

91. LOCAL NAMES. BUCKLAND NEWTON. (I. i. 5.)—In fulfilment of the promise made in the first number of *S. & D. Notes & Queries*, a list is now given of the principal field and other local names existing within the confines of the parish of Buckland Newton. It should be premised that this parish comprises six tithings, one of which,—Plush,—is wholly detached from the remaining portion, being cut off by projections from Alton Pancras and Mappowder. Those names which belong to this isolated tithing are indicated by an asterisk.

The names given are those now in use, and reference is made to the local pronunciation, where it is at all noteworthy. Those placed within brackets are older forms mentioned in Hutchins, or elsewhere.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

BUCKLAND NEWTON, *alias* BUCKLAND ABBAS.

TITHINGS.

Buckland  
(Bocland, Bochelande)  
Brockhampton  
Pr. "Brockerton"  
Duntish  
(Dunetisse, Donetyssse,  
Dunedisse, Dountyssh)  
Pr. "Dunch"

Knoll  
Minterne Parva, or  
Little Minterne  
Plush  
(Plis, Plyssh)

HAMLETS AND FARMS.

Names marked with † are  
both Farms and Hamlets.

\*Armswell  
(Armingeswell, Her-  
mingeswell, Erminges-  
wold)

Beaulieu Wood

Pr. "Bewley Wood"

†Bocombe  
(Bowcombe, Buccombe,  
Buckham)  
Pr. "Bookham"

†Brockhampton

†Chason  
(Chalveston, Chawson)

†Clinger  
(Cleyhangre, Clianger)  
Cosmore  
Duntish

†Henley  
Minterne Parva

\*Monkwood Hill

\*Netherbroke

†Noake  
(Noke, Nooke)

\*Plush Folly

†Revels

Rew

Sharnell Green

(Sharnhill, Charnell)

Tiley

(Tylleygh)

\*Whitcombe

Woolford's Water

Pr. "Oolver's Water"

*The following are Farms  
only:—*

Duntish Elms Farm

Knap's Hill Farm

Miller's Farm

Lawrence's and Smeth-

am's Farms, now united

Thresher's or Court Farm

*Other Houses:—*

Bladeley or Bradley's  
House

Castle Hill

This name was given, circa  
1760, to the Mansion which  
replaced Duntish Court

Gunville, Little

Manor House

Pleasant Spot

HILLS.

\*Ball, Great

Beak Hill

Bladeley or Bladesley  
Hill

Bocombe Knoll

Botman's Hill

Breach Hill

Buckland Hill

Buckland Ridge or Ridge  
Hill

Caines's Hill

Coombes's Hill

Coward's Hill

Cran's Hill

Dogbury

(Doggeneberwe)

Dungeon

Flinty Hill

Geals Hill

\*Harvey's Hill

Hen Acres Hill

Hilling Knap

Kithill

Knap's Hill

Little Minterne Hill

\*Monkwood Hill or Mum-  
per's Hill

†Mount Silver or Sylva

\*North Hill

\*Ritehills

Revel's Hill

Timins's Hill

\*West Hill

VALLEYS.

\*Ball Bottom

Buckland Bottom

Hawcombe

(Hoccombe, Holcombe)

Loscombe

Lanscombe

\*Nettlecombe

Sloopland's Bottom

\*Thorncombe

STREAMS & SPRINGS.

Botman's Water

Huntwell

Rugwell

Spring Head

Twinwaters

Woolford's Water

## FORDS.

Benford  
 \*Bloxford  
 Stamford  
 Woolford

## ROADS &amp; LANES.

Barnes's Lane  
 Bocombe Lane  
 Castle Lane  
 (from Rew Head to  
 Sharnell Green)  
 Crowthorn Lane  
 Ford Down Lane  
 Gipse Lane  
 Hillen or Hilling Lane  
 Kitmeer Lane  
 Knowle Lane  
 Lanscombe or Lands  
 combe Lane  
 Lockett's Lane  
 Netherway  
 North Hows Drove  
 Rew Lane  
 Rockpit Lane  
 Rousiball Lane  
 Sandall's Lane  
 Stockway  
 Whiteway

## AT CROSS ROADS.

Cat Cross  
 Rew Head

## MILLS.

Duntish Mill  
 Beaulieu Wood Mill  
 Destroyed, circa 1812, but  
 the Pond still remaining

## COMMONS &amp; MOORS.

\*Aldermoor  
 The Oxford Lily grows here  
 abundantly  
 Bestland's Common  
 Brockhampton Common  
 Cosmore Common  
 Duntish Common  
 Huntwell Moor  
 \*Lovelace's Common  
 Major's Common  
 Sharnell Green  
 Smetham's Common  
 Stagmoor  
 Whitmarsh  
 (Wykemmarsh)

## WOODS.

\*Ball Wood  
 Brockhampton or Best-  
 land's Copse  
 Carrion's Plantation

Mowdas Copse  
 Pop Mallers or  
 Pop Alders or Popthorn's  
 Coppice or Chandler's  
 Coppice  
 Ridge Wood  
 Woodfalls

## FIELDS.

Arbory or Arberry  
 Arward  
 Batch  
 Bookham's Netherway  
 Botman's  
 Bradley  
 Breach  
 Buck's Mead  
 Butlam's  
 Butts  
 Cascliff  
 Century  
 Chailham  
 Clavell's Knowle  
 Cockthorns  
 Course Close  
 Court Close  
 Cousin's Hays  
 Crane's Hillen  
 Crate  
 Crowthorn  
 Downslades  
 Duck's Nest  
 Elvelands  
 Far Away  
 Five Yard  
 Flaskett  
 Fowley Mixen  
 Frendles  
 Furlong, Brimley  
 Furlong, Chason  
 Furlong, Higher, Middle,  
 and Lower  
 \*Furze Gold  
 Gillam's  
 Goosehams  
 Gore Hay  
 Gulliver's Field  
 Hagusan  
 Hanging Lawns  
 \*Hanover  
 Hant Mead  
 Heave  
 \*High Stays Mead  
 Honey Pitts  
 Hyle  
 Inhams  
 Jackmen's  
 Keyhole  
 King Field

