

50. ARMADA EXPENSES IN SOMERSET AND DORSET, A.D. 1589.—The eventful Annus Domini 1588 had past and gone. The pride of Spain had been humbled to the dust; her vaunted forces had been subdued; her invincible Armada had been scattered to the winds; and now the cost had to be reckoned up and provided for.

The Queen, brave and proud, but astute and penurious as her grandfather, was by no means inclined to fleece herself or undergo any personal privation, in order to reward the super-human exertions of her victorious soldiers and sailors; and indeed, after all was said and done, the country had been saved, and the country should reward her saviours.

The arrears of pay to those brave men amounted to a sum which was something enormous for that period, notwithstanding the sacrifices made by individuals, and by various rich corporations throughout the kingdom; whilst to this must be added the cost of the vessels supplied by the different seaport towns upon the coast.

"To meet these arrears and other charges, it was necessary to raise money quite independent of the subsidies or taxes; for it must be presumed, seeing the overwhelming evidence existing among the state papers, that Imperial taxation, then as now, was no easy burthen to the English ratepayer."

Large subsidies had already been granted, and yet the cry was still for more.

"To make an *extraordinary* subsidy, and so ruin the nation at one stroke, in order to meet the cost of the defence made against the invasion, was too much even for Queen Elizabeth, so she adopted a wiser and less repulsive course; she borrowed *by way of loan*, from 2416 of her subjects, out of the 36 counties of England, a sum approaching £75,000, an amount at that date very considerable, and especially so, after the extraordinary charges each county had already borne in making other provision."

This measure was accordingly carried out in the spring of 1589, and the loan was called for by circular letters addressed under sanction, or by command of the Privy Seal, to the presumably wealthy inhabitants of the respective counties. The honeyed terms in which this "Benevolence" was demanded are so curious that I venture to give a verbatim copy of the letter to a Shropshire gentleman, the original of which is perhaps still in existence.

"BY THE QUEENE,

Trusty and welbeloved, we greete you well. Wheras for the better wthstanding of the intended invasion of this realme, upon the greate preparacons made by the King of Spayne, both by sea and land, the last yeare, the same having been such as the lyke was never prepared at any tyme against this Realme, we were enforced for the defence of the same and of our good and loving subjects, to be at infinite charges, both by sea and land, especially for that the said intended invasion tended directly to the conquest

of this realme, and finding also by such intelligence as we dayly receave that the lyke intent the next yeare by the said Kinge for the wthstanding whereof yt. shall be necessary for us to prepare both by sea and land, w^{ch} cannot be pformed w^{thout} greate charges. We have therfore thought yt expedient, having alwaies found our good and loving subjects most ready upon such lyke occasions to furnish us by way of *loane* of some convenient porcons of mony agreeable wth their estates (w^{ch} we have and mynd alwaies to repay) to have recourse unto them in lyke maner at this present, and therfore, having made choyce in the severall ptes of our Realme of a number able to do us this kinde of service, w^{ch} is not refused betwixt neighbo^r and neighbo^r. Amongst this number we have p^ticularly named you, *Thomas Lawley*, for your ability and good will you bear to us and our Realme, to be one. Wherefore, we require you to pay to our use the sume of Twenty-fyve Pounds to such p^{son}, as by our Lieutenn^t of that county shal be named to you by his hand wryting. And these our Lres of Pryvy Seale subscribed by the pty so named by our Lieutenn^t that shall receave the same, confessing the tyme of the Receipt therof shalbe sufficient to bynd us our heires and successors, duely to repay the said some to you or to yo^r assignes at thend of one yeare from the tyme of yo^r payment. Yeven under my Pryvy Seale at our Pallace of Westm^r. the xxth day of ffebruary, in the xxxjth yeare of our Reigne.

THO. KER.

To o^r trustie and welbeloved,
Thomas Lawley, of the Cop-
pies, gent."

The amount demanded was not always paid with readiness or absolute punctuality, and in some cases not at all. The Lieutenants of counties having made some "bad shots" in their lists, a few of those not able to pay got off on petition. One Matthew Chubb of Dorchester, who was charged to pay £50 by the 29th of March, addressed a memorial to Mr. Secretary Wolley, setting forth that "neither the Lord Lieutenant nor the Deputie Leutenants have certified the sufficiencie of yo^r suppliant to be able to lend her ma^{tie} anie some of money."

We are not told whether this somewhat brusque reply of an individual to Her Ma^{tie}'s request attained its desired end, but the consequence of a remonstrance offered on the part of the whole County of Somerset was, that although it was originally assessed at £3,000, her gentry paid but £2,300, "for that many trayned souldiers and some others, being charged the last yeare, were charged with this loane."

It does not appear that any remission was made in the case of Dorsetshire. It was a wealthy county, and forty-seven of its gentlemen were asked to contribute the sum of £1,950.

The course of these events has been embodied in a most

valuable little book by Mr. Noble,* which has for the most part supplied the material for the foregoing observations. The Author has given us in detail all the requisitions made in 36 English counties, from which I have taken the liberty to extract the official lists, so far as Somerset and Dorset are concerned.

Those charged with the duty of selecting names have not always acted with uniformity, for whereas but a few only of the gentry in the former county are particularized, every one in the latter, with a single exception, has his or her residence recorded.

An attempt has been made to supply this deficiency as regards Somerset, and a few short remarks have been added here and there for both counties, which it is hoped will render the list more acceptable to those who are disposed to take an interest in the proprietary and occupancy of the district, three centuries ago.

SOMERSETT.	£
John Sydenham, of Leigh <i>22 die Marcii</i>	50
Probably of one of the Leighs in Lydeard St. Lawrence, in which parish the Sydenhams held property in the 16th century. It was certainly not Leigh in Winsham (the seat of the Henleys) as surmised in a note in "Somerset Wills," I, p. 71.	
Richard Watkins, of Holwell <i>eodem</i>	25
Now in Dorset, formerly in Somerset. V.S. 1573, p. 89.	
John Davyson, Gen. <i>25 die Marcii</i>	25
? of Freshford near Bath. V.W. 1623, p. 37.	
John Bushe, of Brodfeild <i>primo die Aprilis</i>	50
This Manor stood on Broadfield Down, in the parish of Wrington, N.W. of the town. Vid. "Somerset Wills," (where it is called "Brodwell.") Vol. I, p. 22.	
Robert Holworthie <i>secundo die Aprilis</i>	25
of Cannington and Bridgwater. "Somerset Wills" I, p. 30.	
Richard Bidgood <i>eodem</i>	25
of (North) Petherton. V.S. 1623, p. 75.	
Gyles Gilbert <i>eodem</i>	50
? of Corton Denham, V.S. 1573, p. 109, where there is named a Gilbert, marked as either "George" or "Gregory," the Editor being uncertain which. Query, might it not have been "Giles?"	
Jane Smithe, of Longe Ashton <i>quinto die Aprilis</i>	25
She was widow of Matthew Smithe; second son of John Smithe of Long Ashton, whose eldest son Hugh died in 1580. She was daughter and co-heir of Thomas Tewther of Ludlow, Salop, and widow of Bartholomew Skerne, Co. Lincoln; their daughter Anne = George Rodney, Arm. 3rd son of Sir Maurice Rodney of Stoke Gifford, (Rodney Stoke). Collinson, Vol. II, p. 293, and V.S. 1623, p. 101. The latter was the husband of	
Joane Rodney <i>eodem</i>	25

*"THE NAMES of those Persons who subscribed towards the Defence of this Country at the time of the SPANISH ARMADA, 1588, and the amounts each contributed." With Historical Introduction by T. C. NOBLE. London. A. RUSSELL SMITH, 1886.

- who was the daughter of Sir Thos. Dyer, of Somerford, Co. Wilts, Kt. Collinson III, p. 604, and V.S. 1573, p. 70.
- George Lutterell**, Armig. 8 *die Aprilis* 50
This must have been the owner of Dunster Castle who =
Joan daughter of Hugh Stewkeley of Marsh, in Dunster.
Collinson II, 12.
- Thomas Dyer** *eodem* 25
Probably Thos. Dyer of Street. V.S. 1623, p. 35.
- John Pirrey**, Gen. *eodem* 25
? Perry of Halse. V.S. 1623, p. 84.
- Walter Hodges** *eodem* 25
of Puddimore Milton, near Ilchester. V.S. 1573, p. 22. One
of a large family who had representatives at Ilchester, and
later on at Speckington, Lufton near Yeovil, Wedmore,
Chinnoek, &c. V.S. 1623, p. 53.
- Sir John Stawell**, Miles *eodem* 100
of Cothelstone; he = Frances daughter of Sir Thomas Dyer,
Kt. Collinson III, 251.
- Thomas Leigh**, of Welles *eodem* 25
of the Leys or Leghs of Ley in Beer Ferris Co. Devon. V.S.
1573, p. 41. (According to Collinson, III, 407, the last Thos.
Leigh of Wells died in 1551, probably a misprint of the
figures.)
- Nicholas Wadham**, Armig. *eodem* 50
of Merefield, near Ilminster; the founder of Wadham Coll:
Oxon. Vid. Rogers's "Memorials of the West" p. 147 et seq.;
also Collinson, I, 48.
- John Harrys**, of Otherie *eodem* 25
- Hugh Bampfild**, Armiger of North Cadburie *eodem* 100
The only mention I can find of him is a notice of letters of
Admon, taken out May 16th, 1590. "Somerset Wills" Vol.
I, p. 11.
- John Windham**, of Orchard *eodem* 25
Vide Collinson III, 490, for curious circumstance connected
with his birth.
- Ioane Windham**, Vid. *eodem* 25
There appears no "Joane," in the Windham pedigree, V.S.
1573, who could have been a widow in 1589. The wife of the
above John W. of Orchard was Joane, daughter of Sir Henry
Portman of Orchard-Portman. V.S. 1623, p. 127.
- Edward Bevill** of Wells *eodem* 25
- George Gilbert** *eodem* 25
? of Whitcombe in Corton Denham. V.S. 1573, p. 109. (*vide*
Giles G. supra.)
- George Tilly**, Gen. of Pointingdon *eodem* 25
V.S. 1573, p. 134.
- Roberte Cuffe**, Gen. *eodem* 25
of Creech St. Michael. V.S. 1573, p. 18.
- John Farewell**, *eodem* 50
of Holbrooke near Wincanton, and of Bishop's Hull near
Taunton. He = Ursula, daughter of John Phelips of Mon-
tacute. V.S. 1573, p. 23.
- John Francis**, Ar. *eodem* 25
of Combe Flory near Taunton. He = Margaret, daughter
of Sir John Windham. V.S. 1573, p. 25. His descendants
inherited Ford Abbey, Co. Devon, and took the name of Gwyn,

in the 18th century.

