer and twice Mayor of Dorchester, and descendant of an ancient Dorsetshire line seated formerly at Swyne Toller and at Bridport where the name is in records of the 13th century. Canon Galpin was 'an erudite antiquarian of high authority on the history of musical instruments' and the author of numerous works on musicology and botany, in whose memory the Galpin Society was founded. Maude Galpin died 18 May 1942, having had issue: her eldest son Christopher

John Galpin, D.S.O., M.A., was father of the present Judge Brian Galpin, M.A. (born 1921), of Sunningdale.⁶⁶

5. Mabel Jane Hawkins, born 27 Dec 1865: married Ernest George Geoghegan, Esq., of Windmill Cottage, Casal Lia, Malta (who died 5 Sept 1935 at Floriana, Malta), and died 27 August 1954, leaving issue, a daughter Kathleen Maude, wife of Ernest Bateman.
6. Ethel Wood Hawkins, born 2 May 1867: married, 18 May 1897, the Rev. Ernest Percival John Hogg, sometime Vicar of Warton, Warwicks., and Chaplain at Wiesbaden (who died 8 July 1939), and died in 1959, leaving issue which continues.⁶⁷
7. Ada Dorothea Hawkins, born 12 July 1868: married, 23 Sept 1891, the Rev. William Edward Douglas, L.Th. (Durham) (who died in 1895), and d.s.p. in 1948.⁶⁸
8. ARTHUR JOHN HOMER HAWKINS, founder of the Shropshire and Isle of Wight branch, of which presently.
9. Hilda Winifred Wood Hawkins, born 18 May 1872, died unm. in 1963.
10. Edith Violet (Molly) Hawkins, born 1 Sept 1876: married, 2 March 1907, George Frederick Baker, Esq., of Broadway House, Yeovil (born 1870, died 3 May 1942), son of the Rev. John Julius Baker, M.A., Rector of Little Hallingbury, Herts., and scion of the Bakers formerly of Bayfordbury Hall, near Hertford, who owned the famous Kit-Kat portraits, now in the National Portrait Gallery, and who were direct descendants alike of Judge Jeffreys and of Sir Philip Sidney's sister Mary Countess of Pembroke. Molly Baker died at Milford in 1966, having had issue which continues.⁶⁹

VII. The eldest son, HENRY THEODORE HAWKINS, Major R.A. and R.G.A., of Rew Manor (his father having bequeathed him the choice of this property or The Chantry), was born 1 March 1861, and educated at the Dorchester Grammar School, at Charterhouse (1876-8), and at R.M.A. Woolwich; Lieutenant R.A. 18 May 1880: served in the Egyptian Expedition 1882 (medal with clasps; bronze star); Captain 5 Dec 1888: seconded to Asiatic Artillery, Hong Kong, 1889-94; Inspector of Position Finding at Malta, 1894-99; Major 15 July 1898: Armament Major R.G.A. at Devonport, then at Dover; retired 1910.⁷⁰ He married, 10 Oct 1906, Ruby Grace (born 28 March 1877, died 8 Jan 1955), 4th child of Sir George Sidney Meade Thomas, 6th Bt. of Yapton, co. Sussex, by Dame Edith, daughter of Morgan Hugh Foster, C.B., of Brickhill, Beds.⁷¹ Major Hawkins sold Rew Manor House c. 1918, and retired eventually to Teignmouth: he died 16 April 1932, leaving issue, 3 children, viz:

1. Barbara Crystal Goodwin Hawkins, born Oct 1910; educated at Sherborne School for Girls: married, 26 May 1937, Colonel Leslie Noel Millard, late R.E.M.E., of Taunton, and has issue, a son and two daughters.
2. ARTHUR GOODWIN HAWKINS, who follows.

3. Dorothy Beryl Goodwin Hawkins, Ph.D., born 1914: married, Sept 1951, John Llewelyn Jones, and has issue, a daughter.

VIII. The only son, **ARTHUR GOODWIN HAWKINS**, Lt-Colonel R.A., of Havant and Emsworth, Hants., was born 13 Dec 1911, and educated at Charterhouse (1925-30) and at R. M. A. Woolwich: commissioned 28 Jan 1932, promoted Major 1 July 1946, and retired as Honorary Lt-Colonel 6 April 1958.⁷² He married, 16 May 1945, Anthea Wigan (who died in 1978); and died at Emsworth 19 July 1981 (being the last male of the Martinstown line), leaving two adopted children.

III. The Shropshire and Isle of Wight branch

VII. The third son of Henry William Hawkins of Rew Manor and his wife Elizabeth Dorothea Homer, **ARTHUR JOHN HOMER HAWKINS**, Gent., of Broom Hall, Shrewsbury, from 1919, was born at Martinstown 15 Nov 1869, and educated at the Dorset County School and the Dorchester Grammar School: a dashing horseman and a poet (published several volumes of his verse); served in the Dorset Yeomanry; in his bachelor periods a master at Abbotsholme School, near Rocester: he was agent to his kinsman (through the Goodwins) Mr John Ward of Red Lodge, Purton, Wilts., 1902-6; and farmed in Derbyshire at Bradley Pastures, Bradley, 1914-17, and at Weir Farm, Compstall, Cheshire, 1917-19.⁷³ He was twice married, 1st, at Blackheath, Kent, 16 April 1901, to Geraldine Laura (born Great Yarmouth 12 Feb 1870, died at Great Bidlake, Devon, Feb 1905), 6th child of Deputy Inspector-General James Whicher, M.D., R.N., of Southsea, Hants., by his wife Georgiana Fanny, daughter to Rear-Admiral Charles Calmady and Lady Selina Dent.⁷⁴ By her he had issue, 2 children, *viz*:

1. **JOHN WHICHER HAWKINS**, who follows.
2. Hermione Hawkins, born at Purton, 1 March 1904, and educated at Bedales: married at Shrewsbury, 14 Dec 1927, James William Alexander Cock, Esq., of Wroxeter Grange, Salop. (born Shrewsbury 1905, died there 2 August 1984), son of James Harold Cock of Kingsland House, Shrewsbury; and has issue, a son and 2 daughters.

He married 2ndly, 14 April 1914, Sophie Frederica Hermine Ricken (who died at Shrewsbury 14 March 1949), and died at Burghclere, Berks., 30 Jan 1947, having had further issue, *viz*:

3. Daphne Gay Hawkins, born at Bradley Pastures 9 Jan 1917: married, at Cape Town in 1939, Steven Sutton, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and has issue, 2 sons. She has since married Burnett Palmer-Scott of Johannesburg.

VIII. The only son, **JOHN WHICHER HAWKINS**, Commander R.N., of Southsea, Hants., and Broad Acre, St

Helen's, I.W., was born at The Rectory, Marston Montgomery, Derbyshire, 20 April 1902, and educated at Abbotsholme, in Wales, and at the R.N. Colleges Osborne and Dartmouth: Midshipman R.N. 5 Sept 1919, Sub-Lt 15 May 1922, Lieutenant 15 Oct 1924: pilot's course, Fleet-Air-Arm, 17 August 1926; served in Hong Kong 1927-30, and in Malta 1930-2, in the aircraft-carrier H.M.S. *Glorious*; Lt-Commander 15 Oct 1932: second-in-command of the destroyer H.M.S. *Vanquisher*, 1933-4; seconded to R.A.F. 1934; retired 1935. Recalled 1940; Commander 1942: commanded H.M.S. *Macaw* 1943-5, *Humming Bird* and *Gosling* 1945-6; retired May 1946 (Defence Medal, British War Medal).⁷⁵ He espoused 1stly, at St Swithun's R.C. Church, Southsea, 31 Jan 1925, Yvette Marie Pauline Olga Simone (born Gosport 4 June 1905, died Southsea 18 Sept 1937), elder daughter of Major Charles Cyril Mumby, The Leicestershire Regiment, of Stanley House, Gosport, Hants., by his wife Alexandrine Nicole (God-daughter to Aleksandr III, Emperor of All The Russias), daughter and heiress of Nicolas, Marquis de Faletans, of the Château de Faletans, Jura;⁷⁶ and by her had issue, a daughter, viz:

1. JACQUELINE MARGARET HAWKINS, who follows.

He wedded 2ndly at St Helen's, 14 June 1940, Bettina Hope, daughter of Harry Claude Bocquet, of St Helen's, I.W.; and died at Ventnor, 14 May 1947, aged 45 (buried at St Helen's), leaving further issue, 2 daughters, viz:

2. Victoria Mary Hawkins, born at Shrewsbury 19 Oct 1941: married at the Old Church, Chelsea, 18 July 1980, Captain Basil Anthony Ian Fraser, B.A. (St Andrew's), late The Honourable Artillery Company, son of Lt-Col Ingram Fraser, Croix de Guerre.
3. Elizabeth Louise Hawkins, born at Seaview, I.W., 29 August 1943: married in Panama City, 5 Feb 1969, Derek Ford Berry, late of Palma de Mallorca, and has issue, a son and 3 daughters.