Knowle  
 Lanchard Close  
 Lawn, The  
 Leys, The  
 Leys, Other  
 Leys, Farther  
 \*Linch  
 Loke Acre  
 Luckam's Netherway  
 Lydgate's  
 \*Lymington, Great and  
 Little  
 Twelve Acres belonging to  
 the Trustees of Lymington  
 School  
 Maine Knowle  
 Mowdas Fifteen Acres  
 Mullet's Knowle  
 Napps  
 \*Paradise  
 Park, Little  
 Patchwood  
 Peter's Mead  
 Pigslouse  
 Pig's Yoke  
 Piles Bear  
 Fleck  
 Plotten Tee  
 Pounts  
 Pounts, Way  
 Pyland  
 Rayn Mead  
 Ricketson  
 Rile's Piece  
 Ryehays  
 Ryland  
 Russia Fields  
 Sandall  
 Sharn or Sharnd's Mead  
 Sheepsleight  
 Shrubberts  
 Sickett's Mead  
 Silk Mead  
 Skillhays  
 Sleight  
 \*Sloven's Corner  
 Spratt Mead  
 \*Stickley  
 Shockam  
 Stoopland's Nap  
 Strap  
 Three Yard  
 Timins's Mead  
 Tollerville's Knowle  
 Trunk Close  
 Tuckley  
 Twinley  
 Twist, Long and Broad  
 \*Writth

†This is the Plantation upon Dogbury, and is believed to have been so named, in recent times, from the Silver Firs growing thereon. If "Sylva" is correct, the origin of the name is obvious.

A curious instance of the origin of names may be seen in the appellation "Cat Cross," mentioned in this list. It arose in the following way:—An inn, called the Red Lion, formerly stood near this spot, but the sign was so badly drawn that the rustics facetiously denominated it "The Cat";—"ubi ruricolæ ludibundo vocabulo appellant" "The Cat,"—to adopt a phrase occurring in early charters. From the inn the name passed to the intersection of the roads, a "Three-legged Cross," as it happens to be, which still retains it, though the inn has disappeared.

92. ROMAN MENSURATION IN ENGLAND.—The Romans when they settled a colony divided it into "Centuriæ," and of necessity as well as for purposes of taxation, surveyed it. They began by drawing a line from east to west called the "*decumanus*" or "*decimanus*," originally "*duo-cimanus*," because it divided the land into two parts—as I find it stated in Facciolati,—and another from south to north called "*cardo*." Parallel to each were *cardo* or *decimanus primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*, there might be *maximus*; and *sinisterior*, or *dexterior*. The *centuria* is said to have consisted of 200 *Jugera*, and the squares made by the lines just mentioned to have marked out the *centuriæ* and separated them one from another. I do not know how this may be. If I were concerned in dividing a new country for myself and my neighbours, I should not make the roads go round my allotment, but through the middle of it, and have my homestead where they crossed. I have noticed in various places in the Ordnance map of South England that roads and fences and parish boundaries go very much in squares, in Essex, Kent, Cornwall, Sussex, and in Somerset north and east of Taunton, and at Henstridge and Horsington, and have long suspected that where this is the case, we have some remains of Roman mensuration. At Ilchester six ancient roads meet. The best known and most important is the Foss, and there is an older one to Old Sarum, and others to Dorchester and Somerton, all still used, as well as one to Montacute, of which traces remain on the map, and which was reported as having been partly stopped up in the returns called the Hundred rolls made soon after the accession of Edward I. This road is in a line with the Foss, on the other side of Ilchester; and there is another at right angles to it, leading westward to Pill Bridge and Kingsmoor. No one doubts that the Foss was a Roman road, and it seems to me evident that this road and its extension to Montacute, was the "*Cardo Maximus*" of the Roman survey of the immediate neighbourhood of Ilchester; and the road to Pill Bridge, one end of the "*Decumanus Maximus*." In this case the lines are not quite properly orientated, and the same is the case elsewhere. We may well suppose that a few degrees east or west of the Pole Star did not matter. The road towards Old

Sarum was nearly in a line with the western part of the Foss which leads to South Petherton, and Windwhistle Hill, and Axminster; and I conceive that when necessity pointed to a new road direct to Bath, it was used as a principal line of the mensuration of the district for a few miles round Ilchester. There are remains of Roman mensuration elsewhere. Elisée Reclus, in his beautiful book of geography, "Europe Meridionale," page 344, gives a map of part of Italy on the line of Roman road, the Via Emilia, from Modena and Bologna towards Ancona, containing Faenza and Imola, copied from the Austrian Etat Major map, which lays out the country in squares, between that road and the marshes of the Po. I have been unable to see the Austrian map in London, but I have seen another of the country between Treviso and Padua, further north, mentioned by M. Reclus, and the squares consist of 123 acres, which is exactly the size given by our author from the other map. Supposing that these squares are centuriæ, and allowing for roads, this hardly gives 120 acres for a centuria. So far as I can make out at present, the lines of roads in England indicate a larger quantity, if they are really boundary lines of centuriæ. I will therefore ask your readers to see what they can make out for themselves with the new six-inch Ordnance map.

F. H. DICKINSON, Kingweston.

93. KNOWLTON CHURCH OR CHAPEL. (I. i. 12.)—This picturesque ruin stands on elevated ground, and is surrounded by a deep circular entrenchment, one of a group of circles which were, perhaps, coeval with those of Avebury, to which 600, B.C., has been assigned as a possible date. Here, as at Avebury, the fosse is *within* the agger. The enclosed space is supposed to have been used for Druidic ceremonies, or for law gatherings, such as that which was depicted on the third compartment of the shield of Achilles. Knolton was afterwards the head of a hundred (cantref), and here in Saxon times the *hundred-gemot* may have met, and the Yeomanry have assembled for weapon teaching (waepentace).

At the survey of 1086 Knolton formed part of the vast possessions of the Conqueror's half-brother, Robert, Count of Mortain. The chapel of Knolton was attached to the monastery of Horton, founded, according to William of Malmesbury, A.D. 961. A charter of Edward the Confessor to that Monastery is printed by Mr. B. Thorpe. Knolton chapel occurs in a Bull of P. Eug. III, A.D. 1145, "*Ecclesia de Hortona cum capellis de Cnolton et de Chisilburi*," [Chalbury]; and again in a Bull of P. Alex. III, A.D. 1163, "*Hortona cum ecclesia ejusdem villae et capella de Cnolton ei ecclesiae adjacenti*." From an inventory drawn up in 1552 it appears that there were then three bells in the tower, (supposed to have been afterwards removed to



Horton), and that the Curate of the Parson of Horton officiated there and at Knolton. In the same year King Edward VI, who was connected through his mother's family with the proprietors of Knolton, visited Woodlands in this parish, on his way to Salisbury.

