

122. KING'S SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.—Amongst the Tenison MSS. in the Library of Lambeth Palace is the "Bishop of Bristol's certificate of Ordinations, Pluralists, Lecturers, Schoolmasters, Physicians, and Nonconformists in the Diocese of Bristol, 1665." (MS. 639, fol. 315, &c.) This report appears to have been made to the Archbishop, and the portion of it which relates to the King's School at Sherborne may be worth recording in *S. & D. N. & Q.* Perhaps the present Head Master may be able to throw some light upon the nature of the School Orders, which did not meet with the approval of the Governors in those days.

The Bishop reports "There is alsoe another free Grammer schoole at Sherborne in the County of Dorset founded by King Edward the Sixth plentifully indowed with divers Lands, manners & hereditaments of a Considerable Value by the yeare, the Gouvernors whereof, are the cheife men of that Towne by the appointment of the founder. These men doe lett & sett those lands allowing the Schoole master & Usher their sallery, but doe dispose of the remaynder as themselves please, they are by their statutes to make orders (by which the schoole is to be governed, and to pay the sallery) cum advisamento Epi Bristoll, but these late times hath taught them to Cast of that yoke, And they being in the peculier of the Deane of Sarum, the Bishop of Bristoll hath noe power to require their obedience, soe they Doe what they please, the Schoole-master his name is Joseph Allen a Bachelor of Lawes, but what their Usher is, or whether they haue any or noe I cannot learne, Vpon their entreats I tooke some paynes to make them schoole orders, but they refuse to receive them, because they thinke those orders to entrench upon their prerogatives, which I humbly conceiue is worth your graces cognisance."



123. UBLEY (I. i. 25).—I find Ubbanleah in Index to *Cod. Dip.* which Kemble queries as Ubley, Somerset. It is best in trying to discover the derivation of place-names to find all the ancient forms; and proceed by general laws.

Ubbanleah means simply the lea or meadow of Ubba. Cf. Hubberholme, Yorks: Hubberston, Pemb.

Tumbeli is the somewhat odd form under which Ubley appears in Domesday.

F.W.W.

124. In order to explain this name, it would be well to find the earliest forms of the word. To connect it with *ubbly* (Old French *oublée*, from Latin *oblata*, vide Brachet,) recalls the old-fashioned etymologies such as would connect *pimple* with the Greek *pimplemi*. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the latter half of the name,—*ley*, may be assumed to have the same sense as in other

place-names, *i.e.* a lea or pasture. If the ancient spelling can be shown to be *Upley*, the meaning is evident. The prefix *up-* is common in place-names; but it is difficult to understand how it could become *ub-*, even in the Somersetshire dialect. And after all it must be remembered that the name may be, like so many others in the county, of Celtic origin.

F. J. ALLEN, Mason Coll: Birmingham.

125. THE PEVERELLS OF DORSET.—Hutchins, in his History of Dorset, mentions two families named Peverell, one of Bradford Peverell, the other of Newton Peverell, the progenitor of the two families being "John Peverel, de com. Dorset., 2 Edw. I, 1273," but further back he does not trace the pedigree, though he suggests a Robert and Andrew, about whose connection with the family he seems uncertain.

It has been presumed that all the Peverells were descended from an illegitimate child of William the Conqueror, some say a son, and others say a daughter, but the generally accepted legend is that Maud, daughter of Ingelric, formerly mistress of the Norman Invader, married Ranulph Peverell, possibly the same as Ranulphus Pepperellus of the Domesday book. There was also a William Peverell, said to have been the Conqueror's son, and there may have been others of the name; certainly, by the beginning of the 12th Century, there were very many Peverells; but all this is beside the mark, as I will not go further back than the above mentioned,

ROBERT PEVERELL, who is found in the Rotuli Chartari in the first year of King John [1199-1200], "Robertus Peverell, Bradford. 10 li. terr'." He may have been the son of Robert Peverell of Sussex, of the Pipe Rolls of 7 Henry II. In the 'Excerpta Rotuli Finium,' under date of 28 Sept., 11. Henry III [1227], Andrew Peverell is entered as paying a fine for lands held by his father, Robert, in Blachinton [Sussex], and Berton [Southampton]. These manors were afterwards held by the Peverells of Newton Peverell. We may presume that 1227 was the date of the death of this Robert, as Andrew is described as his heir.

ANDREW PEVERELL, perhaps the same Andrew who appears on the Scutage Rolls, 6 Henry III [1221-2.] Hutchins mentions that he was summoned to the wars against France, 26 Henry III [1241-2], but he does not appear to have performed military service in person, as under date of 24 August, 26 Henry III [1242], the king commanded to be paid "to our beloved and faithful Andrew Peverel 100 s., for which he made a fine with us for his passage, and which he paid at our Exchequer, because the same Andrew, by our command, sent, in lieu of himself, a certain knight for our service." [Issue Rolls]. There is an Andrew Peverel in a list added to a writ summoning "faithful nobles to London" in 45 Henry III [1260-61.] Hutchins states that in 4 Henry III

[1256-57] Andrew Peverell held Newton with Chedington and Chelwere. In the same year these three places, with Mavesbrig are returned in an Inquisition Post mortem as belonging to Agnes Peverel.

JOHN PEVERELL, the first named in the pedigree drawn up by Hutchins, is doubtless the same as the one found in the Rotuli Hundredorum, [1273-74]. Under Dorset is recorded "Hund' Sci' Georg'. Itm Johes Pev'el tenet Bradeford de Rege p. feodum uni militis." There was in 1278 a John Peverel of Sussex, who could not take upon himself the order of knighthood because he had not found any manucaptors; though married, he was childless. There were others of the name summoned for military service in 1277, 1300, and 1301, but it is not possible to absolutely identify him with all of these. According to Hutchins this John Peverell had two sons, the elder, John, founded the family of Bradford Peverell, and the other, Thomas, was the ancestor of the Newton Peverell branch.

JOHN PEVERELL, OF BRADFORD PEVERELL, has attached to his name by Hutchins the date 1310; it is also stated that his wife's name was Isabella. In 1324-25 this John gave one messuage and 27 acres of land in Little Windsor and also land at Charmouth to the Abbot and Convent of Ford, and the same year, according to the Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, he appeared for that Abbot concerning these and other lands. In the Placitorum Abbreviatio under Dorset, 1303, John Peverell is mentioned in connection with "fossati sui apud Bradeford". We find in the Parliamentary Writs that he was appointed conservator of the peace for Dorset, and raised levies. He was knight of the Shire in 1316, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1324, and 1327. In 1322 he was entered on the roll of the Battle of Boroughbridge as "Sire John Peverel". His armorial bearings are there recorded as "gerounnee dargent & de gules." He is described as knight, as early as 1316.

RICHARD PEVERELL, his son. Hutchins assigns to him the year 8 Edw. III, [1334-35], and says he held half a fee at Bradford Peverell, 20 Edw. III, [1346-47].

Concerning the rest of this branch of the family I can add nothing to Hutchins's account until we come down to

WILLIAM PEVERELL, of Burdolston, 8 Henry VIII, [1516-17] His wife was *Jane*, daughter of Philip Baskerville, of Sherborne, Dorset. She survived her first husband, and married Sir John Mervyn of Fountel Gifford, whose first wife she became. She was buried at Fountel. William Peverell had an only daughter and heiress,

JANE PEVERELL, who married, first, Nicholas Meggs of Downham. By him she had a son, Lawrence Meggs. Bradford Pev-

erell was held by his descendants until 1770. Although Hutchins says she died in 1578, and that Nicholas Meggs died 'circa 1579,' thus making her predecease her husband, he states in his account of the Churchills that Roger Churchill, of Catherstone, married Jane, daughter of William Peverell, and widow of Nicholas Meggs. This latter statement is no doubt correct, as we find in the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth that "*Joan Churchill, widow*," had a suit brought against her by Thomas Lye, concerning damage to lands, and title deeds of lands held of the manor of Muckleford, in the parish of Bradford Peverell, and a tenement in Grymston, held in fee. The manor of Muckleford had been held by the Peverells of Bradford Peverell, and seems, with other lands, to have passed on the death of Robert Buller, the grandson of John Peverell of Bradford, to the Peverells of Burdolston.

FRANCES B. JAMES.

(*To be continued.*)

126. CHURCH PLATE. DORSET AND SOMERSET.—In the "Church Plate Returns," received from the Dorset portion of the Diocese of Salisbury on forms issued by desire of the Bishop, it is found that there are an unusually large number of Elizabethan Chalices with their Paten covers still existing. A very considerable proportion of these, instead of bearing the usual four Hall marks of the London assay, have a *single* mark, no doubt that of the maker. In all probability these are of provincial manufacture. They are of two separate makers, as the annexed illustration shows. The first ^{1.} is found on Cups and Covers having inscribed dates varying from 1573 to about 1580; the second, ^{2.} where the pieces have an inscribed date, extends to some twenty years later. The general character of these chalices is pretty much the same in form and decoration as other well known Elizabethan examples. Hitherto no instances have been found outside the county of Dorset of the recurrence of these two marks.

The object of the present enquiry is to ascertain if anything of the sort exists in the churches of the neighbouring County of Somerset. As it is proposed to publish some account of the Dorset Church Plate with as little delay as possible, the writer would be glad to hear if either of these maker's marks has been found elsewhere.

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, The Mount, Wilton, Salisbury.

1.



2.



127. TERMS USED IN TALKING TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—In controlling the movements of domestic animals by the voice, besides words of ordinary import, man uses a variety of peculiar terms, calls and inarticulate sounds—not to include whistling—which vary in different localities.

The undersigned is desirous of collecting words and expressions (oaths excepted) used in addressing domesticated animals in all parts of Great Britain and abroad.

In particular he seeks information as to :

(1) The terms used to start, hasten, haw, gee, back and stop horses, oxen, camels, and other animals in harness.

(2) Terms used for calling in the field : cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, and other animals.

(3) Exclamations used in driving, from the person, domestic animals.

(4) Any expressions and inarticulate sounds used in addressing domestic animals for any purpose whatever (dogs and cats).

(5) References to information in works of travel and general literature will be very welcome.

Persons willing to collect and forward the above mentioned data will confer great obligations on the writer ; he is already indebted to many correspondents for kind replies to his appeal for the *Counting-out Rhymes of Children*, the results of which have been published in a volume with that title. (Elliot Stock, London.)

To indicate the value of vowels in English please use the vowel-signs of Webster's Unabridged, and in cases of difficulty spell phonetically.

All correspondence will be gratefully received, and materials used will be credited to the contributors.

Address,

PROFESSOR H. CARRINGTON BOLTON, UNIVERSITY CLUB,
NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

128. SERVINGTON FAMILY. (I. ii. 70.)—This family was seated at Longford Castle, co. Wilts.

Pedigrees will be found in Hoare's Wilts III. v. 27. Hutchins's Dorset iii. 422. 1564 Vⁿ. of Devon p. 188.

The name is sometimes spelt *Cervynghon*.

In the forthcoming volume of "*Somerset Incumbents*," now being edited by Rev. F. W. Weaver, it will be seen that the Servington family presented to Whatley from 1344 to 1486, and it appears that the advowson was still in their hands in 1572. Collinson (II. 231.) says that the effigy referred to represents one of this family, who were tenants of the Manor of Whatley under Glastonbury Abbey.

F.W.W.

129. The Arms described in the query are those of Servington. Sir Oliver de Servington did homage to Abbot Monyton* of Glastonbury for one fee, one half in Whatley, the other in Longbridge Deverill, in A.D. 1343. This date agrees exactly with the style of the details upon the tomb in Whatley Church, which are of 14th century work. In the 13th century the fee was held by the Walerans.

J.A.B.

130. BATHANCEASTER. (I. ii. 55).—If the words quoted by Mr. Moule from Hutchins are really from the pen of Dr. Guest, they must be regarded as the product of his inceptive studies. Bathanceaster does not mean the city of Bath-e as a feminine substantive making a genitive *Bathan*. The form *Bathan* is a dative plural of *bæd*=bath (neuter gender), and is only an orthographical variation of *Bathum*. But the form *Bathanceaster* is so singular altogether, that it is easy to see what may have urged Dr. Guest to an extraordinary effort of explanation. I believe the form occurs but once, namely, in the *Chronicles* of the year 577; and I apprehend it has been engendered in that place by a process of mechanical botching. In fact, I regard *Bathanceaster* as that vile thing which commentators call *vox nihili*. The city of Bath has had two historical names since the beginning of the Saxon period, and of these the earlier was *Akemanceaster*, and the later *æt Badum*. Now *Bathanceaster* is neither the one nor the other, but merely a botched form made out of both; and I think that it was by some ignorant meddling with the text in that very passage that the monstrosity was produced. I imagine the original reading in that place to have been *Acemanceaster*, and that a wiseacre scratched out the first four letters and substituted the three letters *Bap*. It is many years since I have seen the MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (A), but I seem to have a dim remembrance that either in that book, or in one of the two Cotton MSS. (B and C), in the British Museum, the first part of this *Bathanceaster* is written over an erasure.