IX. The elder daughter, JACQUELINE MARGARET HAWKINS, was born at Southsea 3 Jan 1930, and married at St John's Cathedral, Victoria, Hong Kong, 1 Dec 1956, Christopher John Willoughby, Superintendent The Basutoland Mounted Police, Flt.Lt. R.A.F., and one of Her Majesty's Messengers, of The Observatory, Ryde, I.W. (born London 1 Nov 1930, died Ryde 15 Nov 1984), elder son of Surgeon-Captain Hugh Mason Willoughby, V.R.D., Q.H.P., of The Cliff, Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire;⁷⁷ and has issue, 2 sons, viz:

1. Simon Hugh Willoughby, born 22 Oct 1959.
2. Rupert John Willoughby, born 11 Sept 1962.

Abbreviations

D.R.O.	Dorset County Record Office, Dorchester
Gittings	Robert Gittings, <i>Young Thomas Hardy</i> (Harmondsworth 1978)
Hutchins	John Hutchins, <i>The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset</i> , 3rd Edition (1860-71)
Kerr	Barbara Kerr, <i>Bound to the Soil: A Social History of Dorset 1750-1918</i> (London 1968)
SDNQ	<i>Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries</i>
Proc.	<i>Proceedings Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society</i>
DNHAS	

1. *Dorset Tudor Muster Rolls 1539, 1542, 1569*, ed. T. L. Stoate (1978), 69; *SDNQ*, XXVIII, 59; *Dorset Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-4*, ed. C. A. F. Meekings (1951), 47.
2. It should be noted that families living in the outlying hamlets of Waddon, Shilvinghampton, Rodden etc. seem to have made use of both Portesham and Abbotsbury churches as the parish boundary crosses through many of the farms there.
3. Information kindly supplied by their descendant Mr John Callcut of Newdigate, Surrey.
4. Captain Hardy, who was born at Kingston Russell House in 1769, wrote of him to his brother-in-law, 21 Dec 1801: 'I have seen him once or twice, & I think he has as little the look of a Gentleman as his father'. Elsewhere in Hardy's home letters there are references to Midshipman Joseph Hawkins, 'the son of Hawkins the Gunsmith', and in 1827 he writes to his brother 'that I cannot hold out to Mr Hawkins the least hope of success for his friend': A. M. Broadley and R. G. Bartelot, *The Three Dorset Captains at Trafalgar* (1905), 199-200 and index. See also Mr Callcut's unpublished memoir on Commander Hawkins.
5. Burial at Portesham, 29 Sept 1610, of Joan Boyte, servant of John Genge.
6. D.R.O. ref. DA/W/1747/42.
7. The purchase is referred to in the will of Mary Hawkins, dated 3 March, proved 6 Sept, 1788, D.R.O. ref. BC/W/1788.
8. Sun Insurance Policy No. 212997, Guildhall Library ref. 202. I owe this to Mr Callcut.
9. Proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset 17 March 1787, D.R.O. ref. DA/W/1787/35.
10. Admon. of Catherine's estate granted in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset to her son William and others, 13 April 1821, D.R.O. ref. AD/DT/A/1821/8; note of tombstone in MS of Major H. T. Hawkins, c. 1910: much additional information in the pedigree that follows comes from this source, as well as from important MSS left by his sisters Mabel Geoghegan and Molly Baker.
11. Will dated 18 June 1814, proved in the P.C.C. 3 Feb 1815, D.R.O. ref. D 267/F6; *Dorset Lay Subsidy Roll of 1332* (Dorset Record Society Vol. 4, 1971), 93, and *Dorset Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327* (Dorset Record Society Vol. 6, 1980), 116; *Dorset Hearth Tax Assessments 1662-4* (1951), 10; *SDNQ*, VIII, 93, 112-13, and XXVIII, 59. For Waddon House see Hutchins, II, 763-4; Arthur Oswald, *Manor Houses of Dorset*, 147-8; *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset*, Vol. 2, Part 2 (1970), 243-4.
12. Mural tablet in Martinstown Church; Hutchins, II, 578.
13. Will dated 3 March, proved 6 Sept, 1788, *loc. cit.*
14. Will dated 9 May 1785, proved 13 Feb 1789, D.R.O. ref. DA/W/1789/37.
15. MS of Major H. T. Hawkins, c. 1910; Census Returns 1851.
16. Will dated 19 Sept 1814, proved in the P.C.C. 6 April 1815.
17. D.R.O. ref. D 267/F3.
18. Admon. granted in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset to his mother Ann Hawkins as next of kin, 31 May 1841, D.R.O. ref. AD/DJ/A/1841/16.
19. Will dated 15 March, proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset 26 July, 1830, D.R.O. ref. D 267/F3.
20. Hutchins, II, 193 and 673; Gittings, 46, 159, 171, 174; Rupert Willoughby, 'Bathsheba Everdene' and Her Yeoman Connections', *Dorset Life* (July 1988), 60-63; *Alumni Cantab.; List of Carthusians* (Lewes 1879).
21. The agreement to lease Waddon Farm is in the D.R.O., ref. D 267/T2. For other

- acquisitions and his receipt from Richard Wallis, see refs. in the same file (papers donated by B. O. Corbett). His name on a printed letter of thanks (1848) to subscribers to the Hardy monument is at D 267/F5. His will dated 6 June 1839, with 2 codicils, was proved in the P.C.C. 15 March 1851. Much of my information about Charles's descendants is derived from the Hawkins family papers.
22. Admon. of estate of Rodden Samways of Rodden, granted in the Archdeaconry Court of Dorset 8 June 1812, D.R.O. ref. AD/DT/A/1812/14. A John Rodden of Rodden paid Lay Subsidy in 1327: see my detailed pedigree of the Samways.
 23. His will dated 31 Oct 1863, proved 20 Jan 1865, is in Somerset House, and mentions lands in several parishes. Wolfeton Farm (but not the manor house) was bought by him in 1862 and left to his nephew William Henry Dunning: see Hutchins, II, 546 and 764.
 24. *Alumni Cantab.; The Sherborne Register 1823-1900; Who Was Who; Historical Register of the University of Cambridge*; Robert Graves, *Goodbye To All That* (Harmondsworth 1960), 168-9, 170, 231-2; Aubrey Attwater, *Pembroke College, Cambridge: A Short History* (Cambridge 1936).
 25. Will dated 29 April, proved at Blandford 21 Nov, 1865, Somerset House.
 26. This theory, now generally accepted, originated in Gittings, 159-60. 247, 252. Dr Gittings cites a number of points of detail in which the fictional Bathsheba's career resembles that of her model, though her bold character is said to have been based on that of Hardy's aunt. Catherine's will is in Somerset House. In those days hounds used to be kept at Waddon near the manor house and a steeplechasing course ran from there to Upwey: see the W.I. Village History of Portesham, c. 1930, in the D.R.O., ref. W 12/112.
 27. Gittings, 247; *The Sherborne Register 1823-1900*; will dated 8 Sept 1906, proved at Blandford 29 Nov 1927, Somerset House. His widow was living in 1937.
 28. Oswald, *The Manor Houses of Dorset*, 148.
 29. Will dated 1 April 1905, proved at Blandford 1 Feb 1906, Somerset House.
 30. Census Returns, Portesham, 1851; Waddon Dairy House rental agreement dated 29 March 1866, D.R.O. ref. D 267/T4; *R.A.F. Lists*; private information.
 31. Indenture to sell part of Charles Hawkins's estate to Henry and Richard, D.R.O. ref. D 267; advertisement for sale of Genge's, Travers's, and Rodden Farms, dated 26 Nov 1851, at ref. D 15/E 38; will dated 22 August 1854, proved 16 Nov 1864, Somerset House; Census Returns, Alton, 1851; mural tablet in Alton church; for many details of the Alton branch I am indebted to Dr G. L. Hutchinson of Weymouth.
 32. *Medical Registers and Directories*; will dated 11 August 1904, proved 14 Dec 1921, Somerset House.
 33. *Medical Registers and Directories; Navy Lists*; will dated 3 June 1949, proved at Llandaff 8 June 1952, Somerset House.
 34. MS notes of local historians, Martinstown; Hutchins, II, 574-8; Broadley and Bartelot, *op. cit.*, 121, 289; D.R.O. ref. D 267/T2 (agreement to rent Waddon Farm); memorial tablet in Martinstown church (Hutchins, II 578); death certificate, St Catherine's House. William Hawkins may have been presented to the King and Queen when they witnessed the 'sports of the country people' at Maiden Castle in Sept 1798: see *SDNQ*, V, 73-4.
 35. Mentioned only in the family MSS.
 36. Hutchins, II, 574.
 37. MS notes of local historians, Martinstown; the old stairs were re-used in the new building; the stable which still stands to the east of the house is probably of the 18th century.
 38. Copies of two Homer pedigrees (beginning in the 17th century), compiled by earlier generations from parish records, are in the author's possession. Photographs of Charles and Frances are reproduced in Kerr, plates 10 and 11. For particulars of some of their children see memorial tablets in Martinstown church (Hutchins, II, 578).
 39. Memorial tablet in Martinstown church; will dated 5 June 1866, Somerset House. He leaves '£1,000 to each of my three daughters'.
 40. Memorial tablet in Martinstown church; information kindly supplied by Dr G. L. Hutchinson of Weymouth.
 41. Local directories; Kerr, 149, 238-41; 'Barrow Digging at Martinstown, 1903', Proc

