

295. COURT ROLL OF SHAFTESBURY ABBEY.—On the 93rd page of the 3rd volume of Hutchins's History of Dorset, (3rd Edition,) a few lines are devoted to a roll of the "*Curia Legalis Feodorum Baroniarum*," and the "*Curia Feodorum Baroniarum*" of the Abbey of Shaftesbury. This roll, which is now preserved among the municipal records of the Town, has lately come under my observation, and it appears to merit a place in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

The roll consists of four membranes, and contains the enrollment of the proceedings of 17 courts, held at intervals of three weeks, commencing 7th October, 32 Hen. VI, (1453,) and ending 18th September following, thus extending over one entire year. It is interesting as affording particulars relating to the Tenants of the Abbey, who lived on its estates outside the limits of the Town of Shaftesbury, and who are grouped under various Bailiwicks, such as the Bailiwicks of Bradford and Tisbury, in Wilts, and of Hanleigh and Kingston, (Purbeck) in Dorset. The record of the first of these courts entered upon the roll, which now follows, will speak for itself. It contains the annual fines paid by the free suitors of the Abbey, together with the levying of Distresses, and the issue of Attachments, against the persons or goods of defaulters in pleas of debt and trespass. This roll is numbered B. 6. in my Report and Calendar of the Shastonian Records. In the copy which follows the contracted words in certain cases, where it has been thought necessary, have been written at full length.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

SHASTONIA.

Curia Legalis feodorum Baronie tenta ibidem Decimo Septimo Die Octobris Anno xxxij^o regni Regis Henrici Sexti Et Anno Dñe Edithe Bonham Abb'isse Duodecimo tempore Will'i Carent Senescalli.

BALLIUA DE BRADEFORD.—FINES PRO SECTA, ijs.—Ad istam venit Henricus Longge Et dat Dñe de fine ijs. pro secta sua usque ad festum s'ci Mich'is Arch'i proxime futurum relax' pro terris et tenementis suis nuper Johannis Bourton in Wroxhale.

BALLIUA DE TYSSEBURY.—FINES LIBERORUM SECTORUM; xxxiijs.—Ad istam venerunt Tenentes (xijd.) Reginaldi West Militis pro terris et tenementis suis in Haselden. Tenent' (xijd.) eiusdem Reginaldi pro terr' et tent' suis in Wyke. Tenent' (xijd.) eiusdem Reginaldi pro terr' et tent' suis in Westhacche. Tenent' (xijd.) terr' et tent' nuper Johannis Aysshelfold pro terr' et tent' suis in Aysshelfold. Tenent' (xijd.) terr' et tent' nuper Johannis Mawdite de Som'ford pro terr' et tent' suis in ffernehull, Johannes Juggehū (xviijd.) pro terr' et tent' nuper Johannis Colyngborne. Rob'tus Northefolk (xijd.) pro terr' et tent' suis in Toterdhull. Johannes Jugge (vjd.) pro terr' et tent' suis in ffontell. Rob'tus Maiow (xijd.) pro terr' et tent' suis

nuper Johannis Belyngdon in Donyngton. Thomas Jolivet (vjd.) pro terr' et tent' suis in Lodewell. Idem Thomas (vjd.) pro terr' et tent' suis in Donyngton. Walt'us Brinther (xijd.) pro terr' et tent' suis in Donnهد. Tenent' (xijd.) terr' et tent' nuper Elis ffrye pro terr' et tent' suis in Teffonnt. Tenent' (xviijd.) terr' et tent' nuper Henrici Stanleigh pro terr' et tent' suis in Lynley. Tenent' (ijs.) terr' et tent' nuper eiusdem Henrici pro terr' et tent' suis in Guyssych. Johannes Lambard (xijd.) pro terr' et tent' suis in Donyngton. Will's Vpton (xijd.) pro terr' et tent' nuper Thome Jerard in Donyngton p'dict'. Tenent' (xijd.) terr' et tent' nuper Walt'i Hanleigh et Agnetis Leigh in Apshull. Johannes Whitewode (ijs.) pro terr' et tent' suis nuper Alicie Gildon in Hanleigh. Walt'us Halfeknight (xijd.) pro terr' et tent' suis in Iwerne. Thomas Tame (xijd.) pro terr' et tent' suis nuper Rog'i Conke in Estmelbury. Tenent' (ijs.) terr' et tent' nuper Will'i Turney pro terr' et tent' suis voc' Pegges infra dominiu' de Iwerne, Rad'hus Botreaux (ijs.) pro terr' et tent' suis infra dominiu' de Iwerne p'dict' solvend' per Johannem Prest. Tenent' (ijs.) terr' et tent' nuper Rob'i Moure in Cheselborn' pro terr' et tent' suis ib'm. Tenent' (vjd.) terr' et tent' nuper Ric'i Cresbien in Stour Westouer. Willi'us Clavile (ijs.) pro terr' et tent' suis infra dominiu' de Kynggeston. Tenent' (xijd.) terr' et tent' nuper Rob'ti Horder in Melbury et Compton. Johannes Leigh (xijd.) pro terr' et tent' suis nuper Johannis Scammell in Donnهد. Rob'tus Thurborn (xijd.) pro terr' et tent' suis in Lodewell.

BALLIUA DE BRADEFORD. DISTRICTIONES.—Preceptum est bedello curie ffeodorum baronie quod distringat tenentes terr' et tent' nuper Johannis Edynydon in Holte et Duddeley; Tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Ric'i Pountes in Wroxhele; tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Johannis Marice in Buddbury; Willm Besiles et Rob'tum Ayssheley Tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Will'i Stourton in Kulmyngton; Tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Will'i Wroughton in Ludyngton tam ad ostend' recognoscend' quam ad faciendum domine homagium and fidelitatem.

BALLIUA DE HANLEIGH. DISTRICTIONES.—Et distringat Tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Will'i Alfeild alias dict' Will'i Clavile pro terr' et tent' suis in Pyp'ne ad ostendum, &c. Et distringat Joh'am Parkers ad respondendum domine de pluribus defaltis communis secte sue, &c.

BALLIUA DE TYSSEBURY. DISTRICTIONES.—Et distringat Tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Will'i Hanleigh pro terr' et tent' suis in Briddeserth; Tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Johannis Segne Militis pro terr' et tent' suis in Westhacche; Tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Walt'i Hanleigh et Agnetis Leigh in Apshull; Tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Johannis Chikelade et quondam Will'i Mountagu nuper Comitibus Sarum; Tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Johannis Mawdite tam ad ostend' recognoscend' quam ad faciendum domine homagium and fidelitatem.

BALLIUA DE KYNGGESTON, HANLEIGH, TYSSEBURY.

DISTRICTIO.—Et distringat tenent' terr' et tent' nuper Johannis Alyn de Cannell ad respondendum domine de pluribus defaltis co'is secte sue.

COMMUNIS SECTA.—Ad hunc diem Johannes Mercer facit sectam suam communem and habet diem ad sectam suam hic iterum de nouo faciendum ab hac die in tres septimanas.

DISTR'. M'IE. xijd.—Adhuc bedellus in m'ia [*i.e.*, misericordia] quia non habet Thomam Sawcer (iiijd.) de Henton ad respondendum Johanni Andrew in placito debiti. Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non habet Rob'tum Shevenhîm (iiijd.) de Henton ad r' Thome Petour in pl'ito deb'i. Et distr' ip'os, &c. Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non habet Johannem Chyles (iiijd.) de Tyssebury ad r' Agneti uxori et executrici testamenti nuper Vincent' Smyth in pl'ito deb'i. Et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x', &c.

ATTACHIAMENTUM. — Adhuc preceptum attachiare Johannem Goddard de Hanleigh ad r' Thome Baker and Emmote ux' eius executrici testamenti nuper Johannis Randalf in pl'ito deb'i.

LOQUELA.—Adhuc loquela inter Rob'tum Munketon querentem et Will'm Martyn defendentem remanent' usque p'x' p'c pt' vnde lex in d'nis cur'.

ATTACHIAMENTA.—Ad hanc curiam preceptum est attachiare Rob'tum Shepehurd post con ad r' Will'o Hygon in pl'ito transgressionis in ij querel'.

Et attachiare Will'm Hygon post con ad r' Rob'to She[pehurd] in pl'ito deb'i.

LEUAR' FAC.—Ad istam p'c' est bedello quod leuare fac' xjs. vjd. cum dampn' viijd. de bonis et catallis Johannis Laueranns ad opus Johannis Knyght, q' idem Johannes Knyght recuperavit versus p'fat' Johannem Laueranns vt p' in Curia feodorum baronie tenta xxvj^{to} die Septembr' Anno suprascript'.

ATTACHIAMENTA.—Johannes Payn quod versus Thomam Benet in pl'ito transgressionis qui attach' est nondum attach' Ideo att' ip'm erga p'x'. Walt'us Style q' versus Johannem Holcombe in pl'ito tñs qui nondum attach' est ; ideo .. erga p'x'.

Summa perquisitorum huius Curie, xijd.

De finibus liberorum sectorum xxxvjs.

(*To be continued.*)

296. SELWORTHY PLACE-NAMES. (I. vi. 287.) If those on the spot would furnish lists like this, of the names to be found in parish terriers and other local records, a most valuable addition would be made to recorded facts, and probably something satisfactory might at length be deduced as to the real meanings and origins of place names. At present this question can hardly be said to have advanced beyond mere guess or speculation.

It seems specially unsafe to assume the connection of the names of fords, bridges, or roads with those of particular persons, for the reason that they never could have been other than public, and most likely constructed at the common cost. Hence they would more probably obtain a name by common usage, derived from some object near, or otherwise in some way generally descriptive.

Mr. Hancock does not give his authorities for the various persons whose names he connects with many places in Selworthy.

BOSSINGTON was *Bosintona* in Domesday and like most composite names ending in *-ington* was probably called after some family:—but ALLERFORD stands quite on a different footing and surely explains itself, as the *Alder-ford* i.e. ford by the Alders. In Domesday this was *Alresforda*. The vernacular *Aller* is the correct name of the *Alnus*, and literary English corrupted it so late as the xviii century. It was *alr*, *aler*, and *olr*, in the O.E., and so it remains in the mouths of the people. There are several Allerfords in Somerset, (two in Domesday) besides more than one place called *Aller*. *Alresford* in Hampshire retains its old plural form.

BLACKFORD (in the absence of certain proof to the contrary) is probably an exact description, either from the blackness of the stones in the river bed, or from the deep shade of overhanging trees.

FARTHINGS. A common field name.

SELWORTHY was *Seleurda* in Domesday, and in the absence of distinct evidence of a person called Sel or Sœla owning it in Saxon times, it is far more likely to be the *Sealh-weorthi* or Willow-field.

HOLNECOTE was *Honecota* and *Hunnecota* in D. showing how much more modern pronunciation is to be trusted, than modern spelling.

HORNER was *Hernola* in D.

VENN plantation and VENNIFORD may be another *Avena*, though not the *Avena* mentioned in D. as belonging to the same Will de Moione.

PYLLE. There is no mention of this in D. in Carhampton Hundred. It must surely be the Celtic *Pill* or *Pull*=pool; the former a tidal ditch: there is no indication of building in this word. Is there a mill-pond at Pylle's mill, or is it near the sea?