J. EARLE.

131. DR. WILLIAM MUSGRAVE. (I. i. 41).—Collinson says that Dr. William Musgrave was born in 1657, at Charlton Musgrave, near Wincanton. But Dr. Munk (*Roll of Coll. of Phys.*) says that he was the third son of Richard Musgrave of Nettlecombe, near Taunton, born 4th November, 1655. He lived in Trinity Lane, now called Musgrave's Alley, Exeter, and was buried in the Church-yard of St. Leonard outside that city, where in 1873 I saw his grave-stone, crossed by the footpath, and split across. I called the attention of the Council of The Royal Archæological Institute to it, but the Church has since been rebuilt, and I do not

* Walter Monington or de Moynton.

know the fate of the stone, but there are living neighbours who cannot have failed to take care of it.

THOMAS KERSLAKE, Wynfrid, Clevedon.

132. An Account of Musgrave of Combe Sydenham is given in Collinson III., 548-9.

In 1573 Visitation of Somerset (ed. F. W. Weaver) p. 18, it is said that Simon Court married Agnes, daughter of John Musgrove of Kingston.

Two Musgrave Wills are given in p. 57 of "Somersetshire Wills" 1st Series. See also pp. 5, 42.

F.W.W.

133. FAMILY OF WADHAM.—In A.D. 1650, John Wadham came from Somersetshire, England, and settled in Weathersfield Connecticut, U.S.A.

(1) Are there any means of ascertaining his ancestry and place of birth?

(2) The christian name of his wife, whom he married in England, was Susannah.

Who can tell her family name?

H.W.S. New York.

134. DORSET FOLK LORE.—As Honorary Secretary of the Folk Lore Society may I ask for contributions towards Dorset Folk Lore through the medium of the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*? Mr. H. J. Moule has been good enough to send me a few notes which I have inserted in a recent number of the Folk Lore Journal, but there must surely be a rich harvest yet to be reaped on this fascinating subject in Dorset.

J. J. FOSTER.

135. DORSET WORDS.—BRIMWARD. GUNDY. LEAR. LAMP-LOO.—May I ask the meaning of the following terms which I find in Barnes's Glossary of the Dorset Dialect?

Brimward. The same as borrid, or boarward. P. 51. What is borrid?

Gundy. Having the Gund. P. 68. What is gund?

Lear. An ailing in sheep. P. 77. What is lear?

Lamploo. An outdoor game amongst boys. P. 77. How is this game played?

J. J. FOSTER.

136. HIVE. QUONT. COPSE OR COP. THOLE. CHESIL. LERRETT.—The Dorset Field Club on its last excursion (August 16th,) crossed from the mainland to the *Chesil* bank by way of *Langton Hive*, in a boat propelled with oars pivoted on a *Thole*, passing through a wide and thick piece of wood called the *Cop* or *Copse* of the oar. For propulsion over the water and mud at low tide, a pole with crutch-shaped end was used, called a *Quont*.

The boats used for fishing are called *Terretts*. I have my view of the derivation of some of these terms, but will reserve my remarks until later on. Meanwhile I should be glad to have their etymology discussed in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

T.B.G.

137. GOLDEN WATCHES. MARSH MARIGOLD. *Caltha palustris* (Linn.)—On my recently bringing home a bunch of these Flowers, I was told by my Servant (a native of Osmington, Dorset), that they were called in that village "*Golden Watches*." As I cannot find this name in the "*Dictionary of Plant Names*" by Britten and Holland, or in Pryor's "*Popular Names of British Plants*," I should be glad to know if they are so called in other parts of Dorset.

May 31st, 1888.

S.M.P.

138 SHIG-SHAG DAY.—Why is the 29th of May, in the South West Counties, called Shig-Shag Day, a name which I believe was applied to it before the Restoration?

W.

139. CHAFF UPON THE DOORSTEP. A PIECE OF SOMERSET FOLK-LORE.—A few months ago I read an incident in the *Globe* Newspaper, illustrating a superstition said to be current, I think, in Somerset. The belief was that for one to scatter chaff on the doorstep of his next-door neighbour, amounted to an accusation of that neighbour's being given to beating his wife. Can any of the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* illustrate or corroborate this? Can it be connected with the slang expression, "to chaff"?

G. W. FLOYER, Stafford, Dorchester.

140. WITCHCRAFT.—The rope through which the witches used to milk their neighbours' cows, is mentioned in the witch-trials of past centuries. Is there any recollection of such ropes in East Somerset? A cord with feathers stuck in, which was found under the thatch of a cottage in West Somerset, has been conjectured to be such. Feathered cords are used in Italy as means of bewitching, but they are small, so as to be hidden in the bed-straw of the intended victim. Is the *sevel* for scaring and turning deer, made by tying feathers at short distances on a long cord, to be seen still in East Somerset? It is used in some parts of England, in very nearly its classical form.

E. B. TYLOR, Museum House, Oxford.

141. "DOLEMOORS" IN CONGRESBURY.—Collinson, (*Hist. Somt.* Vol. III. pa. 586) describes the annual allotment of the portions of this Common among the commoners, by lots, which consisted of apples with the tokens of the pieces of land cut on them, such as a horn, oxen and mare, poleaxe, &c. How late did such mode of allotment go on into this century, and do any of the

old people remember the symbols in question well enough to cut them ?

E. B. TYLOR, Museum House, Oxford.

142. CAMPS AND HUNDREDS. (I. ii. 81.)—Mr. Bennett enquires after the origin of the prefix in Catash and Cadbury, and asks whether they may both be the same, namely 'Cad,' meaning 'war.' I have never had much confidence in this Keltic explanation of the prefix in Cadbury; and I would rather think that they may both be named from the cat, not of course *felis domesticus*, but *felis catus*, the wild cat, which was formerly one of the most conspicuous among the wild animals of this country. That Catmore in Berkshire is named after this animal I find what may almost be called documentary evidence. The subject would be too long to pursue here; but there is a note upon it in my *Land-Charters*, p. 475. Mr. Bennett's list of names in I. ii. 89, seems to me to be evidence in the same direction.

J. EARLE, Swanswick Rectory, Bath.

143. EARLY CHURCH BUILDERS. WINSCOMBE. (I. i. 48, I. ii. 62.)—Is there any reason to believe that Winscombe Church was re-built, as commonly supposed, by Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury? Godwin says so, but his authority was clearly the Canon of Wells, whom however he misquotes. Godwin's words are "*Ecclesiam præterea condidit de Winscomb, ædes apud Claverton et cameram perpulchram apud Evercrich.*" But the Canon's statement is different, "*Construxit de novo capellam de Wynescombe, et totam curiam de Claverton et unam cameram honestam valde sumptuosam apud Evercrich.*" According to Wharton, one of the two MSS. reads Wyvelescombe for Wynescombe in this passage, but in any case it is clear that the works enumerated were all improvements in the Bishop's Manor houses, and that what he re-built was not the church of Winscombe, but a private chapel. Godwin in varying the words, has altered the sense.

The chancel of the church dedicated by Bishop Jocelin still stands.

EDMUND BUCKLE, 23 Bedford Row, W.C.

144. DORSET POEMS.—In a recent small volume of poems,—*Dorica* by E.D.S.,—(published by Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., 1888,) there will be found a Sonnet to Dorchester, (p. i.,) and also 4 poems in the Dorset Dialect. These consist of 3 dialogues and one monologue; the dialogues are between Jan Stokes, the stay-at-home labourer who is no 'pollytician,' and his brother, Gearge, who studies politics, and goes off to London on a visit to White-chapel.

Their subjects are the new title of 'Empress of India' given to the Queen; the acquisition of Cyprus by England; and the

pictures at St. Jude's, Whitechapel. The monologue by Hodge represents the spirit of 'Independence' in the modern labourer, who repels all false charity, and only wants independence and brotherhood.

Noa, Noa—taint clothes nor warmth nor vood
Nor 'eet advice—'tis brotherhood.

The poems are full of humour, though perhaps not quite so genuinely Dorset as those of Mr. Barnes. The allusions in the book make it clear that the writer is the Rev. E. D. Stone, a native of Dorchester, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master at Eton College.

W. LOCK.

145. SOMERSET CHANTRIES. "THE FREE CHAPEL OF AYLESTON SUTTON" AT OVERWERE.—In the recently printed Survey and Rental of Chantries &c., which the Somerset Record Society has issued, this Chapel is noticed as "utterly decayed" in 1548. But after the lapse of 340 years, the site on which it stood is distinctly visible. If I mistake not, the stones of this little Sanctuary may still be seen in the walls of the Manorial pound, and the adjacent farm. Twenty years ago, an old man told me that he recollected hearing his grandfather speak of having seen the key which formerly unlocked the Chapel door.

J. COLEMAN, Cheddar.

146. LATIN EPITAPH AT CHEDDAR.—Can any one fill up the words that are wanting in the following epitaph on a stone in Cheddar Church-yard?

"Mœrorem querulam et lacrymas compescite vestras
Nobis in terris quod breve tempus erat:
Cui brevior vita
Ille."

The date is 1713.

J. COLEMAN.

147. ST. ERASMUS OR ST. ELMO. (I. ii. 76.)—In reply to my friend Prebendary Scarth, my authority for identifying St. Erasmus with St. Elmo is Mrs. Jameson in her "Sacred and Legendary Art."

J.C.

148. STILLINGFLEET FAMILY, OF CRANBORNE.—The extracts below relate to Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, and have probably never been printed, as the registers of Sutton. co. Beds, of which parish he was Rector, do not commence till 1690; they are taken from the Bishop's Transcripts;—

"1659 April 5. Mr. John Stillingfleet and Mrs. Elizabeth Ludford, mar.

- 1660 Feb. 24. Edward, s. of Mr. Edward Stillingfleet and Audrea, bapt.
 1662 June 10. Audrea, d. of Mr. Edward and Audrea Stillingfleet, bapt. Bur. 20 Nov. 1662.
 1663 Nov. 3. Margaret, d. of Mr. Edward and Audrea Stillingfleet, bapt. Bur. 25 Nov. 1663.
 1663 Jan. 11. M^ris Audrea Stillingfleet, bur."

According to the inscription on his tomb in Worcester Cathedral, (Brown Willis' *Cathedrals*, I, 655.) Edward Stillingfleet was twice married,—first to Audry, d. of William Dobyns, gent., who was mother of the three children above mentioned, of whom only Edward survived; by his second wife, Elizabeth, d. of Sir Nicholas Pedley, (Le Neve's *Knights*, p. 274.) of Abbotsley, co. Hunts, Knt., by Lucy his first wife, d. of Sir Robert Bernard, of co. Hunts. Knt. and Bart., he left issue, James, and Anna who married Humphrey Fyshe, of St. Andrew's Holborn, whose family was of Northill, co. Beds; mar. lic. dated 21 June, 1695. (Harl. Soc. vol. xxiv, p. 216.)

The John Stillingfleet who married Elizabeth Ludford (?Linford, this name occurs several times in the registers) was probably a brother of the Bishop.

F. A. BLAYDES. Bedford.

June, 1888.

149. PROTESTANT REFUGEES AT GLASTONBURY IN THE 16th CENTURY.—Mr. Kershaw, the Librarian at Lambeth Palace, in his valuable little book bearing the title, "*Protestants from France in their English Home*" (pp. 13.-14.), thus writes,

"We now (c. 1552.) hear of the refugee settlement at Glastonbury, of itself an important and memorable event, revealing as it did, the great care that the Protector Somerset took to support the cause of the exiles, by planting the weaving trade in that town, where he had acquired estates. Sir William Cecil and Cranmer were also interested in the establishment of this church, and by their means one Pollanus was appointed "Superintendent." The death of the Duke of Somerset very much disturbed the work of the exiles; their employment was well-nigh gone, and in their distress they applied to the government for assistance. That being granted, their occupations were resumed, and in this matter Pollanus had taken great trouble. On the decease however of Edward VI. the congregation was dispersed, and many fled to Frankfurt. The settlement had consisted both of Walloons and French, and their liturgy was framed on the lines of that at Strasbourg, where Valerand Poulain, or Pollandus, had been pastor before coming to Glastonbury. The foundation of this church appears to show clearly the relations of our policy with foreign communities, and perhaps more than all, a certain sympathy between Cranmer and

the Protector Somerset, on religious matters. Their service contained passages which are to this day used by the French Protestants, so that in many respects a unique and historical interest gathers round this "strangers" church."

All this is very interesting, and any remarks on Mr. Kershaw's statements would doubtless be highly appreciated by the readers of *N. & Q.*, *S. & D.*

Σ.