- DNHAS, XXVI, where Mr W. E. Hawkins's considerable help and interest in the operations on his land are acknowledged.
42. Information kindly supplied by Mrs Sheila Dunbar (born Scutt) of Bayswater, London.
 43. Will dated 6 Dec 1922, proved at London 26 Feb 1931, Somerset House.
 44. Information from Commander J. M. Stock and from the late H. P. Manton; Kerr, Chap. V; 'Barrow Digging at Martinstown, 1903', *loc. cit.*, and Proc DNHAS, LXXXII (1950), 90.
 45. Admon. granted to Charles Hawkins, Somerset House; plaque commemorating dedication of clock in Martinstown church tower.
 46. Kerr, Chap. V.
 47. Information from the late Mr H. P. Manton of Rew Manor; Hutchins, II, 574; *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset*, Vol. 2, part 2 (1970), 393 (in which Rew is said to be named after the 'row' of settlement remains immediately S.E. of the manor house); MS notes of local historians, Martinstown; printed letter of thanks to subscribers to the Hardy monument, *loc. cit.* Henry Symonds, *Runs and Sporting Notes from Dorsetshire* (1899), 36, describes a hunt which presumably began on his land: 'Met at Martinstown; drew the furze-brakes on Hawkins's farm, blank; went into Bradford plantations, and found; away at once over the large arables and cwe-leazes . . .
 48. The Goodwin pedigree, much of it now corroborated by this writer from parish records etc., is among the Hawkins family papers; see also *Berry's Bucks. Genealogies*; Thomas Langley, *History of the Hundred of Desborough; V.C.H. Bucks.; D.N.B.* etc.
 49. Memorial tablet in Martinstown church; will dated 29 May 1858, with codicil of 18 April 1861, proved 6 May 1862, Somerset House.
 50. *The Collected Letters of Thomas Hardy*, ed. Richard Little Purdy and Michael Millgate, I (1978), 217; Sophia's will, dated 26 Feb 1900, proved London 1 June 1901, Somerset House. Several of her children are remembered in tablets in Martinstown church; see Hutchins, II, 578.
 51. Memorial tablet in Martinstown church; *Army Lists*; admon. to his widow, Somerset House.
 52. *Army Lists*.
 53. Codicil to his father's will, *loc. cit.*; information from Dr G. L. Hutchinson.
 54. Memorial tablet; *The Medical Register 1878*.
 55. Memorial tablet; testimonial letters in the possession of the late Colonel Hawkins.
 56. *Army Lists*.
 57. *SDNQ*, XVIII, 274-6.
 58. *The Sherborne Register 1823-1900*.
 59. Information from Mrs Millard; poem "To My Father" by Homer Hawkins. Symonds, *op. cit.*, 97, describes another sporting episode on Hawkins land in Henry's day.
 60. Kerr, 238-41; information from Judge Brian Galpin. Maiden Castle was alienated from the Clandon estate when Lord Alington sold it to the Duchy of Cornwall in 1913; see *SDNQ*, XIII, 262.
 61. Barbara Kerr, 'The Colonisation of Rural Britain: Sir Robert Edgcumbe and his settlement in Dorset', Proc DNHAS, XCVIII (1976), 25-31.
 62. On the Homers and Woods see my article, 'Some Observations on the Ancestry and Connections of Thomas Hardy', *SDNQ*, XXXII, 765-75; Kerr, *passim*; Gittings, 46, 159, 174; Rupert Willoughby, "'Bathsheba Everdene" and Her Yeoman Connections', *loc. cit.*; Christine Wood Homer, *Thomas Hardy and His Two Wives* (Beaminster 1964); Heath and Prideaux, *Some Dorset Manor Houses* (1907); Hutchins, II, 844-5, etc. Elizabeth Dorothea's very informative will, dated 10 May 1909, with codicil, is in Somerset House. She joined the Dorset Field Club in 1903.
 63. Will dated 3 April 1899, proved at Blandford 12 Oct 1901, Somerset House.
 64. *Burke's Peerage 1970*. Their daughter Joan married the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould's son Julian.
 65. Memorial plaque, Martinstown church; admon. to Henry Theodore Hawkins 29 June 1912, Somerset House; private information.
 66. G. L. Galpin, *The Family of Galpin of Staffordshire and Dorset* (1926); 'Galpin of

- Dorset', *SDNQ*, XXI, 110-11; Kerr, 162, 238; *Oxford Companion to Music*; *Grove's Dictionary of Music*; *Alumni Cantab.*; *Who Was Who*; *The Sherborne Register 1823-1900*; *Who's Who*.
67. *Crockford's Clerical Directory 1936*. Percival Hogg was Curate of Melbury Osmund, 1890-6.
68. *Clergy List 1895*.
69. *Burke's Landed Gentry 1952*; J. Cussan, *History of Hertfordshire* (1875), 144-5.
70. *The Charterhouse Register 1872-1900*; *Army Lists*.
71. *Burke's Peerage 1970*.
72. *The Charterhouse Register 1872-1931*; *Army Lists*.
73. *The Schoolmasters' Yearbook and Directory 1903*; private information.
74. She was Lady Selina Hastings (1807-1885), daughter of the 11th Earl of Huntingdon.
75. *Navy Lists*; private information.
76. H. Jouglas de Morenas, *Grand Armorial de France*; III (1935), p. 334, VI (1949), p. 298; N. I. Ikonnikov, *La Noblesse de Russie*, Tome K. 1 (Paris 1960), Chap. Ft., No. 331.
77. Undoubtedly a distant cousin, as he was descended from the prolific Samwayes family of Pitcher's Waddon. See my 'Symes of East Melpash, Beaminster and Horsehill', *SDNQ*, XXXII, 704-12. The Wallises, Cousins and Threshers had all intermarried with the Samwayes.

RUPERT WILLOUGHBY

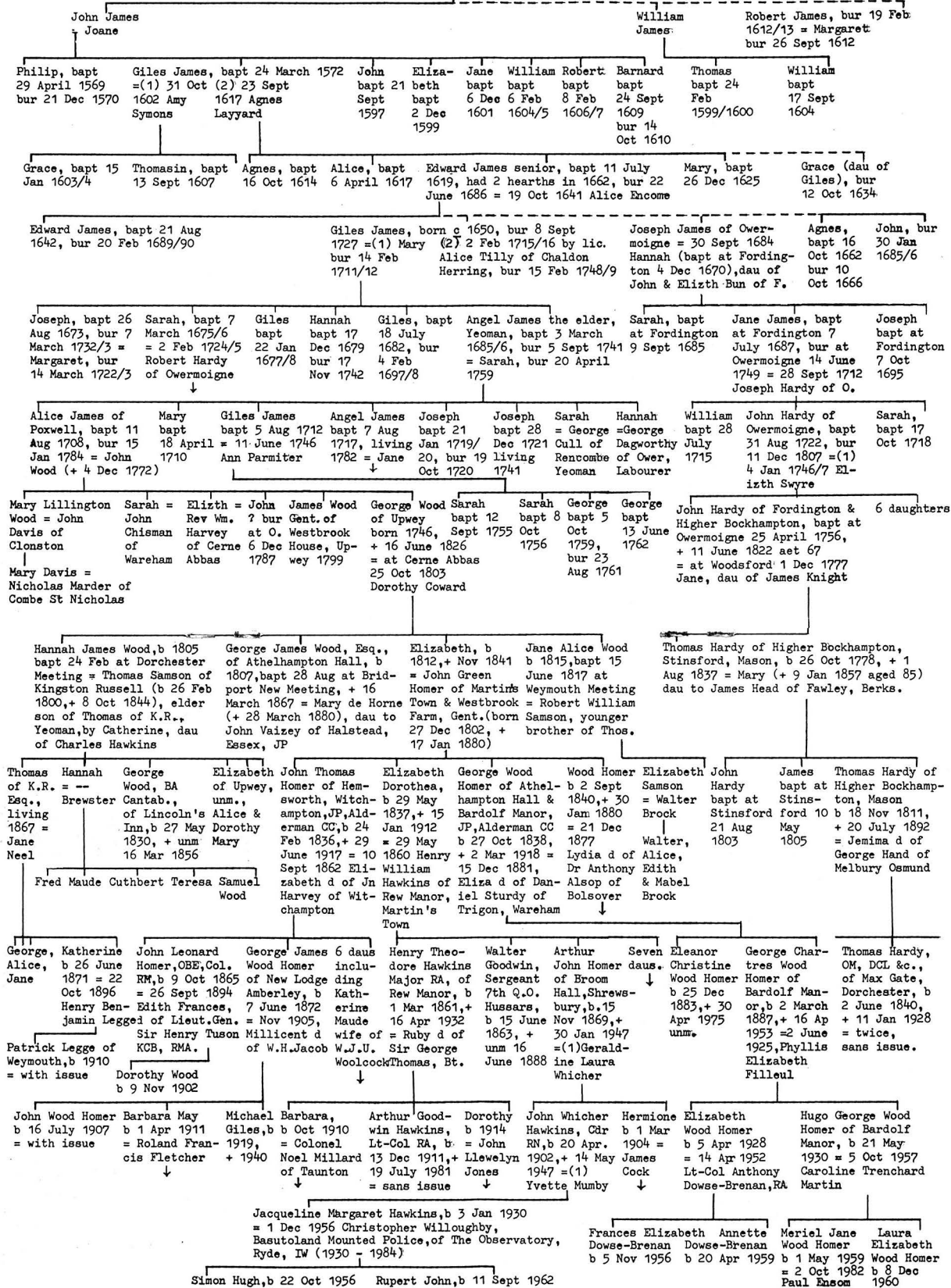
15. AFTER SEDGEMOOR.

Two Thomases danced for the crowd
 At Axbridge yesterday;
 Two Johns were also on the bill
 Before we cleared away.
 One Jacob should have done his turn
 But he was ill-abled,
 And could not face the journey, so he
 Danced at Wells instead.¹

1. Thomas Hillary, Thomas Munday, John Butcher, and John Gill were hanged at Axbridge. Jacob Tripp, who was due to be hanged at Axbridge was in Wells gaol and too ill to face the journey to Axbridge; he was taken out unconscious and was hanged in the market-place at Wells, (W. McD. Wigfield, *The Monmouth Rebels* (1985).

BRIAN HACK

JOHN JAMES: the elder
bur 7 Oct 1593



16. A SOURCE OF ROYALIST SYMPATHIES. David Underdown '*Revel, Riot and Rebellion*', p. 204, comments on the returns made to Major General Disbrow of those required, as suspected Royalists, to give security for good behaviour and the high proportion of such suspects in Milborne Port and Bruton¹.

The details as to Milborne Port and its immediate neighbourhood show that while some of these suspects were of independent status none was of social importance. They also give some idea of economic life in the town in 1655 and its agricultural base: out of 38 persons in all, there were 19 yeomen or husbandmen, 2 butchers, 2 thatchers, 2 maltsters, 2 millers and 2 shearers, as against 9 quasi-trade or service occupations — 2 innholders, 1 food and drink seller, 1 family of glovers, 3 carpenters and 1 matmaker.