- Edmonde Windham, *eodem* 25
 ? of Kentsford in St. Decuman's, called "Edward" in V.S.
 1573, p. 90.
- Robert Sommer, of Othery 9 *die Aprilis* 25
- Mawde Smithe, Vid. *eodem* 25
 Widow of Hugh Smithe of Long Ashton, *née* "Bicombe."
 Collinson I, 72.
- Richard Walton, *eodem* 25
 of Shapwick. Collinson III, 427, V.S. 1573, p. 134.
- John Pearham, Gen. of Adbeare *eodem* 25
 in Trent. Collinson III, 516.
- Thomas Carew, Gen. *eodem* 25
 of Camerton, near Bath, V.S. 1573, p. 7. (T. C., of Crow-
 combe, would be "Armiger.")
- Walter Weaver, *eodem* 25
- William Reade, *eodem* 25
- Robert Jennyns, 11 *die Aprilis* 25
 of Burton Pynsent. He died in 1593, (Somt. Wills I, p. 18)
 and was Gt. Gt. Grandfather of the Thomas Jennings who =
 Mary Speke. Both these latter were deeply implicated in
 Monmouth's rebellion. Roberts' "life of Monmouth," Vol.
 I, p. 307.
- Elizabeth Simpson, Vid. *eodem* 25
 There were Simpsons at Cricket Malherbie. V.S. 1573, p. 13.
- John Lye, *eodem* 25
 His (?) daughter Edith = Thomas Napper, of Tintinhull.
 V.S. 1623, p. 77.
- John Harrington, Ar. *eodem* 50
 of Kelweston, near Bath. He was Godson to Queen Eliza-
 beth, and was afterwards Knighted. Collinson I, 128.
- William Galhampton, 14 *die Aprilis* 25
- Symon Saunders, 15 *die Aprilis* 50
 of Bagborough. V.S. 1623, p. 91.
- George Upton, Armiger 17 *die Aprilis* 25
 of Worminster, near Wells. V.S. 1573, p. 82.
- William Hodges, Gen. *eodem* 25
 of Speckington, near Ilchester. V.S. 1573, p. 34.
- John Hodges, Gen. *eodem* 25
 of Lufton, near Yeovil. V.S. 1623, p. 53.
- William Cowx, 11 *die Aprilis* 25
 Possibly Wm. Cockes, V.S. 1623, p. 25. Originally a Chel-
 worth family.
- William Welshe, *eodem* 25
 ? of Allerton. V.S. 1623, p. 60.
- Christofer Kenne, Armiger *eodem* 50
 of Kenn. V.S. 1623, p. 64. His daughter Elizabeth = John
 1st Baron Poulett, of Hinton St. George.
- Thomas Coward, of Shepton Mallett *eodem* 25
- Thomas Hodges, *eodem* 25
 Probably of Wedmore. Somt. Wills I, 83. There was also
 another Thomas Hodges who = Joyce, daughter of Sir George
 Snigge, 2nd Baron of the Exchequer. Somt. Wills I, 21.
- Thomas Wale, of Yatton *eodem* 25
 His daughter Susan = Wm. Blanchard, of "Catharine's"

- Court" Co. Somerset. V.S. 1623, p. 9.
- Dorothie Morgan, Vidua *eodem* 25
She was daughter of John Hippisley, of Ston Easton, and widow of Thomas Morgan. V.S. 1573, p. 115.
- Robert Webb, 26 *die Aprilis* 50
of Clifford, in Beckington. V.S. 1623, p. 114.
- Richard Yeetes, *eodem* 25
- Sir Henrie Portman, Miles 9 *die Aprilis* 100
of Orchard Portman. He was son of Sir Wm. Portman, Lord Chief Justice of England in Henry VIII's reign. V.S. 1623, p. 127.
- Mathew Ewens, Armiger *eodem* 25
of Wincanton or Cadbury. V.S. 1623, p. 36.
- William Symes, of Chard *tercio die Maii* 50
V.S. 1623, pp. 50-110.
- John Every, of Broadwaie *eodem* 25
A member of the family at Cotthay in Kittisford, near Wiveliscombe. Somt. Wills I, p. 73.
- John Hawker, 13 *die Maii* 25
- Thomas Raymond, 17 *die Maii* 25
of Chard, son of Wm. Raymond of Ilchester. V.S. 1623, p. 90.
Somt. Wills I, p. 31.
- Henrie Keemer, Armiger 13 *die Junii* 50
of Pendorner. V.S. 1623, p. 36.
- Joane Cutt, Vidua 7 *die Junii* 25
? *Cuffe*, widow of John C. of Creech St. Michael, near Taunton. V.S. 1573, p. 18.
- John Afford, of Norton 6 *die Junii* 25
Stewkeley, Vidua *ultimo die Julii* 25
She was probably the widow of Hugh S. of Marsh in Dunster, or of Thomas his son. V.S. 1573, p. 80.
- Roberte Hendley, the 4 of *October* 50
This was probably R. H. of Leigh, in Winsham. V.S. 1623, p. 48. Somt. Wills I, p. 25.
- John Cogan, the 6 of *October* 25
Probably a member of the Chard family of that name. V.S. 1623, p. 26. Somt. Wills I, p. 26.
- John Uppall, the 7 *October* 25
- John Stephens, the 30 *day* 25
- Baldwyn Deacon the 31 *day* 25
- John Welshave, the same *day* 25
- John Standerwicke, the first of *December* 25
Doubtless of the old Broadway family. Katherine Every = a Standerwick of that place. Somt. Wills I, p. 73.
- Richard Mawdley, the 6 *day* 25
(N.B.—In the above notes. "V.S.," stands for the Heralds' Visitation of Somerset, 1573 (Weaver), 1623, (Colby). "V.W.," for the Heralds' Visitation of Wilts 1573 (Marshall). "Somerset Wills," for the Rev. Fredk. Brown's "Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills," privately printed by F. A. Crisp, 1887.)

DORSETT.

- Thomas Moreton, of Clenston, 24 *die Februarij* 50
See Heralds' Visitation of Dorset, 1623. In the Morton pedigree in Hutchins, ii, 594, he is styled of Milborne St.

Andrew, but he also possessed one third of the manor of Winterborne Clenston, and resided there.

Henrie Uvedall, of Moorecrichell, Armiger	50
Visit., 1623. H. iii, 144.	
Henrie Brewen, of Athelhamston, Ar.	50
See Pedigree of Brune, Visit., 1623. H. iv., 190.	
John Studley, of Petersham, Gen.	25
Petersham is a tithing in the parish of Wimborne Minster. The names of Giles Studley of Broad Windsor, and John Studley, of Marchwood, occur in the list of "Ignobiles" Visit., 1623.	
William Webb, of Motcombe, Gen.	50
Afterwards Knighted. H. iii, 298.	
Roberte Freake, of Cearne Abbas, Ar.	100
This may be intended for Robert Freke, who was buried at Iwerne Courteney, 24th Oct. 1592. Visit., 1623. H. iv, 86.	
Sir Matthew Arundell, Knight [of Wardour]	100
John Miller, of Came, Gen.	100
See pedigree of Meller of Winterborne Came, Visit., 1623. H. ii, 186.	
Richard Pitt, of Melcomb Regis, Merchant	25
H. ii, 480.	
Henrie Coker, of Mapowder, Ar.	100
Visit., 1623. H. iii, 723.	
Ralphe Hardinge, of Long Breddie, Gen.	50
A member of the family of Hurding of Long Bridy.	
William Churchill, of Dorchester, Merchant	50
Visit., 1623. H. ii, 415.	
Roberte More, of Wareham, Gen.	25
Richard More, of Ockford cum Keyworth	25
Keyworth was a Manor or Farm in Wareham. Ockford is probably Ockford Fitzpaine.	
Roberte Harbyn, of Stalbridge, Gen.	100
Thomas Chafyn, of Foke, Armig.	100
H. iii, 565. In the Register of Folke is the following entry, "Mr. Thomas Chafin buried at North Cadbury in Com. Somerset," 27th February, 1592-3.	
James Hannam, of Caundlepurse, Armiger.	100
H. iv, 148.	
Edward Man, of Poole	25
Mayor of Poole, 1589. For his memorial Brass see H. i, 47.	
John Seymour, of Stoke Wake, Gen.	25
He is to be identified with John Seymer of Hanford, at the head of the pedigree in the Visitation of 1623. H. iv, 66.	
William Prowte, of Letton, Gen.	25
See under Litton Cheney, H. ii, 750.	
Matthew Chubb, of Dorchester.	50
H. ii, 378.	
Jane Serger, of Sherborne, Vidua	25
The Sherborne Register has the following entry, "1591. Dec. 3, Jane Serger generosa. sepult."	
John Jones, of Lyme Regis, Merchant.	50
Mayor of Lyme Regis, 1580.	
William Symondes, of Lyme Regis, Merchant.	25