HEDDON. A common name=*High-down*.

WHITEMAN'S MOOR=Witman's. Compare Wistman's Wood on Dartmoor.

HAM MEADOW. By no means the *home* meadow. There were two *hams* in O.E. one has become the modern *home*, but the other remains in the very common West Country name for a flat alluvial piece of land usually by a riverside, and generally meadow, or grassed down during late years, and then called Ham-meadow. I am the unfortunate owner of one *Ham*, and two *Ham-meadows*. The word

survives in Northampton, Southampton, Hampshire, and in the South Hams of Devon. The *p* in these names comes from the same place as the *p* in Sampford.

WITCH is the M.E. name for the *Elm*, (see *Prompt. Parv. &c.*) now surviving in Witch Elm, Witch Halse, &c. (see Britten, *Plant names*).

HALE probably *hollow*. Are these fields very concave in shape? Possibly, if the description does not apply, the name may be from *hélán* to cover—i.e. to plough down—hence Long Hale may be *long-furrow*, but *long-hollow* is more likely.

HAMSTILE. See Ham-meadow.

WREX-PARK. Is the P.N. Wracca known? if not, this is of course *Rush-paddock*.

REXHAM must be near water and low lying. It is the *rushy-ham*.

F. T. ELWORTHY, Foxdown, Wellington.

297. Mr. Hancock, p. 194, derives the name of 'Holnicote' from Hun who was slain in the battle which united England under Ecgbert. I am afraid this will not do. It is very seldom that names gain letters; they much more frequently lose them. The *m* in Campidoglio for Capitolium, and the *r* in Marseilles for Massilia, are peculiar. I am more disposed to think that Holnicote may be derived from 'Holn' or 'Holm' signifying Holly. And yet it is very remarkable that the Old Ordnance map puts Huntsgate a mile and a half S.E. of Holnicote, and Hunsham a mile and a half further East, both in Wootton Courtney, so that this parish may well have been part of the possessions of the same person from whom Huntspill and Hunstile are named.

Stratford is not in my Ordnance map, Brandy Street is. I should like to know where the Roman road was which is not unreasonably connected with these names. It may be well to put in a caution that 'Street' may be confounded with 'Stert' 'Start' or 'Steort,' which seems to have signified a point or promontory. The more ancient roads seem to have been on hills; that on Grabhurst is now Parish boundary for two thirds of its length. When the Romans settled these Western coasts, I suppose they must have made a road from Minehead towards Porlock. The road at Venniford is Parish boundary for a mile. Did this road anciently go across Holnicote to Porlock, or did it turn up towards Brandy Street or Bossington? The submarine forest marked in the map along Porlock Bay makes it possible that, in Roman times, there was land—possibly much land—where there is now sea; and Bossington may have been much more important than Porlock. There are right angles in the road towards Bossington at Brandy Street, such as make me think of Roman mensuration, and I should like to enquire whether other lines of road or hedges remain which correspond with the squares made by the roads?

F. H. DICKINSON, Kingweston.

298. EXMOOR FOREST.—When looking at the maps concerning I. vi. 287, I observed Huntsgate and Spangate in Wootton Courtenay, and was led to query whether they were gates to Exmoor Forest? I consequently referred to the boundaries as given in Collinson III., 57. The Eastern boundaries, from Blackbarrow to the place marked as Litton-foot in Greenwood's map, seem to agree well with the boundaries given both in that map and the old Ordnance map. I cannot at present make out the North to my satisfaction. It may be well to mention that they concern only that part of the forest that is in Somerset, that, as usual, they go round as the sun does, and begin at some place called Cornesyete, not very far from the corner of Devon near Oare, and end at Litton-foot.

The two gates in Wootton Courtenay are over six miles from the nearest part of the forest, with the whole length of Dunkery between. It seems not unlikely then that Dunkery, with much land around it, and especially to the south, was in the forest—or at least claimed by the Crown—before the perambulation of March 22nd, 26th Edw. I., which I suppose was 1297-8, and if so, one sees the great importance of these forest rights, and of resisting the encroachments of the Crown.

F. H. DICKINSON, Kingweston.

299. COMBE KEYNES AND WOOL PARISH REGISTER.—The following letter, which has recently appeared in a local newspaper, describes the happy restoration to the charge of its rightful custodian, of the Parish Register of Combe Keynes and Wool. from whose care it had been removed for upwards of 50 years, In Hutchins's History of Dorset, vol. i., p. 362, (3rd Edition) it is stated that "The registers of Combe Keynes and Wool began about 1592; the most ancient was very fairly written, and well kept till the Restoration, but, to the disgrace of the parish authorities, it has lately been lost. The oldest register now in the possession of the parish commences in 1774." In a note it is added, "It was missed in the Summer of 1838, when the church was under repair. It was the practice, at that time, to keep the registers in the iron chest, in the chancel, but during the repairs of the church, the chest was removed either to the Curate's house or the Churchwarden's. It cannot now be ascertained how the book was lost."

It now appears that this Register Book, which extends from 1583 to 1811, found its way into the hands of Mr. John Waldron Carter, a solicitor long resident in Wool, and for many years a Churchwarden of the parish. How it came to light, is described below. Together with this book was another Register,—viz. the Wool Marriage Register from 9th June, 1772, to 21st Jan'y, 1808, which has also been restored to the Vicar of the parish.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

"29 and 30, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C., 29th July, 1889. MacArthurs and Dolling Smith, solicitors. The Rev. Arthur R. Hartley, vicar, Wool, Wareham. Dear Sir,—We have now the pleasure of sending to you by parcel post "A Register of all Christnings, Marriages, and Burialls, within the parish of Combe Keynes and Wool, within the county of Dorset," the "Christianings" being from 1585 to 15th September, 1811; marriages from 8th September, 1583, to 2nd August, 1811; burialls from March 1586, to 8th November, 1810." This register our senior partner, Mr. J. MacArthur, discovered this month in the store closet of the late Mrs. E. H. Carter, at Wool, on the occasion of her death and the clearing out the house, which had been in the occupation of Mr. John Waldron Carter, until the time of his death in 1874, and of his widow, Mrs. E. H. Carter, until her death on 4th July inst., and then reverted to the lord of the manor. It would appear probable that at the time of the restoration of the church at Wool in 1838 this register (with other parochial books and papers) was removed for safety to the house of Mr. Carter, who was then, and had been for many years, one of the churchwardens, and by Mr. Carter stored away in the innermost recess of his store closet. During the last 50 years an accumulation of old law papers (Mr. Carter being a solicitor) and discarded furniture, boxes, &c., had been huddled into the same repository, and, had it not been necessary to thoroughly clear out the premises in order to give possession to the landlord, the register might have remained undiscovered for another half-century. Not having time to go through all the papers at Wool during his stay there, our Mr. MacArthur brought with him two sacks of documents to look through more at leisure, and has been rewarded by the discovery of this book, the loss of which is mentioned in Hutchins' "History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset," 3rd edition, vol. i., page 362. Mr. Charles Henry Warne and Mr. J. R. MacArthur, the executors of the will of the late Mr. E. H. Carter, consider it a privilege to be permitted to restore this most interesting document to the proper custody of the vicar and churchwardens of Wool, and we, as their solicitors, are pleased to be in any way instrumental in carrying out their desire. We may say that this register has been inspected by General Walter Henry Smith (the father of our Mr. H. Dolling Smith), and he, who takes a great interest in genealogical researches, considers this register a very valuable and interesting document, and that the restoration should be made known through "Notes and Queries" or other archæological periodicals to the compilers of the county history, in order that the slur which they put upon "the parish authorities" may be at once removed. We send you a duplicate of this letter, at the foot of which it will be only necessary for you to write "received the above" and sign and return it to us.—We remain, yours faithfully, MACARTHURS and DOLLING SMITH."

300. "WAYZGOOSE," i.e., FEN-GOOSE.—Some interest, and, at this season of the year, much enquiry is made as to the real meaning of this word. The following notes may suggest to some expert the expediency of deciding the question.

Bailey (who, of course, is copied by Ash), gives
Wayze,—a bundle of straw.

Wayz-goose,—a stubble goose, an entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter.

I can find no authority for the connection of *wayze* with straw or stubble, except that furnished by "C.D.H." in the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, Aug. 6, 1889.

"A *waze*, or wreath of straw, Fascis Stramineus." *Littleton's Dict.*, 1703.

The same correspondent quotes from "Harrison Weir": "Michaelmas geese, or often wayz-geese, from their having been taken from the pastures and turned on the arable lands from which the corn has been carried, which is called 'wayz land,' from being laid up in divisions by furrows, &c."

The first clause of this statement is no doubt correct; but what authority is there for the latter,—that arable land is ever called "wayz land" from being laid up in divisions by furrows? This is pure speculation, laid down with the usual *ex cathedra* certainty, common in such cases.

The following facts can be verified by reference:

Wase, *coenum*, 11/15. Wase, *cænum*, 262/30.

cenum, i. *luti uorago, uel lutum sub aquis fetidum*, i.

Wase, uel fæn. 203/45. *Wright's Ang. Sax. Vocab.*

Wose, slype of the erthe. *Gluten, bitumen. Promp. Parv.* See note, p. 532. Whence modern ooze.

A Wase (wayse A.); *Alga. Cath. Ang.*

"*Alga*, herba marinus, i.e. illud quod mare projcit, Wrekke or frote of the sea. *Ulva*, wreke. *Ulva est herba palustris.*"

Ortus Vocab. quoted by Way. P. Parv., p. 533.

We have here O.E. *wase*, meaning mud, and M.E., *wase*, meaning a mud or marsh plant. We have also M.E. *wose*, meaning mud; but the learned say this is from Ang. Sax. *wos*. Yet the same authorities give us *who* from *hwa* and *woe* from *wā*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 532. *Sweet, History of Eng. Sounds*, p. 336.

In any case the coincidence is remarkable between Ang. Sax. *wase*, which as shown above meant *fen*, and Mid. Eng. *wose*, which also meant fen or mud. The confusion of *wase* with the plant growing in it, by the author of the *Cath. Ang.*, is no greater than the modern fen, Mid Eng. *fenne* (see *Prompt. Parv.* p. 154) with Ang. Sax. *fæn* or *fenn*, which is shown in Wright to be the synonym for *wase*, i.e. *cænum*. If, then, the word *wayz*, which Mr. Harrison Weir says is applied to Michaelmas geese, means mud or fen, he is probably correct in saying that they are so called from being taken from the pastures (or fens?) If also the corn stubbles are called *wayz*

lands, that may be from the geese put on them, but there is nothing whatever to connect *wayz* with divisions or furrows.

Supposing the facts here given, to be applicable to the case, it follows that *wayz*-goose is by no means a corn fed or fattened bird, but one taken from the fen or marsh, and hence we should expect the feast or printers' outing, so called, to be held at the season when the geese are young, and when they are only just taken off the common, *i.e.* about harvest time. These outings as a fact are now held in the summer, and not as Bailey says, "at the beginning of winter." He, however, may have been perfectly right as to the season in his day, and absolutely wrong in his suggestion that *wayz*-goose was a stubble goose, unless in the sense of being taken off the fens.