150. CHAIN-SHOT AT CORFE CASTLE.—A large cannon ball, to which a chain had evidently been originally attached, having lately been picked up at Corfe Castle, it would be interesting to find out when Chain-Shot was first used. The generally received account is, that such missiles were invented by De Witt in 1666 for the purpose of damaging the rigging of English Ships. (Haydn, *Dicty. of Dates.*)

Corfe Castle, it will be remembered, underwent two sieges, viz., in 1643, and in 1645, in which latter year it was "slighted," by order of the Parliament.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to explain this discrepancy in the dates, or else set Mr. Haydn right.

RALPH BANKES, Kingston Lacy, (owner of Corfe Castle.)

151. EASTER SEPULCHRE, TARRANT HINTON.—On the North side of the Altar in Tarrant Hinton Church, Dorset, is a niche or recess, oblong, about 7 feet long, less than a foot deep now, but probably deeper at an earlier date, with figure of an Angel at each of the upper corners, with this inscription, "Venite et videte locum ubi positus erat Dominus." The four last letters of "erat" are curiously carved within the first letter E. At each of the lower corners are letters, one legible as T, probably the initials of the persons who erected the Sepulchre. I am told that there is an example in Lincoln Cathedral. Are there any others in the West of England?

G.

6th July 1888.

152. SEMAPHORES.—I have in my possession an original drawing of the Semaphore which during the last French war stood on High Stoy near Minterne, and I wish to found on it an account of the stations in the county of Dorset and their mode of working.

Might I ask readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* to favour me with information on the subject, especially as to localities and situation? I have also a copy of the changes in the positions of the signalling boards, but no clue to their meaning.

T.B.G.

153. THE 'HONOUR OF GLOUCESTER' AND THE 'LAND OF MORGAN.'—I should like to ask those who have made researches into the historical evidences relating to the 'Honour of Gloucester' from (say) 1060 to 1300, if they can throw any light upon the extraction and family history of those Norman knights who were associated with Fitzhamon, in the conquest of the Southern part of what is now the county of Monmouth and as much of the county of Glamorgan as extends from Monmouthshire to the Neath river?

Perhaps the scope of this enquiry will be more clearly perceived if I give a somewhat long extract from Mr. G. T. Clark's "*Land of Morgan*," where Fitzhamon's conquest is more fully dealt with than will be found elsewhere. Mr. Clark is speaking of the modern county of Glamorgan, and says,

"All the greater tenants with the exception of the Lords of Avan and Senghenydd, and perhaps one or two more, were of Norman blood, and also held estates in England, chiefly in the Honour of Gloucester, within the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Dorset. The *Liber Niger* gives a list of the knights who held of the Honour, and in it occur the names of twenty who also held lands in Glamorgan. These are Berkerolles, de Cardiff, Cogan, Constantine, Croc, Grenville, de Londres, Maisi, de la Mare, Nerbert, Norris, Pennard, Reigny, St. Quintin, Le Sore, Somery, Umfraville, Villers, Walsh, and de Winton. This list moreover, for some unknown reason, omits a number of other knightly tenants who held lands in Devon, Dorset, and Somerset, also within the Honour, and many of whom not only held lands, but have given their names to parishes and Manors in Glamorgan. Such are Bawdrip, Hawey, de la More, St. John, and Turberville, and in the latter class Barry, Bonville, Cantelupe, Fleming, and Sully." (*Introd. p. 3.*)

For the purpose of this enquiry, no other evidence than the extract just quoted, need be offered in proof of the intimate connection which must have existed between the feudal tenants of the Honour of Gloucester, and the Lordship Marcher of Glamorgan, of the time of Fitzhamon and his immediate successors.

The history—particularly the descent of Manors, etc.—in the one, *must* throw light (one would think) upon corresponding changes in the other. Yet it does not seem as if anything like a combined study of these two portions of the possessions of the Earl of Gloucester had yet been attempted. How much has been done separately, it is impossible to say. Is 'Collinson' to be taken as the 'highwater mark' of the study of the Somersetshire side of the question? I am not competent to pass an opinion upon Collinson's work as a whole—upon the 'whole' that is, of the section here touched upon—for I have not read him "from cover to cover." In the few instances in which I have consulted him, I have found him sadly deficient, or superficial, or both. I may

have been unfortunate in my references, but the results have not encouraged me to proceed further.

In Glamorganshire, a recent publication of Mr. Clark's (unhappily only for private circulation) ought, as I would fain hope, to help on the study of this question by one well-defined stage. I allude to his volume of early Glamorganshire Charters, comprising (as I understand) those relating to Glamorganshire contained in the "Additional Charters" in the British Museum. I have consulted the Official Calendar to these Charters and—speaking from memory—I believe they relate chiefly to lands in the Hundred of Dinas Powis, in the most southern part of the county. The Somersetshire Student, or as I ought rather to put it, the Student of the Honour of Gloucester, should if possible see this collection. It is in material of this kind that the answer to the enquiry I have propounded must be sought for, and therein lies the hope of its being obtained. If this field has been explored, or partially explored, by some diligent worker, it would be well to know what answer his labours afford to the question asked. If it has not been explored,—if collections of Charters relating to the 'Honour' are lying unworked either in public libraries or in private hands,—then it must be evident to all, that there is yet something to be done in the way of historical research in relation to the 'Honour of Gloucester.'

DAVID JONES, Wallington, Surrey.

154. THE PURBECK SOCIETY'S PAPERS. (I. ii. 75.)—The first paper of the series is a guide to the geology of the Isle of Purbeck, by the late Rev. J. H. Austen, published in 1852, and consists of 20 pages. Then begins a new title-page, "Papers read before the Purbeck Society," followed by an introductory paper read by Mr. Austen at Corfe, 9th Nov., 1851. This paper commences with page 20, and the pagination of the subsequent papers continues in regular sequence to p. 317, which finishes the volume. Then begins another volume, printed in somewhat superior style and on better paper, ending with p. 58. This new series only contains two papers about Purbeck Manor Houses and Purbeck Families, by T. Bond, together with three papers by Mr. Austen, viz., "A systematic catalogue of the land and freshwater shells;" "Domesticity of a Herring gull;" and "On reliques of Kimmeridge Coal." This, so far as I know, completes the series, for the papers were published rather irregularly, and at considerable intervals, and I am not aware of any one of subsequent date.

The Society was originated and mainly kept alive by Mr. Austen, who was then residing in Purbeck. The meetings were pleasant social gatherings, made more attractive by luncheons occasionally given by some of the members, and by the presence of several agreeable young ladies who usually attended them. Their presence, however, made it somewhat difficult to select

subjects for discussion which were suited for bonnets as well as for heads, for it is no treason to suppose that some of the audience at least appreciated live dogs more than dead lions.

The young ladies, however, married, and the luncheons ceased, Mr. Austen left the neighbourhood, and his interest in it flagged. Notices of many of the objects of antiquarian interest in the Island were just at that time being published in the new edition of Hutchins's *History of Dorset*, and the area being very limited, there was little more to be said on subjects of that nature. Thus the Society languished, and at length came to an end. The papers are, for the most part, of general as well as local interest.

T. BOND. Tyneham.

155. "The Purbeck Society Papers" began in 1855 with a paper read at Corfe Castle, and the first No. was published in 1856, its first page being numbered 21, as a paper, written by Mr. Austen and published in 1852, and entitled "A Guide to the Geology of the Isle of Purbeck, &c., &c.," was incorporated, and supplied the previous pages. Vol. I. has 317 pages. Vol. II. has 58 pages (as far as I know). Its contents are:—"On the Ancient Manor Houses of the Isle of Purbeck, The Families anciently residing in Isle of Purbeck, A Systematic Catalogue of the land and freshwater Shells, Domesticity of a Herring Gull, On Reliques of Kimmeridge Coal, On the Tumuli of the Chalk Range."

"The Purbeck Society" died a natural death. Members had died or moved, and subjects were nearly exhausted from which to draw further papers.

O. C. FARRER. Binnegar Hall, Wareham.

Aug. 21, 1888.

156. GALLOWSES OF LORDS OF JURISDICTIONS.—I was told the other day that some one was working at the ancient jurisdictions in this county, where the Lords had the right of Capital punishment, and it was suggested that you might insert notes of known places of execution.

I send notes of some, and would invite others of your Contributors to do the like.

In the second volume of the "Hundred Rolls," (Inquisitions taken in the 2nd year of Edward I.), at pages 121 and 128 occurs the following statement, viz., that the manor of Hurcott, part of Somerton, had been exchanged by King John with Robert of Newburgh for Poorstock in Dorset; that Lucy of Newburgh, who then held it in dower, had appropriated in the time of Thomas Stykebird, Bailiff of Somerton, an acre of ground by Karybrygge, "*ubi Ballivi de Sumerton solebant tenere duellum de prisonibus suis*," (in another place where "*duellum latronum solet fieri*") "*et ibi solebant antiquitus esse poul, (the pillory) et postea furce.*"

Cary bridge after more than six hundred years still has the same name, a carriage bridge now, probably a foot bridge then. I remember a raised causeway on the East side, which I conceive to have belonged to the foot bridge, and on the other side the approach to the ancient ford is plainly to be seen. Behind the causeway is a flat space close to the river which answers to the above description, and above it is sloping ground where spectators sat to watch the 'fun.' Some fifty or sixty years ago, several skeletons were found a little higher up on the other side of the road just above where the Turnpike house lately stood; the bodies no doubt of the wretched persons hung after the battle. I do not see how Lady Newburgh could have got possession of the land as her private property, unless it was disused for the Wager of Battle; a sign of advancing civilization.

There is at Nettlecombe a roll of accounts of Thomas Whytyng provost of West Pennard, of the year from Michaelmas of the 25th Henry VIII, and the 10th of Richard Whityng, which I take to be 1533, six years before the Abbot's cruel execution. Among the expenses incurred is the following item, "*et allocatur ei ij sol. pro factura furcarum totaliter de novo apud Withell hyll.*" This place I conceive to be above Parbrooks on the boundary of the Hundred of Glaston Twelve Hides, between the two Pennards.

I see in Greenwood's map 'Fouches cross' between Clatworthy and Brompton Ralph, which seems to tell its own tale of the gallows first put up, then disused, and at last displaced by some pious soul substituting the Cross of Christ.

The new Ordnance map marks 'Fourches lane' as the boundary of Carhampton Hundred towards Old Cleeve just south of Withycombe, marking I suppose the gallows of the Lords of Dunster.

It is not a very savoury quest, and the less so from the danger of confounding these judicial curiosities with places like Jack White's Gibbet, where the road from Castle Cary to Wincanton crosses that from Maperton to Bratton; where ordinary malefactors have been hanged and left as a terror to evil doers in more recent times.

The new Ordnance map shews on Blackdown to the south of West Buckland, 'Furches corner,' where the great domains of the Bishop of Winchester on the east, and those of the Bishop of Bath and Wells on the west, united, and where the gallows of the jurisdiction of one of them,—possibly of both, separate and facing each other,—were set up.

There is also a place called 'Stone Gallows' somewhere in or about Taunton.

Half way between Langport and Curry Rivel is "Gallows-field," where the Abbot of Muchelney probably had a place of execution.

There are various places ending in *grave*, like "Cannard's Grave," I should like to know why?

I conceive that the best knowledge of ancient feudal jurisdictions can be got from the early '*Itinera*' of the justices. While various circumstances kept alive local liberties in England and strengthened and established them, it was the policy of our kings to centralize the judicial power in the hands of their officers and have it exercised locally.

These officers, when they went their circuits had especially to enquire by what authority the Lords had power of life and death.

There is a well known story given by the Bishop of Chester of the Earl of Warren producing his rusty sword used at Hastings, as his authority, and I remember reading in one of the *Iters* that the Prior of Bodmin had a hard time of it for hanging a man; not that the man was 'not guilty,' there was no question about that,—that did not matter!—but that there were grave doubts as to the Prior's having the *right* to hang.

These rights, which seem to us so wrong, lived longer on the continent than in this country, and appear to have been more extensive. Hallam, says that, (apparently in Poitou), "a Baron's instrument of execution stood on four posts, a Châtelain's on three, while the inferior Lord who happened to have *la haute justice*, was forced to hang his subjects on a two-legged machine." According to Viollet le Duc, the posts were of stone, and he adds that Counts had six, Dukes eight, and the King as many as he pleased. He gives in his beautiful book on Architecture a shocking plan and picture of the Fourches of Montfaucon with sixteen posts and three rows one above another, there being room for *forty five* '*pendards*!' These were situated near Paris, outside the Barrière des Combats on the N.E. side of the city, apparently on what is marked on my map as the Buttes Chaumont, to the N. of Père la Chaise.

It was here that the great Admiral Coligni was hung up after his murder on the morning of St. Bartholomew, when the king came to see him and said that dead enemies did not smell bad.