“Arx gratum hospitium Woodlandia praebuilt, et quae  
Caesaris et Burgi a nomine nomen habet.”

After the visit of the Commonwealth Commissioners, A.D. 1650, the chapel was disused. It was repaired in 1730, and about the end of the reign of George II, Divine Service ceased to be celebrated there.

The present ruined fabric, built of flint and sandstones of different colours, was probably erected during the period of transition from Romanesque to Gothic, and comprised Chancel with N. Aisle, Nave with N. Aisle, S. Porch and low rectangular Tower. The entire length (internally) is 52 feet, and the breadth 23 feet.

The Chancel, (11 feet 11 inches, by 10 feet 2 inches), opens into the Nave by a semicircular arch, (8 feet 6 inches, by 4 feet 8 inches), with plain abaci, 33 inches square and 5 inches in thickness, having the lower edges chamfered. The stone work of the E. and S. chancel windows has been removed. The chancel aisle, of the same length, is 9 feet 4 inches broad. The east wall alone remains.

The Nave was separated from the N. aisle by a wall, 30 inches in thickness, in which were two plain semicircular arches. That to the W. alone remains. The N. aisle was 5 feet 6 inches in breadth. Its outer wall has fallen.

The S. Porch, which has fallen, was of the unusual length of 12½ feet. The south doorway (8 feet by 3 feet 8 inches) has a semicircular arch with plain abaci, the chamfer on the lower edges being surmounted by a narrow channel. This doorway and the chancel arch bear a resemblance to presumed Saxon work.

The Tower, which measures internally 8 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, is of early English character, and opens into the Nave by a pointed arch (6 feet 9 inches by 13 feet) of two orders without imposts, and with continuous chamfers. In the lower stage the W. window has two trefoil-headed lights. In the upper stage are two windows, E. and W., of one trefoil-headed light each.

There is no font, and no piscina or sedile. Probably, too, there were no interments, Knolton being only a “capella” to the “matrix ecclesia” at Horton.

J. H. WARD, Gussage S. Michael.

94. GREAT FIRE AT YEOVIL, IN 1640.—The town of Yeovil has suffered several times from fire. In 1449, 117 houses were destroyed including much property belonging to the

Chuntries; Bishop Beckington granted forty days' indulgence to charitable contributors on this occasion. Again in the early part of this century a large portion of Middle Street was burnt down; both these fires are well known to students of local history; not so the conflagration which produced the lengthy document now printed for the first time. From the complete oblivion in which all tradition of this fire has been buried, I am unable to add any details to the account as given in the "Protecion," but if any reader should be possessed of information on the subject, I hope it will be communicated to a future number of *N. & Q.*

E.H.B.

"A Protecion for losses by fire graunted unto the  
"Inhabitants of Yeovill in the County of Somersett.

"CHARLES by the grace of God King of England Scot-  
"land ffrance and Ireland defendor of the faith TO ALL  
"and singular Archbishopps Bishops Archdeacons Deanes and  
"their Officialls Parsons Vicars Curats and to all spirituall  
"persons And also to all Justices of Peace maiors Sheriffs  
"Bailiffs Constables Churchwardens and head borowhes And  
"to all Officers of Citties Borowhes and Townes corporate  
"And to all other our officers ministers and subjects whatsoever  
"they be aswell within liberties as without to whom these  
"presents shall come greeting WHEREAS We are credibly  
"given to understand as well by the humble supplicacion and  
"petition of our poore distressed subjects the Inhabitants of  
"Yeovell in our County of Somersett as also by a certificate  
"made at the general quartersessions of the peace holden at  
"Bridgwater for the said County the sixth day of October last  
"past 1640 under the hands of our trusty and well beloved  
"subjects Sir William Portman Baronett Thomas Luttrell  
"Thomas Smith William Every John Harrington George  
"Paulett Robert Harbyn Robert Hunt and William Bull  
"Esquires Justices of the Peace for the said county That  
"within or uppon the eight and twentieth day of July last past  
"1640 about one of the Clock in the afternoone of the same  
"day there happened to our said Towne of Yeovell being an  
"ancient market Towne a suddayne and greivous misfortune of  
"fire begyning in the house of one Walter Whitcombe which by  
"reason of the dryness of the season, the winde being strong  
"and high, and the irrestable vehement and terrible flames  
"thereof, did in a short space utterly consume waste and burne  
"downe fourescore and three dwelling houses besides many  
"other outhouses wherein lived twoe hundred families con-  
"teyning in them sixe hundred persons at the least of men  
"women and children besides very many barnes stables staules  
"and other buildings and outhouses to the number of twoe  
"hundred together with corne hay wood coale householdstufte

“and other wares and goodes, they having housed most of their  
“hay and made provision of coale wood and other necessities  
“for the whole year following for themselves families and  
“cattell, which were all burnt wasted and consumed by the  
“saide fire amounting in all to the value of Twelve Thousand  
“pounds, a great part of which people receiveth reliefe and  
“not able to subsist without the same and are about the  
“number of three hundred persons and a great part of them  
“Trades men whoe had only their houses and trades by which  
“they formerly lived in good sort and sett many people on  
“work and relieved many but are now themselves destitute of  
“houses or any means to relieve themselves and their families  
“as appeareth to our foresaid Justices uppon the oathes of  
“John Jennings gentleman John Laver gentleman Christopher  
“Allambridge and Thomas Rocke able and sufficient Inhabit-  
“ants of the saide Towne verifying likewise that by this  
“untimely accident our said poore Subjects are greatly  
“impoverished and utterly undone left in great distresse and  
“misery, who have humbly besought us of our abundant and  
“gracious goodnes and clemency We would be pleased to  
“provide some convenient meanes for their reliefe and mayn-  
“tenance by granting them licence and power to aske and  
“receive the charities of weldisposed people for their support  
“and livelihood unto whose request as also uppon the  
“certificate of our foresaide Justices We most willingly have  
“condiscended and esteemed noe one thing to be more  
“necessary then the re-edifying of decayed Townes and the  
“relieving of the poore distressed people thereof, have thought  
“good to commend the same to the charitable consideracion  
“of all our loving Subjects within the said County of Somersett  
“and of the other Counties and places hereafter mencioned  
“Not doubting but that all good Christians rightly and duly  
“considering the premisses will be ready and willing to extend  
“their liberall contribucionns in soe good soe necessary and  
“so charitable a deede KNOWE ye therefore that of our  
“especiall grace and princely compassion We have given and  
“granted and by these our Letters Patent under our great  
“Seale of England doe give and grant unto the Inhabitants of  
“Yeovell in our County of Somersett aforesaid and to their  
“Deputy and Deputies the bearer or bearers thereof full  
“power licence and authority to aske gather receive and take  
“the almes and charitable benevolence of all our loving  
“Subjects whatsoever inhabiting within the Counties Shires  
“Citties and priviledged places throughout the whole kingdom  
“of England and Domynion of Wales (except the Counties of  
“Leicester Nottingham Derby Lancaster Yorke Northumber-  
“land Cumberland Westmerland and Durham) for and toward  
“the recovery of their said losses and the reliefe and maynten-