F. T. ELWORTHY.

301. WHITE SPORTS IN FLOWERING PLANTS. (I. vi. 261.)—Petaloid albinism is due to a pathological cause rather than varietal, and is not therefore necessarily persistent. It is caused through an extremely depauperated supply of colouring matter in the cellular tissue of the petals, undiscernable except by the closest observation, and through the intercellular spaces being filled with air so as to obstruct the free access of the colouring matter. It has been found that the petals will assume their normal colour when the obstruction has been removed by the air-pump. The structure of the petals as well as of the sepals is analogous to that of the leaves, that of the sepals, however, is intermediate, morphologically and anatomically, and almost invariably contains chlorophyll which gives them their green colour; whereas the petals have no chlorophyll, at least, in their adult state. Unlike leaves which have several cellular layers one upon the other, petals have only one or two layers between the epidermis and cuticle, which may be easily seen in delicate plants under the microscope, such as *Convolvulus* and *Anagallis*. Petals pass through a refining process while enveloped in the folds of the calyx, and there acquire their colours and odours, the green colouring of the chlorophyll undergoes chemical changes, which are perhaps partially due to these organs coming in contact with the pollen. In some instances the petals have scarcely any protective envelope, as in the case with most of the Umbellifers. They are usually white. The etiolation of leaves arises from a very different cause upon which I may have the opportunity of treating some future day.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

302. COAL HARBOUR OR COLD HARBOUR.—The Rev. H. M. Scarth, in his addenda to Paper on Roman Somerset, Vol. xxiv. p. 74. of the Somersetshire Archæological Society's proceedings, gives the name "Cold Harbour," in the list of names which indicate Roman occupation, and are found along lines of Roman road, or contiguous to Roman settlements.

In Toone's Etymological Dictionary, speaking of Coal Harbour, or Cold Harbour, which was a large tenement situated in Allhallows the less, London, 1485, *inter alia* "it appears to have been a place of sanctuary."

In Cæsar's Gallic War, (Book I., A. S. Walpole, M.A. p. xxvii) there is as follows;

"In camp, the eagle was placed beside the General's quarters in a little chapel, which had the privileges of sanctuary."

If that Standard was inscribed "Hoc signo Victor eris. X.," it is evident why the spot where it had been placed should become a place of sanctuary.

The suggestion is, that the word stood thus, COL., as an abbreviated form of the Latin *Color*, signifying colour or beauty, — hence value, estimation, worth, in reference to the standard. That, so written, it was mistaken for the Saxon *Col*, which in Lye's Saxon Dictionary is given as meaning "a coal," also "cool," thus possibly explaining the double corruption.

J. HOUGHTON SPENCER, Taunton.

303. "PETER'S FINGER" INN, LYTCHETT MINSTER. (I. i. 8.)—A correspondent at the above reference enquired after a letter on the meaning of "Peter's Finger" which had appeared some time previously in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*. This I am able to supply by means of a cutting from the *Dorset County Chronicle* of 23rd Feb., 1882.

"Peter's Finger, a name given to a small tract of land about a mile from Salisbury on the road to Alderbury. The same name occurs on the Ordnance map near Launceston. There is an inn at Lytchett, near Poole, with this as a sign and a figure of St. Peter holding up his hand, from which blood is dripping. In none of these instances can the name be associated with a church or chapel, so that the idea that it is a corruption of *Petri figura* (=figure of St. Peter) in memory of some such church dedicated to him, is not tenable. It is most probably a corruption of "St. Peter ad Vincula," the name of a festival held, on August 1, by the Church of Rome to this day, in memory of that Apostle's imprisonment and miraculous deliverance. It corresponds with our *Lammas Day*. In olden times it was one of the days from which certain prædial services were due to the Lord of a Manor. Thus, in the Shaftesbury Cartulary we have repeated entries of tenants being bound to work from the nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24) to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1); and for a given time also from St. Peter ad Vincula till the feast of St Michael (Sept. 29), evidently for the purpose of enabling the lord to gather in his harvest of hay and of corn. The lands on which such labour had to be given, in the latter case, came to be called "Lammas" lands, or in olden days "Peter ad Vincula" lands; the latter name being in course of time corrupted into 'Peter's Finger.'—PETER'S FINGER."

I am informed that the term "Peter's Finger" is applied at Sturminster Marshall, in this County, to the Belemnites extracted from the chalk.

Δ.

304. NOTTOMY = SKELETON.—Throughout the Western Counties the usual term for a Skeleton is *Nottomy* or *Notamy*. Nor is the word confined to the South and West, for we find it in several Yorkshire Glossaries.

Our Somerset authority, Jennings, says it is "corrupted from *anatomy*," and no one up to this time seems to have questioned this dictum; it appears, however, to be doubtful if he is correct, and whether the word is a corruption at all,—at least since it became English.

There is abundant evidence that in English, French, and Spanish, *anatomy* has long included *skeleton* as one of its meanings: moreover the very common confusion of the article *a* or *an* with the initial syllable of words in *an* or *n* (as in *nædre*, *nowmpere* umpire &c.) had, even by Shakespeare's day, worn down *anatomy* to *atomy*. He uses *atomy* for skeleton, starveling, four times in his plays: but Holinshed (quoted by Mr. Addy, Sheffield Glossary) who wrote long before Shakespeare, says "the heade, armes and legges whereof were like a notamie." Here we have our modern dialectal word more than three centuries ago; and how much earlier it was used in literature we shall not know until the New Eng. Dictionary reaches letter N. Holinshed did not coin the word, nor is it likely that he wrote other than the then colloquial form. Whence then did it come?

We have many Italian words like 'higgledy-piggledy,' 'chibbole,' &c., and it is now submitted that *notomy* is another, in the sense of skeleton.

Barretti gives "*Notomia*, s.f. anatomy,"—but says nothing of its use to signify skeleton. In a book of the last century, published at Naples, occurs this passage, 'ora mi ricordo felicemente, che quando io leggeva, e leggeva sempre (che non l'avessi mai fatto; perchè sarei grasso, e tondo, non già una notomia ambulante, qual mi sono!) ritrovai, &c., *Cicalata sul fascino—N: Valetta—Napoli*, 1787, p. 7.

Here *notomia ambulante* unquestionably means 'walking skeleton' and the ancestors of the 'man chylde' of whom Holinshed writes, very possibly brought the word from Italy or learnt it from Italian sailors. We know that forks came from Italy long after Shakespeare, and why not this expressive word?

F. T. ELWORTHY.

305. DORSET SESSIONS, 1614—1638. (I. v. 235.)—In the Sessions held at Sherborne in the month of April, 21 Jac. I., 1623, an order was made "for the better releiving imploying and

ordering of the poore of the Towne of Sherborne, being very many in number" to the following effect.

1. "That the Constables and overseers of the poor for the time being, together with Lawrence Swetnam, John ffoster, Robert Whetcomb, and William ffisher as assistants," should compel all such as are able to work to be employed in labour for and towards their maintenance.

2. "That such of the said poor people (soe to be set on worke) as shall be found to be unrulye, disorderlye, or shall willfullye or carelessly spoile there worke, and such as shall be found idle wandringe, spoilinge of hedges, or stealinge of corne, or leasinge at unfittinge and undue times in the time of harvest," shall be committed by the Constables, &c., to the house of correction, there to be set to work.

3. "That the poore people of the said Towne shalbe restrained from leasinge in the time of harvest in any feild untill the corne be carried out of the said feilde.".... "It is also ordered that noe man having corne growing in or about the said Towne should put in any swine or other cattle into his said ground by the space of one whole weeke after the riddinge or carriage of his said corne," under a penalty of 5s.

At another Sessions held at Sherborne at this date, or very near it, an order was made, on account of the "many disorders daily committed by idle and leaude persons wthin the Town of Sherborne," that the Constables should commit such offenders to the house of correction, until the opportunity occurs of carrying them before a Justice of the Peace. "And further this Courte doth alsoe order for the better settinge of such idle persons on worke as are committed to the Mr of the said house of Correction towards their releife and sustenance that all the Ale house Keepers licensed wthin the Towne of Sherborne wch doe brewe there Beere in there oune houses shall from henceforth grinde all there maulte in the said house of Correction, and that the Mr of the said house of Correction shall not take or suffer to be taken aboue a pennye for a bushell of any bushell of maulte that shall be so ground in the said house."

This House of Correction figures occasionally in the Sherborne Parish Register. On 15th March, 1620-1, Peter Tucker "de Ergastulo," was buried, and again 17th Sept., 1623, Nicholas Dollen "de Ergastulo;" and a little later, 7th April, 1627, "Thomas Tapline, a prisoner of Bridewell."

Δ.

306. SOMERSET M.Ps.—HUNGERFORD OF FARLEIGH. In what County is Farleigh Castle located? Burke (*Extinct Peerage*) says Berks; Le Neve, (*Cat. of Knights*) gives Wilts; while the Parliamentary Returns place it in Somerset. The Hungerfords of Farleigh derived from the elder of the two sons of Sir Edmund,

youngest son of Walter 1st Baron Hungerford, who died in 1449, and became extinct I believe on the death of Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B., who died in 1711, after wasting his entire estate. Can some correspondent furnish a pedigree of this family, or say where same is to be found? At least one of its members sat in Parliament for a Somerset Constituency.

W. D. PINK.

[Farleigh Castle is in Somerset; separated only, however, from Wilts, by a small stream at its foot.

Collinson, (Vol. III. pp. 352-359), gives some important genealogical notes on the Hungerford family.

SOMERSET EDITOR.]

SIR CHARLES CARTARET, Knight, M.P., for Milborne Port, in 1690/95; 1695/98; 1698/1700. So styled in the return to each of the three Parliaments. Should not "Knight" read "Baronet"? I am unable to find a Knight of this name, in Le Neve's Catalogue. Sir Charles Cartaret, the second (or as sometimes styled the third,) Baronet of St. Owen in the island of Jersey,—the representative of the senior line of the Cartaret family,—succeeded his father, Sir Philip, in 1693. He died *s.p.* in 1715, when the Baronetcy failed, and his estates passed to his cousin, Lord Cartaret. If the Bart. were the M.P., he must have received Knighthood in his father's lifetime, but of this there seems no trace. Can any one help me in this matter?