F. H. DICKINSON, Kingweston.

157. WADHAM FAMILY. (I. iii. 133.)—Though I cannot definitely answer H. W. S.'s questions, the following brief particulars may perhaps enable him to obtain the desired information in other quarters.

1. It seems probable that John Wadham of 1650 was a member of the family of the Wadhams of Branscombe, Devon, who afterwards settled at Merefield, in the Parish of Ilton, near Ilminster, Somerset. Sir John Wadham was one of our Judges, *temp.* Richd. II, and his grandson John, married a daughter of Sir Stephen Popham, through whom the Ilton property was derived. Nicholas Wadham (a lineal descendant of this grandson) and his wife were the founders of Wadham Coll., Oxon; the former died in 1609, and the latter in 1618; they were buried in Ilminster

Church, where their brass effigies rest on a tomb of marble and alabaster, with a long Latin inscription over it. I do not know what issue they left,* but eventually the property must have passed into the female line, as it appears by a Latin inscription on the tomb that it was repaired in 1729 by Sir Edward Wyndham, Bart., and Thos. Strangeways, Esq., who are described as two of the co-heirs of Nicholas Wadham.

2. I do not know who the John Wadham of 1650 was, but John was evidently a favourite Christian name in the Wadham Family, and it is probable that the registers of Ilton or Ilminster would disclose his baptism, parentage, and marriage.

W. D., Bath.

[A very good account of this family is given in Rogers' "*Memorials of the West*," pp. 148-172.—SOMT. ED.]

158. There was an offshoot of the Merefield family living at Catherston Lewston, near Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, in the 16th and 17th centuries; leaving issue in two branches, some of whom bore the christian name "John," about the time of Elizabeth, or James I. (Cf. Hutchins' "*Hist. Dorset*," Vol. II, pa. 215.)

Administration of the effects of one *Susanna* Wadham of North Curry, Somerset, was granted to her husband *John* Wadham, on Dec. 8, 1675. (Brown's "*Somersetshire Wills*" series I, pa. 50.) This is most probably in the Will Office at Somerset House, or otherwise in the Registry Office at Taunton.

Will this help H. W. S. ?

Σ.

159. THE PEVERELLS OF DORSET. (I. iii. 125.)—*Continued*. But to return to the younger son of John Peverell of 1273.

THOMAS PEVERELL, OF NEWTON PEVERELL. In 3 Edw. III [1274-75], he held "the third part of a knight's fee in his manor of Bleccinton" [Rotuli Hundredorum]. In Jan., 1287, he—here called Thomas Peverell, of Berton—was appointed conservator of the peace in Co. Southampton, and the following month was 'amoved' from that office "because of infirmities," [Parl. Writs], but he appears to have survived many years, as the inquisition on his death was not taken until 22 Jan., 1305, when he was found seized of Blachynton maner and Alfricheston tent. [Sussex], Berton maner [Southampton], Niweton maner and Burlebury clausam [Dorset], Ryp maner, Chalvyngton villa, Saperton unum messuag', Sonntyngs maner, Iwehurst maner [Surrey—misprint for Sussex]; and that his heir was named Andrew. Hutchins says that at the time of his death he held Newton of Ralph Gorges in socage. He had two contemporaries of the same names, Thomas Peverell, of Manesbrigg, Southampton, and Thomas Peverell, of Sampford Peverell, Devon, from whom it is not possible always to distinguish him.

* None.—SOMT. ED.

ANDREW PEVERELL, who, according to the inquisition on his father's death in 1305, was aged 34, is mentioned in the Parliamentary Writs as of Dorset and Southampton. He "proffers the service of one knight's fee and an half performed by three 'Servientes' with three barded horses" in 1310. He was conservator of peace in Sussex in 1315, and in the following year he was certified as "Lord of the Township of Berton, Southampton, and one of the Lords of Windham, Ewhurst. Ripe, and Sutton in Sussex." In 1319 he was one of the Assessors and Collectors in Sussex of the 18th and 12th granted in the Parliament of York, he was constantly called on for military service and to raise levies, he was Justice of Assize in 1319-20, he was Knight of the Shire in 1324, and was the same year appointed to levy archers and to act on a Commission of Array, but was "ill and feeble of body and unable to act in the above." He however lived three years longer, the date of his Inquisition post mortem being 2 Edw. III [1328-29]. Beside the possessions of which his father was seized, he had "La Bere, 60ac., and Lvtchet, 50ac." in Dorset, as well as Ecsete, Shirynton, and Hethfeld in Sussex. His wife was *Alice*, whose Inquisition post mortem was taken 10 Edw. III [1336-37]. They had a son,

ANDREW PEVERELL, KNIGHT. In the first edition of Hutchins he is said to have been 24 years old at the time of his father's death. In 15 Edw. III [1341-42], he was called upon to raise archers [Inquis. ad quod damnum]. Probably it is he and his son who are mentioned in 1365-66 in the Antient Kalendars and Inventories as "Andre Peverel and Andre filius ejus, Milites." An Inquisition Post mortem on Andrew Peverell, chevalier, is dated 49 Edw. III [1375-76]. He was seized of the lands before mentioned, including "Bere juxta Canford and Newton juxta Sturminstre," besides Hallond in Sussex. His widow,

KATHERINE, survived him two years. The Inquisition on her death was taken 51 Edw. III [1377-78]. In it are mentioned Bere and Newton with several of her late husband's estates, and in addition Silmeston, Saxton, and Lewes prior in Sussex.

We now come to a point that is not quite clear. Hutchins says Andrew had two daughters and coheireses, one married to Fitzherbert, and the other to Brocas. From the Antient Kalendars above quoted it would appear that he had a son Andrew. The three Andrews in direct succession make it uncertain to whom the coheireses were sisters, though it is natural to suppose that the third Andrew is referred to. In the Rotulorum Originalium, in connection with the Peverell estates, we find entered several times, under date of 1375-76, "Edmundo Fitzherberd militi filio Reginaldi filio Lucie unius sororum Andre Peverel militis defuncti et Johanni Brocas filio Margarete filie Alesie alterius sororum eiusdem Andree." From this it does not appear who Alice Peverell

married, but there is reason to suppose that her daughter, Margaret, married Oliver Brocas. Lucy's husband and son may both have been named Reginald. At all events the property passed into the hands of Fitzherbert and Brocas, and it is possible that "Edmundus Fitzherberd Chevalier et Johanna uxor ejus" had an only daughter Alice, wife of Thomas West, Chevalier, into whose hands certain of the lands passed.

It is rather remarkable that a family, so widely spread over England as the Peverells, should have become extinct so long ago. About the middle of the 16th Century the name had almost entirely died out.

I acknowledge with grateful thanks the assistance of Mr. H. J. Moule in drawing up the above notes.

FRANCES B. JAMES.

160. HUNDREDS OF ABDICK AND BULSTONE, AND WHITLEY.—Can any of your readers inform me from whence the Hundreds of "Abdick and Bulstone," and "Whitley," derived their names? Of the 40 Hundreds in this County, though by far the largest proportion of them take their name from some Town, Village, or Hamlet, there are a few named after some tree, stone, or cliff, where the Hundred Courts were formerly held. May not, "Abdick" be a corruption of some place ending in Wick, and "Bulstone" have some such origin as "Bempstone", and "Whitstone"; the stone in this case assuming the shape of a bull's head? As regards the Hundred of "Whitley", may not this be a corruption of Wheatley, signifying some meadow in or near Wheathill, a parish in the Hundred, and in which meadow the Hundred Courts were held? Perhaps some old deeds, Court Rolls, Terriers, or other documents, might throw light upon the derivation of the names of these Hundreds.

W. DAUBENY, Bath.

161. THE TOWN OF WELLINGTON.—I should be glad to have the opinions of any readers as to the etymology of the name of the West Somerset town of Wellington. Mr. R. S. Charnock has suggested "the town of the Gualen," *i.e.* the old wall. Is it possible that the present position of Wellington marked the boundary of King Ina's Kingdom, and a point of separation between West Saxons and Britons? The local pronunciation of the name of the town is at present "Wall-eton". In or near Wellington there are such names as Buckwell, Champford Lane, Farthing's Pits, Old way, and Ford Street. Any suggestions as to the etymology of these names or indeed anything helpful in working out the history of Wellington, will be gratefully received.

A. L. HUMPHREYS, Ealing Dean, Middlesex.

162. SHIP "CASTLE OF LONDON." (I. i. 47.)—I can give but this much of an answer to Mr. Sargent—that the ship in question was probably *not* of or from Weymouth. In the Catalogue of Weymouth charters, &c., p. 676, there is a list of 57 vessels trading to

and from that port, about the epoch in question, and the "Castle of London," does not appear therein. But I do not say that the list is complete.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

163. THE WORD "FORUM" AS A PLACE-NAME.—Can any of your readers inform me whether there are other Hundreds in England which bear the suffix "Forum," besides those of BATH FORUM, and WELLS FORUM in Somerset?

The Bath Abbey appears to have been the owner of large property in the greater portion of the parishes comprised in the Hundred of Bath Forum, and no doubt the inhabitants of these parishes resorted to Bath as their Market-town. The See of Wells possessed the main portion of the property comprised in the eight parishes forming the Wells Forum Hundred, and Wells was no doubt the Market-town for the inhabitants of these parishes: which circumstances, it is presumed, sufficiently account for the suffix "Forum" to these two Hundreds.

In Dorset there is the *town* of "Blandford Forum," although the Hundred in which it is situate, is simply known as "Blandford." The town was probably so called, partly to distinguish it from Blandford St. Mary, the adjoining parish, and partly because it was the principal Market-town in that neighbourhood.

WILLIAM DAUBENY, Bath.

164. COTEL, COTTELL, OR COTTLE, FAMILY.—The subjoined Charter confirms Collinson's account of this Norman Family having been settled at Camerton, but his descriptive pedigree at Vol. 3, pp. 327, 469, does not include this Elye Cotel who was doubtless of full age in 1248, and the Father of Sire Elye Cotel of the same place, who was a Knight in 17th Edward 1st (Knighted at Westminster), was at the battle of Falkirk with a Knight's retinue in 1298 (*Bute Roll*) and "with the King in all hys Warres agaynst Robert de Bruis as appeareth by an old Chronicle." He died at the Castle of Sampford Peverell, Devon, in 1337, leaving by his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Peverell, a daughter and heiress, Edith, 30 years of age and wife to Sir Oliver de Dinham. This last Eli Cotel gave the manor of Camerton to the Church before his death. His other possessions in Devon, Somerset, and Wilts, passed through this daughter and heiress to the Dinham Family.

Sir Eli Cotel's Arms, "*or a bend gules*," (see Collinson's Introduction to Vol. I, page 1.) are amongst the earliest recorded Arms in Heralds' College, and have been the invariable Coat Armour of all of the name using Arms, to this day.

As I am working up a history with pedigrees of this ancient name in Somerset, I shall be grateful for any Cottell or Cottle information from Deeds, Court Rolls, and Parish Registers.

W. H. COTTELL, Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, London, S.E.

ADDITIONAL CHARTER. 25,927. BRITISH MUSEUM.—
Grant of Free Warren of the Manor of Camelarton (Camerton),
Somerset, to Sire Elye Cotel, Knight, by King Henry III., dated at
Woodstock, 20th May, 1248.

Henricus Dei gr'a Rex Angl' Dñs Hibñ Dux Norm' Aqt' et
Com' Andeg' Archiep̃s Ep̃is Abb̃ibus Prioribus Comitibus
Baronibus Justic' Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et oñibus
Ballivis et Fidelibus suis Salñ Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta
n'ra confirmasse p nobis et heredibus n'ris dilto nobis in Xp'o
Elye Cotel qđ ipe et heredes sui inppetũ hēant libām Warennā in
oñibus dñicis t'ris suis man'ij sui de Camelarton Ita qđ n'lls
intret t'ras illas ad fugandũ in eis u'l ad aliquid capiendũ qđ ad
Warennam ptineat sine licentia et uoluntate ipius Elye u'l heredũ
suorum sup forisfacturam n'ram decẽ librũm Qvare uolums et
firmiter p'cipims p nob et heredibus n'ris qđ p'dts Elyas et
heredes sui inppetũ hēant libām Warennā in oñibus dñicis t'ris
suis man'ij sui de Camelarton Ita qđ nulls intret t'ras illas ad
fugandũ in eis u'l ad aliquid capiendũ qđ ad Warennā ptineat sine
licentia et uoluntate ipius Elye u'l heredum suorum sup forisfacturā
n'ram decem librarũ sicut p'dtm̃ est. His testibus ven'abili in
Xp'o patre S. Karl ep'o (1) Robto Passelewe Archidiacon' Lewens'
Rog'o de Quency Comite Winton' Johẽ de Plesset' Comite
Warwyk Johẽ de Lessinton Robto de Muscegros Galfr' de Langelee
Robto Walerand' Robto le Noreis Willõ Germin et Aliis. Dat' p
manũ n'ram apud Wudestoke vicesimo die Maij Anno regni n'ri
t'cesimo scđo.

