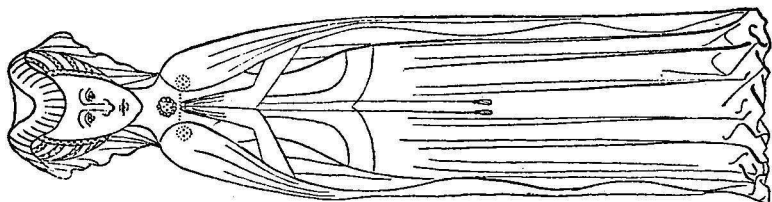


340. THE DAUBENEY TOMB IN SOUTH PETHERTON CHURCH.—When Symonds, the Cavalier Diarist, was quartered with his troop, "The King's Guards," at South Petherton, in the autumn of 1644, he noticed among other things,

"Upon a flat stone in the South cross yle (of the church),* the picture of a woman and this inscription in brasse, two shields, both gone.



Hic jacet Dna Maria Daubeney ux' Egidii Daubeney Militis, quondam filia Simonis Leek Armig'i de Comitatu Nottinghamie, que ob. 17 Feb. 1442. c.a.p.d.a.

In the middle of the same South yle stands a large altar tombe, two foote high, four shields carved round about the sides; the top is fairly inlayed with brasse, the picture of an armed Knight, under his head the creast following and a woman.† Arched over thear heads. Four shields, the two first gone; on the West end over thear heads :

DAUBENEY; ‡ impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three cinquefoils between six cross-crosslets argent; § 2 and 3 Azure, three bars gemel or, a chief of the last. ||

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three cinquefoils between six cross-crosslets argent; 2 and 3, Azure, 3 bars gemel or, a chief of the last.

They call him Earle of Bridgwater. The inscription which was circumscribed (*i.e.* on the edge of the ledger) is gone.

(Here a sketch of the crest is given.)

It consists of a Holly branch leaved and fructed.

These verses under their feete.

'Sis testis Xpe q'd non jacet hic lapis iste
Corpus ut ornetur set spiritus ut memoretur;
Quisquis eris qui transieris sta perlege plora,
Sum q'd eris fueramq' q'd es, pro me precor ora.' ¶

The above tomb and brasses are still *in situ*, and pretty much as Symonds left them. The first of the two shields having however disappeared, together with the brass canopy "arched over

*The Chapel of our Lady in the South Transept.

† *Vide* Illustration on opposite page.

‡ *Gules*, four fusils conjoined in fess, *argent*. (Ralf Albini, 3d Ric. I., bore "Au quatre fueces en fusce.") § Darcy. || Meinill.

¶ "Diary | of the | Marches of the Royal Army | during the great Civil War, &c.," pa. 101. (Camden Society, 1859.)

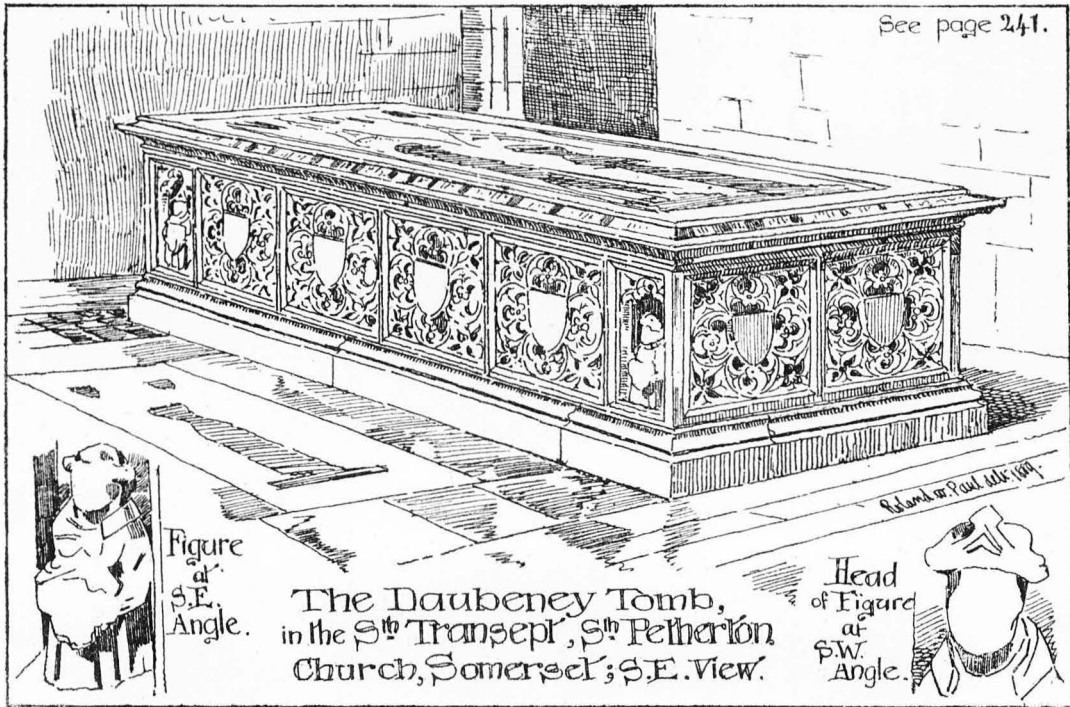


Figure
at
S.E.
Angle.

The Daubeney Tomb,
in the Sth Transept, Sth Petherlon
Church, Somerset; S.E. View.

Head
of Figure
at
S.W.
Angle.



EFFIGIES OF SIR GILES DAUBENEY KNT. AND HIS FIRST WIFE
JOAN DARCY, IN SOUTH PETHERTON CHURCH, A.C. 1445.

the heads," these have since undergone restoration, and around the ledger we now find the following inscription in place of the lost original.

Hic jacent corpora domini Egidij Daubeney Militis necnon domine Johanne uxoris eius filie domini Johannis Darcy Baronis Darcy et Meinill qui quidem Egidius obiit undecimo die mensis Januarij Anno Domini Millesimo Quadringentesimo quadragesimo quinto et predicta Johanna obiit vitâ conjugis quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen. Hoc monumentum restauratum est cura familie Daubeney, A.D. MDCCCLXXXII.

The repairs were well carried out, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., shields of arms being also supplied for the empty spaces.

The presumption that this was the tomb of the Earl of Bridgwater, (Henry Lord Daubeney, who died April 8th, 1548)* is set aside by the presence of the Darcy and Meinill quarterings, and the effigies are thereby identified as those of his great grandfather Sir Giles Daubeney, together with his first wife Joan, relict of John Beaumont Esq., and daughter of John (4th) Lord Darcy and Meinill,† by his wife Joan, the daughter of John Lord Greystock.‡ Sir Giles Daubeney died on 11th January, 1445-6.

The smaller brass is to the memory of his second wife, Mary, and it still bears, as in Symonds' time, the inscription already given. He had yet another wife who survived him; all we know about her is, that her name was 'Alice.' All three wives bore him children.

Sir Giles was born in 1393 at Kempston in Bedfordshire, being the second son of Sir Giles Daubeney, Lord of Kempston, South Petherton,§ and many other manors, and becoming his heir on the decease of his elder brother John, (*vitâ patris et s.p.*) in 1410. He was in reality the fourth Baron in succession, although never summoned to Parliament as such. He was Sheriff of Bedford, Bucks, and the combined counties of Somerset and Dorset, and sitting in parliament as Knight of the

*He was buried at South Perrott in Dorset (*vide* Register there). Having run through a princely inheritance, the burden of his funeral obsequies is said to have been borne by his sister Cecily, the wife of John Bouchier, Earl of Bath, Lord of Wigborough Manor, also in South Petherton.

†This nobleman was great grandfather to Thomas Lord Darcy who was beheaded in 1538 by Henry VIII., for joining the "risings" in the North in favour of the threatened Monasteries. (Gasquet's "*Henry 8th and the English Monasteries.*" Vol. II., ch. 3.) For an interesting account of the King's libellous attacks on the honour of this noble family, and a refutation of the same, together with much other information thereon, cf. Fuller's "*Church History,*" Book VI., Sect. iii., ch. 13.

‡"*Daubeney Pedigree*" privately printed.

§The first member of this family connected with South Petherton, seems to have been William Albini (or de Albini, "*le Meschin*") who held the manor *jure uxoris* Cecilia Bigod, heiress of Belvoir, who had Roger de Courcelle's manors of South Petherton of the gift of Henry I. to his wife Adeliza of Louvaine, who married secondly William Albini 1st Earl of Arundel. (*Daubeney Pedigree.*)

Shire for Somerset in 1424, and again in 1428, he seems to have occupied the position of a representative country gentleman of high degree, in the feudal age. Claiming a common origin with the Dukes of Normandy, and the Kings of England of that line, with the Dukes of Norfolk and Rutland, and many other distinguished families, he was both descendant and ancestor of some of the noblest blood in England, his grandson being the illustrious Lord Daubeney (also a South Petherton man) of whom we read so much in Lord Bacon's "*Life of King Henry the Seventh*." He died at Barrington, co. Somerset, and, by his own desire, was buried, as we have seen, in the Lady Chapel at South Petherton.

In the following section Sir Giles Daubeney's Will is given verbatim.

For the drawing of his tomb, which forms the frontispiece to our first volume, we are indebted to the pencil of Mr. Roland W. Paul, the author of "*Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset*"; and for the accompanying figures we have to thank Mr. Hamilton Rogers, who has most kindly permitted the use of blocks illustrating his charming "*Memorials of the West*."

SOMERSET EDITOR.