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

307. EXUDATION OF CHALK. (I. vi. 288.)—The exudation of chalk referred to in Part vi., p. 196, of "*S. & D. N. & Q.*" arises from the capability of chalk to take up water to the extent of one-third of its bulk, and where it is the surface-rock, as is the case around Dorchester, the heaviest showers are absorbed as soon as they have fallen. By the law of expansion and contraction by heat and cold, water, unlike other fluids which diminish in bulk till they freeze, goes on shrinking until it has attained the temperature of about 40°, and then, instead of continuing to contract, it slowly expands until it reaches freezing point. This expansion is productive of important consequences in nature, especially with regard to aquatic life; for if the water continued to diminish in volume, and therefore to increase in density, till it reached freezing point, lakes and other large bodies of water, instead of being superficially frozen in winter, would become solid blocks of ice, and enshroud every fish and aquatic animal; but by expansion the water is rendered lighter, and thus a stratum of ice-cold water at a temperature of 32° will be formed, lying upon a mass of water beneath it at a temperature of 40°, which is congenial to fish and aquatic life generally. The chalk near the surface, being charged with water, becoming disintegrated by the expansion of the water

during a frost, will upheave the overlying metal of the road, and during the succeeding thaw will ooze up to the surface wherever the metal is thinly spread, causing the "milk or white-wash spots and patches" referred to by your observant correspondent. These *spots* cannot occur when sands and sandstones form the surface, as the rain escapes unimpeded to the reservoirs below, through the porous silicious mass, neither can the *spots* occur where clays form the surface, for the rain being unable to penetrate the impermeable mass, escapes only by drainage or evaporation. This rain-absorbing property of chalk may account for the presence of some marsh-loving plants which are found in our chalk up-land woods and downs, such as *Cardamine pratensis*, *Sagina nodosa*, *Galium palustre*, *Centaurea succisa*, *Valeriana officinalis*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, &c., the two last being probably varieties of *V. sambucifolia*, and *Scrophularia aquatica*, through an altered condition of life.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

308. BULLET (?) MARKS ON CHURCH WALLS.—On the East wall of the Chancel of the Church of Norton-sub-Hambden, are to be seen from fifty to sixty indentations, such as might be caused by bullets fired from a strong gun; some are quite half an inch deep in the solid Ham stone, and I have little doubt from the appearance of the marks that this is the way in which they were made. The sill of the East window is about ten feet from the ground. Some of the dents are not more than three feet above the ground, and a few are within three feet of the window. They occur in a space altogether about ten feet long by five wide, and most thickly in the middle part of this space. I should be glad to learn if similar marks are to be found on the walls of other Churches. I remember seeing, some few years ago, similar dents on the South wall of St. Joseph's Chapel in Glastonbury, but I did not examine minutely, as to their probable number.

Can any one suggest a reason for such appearances, since, if produced by bullets, these would not be likely to have been fired without some serious purpose?

CHARLES TRASK, Norton-sub-Hamden.

309. CHAFE—CHAFFYN.—Thomas Chafe, M.P. for Totnes, 1660, and for Bridport in 1685-87. Is this name correctly given? His return for Bridport was petitioned against. In the Petition the name is rendered, according to one authority, "Chaffe," according to another, "Chaffin." Thomas Chaffin, of Chettle, represented Poole from 1679-87, and Dorchester and Hindon from 1689 till his death in 1691, while his son, Thomas, sat for Shaftesbury and Dorset from 1699 till 1710. Contemporary was Thomas Chafey, of Sherborne, who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Malet, Justice of K.B., and died in 1662, leaving a son, Thomas, who died in 1701, aged 59. "Thomas Chafe, M.P." must have

been one or the other of these. Can some correspondent enlighten me as to which? Where is a pedigree to be seen of Chaffyn of Chettle?

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

[I have little doubt that the Thomas Chafe, enquired after by our correspondent, was the son of Thomas Chafe, of Sherborne, and Katherine (Malet) his wife. Thomas, the son, baptized at Poyntington, 30th Oct., 1642, married 13th April, 1662, at Folke, Susanna, daughter and heiress of Edward Moleyns, Esq., of West Hall in that parish. He was buried at Folke, 25th Nov., 1701. The name is always written *Chafe* in the Folke Register. The family of Moleyns had possessed an estate at East Eype, near Bridport. EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

310. JOHN STRODE, OF KNIGHTON OR RYME, GENT.—The following is an extract from the Parish Register of Beerhackett:

"Jany 3d, 1659. Tuesday about 9 of the clock at night departed this life Mrs. Constance Guppy, widdowe, aged 80 years. She was the daughter of Thomas Kingsmill, of Kingsmill, in the countye of Southampton, Esq., sister to Sir John Kingsmill of Wallington, in the county of Barkshire, Knight, relict of Richard Guppy of Sandridgehill Park in the county of Wiltshire, Gent., and mother to Constance the wife of John Strode of Knighton or Ryme, Gent.

Jany 9. The said Constance was buried in the Chancel of the Parish Church of Yetminster."

Who was this John Strode? He does not appear in any of the Strode Pedigrees in Vol. 30, Som. Arch. Soc. Proc. A respectable family of Guppy, originally Guphay, has flourished for many centuries in the County of Dorset. Was Richard Guppy a member of it?

J.B.

311. ENCAUSTIC TILES.—At the meeting of the S. A. & N. H. Soc., at Minehead, I ventured to suggest that the presence of heraldic tiles in a church or other building may not always imply any direct connection with the owner of the arms represented upon the tiles. The frequent repetition of the same coats, in different parts of the county, appears to point rather to the distribution of tiles of stock patterns from a central manufactory. The importance of determining this question will be obvious to all archæologists; but without the means of closely comparing a large number of actual tiles, or *facsimiles* of such tiles, from different sources, it is impossible to do more than hazard a conjecture upon the subject. By a little co-operation such a

collection of facsimile copies might easily be made. My proposal is, that any persons interested in this enquiry, should make *careful tracings* (drawings not traced from the tiles would be of comparatively little value), from such ancient encaustic tiles as are to be found in their own neighbourhoods, and forward these tracings to the Taunton Museum, the authorities of which would doubtless be glad to accept and preserve them. I add a few notes on some points which, I think, should be observed in making such copies.

1. It is essential that the outline of the tile should be shown, as well as *all* the drawings upon it (not merely the bearings upon the shield).

2. A large collection of the purely decorative tiles will be required, as well as of those having heraldic designs. It will be especially desirable to have copies of all decorative tiles which are found in close connection with heraldic tiles, and the nature of this connection should be accurately described. If it should appear that these tiles have been supplied out of stock, while slight differences in the heraldic tiles indicate that they have been struck from different dies, this will be strong, and may be conclusive, evidence that the heraldic tiles were designed for the positions in which they are found.

3. Tracings of fragments of tiles may often be of great value.

4. In most cases it will be unnecessary (and perhaps undesirable) to colour the tracings, although the colours should be stated in writing upon the tracings. But there may be instances where colouring would be advantageous.

5. Whenever it is practicable to obtain such information, the thickness of the tile and the depth of the inlay should be accurately given.

6. The name of the building in which the tiles are found should appear upon every sheet of tracings.

7. Any information as to the identification of the shields, and the connection of their owners with the building in which they are found, will add considerably to the usefulness of the tracings, especially if references be given to the authorities for such information.

If it is possible to form such a collection as I have indicated, it will be useful for many other purposes besides that which I have at present in view. It will be a valuable contribution towards the history of design, a great help in fixing the date of particular tiles, and a permanent record of objects of antiquity which are very liable to disappear whenever an ancient pavement is in any way interfered with.

I hope to be able shortly to send in copies of the ancient tiles remaining in Wells, and I trust that others will aid by making tracings as opportunities arise.

EDMUND BUCKLE, 23, Bedford Row, W.C.

312. HUGH SPEKE,—POLITICIAN. (*Concluded from* I. vi. 284.)—Immediately after James's *fiasco* at Salisbury, Speke set out for London, where, it seems, he contrived still to enjoy the confidence of the King. Before leaving Exeter, however,—by his own account, indeed before quitting London for that place,—he had projected and matured the most audacious design that had ever commended itself to a subject. This was nothing more nor less than the printing and distribution, by surreptitious means, of a Proclamation in the name of the Prince of Orange, purporting to have been issued soon after his arrival at Sherborne Castle.

This famous document, dated Nov. 28th, 1688, is known by the title of "*The Third Declaration*," and at the time of its publication it produced an immense effect on the public, who were completely duped by its contents.

Discerning readers, however, it is said, had little difficulty in pronouncing it a forgery*; and the Prince of course knew it to be such, when a copy was presented to him, by Speke in person, at Sherborne Castle. The writer of the "*Secret History*" gives the following account of the scene that ensued; "*The Prince seem'd somewhat surpriz'd at first, and openly declar'd he knew nothing of it; but when he had read and consider'd it, his Highness, and all that were about him, seem'd not at all displeas'd with the Thing. And they were all sensible, in a very little Time, that it did his Highness's Interest a great deal of Service.*"

The purport of this 'Declaration' was ostensibly to make more widely known the object of the Prince's invasion of England, viz., that of giving the world undoubted proofs of his fervent zeal in the Protestant cause. To which end, after alluding to the fact that many officers and soldiers had renounced the "illegal Service they were engaged in," and had "come over to (him) and given (him) full Assurance from the Rest of the Army, that they would certainly follow their example, as soon as with (his) Army (he) should approach near enough to receive them, without hazard of being prevented or betray'd," it proceeds to state, that William had come to the resolution "with all possible Diligence to advance forward, (in order) that a free Parliament may be forthwith call'd, and such Preliminaries adjusted with the King, and all Things first settled upon such a Foot according to Law, as may give (him) and the whole Nation, just Reason to believe the King is disposed to make such necessary Condescensions on his Part, as will give intire Satisfaction and Security to all, and make both King and People once more happy."

The Declaration further proclaims a fixed determination, on the Prince's part, to offer no violence to any man saving in self-defence, but to protect all who obey the law ("even any Papist"); and it denounces all persons found illegally in arms, who "shall

*Macaulay.

be treated—not as Soldiers and Gentlemen, but as Robbers, Free-booters, and Banditi ; (and) shall be incapable of Quarter, and intirely deliver'd up to the Discretion of our Soldiers.”

The latter part of this precious document refers in vengeful terms to the “great Numbers of armed Papists (who) have of late resorted to *London* and *Westminster*, and Parts adjacent,” as a standing menace to the inhabitants thereof ; and winds up with a requisition to “all the Lords Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Officers, Civil and Military, of all Counties, Cities, and Towns in *England*,” to forthwith “Disarm and Secure, as by Law they may, and ought, all Papists whatsoever, as Persons at all Times, but now especially, most dangerous to the Peace and Safety of the Government ;” expressing also a determined resolve to “require at their hands the Life of every single Protestant that shall perish, and every House that shall be burnt and destroy'd by Treachery, and in defiance of the Laws.

Given under our Hand and Seal at our Head Quarters at Sherborne Castle, November the 28th. 1688.

*William Henry, Prince of Orange.
By his Highness's Special Command.*

C. Huygens.”

Finding, as he states, that this forged document was well received by the parties most interested in its success, Speke ventured to sound *another* Protestant alarm (also cleverly dispersed so as to be delivered in all parts of the Kingdom in one day), of an intended (we may add a *pretended*) “Conspiracy of the *Irish* and other Papists against the Protestants.”

This letter was so artfully worded, and so skilfully distributed, that most of the recipients imagined the danger to lie at their own door. The consequences were, as the “Secret History” tells us, momentous. The whole body of Protestants in England everywhere stood on their guard, and in many places the Papists were disarmed. In Scotland, where the army was almost exclusively commanded by Roman Catholics, the results were indeed disastrous. The inhabitants of Edinburgh were seized with consternation, and the City drums beat to arms, on a memorable Sunday evening. The defenceless women and children were sent to places of presumed security in the suburbs and elsewhere ; whilst the bulk of the adult male population passed the night under arms.

On the following day (Monday), the students in the University (which had been founded a century before by James I.,) marched down the High Street in a body, with a design to dismantle the Abbey at the foot of the Canongate, which had been lately renovated and decorated at great cost, by the Catholics. These youths were fired on, and some of them killed, by the troops stationed at Holy Rood House, but the survivors having been reinforced by the City Guard, by the Militia, and by the Lyon and

other Heralds belonging to the Office of the King at Arms, succeeded in dispossessing the Palace Garrison, and then carried out their design of destruction, so far as the symbols of Romish worship were concerned, by burning them at the High Cross.