With the great seal of K. Henry III appended.

165. A CHARD EPITAPH.—In "*Brice's (Exeter) Weekly Journal*" of August 23, 1728, is an article on Epitaphs, containing
the following:—

"The next is an Epitaph.....which whoever pleases may
see in the Churchyard at *Chard*, and which, as I am credibly
inform'd, was composed by the Revd. Vicar. A true copy of it is
as follows,

If any chance to come this Way
To see where poor *Tryphena* lay,
The young *Tryphena* let's you see
That this World is but Vanity.

Shee little tho't on the Hour of Death
So long as Shee enjoyed Breath,
But now Shee's dead, what can be said
More then this, Shee died a Maid."

Then succeeds a running comment upon it. Is the Epitaph
still preserved?

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D., Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

166. ALUMNI OF CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—The following list, comprising all the names of natives of Dorset and Somerset admitted to Caius College, Cambridge, during a period extending from 1560 to 1680, with interesting particulars relating to parentage and previous education, has been furnished by Dr. Venn, Senior Fellow of the College. Readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* may be able to supply some further information, not already in print, relative to the persons named, and this will be gladly welcomed by Dr. Venn, and will be forwarded to him, by the

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

DORSET.

SAMWAIES, THOMAS, son of Thomas Samwaies, gent. Born at Bincombe, Dorset. School, Sherborne, under Mr. Grove. Age 16. Admitted June 4, 1621, sizar of Mr. Cousin, Fellow. [B.A., 1624. Presented to Bincombe, Nov. 23, 1663.]

BARNARD, BENJAMIN; son of Thomas Barnard, minister, of Blandford, Dorset. At school there, under Mr. Rooke, three years. Age 18. Admitted Aug. 20, 1613, sizar of his surety, Mr. Duisburgh. Matriculated Nov. 17, 1613.

MELLER, JOHN; of Cann, Dorset; son of Robert Meller, Esq. At Dorchester School, under Mr. Harris, and taught at home at Bredy ('Bridey') by Mr. Thomas Barnes, B.A. Age 15. Admitted fellow-commoner, March 13, 1603. Surety, the Master, Mr. Thomas Legge, L.L.D.

GARDINER, FRANCIS; son of Christopher Gardiner, gent. Born at Edmonsham ('Ensum'), Dorset. Educated in London, under Mr. Farnaby, three years. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, Oct. 27, 1618. Tutor and surety, Mr. Lowd. Previously, for about two years, at St. John's College, Oxford. [B.A. 1619, M.A. 1623.]

HUNTE, ROBERT; son of John Hunte, Esq., of Forstone, Dorsetshire. School, Rampisham, under Mr. Hawlett, six years. Age 16. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, Oct. 5, 1625.

GILLINGHAM, RICHARD: son of Richard Gillingham, rector of the parish Church of Lillington, Dorsetshire. Born there. At school [at Rampisham (?)] under Messrs. Hartwell and Hallet, seven years. Age 16. Admitted Aug. 31, 1629, sizar of his surety, Mr. Wake. [B.A. 1634, M.A. 1638.]

HARVEY, FRANCIS; son of Richard Harvey, merchant, of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire. Born there. At school at Ilminster, under Mr. Conduit, and also in Somersetshire, six years. Age 15. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, June 9, 1629.

NOTLY, HENRY; son of Henry Notly, husbandman. Born at Monckton, Dorset. School, Dorchester, under Mr. Cheeke. Admitted 1619, sizar of Mr. Nicholls.

BARTLET, HENRY; son of William Bartlet, rector of Monckton. School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, under Mr. Fobery, a year and a half. Age 17. Admitted Nov. 26, 1618, litt. grat., sizar of his surety, Mr. Robert King, fellow.

WEBBE, WILLIAM; of Motcombe, near Shaftesbury, Dorset; son and heir of William Webbe, Knt. Educated at home under Mr. Smalley. Age 13. Admitted fellow-commoner, Jan. 27, 160 $\frac{8}{9}$. Surety, his uncle, Dr. Wm. Branthwaite, Master of the College. [Died in College, June 27, 1613.]

MUNDEN, HENRY; of Poorstock, Dorsetshire; son of Henry Munden, gent. School, Dorchester, under Mr. Cheeke, a year and a half. Age 17. Admitted April 20, 1616, litt. grat., sizar of his surety, Mr. Weatherell. [B.A. 1619.]

GLISSON, FRANCIS; of Rampisham, Dorset; son of William Glisson, gent. School, Rampisham, under Mr. Allot, seven years. Age 18. Admitted scholar, June 28, 1617. Surety, Mr. Weatherell. [B.A. 1620, M.A. 1624, M.D. 1634, Reg. Prof. of Medicine, 1636—77.]

GLISSON, HENRY; son of Wm. Glisson, gent., of Rampisham, ('Rainsam'), Dorsetshire. At school there, six years, under Mr. Hallett. Age 17. Admitted scholar, July 1, 1625. Surety, Mr. Glisson. (Afterwards Fellow of the College.) [B.A. 1628, M.A. 1632, M.D. 1640.]

EVERED, WILLIAM; son of Geoffray Evered, yeoman. Born at 'Spilsdone,' (Pillesdon?) Dorset. At school at Rampisham (?) under Mr. Hallett, four years. Age 20. Admitted sizar, April 28, 1632. Surety, Mr. Glisson.

SOMERSET.

GATCHELL, THOMAS; son of Thomas Gatchell, husbandman. Born at Angersleigh, Somersetshire. School, Pitminster, under Mr. Glenvill. Age 18. Admitted sizar, Oct. 10, 1657.

LUTTERELL, GEORGE; of Carhampton, Somerset; son of Thomas Lutterell, Knt. Educated at home. Age 15. Admitted fellow-commoner, litt. grat. July 4, 1576. Assigned a cubicle with Dr. Legge, Master of the College.

ARUNDELL, GEORGE; son of Francis Arundell, minister. Born at Cheddar, Somerset. School, Westminster, under Mr. Wilson. Age 18. Admitted Scholar, Oct. 12, 1614. [Died in College, Jan. 1614-5.]

CLARKE, JAMES; of Lydiard, Somersetshire; son of James Clarke, gent. School, Taunton, under Mr. Bande. Age 15. Admitted scholar, litt. grat., July 8, 1590. Surety, Mr. Alexdr. Roberts, M.A., Fellow. [B.A. 1593, M.A. 1597.]

BIDDELL, ANTHONY; son of Thomas Biddell, gent., of Nynehead, Somerset. Born there. Schools, Langford Budville ('Butfield'), under Mr. Crofts, one year; and Milverton. Admitted sizar, under the care of Mr. Ellys, Ap. 29, 1675. [B.A. 1678.]

GLEEN, RODNEY; son of Peter Gleen, Bart., of Hardwick, Norf. Born at Piton, Somersetshire. School, Moulton, Norfolk, under Mr. Wickham, eight years. Age 16. Admitted pensioner to the bachelors' table, Feb. 10, 1668.

DACKOMBE, JOHN; of London; son of John Dackombe, Knt., of Temple Combe, Somersetshire. School, Isleworth, ('Thistleworth'), Middx., under Mr. Willis. Age 17. Admitted fellow-commoner, litt. grat., Dec. 4, 1624.

VALENTINE, THOMAS; of Wootton Courtney, Somerset: son of Roger Valentine, yeoman. School, Selworthy, Somerset, four years. Age 18. Admitted pensioner minor, 'tertii ordinis,' litt. grat., Nov. 17, 1576. Assigned a cubicle with his surety, Mr. P. Goulde, M.A., Fellow.

PLATTS, WILLIAM; of Somersetshire; son of Ralph Platts, vintner. Born in Bristol. School, Merchant Taylors', London, under Mr. Augar. Age 17. Admitted sizar, May 26, 1631. [B.A. 1634, M.A. 1638.]

167. THE DAUBENEY BADGE.—Can any of your readers throw light on the origin of the Daubenev Badge—"two bat's wings addorsed *sable*, tied by a cord *or*"? I believe there is no record of it before the reign of Henry VII., so I presume it must have been adopted as a badge by Giles, Lord Daubenev, K.G., of South Petherton, who lived in that reign, in addition to his crest, the Holly Tree. It seems possible that this nobleman may have been allowed to assume it in order to commemorate his victory over the French at Dixmude, when the English forces which he commanded gained an important victory over the enemy, whom they surprised by night. The English loss was slight, Lord Morley being the only man of distinction who was slain. The 'Bat's wings' would seem natural emblems of a victory gained by a night attack. This theory may or may not be correct, but I should be grateful for any information which would throw light on the date and cause of origin of the badge.

E. K. DAUBENEY, Eastington House, Cirencester.

168. ST. MARGARET'S CHAPEL, TATWORTH.—In my native village of Tatworth, in Somerset, there is a place of meeting of the "Particular Baptists," called St. Margaret's Chapel. In pre-Reformation times it was, I believe, a Chantry attached to the parish Church of Chard. Can any one tell me into whose hands it passed at the Reformation? Can any one also tell me the etymology of the name "Tatworth"?

FREDERIC E. W. LANGDON, Parrocks Lodge, Chard.

169. ISHAM FAMILY, OF SOMERSET.—In Edmonton Church there is a brass with the following inscription:—"Here lyeth buried the bodies of Edward Nowell the sonne of Henry the sonne of Charles the fourth sonne of Roger Nowell of Little Merley in the County of Lanc. esquire and Mary his wife the daughter of William Isham of Ilbruers in the co. of Somerset Esq. they had issue 3 sonnes and 1 daughter viz. Henrye Isham Edward and Katherine. Henry dyed the rest survive. this Edward dyed the 18 daye of Nov. 1616 and Mary dyed the 25 of Feb. 1600."

On a shield are the Isham arms impaled with those of Nowell.

In the "Calendar of State Papers, Domestic. 1637," are the following references to the Isham family.

Page 165. "31 May, Whitehall. The Council to Bishop Pierce of Bath and Wells, John Lord Paulett, John Coventry, John Robert Phillips, and John Simons, justices of peace for co. Somerset. We send a petition of William Walrond, complaining of John Isham, of Braydon [Bradon?] and William Bicknell, the one for having last year, when this city was infected entertained six or seven persons that came from hence without bringing certificate of their health," &c.

Page 580. "Nov., 1637. Sir John Coventry, Sir Robert Phillips, and John Symes referees of a petition of William Walrond, presented against John Isham and William Bicknell to the same. Report that Isham did receive certain persons into his house coming from Westminster in July 1636, which were his own children. Whereupon Walrond commanded Isham to contain himself and his family in his house, according to his Majesty's orders. Isham and his family conformed, saving one Luff, who went out by persuasion of Bicknell, who used him to carry his corn and conversed with him."

I should be very much obliged for any information as to this Somerset family of Isham, and specially from Monumental Inscriptions or parish registers of Ile Brewers, Bradon, or any place with which they were connected. The arms are somewhat

similar to those of the Northamptonshire family, but the tinctures are different.

So recently as 1834, Dec. 11, Charlotte, 4th daughter of Rev. Charles Euseby Isham, Rector of Polebrook, co. Northampton, married Rev. Henry Trevor Wheler, Rector of Berkeley, Somerset. He was born 9 Aug., 1804, and died 28 April, 1860. She died at Windsor 30 Aug., 1885, aged 77.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A., Finedon, Wellingborough, Northants.

170. WILLIAM ROSEWELL, 'SOLICITOR GENERAL.'—Can any of your readers give me information concerning William Rosewell, Solicitor General to Queen Elizabeth, and his connection with "the manors of Southbrent, Stapleton, and Alforde", in Somerset? All the published pedigrees of the Rosewell family are in fault, but any information outside of the Somerset visitations would be acceptable.

ROCKBEARE.

171. OLD CARVED OAK IN SOMERSET.—In a child's story book, entitled "*The Happy Home, &c.*," by Henrietta Lushington, p. 146, I met with the following: "I have heard that gangs of workmen from the Netherlands, driven from home for their Protestant faith by the cruel Duke of Alva, used to go about the country seeking employment as wood-carvers, and that the quantity of old oak-carving we find scattered about Somersetshire is their work. Why that part of England seems to have been the special scene of their labours I really don't know." I never heard this before. Can any correspondent of *S. & D. N. & Q.* tell me whether there is any tradition to that effect? It would be an interesting subject to follow up. Are any of our family names Flemish or Belgian?

CHARLOTTE G. BOGER, St. Saviour's, Southwark.

172. HORSINGTON CROSS, &c.—Can any reader give a descriptive history of Horsington Cross, or of the Stocks at North Cheriton and Templecombe?