John Rawles, of Fifehead.	50
Of Fifehead Neville. Visit., 1623. H. i, 269.	
Richard Chapman, of Lamton	25
Gyles Symondes, of Woodford, Gen.	25
"1583, July 14. Gyles, son of Mr. Gyles Simonds of Woodford, and Anne his wife, buried." Charminster Register.	
John Swayne, of Blandford, Gen.	25
See H. iii, 453.	
John Skerne, of Turner's Piddle, Gen.	25
John Loope, of Hide, [Bere Regis.]	25
George Lambert, of Henburie.	50
Lower Henbury in Sturminster Marshall. H. iii, 353.	
Thomazin Turberville, of Beere Regis, Vidua	25
Daughter of Robert Fitz-James of Redlynch, and widow of Thomas Turberville of Bere Regis. H. i, 138.	
Richard Sidwaie, of Poole	25
Thomas Watts, of Stalbridge.	25
John Williams, of Tyneham, Gen.	25
Visit., 1623. H. i, 617.	
Edward Hooper, of Beveridge.	25
Visit., 1623. H. iii, 384. under Boveridge.	
Richard Eastmonde, of Fifehead Magdalen.	25
Morgan Hayne, of Fryar Waddon, [Portisham.]	25
Visit., 1623. H. ii, 376.	
Thomas Evans, of Muncton	25
Henry Stoite, of Milton	25
Thomas Kete of Chesselborne, living 1623, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Stoite of Milton, in Com. Dorset. Visit., 1623.	
John Hoskins, of Bemister, Gen.	25
Visit., 1623. H. ii, 123.	
Christopher Darby, of Askeswell	25
John Peasinge, of Lillington, living 1623, married Joane, daughter of Christopher Darby, of Askeruelle. Visit., 1623.	
Christopher Derby was buried at Askerswell, 1623. H. ii, 176.	
Thomas Savadge, of Sidling	25
John Good, of Maiden Newton, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Savage of Sidling. Visit., 1623.	
Phillip Mannfeild, of Sherborne	25
Hugh Whetcombe, of Sherborne	25
"1610 Dec. 23rd, Hewgo Whetcome, senex sepult." Sherborne Register.	
William Gowld, of Gussage, Gen.	25
Thomas Scovell, of Wichampton	25
H. iii, 478.	

N.B.—H. stands for the 3rd edition of Hutchins's History of Dorset.

THE EDITORS.

51. DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA. (I. i. 28.)—In view of the approaching tercentenary of this event, and the large contribution which Poole made to the English fleet, may I suggest that some subscriber shall give us particulars of the ships, their tonnage and crews, which sailed to join Drake at this memorable period of our history? J. J. FOSTER, 36, Alma Sq., St. John's Wood.

52. In a Furniture Shop in Lyme Regis, I saw, last year, a large Iron Chest for sale. It was of Foreign make, and was said to have come from one of the Armada Ships, and to have been in the Custom House of Lyme until the disuse of that building.

E.S.B., Belmont, Parkstone.

53. M.P.'s. FOR SOMERSET IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—The order of these as given in the *Blue Book* Returns is somewhat vague. The original members were Sir John Poulett, Knt., afterwards 2nd Baron Poulett, and Sir John Stawell, K.B., of Somerton. At a somewhat early stage of the Civil War troubles, on August 8, 1642, both these members were "disabled" by vote of the House "for endeavouring to execute the Commission of Array." Poulett afterwards sat in the Parliament at Oxford, from which assembly Stawell was "absent by leave." The *Blue Book* states that their seats at Westminster were filled on the 13th July 1646, by John Harrington, Esq., and George Horner, Esq., who were returned "*vice* James Harrington and George Horner, Esqs. whose election was declared void"—and in a foot note adds that James Harrington and George Horner were "probably elected *vice* Poulett and Stawell disabled to sit." The actual circumstances of these elections were as follows:—

After the disablement of Poulett and Stawell the seats continued vacant for more than three years,—till October 25th, 1645, when Writs were ordered to fill them. An election followed in due course—on 2nd December following,—John Harrington and George Horner, Esqs. being returned. That the former was John and *not* James Harrington is clearly set forth in the *Memoranda* left by him "as to his entry into Parliament," and quoted in Howard's "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*" (vol. iii. 399) in which under date of 31st March 1646, he writes "I first sate in the House of Commons."

Owing however to certain irregularities at the time of election, a Petition of Freeholders was presented against this Return, and the matter was referred in the ordinary way to the Committee of the North, which on April 24th decided the whole election to be void. Report was made to the House on June 2nd, from which we gather the nature of the irregularity complained of. It seems that the High Sheriff, Sir John Horner (father of one of the candidates) having received the Writ of Election, published the Election to be at Ilchester on the 1st December. "On that day above one thousand Freeholders resorted to give their voices. The Clerk of the Court having called the Court betwixt 8 and 9 a.m. when there were not above twenty Freeholders gathered together, attempted to adjourn it from Ilchester to Queen's Camel, about four miles from thence, on alleged sickness being at Ilchester. The Freeholders present protested, and proceeded in the business till eleven. In the meantime a letter sent to the Sheriff desired him to come to Ilchester, and to make the Election there, which

he refused, alleging the sickness there, and sent his two sons to the Clerk of the County to adjourn, who commanded the Cryer to make Proclamation, which some of the Freeholders commanded him not to do at his peril. Thereupon, the Clerk of the County, not having read the Writ of Election, adjourned the Court to Queen's Camel, against the consent of the Freeholders, and rode to the Sheriff at Queen's Camel, and called a Court. But the time of Election being passed, he adjourned to next morning at Eight, and sent notice to the Committee and the Gentlemen at Ilchester. Next morning the Writ was read, and Mr. Horner and Mr. Harrington were elected." The House resolved to agree with the Committee "that the Clerk of the County adjourned the Court against the consent of the Freeholders, that the Election is void and that a new Writ shall issue." In his *Memoranda*, Mr. Harrington writes of this decision of the Committee thus,—“April 24th, 1646. It was last night resolved at the Committee for the North that Sir John Horner had done illegally and the election of his son and me was unlawful.”

Under the further Writ of June 2nd, a fresh Election was held on July 13th, when Harrington and Horner were re-elected, the former taking his seat, he tells us, on July 21st.—In the “Purge” of December 1648 both members were seclused, the seats remaining vacant till the close of the Parliament in 1653. John Harrington is known as Harrington “the Parliamentarian” from the circumstance that, contrary to the tenets of his family, he embraced Puritan principles, and adhered to the Parliament all through. He was seated at Kelston which he inherited from his father, Sir John Harrington, Knt., in 1612. He died about May 1654, his Will being dated 21st April, and proved 6th July of that year. In the above reference (Misc. Gen. et. Her. iii, 399) he is erroneously styled “M.P. for Bath 1646-1654-1656.” He sat for Somerset and *only* in the Long Parliament 1646-1648. The “John Harrington Esq.” who represented Somerset in the two Cromwellian Parliaments of 1654 and 1656, and Bath in that of 1659, was I believe, son of the Long Parliament Member—bapt. in 1627, died in 1700. The before-mentioned George Horner succeeded his father at Mells in October 1659. He was Knighted in June, 1660, and buried at Cloford, Feb. 19th, 1676-7.

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

54. BADDANBYRIG. BADBURY NEAR WIMBORNE, (I. i. 22).—The query of W.E.P. introduces matter of great historical interest, and one which is still confused with some relics of error. In vernacular English literature Baddanbyrig is mentioned once only, namely in the Chronicles under the year 901. The accession of Eadweard son of Alfred was troubled with a rival pretender to the throne in the person of his cousin Aethelwald, whose strength lay in Dorset and Hants, and who seized the two fortified places of Wimborne and Christchurch. The King advanced with the Fierd

"od he gewicode æt Baddanbyrig wið Winburnan," i.e. until he encamped at Badbury, near Wimborne. This is a very interesting geographical notice, and it places the identification of Baddanburh with Badbury Rings beyond reasonable doubt.

But interesting as is this detail in the movements of 901, the notice is chiefly precious for a light which it throws upon an event that happened nearly 400 years earlier. The battle of Mons Badonicus between the Britons and the Saxons, where the latter suffered great loss, is commonly dated at 520. This battle is referred to by Gildas, and after him it was mentioned by Bede in his Church History I, 16. The battle-field has been placed at Bath, and the spot definitely selected for it has been Banner Down, chiefly because of the likeness in the sound of the names. And although, as Mr. Dickinson reminds us, Dr. Guest identified Mons Badonicus with Badbury, yet the notion that it was at Bath is very persistent, and is from time to time repeated. This may partly be due to the words of Gildas, who places it near Severn; but we cannot doubt that the stronghold of this identification lies in an association with the Latin name of Bathonia for Bath, as if Badonicus were equivalent to Bathonicus. It seems to be overlooked how violent an anachronism it is to bring in a name that was never seen before the tenth century to explain a name in the history of the sixth. At the time of the battle of Mons Badonicus the name of Bath was simply Aquæ or perhaps Akeman; and the names of Bath or Bathonia did not as yet exist.

And it is not only a philological confusion but a chronological one also, that is created by this whimsical identification of Mons Badonicus with Bath. For if we follow the natural order of events we see the struggle at Badbury about 520, and then more than half a century later in 577 the barbarian war reaches Aquæ, which fell into the power of the invaders as a consequence of the battle of Dyrham. The siege of Mons Badonicus in the interval is most serviceable to the student of history, as helping him to measure the progress of the Saxons from the coast inland, and as contributing towards the impression that their warfare was a colonizing warfare, and not an aimless and wanton devastation. This seems to result from the slowness of their progress; and thus Badbury forms an important point in the chronological scale, and helps to interpret the series of events.