The entries are of Milborne Port, unless otherwise stated:

Robert Bradford	Kingsbury ²	Matmaker
Abraham Cave		Husbandman
Matthew Chalkway		Carpenter
John Curtis		Milner
Michael Foot		Husbandman
Nicholas Foote	Sandford Orcas	Yeoman
Richard Fudge		Husbandman
Benjamin Fudge		Husbandman
John Hellier		Carpenter
Matthew Hide		Victualler
Arthur Hide		Glover
John Hide		Glover
John Hill		Innholder
Ralph Holloway		Husbandman
Anthony Holloway		Husbandman
Barnaby Holloway		Husbandman
John Hollard	Kingsbury ²	Yeoman
Lawrence King		Thatcher
Lawrence King	Poyntington	Husbandman
Henry King	Poyntington	Thatcher
John Lacey		Carpenter
Samuel Lambert	Kingsbury ²	Yeoman
William Moores		Husbandman
Anthony Ottery		Maltster
Robert Plucknett		Yeoman
Thomas Pressey		Innholder
Walter Richmond		Maltster
John Rodberd		Butcher
Thomas Scott		Husbandman
Walter Salmon sen.		Butcher
Walter Salmon		Husbandman
John Seymour		Milner
John Seager	Kingsbury ²	Husbandman

John Totterdell
 Ferdinando Totterdell
 Nicholas Tucker
 Edward White
 Thomas Yeames

Kingsbury²

Husbandman
 Husbandman
 Husbandman
 Sheerman
 Sheerman

It is suggested that Royalist sympathies derived in part from the influence of William Seymour, Earl and then Marquess of Hertford, later Duke of Somerset, one of the more moderate of Charles I's supporters, and a local land-owner. The Abraham Cave in the list had a 'roofless tenement' at Kingsbury Regis held of the Marquess for three lives negotiated by his father, yeoman of Milborne Port, who died in 1654, to establish a younger son, but he lived in Milborne Port.

1. BL Add. MS 34012. According to Underdown, *op. cit.*, p. 199, the west country returns were unusually numerous, having 1,507 suspects from Dorset and 1,713 from Somerset.
2. Kingsbury Regis, a tithing of Milborne Port.

JONATHAN CAVE

17. DIVISION OF MEADOW OF KENNARD MOOR¹. Trinity College MS R.5.33 has rich contents. It was a source for Hearne's 1727 edition of Adam of Damerham, and it is the source of the various *Inquisiciones*² that provided the fodder for the notorious controversy between Professor Postan and Doctor Lennard³. The curious must consult the catalogue of M. R. James⁴ for an idea of the full, and diverse, contents of the MS. Immediately following the *de Fontibus Inquisicio* first brought to public notice by Postan, and in the same 14th cent. hand, is a small text that seems to have escaped attention, the *Divisio Prati de Kynwardesmore*. (Two folios later come some *Inquisiciones de Juribus Ecclesie*, on which I am working). Admittedly, the concerns of *Divisio Prati* are parochial and even ephemeral, but it has links with the well-known survey of Abbot Henry de Sully⁵ and it may also shed a little light on the remarkably obscure subject of meadowland.⁶

The text presents the names of those individuals who hold a piece of meadow in Kennard Moor between Glastonbury and West Pennard. It deals with the meadow in three parts, the *pratum superius*, the *pratum inferius*, and the *pratum tertium*. Within each part, the names are listed in no apparent order, some tenants holding half an acre of meadow, some an acre; one has two acres, and some have several pieces. There is no preamble of any kind other than a list of the three *Divisores*⁷,

who are also holders of meadow. Entirely lacking are any references to the tenants' arable holdings or to rent of any sort. There are no hints of a rotating allocation nor of lots⁸, nor even of the use of meadow as pasture after the hay has been gathered⁹. One suspects that some of the names are of people of note, and reference to De Sully confirms this. Interestingly, by no means all of those listed appear in de Sully, nor is it easy to discover a basis on which these particular individuals were chosen to share in this particular meadow. In fact, the text is a classic reminder of the 'tip of the ice-berg' nature of our information about things to do with Glastonbury, rich though our sources are.¹⁰

Measures are always a problem for readers of medieval texts, and even in a long-established estate like that of Glastonbury Abbey there are variations of unit-size, not to mention the likelihood that some standard units like 'virgate' are formal rather than mathematical in significance. So in this tiny text we have 'perches' for square measure (*Withrie de la Hageieta ix perticatas*) and for linear measure (*Hereberd de Bosco habet versus north novem perticas in latitudine et xxvij perticas in longitudine*). The uncertainty about standard units is evidenced by the 'acre' of the abbey butler, *scilicet v perticas*, and that of the prosperous Richard Kide, *scilicet viij perticas*. It would be a bold spirit who saw statistical significance in the distribution of whole acres and half acres among the three sections of Kennard Moor.

Much water has, literally, flowed under the bridge since 1189, and it would be rash to try to identify the three sections, but there are some topographical pointers. Most conspicuous is the juxtaposition of *versus north* in the item about Hereberd de Bosco already cited, coming at the end of the Upper Meadow section, with the following ambiguous item at the beginning of The Lower Meadow: *In inferiori prato versus meridiem Ricardus Kide habet unum angulum* (the one and only unmeasured area). Despite the ambiguity, it seems reasonable to believe that the northward and southward orientation¹¹ refer to the *pratum superius* and the *pratum inferius* rather than to the named individuals.

In addition, we read that Walter the Porter has an acre *ad terram marescalli*¹², that the Granger has his acre between the *pratum inferius* and the *pratum tercium*, and that the already mentioned Richard Kide has an acre *de terra sua de Edgarlea*. Edgarley, of course, is still there, the only fixed point in all this vagueness. But the words raise an important topic, the status of

the meadowland here listed. If this acre of Richard Kide's can be picked out because it is *de terra sua*, what are we to make of all the other single acres and half-acres? To answer this we must glance at the survey of Henry de Sully of the same year as our text.

One of the familiar problems with medieval texts is to know when silences mean 'Nil' and when they mean 'Taken for granted'. Meadow, in particular, was clearly taken for granted¹³ as part of the deal when a person held arable land¹⁴, yet scattered around De Sully are various references to meadow. To do justice to them would be impossible in this short article, but from them the following points seem to emerge.

On certain manors the peasantry held meadow in common, in some sense. At Ashbury, for example, *In Chepmed sunt novem acre prati pro quibus dant homines xvij d.*¹⁵ However, the majority of references are to individual holdings of meadow. These were divisible into two distinct types, those for which rent was paid (or explicitly excused¹⁶) and those which are simply *de dominico*^{17, 18}. In no case is rent incontrovertibly mentioned for meadow 'from the demesne', so far as I can discover¹⁹, and almost every piece of meadow for which rent is not mentioned is said to be *de dominico*²⁰.

The implication of this for our present text would seem to be that Kennard Moor was not meadow held by tenants of arable as part of their individual holding but was part of the land farmed by the abbot, meadow whose hay would *normally* be mown, made and carted by villein service for the immediate purposes of the lord. That is to say that here for some reason the lord has changed this arrangement and parcelled the meadow out to individuals for their own use, without a demand for rent. It must be added, of course, that we should count as an exception to all this the *j acram de terra sua de Edarlea* of Richard Kide.

Turning now to the identity of some of these holders of meadowland in Kennard Moor, we present an outline of the information derivable from De Sully's *Inquisicio*.²¹

In the Upper Meadow we have no large tenants, though the butler holds *dimidiam virgatam terre* [sc. arabilis] *pro servicio suo*. Here are also no cottagers, but five with modest holdings of a 'ferling' (10 acres): Withrie de la Hageieta; Ainolfus de Bichelak; Herewardus de la Hageyeta, who is also one of the *Divisores*; Jacobus Mercator; Hereberd de Bosco. There are four with a share in the Upper Meadow who seem to have no

arable recorded in de Sully: the abbey almoner, Adam de la Hageiet, Hereberd de Pennard, and Godefridus de Edgarlea (another *Divisor*).

In the Lower Meadow we go from the apparently landless to the mighty. The *Persona Sancti Johannis* is not recorded as a tenant but merely as having rights of pasture. At the other extreme we have Walter the Porter with a full virgate and other pieces of land, Herbertus *frater Roberti Abbatis* who has a string of arable holdings, the well-endowed Richard Kide with two separate holdings of a full virgate, Andrew the Goldsmith who has *unam virgatam terre pro servicio suo* as well as *duo ferlingos et duo messuagia* for which he pays rent and some services, and the distinguished William Fitzwalter who *fecit hominum et fidelitatem* and who holds *apud Deverel unam hidam apud Glastoniam dimidiam hidam et tria mesuagia* and other substantial lands. In between we have Walter son of Seward with a half-virgate, and nine men with a ferling of land, including the third *Divisor*. Unfortunately there are thirteen in the Lower Meadow for whom I can find no information.

In the Third Meadow we find the ubiquitous Richard Kide, Robertus de Bytchelak whose arable holding is a mere acre, the Master Vintner who has an unspecified amount of arable (*terram suam tenet non hereditarie*), Walter Horn who holds a ferling for his duties as beadle, and the intriguing Juliana de Grecia: *Giliana de Grecia j mesuagium pro xij d. et parum terre* [a plot, *not* too little, as in Classical Latin] *de demenio pro xij d. quo anno seminatur*. Also, *Juliana de Gricia unum panem et cervisiam de refectorio*. About the other four we have no data.

This condensed summary may be justified if only because it illustrates the diversity of the individuals whose names appear so blandly in our text. It fails to emphasise other facts, such as the number of abbey officials²² with meadow at Kennard Moor.