"ance of such and soe many as are fitt to partake of this  
"Collecion, according to the directions hereafter expressed  
"WHEREFORE We will and command you and every of  
"you that at such tyme and tymes as the Inhabitants of Yeovell  
"aforesaid their Deputy or Deputies the bearer or bearers  
"hereof shall come and repair to any your Churches Chappells  
"or other places to aske and receive the gratuities and charit-  
"able benevolence of our said subjects quietly to permit and  
"suffer them soe to doe without any manner your lett or  
"contradicions And you the said Parsons Vicars and Curats  
"for the better stirring upp of a charitable devocion deliberately  
"to publish and declare the tenor of these our Letters Patent  
"or the Coppy or Briefe hereof unto our said subjects upon  
"some Sunday shortly after the same shall be tendred unto  
"you and before the expiration of the date hereof Earnestly  
"exhorting and perswading them to extend their liberall  
"contributions in soe good and charitable a deed AND you  
"the Churchwardens of every parish where such collecion is  
"to be made as aforesaid to collect and gather the almes and  
"charitable benevolence of all our loving Subjects as well  
"strangers as others And what shalbe by you soe gathered to  
"be by the minister and yourselves endorsed on the backside  
"of these our Letters Patent or the Coppy or Briefe hereof in  
"words at length and not in figures And the some and somes  
"of money soe gathered and endorsed Our will and pleasure is  
"shalbe delivered to the bearer or bearers of these our Letters  
"Patent warranted and allowed to receive the same and to no  
"other person when as thereunto you shalbe required AND  
"LASTLY Our will and pleasure is for the more assurance  
"of faithfull and equall dealing in the receipt accompt and  
"distribution of the moneys collected by virtue of these our  
"Letters Patent, that noe man shall receive any of the moneys  
"soe collected but such as shalbe appoynted thereunto by  
"Deputacion under the hands and seales of Edward Philips  
"and Robert Harbyn Esquiers and that the moneys collected  
"and raised by virtue hereof, shalbe distributed amongst such of  
"those dampnified by the saide fire, only as neede the same  
"and are fitt to be relieved by publique charity and by such  
"proporcions as shalbe thought fitt and sett downe in  
"writing under the hands of the persons last named, at such  
"tymes and places of their meeting as by them shalbe from  
"tyme to tyme appoynted for that purpose It being not our  
"intencions that any of those whoe are otherwise of ability and  
"in the judgment of the persons last named not thought fitt to  
"be relieved by this collecion, should be made partakers of it,  
"And they in like manner to appoynt in whose hands the  
"moneys collected are to be kept untill the same shalbe  
"distributed and how the accompt thereof shalbe ordered

"according to the true intent and meaning of our royall will  
 "and pleasure herein declared any Statute law ordinance or  
 "provision heretofore made to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding  
 "standing IN WITNES whereof We have caused these our  
 "letters to be made Patent to continue for the space of one  
 "whole yeare next after the date thereof and not longer  
 "WITNES ourselfe at Westmynster the seaventeenth day of  
 "November in the sixteenth yeare of our Raigne."

E. HARBIN BATES, Newton Surmaville.

95. JOHN FRY, THE REGICIDE. (I. ii. 67.)—Turning now to his genealogical history, I find that he is that John Fry who is mentioned in the Visitation of Dorset of 1623, who is stated to be *Æt.* 14 in that year. This would make him to be born in 1608 or 1609. In an Inquisition post mortem, taken on the death of his Grandfather, William Fry, it is stated that John's father, William Fry, was married to Milicent Swayne, at Tarrant Gunville, on 13th Nov., 5 James I (1607). He seems not to have been the eldest child though the eldest son, three daughters, Ann, Milicent, and Dulcibel, being stated as older than he was in 1623.

From a Chancery suit referring to him I find that he married four times; by the first wife he had a son, John, (who died 1690); by the second he had a son, William, who died previous to 1695; no son by the third wife; and by the fourth wife four sons, namely Thomas, Stephen, James, and Joseph. The only one of these four wives whose name I know is the fourth, who was Anna Lindsay, of Poole, who proved her husband's will in 1657. She died in 1666. Both the Regicide and also his wife mention in their wills a certain William Fry, of Ashgrove, a farm not more than three miles from Bursey Stool, but in Wiltshire, and both of them style him Brother-in-law. From other information I possess I have undoubted proof that this William Fry, of Ashgrove, is my own direct ancestor, and it is principally the endeavour to find out precisely how he could be brother-in-law to both John Fry and his 4th wife, that has led me to record the above facts relating to the Regicide. Even now I am perplexed about it, and John Fry, having had four wives, makes it all the more complicated, so that any one who can supply the names of any of John Fry, the Regicide's, first three wives, will be doing me a great service.

Whether there are living still any direct descendants of the Regicide is, too, a subject full of interest, and it may not be out of place to state what is known of his sons and daughters.

John and William, the two eldest sons by his first and second wives respectively, had no children, or at all events no male issue, or the property of their father, which, though forfeited to the Crown as already stated, seems in part to have been bought

back or restored, would have descended to them. John, the eldest, died about 1690, and in his will directed all his estate to be given to William Fry, of Ashgrove. This will Thomas Fry, the half-brother of John, (being the eldest son of the Regicide by Anna Lindsay, his 4th wife), contested, and it is from the Chancery suit between Thomas Fry and William Fry, of Ashgrove, that a good deal of the foregoing information is gleaned.

Thomas Fry died between 1694, (the date of this suit), and 1709, which is the date of the will of his brother, Dr. Stephen Fry; I have not, however, been able to find a will of Thomas Fry.