J. EARLE. Oxford, 31st March, 1888.

55. Dr. Guest, as quoted in Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, (1868) iii. p. 176, seems to connect this name with the word 'bath.' He says:—"It (Badbury Rings) exhibits ample proof of Roman occupancy, though I believe no Roman baths have yet been discovered in the neighbourhood." In a note he adds:—"The A.S. *Bæth*, a bath, was a neuter substantive; but the name for Bath appears to have been a feminine substantive, *Bath-e*, gen.,

Bath-an; whence Bathanceaster, the city of Bath-e. In Hampshire and its neighbourhood the final and medial *th* was often pronounced *d*; hence, if there were Roman baths near Badbury, the locality would probably be called *Badd-e*. In the chronicle Badbury is termed Baddanbyrig, the bury or fortress of Badd-e. Huntingdon calls this fortress *Bath-e, ad Bathan*, lib. v. The Welsh name was probably Dinas Badon."

As to the occurrence of the name Baddanbyrig the Anglo-Saxon chronicle says of Eadweard, son of Ælfred:—"þa rad se cyning mid firde of he gewicode æt Baddanbyrig wið Winburnan." This in the translation is:—"Then the King rode with a force, until he encamped at Badbury, near Wimborne." A.S. Chron. (1861) i. 178 & ii. 74.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

56. If the Syllable "bad" may be taken as a form of the Celtic "bed," may not the derivation of Baddanbury be "beddan." plural of "bedd," a grave? The surroundings at the only two places I am acquainted with where the name Badbury occurs exactly suit this meaning for it. In the immediate neighbourhood of Badbury Rings, near Wimborne, there is a cluster of barrows, and singularly the name appears in the parish of Poyntington, near Sherborne, as a field-name in a district where there are still 7 or 8 barrows. Perhaps some of your correspondents who know of other Badburys, *e.g.*, the manor so called in Wiltshire, will tell us if there are barrows there as well.

J. A. BENNETT, South Cadbury Rectory.

57. This word occurs in A.S. Chronicle, pp. 178, 9, (Ed. by Thorpe), Longman, 1861. It is simply the "burg of Badda."

F.W.W.

58. THE BOUNDARIES OF SOMERSET. SECOND NOTICE.—Eyton expresses a doubt concerning the boundaries of Somerset on the sea-bord and at Exmoor.

As to the first he is plainly right, and at p.19 states the case correctly in general; to do so in detail would require much care and could not be done shortly. He does not seem to have been aware of a fact, which strengthens his argument, that, at the end of the last century, Stert Point, at the mouth of the Parrett, became an island, whether by accident or, as I rather suspect, by mischief, I do not know for certain. The estuary of the Parrett at Huntspill and Burnham has been in consequence more exposed to the wash of the sea than before, and the channel has moved sideways towards the East. Old sea walls of stone in Burnham which had been long concealed by sand have been uncovered, and in Huntspill great expense has been incurred, as well recently, as soon after the mischief was done. At first the Huntspill walls were repaired on the faith of a rate which was to be made, but the

Judges under the guidance of Lord Ellenborough held all the proceedings to be bad, because they had been begun by the ancient customary standing juries, which from time immemorial had done the sewers work, under the directions of the commissioners, instead of juries summoned by the Sheriff. But for the sea walls the river would have encroached on the land in Burnham and Huntspill, and altered the coast line altogether.

It is very difficult to say what may have happened in ancient times at the mouth of the Parrett. The interference of man, as Mr. Eyton suggests, hinders the river now from changing its course. It did so formerly. New channels were formed, and the old ones speedily filled up with the river deposit. The parishes at the mouth of the Parrett are mixed up in a very remarkable manner, even so high as Bridgwater, where Walter de Douay held land—Horsey and other islands—“*inter duas aquas*,” according to Domesday.

Brean extends now towards the South as a narrow strip of land along the shore, and it would seem that much of the Parish has been washed away by the sea. It is in Bempstone Hundred, and so is Burnham, with Berrow a part of the Glastonbury possession of Brent intervening between; and it is possible that Brean and Burnham were anciently united in what is now Berrow flats, while it is probable that at the mouth of the Parrett there were many islands.

The other point Eyton makes concerns Exmoor, a small portion of which seems to be in Devon. As I understand it, the Rural economy of our country in ancient times required that each manor should be fenced off from its neighbours, excepting always outlying parts, and arable or pasture common fields, which belonged to two or more manors, as at Sedgemore and elsewhere. The manor boundaries would be also county boundaries and definite, and I am inclined to suppose unchanged in detail. In Exmoor, with common rights appurtenant to manors in both counties, it is difficult to see how there could be certain and well defined county boundaries, and they may have been altered.

An examination of Greenwood's map has led me to make some conjectures about the English conquest of the sea coast of Somerset, which I wish to add to these remarks, and I should have sent this paper sooner if I had been able to consult the like maps for Dorset and Devon; but neither at the British Museum nor at the Geographical Society, nor at the Athenæum Club, are they to be found. It seems to me that Portbury Hundred has been formed by gradual conquest from Portishead, at the mouth of the Avon, as the first settlement. And likewise to the west of Parrett, Cannington Hundred from Cannington or Combech at the mouth of the latter river, and in the same manner Williton Hundred from Watchet, and Carhampton from Minehead or Dunster and Porlock. There must have been early ravages of the coast from the Severn, and early conquests, probably before our ancestors

became Christians. There is a line of road nearly straight across Somerset from Sherborne to Walpole below Puriton and Paulet, near the mouth of the Parrett. It is practicable all the way, in the wettest season, except at Marston, and where it crosses the Foss, and at two places near. A few fagots properly disposed would make it passable at all these places. This road in Butleigh was called "Reynold's way," and gave name to a Hundred of the Gheld accounts, which is now the Eastern part of Whitley Hundred. I incline to think it a military road of conquest, and that when the English power was settled at Sherborne and had conquered Polden hill, this road was used to make secure the conquest of the coast and of the islands at the mouth of the Parrett, and that it led to the incorporation of the coast conquests previously made with Somerset and therefore with Wessex.

The settlement at Cannington would soon extend itself to the woodland on the north side of Quantock, and along the coast, until it met the like settlement from Watchet, which in its turn would meet the still further Western settlements; thus one can see how West Somerset was made wherever there were valleys or flat ground, and the long western coast extension seems to be accounted for.

There is a remarkable hill-road from Exmoor to Quantock, along the Brendon hills in a direct line, and from thence crossing the intervening country, which is not so high, to Triscombe, in Quantock, and oddly enough there is another Triscombe at the West end of Brendon on the same road between Cutcombe and Exton. This road is the South boundary of Carhampton Hundred for thirteen miles, viz. from Stone in Exford to Elworthy.

The composition of Carhampton Hundred as shewn by the Gheld accounts, and the free manors which help to make up the other great hundred of the West, now called Williton Freemanors, seem to indicate that this part of the county was at first composed of small independent jurisdictions, which may well have been the consequence of independent conquests made one after another, and the road I have mentioned may for a time have been a treaty boundary between the aggressors from the North, and the Welsh on the South. If so, the territory between Exmoor and Wiveliscombe will have been the latest conquest, and its Southern limit along with Exmoor, the most recently formed boundary of Somerset.

F. H. DICKINSON, Kingweston.

59. CORFE CASTLE.—All antiquarian admirers of the noble ruins of Corfe Castle will be disposed to feel grateful to its owner, Mr. Bankes, for having lately cleared away the ivy from one of the towers of the inner gateway, thus laying open a singularly fine specimen of masonry, of the 13th century, as well as some interesting architectural features, which previously were wholly concealed from view. But the "baneful weed," as Professor

Freeman calls it, still covers the corresponding tower, and is insidiously and alarmingly creeping over other parts of the building. Before many years are expired it will conceal some of the most interesting details of the south side of the Keep, and it already partially covers over the ornamental portion of the doorway in "the Chapel of St. Mary in the Tower."

The lofty isolated fragment of the east side of the Keep, which in so remarkable a manner withstood the force of the explosion that utterly destroyed the adjacent walls, certainly presents a magnificent specimen of ivy, but after all it is but ivy, which can be seen elsewhere, and one longs to look underneath it. In the days of my boyhood it only reached to about half its present height, and I recollect a portion of an arcade near the summit, which interested me even then, and which I should very much like to examine again with more experienced and more critical eyes than I possessed when these details were visible. Unfortunately at that time little reverence was felt for ancient buildings, and little effort was made for their preservation. This noble fragment of early Norman masonry was only thought worthy as a support for the ivy, just as a hop pole is useful as a support for hops, and with that view the stem and roots were protected by a wooden paling. I fear there is now no hope that the blinding weed can ever be cleared away from this part of the ruin, as the task would be one of much difficulty and danger.

THOMAS BOND. Tyneham.

60. ANCIENT BURIAL AT BRADLE FARM.—The following communication has been received from the Rev. O. L. Mansel, Rector of Church Knowle in the Isle of Purbeck, in which parish the tomb that he describes has been discovered.

"Description of an ancient tomb found in April, 1888, in a field on Bradle farm, about a quarter of a mile south of Bradle farm house.

Whilst the field was being ploughed the foot of one of the horses sank into a hollow place, which, on being examined, proved to be a grave containing a skeleton in a perfect state of preservation. The grave is constructed with tiling stones, roughly squared but carefully put together edgeways, with covering slabs of the same material. It is eleven feet in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in breadth, and is about one foot beneath the surface of the ground. The remains, which appear to be those of a tall and strongly built man, were placed in the middle of the tomb, with feet toward the west, the head and feet being equidistant from the end stones. In the space beyond the head some bones were found, but which did not appear to belong to the skeleton. The feet and legs were resting on a substance, reduced to fragments about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, charged with oxidised matter densely studded with stoutish nails having convex heads about the size of large tin-tacks.

About 12 years ago a grave similarly constructed, but smaller and coffin-shaped, was found in the same field about 100 yards from the one above described."

Mr. Mansel has submitted some of the "oxidised matter studded with stoutish nails having convex heads" to Mr. Franks, the accomplished curator of the British-found antiquities in the British Museum, who has kindly replied that "Discoveries of this kind have been made before, and the conclusion come to was that the remains were those of Roman leather boots studded with nails. There are in the British Museum a considerable number of more or less perfect shoes of Roman period found in the old bed of the Thames in London, and in these the nails are certainly of a similar kind."