1. *Divisio prati de Kynwardesmore*. Trinity College, Cambridge MS R.5.33, folios 116B.v and 117.r. (There are two consecutive folios of this MS numbered '116'; hence the need to refer to the second as '116B' to avoid confusion.)
2. These *Inquisiciones*, as yet unpublished, have been transcribed by Neil Stacy in his Ph.D. thesis *The Estates of Glastonbury Abbey c. 1050-1200*. (Univ. of Oxford, 1971).
3. This exchange first appeared in issues of the *Economic History Review* but has been partly reprinted in Postan, M.M. *Essays on medieval agriculture and general problems of the medieval economy* (1973). The debate continued in *Econ. Hist. Review*, 2nd ser. 28, no. 3 (August 1975).
4. James, M. R. *The Western Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge: A Descriptive Catalogue* (1901).
5. Jackson, J. E. (ed.) *Liber Henrici de Soliaco Abbatis Glaston* (1882).
6. For example, Sir Paul Vinogradoff's classic *Villainage in England* (1892) devotes two out of 460 pages to meadow. (pp. 259-260).

7. The function of these *Divisores* is presumably comparable to that of "jurors" to an *Inquisicio*.
8. Bennett, H. S. *Life on the English Manor* (1948), p.55.
9. Ault, W. O. *Open-Field Farming in Medieval England* (1972), no. 70 p.105.
10. The material examined by I. J. Keil for his Ph.D. thesis *The Estates of Glastonbury Abbey in the Later Middle Ages* (Univ. of Bristol, 1963).
11. Against this resolution of the ambiguity we should set the fact that Kennard Moor (to-day, at least) is a long strip going east to west, in which a north/south division seems a little odd.
12. In a charter cited below (see 13n), Walter the Porter is granted land by his new father-in-law, William Pasturel, — land that the latter had bought from Heruald (or Haruald) Marescallus. Perhaps this transferred land had been an integral part of the land of Haruald Marescallus and so would be adjacent to it (*ad terram marescalli*).
13. Except, as one would expect, in charters: Watkin, Dom Aelred *The Great Chartulary of Glastonbury* Vol. II (1948) p.250. This charter actually concerns arable and meadow in Edgarley, a hamlet adjacent to Kennard Moor.
14. In Abbot Michael's survey, for example, rights to a meadow rarely appear except in the distinctive data about those *tenentes pratum de moris* in the Zoy manor(s) and except for the occasional meadow set aside for the Reeve: Elton, C. J. *Rentalia et Custumaria Michaelis de Ambresbury et Rogeri de Ford* (1891) p.57.
15. Jackson p.118.
16. e.g. *Eadmundus tenet unum ham sine gabulo* (Jackson p.118).
17. Examples are to be found at Pilton, Ditcheat, Othery, Shapwick, Street, Blackford and Wrington. Of the handful at Pilton one is of especial interest, being also one of those with meadow at Kennard Moor, Baldewinus de Eadwica.
18. In this short article I pass over the special group who appear to pay no rent because their meadow is *de landbot*, or in one case *de Botland*.
19. There are apparent exceptions like Adam Tudele at Blackford, who *tenet duas acras et dimidiam prati pro duobus denariis per annum de dominico. Sic est utilius* (Jackson p.82) and Ailwinus Faber at Middlezoy, who *tenet duas acras et dimidiam et dimidiam acram prati de dominico pro iij denariis*. These arise from ambiguous text. In the light of other passages we may assume that the rent is based, not on the meadow, but on the arable land.
20. If we discount one or two cases where the meadow is paid for by services, the only apparent cases of meadow that is neither at rent nor *de dominico* are found at Pucklechurch. Here are five tenants with meadow: simply *Walterus Palmerus unum pratum*, for example. That the omission of rent is not an oversight is suggested by the presence in the list of a single rent: *Willelmus de Streta unum parvum pratum pro uno denario* (Jackson, p.101).
21. The three subsequent paragraphs all derive from holdings in Jackson.
22. The term 'official' is adopted here to embrace what must be both lay and clerical offices. Scattered among the three meadows we have already had a good number (some, like Walter Horn, in disguise). In addition there are Ricardus Porcarius (Jackson pp.16, 25), Adam le Bere (whose *antecessores adquietaverunt per servitium bedelli* but *ipse nunc per servitium grangie*, Jackson p.26) and Rogerus Hoparius (Jackson p.16, where he counts among the *servientes*).

APPENDIX

Divisio prati de Kynwardesmore

[The text follows the original *except* that the regular entry for *dimidiam acram* is now represented as $\frac{1}{2}$ a.]

In die apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno Mo. C. octogesimo nono.

Divisores prati per sacramentum: Adam le Bere, Godefridus de Edgarlegh, Hereward de la Hagyeta.

In superiori prato scilicet

Withrie de la Hageieta ix perticatas, Godefridus de Edgarlegh $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Ainolf de

Bichelak $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Herewardus de la Hageyeta $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Jacobus Mercator tenet $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Elemos [inarius] j a., Pincerna Glaston' j a., scilicet v perticas, Hereberd de Penn[ard] j a. Item, Godefridus de Edgarlea $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Adam de la Hageiet' $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Hereberd de Bosco habet versus north novem perticas in latitudine et xxvij perticas in longitudine.

In inferiori prato versus meridiem

Ricardus Kide habet unum angulum, Herb' filius Roberti $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Robertus pater eius $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Herb' frater Roberti Abbatis j a., Item Hereward j a., Willelmus de Cruce j a., Rogerus Hoparius j a., Bedellus grangie ij a., Walterus filius Seward j a., Baldewinus de Eadewyc j a., Andreas Aurifaber j a., Ricardus Kide de terra de Edgarlea j a., Godefridus de Edgarlea j a., Persona de Sancti Johannis j a. Item, Andreas Aurifaber $\frac{1}{2}$ a. super calumpniam. Item, Jacobus j a., Walterus Portarius j a. ad terram marescalli, Adam le Bere $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Nuncia [*recte* Amicia?] de Nywetone $\frac{1}{2}$ a. [f.117].

Ricardus filius Jocelini $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Willelmus Faber $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Turstinus Horn $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Paen Schyreborne $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Ricardus Cocus $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Ricarus Dystaf $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Ricardus Porcarius $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Saleman $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Bernardus Uppyntun $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Personarius $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Rogerus Syderun $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Gillelmus filius Walteri $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Walterus filius Seward $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Turstenus frater eius $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

In tercio prato

Ricardus Kyde j a. scilicet viij perticas, Juliana Greca j a., Willelmus de Edgarlegh $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Walterus Horn $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Magister Vinitor $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Haino[lfus?] Post $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Ricardus Gerold $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Willelmus Blundus $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Robertus de Bytchelak $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Grangiator Glaston' j a. inter hoc pratum et inferius pratum.

DAVID GOSDEN

18. PUBLIC HIRE CHAIRS IN TAUNTON.¹ In his *History of Taunton* (1822), James Savage wrote:

'The inhabitants are well accommodated with an internal mode of communication from one part of town to another. About the year 1770 there was only one sedan chair in the town, and that was the property of a private family; in 1790 there were four kept for hire, and now there are eleven.'

Taunton's population had risen from 5,794 in 1801, the year of the first census, to 8,534 in 1821. Eleven hire chairs was a large number of a town of such size. In 1822, for example, larger Exeter, with 23,479 inhabitants, had no more than 18. Bath had the enormous total of 250 — at least that was the maximum number allowed by the bye-laws of 1793-94 — but its social life and other factors made it a special case. By 1801 it already had 27,686 inhabitants, in addition to its many visitors and occasional residents. Bath's total of public chairs was surpassed only by London's permitted maximum of 400 and approached only by Edinburgh's 188 in the 1770s, by which time London's population was some 800,000 and Edinburgh's about 82,000.

A correspondent to the *Somerset County Herald* of 10 Jan 1920 recalled the names of two Taunton sedan chairmen, Charlie Hole and Bob Phillips, the latter a strong man who could carry three or four hundredweight on his back 100 yards with ease. The same issue quotes E. F. Goldsworthy's *Recollections of Taunton* (2nd ed., 1883) which says:

'It often occurred, when chairmen were scarce, that 'Little Hole' was associated with 'Long Dick Turle' and the difference in their height made the insider very uncomfortable as it either threw him against the glass in front or bumped his head against the back of the chair. The sound made by these chairs when in motion was a very peculiar flapping sound, and could be heard a long way off. At night they carried a lantern on one of the front poles, which swayed about with the motion of the chair and when seen at a distance on a dark night looked like a jack o'lantern. I think I once saw the wife of one of the chairmen performing the duty of chairman.'

This lady was obviously brawny for the job was no light one! The swaying resulted from the elasticity of the 10ft-long carrying poles which fitted into slots on each side of the vehicle.

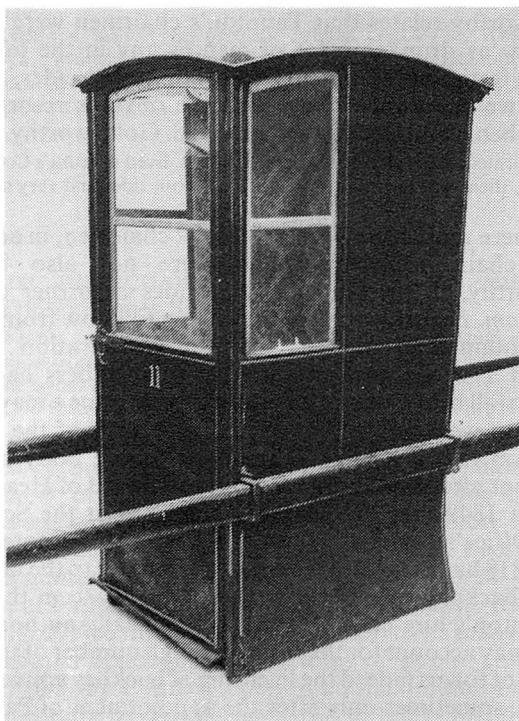
Goldsworthy relates that Taunton's chairmen were said to have been 'as drunken a lot of men as any in the town' — perhaps a testimony to the potency of Somerset cider, though in any town the public house was the obvious resort of all carriers when waiting for a fare or a load. Goldsworthy recalls: 'a lot of chairmen, the Holes, Houses and Priddys, lived in Hunt's Court [now Bath Place], then very narrow with houses on both sides and very near each other.'