This Stephen Fry, Doctor in Medicine, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree in 1672, M.A. in 1675, B.M. in 1682, and M.D. in 1683. He was executor of the will of the Rev. William Stone, who was one of the officials and minister of Wimborne Minster in 1661, and who founded "Stone's Hospital" in Oxford. Stephen Fry bequeathed £1,000 to this hospital; he mentioned his nieces, (not, however, by name), daughters of his brothers, Thomas and James Fry, both deceased, which shows that these two married; but whether they had issue male does not appear. The executor of Dr. Stephen Fry's will was his nephew, Thomas Penny, of London, presumably a son of one of his married sisters, and it was proved 5th April, 1710. Stephen apparently was unmarried.

Of James Fry it is only known that he was a grocer in Bristol in 1694, and that he married and had some daughters, as before stated.

Joseph is nowhere mentioned except in his mother, Anna Fry's, will, and he probably died between 1666 and 1694.

Of the daughters, Mary, the eldest, married Sampson Coysgarne, of Bristol; Elizabeth, or Margaret, (Martha?), married a Mr. Penny, father of Thomas Penny, of London, who was Executor of Dr. Stephen Fry's will; and Ann was probably the wife of John Seymer, as stated in *Hutchins's Dorset*, Vol. IV., p. 66.

If there are any male descendants of John Fry, the Regicide, they must therefore come through either Thomas or James, or failing them, through Joseph Fry.

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

**96. SHROVETIDE CUSTOMS—"SHACKLE EGG DAY."**—(I.i.46.) I observe Mr. Norris says he cannot find the word "shackle" in any provincial dictionaries, but if he refers to Barnes's Glossary, Dorchester, 1886, he will find—

Shacklen—shaking about, etc.

Shockle—to shake about lightly, etc.

Shockly—that shockles.

Shockle-apple—an apple so ripe that the pips can be heard to shockle.

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

97. "SHERD THROWING."—I remember the throwing of sherds, when I was a little boy, at Great Torrington, Devon; that is, I saw them at the door in the morning, but whether there had been dancing or other ceremonies the evening before, I do not recollect, and, if there were, I was probably in bed at the time.

FREDERIC T. COLBY, Litton Cheney.

98. "LENT-CROCKING."—In Hone's "Year Book," for 1832, page 800, a communication from the late Rev. Wm. Barnes of Dorchester describes the custom of sherd-throwing at Shrove-tide, under the above heading. The doggrel verses alluded to in I. i. 46, are thus given.

"I be come a shrovin',  
Vor a little pankiak,  
A bit o'bread o' your biakin',  
Or a little truckle cheese o' your own miakin',  
If you'll gi' me a little, I'll ax no moore,  
If you don't gi' me nothin,' I'll rattle your door."

The learned Antiquary, writing fifty years ago, speaks of this as an old Dorsetshire custom. He says that it was observed also in Wiltshire, where however the begging rhymes were omitted, but the doors pelted as a matter of course. Mr. Barnes was of opinion that the ceremony was a carnival relic of Roman Catholic times, and he concludes his paper by adding "The broken pots and dishes originally signified that, as Lent was begun, those cooking vessels were of no use, and were supposed to be broken; and the cessation of flesh-eating is understood in the begging for pancakes, and bread and cheese."

Σ.

99. "CLIPPING THE CHURCH."—(From A. S. *Clippan*, to embrace or hug.) Descriptions of this ceremony are given in Hone's "Every-day Book," Vol. I., 215, and in "The Journal of the British Archaeological Association," Vol. I., 149, 150.

In the former it is noticed as taking place in Warwickshire, in the latter as occurring in Shropshire; but in both as being an *Easter*, and not a "Shrove-tide" custom. I find no mention of it either in Brand or Strutt.

Σ.

100. Miss Charlotte Sophia Burne, in her most valuable and interesting volumes on "Shropshire Folk-Lore," p. 321, gives at length a description of a Shrovetide custom, called "Clipping the Church," the children joining hands and encircling the edifice. This seems identical with the custom mentioned by the Somerset Editor.

ROCKBEARE.

101. CHAFY OR CHAFFEE FAMILY.—In the Parish Register of Stock Gaylard, Dorset, occurs the baptism of Mathew, son of Thomas and Margery Chafy, 22nd September, 1602. Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* supply the date of his death or burial from the Register of this or some other parish, and point out where the will of Thomas Chafy, the father of Mathew, may be found? Abstracts of all the early wills found at Somerset House, London, have been received, but no clue has been obtained from them. A Mathew Chaffee was admitted a member of the First Church of Boston, Mass., “the 14th of ye 6th moneth, 1636,” and with his wife Sarah, upon their consent, was dismissed, “ye 10th of 6th month, 1655.” They had no issue. A Thomas Chaffee took up lands in Hingham, Mass., July 17th, 1637, from whom all the Chaffees in the United States to-day (excepting a few families direct from England) can trace their ancestry. He died in America in 1683. It is supposed that Mathew and Thomas were related, but the fact is not established. I wish to meet with all the information I can relating to them, or the family to which they belonged, and to ascertain the name of their place of residence in England, and shall be grateful for assistance of any kind. Dorset, I believe, was their native county.

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

P.S.—Is there an engraving or picture extant, which I can buy, of ancient Chaffcombe, Somerset?

[The Churchyard of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, near Montacute, Somerset, contains a considerable number of memorials of a family of Chafy, descended from William Chaffe, Curate, early in the 17th century. Does the Register of this parish throw any light upon the query of our correspondent?

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

102. DISCOVERY OF AN ICHTHYOSAURUS AT TINTINHULL, NEAR ILCHESTER.—The skeleton of a large specimen of the above animal was discovered on May 1st, 1888, in a field called “Long-ground,” in this parish, by some labourers in the employ of Mr. S. B. Penny, the owner. In the course of excavating a pond, they found, at a depth of about eight feet in the marl clay, some vertebræ, which proved to be those of the extremity of the monster’s tail. The proprietor at once gave instructions to follow up the fossil remains with all care. After a couple of days’ work, nearly the whole of the skeleton was laid bare, when it proved to be of the following dimensions:—

|                         |     |    |    |    | ft. in. |   |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|----|---------|---|
| Extreme length          | ... | .. | .. | .. | 22      | 0 |
| Divided thus:—          |     |    |    |    |         |   |
| Length of head and neck | ..  | .. | .. | .. | 6       | 6 |
| Length of body          | ..  | .. | .. | .. | 5       | 6 |
| Length of tail          | ..  | .. | .. | .. | 10      | 0 |



|                                                       |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---|---|
| Width at base of head. . . . .                        | 3 | 3 |
| Width across front paddles, from tip to tip . . . . . | 7 | 0 |
| Length of paddle preserved, upwards of . . . . .      | 2 | 6 |
| So that this lizard must have been one of ample size. |   |   |

It is matter for regret that although the general outline of the head and body and paddles was abundantly clear, yet the principal bones of the head and the ribs were either much broken or altogether missing, the position of the paddles being chiefly discernible by the remains of their scattered bones; one of these, however, was fortunately almost perfect, and it is hoped will be well preserved. The animal had evidently died in the natural posture, *i.e.*, prone with outstretched paddles, and its carcase had not been much displaced by the wash of the waters in which it lay.