These interesting remains of Roman "hob-nailed boots" have been sent by Mr. Mansel to the County Museum at Dorchester.

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61. REGULATION OF ALE HOUSES IN 1645.—I enclose a copy of an original document which I find in the Church chest of South Cadbury, and hope that you may be able to print it, as it is not only interesting in itself, but may be the means of bringing to light similar records.

A few years since, it was my good fortune to find the original Minute Book of the Dorset Committee in the Muniment Room at Kingston Lacey. From its contents it would seem that each Committee was practically supreme in its own County, in many civil and ecclesiastical matters. "The Committee Book is most interesting, as it reveals what was practically the Church of the Long Parliament. The Squires kept the Clergy in order and "did not allow the Clergy to keep anybody else in order," as the historian of that period writes to me.

Very possibly the similar volume for this County may still be in existence, and if any of your readers can give any information about it they will be doing a good service. But even if we cannot recover so full a record as that would be, we may build up some account of the Committee's operations if any of your correspondents will send you such isolated specimens of their proceedings as that enclosed herewith.

"SOMERSET.—Wheras divers complaints are made unto us the Comittee of this County appointed by ordinance of Parliament that very many disorders and inconveniences doe accrewe unto this County by reason of the multiplicite of Alehouses, these are therfore to will and require you the next Lordes day after receipt heerof to give publique notice in everie severall parish within your tithinge that noe person or persons whatsoever from the time of the said notice doe presume to keep any common Alehouse or to sell any Ale, beere, cyder, or Perry, in their house or elsewhere, without warrant first had for the same under the

hande of the standing comittee of this County or the major part of them, unlesse it be in Garrison Townes, or the headquarters of the Armies now beinge or to be in this County, or to or for the only use of the said Armies. And yf any person or persons shall after notice heerof offend in the premises, this Comittee will proceed against against (*sic*) such offender or offenders according to the lawes and statutes of this land. And you are heerby streightly charged and comaunded to present unto this Comittee all misdemeanours committed in your Tithing against this present order. And heerof we require you not to faile as you will answere the contrary at your utmost perill, given under our hands at our Comittee Chamber in Axbridge, the 7th day of October, 1645. To the Tithingman of North Cadbury.

John Palmer.	Will. Strode.
Alex. Pym.	Tho. Hodges.
Tho. Hippisly.	Lisly Longe.
Jno. Barnard.	
Will. Done, Constable."	

J. A. BENNETT, South Cadbury.

62. EARLY CHURCH BUILDERS.—WINSCOMBE.(I.i.48.)—The early history of Wynescombe, or Winscomb, can be traced through the documents belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Wells, now calendared and published by the Historical Commission Report. Vol. X., part 3.

I. A.D. 1084. Winscombe was one of the manors of Glastonbury Abbey at the time of the Domesday Survey; consisting of 15 hides. (Eyton's Domesday Studies, i., 204-5-6., ii., 37-8.)

II. A.D. 1219. After the dissolution of the short-lived union of the See of Bath and the Abbey of Glastonbury, in 1218-9, Winscombe was one of the manors ceded to Bishop Jocelin by the Abbey, as the price of independence,—(Adam of Domesham, 469-474)—confirmed by Royal Grant in 1226 (R. 3. f. 99.)

III. A.D. 1236. Henry de Lovesestre gives 4½ acres in the Manor of Sanford, a meadow, and a wood, of which the boundaries are defined in Winscombe, to the Church, and to William de Kaynesham, the parson.

IV. The Church is dedicated to S. James, August 26th, in the 30th year of Bishop Jocelin's Episcopate, 1236. (R. 3. f. 100.)

V. A.D. 1239. Bishop Jocelin granted the Manor and advowson of Winscombe to the Dean and Chapter of Wells, in augmentation of their common fund, on the day of dedication of the Cathedral Church of Wells,—the day of S. Romanus, October 23rd, 1239. Reservation was then made of so much land as would supply five marcs for the endowment of a perpetual vicarage as soon as the Church was

vacant, and the appointment of the Vicar given to the Dean and Chapter of Wells. (R. i., f. 50., R. 3., f. 97.)

- VI. A.D. 1256. Other grants of parcels of land and wood are given by the same family—Albreta, daughter of Henry de Lovesestre, and wife of Gilbert Wrench; also Robert, of Sandford, son and heir of Albreta—to the Church. (R. 3, f. 100.)

In these Charters there are local names of lands, and names of attesting witnesses. Among the latter occur Ralph of Lidiard, Philip of Mere, Stephen of Sandford, Henry of Wynterdon, Victor de la Hale, Robert of the Mill (de Molendino), Henry of the Barton (de Berton), Helias of Ford, Edward of Sidecote, and Richard de Hulle.

C. M. CHURCH. Wells.

63. *HELIX POMATIA* IN DORSET. (I. i. 20.)—Mr. Moule raises two very interesting questions in the first number of *S. & D. Notes & Queries*, with reference to this mollusc, whether or not it is indigenous, and what is the etymology of its specific name, *pomatia*. With regard to the first, our modern British conchologists including E. Forbes, Gwyn Jeffreys, unanimously admit its British origin. It seems impossible to arrive at a different conclusion, as it is an abundant snail on the other side of the Channel, and probably had made its way far within our borders before the two countries became disconnected. The theory of its introduction by the Romans during their occupation of this island is, I conceive, of comparatively recent date, perhaps as late as the early part of the present century. Aubrey, who wrote in 1656, says of (?) *Helix pomatia*, "The great snails on the downs of Albury in Surrey (twice as large as ours) were brought from Italy by... Earle Marshall about the year 1638." Da Costa, who wrote in 1777, in addition to Aubrey's statement just quoted, says that Sir Kenelm Digby dispersed them about Gothurst in Buckinghamshire, and that Lord Hatton scattered them in the coppices, at his seat at Kirby in Northamptonshire. None of them seem to have thriven as they soon disappeared. If these statements are to be relied upon, it is clear an edible snail was introduced from Italy, but it could not have been *Helix pomatia*, which is only found in the extreme northern part of Italy,—Lombardy. *Helix lucorum*, Müll, takes its place in the Roman Provinces as an article of snail-diet. Du Puy, who gives the geographical distribution of *H. pomatia*, omits Italy altogether, assigning to it a decidedly northern extension. It does not occur in France south of the Auvergne, and is absent throughout the Mediterranean and Pyrenean Districts. Its British distribution is now nearly the same as it was in Lister's time (1678), viz Surrey, Hertford, Kent, Oxford and Gloucester. Dorsetshire was included in Lister's list, but Pulteney, while admitting the possibility of its being a Dorsetshire snail, candidly says it had never come as such under his notice. As the above cited counties

form only a small portion of what was once Romanized Britain, and the sites of so many Roman cities and strongholds, notably in Yorkshire, shew no trace of *Helix pomatia* either above or beneath the soil, its claim to Roman origin is very much weakened, irrespective of the fact that it is not a Roman snail.

With regard to the etymology of *pomatia*, the false operculum with which the animal invests the mouth of the shell (*peristome*) previous to hybernization suggests the name to be a Derivative from *πωμαίζω*, to cover with a lid. The animal is unable on account of its comparatively large size to retire into the inner recesses of the shell, for its fleshy body ("*beaucoup de Viande*" as a French peasant once expressed himself to me about it,) more than fills up every portion, and requires something more than the thin hyaline film with which most of the members of the *Helix* family protect themselves, and by which a higher temperature is kept up during the period of hybernization. Nature furnishes this species, and a few others, notably *Helix aperta*, whose shell is about two-thirds the size of the animal, with the power of exuding a calcareous gelatinous substance from the mantle, which it stretches over the mouth of the shell in three distinct layers, the outer of which is whitish. It is somewhat convex and protects the animal from the cold and damps of winter. At the return of spring, and when active vitality is restored, this temporary protection is cast aside and abandoned. It differs from the true operculum, which is a living organism attached to the body of the animal. Like a closed door it keeps the owner snug and comfortable when shut in and in a state of repose. *Cyclostoma elegans* is the only British land-shell which is furnished with a true operculum.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL. Whatcombe.

April 26th, 1888.

64. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell and the Rev. A. E. Eaton have kindly written to me about this snail, both of them doubting the Roman origin of the race in England and its existence in Dorset; and both of them giving the derivation of the name. Mr. Eaton writes as follows:—"The late Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys discredited the popular notion of *Helix Pomatia* being a snail introduced into England by the Romans, and considered that in all probability it is quite as indigenous to this country as the common garden snail *H. Aspersa*. I have not met with this snail in Dorset."

H. J. MOULE. Dorchester.

65. POMATIA is derived from the Greek *πῶμα*, a lid, from the thick calcareous plate with which the apple snail accurately covers the aperture of its shell previously to hybernation. When I lived at Everleigh, Wiltshire, *H. pomatia* was then (1868) to be found there. At Villeneuve, in Switzerland, where I saw them in August, 1877, they are common. Da Costa states, on the authority of Aubrev,

that *H. pomatia* was introduced into England about the middle of the 17th century by Chas. Howard Esq., and mentions as localities Surrey (abundant,) Oxfordshire (not uncommon,) Gloucestershire, and about Frog Mill in Dorsetshire.

J. H. WARD. Gussage S. Michael.

March 31st, 1888.

66. THE SITE OF THE BATTLE OF BRUNANBURH.—Mr. De Gray Birch, in the preface to the second volume of his English Charters, fixes the famous battle of Brunanburh in A.D. 938, at Bromfield in this County. Anlaf, a leader of the Northmen, who seems to have had Ireland and whatever was then called Scotland under his power, was defeated with great slaughter and retired to Dublin.