Clearly there must have been at least 22 chairmen, in addition to any chair proprietors who were not also bearers [Goldsworthy, in his Appendix, includes a further carrier, Treeby, *Som. Ed.*] It would be interesting to know from where Savage obtained his figures. Taunton Corporation lost its charter in 1792 because the number of members had been allowed to fall below that of a quorum. By the time a mayor and corporation were restored in 1877, the records of the former corporation had been lost. The only effective body of local government after 1792 until the Taunton Board of Health was formed in 1849 was the Market Trustees, but the Somerset Record Office's search through the Trustees' Minutes from 1791 to 1818 has failed to produce any reference to the licensing of either hackney coaches or chairs. It would seem therefore that Taunton's hire chairs were never officially authorised, a fact that may account for the relatively high number of them. In a number of towns indeed the licensing of hackney conveyances came late, sometimes only after the appointment of Paving or Improvement Commissioners as either forerunners of an incorporated town council, as in Brighton, or as a parallel body

as in Winchester. Weymouth had public chairs by the 1790s at least, but the first reference to licensing is not until 1836, by the Corporation. The files of the *Taunton Courier*, also kindly inspected for me by the Deputy County Archivist, threw no more light.

The *Somerset County Herald* for 2 Oct 1964 recollected a case heard in Taunton in 1832 when a chairman was alleged to have run the pole of a chair he was carrying against a pedestrian who was standing on the pavement talking to a friend. The chairman pleaded that he had called the customary 'By your leave' as a warning of his approach, but this was denied and he was fined for encroaching on the pavement, presumably in defiance of the bye-laws.

The last record of a public sedan being used in Taunton was in 1859, the *Taunton Courier* for 11 May of that year reporting that 73-year-old James Johnson, a 'pot walloper', who had



Sedan, almost certainly of public hire type, auctioned in Taunton in 1985 [Courtesy W. R. J. Greenslade & Co.].

died on 1 May, had been carried by chair to vote on the preceding Saturday. In one or two other places the odd sedan or two was to be seen even later despite the competition of several kinds of cabs and coaches and the advent of horse buses. Norwich and Peterborough are two examples. Possibly the very last public hire chair to ply in Britain was in Newcastle, where two chairmen still appear in the trades section of the local directory as late as 1877, two years after Newcastle's first horse trams had begun running. By 1879 one of the men was still listed — but, alas, as a chimney sweep.

A chair, preserved in the Somerset County Museum, was bought at a sale in January 1887 at Hatch Court and presented to the museum by Alfred Maynard. At this distance of time it cannot of course be said for certain that it had once been on the streets of Taunton, though from its appearance it was certainly a public chair and not the more ornate kind favoured by private owners. More likelihood, to my mind, attaches to a chair, not unfortunately on public view. In 1985 Taunton auctioneers W. R. J. Greenslade & Co. put up for auction a sedan stated to have belonged to an Ilminster man (see *illus.*). Again, it cannot be established beyond doubt whether it had once plied in Taunton, but interestingly it bears the number '11' in serif figures and may therefore have been the last chair in the town fleet. After passing through the hands of auction houses in Bradford-on-Avon, Stow-on-the-Wold and Ludlow, this chair was sold in 1987 to an overseas client and has now presumably left this country. I am indebted to the County Museum for pointing out that the two chairs are very similar, the main differences being the type of door catch and the fact that the museum chair's windows are all single-paned and the chair bears no number or other marking.²

1. The author has published a note 'Public hire chairs in Exeter' in *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries* (Aut. 1990), a copy of which can be borrowed from the Som. Ed.
2. My thanks go for information supplied to: Mr R. J. E. Bush and Miss S. Berry (Som. Rec. Off.); Mr S. Minnitt (Som. County Museums Service); Mr D. Bromwich (Som. Local History Librarian); Christopher Clarke (Antiques) Ltd; W. R. J. Greenslade & Co.; Moxham Antiques.

GEOFFREY WILSON

19. EDWARD BEARNE: A REPUTATION RESTORED (*SDNQ*, XXXII, 721). Whilst the death on 16th April 1913 of Edward Henry Bearne passed unobserved by a changing art world, it brought to a close the story of a remarkable West Country painter, whose reputation is only now being restored.¹

For so gifted an artist it is strange how little about him has been recorded. He was born in Devon in Dec. 1843, and his early life is cloaked in obscurity.² He appears to have spent his youth in Torquay where his father, Andrew Bearne, worked as a boot and shoe maker. As the only son, he must have felt obliged to assist with the family business, but his talent for painting seems to have developed at an early age, and he was determined to study as an artist. Edward's prospects were much enhanced when the Bearne family moved to London, settling with their servant and two lodgers in a three-storey terraced residence at 73 Albany Street. A neighbour was Henry Mayhew (1812-1887) the founder of 'Punch' and author of 'London Labour and the London Poor'. Apprenticed at first to a professional artist, Edward soon elected to enter the Royal Academy Schools to further his studies.

He had not long to wait before his talents were recognized. In 1869 his watercolour 'Hills between Dartness and Holne' was exhibited at the Royal Academy, the first of 32 pictures he was to show at Burlington House, though it was at the Royal Society of British Artists in 1868 that he first made his mark. His watercolour 'Evening' was sold for the sum of seven guineas. He continued to exhibit at both institutions over the next few years, commanding ever higher prices for such landscapes and genre scenes as 'Old Servants — Babbacombe Beach', 1870; 'On the Teign, Devon', 1871; 'The Old Smithy', 1872; and 'The Peasant's Cottage', 1873. In these early years, judging by a watercolour of 1872 'Lee Bridge, South Devon', recently sold at auction, he worked within the tradition of romantic-naturalism. His art sought to marry together an objective view of life with a romantic attachment to it. He placed great emphasis upon draughtsmanship and careful composition, and yet his figure painting was particularly sensitive.

He developed a fascination for scenes of rustic life, yet without the slightest attempt at idealization, and still less with any wish either to caricature or sentimentalise. In later years his style became freer, more spontaneous, but his artistic philosophy remained unchanged. Whether from nostalgia or because it was the source of his inspiration, Edward made a number of sketching tours to the West Country during the late

1860s and early 70s, and he was never to lose his deep affection for this part of Britain. One of the 24 watercolours he exhibited at the City Art Gallery, Manchester, gives us a hint at what he found so enchanting, for it was entitled: *'Hie to Haunts right seldom seen, Lonely, lonesome, cool and green'*.

It was, however, in London that he felt obliged to settle, like George William Bearne, his first cousin, who worked as a designer at Doulton's Pottery, and in 1875 he left the family home in Albany Street, moving to a larger house in Osnaborough Street with its own studio. For Edward this was but a minor event in a momentous year. Not only did he meet Catherine Mary Charlton, the lady whom he was later to marry, but he was also awarded the Turner Medal by the Royal Academy, which was to win him artistic recognition. This biennially awarded medal, together with a £25 scholarship, tenable for two years, was a gift to 'Artists of Reputation, not members of the Academy' from the will of J. M. W. Turner. Edward's Silver medal was for a landscape on the subject 'Under the Opening Eyelids of the Morn'. Gratifying his appetite for travel, Edward made a short visit to the continent, also in 1875. Amongst his RA exhibits the following year are pictures titled 'Capri' and 'On the Meuse near Ardennes'.

Edward was now thirty-one. Though increasingly successful in his professional life he was neither highly-connected nor wealthy, and when he made the acquaintance of Catherine Mary Charlton, herself a painter of talent, he could have had little hope that the relationship would blossom. Catherine was the eldest daughter of Thomas Broughton Charlton, JP., of Chilwell Hall, in Nottingham, the head of one of the oldest families seated in the county. The Charltons descended from John de Charlton, who was MP for the city of London in 1318. Other ancestors were equally eminent. At the battle of Bosworth Sir Richard Charlton was slain; Sir Thomas Charlton was Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1453; whilst Catherine's father, like others in the family before him, was, in 1879, to become High Sheriff of Nottingham. Even Catherine's mother, Fanny Dora, was the daughter of Mr. John Walter, MP, one of the principal proprietors of the 'Times'.

Edward's great fortune was that Catherine was far from the stereotyped Victorian lady one might assume from her upbringing. She delighted in Edward's company, travelling with him on his sketching tours to Devon. In 1878 her watercolour 'A Devonshire Cottage, Chelston' was exhibited

at the Royal Academy. Over the years her pictures were to appear at the Grosvenor Gallery, the RSBA, the Royal Institute of Oil Painters and the Society of Women Artists. Theirs was a love match, and rebelling against the precepts of Catherine's staunchly Conservative father, they married in the summer of 1882.

As a temporary measure the couple leased a residence at 29, Bolsover Street, not far from Portland Place, but their eyes were fixed on Europe. The following year they embarked on a continental Grand Tour. For half a decade the Bearnese travelled abroad and lived for some years in Florence, a smaller city then than now but with a large English population. During this period neither Edward nor Catherine submitted many pictures to the major exhibitions, but on their return to England the RA showed paintings of 'San Remo', 'Florence', 'Frankfort', 'Nice', 'Mont Blanc, from Chamounix', and the 'Valley of Grindelwald'.

Landscapes from this period show a marked change in Edward's work. Turning from genre scenes of rustic life, his pictures became principally topographical and were painted with a degree of elaboration enabling them to be exhibited in heavy gilt frames, so that they might compete on the walls of houses with oil pictures.