These, and kindred proceedings elsewhere throughout the Kingdom, created such an impression on the minds of men in general that they were speedily followed by the "Convention of Estates," which settled the succession to the throne of Great Britain in the person of King William III.*

The subsequent conviction, on the part of the public, that the alarm had been a needless one, was, of course, accompanied by endeavours to discover its author. These endeavours for a time proved futile; but at length a Jacobite, named Dyer, a former acquaintance of Speke's, seems to have hit upon the right person, since he published a somewhat libellous pamphlet denouncing his quondam friend as the contriver of the "noise of the Irish Massacre," and of the means whereby King James's army "came to be so circumvented in the West, as to lose the Field almost without Bloodshed"; and, in fact, as the author of all the duplicity of which he (Speke) afterwards confesses himself to have been guilty.

Still, notwithstanding what had occurred, Speke, by his own account, had the address to preserve the good opinion and the confidence of the King, who himself had absconded on the 11th of December,—the night before the "Irish Night." Being intercepted in his flight, he was constrained to return to Whitehall, contrary to his own wishes, and much to the chagrin of the Prince of Orange. Immediately after, however, he again left London and proceeded to Rochester, whence he sent an express to Speke in order to "know his Sentiments, and Whether he thought it fittest for him to remain in *England*, or to follow his Queen into *France*, and assuring him that he would rely entirely on his Opinion and Judgment therein." The adviser, true to his character of double-dealer, demanded a day to consider what course would be the best for the King to take; and this delay, which was conceded by James, was utilized by Speke to shew his Royal client's letter, and to make known all his plans, to the Prince of Orange, who, by this time, had assumed the rôle of the 'Man in Possession' at Whitehall.

Then these two confederates agreed that James should be urged to "pursue his former Resolution of withdrawing into *France*", which he accordingly did forthwith, "*without leaving any legal Power behind him.*" In the letter to the King, containing the above

*Speke, in his "*Secret History*," confines his remarks on the effect of the above letter, chiefly to an account of the scenes in Edinburgh; but Macaulay, in his "*History*," (Vol. II., ch. x., A.D. 1688.) gives a vivid description of the "Irish Night," in London, at the close of which he characteristically fires a vicious parting shot at the subject of this paper.

advice, Speke tells us that he "laid before his Majesty with a respectful Freedom, the Steps into which his Majesty had been misled, by a set of profligate Men, who had precipitated him into those ill Measures he had pursued," &c., &c. At this juncture, there being no head to the Government, a Convention of the Estates of the Realm was called to consider the critical condition of the Kingdom, and they at once voted the throne vacant by the abdication of James, and the elevation of William and Mary to the same, as a natural consequence.

Most men would, we imagine, have felt satisfied with this success, but our Author tells us that, after the change of Monarchs, he still kept up a correspondence with the ex-King, by William's direction and with his knowledge. For so doing he received sundry moneys to reimburse his needful outlay, and "his brother-in-law had the Honour to be advanced to one of the most Honourable and Profitable Employments in the Kingdom, and liv'd and dy'd in that Office,"* but he himself was never repaid, as he expected, the losses by fine and otherwise, to which he had been subjected in the former reign.

In the meantime, to his great sorrow and disappointment, King William died.

The 'Secret History,' as it proceeds, permits us to see, very clearly, that the Author, amidst all his vagaries, never forgets to fix his eye on the main chance, or so to lay his plans that his patrons should have every opportunity of remembering his pecuniary sacrifices, whether these were incurred by the fines inflicted, or by his own expenditure whilst maturing and carrying out his various schemes.

A record of the failure of these plans, and also of his subsequent applications to the Government of Queen Anne, together with a recapitulation of his services and his sufferings, eked out by sundry reflections on the ingratitude of princes and other men of exalted position, brings Speke's memoir well-nigh to a conclusion; but he takes occasion, *inter alia*, to tell us that, after dancing attendance at the Court of the Queen, during the whole of her reign, with a bill of £5,000 and accrued interest, amounting in the aggregate to £12,800, he was only awarded a sum of £100, to remunerate him *for his trouble*, but "which did not defray a fifth Part" of the same.

The whole pamphlet, (which, as we have read, was dedicated to King George I.), seems to have been written in the forlorn hope that that monarch might see fit to liquidate what he probably conceived to be a very doubtful debt, incurred by his predecessors; a duty which his Majesty was little likely to recognise, notwith-

*This evidently refers to Sir John Trenchard, Kt., who was first made Sergeant, then Chief Justice of Chester, and finally principal Secretary of State. He married Philippa, the sister of Hugh Speke, and died in 1695. (Hutchins' "*Hist. Dorset*," Vol. I., p. 182, Ed. 1861.)

standing the honied words in which Speke commends to his notice the consideration of the matters contained in his book, "not without an humble Confidence that as his Majesty is a Prince, who is as great a Judge as any in Europe of Men and Things, his Royal Wisdom, Justice and Compassion, will readily incline his Majesty to do in such a Case, what is reasonably to be hoped for, by a Dutiful, Faithful, and Zealous Subject, from so Great and so Good a Prince."

The foregoing extracts from Hugh Speke's narrative, enlighten us, to some extent, as to the character of the author. Although we are unable to subscribe to Macaulay's outspoken opinion, we must at any rate agree with Charles Knight as to his being "a restless and a dangerous man," and one, by his own confession, capable of deeply compromising his friends, as well as himself. Undoubtedly a man of ability, his vanity and self-conceit are apparent in every page of his history, notwithstanding the very small foundation they had to rest upon, save and except his capacity for double-dealing, which was assuredly pre-eminent.

It would be interesting to learn what his contemporaries thought about him; but in this respect the writer's opportunities are limited. Bishop Burnet states that the contriver of the "Irish Night" was never known; and Oldmixon tells us that Hugh Speke could no more have written the *Third Declaration*, than he could have penned Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding.

There seems no good reason, however, for not believing that, in the main, his own story of his life is a true one, although many of the circumstances narrated are manifestly somewhat warmly coloured, for the purpose of favourably disposing King George I. towards granting him some compensation for his losses and his troubles.

Macaulay takes leave of the whole subject in these words:—"His assertion (that he was the author of the letters which had spread dismay throughout the country) is not intrinsically improbable: but it rests on no evidence except his own word. He was a man quite capable of committing such a villany, and quite capable also of falsely boasting that he had committed it."

After such a summing-up, one might almost venture to congratulate Speke's ghost, on the fact that his Judge in 1683, was a Jeffreys, and not a Macaulay.

As regards the party at White Lackington, it may not be unfair to assume that the near relationship of so busy-brained, and so mischievous-minded a man as Hugh Speke, was not free from a certain sinister influence, more especially when one considers the large heart and guileless nature of the head of the family. Failure on the part of the two Charleses to recognise the 'Old Squire's' immense sacrifices during the Civil War, added to

the positive persecution to which he was subjected in James's reign, together with his ardent devotion to the Protestant cause, must have always offered ready weapons in any political controversy that Hugh Speke might have seen fit to engage in; whilst the latter would assuredly have been supported by his brother-in-law, John Trenchard, and by his mother,—Pye's sister,—whose proclivities all lay in the direction of a change of dynasty. If this be admitted, and if Hugh Speke's narrative be believed, it will not be difficult to understand some bits of 17th century history,—perhaps one might with greater propriety say 'local history,'—that have hitherto seemed perplexing and ambiguous.

What eventually became of Hugh Speke, or when he died, does not appear. Advancing years do not seem to have tamed his spirit, or to have calmed his restless nature, for within the cover of the tract so often quoted, there is attached a printed copy of a somewhat scurrilous letter written by him to "*Richard Lee, Esq., of Winslade, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Devon on Saturday, Octob: 26, 1700,*" abusing him in round terms for having issued a "warrant," instead of an ordinary summons, against himself, and one Edward Keene, (his niece's servant) for taking active part in a brawl at Topsham,—the event of which, if any of our Devonshire readers could kindly give it us, would be a welcome contribution to a future Number of "*N. & Q. S. & D.*"

SOMERSET EDITOR.

313. MONOLITH ON BATCOMBE HILL.—On the summit of Batcombe Hill, in Dorset, and within the limits of the parish of Batcombe, about 300 yards from the point where the rough trackway from Upcerne to Hilfield crosses the road which runs in a general westerly direction from High Stoy to Holy Well, is an upright stone or pillar, rising 46ins. in height above the level of the Down. This pillar, which is a monolith of hard oolitic stone,* with fragments of fossils appearing on its surface, springs from a rectangular base, chamfered at the four angles, measuring about 7ins. by 8ins., the East and West sides being slightly longer than the North and South. The chamfer at the angles measures one inch. Above this base runs a semicircular moulding, though only traces of it can be discerned. From the moulding rises the main portion of the pillar, 34ins. in circumference at its lower part, 33ins. in the middle, and 28ins. at the top of the shaft. The shaft, as it rises from the base, is not quite circular, but becomes more and more so, as it extends upwards. Round the top of the shaft runs another semicircular moulding, resembling that at the base, and

*Mr. Mansel-Pleydell has kindly informed me that the stone is Purbeck Limestone, of which there is no rock similar nearer than Wardour or Ridgway.

this is surmounted by a rude globose capital, now much broken, and upwards of 32ins. in circumference. The height of the monolith from the ground is made up in the following manner:—Base, 6ins.; base moulding, 1 inch; shaft, 30ins.; moulding below the capital, 1 inch; and the capital itself, so far as it now remains, about 8ins., making the entire height 46ins., as already stated. These measurements were taken on 16th August, 1889. The only markings now visible on the pillar are the letter T, cut by some mischievous person on its northern side, and the disfiguring symbol of the Ordnance Surveyors, on the south side of the base.

What can be the purpose for which this stone has been placed in its present position? It is tempting to regard it simply as a boundary stone, though at the present time it does not serve that object, as it is some little way removed from the limits of the adjacent parishes, though, at the intersection of the roads above mentioned, the four parishes of Hilfield, Batcombe, Sydling, and Upcerne meet at one point. If it was originally intended to mark the point of intersection, it is difficult to account for the bounds having moved away from so conspicuous an object.

An old inhabitant of Long Burton, Thomas Coombs, who is acquainted with the stone, tells me that he has always understood that it was placed to mark the spot where a criminal was hung in chains for highway robbery and murder committed at this spot, and it is curious to note that not far to the south an object resembling a gallows is marked on Isaac Taylor's map. Coombs also informs me of a circumstance which is said to have happened many years ago in connection with this stone. A man of Cerne went across the hills to Batcombe to steal a sheep, and having secured his prize, tied its legs together and slung it over his shoulders and proceeded homewards. On reaching this stone he is supposed to have leant against it, resting the sheep on the top, and his burden, slipping off behind, threw its whole weight on the cord which bound the legs together, and thus caught the man under the chin and strangled him. At any rate, the next morning the man was found dead in this position, while the sheep was still living! It may, however, be observed that this is a stock tale, frequently localized elsewhere. Not many years ago this road was a mere trackway along the ridge of the hill, a wild unfrequented place, much affected by the smuggling fraternity, the furze which grew around forming a good covert for the concealment of the brandy kegs.