I will explain, as shortly as I can, the reasons for this identification. A Charter (*Kemble*, 374, and marked "doubtful,") professes to give two places to Taunton; Withiglea, which *Kemble* is probably right in supposing to be Widley, just north of Portsmouth, and Cearn, for the salt works there, which is probably Charmouth. The same grants are also made by 1002, also marked "doubtful," but it may be well to add that Cearn is shewn to belong to Taunton in 600, which *Kemble* treats as genuine.

The words in 374 are, "Acta est hæc prælata donatio anno ab incarnatione Domini Nostri Jesu Christi, DCCCXXXVIII in quo anno bellum factum est in loco qui brunigafeld dicitur ubi anglis victoria data est de cælo." These words do not look like a contemporary statement, but they agree with William of Malmesbury, and may have been taken from him. He states that Anlaf came to Athelstan's camp at dinner-time, as a musician, was well received, and noticed everything. When he was gone, one who had been "*junctus hospitio*" with him, and would not betray him, informed the King, and bad him change his quarters. He saved himself by doing so, and Werstan, Bishop of Sherborne, who came in late and occupied the vacant place, was slain next morning when the attack was made. The battle lasted all day. The West Saxons are mentioned in several accounts, and in one, the Mercians.

Bromfield, ("Brunafella" in Domesday, "Brunefeld" the best reading of the MSS. of William of Malmesbury,) is inconveniently West for this great battle. The Parret from the sea to Bridge, which was the ford of the Fosseway just above South Petherton, must have had its course through lakes and morasses passable only at Comwich and Langport, and one does not see why the English King should have entangled himself in this difficult western country.

Anlaf might land near Cannington and have a march of some eight miles to Bromfield, a commanding position to protect Taunton.

Capt. Kenney, R.E., who is in charge of the Ordnance

survey here, tells me that there is a camp, well-defined, called Ruborough, about a mile north of Bromfield church.

F. H. DICKINSON, Kingweston.

67. JOHN FRY, THE REGICIDE.—In the course of my researches on the pedigrees of the Fry family, I have come across many references to a certain John Fry, one of the Judges of King Charles I. and as I find he was a Dorsetshire man, I think a brief account of what I have found concerning him will not be unacceptable to the readers of "*Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries*."

In the first place, then, I will give a short statement of what Rev. Mark Noble says of him in his "*Lives of the Regicides*," though it is incorrect in several particulars. In Vol. 1, 247, he says:—

"John Fry was seated at Yarty, near Membury, in the county of Devon, and was, I think, son and heir of William Fry, Esq. of that place, by Mary, daughter of John Young of Culliton, This gentleman (John Fry) had great abilities, which gave him celebrity at first, but he had no stability. Leaving his own Church, he was constantly shifting his religious creed, and like vast numbers at this period, he could not help shewing his weakness to the public; he was Presbyterian, Independant, Arian; courted and despised by all parties; his works were doomed by the Parliament to be burned by the common executioner, as erroneous, profane, and highly scandalous. He was appointed one of King Charles' pretended Judges, and attended all the meetings in the Painted Chamber from January 8 to 25 inclusive. He sat in Westminster Hall upon the 20, 21 and 22, but not upon the last, neither did he sign the warrant for the execution. He died in the year 1650, having just been expelled from Parliament, and in danger of some signal punishment for his going greater lengths in religion than the masters judged proper The Regicide was succeeded in the estate and seat of Yarty by his son John."

Mr. Noble is quite wrong in saying that John Fry the Regicide was of the Devonshire family. He was undoubtedly of the family seated at Tarrant Gunville, in Dorsetshire, with branches at Ewerne Minster, and neighbouring villages; and, though his father's name was William, it was another William Fry altogether, this one having married Milcent daughter of Robert Swayne.

Perhaps the strongest proof I can bring to bear on my assertion that John Fry was of the Dorset family, is to be found in a Chancery suit of the year 4 James II, 1688, referring to a certain property that had been his, where, to quote the interrogation bearing on this particular point directed to his own son Thomas Fry and the reply thereto, it says:—

"Interrog. 4. Did the said John Fry act in the prosecutions
 "of the horrid treason of the murder of his sacred majestie
 "the King? and is not the said John Fry the same person as
 "is mentioned by the name of John Fry, to be excepted out
 "of the general pardon and oblivion made in the 13th year of
 "Charles II?"

The reply of Thomas Fry is as follows :—

"..... but whether the said John Fry did act in the
 "prosecution of his sacred majestie he (deponent) doth not
 "know, but the said John Fry is the same person as is
 "mentioned by the name of John Fry, to be excepted out of the
 "general pardon and oblivion made 13 Charles II."

It is perhaps hardly to be expected that a son would readily admit that his own father had been a murderer.

As to John Fry's religious views, Noble seems to have been pretty correctly informed, and a reference to the books which he wrote, and of which there are copies in the British Museum, namely, "The Clergy in their Colours," and "The Accuser ashamed," will convince anyone of the strange doctrines he seems to have held.

A fuller and more trustworthy account of the Regicide, however, is to be found in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," Vol. iii, col. 703, where, under article Francis Cheynell, he states that John Fry was of Bursoy, co. Dorset. This place, written Bushey Stool on the Ordnance Map, though still called Bussey Stool in the locality, is situate on the extreme northern border of Dorset, and is in the parish of Tarrant Gunville.

John Fry sat in Parliament as Member for Shaftesbury, and Hutchins (History of Dorset, Vol. iii, p. 19) gives the list of representatives for that town, 16 Charles I, as

"Samuel Turner, M.D., (in his room, deceased. John Bingham, Esq.), William Whitacre, recorder, Esq, (in his room, deceased, Colonel George Star, who also dying, John Fry, one of the Regicides, was chosen in his room.") On reference to the House of Commons' Journals Dr. Samuel Turner seems to have been disabled from sitting 25th Sept., 1645, and it was not his death that caused a fresh election. A fresh writ was issued, 7th October, 1646, to elect a Member in place of William Whitacre deceased. Another writ was issued on 15th October; 1647, to elect a fresh Member in place of Col. Star deceased, when there seems to have been a contested election, as on 21st March, 1647-8, the "whole business concerning the election of Shaftesbury was referred to the consideration of the Committee of Privileges" and it is not till 26th September, 1648, that John Fry is mentioned, when he was present at a call over of names. From this day, onwards, till 22nd February, 1650-1, his name is of frequent occurrence, as he served on numerous Committees, and seems to have taken an active part in the management of Parliamentary business.

As to John Fry's part in the trial of King Charles, I find he was named as one of the Commissioners to try the King, and that he sat in Westminster Hall, or the Painted Chamber, on the following occasions, viz :—Saturday, 20th January, 1648-9, Morning and Afternoon sittings of Monday the 22nd and 23rd January, and the Afternoon sittings of 25th January. He, however, did not sit on the 27th January, nor did he sign the sentence of execution.

The reason for his not sitting after the 25th January, was that on the 26th January

“It was resolved that Mr. Frye a member of this House do withdraw during the Debate touching the information given against him ; Ordered, that Mr. Frye do continue suspended from sitting in this House and executing of his duty here as a member, till he shall give better satisfaction to this House ; Ordered that Mr. Frye do forbear to sit in execution of the commission for Tryal of the King until he shall give better satisfaction to this House.”

May we not from this take a charitable view of this man's character, and perhaps infer that he felt he could not go the lengths his colleagues wished him, that he was opposed to the whole proceedings though forced to take part in them, and that to rid themselves of a man who possibly might upset their plans with regard to the King, the rest of the commissioners “ordered that he should forbear to sit until he should give better satisfaction to this House ?”

I would here refer readers of the *S. & D. N. & Q.* to two very able articles upon “The Death Warrant of Charles I” that appeared in Notes and Queries 4th Series, vol. x. p. 1-21, &c., written by the late Mr. W. J. Thoms, which are well worth attention.

As John Fry had died before the Restoration (Noble says 1650 but this is the date of his final expulsion from the House, his death not taking place till between 29th December 1656 and 15th June 1657, the dates respectively of his will being made and proved) his person could not be touched, but for all that he was excepted out of the Bill of General Pardon and Oblivion passed in 12 Chas. II, and I find in an Act passed 13 Chas. II, entitled “An Act declaring the paines, penalties and forfeitures imposed on the estates and persons of certain notorious offenders excepted out of the Act of Free and General Pardon,” that the lands and estates of John Fry, which he had on 25th March 1646, were forfeited to the King.

I have not yet been able to refer to the Records stating what these estates precisely were, though no doubt a return was made and is still in existence at the Record Office. I have seen it stated that all the lands of the Regicides were appropriated to the use of James Duke of York, afterwards James II, and it is certain that a particular rent of £5 per ann., mentioned by John Fry in

his will, was granted by the Duke of York in 1677 to Eleanor Berkeley, daughter of Lord Fitzharding, which seems to confirm this impression.

Having made a recantation of the views which had apparently so incensed the House of Commons just before the execution of the King, he was allowed to return to his parliamentary business, and I find he again took an active part judging by the number of Committees he served upon. His religious opinions however were again the cause of his suspension, and after three whole days' debate, (one of them being a Saturday which was a day Parliament rarely assembled), it was finally resolved on Saturday, 22nd Feb. 1650-1, "that Mr. Fry be disabled to sit as a member of this House during this Parliament."

The debate was concerning two books entitled "The Clergy in their colours, or a brief character of them," and "The Accuser shamed, or a pair of Bellows to blow off the Dust cast upon John Fry," which books were ordered to be burnt, some in the New Palace yard at Westminster and some at the Old Exchange.

This of course closed his Parliamentary career, and I presume he retired to his country home in Dorsetshire.

E. A. FRY, Yarty, King's Norton, Birmingham.

(*To be continued.*)

68. BISHOP HOOPER.—Bishop Hooper of Gloucester was almost certainly a Somerset man by birth. Can any of your readers kindly give any information about his birthplace and family?

J. A. BENNETT, South Cadbury.

69. THE BIRTHPLACE OF ABBOT WHITING.—I shall be glad if anyone can tell me the birthplace and parentage of Richard Whiting, last Abbot of Glastonbury.