341. SIR GILES DAUBENEY'S WILL, 1445. (*Stafford. fo. 134 b.*)—Testm Egidii Daubeney Militis.—In nomine dni Amen. Tercio die marcij Anno dni Millimo cccc^{mo} xliiii^{to} Ego Egidius Daubeney miles Condo testm meum in hunc modum It lego aiam meam deo et beate marie et omibz sanctis et corpus meum ad sepeliendū in ecclia sancti petiⁱ Apli apud Southpeterton ante altare sancte marie It y ordeyne a Cope of blew ffelewet w^t chesibell and ij. Tyneclis w^t the Aubes yerto It y wol ther be a blak sywete of vestementes yeffyn and all to serue at the auter of our lady It my best masseboke w^t a chalys a paxbred of syluer and ouer gilt Also ij cruwettes of Syluer a corperas* It to the said Auter y wol yeue my autercloth of Red tarteron w^t the curteyns It y ordayne to ye church of Baryngton my vestementes of blak ffelewet w^t an autercloth of blak and grene It y wol yt in as short tyme as goodly may be do said for my sowle a M^l masses It y wol ther be delydde x marč at myn enterement among pore men It vij gownes to vij pore men It vij beddes to vij bedred men and euery bed a marteras a peyre of blankettes a peyre of shites a couerlet It y wol that the prisoner's of yeuelchestre haue a noble to parte among them It y wol the ffreres of yeuelchestre haue a quart whete a quart malt It the ffreres of briggewater 1 quart whete 1 quart malt It to the making of an hous for iiij pore men y wol ther be setle x marč It y wol ther be departed to iiij pore clerkes viij marč for to helpe them to scolay It y yeue to the Nunnes of Brodholme xxs. to

*What we should now call a Communion Cloth.

the Nunnes of Shoppewell vjs. viiij. It to the Charterhous y Selewode* wher ynne y am a brother y yeue xxs. It to the Chanoins of Stauerdale in Selewode wher ynne y am a brother vjs. viiij. It to the vicary of pederton to pray for me xiijs. iiij. It to the pariss prest of Baryngton to pray for me y wol he haue vjs. viiij. It y wol ther be a prest syngyng iij yere in the forsaid chapell of oure lady for my sawle and Johña my wyf, and for the sowle of Mary my wyf and for the sowle of William Daubeney whos bones resteth in the Chapell It y wol ther be a prest syngyng at Kempston by a yere for my fader Gilles sowle and my moder margarete and my graundame Alianore and myn And for thomas myn oncle It y ordeyne to Alice my wyf a ryng wt a dyamaund a gilt Cuppe wt stones in the knappe of ye couerle my gret pese called the Rose Keuered a salt saler y palest It a hangyng bede of Bryddis wt costers Quaysshons and costurs and Curtayns of red and white wurstede It y wol she haue a wurstede hangyng and bed of blak bokeram and ffetherbed iij. martras iij peyre of my best shites wt iij. couerlettes iij. quyltes It y wol she haue iij. next best brasyn pottes iij. pannes ij. square ledys, a litel chafur, a cawdron of laton ij. spites ij. best playn swte of Napry a dosyn spones a plain basyn of Syluer wt an Ewer a dosyn of new pewtre vessells garnysshed a peire of fustyans ij, paire of blankettes a paier of the best Gardevyaundes† ij of my best Aumbelers It y wol she haue half my corn beyng at Baryngton and alle my kyne It a poudre box of Siluer And y wol she have a potell potte and a qarte potte of Syluer playn Itm y wol that William my sone have ij salers gilt wt vj Spones gilt a dosyn ungilt ij. Stondyng Cuppes of a Swte gilt ij. couered peces called Roses a bedde of Arrasse wt costers quaysshons & a hale red and grene wt ffetherbed iij. byggest matras iij. couerlettes a paier of fustians iij. of my best brasyn pottes a Chafour to seth ffyssh ynne a gret panne a litell panne a brasyn mortar Alle myn olde pewtre vessells beyng in Baryngton a chafour ij. lydes in the newe bakehous wt all brewyng vessell It iij. peyer of good Shetys iij. paier of course shetys my best swte of Napery another comune swte and al myn Armour and ij. of my best horsse and goddis blessing and myn wt a condicion that he lette not my last will And if he trouble myn Executours thanne y wol that al the place the which y haue ordeyned to him be sold and do for my sowle It to Giles my sone y wol he haue a dosyn of Syluer vessell garnesshed wt iiij. chargeours a paier of basyns of Syluer ij. Ewers ij. potel pottes of parys worke wt vj. bolles of syluer half gilt an heighe Saler of Syluer A doseyn spones a Swete of Napery a nother comune swte iiij. paier of good shites iiij. paier of comune shites a sperner wt coueryng of lynnyn cloth a dowblet of defens couered wt ffelewet an haberion a swerde a pollax a Salad a paier of trussyng coffres

*This must be Witham.

†Trunks or boxes to contain clothes.

an hangyng chaundeler of laton My standard to trusse yn thos that y haue ordeyned to him And my Wille is that yis standard wt these yinges aboue writen therin be putte in sum sure Abbay in keping and the keye in his moders warde the other in his godfadres Sir William more and so to abide in saffe garde to he be of age of xvj yere And yf god do his Wille of him or he be of that age yanne y wol these goodes aforesaid go to my next childe yf god sende me ony And yf none be y wol myn Executours selle all this to him ordeyned And do for my sowle It y wol that Jahñ my doughter haue all my stufte beyng at Cotom in ye keping of Jhanet Boteler, the whiche is writen in an endenture wt al that is in my ffermers endentur It y wol Thomas my Brother haue a bedde of red grene and white wt courteyns costours A matras a paier of blankettes a paier of shites a couelet a gowne of myn furred wt an hode a doublet a playn pese keuered a Saler of syluer a Maser a poudrebox It to John Roller y ordayne a bedde of red and grene a gowne a hode a doublet of defens It to Thomas Daubeney y ordayne a gowne a hode a doublet of defens a salade an horse It to Gilles Parker a gowne a doublet of defens a salade an horse a sadell and all my longe bowes a bedde It to Hugh parker y ordeyne my geobbes my galon botels all my voyde pipes a pleyn pese of Syluer kouered It I ordayne to Willam Clerk a doublet of defens a salade a shef of Arwes It to Water Champeneys a wodeknyff harneysed A shef of Arwes an Arblast of stile It to Willam Semer a potte a panne my Wayn yokes and Ropes It to Sir Robt Clake my blak masseboke my little sawter kouered wt red lether ij Chaundelers of laton for the Chapell It to John Peny a Rynge of gold wt a Turkys It to Willam Molyns a poudrebox of maser gilt It to John Welweton a gret cofre that shites lye ynne a paier of potel botels a flat pese kouered It to John Downam my litel cart and iiij hernes yerto It to Stephen a doublet of defens a salade a sheffe arwes a wode knyf It to Richard ffouler an Arblast at Kampston and al my brewyng vessell It to Sir Willam More a paier of bedys of Coralls wt a Rynge It to euery yoman in houshold nought rewarded vjs. viijd. And to euery grome iij. s. iij. d. It my Wille is yt my wyf be my Chef Executrice Sir Roger Houswyf Syr William More* John Wytecombe John Roller John Peny thes to be myn Executours And to euery of hym [*sic*] c.s. that taketh ministracion It I wol that al my purchaset londes that is to sey in Sowpeterton Compton and Baryngton go to the yssue of me one Alice my wiff geten And if none y wol hit go to my dowter Johane Markam and to the yssue of her body begete And for fawte of issue of Johane to Willam my sone and hayer and to his hayres Al be hit so that the said syr Giles Daubeney Knyght maked this said testament wrote hit.

*Sir William More was Chantry Priest in the Free Chapel of St. John Baptist at South Petherton. (Weaver's "*Somerset Incumbents*.")

wt his owne honde and seled hit wt his seal of Armes the thridde day of March the yere of oure lord thousand cccc. xliiij. as it is aboue writen In whiche said testament the residue of his goodes nought bequethe is nought disposed Wherfor afterward that is to sey xj. day of Januar the yere of oure lord a thousand cccc. xlv. at Baryngton the said syr Giles ligging in his sykenesse wher of he deyed soone after the same day Syr Robt. Wyly* prest his gostly fader seide Syre ye haue maked a testament and bequethe many yinges to diuers psones makyng no mencion ho sholde haue the residue of youre goodes that beth nought bequethe Wol ye fouchsaffe to seye ho shal have hit forthwith the said knyght wt oute ony tarryng saide my wyf shal haue hit This was his last wille.

Secundo die mensis marcii Anno dñi M^o cccc^{mo} xlv^{to} apud Lamethith dimissi fuerūt ab officio Exeč dñi Egidii Daubeney militis defuncti Saluo tamen Jure alterius cuiuscumque et super hoc obtinuerūt literas in forma.

[On fo. 134 (before the will) is a "Coñmissio ad recipiend Probationem Testa^{ti} Egidii Daubeney."]

The above will is a literal transcript of the copy in Archbishop Stafford's Registers in the Library of Lambeth Palace; a library open to all comers, containing literary treasures most rare,—some unique,—but which we fear is not by any means so frequently resorted to as it deserves to be, or as it probably would be, if more widely known to provincial searchers.

SOMERSET EDITOR.

342. COAL HARBOUR OR COLD HARBOUR. (I. vii. 302.)—The etymology of *Cold Harbour* is Saxon, and has no Roman element in its composition. I take it to have been an unfurnished, ready-to-hand, temporary shelter for travellers, and therefore usually situated upon the roads which intersected the country. *Coll*, cold,—*here-berga*, a station where the army rested on the march; in course of time *here-berga* lost its primitive meaning, and included any place of refuge or safety. viz., a *harbour*, *arbour*, or *inn*—*Fr.*, auberge; *It.*, alberga; *Germ.*, herberge; also a *lodging*. See Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, lines 767 and 4143. The prefix *Coll* indicated the character of the refuge, not a regular inn, but a building represented at the present day by the Eastern Caravansarai, or, what is more analogous perhaps, the Spanish Posada, where neither food nor provender are supplied, but water and shelter only. There are about seventy places bearing the

*Sir Robert Willy was Rector of the neighbouring parish of Swell in 1446 (Weaver), and probably was serving Barrington, a Chapel of South Petherton, in 1445.

name of Cold Harbour in England, and about a dozen bearing the cognate name *Caldicot*, Cold-cot, a *cottage*, *den*—rough-and-ready stations for the reception of travellers on their long and perilous journeys. There is no reason to suppose that these *cold stations* extended back to time anterior to the Roman period, but that they existed after that period. This supposition is strengthened by a *Cold Harbour* and a *Colford* on the Anglo-Saxon Offa's Dyke. The Cold Harbour on the Wareham and Bere Regis main-road shows no connection with a Roman settlement or road. Cold Harbour at Northfield, in Kent, is where Cæsar bivouaced in his invasion of Britain, and at *Col Arbhar* he encamped the night previous to his last battle, when he attacked Carwallen's capital between the rivers of Darwent and Cray. Harput Lane, near Bingham's Melcombe, is on the military road, the *here-path* which passed under the fortress of Bulbarrow, as it debouched into the Vale of Blackmore. The *Col* of Colchester is derived from the river *Colne* which flows by the city. A Roman legion was stationed there for the protection of the colony, *colonia*.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

343. MONOLITH ON BATCOMBE HILL. (I. vii. 313.)—As a reply to C.H.M., I venture to quote myself, writing in the *Folk Lore Journal*, No. for Jan. to March, 1889, p. 25., as follows:—

"On Batcombe Down, Dorset, is a stone about three feet high, evidently part of a cross, and called Cross Hand Stone. Why should a cross be set up, away there on the down? Well, this 'be tiale twold o't.' Back in the middle ages, one dark, wild winter night, Batcombe priest was sent for, to take the viaticum to a dying man, two or three miles off. Taking pyx and service-book, he sallied out with a brave heart on his dark, lonely way over Batcombe Down, and safely reached the sick man's house. But on getting in, and producing what was needed for his ministration—Where was the pyx? It was lost. He had dropped it on the way, and its fall on the turf of Batcombe Down—in the howling wind too!—had not been heard. Back he toiled, into the darkness and the storm, on his almost hopeless quest. Hopeless? The easiest search ever made. Up on Batcombe Down there was a pillar of fire, reaching from heaven to earth, and steadily shining in the storm. What could this be? He struggled on faster and faster, with strange, half-formed hopes. He came near to the spot over which stood the calm beam in the gale. He saw numbers of cattle of various kinds, gathered in a circle—kneeling—kneeling round the pyx."