GEORGE SWEETMAN, Wincanton.

173. DORCHESTER FARTHING, 1669.—As this token is one of no little interest to numismatists, it may be in accordance with the fitness of things for the original order for its coining to be enshrined in *S. & D. N. & Q.* I found it in one of the old minute books of the Corporation of Dorchester. The book is labelled and catalogued C.15. There is another reason for quoting the order. It gives an uncommon English form of A.D. It is therefore worth printing, perhaps, if only for comparison, on this point, with "In the year of our Lord," of which Mr. Pearce Edgcumbe spoke in (I. i. 40).

"Feb. y^e 5, 1668. This day ordered and desired y^t Mr. Jasper Samwayes one of this company doe speedily procuer Twenty pounds in copper Farthings for y^e beniffet of y^e pore of this Borough and that y^e Town Armes be engraven on one side and HD* on y^e other side where HD be Dorchester Farthing and under HD y^e date of y^e Lord."

This order was made by J. Seward, Mayor, and seven burgesses. Now, all students of Dorset tokens know that this H.D. token is a puzzle. It has been conjectured that H.D. stands for Haviland, as being Mayor at the time. In the first place I venture to ask if such a way of indicating a name on tokens is a common one? Further, we see that not Haviland, but Seward, was the Mayor's name in Feb., 1668-9. Haviland, it is true, was elected at Michaelmas (4th Oct.), 1669. But it is to me incredible that the Corporation can have immortalized him by anticipation.

H. J. MOULE. Dorchester.

174. ARMORIAL BEARINGS.—I should be glad to identify the arms on an old silver seal, apparently of the 16th century—a demilion rampant, impaling a fesse wavy between 3 escallops.

FREDERIC T. COLBY, Litton Cheney.

175. HOOPER AND MASTERS FAMILIES.—The Somersetshire names of Hooper and Masters are to be found in families of the small farmer class in the west of the county Cork, Ireland. These Hoopers and Masters are quite aware of their English origin, though not of the circumstances which brought them to Ireland; they have, in fact, become so Irish, that thirty years ago, when Irish was generally spoken by the peasantry in that part of the country, many of them (like their Celtic neighbours) could only make use of that language.

WM. HOOPER, Templeogue, Co. Dublin.

176. HUNDREDS OF KEYNSHAM AND CHEW MAGNA.—Can any one inform me as to the existence of published records of the Hundreds of Keynsham and Chew Magna, for the 17th and 18th centuries, other than Collinson's History? Also if anything is known respecting a family named Webb, living in the above districts during that period; which family held estates in Jamaica during some portion of the time, certainly during the latter part of the 18th century?

JOHN R. WEBB, 2 Vernon Place, Birkenhead.

*H.D. is written as a cypher, but on the token it is not so.

177. HUGH SPEKE:—PRISONER, 1683-4.—A scarce tract, of some eighty pages, has lately come into the possession of the undersigned, and it has been deemed worthy of a rather lengthened notice, seeing that its contents relate to a memorable episode in English History, and illustrate moreover several important facts connected with the course of events, in these Western Counties, during the latter part of the Seventeenth Century.

It will be remembered that upon the failure of the "Rye-House Plot" in 1683, a number of conspirators were committed to the Tower, amongst whom were the Earl of Essex, Lord William Russell, Mr. Algernon Sidney, and others of lesser note. The Earl of Essex was said to have committed suicide, on the fourth day of his imprisonment; a circumstance which was considered tantamount to an admission of guilt, and, so regarded, was doubtless the cause of the very hard lines meted out to Lord William Russell, who was immediately thereupon convicted, condemned, and executed. Of the remaining conspirators, some, among whom was Monmouth himself, escaped to the Continent, whilst others took their trial later on.

The chief reason for doubting the crime being that of *suicide*, was the thoroughness with which the act was carried out. At the inquest it was proved that the wound "cut the wind-pipe to the Vertebres of the Neck, both the Jugulars being thoroughly divided"; and Evelyn has left on record, "that an Executioner could hardly have done more with an axe. There were odd reflections upon it." ("*Diary*," July 13th, 1683.)

Thus much has been thought necessary by way of introduction to the pamphlet, which bears the following title:—

THE | TRYAL | OF | LAURENCE BRADDON | AND |
HUGH SPEKE, Gent. | Upon an | INFORMATION | OF |
High-Misdemeanor, Subornation and | spreading false Reports. |
Endeavouring thereby to raise a Belief in His Majesties | Sub-
jects, that the late Earl of ESSEX did not | Murther himself in
the TOWER, contrary | to what was found by the Coroners
Inquest. | Before the Right Honourable Sir George Jeffreys, |
KNIGHT and BARONET, | Lord Chief Justice of His Majesties
Court of KINGS-BENCH, | and the rest of the Reverend
JUDGES of that Court, holden | at Westminster, on Friday, the
7th of February, 1683. |

LONDON:

| Printed for Benjamin Tooke at the Ship in S. Paul's | Church-
Yard, 1684. |

The pamphlet bears the following "Imprimatur" on the fly-leaf facing the Title:

"I do appoint *Benjamin Tooke* to Print the TRYAL of *Laurence Braddon* and *Hugh Speke*; and Order that no other Person presume to Print the same.

Geo. Jeffreys."

The foreman of the Jury was one Sir Hugh Middleton, and the information set forth as follows :

“That whereas *Arthur* Earl of *Essex*, the 12th of *July*, in the Thirty Fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *Charles* the Second, by the Grace of God, of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., was committed to the Prison of our Lord the King, in the Tower of *London* for certain High-Treasons by him supposed to be committed. And the said *Arthur* Earl of *Essex* being a Prisoner in the Tower of *London* aforesaid, for the High-Treason aforesaid, the 13th day of *July*, in the aforesaid Thirty Fifth Year of the Reign of our said Sovereign Lord the King, that now is ; not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the Instigation of the Devil, at the Tower of *London* aforesaid, in the County of *Middlesex* aforesaid, himself feloniously, and as a Felon of himself, did kill and murder, as by an Inquisition taken at the Tower of *London* aforesaid, in the County of *Middlesex* aforesaid, the 14th day of *July*, in the year aforesaid, befor *Edward Fernham*, Esquire, then Coroner of our Lord the King, of the Liberty of the Tower of *London* aforesaid, upon the view of the body of the said *Arthur* Earl of *Essex* ; and now in this Court remaining of Record more plainly does appear. They the said *Laurence Braddon* and *Hugh Speke* not being ignorant of the Premises, but contriving, and maliciously and seditiously intending the Government of our said Lord the King of this Kingdom of *England*, into Hatred, Disgrace and Contempt to bring, the 15th day of *August*, in the aforesaid Thirty Fifth year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord the King that now is, and divers other dayes and times as well before as after, at the Parish of *S. Clement Danes* in the County of *Middlesex*, with force and arms, &c., falsly, unlawfully, maliciously, and seditiously did conspire and endeavour to make the Subjects of our said Lord the King of this Kingdom of *England*, to believe that the Inquisition aforesaid was unduely taken, and that the said *Arthur* Earl of *Essex* by certain Persons unknown, in whose Custody he was, was Killed and Murdered. And to perfect and bring to effect their malicious and seditious Contrivances aforesaid ; they the said *Laurence Braddon* and *Hugh Speke* at the Parish of *S. Clement Danes* in the County of *Middlesex* aforesaid, the 15th day of *August*, in the Thirty Fifth year aforesaid, falsly, unlawfully, unjustly, maliciously and seditiously did conspire to procure certain false Witnesses to prove, That the said *Arthur* Earl of *Essex*, was not a Felon of himself, but that the said Earl of *Essex* by the said Persons unknown was killed and murdered : And to perswade other Subjects of our said Lord the King to believe this to be true, they the said *Laurence Braddon* and *Hugh Speke* falsly, maliciously and seditiously, then and there in writing did declare and cause to

be declared, the said *Laurence Braddon* to be a Person that would prosecute the murther of the said Earl of *Essex*; to the great Scandal and Contempt of the Government of our Lord the King of his Kingdom of *England*, to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. To this Information the Defendants have severally pleaded Not Guilty, and for their Tryal have put themselves upon the Country; and His Majesties Attorney-General likewise, which Country you are: Your Charge is to enquire whether the Defendants, or either of them, are Guilty of this great Misdemeanour whereof they are Impeached, or Not Guilty? If you find them, or either of them, Guilty, you are to say so; if you find them, or either of them, Not Guilty, you are to say so, and no more, and hear your Evidence.

Then Proclamation was made for Evidence."

The evidence went to prove that *Laurence Braddon* had maliciously and falsely spread a report that the Earl of *Essex* had not committed suicide, but that he had been murdered by some person or persons unknown, the King and his brother the Duke of *York*, afterwards *James II.*, being within the Tower precincts at the time (which latter was indeed the case); and thus by implication connecting these Royal personages with the alleged crime. He was accused, moreover, of having suborned false witnesses, notably two children, to state that they heard shrieks, and saw a bloody razor thrown out of the Earl of *Essex*'s chamber window, on the morning of his death, and also to seeing it picked up by a woman in a white hood, who came out immediately thereafter, and straightway re-entered the Tower. *Braddon* was also proved to have gone into the country endeavouring to obtain witnesses to the fact that news of the murder was current in divers places, such as *Andover*, *Marlborough*, *Frome*, &c., on the morning of the event, *i.e.*, long before the truth could have possibly reached those localities, had the case been one of unpremeditated suicide.

Before starting on his journey, he had taken the precaution of arming himself with a letter of introduction from his friend *Hugh Speke*, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

"*London* *Lincolns Inn* *August 15th 1683, Wednesday Night*
 10 a Clock. For the ever Honoured Sir *Robert Atkyns*,* Knight
 of the *Bath*, at his House of *Netherswell* near *Stow* on the Old
 in *Gloucester-shire*.
 Honoured Sir,

*A retired Judge.

"The Bearer hereof is one Mr. *Braddon* a very honest Gentleman, whose Father has at least Eight Hundred *per Ann.* in *Cornwall*; It seems it is his Fate to be the only Person that follows, and Prosecutes the Murder of the Earl of *Essex*, and he has made a very considerable discovery already of it, notwithstanding the hard Stream he rows against, as things stand and are carried on at present. But indeed I think it could never have fallen on so fit a Man, for he has been a very hard Student, and is a Person of a very good Reputation, Life and Conversation and has a great deal of Prudence, and has as much Courage as any one living whatsoever. He went away on a sudden hence Post towards *Marleborough* to make some farther discovery, and what he has discovered he will give you a full accompt, and of all the Transactions hitherto above it. I lent him my Man to go with him for fear he should come to any mischief, for most here fear that he will be either stabbed or knock'd in the head, if he do not take great care of himself, seeing he came into these parts I thought it not amiss to go and advise with you how he had best to proceed in it, and I did charge him not to let anybody know who he was, that it might not be known that he had been with you; For I would not for the whole World that you should come to any prejudice in the least for your kindness towards us. For we labour under many difficulties as the Tide runs at present.

"Pray call Mr. *Braddon* by the name of *Johnson* when he is with you, I have given him the same Item. We hope to bring on the Earl of *Essex's* Murder on the Stage before they can any of those in the *Tower* to a Tryal.* He being in great hast I have not time to write more, but to assure that Mr. *Braddon* is a Person of that Integrity and Courage that no body needs fear to trust him. I was very willing that he should take your advice in this case which is of so great a moment, seeing he came within twenty or thirty miles or thereabouts of your House. He will give you a full and clear Relation of every thing in that Affair, and how hard they have been upon him. Sir *Henry Capel*† told him, that it was a thing too great for him &c. All which Mr. *Braddon* (that you are to call *Johnson* whilst he is with you at your house) will give you a true Relation of. Mr. *Braddon* hath been at a great Trouble and Charge already about it; I know few that would have ventured to have undertaken this Affair besides himself as times go. I received yours this day, with the great pains you took, and the Letter to the Lady Russel which finding unsealed I sealed, without looking into it, and carried it my

*This evidently refers to Algernon Sidney and others concerned in the Rye-House Plot, who were then awaiting their trial.

†*Essex's* brother.

self; she returns you ten thousand thanks, and says, she knows not what return to make you for your most extraordinary kindness. I have not time to write any more at present by reason that Mr. *Braddon* alias *Johnson* stays only for this my Letter.

I am Sir,

Your most obliged Friend and most humble Servant,

HUGH SPEKE."

This letter never reached its destination, having been found, together with other incriminating documents, on the person of *Braddon* when he was intercepted on his journey* by the officers of justice. It was, however, sufficient to condemn *Speke* in the opinion of *Jeffreys* and the two judges associated with him. The evidence against *Braddon*, though for the most part circumstantial, was clear so far as it concerned the suborning of witnesses and spreading libellous reports, which, *ipsis factis*, were calculated to throw great odium on the King and the Duke of York.