He had a brother Robert, whose daughter Alice married Edward Strode.

(See "*Visitation of Somerset*," 1623, pa. 108).

F. W. WEAVER, Milton Clevedon.

70. SERVINGTON FAMILY.—A family called Servington owned property and lived in the parish of Whatley, Somerset, in the 13th or 14th century. In the church of that parish there is a very handsome recumbent figure of a Crusader (legs crossed at knee, right over left), on a pedestal of 13th century work. The shield on the man's arm bears "on a chevron three stags' heads caboshed." No name or initials. Can any one give me information about the family?

W.L.

71. COTTELL OR COTTLE AND EVERETT FAMILIES.—I shall be glad of information of the marriage of Symon Cottell with Ann . . . about 1675-82, and Symon Cottell with Joan . . . 1698-1700, in the County of Somerset.

On 15th May, 1726, Mary, the daughter of the last named

Symon Cottell, married at St. Cuthbert's, Wells, Mr. William Everett, of Bruton, Bailiff. Of what family was this William Everett?

W. H. COTTELL, Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale,
Forest Hill, London.

72. LETTER FROM HENRY MORTON, 1640.—The following letter, written in the former half of the 17th century from France, by Henry Morton to his father Sir George Morton of Milborne St. Andrew, will probably be of interest to the readers of *S. & D. Notes & Queries*. It is on a sheet of paper, 8½ inches by 6½ inches, and is addressed "To the honble Sir George Morton Knight and Barronet my honored ffather," and docketed "Mr. Henry Morton to his Father."

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL. Whatcombe.

Most honored Sr.

Since it pleased your honour to write to me I have written you twice, but now I lately received a letter and cloth for a suit only with some other things from Bartholomew Layne. In my last I wrote your honour what exercises I now diligently practise, to witt Riding the great Horse, fensing, vaulting and dansing every day in which I take as much paynes as possible I can to attain to the perfection of them in which I praise God I have greatly profitted for the time I have been at them, especially in riding and ffencing, for I lose noe time in following them.

And now, good Sr. these exercises are very costly for I pay for riding the Great Horse 3 pistoles a month, for I exercise every morning except Thursday, sometimes 6, sometimes more or less severall horses, after that vaute fence and danse: (I pay a pistole a month for these exercises.) We dine then at 2 of the clock, dance, vaute and fence againe. This we doe day by day. There is a very good company of rank and ffashion. My humble sute therefore unto you (good Sr) is to send me monyes answerable, for I am indebted to Mr. Blashford 20 pistoles at the lest, and besides am altogether out of clothes both Linen and Wolling. Wherefore (deare ffather) I beseeche you to send me a speedy supply of money, to the end I may diligently goe onwarde before the heate of the yeare comes in, for then we must of force give over Riding. thus with prayers to God for your good health I most humbly take my leave and rest in hope.

Your dutifull and obedient Sonn till death

"Caen, this 20th March, 1640."

HENRY MORTON."

73. LICENSE TO EAT FLESH IN LENT.—Several examples of this are to be found in the original *N. & Q.* 5th Series, ix, 226, 274, 317; but I have not seen this one from the parish of Wraxall, Somerset, in print. It is of comparatively late date, few, if any, I believe being found later than 1668.

"Somsett. Whereas Samuel Gorges of Wraxall, in the said

County, Esq., aged 63 years, or thereabouts, and Jane his wife, aged about 60 years old, have been both long sicke of the gout and the stone, and are not able to eat fish all this tyme of Lent, and other fasting days wout manifest hurt and p'judice to their healths, These are ther'fore that Ezekiell Pownell, Rector of the Pish Church of Wraxall aforesaid, doth certifie, and doe by these presentes Licence the said Samuell Gorges and Jane his wife, to eate flesh according to the lawe in that case made and pvided.

Given under my hand this eleventh day of March.

Ano Domini, 1660.

Thomas Evans, Churchwarden."

There is another such Licence in the case of the Rev. Matthew Law's wife at Wedmore, of the date (I think) of 1632.

LUXFIELD.

74. SOMERSET MISSIONARIES TO PALESTINE IN 1650.—I read the other day in Wakeman's "The Church and the Puritans," page 173, "In 1650, four Somersetshire men sold all their property "and embarked at London for Palestine, believing they had a call "from God to preach the gospel in Galilee." The writer is giving instances of fanaticism. Can any of your readers say where an account of this fact is recorded, or give other instances of the same thing happening in Somerset, and the exact neighbourhood from which such emigrants came?

J. B. MEDLEY, Lullington Rectory.

75. THE PURBECK SOCIETY'S PAPERS.—Can anyone tell me what constitutes a complete set of these interesting Papers, which I now believe to be very scarce in a perfect state? I have lately become the possessor of half a dozen numbers, published at irregular intervals from 1856 to 1869. Unfortunately the parts were never numbered, and though the continuous pagination enables one to determine the order in which the parts should come, it does not make it certain how many numbers were comprised in the first volume. The first number that I have, comprising 1856-1857, commences at p. 79, clearly shewing that there must have been at least one more number before it. Rightly expecting to glean some information from Mr. Mayo's recent publication, *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*, (the standard work for all Dorset Bibliography for the future), I consulted its pages, and find that he states that the publication comprises proceedings of the Purbeck Antiquarian Society for 1855 and subsequent years, and was printed by C. Groves, Wareham, (1856. 8vo). This is not entirely correct however, for the last three numbers I have,—1860, 1863, 1869,—were printed by W. Shipp of Blandford. Mr. Mayo goes on to say that it "begins at p. 22 with an Introductory Paper read at Corfe, 9 Nov. 1855, and includes vol. i. to the end of 1860, and No 1" of Vol. ii."

Why does it begin at p. 22? Moreover my numbers shew that vol. i does *not* end with the number dated 1860 (which oddly

enough contains a paper read in Feb. 1861) because the pagination continues through the next number published in 1863, which consisted merely of a paper on the "Flora of the Isle of Purbeck." With that number however appears to have ended the first volume, unless some further number was published between that year and 1869, when No 1 of Vol. ii was issued, containing papers on the "Ancient Manor Houses" and "Ancient Families" of Purbeck, by Mr. T. Bond, and commenced a fresh pagination. This would appear to have been the last number issued by the Society.

My own opinion is—and this is confirmed by Mr. Mayo—that I have now all the Papers issued by the Society, with the exception of the *first* number. May I soon be able to obtain that! Perhaps Mr. T. Bond, or Mr. Mansel-Pleydell, the President of our own Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Society, may not be disinclined, in giving me the information I ask, to add a little more as to the formation, career, and demise of the old Purbeck Society, whose mantle has now fallen on the broader shoulders of our Dorset Field Club?

J. S. UDAL, Inner Temple.

[The Collation in *Bibl. Dorset.* was taken from a copy, (apparently not complete), in the Bodleian Library. There was no copy (1885) at the British Museum.]

76. ST. ERASMUS. (I. i. 21.)—There was an Altar to St. Erasmus in Wrington Church, in the Chapel to the South of the Chancel.

This is proved from an extract from the Will of Edmond Levesage, now in the Registry at Wells, in which mention is made of "Saynt *Erasing's* Aulter," *Erasing* being a corrupt spelling of *Erasmus*. The extract given in full will be found in the forthcoming number of the Proc: of the Som: Arch. and N. H. Soc: in an account of the Parish of Wrington. The Will of Edmond Levesage was proved 28th July, 1547.

Besides the altars dedicated to this Saint at St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, and St. Andrew's, Cheddar, there is an old Marble Sculpture in Norwich Museum representing his Martyrdom, also in Bonn Cathedral.

He was martyred A.D. 303, and his festival was kept 2nd June. He is represented with a windlass in his hand and bowel wound round it, (see "Emblems of Saints as distinguished in Works of Art," by F. C. Husenbeth, 3rd edition, edited by Augustus Jessop, D.D., 1882.) There is also a Chapel dedicated to him in Westminster Abbey, the smallest in the Church, which seems to have been fitted up temp. Richard II. Above the Doorway is inscribed

SANCTUS ERASMUS

in golden letters but the Statue of the Saint is gone. He was Bishop of Campagna.*

*A curious account of the desecration of this chapel by an eccentric relic-hunter appeared in the "Daily News" of the 19th April, 1888.

(See "Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster," illustrated by J. P. Neale, with letterpress by E. W. Brayley, Vol. ii, 1823.)

Will J. C. (I. i. 21.) be good enough to state on what authority is based his statement that the name of St. *Elmo* is now used for that of St. *Erasmus*?

H. M. SCARTH, Wrington Rectory.

77. PORTLAND REEVE-STAVES. (I. i. 2.)—As the individual who paid an unsuccessful visit to Portland, in search of the Reeve-Staff, which Mr. Udal has been so fortunate as to secure, I may perhaps be allowed to say that any envious feelings, which may have threatened to rise in my breast, have been quite set at rest by the generous and commendable use he has made of his discovery, viz, by having deposited the Staff in the Dorset Museum.

For the information of those interested in such relics, I will add that Mr. T. B. Groves of Weymouth has become the possessor of another, about which he has been kind enough to send me the following particulars. He says: "It has the mark for Southwell in its place on the same side of the square as that for Wakeham, but about a foot above it. Its form however is not circular, but oval, or rather, it is a lenticular depression. Southwell must, I should think, have but few holdings compared with the other parishes. Examples, whether official or not I cannot say, are not unfrequently met with, and could of course be cut to order, if desired."