"Well, this seems to me to be the mediæval legend, rendering a reason for Batcombe Cross being set up there, away on the down, where, though time-worn, it yet remains. But (*me judice*) in the last century a rider was added, as follows":—

"The priest was much astounded at what he saw, yet not so much so but that he observed among the live-stock a black horse, kneeling, indeed, like the rest, but only on one knee. The priest said to this lukewarm beast, 'Why dont you kneel on both knees, like the rest?' 'Wouldn't kneel at all if I could help it.' 'Who, then, are you?' 'The devil.' 'Why do you take the form of a horse?' 'So that men may steal me, and get hung, and I get hold of them. Got three or four already.'"

"I am indebted to the Rev. C. R. Baskett* for this legend. He also tells me of a pinnacle belonging, indeed, to Batcombe Church tower, but which can by no means be made to stand in its place thereon 'since conjuror Minterne's horse kicked it off.' Two vain attempts to erect the pinnacle have been made of late years."

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

344. May not this monolith mark the point around which the gemot or meeting of the Hundred of Stane assembled? In the *Inquisitio Gheldi in Dorseta* mention is made of the Hundred of Stane, and of the adjoining Hundred of Morberga, which appears to have derived its name from the hill where its Court was opened, now called Modbury. (Hutchins. iv. 1. n.) Stone is also the name of one the Somerset Hundreds, and it is noticeable that Mudford, formerly called Modiford, is one of the parishes within its limits. Possibly a mote stone was situated there. Of the monolith on Mottestone Down, I. of Wight, Mr. Edmund Peel thus wrote,

"Tinted by Time, the solitary stone
On the green hill of Mote, each storm withstood
Grows dim, with hairy lichen overgrown."

J. H. WARD.

345. CHAFE—CHAFFYN. (I. vii. 309.)—Chafe and Chafey are, I believe, synonymous, but distinct from Chaffyn. Thomas Chafe (as stated by the Editor at p. 215) married the daughter and heiress of Edward Moleyns, of Westhall, in the parish of Folke, in 1662, by which marriage he became possessed of the Manors of Westhall, East Eype, and Binden, in the Parish of Pulham. The Manor of Haydon was in his possession, *circa* 1661, whether in right of his wife or not I cannot ascertain—probably not. In the same year David Ford was presented to the living of Haydon by Hugh Hodges and himself jointly. He died without male issue. Westhall and East Eype, which were in the possession of

* The Rev. C. R. Baskett, tells me that his informant was Mrs. Cockeram, whose whole life was spent near Batcombe Hill and whose memory was stored with Dorset legends. He says that a MS. of hers, recording Tales about Conjuror Minterne, is in existence.

Henry Moleyns in 37 Elizabeth, were sold by his coheiresses or their representatives. The Manor of Binden appears to have been retained, as the heiresses of Thomas 'Chafey' held it, as late as 1810. The Chaffyns (Chafins) held land in Folke at a very early date. 34 Eliz. Thomas Chafin possessed "the Bishop of Sarum's moiety" of the vill. In the following year he also appears as owner of Chettle. In 1661 the name of Thomas Chafin is on a subsidy roll. On the 12th November, 1583, Walter Chubb was instituted to the living of Folke, on the presentation of Thomas Chafyn, and on the 28th Sept., 1717, William Cutler was admitted to the same living on the presentation of George Chafin. The last of the name was the Rev. William Chafin, author of *Anecdotes and History of Cranborne Chase*. He was a keen and good sportsman. His hounds killed the last marten-cat, known to have been seen in this county (Zoologist, 3rd Ser., vol. iii., p. 171). He died in 1818.

It is somewhat remarkable that the two families Chafe and Chaffyn held Manors in the Parish of Folke, synchronously, the former the Manor of West Hall, the latter that of "the Bishop of Sarum's moiety."

The Pedigree of the Chaffyns (Chafins) is given in the third volume of Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, 3rd Ed., Vol. iii., p. 565.

The Arms of *Chafe*:—Az., three Fusils in fess, and a canton A.

Those of *Chaffyn* (*Chafin*):—G., a Talbot passant, O., a chief Erm.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

346. As some little confusion seems to exist in regard to the two distinct families of *Chafe* and *Chafin*, both of which were seated in the Parish of Folke in the 17th Century, the following notes from the Register of that Parish, which comprise all the entries relating to these families, may not be unacceptable. The *Chafins* held one *undivided* moiety of the Manor of Folke, from the reign of Elizabeth until the present century, the other undivided moiety being the estate of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, and the lay owner usually leased the moiety which belonged to the Church authorities,—while the *Chafes* became owners of West Hall, in the same parish, by the marriage of Thomas Chafe, in 1662, with the heiress of Moleyns. The arms of Chafe, quartering Moleyns, are still to be seen at West Hall, and on a monument in Folke Church. It is right to add that the Parish Register contains some entries of the name of Chaffey, Chaffy, or Chafie, a common name in this locality, possessing, however, no traceable connection with the Chafes of West Hall, and certainly none with the Chafins.

Baptisms.

1618. April 26. Bampfeild, son of Bampfeild Chafin, Esquire.

1620. Aug. 1. John, son of ditto.

1624. Mch. 28. George, son of ditto (being Easter Day).

1625. Oct. 23. Mary, daughter of ditto [name spelt Chafine].
 1628-9. Mch. 22. Harry Chafin, so named, son of ditto (born Mch. 13th).
 1632. April 3. Frances, daughter of ditto.
 1633-4. Feb. 23. George, son of ditto.
 1635-6. Jan. 31. Charles, son of ditto, and Mary his wife.
-
1664. Nov. 22. Susana, daughter of Thomas and Susana Chafe.
 1667. June 10. Katharine, daughter of ditto (born May 24th).
 1668-9. Jan. 19. Moleyns, son of ditto, Esq. (born Dec. 21st, 1668.)
 1671. July 30. Maletza, daughter of ditto (born July 23rd).
 1672. Nov. 4. Malletta, daughter of ditto.
 1674. April 7. Mary, daughter of ditto.
 1701-2. Mch. 10. Susanna, daughter of Mr. Charles and Madam Susanna Kent, "privately and in great hast."

Marriages.

- 1589-90. Feb. 9. Mr. Thomas Chafin, Esquire, and Mrs. Jane Bampfeild.
 1657. Mch. 11. John Prowse, Esq., the sonne of Mrs. Agnes forrester, and Mrs. Mary Chafin, daughter to Tho. Chafin, Esq.
-
1662. April 13. Thomas Chafe, gent., the sonne of Thomas Chafe, of Sherborne, Esq., and Susana Moleyns, the daughter of Edward Moleyns.
 1698-9. Feb. 20. Richard Dove, Esq., and Mrs. Mary Chafe.
 1700. Dec. 31. Mr. Charles Kent and Madam Susanna Chafe.

Burials.

1589. Nov. 23. Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Chafin, Esquire.
 1592-3. Feb. 27. Mr. Thomas Chafin, buried at N. Cadbury, Somerset.
 1619. Sept. 2. Bampfeild, son of Bampfeild Chafin, Esquire.
 1622-3. Mch. 20. John, son of ditto.
 1632-3. Feb. 9. George, son of ditto.
 1636. April 25. Mary, daughter of ditto.
 1636. May 19. Charles, son of ditto.
 1644. July 8. Bampfeild Chafin, Esq., in St. Peeter's at Exeter.
 1660. April 7. Mrs. Mary Chafin, widow.
-
1671. Nov. 19. Malatza, daughter of Thomas Chafe, Esq., and Susanna, his wife.
 1690. Oct. 9. Maletta, daughter of Thomas Chafe, Esq.
 1701. Nov. 25. Thomas Chafe, Esq. [aged 59.]
 1701-2. Mch. 12. Susanna Kent, an infant but 8 hours old, the daughter of Mr. Charles and Madam Susanna Kent.
 1712. June 13. Mrs. Susanna Chafe, widow, [aged 69].
 1716. April 14. Charles Kent, Esq. [of London, aged 49].
 1718-9. Feb. 16. Madam Susanna Kent, widow, [aged 54].

The ages in brackets are taken from the monuments in Folke Church.

One would like to know what became of Moleyns Chafe, the only son of Thomas Chafe, born in 1668. He probably died young, but no entry of his burial appears in the Folke Register. I have a memorandum that he was admitted to Queen's College, Oxford, 22nd May, 1685. On a future occasion I may add a few other notes on this family from the Sherborne Register.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

347. Mr. H. SYMONDS kindly refers to Hutchins's Dorset. iii., 565, for the Chafin Pedigree, and iv., 181, for *Chafe*. As to the former, see also Visitation of Wiltshire, 1677, printed by Sir T. Phillipps (Middle Hill, 1854, fol.) Visitatio Comitatus Wiltoniæ, 1623, printed by Sir T. Phillipps. Burke's Commoners, iii., 670. Visitation of Wiltshire, ed. by G. W. Marshall, 51. (Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide*.)

348. "Go to Pot." (I. vii. 327.)—'To the pot' is an expression which occurs in Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*, Act I. Scene 4, where Caius Marcius, deserted by his followers, is represented as entering the city of Corioli alone, and the gates closing in upon him.

Marcius. So now the gates are open :

Now prove good seconds.....

Marcius enters the gates.

First Soldier. Fool-hardiness ; not I.

Second Soldier. Nor I.

Marcius is shut in.

First Soldier. See, they have shut him in.

All. TO THE POT, I warrant him.

Re-enter TITUS LARTIUS.

Lartius. What is become of Marcius ?

All. Slain, sir, doubtless.

First Soldier. Following the fliers at the very heels,
With them he enters ; who upon the sudden,
Clapp'd to their gates : he is himself alone,
To answer all the city.