I may add that this stone is marked on Isaac Taylor's map of "Dorsetshire," Jan'y 1st, 1765, but with no name attached; and also on the Ordnance Map of August 1st, 1811. In the latter map the words "Cross-in-hand" are engraved close by, but what this name precisely means, or whether it refers to the stone, as is implied in the following extract from Hutchins, or to the adjacent

cross-roads, there is nothing to determine. The same name appears attached to intersecting roads on the main road from Hereford to Monmouth, a few miles south of the former place, and it may be of common occurrence.

It will now be well to mention what is stated regarding this monolith in Hutchins's *Dorset*, Vol. iv., p. 500, (3rd Edit.)

"About five or six yards [? more] from the northern border of the parish [of Sydling], upon Batcombe Common, is an upright Pillar called the Cross and Hand [not Cross-in-hand]. It consists of a single stone of very close texture, different from any found in the neighbourhood; the present height above the ground is nearly six feet, [now 3ft. 10ins.,] the girth towards the lower part about three feet, towards the upper about two feet six inches. This stone has been rudely carved into the form of a pillar; the lower part, which may be called the base, is an oblong square with the angles pared away; the longest sides facing to the east and west. The shaft is nearly of the same girth as the base, but rounded. The west, or flattened side of the capital, has a rudely carved sinister hand; the opposite side had probably a dexter hand: [why?] but the latter has evidently been splintered off either by accident or design. [No sign of any *hand* is now visible.] The capital appears to have been surmounted by a bowl, the hollow fragment of which, about three inches in height, will at present contain upwards of a quart of water. [No trace of this bowl remains.] The stone was esteemed ancient in the time of the grandfathers of the oldest persons with whom Mr. Moor [the Rev. James Knight Moor, Curate of Sydling, who assisted Mr. Gough in regard to the 2nd Edition of Hutchins, and died 17th June, 1810,] had spoken about it; who could discover no tradition concerning it, except that it was a relic of Popish times, and that the hollow was intended for travellers to deposit their mite for the relief of those who might be passing by in distress. It has always been considered as the boundary of the parishes of Sydling and Batcombe, and in the perambulations of this parish, (which have long been laid aside) it was usual at this place to distribute half-pence among the children who attended the procession. There were persons living in Sydling in 1812 who remembered, when boys, to have scrambled for half-pence distributed by the late Sir William Smith, and to have climbed the pillar to take those that were placed in the hollow. Mr. Moor conjectured it either to have been erected as a boundary or meer-stone, or, like some crosses upon the Continent and in Wales, &c., to mark the spot where some murder had been committed. The spot where this pillar stands is, even in the present day, one of the wildest and most unfrequented in the neighbourhood."

Can anyone throw any further light upon the origin of this weather-beaten monolith?

C.H.M.

314. WITCHCRAFT. SHERBORNE. A.D. 1660. — At the Dorset Summer Assizes held at Dorchester, 10th September, 1660, there was an order by the Court about the above subject, which was as follows:—

“It is ordered by this Court that Sr John ffitzJames, Knight, “Robert Coker Esqre, Thomas Moore Esqre, Walter ffloy Esqre, “and Winston Churchill Esqre, ffive of ye Justices of ye peace of “this County or any two of them doe take care, That the busines “concerninge the witchcraft & consultation with the devill & “evill spiritts in Sherborne in this County bee with all speede “examined, (and any) concerned in ye said busines bee by “them or any two of them bound to the good behaviour And to “appeare att the next Assizes & Genrall Goale delivry to bee “holden for this County to answeere ye same And that they allsoe “binde over As aforesaid such p’sons of those as by them are to “be nowe examined as they shall thinke fitt And allsoe such “p’rsns to p’secute agst them as they shall allsoe thinke (fit) and “certifie their said Examinations & Informations att the Assizes.”

No names are appended to this order, but, by examining the other orders made during this circuit, we know that Sir Robert Forster and Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Judges of the King’s Bench, were the two Judges of Assize then going the Western Circuit, which was held later in consequence of the Restoration and its train of festivities.

Can any of your readers enlighten us as to what this case of Witchcraft was? Whether there was a trial? and if so, what was the result?

W.W.R.

315. WARNE’S COLLECTION OF DORSET COINS.—On the 24th and 25th of May, 1889, a portion of the valuable collection of coins made by the distinguished antiquary, the late Mr. Charles Warne, F.S.A., was disposed of by public auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, at 13, Wellington Street, Strand, London. On this occasion 277 lots were put up for sale, and realized good prices,—an Aureus of Allectus, an “*unpublished variety of Cohen, No. 4, very fine and of excessive rarity,*” fetching £58, and an Aureus of Carausius “*very fine and extremely rare,*” £50. Of the coins of these Emperors in Britain an unusually complete series had been collected by Mr. Warne, which was now dispersed. What will, however, be of the greatest interest to the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* is the following list of the Saxon, Danish, and Norman Coins, issued from Dorset Mints, which were offered for sale on this occasion, together with the prices obtained, which, by the kind permission of Mr. Chas. Holland Warne, I am enabled to lay before the readers of this Magazine. These Dorset coins were disposed of at the second day’s sale, in 25 lots, and are all figured in Mr. Warne’s “Saxon, Danish, and Norman

Mints of Dorset," and in "Ancient Dorset." I have not thought it necessary to give below the inscriptions on these coins, as those who are interested in Dorset Numismatics will readily be able to identify them upon reference to the plates in the works just mentioned. The list is given below. It may also be added that Lot 256 was the medal struck to commemorate the release of Colonel Giles Strangways from the Tower, in 1648, *fine and very rare*, which realized £2. (Hutchins says Dr. Mead's copy was sold for £1 16s.) In Lot 257, in addition to two medals relating to James II., was comprised another, struck to commemorate the refusal of the Grand Jury to find a true bill against Anthony, first Earl of Shaftesbury, 1681; *fine and rare*. The three together produced £1 3s. These two Dorset Medals are figured in Hutchins's Plates of Tradesmen's Tokens. See the *Introduction* to his History, p. lxxii., 3rd Edition.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

Sale Number.	Sovereign.	Mint.	Rarity & Condition.	Reference to Mr. Warne's Plates.	Price.
145.	Æthelstan	Shaftesbury	Extremely Rare & Fine	I, 1	£ s. d. 10 0 0
146.	Æthelred II.	"	V R	I, 2	2 13 0
147.	Æthelred II.	"	R & F	II, 23	3 6 0
148.	Cnut (2)	"	R	I, 3, 4	4 12 6
149.	William I. (3)	"	F	I, 5, 7	1 2 0
150.	William I. (2)	"	F	I, 6, 7	2 6 0
151.	William I.	"	R & F	II, 24	2 15 0
152.	William I.	"	R & F	II, 25	8 12 6
153.	Æthelstan	Wareham ..	F & V R	I, 8	9 2 6
154.	Æthelred II.	"	R & F	I, 9	5 5 0
155.	Edw. Confessor (3)	"	Rather R & F	I, 10, 11, II, 27	6 2 6
156.	William I. (3)	"	F	I, 12, 13, 14	5 7 6
157.	Henry I.	"	Ex. R mint & type, but brkn	I, 15	1 6 0
158.	Cnut	Dorchester	F & V R	I, 16	5 7 6
159.	William I. (3)	"	F	I, 17, 18, 19	4 17 6
160.	William I. or II. ..	"	R & F	I, 21*	6 0 0
161.	William II.	"	R & F	I, 20*	6 5 0
162.	William I.	Bridport ..	F & V R	I, 22	8 10 0
163.	Edw. Confessor (2)	Shaftesbury	R	III, 30, 33	5 2 6
164.	Edw. Confessor (2)	"	R	III, 31, 32	5 17 6
165.	Edw. Confessor (2)	Wareham ..	F	III, 34, 35	5 7 6
166.	Edw. Confessor (1)	Dorchester	F & R	III, 36, 37†	8 12 6
167.	Edw. Confessor (2)	"	R, & the 2nd extra F	III, 41, 38	7 0 0
168.	Æthelred II. (2) ..	Wareham ..	R & F	†	4 0 0
169.	Edw. Confessor ..	Shaftesbury	R & F	†	5 2 6

* From the Bergne Sale. † The last from the Bergne Sale. ‡ The three coins in lots 168 and 169, are figured in Addendum, p. 331* to "The Ancient Mints of Dorset," in the volume entitled "Ancient Dorset."

316. SOMERSET TIMBER. A.D. 1656.—At the Somerset Assizes held at Chard on the 28th July, 1656, before Lord Chief Baron Steele, an order was made by the Court relating to the above matter. It says: “fforasmuch as many usefull lawes have been and are in force for the preservation of tymber, notwithstanding which many prsons mindinge their private lucre doe wthin the county destroy and grubb their woods without leavinge standolls accordinge to Lawe and otherwise offend in destroyinge the same, wch beinge taken notice of and prsented by the Grand Inquest for this County att this Assizes This Cort doth referr & recomend a business of soe publique concernment to the Justices of the peace att their next publique Qr Sessions to consider & by such waies as they shall find Just to encourage some fitt prsons to inquire out & prosecute accordinge to Lawe & Justice such as doe or shall offend in the prmisses.”

Admiral Blake captured the Spanish Treasure Fleet off Cadiz, 9th September, 1656. Can this order refer to the wholesale and careless felling of timber for ship building? Is there any record upon the subject relating to this or any previous period, and to the particular localities referred to? W.W.R.

317. CURIOUS INCIDENT IN THE CIVIL WAR.—The recent visit of the Somerset Archæological, &c., Society to the neighbourhood of Watchet, may lend an interest to the following extract from the work mentioned in I. v. 210.

“The King’s party in *Wales*, had sent a Ship from thence to *Watchet*; what its Loading was is not mentioned, but the Tide being at Ebb, and the passage for Horse made thereby commodious, Captain *Popham’s* Troop, then on the Coast, rode into the Sea, and attacked the Men a board with a brisk Fire from their Carbines, which soon did such Execution among the *Welch* Gentry, that they did their utmost to weigh and be gone, but *Popham’s* Troopers plyed them so thick with their Carbine Shot, that, to save their Lives, they Surrendered the Ship and themselves. The greatest Rarity of all which is, that a Ship in the Sea was taken by a Troop of Horse; for the Troopers rode into the Water, their Horses Breast deep, to come near enough to fire effectually at the Enemy.”

SOMERSETIENSIS.

318. BRANSCOMBE.—The curve of the shore, where the Chesil Beach joins the Isle of Portland, is currently called Brandy Cove. I have been assured that this is a corruption of Branscombe Cove, and that it signifies the Cove of the Valley of Burning. The explanation of this is that a light was kept burning there at night in old times—a primitive lighthouse. Now, in Mr. Rogers’ delightful *Memorials of the West* an inland village of the same name is interpreted to mean Raven’s Dell. Which is right?

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

319. SOMERTON ERLEIGH.—GUNVILLE EASTBURY.—I shall be obliged for further information concerning an exchange of lands effected by William Howe and his wife, Mabel, of Somerton Erleigh, in the year 1709.