The marl in which it was found is the upper surface of the blue lias crossing our Island, and is easily worked by the spade. The situation of "Long-ground" is about three quarters of a mile from the low lying alluvium called "The Moors," once doubtless flooded by the common estuary of the Ivel and the Parret.

J. B. HYSON. Tintinhull Vicarage.

[NOTE.—It is believed that there is no record of a Saurian having been hitherto found in *this* district, so far to the S., but the fact of the lias lying so near the surface, removes this discovery from the region of the marvellous. The undersigned has in his possession a number of Saurian bones exhumed four or five years ago, from a depth of 12 feet, in digging a well at Muchelney, five miles as the crow flies, to the N.W. of Tintinhull. In this instance, they are all cased in a considerable thickness of crystals of Iron Pyrites.

SOMERSET EDITOR.]

103. ARMORIAL BEARINGS. (I. i. 15.)—In reply to Mr. Farley's query in the 1st number of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, perhaps the piece of plate, lately come into his possession, once belonged

- (1) to the Family of Davers, of Rougham, in Suffolk. They bore "Argent, on a Bend *gules* 3 martlets," but are, I think, now extinct.
- (2) or to the "Foots," who bore "Argent on a Bend *azure* 3 martlets *or*." This is perhaps more probable, for the last Sir Thomas Foot, Bt. was succeeded in his title and estates (by virtue of limitations in the patent of Creation), by Arthur Onslow Esq., of Altham, in Lancashire, whose son Richard was created Lord Onslow in 1654.
- (3) The Curzons bear "Argent on a Bend *sable* 3 martlets." It is a Derbyshire family, I think.

Unless there be any line engraving on the shield, I fear it will be hard to distinguish from which family the article originally came.

W. WYNN LLOYD.

104. In the Visitation of Cheshire, A.D. 1580, (Harl. Soc. Vol. 18, p. 184), one of the quarterings of the Newtons of Coole is that of the family of Hinton, viz., Argent, on a Bend Sa., 3 birds of the field. Edmondson gives them as martlets.

V. L. OLIVER, Kenilworth, Ascot.

105. H. Farley may perhaps find an answer to his question in the *Gent's Magazine*, Vol. XVII. March, 1842. I have in my possession an engraving from that volume, representing a monument in memory of Samuel Edmund Hopkinson and Elizabeth his wife, which is or was at Hacconby, in Lincolnshire. The shield, which stands between the wife's initials, bears the arms in question.

G. E. DRETT.

106. CUSTUMARIUS. ABBATHIÆ DE MILTON.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the MS. "Custumarius Abbathiæ de Milton," from which Hutchins quotes in his History of Dorset, is still in existence, and in whose possession it is? At one time, Hutchins says, it was in the hands of Mr. John Bailey, Rector of South Cadbury.

J.B.

107. LADY ORFORD'S GARDENS, AT PIDDLTOWN.—Horace Walpole, in his tract "On Modern Gardening," speaking of tiresome and repeated uniformity of symmetrical gardens, goes on:—"At Lady Orford's, at Piddletown, in Dorsetshire, there was when my brother married a double enclosure of 13 gardens, each, I suppose, not much above an hundred yards square, with an enfildade of correspondent gates; and before you arrived at these, you passed a narrow gut between two stone terrasses that rose above your head and which were crowned by a line of pyramidal yews."

Are there any remains of this unnatural design still existing?

TOPIARIUS.

108. ANOTHER STRAY CANNON BALL.—Some time about last Easter, my brother, Mr. Alfred Mellor, whilst making some alterations at Royston near the village of Churchinford on the Blagdon Hills, came upon an old cannon ball imbedded in a bank. It was rudely spherical and weighed about nine pounds. It would be a curious, but not an uninteresting task to hunt up its history, and to learn what connexion, if any, it had with the events of the civil war in the seventeenth century.

JOHN W. MELLOR, Culmhead, Taunton.

[There can be but little doubt as to the above mentioned missile being a relic of Goring's force investing the town of Taunton during the Civil War. In the month of May 1645, Fairfax, having just been entrusted with the supreme command of the Parliamentary Army, was requested to march to the relief of Taunton, then closely besieged by the Royalists. He had proceeded as far westward as Blandford, when he was hastily recalled in consequence of the King having left Oxford in order to commence his summer campaign. Fairfax however at once despatched a strong brigade under Colonel Welden, charged with orders to raise the siege if possible. This was successfully accomplished by that officer, on the memorable eleventh of May. Goring, believing that the Parliamentary General with the whole of his army was attacking him, executed a '*Sauve qui peut*' movement in the direction of Pitminster and the Blagdon Hills, "where they took up their quarters in the fields"; whilst Welden entered the town of Taunton, thus affording the gallant Blake that relief for which he had so long been waiting, and his brave troops their much wished for supplies of food and ammunition.

And now occurred one of the most curious, as well as one of the most disgraceful military episodes of the whole Civil War, sarcastically characterized by Clarendon as the "Counterscuffle at Petherton-bridge," which he thus describes. After narrating the foregoing circumstances, he proceeds to say that "this Supply raised the Siege, the Besiegers drawing off, without any loss; and the Party that relieved them, having done their work, and left some of their Foot in the Town, made what haste they could, to make their retreat Eastward; when *Goring* fell so opportunely upon their Quarters, that he did them great mischief; and believ'd that, in that disorder, he had so shut them up between narrow passes, that they could neither retire to *Taunton*, nor march Eastward; and doubtless he had them at a great advantage: by the opinion of all Men that knew the Country. But, by the extreme ill disposing his Parties, and for want of particular Orders (of which many Men spoke with great licence) his two Parties sent out, several ways, to fall upon the Enemy at *Petherton-Bridge*, the one commanded by Colonel *Thornhill*, the other by *Sir William Courtney* (both diligent, and sober Officers) they fell foul on each other to the loss of many of their Men; both the chief Officers being dangerously hurt, and one of them taken, before they knew their error; through which the Enemy with no more loss got into, and around Taunton." (*Hist. Rebn.* Fol. Ed. 1732. pa. 454.)