The expression '*To the pot*' refers only to death by violence, with no restriction as to the means employed. In the case referred to by your correspondent the *Gallows* sent the two Essex malefactors *to the pot*, whereas the *sword* seems to be implied by Shakespeare to have been the instrument by which Marcius met his supposed fate by the Volsci.

On the other hand the expression '*To pot*,' as now used colloquially, refers to the moral or social ruin of any one through the loss of character, of social position, or of money.

The term may have originated from an analogy between the body of an animal, cut up into pieces for the boiling-pot, and a person ruined in mind, body, or estate—gone to pieces—as is the common expression.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

349. I believe this slang phrase has its origin in the fact that waste or useless metal is consigned to the melting pot; the suggestion being, of course, that the person addressed is altogether worthless, and should accordingly go to the 'pot.' I am not aware that the phrase has any special reference to the gallows.

Another interpretation is that 'pot' means 'cinerary urn,' and so implies a wish for the death of the individual, but this explanation seems far fetched and unlikely.

HENRY SYMONDS.

350. 'To th' pot' is often found in our early dramatists, and is the reading of the first folio, in the controverted passage of Shakespere's *Coriolanus*, I. 4. In George Whetstone's poem, "A Remembrance of the woorthie and well imployed Life of Sir Nich. Bacon, Lord Keeper," 4to. (1579 ?), reprinted by Sir A. Boswell, occurs the following line.

"When death doth come all pleasures goe to pot."

The word pot (= *puleus* ?) was generally used in a figurative sense, sometimes literally. In Dr. Smith's *Lat. Dict.*, one of the meanings assigned to *puleus* (whence Italian *pozzo*), is a dungeon for slaves. In Psalm LV. 23., the Vulgate has *puleus*, the Italian Version *pozzo*. In Rev. IX. 1, the Vulgate has *puleus abyssi*.

J. H. WARD.

351. In query No. 327, the word "pot" is evidently a contraction of "*potence*," the French for gallows. "Go to pot" would therefore be another form for "go and be hanged."

LINLEY BLATHWAYT, Batheaston.

352. STRODE OF SHEPTON MAILLET. *Continued* (I. vii. 337.)—

JOHN HYDE, of Sundrish, co. Kent, Esq. (P.C.C. 247 Abbott.) Will dated 8th July, 1723, proved 1st Sept., 1729, by Mary Hyde, the relict. Further admon., 19th May, 1772, to Thos. Fallowfield, son and sole ex'or of Mary Hyde, the relict and ex'ix of the said John Hyde, of goods unadm^d by her. To the poor of Chiddington and Sundrish, £5. To my youngest son, Savell Hyde, my share or third part of the Manor of Otford, and the woodland in the same, lying in the parish of Sevenoaks, called Whitley Woods. Messuages and tenements in Sundrish and Chevening to the aforesaid Savell Hyde and my four daughters, viz., Elizabeth Hyde, Savilla Hyde, Frances, wife of Richard

Tidmarsh, and Margaret Hyde, equally. To my son, John Hyde, my pyramid diamond ring and my large gold seal ring. To my son, Strode Hyde, £10 for mourning, and no more, as I have lately given him a considerable portion. To all my other children £10 each for mourning. My two brothers, Wm. Hyde and Edward Hyde, to be trustees or overseers of my will, and to each, £10 for mourning. To my wife, Mary, £50. Sole ex'ix. To my eldest son, John, all my pictures at Bore Place, and in my house at Sundrich, and all my Library of Books. Residue to my aforesaid son, Savell Hyde, and my said four daughters. I desire to be buried in my Chancel, under my pew, in Sundrish Church, and a monument to be set up, over my burial place, for which £10. Wit. Mary Hyde, spr., Thos. Waller, Wm. Bowra, George Tomlyn.

SAVILE CULLUM, of Eling, Co. Midd., widow, (P.C.C. 31 Auber.) Will dated 6th Oct., 1726, proved 4th Feb., 1729-30, by Richard Merry. To be buried in Eling Church near my husband, and my son and mother. My husband by will, (10th Nov., 1717,) divided lands, &c., to Sir Dudley Cullum and Abraham Foster, in trust to make portions of £2000 each for Savilla and Catherine Cullum, his daughter by me. Anna Cullum, daughter of my husband, by his first wife. My daughter Savila is lately deceased, under age and unmarried. My niece, Mrs. Sarah Merry, wife of Richard Merry, of St. Michael, London, Merchant. He to be Ex'or. To the abovesaid Anna Cullum, to my sister-in-law Mrs. Hayes, and to my cousin Mrs. Horwood, wife of Mr. Horwood of the Heralds' Office, London, 10 guineas each for mourning. To Wm. Melmoth, of Lincolns Inn, Esq., 20 guineas. Rings of 21s. each to my niece, Mrs. Merry, my niece, Mrs. Mary Scawen, my cousin Tryon, and her son, and his wife, the Lady Mary, my cousin Mary Savill, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Aspinwall, my cousin Ingleby of Henwell, co. Midd., my cousin Hyde of Sundridge in Kent, and to Mrs. Eliz. Coke, the late Vice Chamberlain's sister, and to Mrs. Dorothy Sharp, of Stepney. To Mr. John Cullum, son of Sir Jasper Cullum, Bart., a gold ring with the Cullum arms engraved on it. Poor of Ealing, 5 guineas. Witn. John ffriend, John Appleyard, John King.

Letter from Savilia Strode, (Mrs. Cullum,) to her Kinsman, Sir Dudley Cullum, 3^d. Bart.

feb. ye 8th, 1717.

Sr.

I should have ansered yors sooner, but that I have ben much indisposed by ye addishon of fresh afflections apprehending I should have lost my eldist Girle before this time, she being dangerously ill fourtenn day of a feavour; but I thank God is now past danger from that, if she falls not in to a consumption of which my Dear Mr. Cullum dyde, she may doe very well. I am sorrie to hear you are troubled with so painfull a Distemper the Gravill which

we never heard ye least off, till I rec^d yo^r leter but I hope it will be no hindrance to yo^r acceptance of y^e Trust which was not intended to give you any trouble farder than signing such papers as Mr. Cotten directed by Court of Chancery sends down to you. thairfore hope you will permitt yo^r name to be used & promote ye expedishon of this business which will be an infinett obligation to me who hartly desiere to finish Mr. Cullums affaires in ye maner he has desired, that when I die I may leave his children with no more uneasiness than what thair own concerns will bring upon them. Miss Nanie joyns with me in Humble service to yo^r self & Lady & I am, S^r yo^r sincere Humble Servant
 & greatly afflicted Cossen

Savilia Cullum.

The death of my intiere freind & nere kinswoman M^{is} Kath. Strode augments my sorrow as much as it is capieble of, after y^e Death of my Husband, & onely son, y^e greafe for which I think dayly increaseth upon me. M^{is} Strode was not my Aunt, but her father, & mine, own Brothers, her mother, & mine, own sisters & yo^r father's mother, & my father's mother, own sisters, daughters to S^r Nic: Crispe. [This should be *Mr.* not *Sir* Nich. Crispe.—G.M.G.C.]

Endorsed—To S^r Dudly Cullum.

at Hawsted nere St. Edmons Berry
 Suffock.

Additional Notes. Elizabeth (Upton), widow of William Strode of Shepton Mallet, and mother of Sir George, remarried Edward Bisse of Spargrove, near Wells, by whom she had issue. See Mr. F. Grigson's *Family of Bisse*. She was buried at Milton Clevedon, 7th Jan^y, 1629-30. The will of William Strode, her first husband, was dated 20th Aug., and proved 1st Sept., 1592. P.C.C. Their daughter, Mary Strode, married Robert Cox of Corston, Somt., and her will was proved 12th May, 1640. The other daughter, Thomasine Strode, married Thomas Bayley.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

353. THE WOODWALL.—The Editor, in his flattering notice of the '*Birds of Dorset*' (I. vii. 338.) enquires of me "What bird or beast is intended by the Woodwall," for which two pence were paid by the Overseers of Sturminster Marshall in 1729. *Weidwall*, *Witwell*, *Woodwall*, are, as now used, applied to the Green Woodpecker. In Germany, as it once did in England, it included the Golden Oriole. The word was known as early as the Seventeenth Century. Chaucer uses it in his Romaunt of the Rose, line 655.

"In many places were nyghtyngales,
 Alpes,* fynches and wodewales."

*Bullfinches.

Ray designates the Greater-Spotted Woodpecker, the *Witwall*, and the Lesser-Spotted Woodpecker, the *Hickwall*, Professor Newton, aided by three philological friends, Professor Skeat, Mr. Bradshaw, and Mr. Aldis Wright, in the fourth edition of Yarrell's *British Birds*, vol. II, p. 462, says "*Woodwale* or *Woodwall* may be traced from *Witwell* as proved in Hollyband's 'Dictionarie' cognate with the Low-Dutch *Weedwael*, and the Old-German *Wittevaal*. It is certain, whatever the second syllable may mean, the first is only *wood*, in old Anglo-Saxon *Widu*." The interpretation of the second can only be conjectured. Among others which suggest themselves is the *Wall* in Gadwall, which may refer to its noisy note for which its specific name *Streperas*, noisy, is given, and is equally applicable to the Woodpecker. Again, the suffix *Wall* may possibly be cognate with the modern German *Welle*, a name to which the undulating flight of the Woodpecker has some resemblance. The *Hick* in *Hickwall*, already referred to as Ray's name for the Lesser-Spotted Woodpecker, has also a German aspect, *Hecke* being a hedge.

It may be taken for granted the bird referred to in the Overseers' Accounts is the Green Woodpecker. It does seem unintelligible why a price should be placed on the head of so harmless a bird. It is true, birds equally harmless lose their lives through the slayer's ignorance of their habits. I have seen Cuckoos nailed upon a Gamekeeper's gallows, under the impression that they "Suck little birds' eggs to make their voice clear." On the other hand, "The Woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree," confers a benefit on the Woodman, by thus indicating the faulty trees of the forest, and therefore ought to be preserved.

The inhabitants of Sturminster Marshall appear to have held the Woodpecker in equal horror, as the inhabitants of the neighbouring village held the famous Crab, or Shapwick Monster.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

354. EARLES-MAN.—The Register of the Parish of Morden, which adjoins Charborough, where the family of Erle formerly resided, contains the following entry of burial:—"1611. William Lamberte, Earles man, buried xiii January." Can any of your readers explain the meaning of the descriptive term, *Earles-man*? William Lambert was party to a Recovery of Lands at Langton, purchased by Walter Erle in 1608, and was a man of substance, as he left legacies to the poor of the two parishes. He may have been agent or steward to the Erle family, and hence the description, which is said to be sometimes used in Dorsetshire in designating a person employed by another.