In the House of Commons' Journals of 10, 23, 24, 25 Feb., 12, 14 March, and 11, 21 April, of that year, a bill is stated to have been brought in and passed to "sell manor of Gunville Eastbury als Tarrant Gunville, and to settle other lands of equal value for the uses said Manor stood limited, in lieu thereof."

Who was William Howe, and when did he die; what was his wife's maiden name, and has anyone a copy of said bill?

E. A. FRY, King's Norton.

[A copy of the Act above referred to, transcribed from the original roll, may probably be obtained on application at the House of Lords. The fee is reduced in favour of a literary enquirer.—ED. DORSET.]

320. SULPHATE OF BARYTA.—Can any of your readers inform me if this valuable mineral is found in Dorset or Somerset?

E. R. DALE, F.S.Sc.

321. VERSES INSCRIBED IN BOOKS.—I have recently met with the following imperfect lines inscribed in a volume in the possession of one of the peasantry.

..... hand and pen
 God give her grace therein to look
 And when the bell for her do toll,
 Lord Jesus Christ, receive her soul. Amen.

Can any of your readers supply the omitted portions?

J. CROSS.

[These lines appear to be a medley of two distinct sets of verses. One may be seen written by a former parish clerk at the 8th page of the Glanvilles Wootton Register Book.

"Thomas Lane his hand and peen,
 God safe him from ye lion's Denn,
 And when the bell for him doth tool,
 Lord Jesus Christ, receive his sole; Amen.
 Remember well and bear in mind,
 A faithful friend is hard to find. 1707."

The other set of verses is well-known. I take the following example from a copy of "A Dissertation on Reading the Classics, 1713."

"Thomas Compton his Book,
 God give him Grace therein to look,
 Not to look but to understand,
 That Learning is better than House or Land,
 For when Land is gone and Money is spent,
 Learning is most excellent."
 "Thomas Compton his Book, 1748."

EDIT. DORSET.]

322. ARMS OF THE DIOCESE OF SARUM.—Is the Coat of Arms of the Diocese of Sarum strictly fixed in all its details? What is the origin of Diocesan Coats of Arms?

C.

323. ABBOT GILBERT, OF BRUTON.—In Gasquet's "*Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*," Vol. II., p. 328, we find Dr. William Gilbert,—Abbot of Bruton (and Vicar of South Petherton), Suffragan to Bishop John Clerk, of Bath and Wells,—styled "Bishop of Mayo in Ireland."

In Collinson, Vol. I., p. 214, he is designated "*Episcopus Majorensis*, (or Bishop of Megara.)"

Cassan, in his "*Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*," Pt. I., pa. 446, refers to him as "*Willelmum Abbatem de Bruton Marjorensem Episcopum*."

I should like to know whether he really took his title from Mayo in Ireland, or from Megara, which town is, I believe, in Greece, and gives its name to a station on the railway between Athens and the sea coast. His arms, together with the Abbot's cap and pastoral staff, appear on one of three shields on the south side of the Vicarage House at South Petherton; the two other shields bearing the two distinct cognizances of the noble house of Mohun, which were adopted by the Abbey of Bruton.

These shields were transferred to their present site on the demolition of the old Rectory barn some 50 years ago, which barn was doubtless built during Abbot Gilbert's tenure of office.

Σ.

324. A PLAN OF DORSET. (I. v. 232, vi. 281.)—Mr. W. G. Boswell-Stone's explanation that the "*Plan of the County of Dorset*," described by Mr. G. E. Eliot, was not an official publication, accounts for the discrepancy between it and certain facts within my knowledge.

I know for certain that there was in the "war-time" a telegraph station at Wyke Regis, another on Blandford Race-down, and a third on High Stoy. Neither of these occurs on the Plan. How is this, I wonder? I have asked for information as to the actual sites of telegraph stations in the County of Dorset, but have not as yet been favoured with replies.

T.B.G.

325. ANCIENT TERRACE CULTIVATION.—In a paper on the above subject, read, not long since, at a meeting of the Cymmrodorion Society, by Mr. Lawrence Gomme, that accomplished folklore student stated that he “thought it might be shown with some degree of precision that the system of cultivation, adopted by the hill-men of Britain, was primarily that which is known as “Terrace Cultivation.” The result of his investigations into this matter led him to the conclusion that, in some forms of this terrace cultivation, we have the remains of *Iberic* or *non-Aryan* races of Britain.

In this opinion he was supported by no less an authority than Mr. Seebohm, and his very valuable paper is here noticed not simply for its own sake, but in order to direct the attention of observers in Somerset and Dorset, to the fact that evidence of the former existence of many such terraces is not wanting in their own counties; and, moreover, to suggest that possibly some acceptable data may be obtained for Mr. Gomme by a collation of the circumstances under which they are to be found amongst us. It is understood that the above-named gentleman is engaged in preparing a special work on this subject.

Σ.

326. DORSET TOPOGRAPHY, 1579.—Gough, in his “*British Topography*,” Vol. 1, page 320, states, “in the British Museum is a short anonymous description of some places in Dorset, 1579, frequently quoted by Mr. Hutchings.” Can any reader give me a clue to the title and description of the work, and whether it is a manuscript? The particulars given by Gough are so bald and vague that I have failed to find it in the British Museum Library.

W. MILES BARNES, Monkton Rectory, Dorchester.

327. “GO TO POT.”—The following extract is from “*The Moderate Intelligencer impartially communicating martiall affaires to the Kingdom of England*.” Saturday, Aug. 9, 1645. “There is still more and more robberies about London, the two Essex theeves are hanged, thats good newes; he in Hartfordshire is to go to the pot or gallowes also; this is the way to make the county flexible to all good, when they may enjoy their estates and trade.”

Is this phrase the origin of the slang expression, “*Go to pot?*”

W. MILES BARNES, Monkton Rectory, Dorchester.

328. THE TERM “SERVANT” IN OLD DOCUMENTS.—In Deeds and Wills of the 16th and 17th centuries, it is not unusual to find the term *servant* applied to persons evidently holding a good social position. For instance, “H. H., gentⁿ, servant to Sir R. V., Kt.,” and again “my cousin and servant.” Can any readers of the “*S. & D. N. & Q.*” inform me what particular office was filled by the persons so described?

W. B. PAUL, Langport.

329. EPITAPH ON AN INFANT.—In Beckington Churchyard there is the following epitaph :

A. S. B.,
Died 14th January, 1840.
Aged 10 days.

The cup of life, just to her lip, she prest ;
Found its taste bitter ; and denied the rest.
Averse, then turning from the light of day,
She softly sigh'd her little life away.

The version I have generally heard, and which seems to me the better version, is :

Just to her lips the cup of life she pressed,
Found the taste bitter and refused the rest.
Then gently turning from the face of day,
She sweetly smiled her little soul away.

It has been suggested to me that Southey is the author of this epitaph. Can any of your readers tell me who is the author, or any other instances of its being used ?

J. B. MEDLEY, Lullington Rectory.

330. MEMORIAL TABLETS TO INTRUDED MINISTERS.—In the Church at Norton-sub-Hamden there still exists a small brass plate on the N. side of the Communion Table, bearing the following inscription :

HERE LYES THE BODY OF BENIAMIN
COLLINS M^r OF ARTS BORNE AT
NEWBERY THE 26TH OF IANUARY
A^o 1615 WHO WAS MINISTER OF
GODS WORD AT NORTON UNDER
HAMBDEN 14 YEARES AND
DYED THE 16TH OF APRILL
1662.

Mr. Collins was appointed to this living on its sequestration by the Parliamentary Commissioners. According to Walker, the displaced incumbent, Dr. Samuel Seward, who held the Rectory of Norton conjointly with the Vicarage of Yeovil, had suffered much persecution on account of his loyalty to the King, and his attachment to the Church. The same authority adds that "the cruel usage he met with, in a little time broke his spirits and his health, and put an end to his life."*

We learn from a note at pa. 153 of Weaver's "*Somerset Incumbents*," that, according to Calamy, Benjamin Collins was a schismatic preacher who had crept into (*irrepsit*) the above benefice,

* "Sufferings, &c.," Fol. Ed. 1714, pa. 369.

but who, after the restoration, was *forthwith* ejected, because he refused to conform to the Church as then by law established. This appears to have been a mistake, since, unless he had remained in charge until his death, (which took place moreover before the "Black Bartholomew,") he would scarcely have been buried in the Chancel of the Church. His successor, John Allambridge, was instituted on the 9th of June of the same year, on the presentation of the Lady Anna Beauchamp.

In Pendomer Church, a few miles distant, also at the N. side of the Communion Table, on a tablet of white marble let into the wall, we find a similar memorial:

HERE - LYETH - THE - BO
DY - OF - THOMAS - LONG*
CLARKE - OF - PENDOMER
WHO - DIED - THE - 25TH - DAY
OF - IANVARY - ANO - 1658.

MORS - MIHI - LVCRVM.

His death occurring before the restoration, and whilst in the enjoyment of his living, of course accounts for the absence of his name in Calamy, and there is the usual hiatus in Mr. Weaver's "*Somerset Incumbents*," for some years prior to the year 1660.

I should be glad to know if similar examples of existing memorials to "intruded ministers" are at all common in this county.

SOMERSET EDITOR.

331. GRANT OF ARMS TO JOHN SKUTT.—The following is a Grant of Arms to John Skutt, of Stawnton, co. Somerset, dated 12th November, 1546, 38th Henry VIII, from Christopher Barker, † Garter principal king of Arms, and now in my possession. The MS. is engrossed on vellum, measuring 19½ inches by 12½. It has an illuminated border, with the Tudor rose within the Garter, crowned; also fleurs-de-lys and floriated scrolls of colours and gold in the style of the medieval illuminations, but showing a visible decadence in the art. The arms and crest are given in large size and proper tinctures at the side. Within the medieval capital T at the commencement is a full length portrait of Barker

*It is inferred that his name was Long, and that 'Clarke' here means 'Parson,' because in the East wall, behind the Communion Table, there exists a very similar tablet to a widow named Longe, probably his mother, bearing the date 1648.

†Christopher Barker was successively Calais and Rouge Dragon Pursuivant—Richmond Herald—Norroy, and Garter king of Arms. He was knighted by Henry VIII., and installed Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI. Feby. 20, 1547.

as king of arms, wearing a crown, also a tabard bearing the arms of France and England quarterly. In his right hand he holds a staff pointing to the coat of arms, and with his left hand, raised, points to the grant. A similar figure of Barker is engraved in Dallaway's "*Enquiry into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry*." It appears from Anstis' "*Coll. of Heraldry*" that grants of arms were made about this time—for a consideration—by an order of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, Earl Marshall, "to temporall men, which be of good and honest reputacion, able to mayntayne the state of gentleman." Grants to Bishops and Abbots were at a higher rate, but to "every temporall man having one hundreth markes by the yeare in land or fees, £6 13s. 4d.; others being of substance under the same valour in land or goods, £6; of them that be worth in land and goods a thousand marks, £5."

Not much seems to be known of the family of Skutt. The following inscription is found at Stanton Drew. "Here lyeth the body of Anthony Skutt, Esqr. ob. 7th January 1587." Martha, daughter and coheir of Anthony Skutt, of Stanton Drew, married Sir John Cooper, of Rockborne, Hants. He died in 1610. Through this marriage their grandson, Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury and his descendants, quarter the Skutt arms. There was a family of Skutt settled at Warminster, Wilts. Joane, a daughter of Edward Skutt, of this place, married about 1620, a son of the noted Henry Hastings, of Woodlands, co. Dorset. There seems also to have been a colony of this family at Poole, co. Dorset. No less than sixteen Mayors of this name filled the office between 1621 and 1743.