By the end of May the siege was renewed, and the garrison was again reduced to great straits. At the commencement of July Fairfax, having in the meantime fought the decisive Battle of Naseby, and also defeated the King's troops at Leicester, really did come in person to Taunton, and finally released the town, on which occasion Goring, "having burnt his huts, again drew to Blackdown," just before retreating to Somerton and losing the

Battle of Langport. (Savage's *Hist. of Taunton*, p. 427.)

Such is a brief *résumé* of some important events occurring in the Taunton district in 1645, and I think it is but fair to regard Mr. Mellor's cannon ball as a nineteenth century witness to the correctness of seventeenth century history.

SOMERSET EDITOR.]

109. CHARLES II AND COAXDON HALL.—In Wilson's *Memoirs of DeFoe* it is said that, after the Royalists were defeated at Worcester, Prince Charles, (afterwards Charles II,) escaped, and tried to find means to leave the country. Whilst at Lyme for that purpose he was suspected, pursued, and followed to Coaxdon Hall, in Chardstock, Dorset, where he was concealed by Mrs. Cogan under the large hoop which she was wearing. After the soldiers had vainly searched the house and departed, she found him a place of security until it was prudent for him to venture to leave; she then gave him another disguise, and he proceeded to Trent.

1. I should be glad to know what foundation this story had, or who was Wilson's authority. I see in "The Book of the Axe," (1875 edition,) it is stated that the truth of this story is more than questionable.

2. Mr. Pulman, in "The Book of the Axe," says "Sir Simond's [D'Ewes] son, Willoughby, sold Coaxdon to the Cogans, and it came to the Wills's of Axminster, from whom it was purchased by the late G. Clarence, Esq., whose family reside at the hall." How did Coaxdon come to the Wills family?

3. What is the history of the ghosts, "the tall old man" and "the yellow dog," which are said to roam about Coaxdon Hall at night?

J. ST. N.

110. DRUITT FAMILY. (I. i. 23.)—Arms. Sable a chevron argent between three cinquefoils rooted up vert, leaves argent.

In the 1564 Visitation of Devon, p. 136, I find that Richard Drewett Esq., of Exeter, married Jone, d. & h. of John Kelly. Alice Drewett, d. & h. of Richard Drewett aforesaid, married John Vowell, *als.* Hoker, of the City of Exeter.

F.W.W.

III. COKER OF ASHE, STOUR PAYNE, DORSET.—Required the unmarried Surname of Mary..... who married Roger Coker about 1658. Their first child was baptized at Stour Payne, 25th May, 1660. As this is the only missing link in an otherwise unbroken Pedigree of ten descents, I should like much to find it. Perhaps the family pedigree of some one of your readers may contain the information I seek. If so, I should feel greatly obliged by its being sent to me, either direct, or through the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, and if anyone of your Clerical readers should discover it in his Parish Register, I will thankfully remit him the customary fee for an Extract.

WM. W. COKER, 5. St. John's Terrace, Weymouth.

112. ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S VISITATION AT TAUNTON. (I. i. 4.)—  
I have been vainly hoping that some reference to the Rector of Charlynch's very interesting article on the above subject, would have been made ere this.

It seems that in the 16th and 17th centuries, it was, though a rare, yet not an unknown thing for a Metropolitan Bishop to hold visitations throughout his province. As an instance, we find Laud taking an early opportunity of so doing after his translation to the See of Canterbury; and the extracts from the account books of the Churchwardens of Charlynch during that eventful period of our Church's history, seem to me to warrant an attempt at least to find out something more, relative to this visitation, its causes, and its consequences. My efforts in this direction have not been signally successful, but I give what I have gleaned for what it is worth, in the hope that by so doing, I may stir up others to achieve greater results than it has been my fortune to accomplish.

Mr. Kershaw, the able and courteous Librarian at Lambeth Palace, writes thus to me on the subject;

"On referring to the printed copy of Laud's "*Diary*" preserved here, I do not see reference to his visitation of Bath and Wells in 1634; but in the "*Registers*" of that Archbishop, I find the record of this visitation of which I send you a note as follows.

REGISTER (*Laud*).  
LAMBETH LIBRARY.

Extract from Ducarel's M.S. Index to the above Register.

I. Visitatio Metropolitana Eccl: Cath: S<sup>ti</sup> Andreæ Wellen: ac Civitate et Dioc: Bath: et Wellen: A.D. 1633-1634. fol. 106<sup>a</sup>.

II. Inhibitio facta Dno Gulielmo Bathon: et Wellen: Epo ne jurisdictionem ecclesiasticæ exercent pendente visitatione Metropolitana ibidem.

Dat: Ult<sup>o</sup> die Feb. 1633.  
*Regist: Laud. 106<sup>a</sup>.*

III. Similes inhibitiones directæ Decano et Capitulo Wellen:, Archidiaconis Wellen:, Bathon: et Taunton.

*Regist: Laud: 106<sup>b</sup>.*

In these, I do not find any mention of Archbishop Laud himself being at *Taunton*; all these are officially worded documents in legal terms, as to the conditions of the visitation.

By Laud's Register, it appears that the visitation articles he used for the Cathedral Church of Exeter, were used also at Bath and Wells.

These Registers certainly afford evidence of a visitation of Bath and Wells in 1634. Most of Laud's MSS. are in the Bodleian; very few at Lambeth."—S. W. KERSHAW.

113. Canon Church of Wells, also kindly gives this further information ;

"Sept. 24th, 1634. William Archbishop and Metropolitan, in the first year of his Translation gives notice of a visitation of the Diocese and Chapter (of Bath and Wells), and required from the Dean and Chapter a return of the "Ordinale et Statuta" of the Church of Wells. These were drawn up in obedience to his order and seal, and form the Lambeth M.S. 729, of which there is a transcript in Reynolds' "*Wells Cathedral*." The names of the Canons, and of the Dean, George Warburton, are signed to it. I do not think Laud ever held a visitation at "*Wells*." C. M. CHURCH.

114. Mr. Monday, (of Taunton) a recognised local authority on these matters, tells me there is no record of such visitation in the archives of the Archdeacon's Court at Taunton, which makes Mr. Bell's communication (I. i. 4.) all the more valuable and important.