JOHN LAMBERT, Clapham Common.

355. ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE SOMERS.—Can any of your readers furnish details of the pedigree of this officer, the discoverer of the Somers Islands, afterwards called Bermudas?

The histories of Dorset say very little about him and nothing about his family history. A 'Martha Somers,' said to be a descendant of the Admiral's, married a 'Thomas Penny,' July 23rd, 1764, but I have no information as to where this wedding took place, nor any of the connecting links. I should feel much obliged for any particulars.

GENEALOGIST.

[I am able to supply GENEALOGIST with the following abstract of the *Post Mortem* Inquisition of Sir George Somers, which I copied at the Public Record Office a few years since.

The Inquisition was taken at Dorchester, 26th July, 9 Jac. I., before George Estmont, gent., Escheator; and it appears that he was seised before his death, in demesne and in fee, of the Manor of Upwey *alias* Waybay House, with its members and appurtenances, in Co. Dorset, held of the King *in capite*, and worth in all profits, beyond reprises, £12. Also of a capital messuage or mansion house and farm of the Manor of Berne, co. Dorset, with orchards, gardens, a grist mill called Tuckmill, and closes or parcels of land, called respectively Brode-meuad, Lower Waterletts, Higher Waterletts Wood, Waterletts Wood, Berne Orchard, Lower and Higher Longyeard, Shurcombe Meade, Shurcombe, Home Byttom, New Mead, Little and Middle Home Byttom, Higher and Lower Twynewood, Brene Wood (3), and Longhoues (3), held of the King in chief by Knight's service, and worth £6 13s. 4d. Also of a messuage, mansion house, and tenement, called the Manor of Orchard, in the parish of Whitchurche [Canonicorum], Dorset, with numerous parcels of land, of which Great and Little Bynhills, Gasemore, Eastfield, Muddiford, Seymonds Lease, Bappowle Lees, Bappowle Lees Meadow, Shadesbush Meade, Litle Bappowles, Fyve Ashmead, and Highfield, are particularly named, together with common of pasture in Sharedowne *alias* Sharmendowne, and Morcomb Lake *alias* Haddon Hill. Also of a capital messuage or tenement in Marshwood, Dorset, called Harpers, with closes named Brodelay, Harpers Meade, Harpers Moore, Gybland, Hynnens, &c., held of John Pawlett, Esq., in free socage, of the Manor of Marshwood, paying a rent of 6d. for all services, and worth 15s. Also of three messuages in Lyme Regis, held by Sir George and Johanna, his wife, of the Mayor and Burgesses, paying a rent of 2s. for all services, and worth 10s. Sir George died the 9th of Novr. last. Nicholas Somers, gent., his cousin and heir, aged 26 or more. Lady Johanna his wife still living at Whitchurch.

The Inquisition contains the following extract from Sir George's will:—"I, the said Geo. Somers, do give and bequeth to Mathew Somers and his heirs all that capital messuage or farm

called Waybay House in the parish of Upwaye, and all lands, &c., called Orchard, in the parish of Whitchurch, a messuage or tenement called Harper's tenement, in the parish of Marshwood, and the ground or common at the hill, purchased of Richard Mallack, gent., adjoining other lands called Berne in the parish of Whitchurch, and all other lands not bequeath, to Mat. Somers and his heirs for ever."

This Inquisition is headed "Libat' fuit in Cur' xxiiij die Novr Anno R., Jacobi, Anglie, &c., decimo, p. manus Ric'i Warman."

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

356. THE PLACE-NAME SOMERSET.—"Somerset" and "Seamer." (I. v. 231, vi. 257.)—I should like to express my sense of obligation to Professor Earle for his notice of my query at the place last noted. His confirmation of my doubts seems to me very valuable, and I am glad to be able to comply with what appears to be his wish, namely, that I should advert more at length to the North Riding place-name 'Seamer.' In the first place, there is the remnant of what, when I first knew the place, forty-five years ago, was the considerable sheet of water called Seamer-mere, though even then very much reduced from its original dimensions. Next, there is the township called Seamer, about a mile and quarter from Stokesley on the Yarm side. And lastly there is Semerwater, Semmerwater, Sommerwater, or Summerwater, about three to four miles from Bainbridge in the Wensleydale district. This last is a large sheet of water—about a mile and quarter long by something less than a mile broad, and lying at the great elevation of more than 1000 feet above the sea. The Seamer near Stokesley is eight or nine miles from the sea, and about 230 feet above its level, and with a range of high hills between it and the sea. Seamer near Scarborough is but a short distance from the sea, and at a not very considerable elevation above it; and it is quite more than possible that, at a remote period, there may have been occasional communication between it and the sea. Anyone passing into Scarborough by rail can see quite enough to convince him that much of the land now lying between the mere and the sea itself, results simply from the gradual growth of soil depending on the equally gradual growth and decay of water herbage. It is, in short, peaty soil, and of very considerable thickness.

But with regard to the other two places named, there can be no question touching the fact that they and their names are alike, and utterly, independent of the sea and its name or verbal representative. And this fact is quite sufficient to suggest to us the absolute necessity of looking for some other origin for the element *se*, *sea*, *sæ*, which is the former constituent in the name in question, than that which is simply the equivalent of Latin *mare*, French *mer*, Icelandic *marr*, and the many other cognate words the signification

of which is "the sea." But this necessity becomes all the more cogent, not to say imperative, when we take into consideration Professor Earle's suggestion founded on the name Whittlesey-mere. If that name stood by itself, and were un-illustrated by the accretional Hanmer-mere quoted in immediate consecutiveness, it would still be highly suggestive; but, as it by no means stands by itself, but is one of a sufficiently numerous group, its inferential character becomes noteworthy in a much increased proportion. I do not profess to give an exhaustive list of the accretions of *mere* upon *sea*, or indeed quite to exhaust the list I already have. I will therefore mention only some half-dozen or less, seeing that the case is strictly such that the maxim "ex uno disce omnes" may safely be applied. Thus, Horsey-mere, in the Broads district, "within a mile of the sea, and one hundred and thirty acres in extent," may be noted; Hornsea-mere, in East Yorkshire; Skipsea-mere in the same district; Withernsea also has had its mere (Poulson's "*Holderness*," II., 408); and there is reason for assuming that the same holds good with respect to the lost town Redmare, inasmuch as "de la See," "de See," or "at Sea" is the appellation of a family, apparently of some local consequence, who were called "de la see de Redmar," where it is idle to suppose that *see* was anything save the mare, mere, or inland sheet of water.

From these instances, which, as already intimated, might be almost indefinitely increased by anyone with sufficient local knowledge or sufficient leisure-time to enable him to carry out the enquiry with adequate diligence and exactitude, it is quite apparent that the combination of *mere* with *sea* is one of frequent occurrence. It is evidently not a compound, but the *mere* is an accretion, a "later appendage," as Professor Earle expresses it. The process is evident enough, and were it otherwise, still the instance, quoted by Mr. Earle, of "Hanmer-mere," precisely paralleled as it is by "Seamer-mere," would afford ample explanation as well as illustration. Not only the meaning of the terminal element in Seamer had been forgotten, but the very fact that it was a terminal element at all, had been lost sight of.

This is indeed, in reality only saying in other words what Professor Earle advances, when he says that the final 'mere' in Whittlesey-mere "has been added since the signification of sey has been practically lost." That is true in the case of each of the names quoted. There had been a time at which, and a people by whom, an open sheet of water, and fresh water in contradistinction to salt, had been described by the vocable which appears in these names under the forms *se*, *sea*, *sey*, just as the German *see* at this day bears the same meaning.* The "significance of that

* In Earle's Land Charters is a note, at p. 465, which I had not seen until after this was written, such as from its definite nature seems to be singularly illustrative of my more general assertion in the text. He says, in reference to a charter dated in 814, "The inland basin of water is at this stage of English SÆ, as it still continues in German to be See."

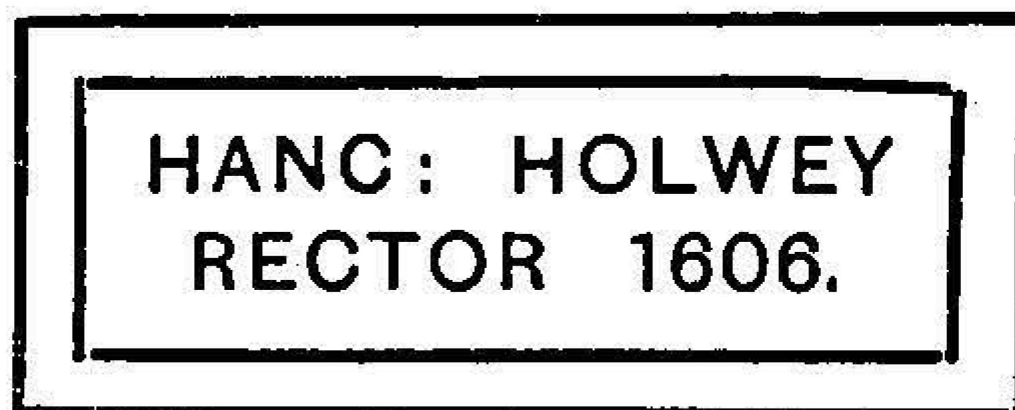
element came to be lost"—possibly because in our seagirt isle we wanted the word *sea* to signify exclusively the equivalent of Latin *mare*—and so *mere*, or some form of the word, was tacked on to convey to the minds of those who knew not *sea* in the required sense, the sense of an open sheet of fresh water. Then succeeds for the second time a like process, but with a difference—*mere* has, in the one case, ceased to be recognised in the shortened or slurred final *mer*, and is therefore subjoined for the second time; in the other case, it has ceased to be descriptive, just as *sea* or *sey* had been before it, consistently with the manner of the speech of the nomenclators, and *lake* or *water*, had in its turn been subjoined. It may be observed too that *mere*, which in the Holderness district appears, and very early, under the forms *marr*, *marre*, *mare*, and under the form *mire* in Gormire in Feliskirk parish, preserves the form *mere* in Norfolk; as also that in 1717, Gormire, in an official writing, is described as the "water-pool, meer, or lake commonly called Gormyer."