Speke was also arraigned on the same evidence, and accused "of as High Conspiracy as ever has or could well happen in our days, of throwing the Murder of a Person that killed himself, upon the Government."

Braddon's defence was an attempt to prove that all he had said was true, and that all he had done was *in bona fide*.

Speke protested his entire innocence, but acknowledged having written the letter, pleading as his excuse that *Braddon*, being a personal friend, had called on him to ask the loan of a saddle and a man to accompany him to *Marlborough*, which favour was granted, together with the aforesaid letter of introduction, concerning which he stated, that

"it was late at Night and he had been at the Tavern drinking a Bottle of Wine or two with a Friend and might not so well consider what he did write."

He also said in reply to another question,

"I writ it at such a time of the Night after I had been at the Tavern, that I knew not well what I writ,"—
an excuse of which *Jeffreys* spoke in the following terms:

"It seems he used to be often at the Tavern, and had been there when he writ this Pious Letter, and so his Saintship broke out in a fit of Drunkenness, for most of our Reformers of Religion now a days, want common Morality. And yet they are wonderfully Zealous for Reformation and Religion!"

It will be readily believed by those who know anything of the times, that after these words of *Jeffreys'*, his defence availed Mr. *Speke* as little with the Jury as with the Judges.

The Report of the trial concludes thus:

*He was arrested at Bradford in Wiltshire.

"Then the Court arose, and the Jury afterwards gave in a private Verdict, which the next morning was repeated in Court and recorded. And by that Verdict they found the Defendant *Laurence Braddon* guilty of the whole matter charged upon him in the Information, and the Defendant *Hugh Speke* guilty of all but the conspiring to procure false witnesses, and of this they found him Not Guilty."

The prisoners' counsel moved for an arrest of judgment, which was, however, overruled, and on Monday, the 21st of April following, after Jeffreys had made some strong remarks on Mr. Speke's conduct in his usual coarse and brutal manner, the following sentence was passed on both prisoners, Mr. Justice Wythens being the spokesman:

"The Court for this offence,

"Sets upon you Mr. *Braddon* the Fine of 2000*l.* and order that you find Sureties for your Good Behaviour during your Life, and that you be Committed till this be Performed. And for you Mr. *Speke* (we have considered that you are not so highly Guilty as Mr. *Braddon*, you are Guilty of a great Offence, but not so Guilty as he, and therefore) we think fit to set upon you the Fine of 1000*l.* and that you find Sureties for your Good Behaviour, during your Life, and be Committed till you perform it."

L. Ch. Just. Marshall take them in Custody, and use them as they ought to be used.

Counsel. My Lord, Mr. *Speke's* Bail is discharged, I suppose?

L. Ch. Just. Ay, they must be, as to this matter, but nothing else but this.

Then they were carried away to the King's-Bench."

But judging from accounts in the State-Paper Office, the confinement of a Gaol was no new experience to Mr. Speke. It seems, according to the biographer of the Duke of Monmouth, (who, as has been seen, was himself implicated in the Rye-House conspiracy), that soon after the date of Braddon's arrest, Speke was taken into custody and kept under a guard of soldiers for eighteen weeks, at the expiration of which time he was released on bail; but five days afterwards he was again arrested in his barrister's gown within the precincts of Westminster Hall, in an action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, at the suit of the Duke of York, and carried to the Gate House Prison. Measures were taken to defend this action by the subject of our notice, at the cost of a thousand pounds, but it was *countermanded the night before it was to have been tried* at the Hertford Assizes. The evident object of all this, was to prevent Mr. Speke from assisting his friend Braddon in his investigations concerning the alleged murder of Essex.

The fresh imprisonment to which he was now sentenced lasted for upwards of four years, during the early part of which he was permitted a good deal of liberty on paying an unconscionable price for the same, and giving unexceptionable security. At length, however, he was again subjected to close confinement, and this detention was doubtless the means of keeping him from taking a personal share in Monmouth's ill-starred insurrection.

This, as we know, was not the case with his venerable father, the 'Squire of White Lackington, who already lay under a heavy penalty for implication in a pretended political riot some time previously, and whilst this and his own fine together with costs, (amounting to £2327 6s 8d), remained unpaid, and so long as satisfactory recognisances demanded in both cases, to the enormous extent of £30,000, were not forthcoming, Hugh Speke was detained in "durance vile"; and here he remained, altho' well able to pay the fine, because he would not expose his friends to the risk of being security for him, whilst he was inwardly resolved to oppose the King: now James II.

At last the King himself proposed that his prisoner should pay into the Exchequer the sum of £5000, as a pledge of his own and his family's good behaviour, with the Royal promise that in case they demeaned themselves to his satisfaction for a certain period that was named, that amount should be returned to himself, and a pardon granted to those of his relations who had been concerned in the Monmouth Rebellion.

To these terms Mr. H. Speke ultimately agreed, and at length in 1686 he retired from London altogether, and took up his residence in Exeter, where he was afterwards elected counsel for the City. (Cf. "*The Life, Progresses, and Rebellion of James, Duke of Monmouth*," by G. Roberts. Lond.: 1844. Vol. II., ch., xxxiv.)

It is proposed in a future Part to notice briefly the career of Hugh Speke as a "Politician."

SOMERSET EDITOR.

178. DORSET COUNTY ARMS.—By the Local Government Act of 1888, the new County Councils, which are to come into existence next January, are to be considered as "a body corporate, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal."

Now, I believe it to be true, that no county, as such, has any armorial bearings. The subject has been discussed before in the pages of *Notes & Queries*, and where instances have been quoted they have generally been shewn to have been adopted as badges merely.

But now that by law all County Councils are to have a "common seal," is it not time that it should be considered what is the best and most fitting emblem to adopt as that of the *Dorset County Council*? We know what the arms of the Borough of

Dorchester are (the three towers, with the quartered shield of England and France surmounting them), but in the Heraldic Visitation of Dorset, 1623, published by the Harleian Society in 1885, under the editorship of Mr. J. P. Rylands, F.S.A., occurs a drawing of what may be taken as intended for the arms of the county. In the centre of the seal is a *fleur-de-lis* with the word "Dorcestre" above it—with the legend "*Sigillum comitatus Dorcestriæ*"—(the italics are mine). On a separate shield are shewn the arms of the Borough of Dorchester as I have given them above. Where the originals of these seals are, I do not know, but I have heard that the Borough still retains some old seals in its possession.

I rather imagine the *fleur-de-lis* to be the arms of Digby, a member of which family may possibly have been Lord Lieutenant at the time when the seal was struck. Anyhow, I think I have said enough to invite discussion upon the subject, which I trust may lead to the adoption of a suitable seal, if not for the county, at all events for the County Council.

J. S. UDAL, Inner Temple.

P.S.—I may add that a similar dilemma arose when it was desired to put some armorial bearings over the entrance to the new Museum at Dorchester. Eventually, I believe, the Borough arms were adopted.

179. STREET-NAMES AT SHEPTON MALLET.—The ancient town of Shepton Mallet has several very odd street-names, of which the following are the chief:—

1. *Ostry* (with long O), two lanes named respectively the Great and the Little Ostry. Popularly supposed to be corrupted from Osteltry: but more probably *Oast-ery*. The name *oast* for a malt-kiln is no longer used in the district, so *Ostry* conveys no meaning to the inhabitants.

2. *Kilver* Street, a street which crosses a stream; now by a bridge, but formerly by a ford, it may be. In Saxon place-names *Kil* or *Chil*=a stream (cognate with German *quelle*), and *ver*=a ford (from A. Saxon verb *far an*?) as in Den-ver and Twi-ver-ton.

3. *Quarr*, a street supposed to occupy an old quarry.

4. *Garston* Street, pronounced *Garson*, or more often *Gasson*. The spelling may be artificial, as the name is not likely to be connected with the town of Garston in Lancashire.

5. *Cowl* Street, also known in old documents as *Gold Hill*. Both names may be corrupted from a lost earlier form. It is not likely to be *Cold* Street, as the situation is peculiarly warm.

6. *Leg Square*. This sounds as if named after some person ; and possibly this may be the case with the two previous.

7. *Board-Cross*, a street.—Can this be from a crucifix ? There is no stream over which a board-crossing could have existed : besides, the local dialect for “go across” is “go athert.”

8. *Catsash*, a steep crooked lane. Was it named after a tree, or is it a corruption of another word ? There is a hundred of this name in the county.

9. *Bowlsh* (with *ow* as in *now*), a suburb. Possibly for *Bow-linch*, where *bow*=bridge, and *linch*=village. The hamlet is on the sides of a stream where a main road crosses.

10. *Darsell* or *Dars-hill*, a suburb. On referring to Skeat's Dictionary I find mention (under “Dace”) of Old English *darce*, a dace ; from Old French *dars*, meaning (1) a dart, and (2) a dace. This does not seem to explain the name. The hamlet of Darshill lies between two steep hills ; but the brook at the bottom is too shallow and stony for the dace to live in.

There is no reason for excluding French origins for some of these names ; for the town was under the lordship of the Malets, and it still has the plan of a Norman country town, as anyone may recognise who is acquainted with such towns as Vire and Falaise. It lies in a steep-sided gully : the old streets are narrow and crooked ; but the greater part of the town was built without regard to streets, and the thoroughfares were made afterwards. Thus the town consists mostly of courts, alleys, and isolated houses : and the houses abut in all kinds of ways upon the lanes, some presenting their sides, others their backs, and others again even sticking out cornerwise.

FRANK J. ALLEN, Mason College, Birmingham.

180. KNOWLTON. (I.iii. 93., i. 12.)—I read with much pleasure the Rev. J. H. Ward's note on this old ruined Church, as it contains some particulars relative to its structural remains and original foundation which I had not seen previously described or noticed. If, as he is inclined to think, there exist indications of Saxon work in the building, I can corroborate this by the opinion of the late Mr. Beresford Hope, no mean authority in Church architecture, which he expressed to me after an inspection of the ruin.

Knolton is altogether a remarkable spot and carries us back into the mazes of a very remote antiquity. The best account of it, so far as I know, is to be found in Mr. Warne's “Ancient Dorset,” the latest work on the Antiquities of this County. The ancient

Earthworks are to many persons of higher interest than the Church, though the mere fact of a Christian Church having been built within a circular enclosure, undeniably of Celtic construction, at once opens a wide field for conjecture and enquiry. It is not my intention to go any length into this inviting subject, but I feel it to be incumbent on myself to take this opportunity for correcting a mistake into which I seem to have blindly led my friend Dr. Crespi, from his note in the first Part of this Paper. I regret very much that I did not make my verbal communication to him in more intelligible terms, and I desire now to explain myself on the question of these earthworks at Knolton both for his and my own satisfaction. I could not have spoken designedly of the existence of *seven* circles, and their *concentric* arrangement, and am very sorry that what I did say left this impression on his mind. Now I beg to state that the earthworks are four in number, placed at irregular interspaces of many yards from each other, and that one of them only retains its circular form perfect and is that one in which stands the ruined Church.

T.W.W.S., Cranborne.

181. BEDMAN = SEXTON.—In the Churchwardens' accounts of the parish church of Frome, which begin with 1567, there is frequent mention of an officer called the "Bedman." His earliest mentioned duty is that of "gathering the holy loffe," for which he receives *is. ivd.*; while on the Receipt side occurs:

"For the holy loffe of the bedman"		xvi <i>s.</i>
In 1580 "was paid for a new shovell for the bedman"		is.
1589 "for a scoope for the bedman"		is.
1616 "for a shovell for the beedeman"		xij <i>d.</i>

These entries seem to identify the Bedman with the Sexton; and this is corroborated by an entry in 1590, "Cuthbert Freestone is elected newe Bedman by John Champneyes Esquire, so long as he discharge it orderly." The right of appointing the sextons of Frome parish is at the present day exercised by the owner of the neighbouring estate of Orchardleigh; and this manor was till about 40 years ago held by the Champneys family.

The title "Bedman" occurs in the books of accounts till the middle of last century.

Can anyone supply other instances of this use of the title for a parish officer? Also, at what time of year was it usual to gather the holy loaf? for in 1569 this occurs:

"Paid the Bedman as alowed by auncient custome for his diner on lofe Sunday"		iv <i>d.</i>
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and the same year

"Paid at the visitation for the Wardenes and the postes diner the Monday after Lofe Sunday"		iv <i>s.</i>
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W. E. DANIEL, Frome.

182. JOHN MAYO OF CATTISTOCK, DORSET.—The Rev. John Mayo, born 1565 in the parish of West Orchard, near Shaftesbury, who matriculated at Oxford in 1583, and was the probable author of "The Pope's Parliament" in 1593, and Rector of Cattistock, 1614-1634, had issue three sons, John, Edward, and Thomas.