Now that Edward's style had fully developed, he was able to produce pictures with an exactness that even the most uninitiated in art could understand and appreciate. He was a great admirer of the watercolourist Thomas Charles Leeson Rowbotham, probably his Drawing Master when he first arrived in London, and one can see this esteem recreated in many of these later paintings. He revelled in continental landscapes, with cobalt skies and white-washed villages, a lazuline lake sparkling in the sunshine, yet he was equally attracted to the atmospheric old quarters of historic cities honeycombed by passageways and graced with fine buildings. Most watercolourists in the late and early centuries made strong use of opaque pigment. Edward was something of an exception. He was loath to abandon the transparent washes which were the source of light in the freest work of Cozens, Girtin, Turner and Cox. It was chiefly in the warmth and purity of his colouring that he moved, if somewhat conservatively, with the times.

Catherine, meanwhile, was finding her enthusiasm for painting deflected by other interests, particularly after the couple returned to England and settled at Dunster about 1890.

She was especially well read in the history of France from about the time of Louis XIV up to that of Napoleon and started to write a series of Royal biographies, published by Fisher Unwin. Two of these, *Lives of the Early Valois Queens* (1899) and *Pictures of the Old French Court* (1900) were illustrated by Edward, the former including a fine frontispiece of the 'Château de Chastellux' together with engravings of 'La Tour du Temple' by lamplight, 'Château Gaillard' and the medieval town of 'Melun'. Catherine published twelve biographies in total, together with two novels for children, one of which *Max and his Brothers* ran into numerous editions.

Edward was busy, too, producing landscapes for exhibitions, although it was with the 'one-man' show that he developed a preference, becoming increasingly well-known in and around London. In 1893 at the prestigious gallery of Thomas Mclean, next door to the Haymarket Theatre, he held a particularly successful exhibition, the catalogue listing for sale a hundred watercolour drawings of Italy, Switzerland, Holland and France.

In the early 20th cent. Edward stopped contributing to the major exhibitions. By disposition he was not a prolific artist, and troubled increasingly by ill-health, his output almost completely dried-up. In the spring of 1913, aged 70, he died of a heart condition at his Dunster home. Soon after his death, Catherine left the house she had lived in for twenty-three years, moving to 26, The Parks, Minehead, where she died on May 9th 1923.

Happily, Edward's reputation has not entirely perished. H. L. Mallalieu's *Dictionary of British Watercolour Artists* notes that 'his work is of a very high quality', and his pictures realise between £600 and £1,000 when they appear, all too infrequently, in the London Sale Rooms. During his lifetime he exhibited at the Royal Academy; the Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolours; the Royal Society of British Artists; Dudley Gallery; the Royal Society of Arts, Birmingham and at the Manchester City Art Gallery, so that his pictures may be found in private collections all over the country. With renewed interest in this West Country artist, it is to be hoped that he will be studied more fully and regain his rightful place amongst the more established painters of the period.

1. I should like to extend my particular thanks to Mr. B. P. Bearne, of Bearne's Fine Art Auctioneers, Torquay, for his kindness and co-operation during the preparation of this article.
2. The County Library and Devon Record Office have been contacted, together with St. Catherine's House and the Census Office, but have little value to date.

20. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'NEGLECT' OF MENDIP. The Central Mendip area contains probably the finest and most varied concentration of pre-historic and Romano-British sites anywhere in this country. This makes it all the more strange that the potential of this exciting area has received so little active interest by serious archaeologists during the last 50 years. The late E.K. Tratman stands out as one of the few exceptions to this apparent widespread unconcern.

Cave sites on Mendip have received sporadic attention from a succession of people who in many cases have literally 'raked over old ground' and who have gone away giving us conclusions which have added little to those already arrived at by earlier workers at the same site. A cave site containing a previously undisturbed archaeological deposit is exceptional and its importance cannot be over-rated. On the rare occasions when new cave deposits have been found a delay of up to 20 years may be expected before reports on the work appear in print. Those seeking to acquire new fuel for their store of knowledge concerning this aspect of Mendip research are advised to cultivate an interest during their youth or go out and find their own cave and dig it for themselves.

For many years very little worthwhile archaeological work has been carried out on the open sites of Central Mendip. The neglect of these prolific and easily recognisable new sites is itself an enigma. For this is not a lonely and remote place as might be said of Exmoor or Dartmoor: it is ringed by towns or large villages and lies close to cities. In fact, it might be likened to a park surrounded by some one million residents, all of whom live within one hour's journey of its centre. Perhaps the reason for this 'apparent neglect' will remain as just one more of Mendip's archaeological mysteries.

BRIAN HACK

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS (1991) — CORRECTION. Please note that the entry on p. 29 between *K. F. Dibben* and *Mrs. E. V. Dollery* should read *V. J. S. Doddrell*, The Coach House of Oakland, Ambleside Rd., Windermere.

QUERIES

THE SEATTE OF MY BARGAYNE. Subscriber, Miss J. Edwards of 47 Stag Leys, Ashted, Surrey, has a puzzling phrase in the Will of Richard Warry of Chard, proved P.C.C. in 1597: 'I give to my son, Richard Warry, the *seatte of my bargayne* called Kynetsons Well in Cricket St. Thomas'. She welcomes suggestions in this context.

[It seems probable that the testator was referring to a 'seat' in church, to which he was entitled by virtue of the estate specified. Whether the 'bargain' or agreement referred to the property itself or the right in the seat is ambiguous. But, in either case, the seat was capable of being continued after the grantor's decease. This must mean that the holding of the seat was by lives.

Tate's *Parish Chest* cites several records in Somerset parishes, relating to pews and pew-rents, including Fitzhead, Bath St. James, Aller and Langport. The last-named, in particular, includes receipts for seats in its churchwardens' accounts (SRO ref., D/P/langp. 4/1/2) in the 18th cent., some of which are held also for lives (Som. Ed.).]

RICHARD EBURNE. Dr. Hans Rollmann of the Department of Religious Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF AIC 5S7 is writing a book on the religious history of Newfoundland and Labrador and is seeking biographical detail on the above in a chapter dealing with the 17th cent. propaganda literature for the settlement there.

Eburne, formerly vicar of Henstridge, 1608-1619, was ord. priest on 29 May 1591 by the Bishop of Gloucester. His wife was Alice and his sons were Samuel, Charles and (possibly) Richard, all Anglican clergymen. He published *The maintenance of the ministrie* (1609), *The two-folde tribute . . .* (1613) and *A plaine path-way to plantations . . .* (1624). He would welcome any references or literature about Eburne. He is aware of the 3 items in the Phelips MSS. in SRO.

WEST COUNTRY PLANTERS TO NEW ENGLAND, 1620-1643. Burton Spear (author of *Search for the Passengers of the 'Mary and John' 1630*) is now embarking on a wider search for planters, as above, who may not be listed in the generally known sources on both sides of the Atlantic. At the same time he is incorporating all the names which have been listed in these sources so as to have a comprehensive list for future researches.

Details would be gratefully received by Mrs. Joan Peel, Brook Cottage, Weeke Hill, Dartmouth, TQ6 9TB, from anyone having information of an ancestor (or others) not listed in any of the well known sources as well as American family sources not available in the U.K.

UNUSUAL CHRISTIAN NAMES — WEAMAKE AND MANLOTT. Mrs. E.F. Chapman of 13 Green Lane, Lower Broadheath, Worcester, WR2 6SH, has a reference to *Weamake* in Norton Fitzwarren in 1577 and three generations named *Man(n)lot(t)*, surnamed Hembury, in Huntspill and Pawlett, spread over 1715 and 1914, and wonders if anyone can suggest the origin.

REVIEWS

T. F. Powys: *Father Adam*; *The Market Bell*. Both titles: The Brynmill Press Ltd., Cross Hill Cottage, Gringley on the Hill, Doncaster, S. Yorks, DN10 4RE. *Father Adam* is one more hitherto unpublished short story by T. F. Powys. It was written about 1920 when no one was accustomed to the originality of the author's outlook. At last it takes its place in the canon of Powys's works.

It is not clear why *The Market Bell* was not published in the mid 1920s. It went to the publishers, but was somehow overtaken by other books in Powys's most prolific period. It is now perhaps the more impressive because it is just a little unbrushed and uncombed. The grasp of some boundless cosmos and an every day world harmonized by a Biblical literalness is breath taking in imaginative audacity. Yet the mode of telling is that of the folk tales of childhood. This counterpoint is rich, strange, like nothing else in our literature — and 'Dorset' to the core.

B.J.

J. A. Young, *The Story of Southbourne* (Pp. 50, maps & illus., 1989, £1.50 + 38p. postage); David Leake, *Springbourne* (Pp. 58 & maps & illus., 1990, price £2.30 which includes postage); David Leake, *Then and Now: 80 years of Springbourne and its Library* (Pp. 23, maps & illus., 1989, £1.40, which includes postage); Mildred Gillett, *Talbot Village: a unique village in Dorset, 1850-1989* (Pp. 56 & maps and illus., 1989, £1.50 + 38p. postage); Alix & Hugh Norris, *Walsford Cottage Talbot Woods* (Pp. 67, maps & illus. 1991,

£1.80 which includes postage); Ted Hughes, *The Volunteers* (Pp. 81 & illus., 1990, £2 + 38p. postage). Available from the Teachers' Centre, Local Studies Group, 15 Strouden Avenue, Bournemouth, BH8 9HT.

The Local Studies Group in Bournemouth is fast acquiring a reputation for the production of well researched, low priced booklets which — very properly — investigate certain limited and well defined subjects. The end result of their work is the accumulation of a number of very well written, and attractive little studies. Present day readers may be entertained, and informed, by the booklets, but we must not forget that future historians will be grateful for these local studies, for they take the trouble to record the minutiae which is so vital to good history.