Another remark may also be ventured here, and that in connection with the water called Seaton Marre or Seaton Mere, in reality a portion of the Hornsea-mere sheet. The Seaton which gives the name is on the west side of the mere in question, the sea is on its east. Mr. Poulson's idea is that it obtained its name from the sea, some two to three miles away, and with this *mere*, the quondam *sea*, intervening. It would seem much more reasonable as well as probable that the name was due to this still most extensive sheet of water, in which case we have the said sheet of water, then called *se*, *sæ*, or *sea*, giving its name to the *ton* or *tun* built on what was at that time no doubt its western shore; and next, the village giving its name, when the old signification of *sea* or *sey* had been lost, to the portion of the sheet now called Seaton-mere. Nor do I think that this is an isolated case, or a whit less reasonable than the explanation given of the element *sea* in the accretionary Seamer, when that name is applied as in the instances Semerwater, and Seamer near Stokesley. Thus again, there is a Seaton in the parish of Hinderwell, at which, and not at Hinderwell, the church stood in Domesday times, and the site of which and the ancient manor is fully a mile distant from the sea, and with a rising bank between the said sea and itself. Moreover, there are local names, such as Well-bank and Clough-sluice, in the immediate vicinity which more than suggest the sufficient presence of water, and possibly of an accumulation of water in the old, old days.

On the whole, while these repeated instances of the accretionary form Seamer, Semer, Seymer, &c., suggest the former being of a word now long since lost from the language, in its own peculiar sense, the philological evidence produced by Professor Earle makes the derivation of Seamer or Semer a matter of ascertained reality.

J. C. ATKINSON, Danby, in Cleveland.

357. CLOSWORTH RECTORY.—Between the two windows on the ground and chamber floors on the south and entrance front of this Rectory is the inscription inserted below. Carolus Holwey is given as the Rector in Mr. Weaver's book, 1603. Can any of your readers expand the sentence, and furnish any authorities for the formula?



E.C.B.

358. SOMERSET TIMBER. A.D. 1656. (I. vii. 316.)—A Correspondent, J.B.P., writes that the order made by the Court, at the Chard Assizes, was evidently founded on the statute 35 Hen. VIII., c. 17, for the Preservation of Woods, which is printed in Pickering's Edition of the Statutes at large, but is not noticed by Blackstone, or by Reeves in his History of the English Law. That it was known to Fuller, the author of the *Worthies*, appears from the two extracts given below, taken from Richardson's Dictionary, but it must have become practically obsolete so early as the Commonwealth, from the dislike of individuals to interference with their property; though the order of the Judges in 1656 seems to express the public regret at seeing timber trees disappear. The law itself is founded on common sense; for oak coppice, which is generally cut something under once in 24 years, produces no acorns, and standard trees can never grow from the stumps of coppice. The Act above referred to was repealed, with many others, by 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 27. The following are the quotations from Richardson's *Dictionary of the English Language*, vol. ii., s.v. STAND.

"The Commissioners of this County did not overweary themselves in working when they returned these persons, presenting no underwood, yea, no *standels*, but only timber oaks, men of great wealth and worship in this Shire. Fuller's *Worthies*. Northumberland."

"Care was taken in the reign of King Henry the Eighth (when woods were in a far better condition than now-a-days), for the preserving of the *standels* of beech. Ib. ib. Buckinghamshire."

359. THE BLACK STEWARD OF CERNE ABBEY.—It is observed in a recent review of Mr. Gasquet's Work, "*Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*," that the harsh injunctions, laid on the Monasteries after the visitations made by the Royal Commissioners, were planned by Cromwell, purposely to induce the heads to sue to him for a relaxation of their severity, thereby

acknowledging the King's authority over them. That they were severe is very clear, as amongst other things the Monks were forbidden on any pretence whatever to go beyond the precincts of their Monastery.—“which I assure you,” wrote one of the visitors to Cromwell, “grieveth the heads not a little as ye shall perceive by the instant suits they shall make to the King's grace and to you.” The following letter (from the *Domestic State Papers*, vol. ix., No. 256), shows that the Abbey of Cerne was not exempted from this harsh treatment, but whether the Abbot was successful in obtaining any redress does not appear; probably the fee had some effect. Then comes the question; What is the meaning of the ‘Black Steward.’? Every Religious House, we know, had its ‘Lay Steward’—generally one learned in the law; and no doubt Richard Phelypps who penned the letter (a collateral ancestor of the Corfe Mullen and Montacute family,) held that office at Cerne. Indeed he was compensated for the loss of it, as, after the dissolution, he had a pension of £4 a year out of the possessions of the Abbey. But who the ‘Black Steward’ was, remains to be explained. The Abbot was Thomas Corton, against whom articles were exhibited before the Council the same year for divers immoral acts, which were however denied,—and also for letting the Church and Land go to ruin. (See vol. viii., No. 148.)

“Cerne, 2nd September 1535. Richard Phelypps to Cromwell. Where your Officials lately at the Monastery of Cerne gave orders, among other injunctions, that neither the Abbot nor the Monks should pass the limits of the Monastery, and its profits depend upon corn and cattle, from which great detriment will ensue without proper supervision, and such as the black Steward was wont to have. May it please you to give the Abbot his liberty, and to ride abroad about the affairs of his monastery, as you have allowed the Abbot of Sherburn. The Abbot sends you his Fee of 5 marks sterling.”

J.B.

360. SHIPWRECK AT DUNSTER IN 1380.—In this year, a Catalan merchant ship, bound from Genoa to Sluys, the port of Bruges, then one of the chief *entrepôts* of the north of Europe for foreign goods, was driven by a storm “into Dunster,” where she was made a prize. But upon the remonstrance of the Genoese, King Richard the Second sent a letter to Joan Mohun, Lady of Dunster (“Rex, Johannæ Moun, Dominæ de Dunstar,”) in which he ordered her to deliver to Louis Gentil and Cosmo Doria, the merchandise detained by her and her agents, (Rymer's “*Fœdera*,” Tonson's edn. vii., p. 233;) which was soon restored.

“From this accident,” Lindsay says, “an insight is obtained into the nature of the cargoes shipped at that period from Italy to Flanders. The merchants, in claiming the restoration of her cargo, enumerate its contents, namely, sulphar, wood [woad,]

ginger green and cured with lemon juice, raisins, writing-paper, flax, white sugar, prunes, cinnamon, pepper, and a few other articles of minor importance; thereby showing that this ship was freighted with the produce of *India* as well as of the Mediterranean. For all of these England might have become the depôt, but her merchants could not, as yet, discern the advantages of a free intercourse with foreign nations." (*"History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce,"* 1874, i., pp. 426-7.)

The most valuable part of the cargo was, probably, the woad ("170 balæ woad"; misprinted "wood" in Lindsay), which—indigo, then, not having been brought to Europe—was largely employed by dyers, as affording a permanent blue colour, and serving to fix many others. A single pipe of woad is mentioned in the will of a Bristol merchant, dated 1493, as then being "worth £8 sterling."

Dunster Haven has been long silted up, but of its existence in the middle ages, Mr. Maxwell-Lyte has produced indubitable documentary evidence. (*"Dunster and its Lords,"* 1882, p. 17.) Lady de Mohun was the last of this name who owned Dunster Castle. She died in 1404, and was buried in the undercroft of Canterbury Cathedral. Last year, when the guide to that cathedral was showing a group of visitors Lady Mohun's mutilated effigy, he informed them that she was "The heiress of Dunster"!

WILLIAM GEORGE, Clifton.

361. JOHN STRODE, OF KNIGHTON OR RYME, GENT. (I. vii. 310.)—Some little light is thrown upon the John Strode enquired after by J.B., by the following entries in the Register of Ryme Intrinseca, Dorset. It there appears that on 30th Oct., 1649, Mr. John Strode, of this parish, married Mrs. Constance Guppye, of Hallstocke. The marriage register does not commence before 1631, but on 24th Novr., 1635, is an entry of the marriage of Hugh, son of Nicholas Hardye, of Grimston, with Grace, dr. of William Stroud. Then, on 16th Dec., 1645, were married Thomas Hayward and Basill Masters, servants to William Stroode, "of this parish";—and on 21st Aug., 1647, Robert Brinley married Elizabeth, dr. of Mr. John Strood, deceased, also "of this parish." The Mr. John Strode now enquired after, may have been son of either William or John. No other Strode marriage occurs during this century.

Turning to the Baptisms, the first entry is of Samuell, son of George Stroode of "Linington" (*i.e.*, Lillington), 13th March, 1648-9, and of another son, John, 1st Jan., 1650-1, and Moses, Aaron, and James, children of George and Dorothy Strood (or Stroud), of Ryme, were baptised respectively on 5th Jan., 1657-8, 18th Sept., 1660, and 3rd Jan., 1662-3.

The earliest Burial is that of "George Strode, gent.," buried in the Church, 16th Oct., 1669.

There are other later entries than those given above, which seem unnecessary to mention on the present occasion.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

P.S.—There are the Will of Hugh Strode, of Bere Hacket, 1662, and the Administration of George Strode, of Ryme, 1669-70, among the Dean of Sarum's Wills at Somerset House. The former, I presume, was the Rector of that name, instituted 1637, upon whose death John Duncombe was instituted, 15th Jan., 1662 (*Hutchins*). Can any one tell me the date of Hugh Strode's death, and whether he lived to be reinstated in his living, from which he appears to have been excluded during the Commonwealth?

362. KING ARTHUR'S BURIAL PLACE.—A strange story came to my ears last August, and as my informant was a man to whose word no exception can be taken, there seems little doubt of its authenticity. An Antiquary—for the present, I will call him A——was rambling near Camelford in Cornwall, and falling into conversation with an old man learnt, very much to his surprise, that he was close to the grave of King Arthur. The old fellow, annoyed at the statement that the King (if he ever existed) was interred at Glastonbury, challenged our Antiquary to examine a kind of recess in the bank of the little River Camel. Divesting himself of boots and socks, A——waded to the spot indicated, and there, sure enough, *was* a hollow about seven feet in length. Within was a slab—how placed I cannot say—and on it this inscription:—"Hic jacet Arturus Rex." The Cornishman could afford no information, and A——departed in a state of some bewilderment. Has any reader of "*S. & D. N. & Q.*" heard of this wonderful stone? If such be the case, it is hoped that he will communicate with me without delay. If none can explain its presence in so extraordinary a position, I shall make an effort to obtain my informant's permission to correspond with *The Antiquary* on the subject.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

363. ARMS OF PETER D'EVERCY.—Can any one tell me what were the Arms of Peter D'Evercy, or Deverci, Miles, who owned Brympton D'Evercy, near Yeovil, in the 13th Century, and who sat for the County of Somerset, 8th Edward II. (1314), and for Southampton, 12th Edward II. (1318)?

THOMAS SAMPSON, 80, Isledon Road, Holloway, N.