Can your Dorset readers give me any information concerning his family, especially his eldest son, John, which will serve to identify the latter with the John Mayo who emigrated to the New England Colony, October, 1639, sailing, it is thought, from Plymouth, and landing at the site of the present town of Barnstable, Cape Cod, Mass?

H. O. MAYO, M.D., 247 Fifth Avenue, New York.

183. ARMADA EXPENSES. (I. ii. 50.)—The following errors of commission and omission in the list of contributors given at pp. 35-40, have been kindly pointed out, and are hereby gratefully acknowledged by the Editors.

ERRATA.

Pa. 37, line 12, "Collinson III. 516," refers to Thomas Carew, (*infra*).

Pa. 38, in the note at the end of Somerset names, "V.W. 1573" should be "V.W. 1623."

REMARKS.

John Pearham, Gen., p. 37.

The Parhams were afterwards of Pointington, V.S. 1623, p. 142. Sir Edwd, Parham. Kt. = Eliz. d. and h. of Geo. Tilly Esq. of Pointingdon. Collinson, II. 377.

Simon Saunders, p. 37.

In his will, proved May 11, 1591 (*Somt. Wills*, 1st. Ser. p. 56.) he is described as "of Taunton, Somt. Clothier."*

Thomas Coward, p. 37, V.S. 1623, p. 30.

John Hawker,, p. 38.

Of Vagg, in Chilthorne Domer, V.W. 1623, p. 58, and Collinson, III. 217.

John Afford, of Norton, (*sic* in Noble's List), p. 38.

Should be John *Ford* of Norton Hautville. V.S. 1623, p. 43, and Collinson, II. 108.

Richard Mawdley, p. 38.

Of Nunney. V.S. 1623, p. 73.

Robert Harbyn, p. 39. V.S. 1623. p. 46.

"Giles" Gilbert, pp. 35-36.

Could certainly not have been recorded in error for "George," or "Gregory," in V.S. 1573, p. 109.

F. W. WEAVER, Milton Clevedon.

* Bagborough is in Taunton Dean,—Ed. SOMERSET.

Joan Cutt, Vidua, p. 38.

John Cutt, Mayor of Bristol in 1565-66, by will dated Jany. 10, 1571, bequeathed to his wife Joan, "the manor and lordship of Burnett, co. Somerset." (Rev. T. P. Wadley's "*Abstracts of Bristol Wills*," 1886, p. 209.) She I think would be the "*Joan Cutt, vidua*," who contributed £25, towards the Armada expenses. John Cutt died of the Plague in Bristol in 1575. In Burnett Church there is a fine monumental brass to him, on which are represented himself, his wife, and their eight sons, and four daughters.

WILLIAM GEORGE, Clifton.

184. SHIG-SHAG DAY. (I. iii. 138.)—Our people call the 29th of May "Sh-t-sack" day. Any one not ready with an oak leaf on that day, used to be and is still sometimes the legitimate object of kicks and cuffs. So it was at Winchester thirty years ago, but we had not the name.

J. A. BENNETT, South Cadbury Rectory.

185. Fifty years since, in South Somerset, the ordinary greeting of schoolboys on the 29th of May was, in a bullying tone and with a threatening look at any one not decorated with an oakleaf (or an oak-apple if procurable), "Jit-jack!" This word, bandied two and fro for a minute or so, was usually silenced by the presumed perpetrator of the sin of omission replying,

"You are "Jit-jack" for calling me so,

For I've got some oak (*leaf*) in the heel of my shoe,"

a precaution almost universally taken by country schoolboys at that time.

The word "Shig-Shag" is a corrupt form of one of those odious terms which characterized the amenities of Cavaliers and Roundheads at the Restoration, *de quo* cf. "A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," 3rd Edit. London. 1796.

Σ

[Similar communications have been received from T. B. G. and C. H., the latter of whom mentions that the expression was elaborated in his youth, spent in the S.W. counties, into

"Sh-t-shack, Lousy-back,

Go and tell the Lord of it."

Halliwell mentions the form "Shick-Shack," as used in Surrey.]

186. DORSET WORDS. (I. iii. 135)—'Borrid' is a corruption of 'Boarward.'

'Gund' in sheep is a disease which affects the skin, and by consequence the wool, which drops off. It is highly contagious,

and is the same as the 'Scab' or 'Shab,' having analogies with pustular itch (*scabies*) in human beings. *Der.* A.S. *Gund*=matter, poison.

'*Lear*' is not a *disease* in sheep; it is a term applied to the colour and condition of the wool, often produced by artificial means in order to promote the sale of the animals. There is however a disease named '*Lewer*,' or '*Lure*,' which is a running sore in the cleft of the hoof, sometimes, though erroneously, confounded with the ordinary 'foot-rot.'

'*Lamploo*,' a favourite schoolboy game in the West Country, half a century since, is thus played,

A Goal having been selected and bounds determined, the promoters used to prepare the others by calling at the top their voices,

"Lamp! Lamp! Laa—o!

Those that don't run shan't play—o!"

Then one of the 'spryest' lads is elected to commence, thus; First touching the goal with his foot, or leaning against it, and clasping his hands so as to produce the letter W in the dumb alphabet, he pursues the other players, who are not so handicapped, —when, if he succeeds in touching one without unclasping his hands, they both make a rush for the goal. Should either of the other boys succeed in overtaking one of these before reaching that spot, he has the privilege of riding him 'home' pick-a-back.

Then these two boys (i.e. the original pursuer and the one caught) joining hands, carry on the game as before, incurring a similar penalty in case of being overtaken as already described. Each successive boy, as he is touched by the pursuers, has to make for the goal under similar risks, afterwards clasping hands with the rest, and forming a new recruit in the pursuing gang, in whose chain the outside players alone have the privilege of touching and thus adding to their numbers. Should the chain at any time be broken, or should the original pursuer unclasp his hands, either by design or by accident, the penalty of carrying a capturer to the goal is incurred, and, in my time, was always enforced.

Of course a good deal of mirth is caused by a big boy capturing a little one, and having to ride him home,—by cleverly dodging a fast runner, as a hare does a greyhound,—and by many other events in a game, success in which is the result of superior agility.

In my part of the world (W. Somerset), the pursuing boys, after starting, were in the habit of crying out the word 'brewerre' or 'blewarre'; noise appearing to be quite as essential to the game as speed.

I may mention that 20 years ago, or less, the game was common in some parts of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, and, amongst English schoolboys, even in Brussels. I have been told that it was sometimes called "Chevy Chase," in one or more of those districts.

Σ.

187. COPSE OR COP. THOLE. CHESIL. LERRETT. (I. iii. 136).—In reply to T.B.G.'s query as above, I would submit that 'Chesil-bank' is a bank of gravel or pebbles, fr: A.S. *ceosel* = gravel.

The 'Thole' is the part of the gunwale that supports the oar, fr: A.S. *'thol'* = to bear.

The 'Cop' or 'Copse' of the oar is derived fr: A.S. *'cosp'* or *'cops'* = a fetter.

'Lerrett' may mean a sort of ferry boat or small vessel for short distances, fr: A.S. *'lióran'* = to pass over.

SOMERSETIENSIS.

188. ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S VISITATION. (I. i. 4).—The Churchwardens' Book of Accounts at FROME contains no mention of Archbishop Laud's name, but in 1635 occurs the entry:

"Paid at the Archbishops's Visitation xvs."

Other payments precede this, tallying in some respects with those quoted by the Rector of Charlynch:

"For a book concerning dancing by the King's allowance vid.
 For a table concerning marriage which hangs in the pulpit..... ivd.
 For a copy of presentment to the view of the Church is. viijd.
 For 2 new flaggons xvjs. vid.
 For a bread plate for the Communion..... ijli.
 For a cloth for the pulpitt ili. iij s. vid.
 For a cover for the fountt..... vjs.
 For a paper booke to write strange preachers' names in..... ivd.
 Paid at Wells for a teryar for the Vicorag lands..... xs."

In the year 1615 Archbishop Abbott also held a visitation in this diocese, for the same book of accounts has an entry in that year:

"Paid at my Lord of Canterberie's vissitation vis. viijd."

No special improvements seem to have followed, unless it be the introduction of Erasmus's "*Paraphrase*", which is thus noted:

"Paid to Mr. Taylor for the booke that's tyed in the Church.. vis.
 For the dex that houldes it is."

This book, or its successor, remained chained in the church porch until the alterations effected by the late Vicar.

Archbishop Grindal had also held a visitation in this diocese, as the following entry in 1577 testifies:

"For the Churchwardens and posts dinner at my lord of
Canterburie's visitacion ix*s.* iv*d.*"

And Archbishop Whitgift in 1589, when the same book of
accounts has :

"At my lord of Canterbury's visitacon for the charges of
our dinner and our bill vs. iv*d.*"

W. E. DANIEL, Frome.

189. FITZJAMES, OF LEWESTON.—I am anxious to know if any descendants in the male line of the family of Fitzjames, of Leweston, Dorset, are still in existence. It is well known that upon the death of Sir John Fitzjames, in 1670, his estate passed to his daughters and coheirresses, his only son, John, having predeceased him. There were, however, male descendants then living of Thomas Fitzjames, the brother of Sir John, and, to go a generation further back, the male issue of Sir John's uncles (the younger brothers of Leweston Fitzjames) were fairly numerous. What became of the posterity of these cadet branches of the family? It is unlikely that they have become totally extinct, and the name still occurs occasionally in newspaper announcements of birth, death, and so forth. I shall be obliged if any one bearing the name of Fitzjames, or possessing information regarding the later pedigree of the family, will communicate with me through the medium of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

△

190. QUAKER BURIAL GROUNDS.—Will correspondents furnish a list of Burial Grounds belonging to the Society of Friends, whether now in use or not, situate in the County of Dorset? I am aware that such are to be found at Bridport, Lyme, Weymouth, Nether Compton, and Ryne Intrinseca. Are there any others?

ENQUIRER.

191. ADDENDA TO THE VISITATION OF DORSETSHIRE, 1623. Edited by Rev. Dr. Colby, and Mr. J. P. Rylands. 1888. 8°. Pp. viii, 54.

Readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, who are interested in Dorset Genealogy, will be glad to know that under the above-named title a Supplement to the Volume of Dorset Pedigrees, issued in 1885 by the Harleian Society, has been printed by Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes, 140 Wardour St., W. The work has been carried out under able editorship, and is particularly interesting to Dorset men, as containing a collection of Pedigrees from a MS. in the County Museum. This MS., recently in the hands of the late Rev. Charles Bingham, and by his widow presented to the Dorchester Museum, was formerly possessed by Browne Willis, and is annotated with remarks in his handwriting. It was made

use of by Hutchins in compiling his history of the County. The present "Addenda" contain 45 pedigrees, enriched with abstracts of Wills and other notes by the late Rev. Frederick Brown. The price is 7s. 6d.

Δ

192. "ABSTRACTS OF SOMERSETSHIRE WILLS, etc.," copied from the Manuscript collections of the late Rev. FREDERICK BROWN, M.A., F.S.A., 1st Series, privately printed for F. A. CRISP.

Mr. Crisp has already rendered 'Yeoman's Service' in reducing to print, manuscripts of infinite value to the genealogist and the antiquary; but he has never done them a better turn than when giving in a book-form these "*Abstracts of Somerset Wills.*"

A retired west-country clergyman of high culture and refined tastes, the late Mr. Frederick Brown spent a good many of the later years of his life in extracting personal references from all Wills made by Somersetshire men, to which he could gain access, dating from the first half of the 16th, to the latter half of the 18th century.

To quote his own words he "considered the Wills in the Prerogative Court, to be a rich mine of information to those who desire to investigate with accuracy the history of the county families of England:—illustrative also of the names, manners, customs, dress, personal ornaments, furniture, modes of speech, and of the spelling of their times, as well as of historical facts and incidents."

The volume before us consists of the First Series of these abstracts, given to the world by Mr. Crisp, by permission of Mr. Brown's family, having first undergone editorial supervision by those eminent genealogists Dr. Jackson Howard, and the Rev. F. W. Weaver. It is produced in a convenient, but somewhat expensive form, and although we must confess to disappointment with the arrangement (or rather *non*-arrangement) of its contents, yet an admirable index at the end, minimises to a great extent the inconvenience that would otherwise have resulted to the student.

Other Series are to follow, to which we would direct the attention of our readers. The first is almost, if not quite, sold out, and the enhanced price already commanded by the present volume, is an evidence of its appreciation by those for whose benefit it was originally compiled.

We congratulate Mr. Crisp on this result of his labours on behalf of the County of Somerset, and we look forward with interest to the appearance of the yet unpublished 'Abstracts.'

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Since the above was in type, the second series has been distributed, and of this we can speak in precisely the same terms as those employed to notice the preceding volume.

Σ.