J. J. FOSTER, 36, Alma Square, St. John's Wood.

78. As I had it in my mind that there is another Reeve-Staff of the Manor of Portland, besides the one so kindly presented to the Dorset County Museum by Mr. Udal, I wrote to a Weymouth friend to enquire. It seems that there are many. He says: "I have one which was made last year. My brother also has one, and so has Mr. C.; and there are plenty of them in Portland, as I believe a fresh one is made every year for each Reeve." All this notwithstanding, I think that there must be something special about Mr. Udal's staff. It is of some considerable age, and having been carefully mended, it must have been thought valuable, and a staff to be used on only one occasion would hardly be made of good mahogany.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

79. THE COLOURING OF EGGS.—I shall be obliged if any of your readers can give an answer to the following questions. When does an egg receive its colouring? Must it be mature in order to receive its colour? Is the life of the bird necessary to the colouring? My wish to know has arisen from the following circumstances:—

The keeper at Orchardleigh killed a hen Kestrel Hawk. Two eggs well coloured were found in the nest, but after the bird was

dead, a third egg was taken from the bird *quite white*, though of full size. I wrote to "The Field" and received for answer, 'The egg is coloured as soon as it has received its calcareous shell, the colour being fixed on exposure to the light. In some cases, however, the colour never gets fixed, but will wash off.' This white egg, however, has its perfect shell and was never washed.

J. B. MEDLEY, Lullington Rectory.

80. GABRIEL GOULD.—Could any one give me information about Gabriel Gould who was Master of the Trinity Free School, Dorchester, Dorset, in the year 1668? I am anxious to find out who his ancestors were, also where he was married (date 1645-1658), and where buried (date 1692-1693).

A. GOULD, 10, Cleve Road, West Hampstead.

81. CAMPS AND HUNDREDS. (I. i. 6).—The suggestion that our early Camps may have been centres of the regular military organisation of more than one Hundred exactly meets the case of Cadbury Castle, in South Cadbury. It is one of the most important Camps in the country, but is situated at the extreme Southern border of its Hundred, Catash or Cattes ash, within a quarter or half-a-mile of Horethorne Hundred. If however these two Hundreds had one common place of muster, then Cadbury becomes central and very conveniently situated for both. The usual meeting place of the Catash Hundred for civil purposes, was not, I think, at Cadbury, but at a place called The Three Ashes, on the highway between Castle Cary and Sparkford. A field at this spot still bears the name Runnymead, "the meadow of the runes, the ancient Anglo-Saxon field of council." (Taylor's "Words and Places," p. 196, ed. 1882.)

Will any of your readers give a derivation for Cattes ash? Can the "Catte" and the "Cad" of Cadbury be the same, and both mean "War"?

J. A. BENNETT.

82. It has struck me that Professor Earle's suggestive enquiry as to the relation between "Earthern forts and Hundreds," may help to explain the origin of some names to be found in what is, I presume, his own adopted County, viz, Oxfordshire. I refer to Sinodun and Wittenham, concerning which a great authority, viz, Mr. G. T. Clark, has remarked, "few spots are so rich in points of interest in the history of our Island." (On Roman Defensive Works, *Archæological Journal*, Vol. 37, page 378, et seq.)

In this locality, which is close to the Oxfordshire Dorchester, we find a strong Celtic camp, called in old days, Sinodun. (By the way, what is the origin of the prefix Sino? The place a Dun unmistakably is, conspicuous for many miles round, and commanding the fertile valley of the Thames.) But this camp has another and clearly later name, viz, Wittenham (also called nowadays

from the trees on its summit, "Wittenham Clumps.") This title seems to point to a Saxon use, just as I venture to suggest the termination of another camp of undetermined antiquity, viz, Poundbury, clearly indicates Saxon occupation. To return to Professor Earle's query, a collation of the names of the Hundreds with old Maps should throw valuable light on the subject, and would be an illustration, if any were needed, of the value of Mr. Mayo's topographical indices of local names.

J. J. FOSTER, 36, Alma Square, St. John's Wood.

83. "GLOTON MESSE." (I. i. 36.)—T.S.H. may perhaps be interested in the following quotation from I. D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature." Under the heading "Ancient and Modern Saturnalia" (p. 266, edit. 12), he says:—"We had in Leicester, in 1415, what was called a *glutton-mass*, during the five days of the festival of the Virgin Mary. The people rose early to mass, during which they practised eating and drinking with the most zealous velocity, and, as in France, drew from the corners of the Altar the rich puddings placed there." From this I gather that it was not the *actual office*, but the proceedings *during* the office, that must have called down the threat of the Commissary.

G. E. DRUITT, 8, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington, W.

84. FAMILY OF HAYDON. (I. i. 23.)—A Hayden Genealogy was commenced in 1885. Address, "New England Genealogical and Historical Society," No 18, Somerset Street, Boston, (Mass) U.S.A.; also address "Town Clerk," Windsor, Connecticut, U.S.A., where there are several persons of the Hayden family, well informed in their family history.

WILLIAM H. CHAFFEE, P.O. Box 3068, New York.

85. Pedigrees of this family will be found in—
1564, Visitation of Devon, p. 126.
1620, Visitation of Devon, p. 142.
Westcote's Devon, p. 579.

There were several branches of this family located at Lympstone, Ebford in Woodbury, Cadhay in Ottery St Mary, and Hills in Kilminsteron.

F.W.W.

86. BLANDFORD FIRE, 1731.—In the account of the fire at Blandford Forum, in 1731, by Malachi Blake, mention is made of the loss "given in upon oath" (sworn to by each individual) "which amounted to £41,000."

In Hutchins, vol I., p. 131 (2nd edition), reference is made to an "accurate enquiry made in 1773, of the families residing in the Borough."

Can anyone state if these two returns are in existence, and if so, where? Does the "accurate enquiry, &c.," give the names of the various families?

GEO. S. FRY, Caedmon, Albert Road, Walthamstow.

[The list of the sufferers by the fire at Blandford may be found among the County Records, preserved in the Shire Hall, Dorchester, in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace. These records may be seen at the time the Quarter Sessions are being held, viz., the first week in January, April, July, and the 2nd week in October. Application should be previously made at the office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sherborne.]

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

87. *AXYLUS* (I. i. 26.)—Axylus was a Homeric hero, famed for his hospitality.

“Next valiant Diomed Axylus slew,
 “The son of Teuthranes, who had his home
 “In fair Arisba; rich in substance he,
 “And loved of all; for, dwelling near the road,
 “He oped to all his hospitable gate;
 “But none of all he entertained was there
 “To ward aside the bitter doom of death:
 “There fell they both, he and his charioteer,
 “Calesius, who athwart the battle-field
 “His chariot drove; one fate o’ertook them both.”

Lord Derby’s *Iliad*, vi. 14-23.

F.W.W.

88. *BREAD AT CHRISTENINGS.*—In the *Saturday Review* of the 17th December, 1887, it is recorded that in Carniola, at the baptism of an infant, it is customary for the nurse to take a loaf of bread to the Church and present it to the first person she meets after the ceremony is over; and the question is asked, “Is this custom or the like ever practised in England?”

I can remember many years ago, in the village of Staplegrove near Taunton, seeing a man coming from the Church, on the occasion of a christening with some bread in his hand. He told me it had been given him by one of the christening party, whose duty it was to present it to the first man he met, the infant being of the male sex. In the case of a female, the like ceremony would have taken place with the first woman on the road.

I enquired afterwards of a labourer if he had ever heard of the custom? He replied that he had had seven children christened, and on each occasion he had done the same thing.

CHARLES J. TURNER, Staplegrove.

89. *CATTY LANE.* (I. i. 17.)—The Syllable Cat is not uncommon, e.g. ‘Cattnell,’ ‘Cattwell,’ ‘Catsgore,’ ‘Catcombe,’ ‘Catcut,’ ‘Cathays,’ ‘Cottys,’ ‘Catmead,’ ‘Catts barrow,’ and ‘Catpans,’ near Wimborne, ‘Cathanger,’ ‘Cathole,’ ‘Catsleys.’

J. A. BENNETT.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

90. "CALENDAR of the REGISTER of John de Drokensford, BISHOP of BATH and WELLS." (A.D. 1309-1329.) Edited from the original in the Wells Registry by RT. REV. BISHOP HOBHOUSE: (late Bishop of Nelson, N.Z.) 1887.—This volume (also, privately printed) is published for the subscribers to the "SOMERSET RECORD SOCIETY," and in the preface it is described as "the contribution to history of such facts as lie embedded in the 306 folios of Bishop Drokensford's Register of his administrative acts."

The period these embrace lies in the earlier portion of the eventful 14th century, and it is scarcely too much to say that the perusal of even this *Calendar* of Bishop de Drokensford's Registers affords the reflective antiquary much information that may be sought in vain elsewhere.

John de Drokensford was not simply a Bishop dealing exclusively with Diocesan affairs as we now understand them; he was also one of those remarkable Lawyer-Ecclesiastics who commended themselves to the crown by their business-like habits, and their dominant qualities as men of world. Always moving from place to place, he had at least sixteen official residences, and occupying each one of these from time to time as occasion served, he was enabled to supervise a large diocese with exactitude and dispatch; in this way acquiring that personal acquaintance with his clergy and their respective cures, which residence in one spot, however central, would at that date have rendered utterly impossible. As affording an outline of the parish incidents in the County of Somerset during that comparatively remote era, this calendar furnishes us with a mass of information that is most interesting and instructive.

Edited by the venerable Bishop Hobhouse, whose mind is a capaciously-stored repertory of Ecclesiastical lore, it would be hard to find a more valuable compilation of the kind, and we tender our unfeigned thanks to the "Somerset Record Society," for giving a knowledge of the contents of Drokensford's Register to the world.

The Society, but recently called into existence, has thus shadowed forth its work in the future,

"An account of the Chantries of Somerset," by E. Green. F.S.A.

"Kirkby's Quest," by F. H. Dickinson.

"Cartularies of Bruton and Montacute Abbeys," by J. Batten, F.S.A.

"Cartulary of the Hungerford Family," &c., &c., &c., and it is possible that this brief notice of its valuable labours may serve to interest some who have not yet sent in their adhesion to its objects.

Should such be the case, we beg to refer them to the Rev. J. A. BENNETT, of South Cadbury Rectory, near Bath, the indefatigable secretary of the "Somerset Record Society."