One thing, then, seems certain, viz. that Archbishop Laud did make a visitation in this diocese soon after his translation to the See of Canterbury, when several things might have concurred to make such a step agreeable to one of his advanced opinions, and his ardent temperament. Dr. Piers, the Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1632 to 1670, is well known to have been an especial favourite and *protegé* of Laud's; he shared his sentiments, and his persecution. (Cassan's "*Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*," Pt. II. pa. 66. and Walker's "*Sufferings of the Clergy*," Pt. II. pa. 70.) The special reference, in the Charlynch Churchwardens' accounts, to the arrangements of the Church for the due performance of its Services in accordance with the ideas of Laud and Piers, is very interesting, and it is to be earnestly hoped that an investigation into other contemporary documents, may result in the bringing to light of still further information respecting this important Archiepiscopal visitation.

Should I be accused of taking a liberty were I to suggest that the Librarian of the Bodleian might help us a little in this matter? He is a subscriber to these "*Notes and Queries*," and Mr. Ker-shaw tells us that the bulk of the Laud MSS. are under his care.

SOMERSET EDITOR.

115. ROAD FROM PRESTON OR BINCOMBE TO ABBOTSBURY. (I. i. 13.)—Old county maps are not good in the matter of roads, judging by the three of Dorset within my reach. One, printed by Janson in 1629, has no roads at all. Another, which "Jodocus Hondius cælavit" in 1662, has a few, slightly marked; but none in the line enquired about. Nor is there the least sign of it in the map in Coker's Survey of Dorset, 1732. What is more to the purpose is that no such road appears among the Roman roads and Celtic trackways so carefully laid down by the late Mr. Warne in

his Map of Ancient Dorset. Hence I conclude that he thought the road in question to be Medieval—a pilgrim-way as I have heard it called by some one. It can hardly have escaped Mr. Warne's eye, for near Abbotsbury it is very conspicuous.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

116. I have looked through several old maps of the last century that I have in my possession, and I fail to find any trace of such a road as suggested by your correspondents. The earlier maps of the County, of the century preceding, (Kip's 1607, Speed's 1610-1662, Janson's 1640, Hollar's 1676, Morden's 1695,) show nothing of the roads existing at those periods.

J. S. UDAL, Inner Temple.

117. SOMERSET HISTORICAL INDEXES.—The Editors have made good use of Collinson in the interesting notes to the list of persons made to pay for the resistance to the Armada, (I. ii. 50.) and I appreciate their work the more, because there is no good index to Collinson.

Every now and then, some among us who have more zeal than discretion raise a cry for a new County History. We ought first to make proper use of the materials we have already.

We want first a good and proper index to Collinson, distinguishing history and explanation, pedigree and anecdote, from reference to names, whether of places or persons. The last are valuable for research,—*necessary* indeed,—but are an impediment if mixed up with the others, when they become most annoying and embarrassing. We want, then, the like done with Phelps, Savage, Rutter, and other materials, and lastly to incorporate with these, the "Transactions" of our County Society, the larger part of which is already well indexed. When we really know what we have got, and can see its inaccuracies and defects, we can talk of a new history; meanwhile we may well be content with what may be collected and preserved by our County Society, and by your "Notes and Queries."

Will any one with leisure or the requisite ability undertake this work?

F. H. DICKINSON, Kingweston.

118. ACRE. HOGSHEAD. (I. i. 10.)—Through the kindness of my friend, Mr. Barrett, of Weymouth, I have a definition of an areal acre, which, to my mind, not a little clears up the difficulty about *ager* and *acra*. He says that Dr. Littleton's Dictionary, 1723, gives:—"Acra. Agra ab Ager. An Acre, 40 perches in length and 4 in breadth." I am hereby confirmed in my suspicion that, at least in some cases, *ager* and *acra*, as long measures, (whatever may be the case as to areal measure,) are not synonymous; but that *ager* = 40 perches = 1 furlong, as Isidore says; and *acra* =

4 perches, as Ellis and Eyton say; and I am a little upheld in my hesitating conjecture that furlong may = furrowlong, rather than fortylong.

I have heard nothing about *hogshead*, as a timber measure. But Mr. Barrett corrects me in my idea that the timber sold by the Weymouth Corporation—in 1651 not 1653—was from a Municipal building, for it belonged to “the State.” I think it was from the Civil War forts, dismantled about that time.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

**119.** NAMES OF CUPS. (I. i. 16.)—For the names of these cups which are taken from “Somersetshire Wills,” (1st Series,) “*Old English Plate*,” by Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, should be consulted.

*Myghell* is probably a family name.

*Nutts* were cups made out of a cocoa-nut and ornamented with gold or silver.

*Berall*, this is a cup made of beryl or rock crystal. (see O.E.P. pp. 219, 281.)

\**Skyninge* pot, for the derivation of this word see Skeats' Dictionary, sub *nunchion*.

F.W.W.

**120.** “*Myghell*” is Michael. In the First Quarto text (1598) of “*Henry the Fourth*,” Part I., Act IV., Scene iv., the opening line reads thus: “*Arch.* Hie good sir Mighell, beare this sealed briefe,” &c. The Quarto has the spelling “*Mighell*” in the other occurrences of the name throughout this scene. The First Folio text (1623) of the same scene has “*Michell*.” With regard to “*Nutt*,” a drinking cup, I quote Higin's (or Higgins's) definition, in his “*Nomenclator*,” 1585, p. 233, col. i: “*OOSCYPHIUM, Poculum in oui formam oblongum, qua specie effigiantur nuces Indicæ ternis argenti laminis inclusæ apud nostrates. ὠσκόφιον, Athenæo: tametsi discrepet illic Asclepiadæ descriptio à nostra.* A kinde of drinking pot or cup fashioned like an egge: a tun, or nut to drinke in.”

W. G. STONE, Walditch.

**121.** Ancient standing cups were frequently shaped like a cocoanut, or the nut itself was mounted, and on this account were commonly called “*Nuts*.” An illustration of the latter kind may be seen p. 277, Cripps' *Old English Plate*. These cups often received particular names, having been called after Saints, etc. Nettlecombe, bye the bye, possesses the oldest English hall-marked chalice and paten c. 1459, (p. 189 *ibid.*) Might it not have been presented or bequeathed by an ancestor of the Trevelyan's?

V. L. OLIVER, Kenilworth, Ascot.

\*“*Skink*,” (A. S. *Secean*) to serve drink at table. *Pailey*.