364. INSCRIBED STONE ON WINSFORD HILL.—On Winsford Hill, an outlying spur of Exmoor, close to the old track which leaves the high road from Dulverton to Lynton, and on the eastern side of the cross roads, is an inscribed stone of hard slate. It is locally known as the "Longstone." The height is 3 feet 7 inches;

breadth 14 inches; and thickness 7 inches. It leans considerably from the perpendicular. The inscription occupies two lines and runs lengthwise. After a careful examination I made out the following letters. In the upper line, CV[or N]RAACI; and in the lower, FPVS.

Of course, the letters in the type do not accurately represent those upon the stone. The second A is doubtful, and the final letter in the second line may stand either for half an S or an unfinished C. Can any reader explain the legend, or refer me to any work on the subject? I made a sketch of the stone, and—as far as possible—an exact copy of the lettering, which I shall be glad to lend to any one who thinks he may be assisted by its perusal.

I may mention that there are two other stones further west on the same hill, but they are much smaller, and in all probability mere rubbing posts for sheep.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

365. JOHN FITZJAMES, DIED 1669.—Maitland, in his *History of London*, gives the following inscription from the tomb of John FitzJames in the Temple Church. Is this inscription still to be seen? And will some subscriber to *S. & D. N. & Q.* who is an habitué of the Temple precincts, be so good as to ascertain the exact date of this Dorset Worthy's death or burial from the Register of the Temple Church, if such exists? The inscription runs as follows:—"M. S. Johannis Fitz-James Hæredis & filii unici Johannis Fitz-James de Leweston in Comitatu Dorset. Militis 1669."

Δ.

366. PARISH REGISTER OF CHALBURY, DORSET.—It may interest some of your readers to know that the parish register of Chalbury, from 1629 to 1692, has been found in the safe in the church of the adjoining parish of Horton, where it was, probably, in Hutchins' time, since he says (*Dorset*, iii., 117) that the "ancient register of Chalbury had been lost."

E. A. FRY, King's Norton.

367. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH BACKWELL. (I. vi. 292.)—Assuming that the first letters should be read as suggested by Mr. Master, it seems to me much more probable that the remaining portion should be read as John Chaworth (153)6. It would in this case, agree with the Rodney Chapel, which was "re-edified" by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Chaworth, who died in 1537. The details of the upper part of the tower correspond with those of the Rodney Chapel—both being a late imitation of earlier forms.

R. W. PAUL, 21, Parliament Street, London.

368. PISCINÆ IN CORNERS. (I. v. 245, vi. 268.)—At Bourton-on-the-Hill, in Gloucestershire, is a piscina in the east splay of the window south of the altar,—of Decorated date.

R. W. PAUL, London.

369. REMARKABLE FROST IN SOMERSET. (I. v. 241.)—The destructive “freezing shower,” mentioned by Mrs. C. G. Boger, occurred on January 19th, 1809. From the 20th to the 23rd, there was a great fall of snow. Being followed by an unusually rapid thaw, accompanied by “a vast fall of rain,” the greatest flood ever remembered took place in the valleys of the Frome and the Avon. At Bath, houses were washed away, and many persons lost their lives. The lower parts of Bristol were inundated. (*The Bristol Mirror*, January 28th, 1809.)

WM. GEORGE, Clifton.

370. SUCCESSION OF NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS IN DORSET.—A subject which has lightly been passed over—*currente calamo*—in the History of Dorset, viz., the succession of Ministers in the older Nonconformist places of worship in the county, deserves working up in the pages of S. & D. N. & Q.

Will any of your readers, who are versed in these matters, supply such lists, illustrated with dates of appointments, birth, death, and other particulars briefly told, which will furnish the help needed by the enquirer who may wish to pursue more deeply the biographies of the gentlemen in question?

As a contribution to this result, I append a list of the Pastors of the Weymouth Gloucester St. Chapel, taken from the published report of a speech delivered there in October last, which may form a beginning to which further information may be added.

Revs. J. Fenner, 1695-1712; C. Edwards, 1713; T. Reader, 1741; J. Wilkins, 1754, (with the Rev. J. Lamb as co-pastor for the last ten years); Dr. Cracknell, 1801; J. B. Innes, 1824; H. J. Crump, 1827; J. C. Bodwell, M.A., 1838; J. T. Smith, 1845; R. S. Ashton, 1860; E. Bolton, ; John Wood, ; Frank Smith, 1886; and J. Gibson, 1889.

X.

371. MEMORIAL TO AN EJECTED MINISTER.—DOSITHEUS WYER, CLOFORD.—In the churchyard of Cloford, Somerset, is a flat stone with this inscription:—

“Hic jacent corpora Dosithei Wyeri in sacris Ministri et Sicillæ uxoris ejus: ille quinto obiit die Aprilis anno Domini nostræ [*sic*] 1685: illa nono die Februarii 1689. Resurgamus.”

Dositheus Wier matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, as of the co. of Gloucester, plebeii filius, aged 17, on 17 April 1618, and took his B.A. in 1621.

Calamy says he was ordained by Bp. Goodman, who from his name took him for a Puritan, and was comforted on learning that the father had taken the name from the Apocrypha. He was vicar of Chittern, Wilts, and was ejected thence in 1662. Calamy adds (*Palmer's Abbrev.* iii., 360) that during a vacancy he officiated for some time in a certain church, at the request of the patron. It appears he was 84 years old when he died. Is anything else known respecting D.W.? Of what see was Goodman bishop? And what was the church where he officiated after his ejection?

W. E. DANIEL.

372. DORSET CIVIL WAR TRACT.—“A true relation of the Dorsetshire affairs particularly of the surrender of the towns of Dorchester and Weymouth.” 4t. 1643. Does any reader know where a copy of this work may be seen? It is not amongst the King's Pamphlets in the British Museum Library, where, from the title, it should be found.

W. MILES BARNES, Monkton Rectory, Dorchester.

373. HARE HOLE AND BARNSDOOR ROCK, LULWORTH.—In Gough's British Topography, page 329, it is stated “Mr. Garvey exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1776, views of Hare Hole and Barnsdoor rock, near Lulworth Castle.” Are Stare Hole and Durdle Door, near Lulworth cove, the places meant, and are they still known by these names?

W. MILES BARNES, Monkton Rectory, Dorchester.

374. RELIGIOUS, AND CHANTRY PRIESTS.—In 1569, the Churchwardens' accounts at Frome contain the following item: “Payed at Evell [Yeovil] for putting in of the bill of presentment theye made before the Commissioners for the inquiry of the deathes of religious persones and chauntry priests, 4^d.”

Are these presentments preserved in the County Archives? If so, we might gain some knowledge of the names of those who had been in our Somerset monasteries and nunneries, and trace the history of the dispossessed chantry priests whose names are given in Green's “*Survey*.”

W. E. DANIEL, Frome.

375. SOMERSET CHURCH BRIEFS.—In looking through the History of the Hundred of Macclesfield, by J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., 1877, I find the following:—“Collected at Chedle the 6th day of Octob. 1661, for Ilminster in Co^m. Somerset the sune of fower shillings and fower pence.”

There is also an entry in the Disley Register:—“Brief. Nov. 24. 1661, for Ilminster co. Somersett the sum of 4s. 1d.” Can any one tell on what occasion these briefs were issued?

The following entry of a Baptism may also be of interest; it is from the above-named work, vol. i., 304:—"1702. May 18. Steven Ellat of Orchat Windam in Taunton parish in Sumerset, beinge aged 21 yeares and brought up in Quakerism, was baptized by Mr. Clayton in Northen Church y^e day aforesaid." (Northen = Northenden.)

J. COLEMAN, Cheddar.

376. DORSET M.P.'s.—SIR ROBERT NAPIER. KNIGHT, M.P. FOR CORFE CASTLE, IN 1626.—Who was he? Not of the Napiers of Middle Marsh Hall, as might naturally have been supposed. Sir Robert Napier, the eminent lawyer and founder of that line, had died in 1615, leaving a son who bore the name of Nathaniel. Probably, therefore, the M.P. was of the Napiers of Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire, who were distantly related to those of Middle Marsh. Sir Robert Napier, alias Sandy, who purchased the estate of Luton Hoo, was knighted by James I. on the 21st July, 1612, but had been advanced to a Baronetcy on the 25th November of the same year. His eldest son, Sir Robert, afterwards second Baronet, had also received Knighthood on the 30th April, 1623, and clearly was the "Sir Robert Napier, junior, Knight," returned for Weymouth in 1628. Was he or his father the M.P. in 1626? The description of the latter as "Knight" only would seem to indicate the son, but from the omission of the "junior" I strongly suspect it was the father.

W. D. PINK.

[The presence of the Bedfordshire Napiers in Dorset is indicated by the following quotation from the Register of Coombe Kaynes and Wool, in Hutchins's *Dorset*, 3rd Edit. vol. i. p. 363.

"Robert, son and heir of Rob. Napier of Luton Hoo, co. Bedford, Kt. and bart., born at Woolbridge, baptised at Wool; Sir Nath. Napier of Crichil, Kt. John Turberville of Woolbridge, Esq. and Lady Hatton, godfathers and godmother, 1625."

Sir Robert Napier, here mentioned, had married Frances, dr. of Sir William Thornhurst, Knt., of Agincourt, Kent, whose relict, Anne (Howard), had become the wife of John Turberville of Woolbridge. The local connection is thus accounted for, but it still needs explanation why Sir Robert is styled *Baronet* in the lifetime of his father.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

377. SOMERSET M.P.'s. (I. v. 239.)—"The Right Worshipful" DOMINICK CHESTER, M.P. for Minehead from 1572 until his decease, was the youngest son of William Chester, Mayor of Bristol in 1552-3, and M.P. for that city in 1555. Dominick Chester, who was Sheriff of Bristol in 1567-8, and the "Worshipful" Master of the Society of Merchant Venturers in 1569, died in 1575. As he does not appear to have ever been Mayor of

Bristol, I cannot inform Mr. W. D. Pink whence the prefix "*Right* Worshipful." His father bought the site of the Dominican Friars, Bristol, in 1540, and it may be inferred from his naming the youngest of his four sons 'Dominick,' that he had a special devotion for the order of St. Dominic; but the cloisters of the Friars he degraded into an orchard, in which he kept two cows, and the Prior's garden he turned into a bowling-alley. ("*Genealogical Memoirs of Families of Chester of Bristol, Barton Regis, etc.*," by R.E. Chester-Waters, p. 8.)

WILLIAM GEORGE, Clifton.

378. PENNY FAMILY OF SOMERSET AND DORSET.—I should be glad to be directed to a pedigree of this widely-distributed family. Hutchins gives a short one of a family named Penne, of Toller Welme; the first on the list being Giles Penne, of East Coker, co. Somerset. The name of this family must have been pronounced Penné, for inscriptions are extant where the husband is described as George Penne, and the wife as Jane Penny.