As the conurbation of Bournemouth expands, it is easy to forget that the gradual sprawl of new properties swamps local boundaries, and blends distinctive communities which we should still make the effort to recognize. Talbot village will, in a short space of time, disappear, but Mildred Gillett and Alix and Hugh Norris draw carefully on local records, and an intimate knowledge of the locality, to remind us that Talbot village may no longer exist as a separate entity, but can still be identified, and should still be recognized. It is perhaps worth noting that the campus of the new Polytechnic will be called the Talbot Campus. It would be nice to think that the alert local sensitivity of people like these authors lead to a perpetuation of the name, and a recognition that the area is steeped in history, and we have a responsibility to recognize the contribution of those from the past who contributed so much towards the local community. The same is true of John Young's *Story of Southbourne*, David Leake's *Springbourne*, and his quite unusual approach to local studies, in his second booklet, through his selection of the library as a focal point to illustrate the community's recent history. As I read, I warmed to this approach. It is a different method of illustrating the concerns of the community, and it has much of value in its method of approach. While Springbourne has a history which extends back through several centuries, Southbourne developed out of a deliberate plan to establish a new health resort, and this rapidly became a recognizable, and distinct, community. I cannot recall ever having read a history of an area in which the origin is so abrupt, and contemporary, and where the administration and services developed rapidly in response to the demands of a growing community. It is utterly absorbing to trace, through the pages of this pamphlet, how

the population steadily grew, and how the essential trappings of nineteenth and twentieth century civic life gradually developed. The history of the Bournemouth Fire Brigade from 1870 to 1929 is carefully traced in the booklet by Ted Hughes. There are, perhaps, details from the past which we tend to forget: that communications were so primitive, by present day standards, that houses often burned to the ground before anyone could make a response; and that equipment could be so inadequate, and fire-fighting so dependent upon the general assistance of the public to make it even modestly effective. The author is to be congratulated on a very interesting and lively text for a subject which has been seriously neglected by local historians.

For such modestly priced volumes the authors have been generous with maps and illustrations. It is, perhaps, worth considering that future readers, and future local historians, may thank us as much for the illustrations which we reproduce, as for the text we print.

G.J.D.

Martin C. Battestin: *Henry Fielding. A Life* (Routledge, 1989). Pp. 700. £29.50. Fielding is the first 'Somerset and Dorset' novelist, and unless more documents come to light — not very likely, perhaps, but possible — Martin Battestin's biography of him will be a standard work for many years. He has hauled up many more facts than his predecessors and his handling of them is exemplary in its scrupulousness. Fielding touches English life and history at so many points that this book will come as a revelation to those who have thought Fielding merely a queer fellow who happened to write a few comic novels for us to laugh with. The book is the culmination of a life-time's research. It is an august scholarly achievement to which future writers will gladly make acknowledgment.

B.J.

William St. J. Kemm, *The Story of Berrow and Brean* (Small Print Services [1990]. Pp. 88, incl. 24 illus., £4.95). Bill Kemm, as he styles himself, brings excellent credentials to his *Story*. He hides himself as rector for many years of the two parishes, now a united benefice, and has a long-standing interest in local history. His work is presented straightforwardly in chronological order, offering evenhandedly, parallel rather than comparative versions of the two villages,

from Brean Down hill fort of 300 B.C. to the Local Ecumenical Project of 1988, to which his personal involvement, although unacknowledged, must have been crucial. He nicely draws the changes from its long isolation, where 'Berrow is out of the world and Brean a little farther' to the vast changes in 1947 and the creation of a holiday camp by the eponymous Joe Pontin. Naturally, local records and sources are extensively researched, his particular strength being in the churches' architecture.

So far so good: but a book so packed with detail suffers from the lack of index and reference sources in reaching out to a wider readership. Clearly, the aim has been geared to his own parishioners (even handed to the last, all profits go to the Berrow Bell Fund and the Brean Church Appeal), but if a second edition follows, a compromise might be reached by having a master copy remedying the deficiencies, possibly placed in the Burnham Library.

There are slips in proof reading, of which Mr. Kemm is aware, but, perhaps, he should retain the delightful and aptly named hybrid, 'bastardly'.

D.M.M.S.

Michael McGarvie, *St. George's Church Beckington* (Beckington P.C.C. 1990. Pp. iv + 45 + 15 illus. + plan, £1.95, plus 40p. p. & p., at Beckington Post Office. Readers will know from our Reviews over the last 20 years that Mr. McGarvie has justly established himself as one of the leading writers in local history in NE Somerset and one who combines style of writing and erudition. Beckington, blessed alike in the richness of the church, which Mr. McGarvie feels has not received due recognition, its prosperous wool town and substantial landowners, has allowed him to give full rein to his known talents, which he has splendidly realised.

The work falls into two parts: an orderly church guide in which he takes the visitor by hand round the church highlighting points of particular interest, which are linked by numbers within the text and by a dated plan; and, secondly, the history of Beckington in its church context. It is an illustration of the range of his research that, whereas the Laudian communion table controversy could not be overlooked, he has singled out a 1594 rector, Walkwood, in the Bishop's Visitation showing that the parish already had its problems between puritan and conservative churchmen.

One tale Mr. McGarvie has missed is the loss of the then known parochial documents in about 1947 and the survival of

the few documents, which were overlooked in the rectory cellar. As a result, he has been led to assume, somewhat harshly, that church repair was neglected in the 18th cent., when all that can be safely said was that the case was not proven. But this is a minor blemish when looking at the book as a whole and it errs on the right side.

D.M.M.S.

Hilary Mozley and Dennis Hill-Cottingham, *People Count* (Pp. 48, incl. illus. Friends of the Abbey Barn, Glastonbury, 1991. £2.00, at the Museum). Censuses are very much to the fore, for different reasons, whether 1991 or 1891, and the Friends have opportunely completed a census project, which they started 5 years ago. They look at the 1851 and the 1881 censuses for Glastonbury and 22 neighbouring parishes and show from this seemingly unlikely, statistical, source that a picture of life can be built up. It also supplements a travelling exhibition on the same title, which has been mounted by the Rural Life Museum in Glastonbury, which is to run for the next 2 years.

The co-authors' conclusions are sometimes well-known, parish self-sufficiency, for example. They manage, nevertheless, to operate on other levels, looking at the developments in the two major centres of population, underlining changes in employment of women and children and marking, even within the limited chosen area, the differences between parish and parish on the basis of occupations given — the Levels on the one hand and the quarry range on the other.

The booklet finally looks at the vexed question of mobility. We may guess at the *curriculum vitae* of the station master of Glastonbury in the example illustrated by virtue of the different places of birth of his wife and children, but how married couples from distant parishes came together cannot be answered. They could, however, have been measured in the census information and this would seem to be an opportunity missed.

D.M.M.S.

Michael McGarvie (ed.), *Memoirs of a Victorian Farmer* (Frome Society for Local Study, 1990, Pp. 130, many illus. Obtainable from 19 Styles Hill, Frome, £10.00, incl. p. & p.).

This is, indeed, a gem. The *Memoirs* in its manuscript form have been long known and treasured, but within a restricted field, and readers will surely bless the Society for ensuring their wider circulation. The *Memoirs* were not based on contemporary diaries, but had their origin in tragic circumstances, when Richard White, then 75 years old and a retired farmer, needed to divert his thoughts while his (second) wife was dying in the Bristol Royal Infirmary. Even in a time when horizons were limited, his recall seems remarkable and his output prodigious: I estimate that the work, in its unabridged form, must have run to 60,000 words and rarely does it descend into trivialities.

Richard White (1828 — 1905) was born in Mells, lived for a period in Berkley, and successively leased farms in Upton Scudamore and Zeals in Wiltshire. He was always comfortably situated and well educated (at Frome Grammar School), but a yeoman nevertheless and one well aware of his place in society, upwards or downwards. Agricultural developments and changes, landlords, clergymen and other notables, alterations in churches, and the family's involvement in the community are all vividly described, sometimes in an unusual perspective. The agricultural depression, for example, has its inevitable place, but it can be measured by the writer in terms of the reduction of entertainment provided in harvest festivals and the description of the way it was.

Mr. McGarvie in his introduction outlines the White genealogy, tightens up the text and vocabulary and omits some personal and family matters, but in such a way as to retain the flavour of the writer. The result is both informative and entertaining and a rare pleasure.

D.M.M.S.

Hazel Eardley-Wilmot, *Yesterday's Exmoor* (Exmoor Books, 1990, Pp. xii + 259 + 36 illus., £14.95). 'Yesterday', in this context, begins with the Norman Conquest and ends in the 1950s, when Hazel Eardley-Wilmot, from the advantage of 20-30 years on, can see how much and how quickly the way of life and the familiar scenes of Exmoor have changed. The book, as the Foreword puts it, is for remembrance, and no-one could be better suited than this writer.

Her book is broadly chronological and divided into three sections: the first and third, 'Formative Centuries' and 'Yesterday on the Moor', are of local significance and show her

at her best; the second, 'Exmoor in a changing England', which takes a brisk canter at national events between 1500 and 1800, is less assured because less relevant.

Her particular strengths lie in the local knowledge, clearly gained by walking and re-walking many times over the whole region, coupled with an acute observation and a ready affinity with its inhabitants. So, she can identify telling-houses, where only a grass-covered heap of stones remain, or, in a wider context, show how farmsteads were developed with sheep management in mind or how the houses were built to abate the rigours of the climate. But, above all, she constantly enlivens her writing in anecdotal asides, giving the flavour of local vocabulary and expression. At the same time, in sharp contrast, she adds apt literary references — Shakespeare or Hardy, understandably, but less obvious sources, such as Marvell or Latin poets.

Proof reading is impeccable and the many illustrations strike a happy balance between older buildings or particular present day features on Exmoor. This is a substantial book and, as such, deserves a fuller index and a separate bibliography, but this is perhaps the fault of its own success.

D.M.M.S.

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