Probably the Penne, Penny, Penney, and Pinney families have a common origin.

T.B.G.

379. ANCIENT "MARKS" IN SOMERSET.—Mr. Kemble, in the list of places in England which he conceives are indicative of ancient Marks, assigns 45 to this County, but this list may possibly be extended, as it has been noticed that in some other counties there are considerable omissions in his list. However this may be, I am unable to identify some of those included in this county, though by far the greater proportion of them are well known. The following places are unknown to me, though I daresay some of your readers, better acquainted with local topography than I am, will be able to identify them:—1, Bondington; 2, Carlingcot; 3, Galmington; 4, Tucking Mills; 5, Wilmington. There is a place called Galhampton, a hamlet of North Cadbury, but this, I presume, is not the place Kemble refers to. The only place in England called Tucking Mills, that I know of, is in Cornwall, it is now an ecclesiastical parish, and was formed out of the old parishes of Camborne and Illogan, but I know of no such place in this county.

November, 1889.

WILLIAM DAUBENY, Bath.

380. A DUSTY BIT OF FOLK-LORE.—In the *Daily News* of Oct. 7th, 1889, is recorded the case of a miller who had recently been fined £10 and costs, for having taken excessive toll when grinding wheat 'leased,' or gleaned, by cottagers.

This incident reminds one of the old country rhyme:

“Melleree, Melleree, dousty pwo!l!
 How many zacks 'st thee astwole?
 Dree o' whit', an' dree o' black;
 Thou sh't be hangéd by the neck.”

This suggestion of summary condign punishment was doubtless an outcome of the fact, that, in the west country at least, from time immemorial until within the writer's own experience, it was the universal custom for the labouring man's wages, (in some places only a shilling a day;) to be largely paid in corn, too often 'seconds' little better than 'tail'-corn, which was as regularly carried to one of the grist mills to be found in well-nigh every village, where the cost of grinding was defrayed by a dip, larger or smaller, of the miller's toll-dish.

(“Well colde he stealē corn, and tollē thrice,” Chaucer, ‘*Prologuc.*’)

Σ.

381. WEATHER PROVERB. (I. v. 244., vi. 276.)—
 Of all months that are in the year.
 Curse a-fair Februeer.

G.W.F., Stafford, Dorchester.

382. DORSET TOPOGRAPHY, 1579. (I. vii. 326.)—The MS. enquired after by Mr. Barnes appears to be the Cottonian MS. Julius, F. vi., and is so referred to in the 3rd Edition of Hutchins's Dorset, Vol. iii., p. 667, under Stourton Candel. Some account of this MS., by Mr. Barnes, will appear in the next Part of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

383. FAMILY OF FRY, OF PAWLET.—In a paper on Canyngton Priory, contributed by the late Rev. Thomas Hugo to the Somerset Archæological Society (“*Transactions*,” Vol. xi., pt. ii., pa. 85), mention is made of lands in “Powlet” which, in 1535, were in the tenure of Roger aud Thomas Frye. Can any one give information about this family of Fry of Pawlet, or Powlet, from whom the Frys of Tarrant Gunville and Ewern Minster (Dorset), and those of Exeter are said to have descended? (*Hutchins*, Ed. 1870, Vol. iii., pa. 537, and “*Visitation of Devon*, 1564.”)

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

384. ANCIENT TERRACE CULTIVATION. (I. vii. 325.)—The idea put forth by Mr. Gomme and Mr. Seebohm, that “landchets” are of Iberic origin, is extremely interesting, as is everything connected with that mysterious race. In my ignorance of the facts and arguments brought forward by those two gentlemen, I would ask:—1. How do they account for the

exceeding plenty of landchets in Dorset, where, as far as I am aware, nothing is historically known of Iberic occupation?

2. Are landchets specially abundant in districts which we do know to be Iberian, *e.g.*, parts of Wales and of Ireland, and Biscay?

Here, in Dorset, there is a floating belief in a Roman origin of the landchets, not unconnected in some minds with an idea that they were for vine culture. But I do not suppose that there is a particle of real evidence in favour of either of these two notions. It is a wonder that the Anglo-Israel theorists have not seized on English landchets as an "identity" with the terraces so abounding of old, and partly even now, in "those holy fields."

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

385. ORIGIN OF PARISH BOUNDARIES.—The Parish of Litton Cheney, Dorset, runs in a narrow line from Eggardon Hill, on the N.W., to Ashley and Gorwell to the S.E., under Abbotsbury Castle. The so-called "castle" consists of earthworks, like those on Eggardon, only on a smaller scale. The downs just there are called "weirs," I suppose from the fortifications. It seems that there was an ancient way from the camp on Eggardon to that on Abbotsbury hill. It has struck me that this may account for the formation of the parish. The inhabitants of the valley kept, perhaps, to the line of communication, and retired, when necessary, to either camp, according to the quarter from which danger was to be apprehended.

FREDERIC T. COLBY, Litton Cheney, Dorchester.

386. BINCOMBE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—The parish of Bincombe, near Weymouth, belongs to Caius College, Cambridge. Will those who have access to the College records tell us when and by whom it was given? I have a theory, founded on a fact concerning a field next to a bit of Bincombe, (Croft, in Upwey,) which was given by deed by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis Walsingham, on the death of Queen Catharine Parr. To her it was given by Henry VIII., presumably on the dissolution of the Monastery of Abbotsbury. Was not Walsingham Chancellor of Cambridge?

E.A.S.

387. VERSES INSCRIBED IN BOOKS. (I. vii. 321.)—The words required to complete the verse mentioned by Mr. Cross were probably "This book was writ"; and the second line should run "God give her grace *to look therein*," instead of "therein to look." I have seen the verse, with variations, in several books of devotion belonging to old servants and villagers.

S.W.

388. BATCH. WIND'S BATCH.—In Upwey there is a hill called *Wind's Batch*—the hill above the spring—and a field called *Batch*, lower down the stream, behind Westbrook House. Are we to connect that name with the Welsh "*Bach*," which, I believe, means a spring? And are the names as old as the time of the Britons?

E.A.S.

389. HENRY VIII. AND THE ENGLISH MONASTERIES. By F. A. Gasquet. Vol. II. (Hodges, London. 1889.)

In Part V. a short sketch was given of the first portion of this highly important work, and want of space alone has compelled us to defer until the present time any notice of this, the concluding volume. The Rev. author, in giving us the history of the carrying out of the King's decree to the bitter end, pursues the same fair course that characterised the earlier portion of his labours. He gives us chapter and verse for almost every assertion, and we cannot help noticing the discrepancies between the narrative before us, and that given in Fuller's *Church History*. It is impossible to conceive the Monasteries, ill-conducted as some of them doubtless were, to have been half as bad as they are described by the old chronicler of Sarum; but the ruthless work had to be done, and reasons for cruel treatment had to be afforded.

Possibly in Henry's time folks were not mealy-mouthed when seeking to gain his favour, and the game of Politics was a rough game, in which the loser went to the wall in a way that now-a-days seems absolutely brutal. It was no doubt a political necessity that the Monasteries should not be permitted to enjoy, in any degree, feudal powers and feudal immunities which were denied to the lay landowners, but nothing can or could excuse the merciless manner in which the dissolution was carried out.

Notices of events attending the suppression of such establishments as those of Glaston and Shaston, of Sherborne and Muchelney and Montacute, of Cleve and Cerne, will naturally be regarded with especial interest by the readers of our *Notes and Queries*, and the whole work cannot be too strongly recommended for perusal.

One piece of history is quite new to us, and it affords an illustration of the unscrupulous mode in which Justice (?) asserted herself under Tudor rule. Our author states that when the aged and revered Abbot Whiting, who had been previously summoned to London by his persecutors, was relegated to his own Abbey of Glastonbury for final trial, this "remembrance," *still existing*, was written by Cromwell's own hand,

"Item. The Abbot of Glaston to be *tried* at Glaston, and also *executed* there."

This short sentence speaks more than volumes to the contrary, as to the spirit in which the 'dissolution' was conceived and carried out.

The book before us is in all respects a worthy companion of its predecessor, and we feel convinced that no one who has allowed space for Father Gasquet's great work upon his shelves, will ever see cause to regret his having done so.

390. THE CHURCH PLATE OF THE COUNTY OF DORSET. With extracts from the Returns of Church Goods by the Dorset Commissioners of Edward VI. 1552. By J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A. Salisbury: Printed by Bennett Brothers, Journal Office, 1889. Pp. [4], 216. Royal 8vo. cloth. 6s. With 16 Illustrations.

Mr. Nightingale, whose ripe knowledge of this department of Archæology, (as is well known to the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.*) has for some time past been brought to bear upon the Church Plate of Dorset, has recently produced a charming volume, treating of this subject, clearly written and beautifully illustrated, and is highly to be congratulated upon the successful issue of his arduous undertaking. To form the basis of his work Mr. Nightingale has had placed in his hands a collection of 'Returns' from the various parishes of the County, procured by the direction of the Bishop of Salisbury, under the supervision of Mr. J. S. Udal, Rev. J. Stroud, Mr. H. J. Moule; Mr. W. A. Bankes, Mr. Montague Guest, and Rev. C. H. Mayo, but the great labour of analysis, arrangement, comment, and verification has fallen upon his shoulders, and he has ably discharged the task.

The volume, in addition to the Preface of 18 pages, contains an orderly account of the Plate found in every Parish in the County, arranged under Deaneries, and this is followed by two appendices; the first dealing briefly with a few parishes formerly under the Dean of Sarum's peculiar jurisdiction, and the other giving valuable information relating to the Sacred Vessels at the time of the Commissioners of 1552, extracted from the Roll in the Public Record Office. The most interesting examples of Plate are illustrated by wood engravings. As a result of these investigations it appears that pieces of Medieval Plate exist in three Dorset parishes, while in 71 parishes Elizabethan Chalicees are found to be still extant.

It will not be right in the present notice to pick the plums out of the cake. The absurdly low price of 6s. that Mr. Nightingale has affixed to this valuable and handsome volume, which would be cheap at a guinea, places it within the reach of a large circle of readers, and we cannot do better than commend it most heartily to their *early* perusal, as it is evident that the edition, which is limited in extent, will be rapidly exhausted.

Messrs. Brown and Co., Canal, Salisbury, or Mr. Ling, High Street, Dorchester, will forward the volume free by parcel post on receipt of 6s. 6d. A few copies, with additional plates; and half-bound in Morocco, may be obtained for 10s., or by post, 10s. 6d.