The document is signed by Barker as "C.B. als gartier." The labels remain, but his two seals have disappeared. It is copied verbatim, in the quaint phraseology of the day.

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, Wilton, Salisbury.

"To all true christen people these present letters hereing or Seinge Xpofer Barker esquier als Garter principall king of armes of Englessahmen Sendethe due and humble recommendacion and gretenge. Equite willethe and reason ordeinethe that men vertuous and of commendable disposicion and lyvenge, be by theire merytes and good renoume rewarded and had in perpetuall memory, for theire good name and to be in all places of honner and woursshipp amonges other noble parsons accepted and reputed, by shewing of certain ensignes and tokens of vertue honner and gentelnes To thentente that by theire Jnsaumple other shulde the more perseuerauntly Jnforce them selves to vse theire tyme in honnorable wourkes and vertuous dedes: whereby they might allso purchase and gett the renoume of auncient nobles in theire ligne and posteritee. | And therefore J the foresayde Garter principall king of armes as aboue saide which not alonely by the comen vulgar fame, but allso by myn owen knowledge and by the

Reporte of diuers auncient gentelmen and other credable parsonnes am truly jnformed and aduertised, that John Skutt of Stawnton in the countie of Somersett gentelman hathe longe contynued in vertue and in all his actes and other his demeanenge hathe discretely and woursshypfully guyded and gouerned hym selfe so that he hathe deserued and ys well wourthy from henseforthe, to be in all Places of honner and Woursshipp amonge other noble parsons accepted and reputed, by shewing of certein Insignes and tokens of honner, that ys to say armes and crest | and for the Remembraunce and consideracion of the same his vertue habillitee and gentelnes, and allso by vertue power and auctoritee to myn office of principall King of armes annexed and attributed by the King our Souurain lorde, J have deuised ordeined and assigned vnto and for the sayde John Skutt the armes and crest | tokens of honner in manner ffollowinge viz. golde iij hyndes in theire proper couller passant | a chefe gouls | a castell betwene ij Scoucheins golde | upon his crest | a crane rysing asure | beked and membred gouls | an annelett aboute his necke | and holdinge in his beke | a cinquefoyle golde slypped w^t the leues vert | Sett vpon a Wrethe golde and gouls | Mantell gouls lyned argent | bottoned golde | as more plainly apperethe depicted in this margent | To haue and to holde the sayde armes and crest vnto the sayde John Skutt and his posteritee, w^t theire due difference therein to be reuested to his honner for euermore | Jn witness whereof J the sayde Garter principall king of arms as abouesayde haue signed these presents w^t myn owen hande and thereunto haue Sett the Seale of myn office and allso the Seale of myn armes yeven at London the xijth day of Nouember Jn the yere of or lorde god mⁱ v^e xlvj And of the Reign of our Souuerain Lorde King Henry the viij by the grace of God King of Englande ffrance and Jrland defender of the ffaythe and in earthe of the church of Englande and Jrland Supreme hed | the xxxvijth yere."

332. THE BOOK OF CERNE.—This MS., now preserved in the Cambridge University Library, is a very neat quarto of 153 leaves of vellum and parchment of various dates. The body of the book is the notice of some local saint, which was afterwards preserved in the Abbey of Cerne. The other portions were attached long afterwards. The name of Ethelwald appears as an acrostic at the end of the *Passio* worked into the initial words of some prayer.

The following are the contents of the book.

1. At the beginning there are twenty-six leaves of xiith to xivth Century writing, containing copies of privileges and Royal Grants made to the Abbey of Cerne. I noticed two of the time of Henry III. and Edward III. They are all neatly written and very legible.

2. Then comes the main part of the book, which consists of 99 leaves of from eighteen to twenty lines in a page. It is a very neat square ecclesiastical hand of the ixth Century, with some later corrections to be found occasionally. This is the *Liber Ethelwaldi Episcopi*, and contains a *Passio*, or account of the Passion and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ taken from the four Gospels. Each *Passio* has a beautifully illuminated frontispiece of the Evangelist, with the Evangelic symbol underneath. At the end there is a prayer, the initial letter of each line forming the word Ethelwald.

This is followed by fourteen morning hymns and prayers. The fourth, which is on f. 43 a and b, is entitled HANC LURICAM LODING CANTABIT TER IN OMNE DIE. This is in large uncial letters, and the hymn appears to be the *lorica* of Ladkenus or Lathacan Scotigena. There is an inter-linear and contemporary Anglo-Saxon gloss of all the hard Latin words, and at the end there is a later Anglo-Saxon gloss of the whole. The hymn begins with the words SUFFRAGARE TRINITATI. It is followed immediately by the TE DEUM.

3. At the end of the book there are twenty-eight leaves, written in an ecclesiastical hand of the XVth Century. It is a *Sequentarius (sine nota) secundum usum Ecclesiae Cernensis*. This differs in many points from the Sequences of the Church of Salisbury, and should be carefully analysed as a step in the history of Dorsetshire Church services.

T.S.H.

[The thanks of the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* are due to our correspondent for the valuable sketch he has furnished of this most interesting MS. Some account of its earlier pages is to be found in Hutchins, vol. iv., p. 20, (3rd Edition,) where a brief indication is given of the nature of their contents, and this reappears in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ii., 624. The present communication has whetted the appetite. Will T.S.H. kindly supply further details on a future occasion ?

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

333. DORSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONOGRAPHS.—Is there no Archæologist, possessing leisure and horse or cycle power, who would undertake a booklet on Dorset Fonts, Mediæval Bells, Stoups, and Crosses? Hutchins leaves much to be desired respecting all these. There are not a few pre-Reformation Bells unnoticed in the last edition, and I do not see there a word about the remnant of Batcombe Cross or its legend.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

334. LOCAL STAY-AT-HOMES.—I would suggest that it may be worth while to collect facts about a class of people daily decreasing with the increase of facilities for travelling. I mean persons who have been for much, most, or all of their lives, quite stationary. I myself have met with one or two notable instances of this, to me, inexplicable peculiarity; and other correspondents of *S. & D. N. & Q.* must have known more. I venture to think that a collection of short—very short—narratives of our stay-at-home acquaintances, specially of Somerset and Dorset, would be interesting, and might throw light on what seems to me a puzzling phenomenon.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

335. LOST PARISH RECORDS.—Is it possible that the following quotation may suggest a clue for the recovery of a lost register or churchwarden's book, here and there, up and down the country? Harting, (*Extinct British Animals*, p. 115, &c.,) has an interesting chapter, bringing down the survival of wolves in England to the 14th century, and, he thinks, even to late in the 15th. He cites Blaine as saying that, in certain Yorkshire places, entries of payments of rewards for wolf-killing exist. One place seems to be in the parish of Willerby. Here, however, no such parish books remain, "and it is thought probable by some of the old farmers . . . that Churchwardens in past days, having left their farms and gone to other parishes, took the parish books with them."

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

336. ALLHALLOWS CUSTOM AT BLANDFORD.—I lately read a statement, made, I believe, on the authority of Bishop Burnet, that "there was a custom in the papal times, to ring bells at *Allhallow-tide* for all Christian souls," at Blandford Forum, in Dorsetshire. Perhaps some reader of "*S. & D. N. & Q.*" would kindly tell us whether any relic, traditionary or otherwise, of this old observance, is still in existence.

N.

337. STRODE OF SHEPTON MALLET.—Mr. G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, F.S.A., of Hardwick House, Suffolk, has been good enough to forward a pedigree of a branch of the family of Strode of Somerset, shewing its connection with the Cullums of Ealing. This pedigree is printed on a sheet, and presented to the readers of the Seventh Part of *S. & D. N. & Q.* Since it was printed these further particulars have been ascertained. Of the children of Sir George Strode and Rebecca Crispe, Rebecca = Martin Harvey, 6th Oct., 1635. He died in 1643. Thomas was of the Inner Temple, Nov., 1637. William = Elizabeth Cholmely.

Elizabeth = T. Herlackenden, 9th Sept., 1652, and was buried 1st July, 1681, and her husband was buried 21st July, 1689. Mary = R. Holworthy, 16th Feb., 1652-3, and married, secondly, her first cousin Essex Strode, son of William Strode, of Barrington. Philip was merchant, of London; will pr. 20th March, 1660-1. *Ob. s.p.* Judith, daughter of Sir Nich. Strode, was bapt. 21st Nov., 1662, and buried 10th Dec., 1663. His son, Sir George, married, 1st, Margaret Davis, who was buried 15th Oct., 1686, *s.p.* Ditchingham should be Etchingham, Sussex. Sir Nich. Strode, by his second wife, had one son, Savile Strode, of Smyrna. Admon. 28th Jany, 1691-2. Francis, brother of William Wyndham, married Mary, dr. of Edward Strode, of Downside, and their mother was Jane, dr. of William Strode, of Barrington. Below are given abstracts of Wills which support the pedigree.

JEFFERYE UPPTON, of Worminster, co. Somerset, Esq. (P.C.C. 25 Rowe.) Will dated 14th Jan., 1582, proved 4th May, 1583, by Edwd. Orwell, proctor for Geo. Upton, the son. To the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, Wells, 20s. To the Church of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, 20s. Poor of Wells, 40s., and to the poor of the Almshouses there, 20s. To my wife, Mary Uppton, all my lands in Otrey St. Mary, Devon, and Gyllingham, Dorset, for life, with an annuity of £20, and also the lease of my house in which I dwell, with the use of my plate, &c. To my brother, Richard Uppton, my best sealing ring. To my four daughters, Thomazine Heys, Elizabeth Strowde, Mary Pike, and Suzann Uppton, £20 each. To my son-in-law, Isaak Uppton, the lease of my house in the Close of Wells, sometime a Canon's house, also my lease of the Woods of East Horrington, which I hold from Sir John Thin. To my son, George Uppton, the lease of my grounds and woods called Chellwood. To my godson, Jefferye Gorye, the younger, 20s. To my servant, Alice Strowde, £2 13s. 4d., at day of marriage. Mr. Dr. Bisse to preach my funeral sermon, to whom 20s. Residue to my son George Uppton, sole exor. Wit. Isaak Uppton. Robt. Casbeard.

In the margin of the Register are the arms of Upton, viz., *Sable, on a cross moline argent a crescent of the 1st for difference.*

[A short abstract of this Will is given in Rev. F. Brown's First Series of Somerset Wills, page 7.]

JEFFERY STRODE, of Shepton Mallett, co. Somerset, gent. (P.C.C. 8 Clarke.) Will dated 4th Dec., 22 Jac I., proved 31st Jany, 1624-5. To the poor of Shepton Mallet, 40s., and to the Church of Shepton Mallet, 20s. To my wife, Sarah, £50, and three silver bowls, two of which were given at the christening of her sons. Edward and Josias, and the other given by her father. To my son, William Strode, my sealing ring of gold. My lease of a tenement, &c., in Huishe to my brothers, George Strode, [afterwards Sir George, and brother-in-law of Sir Thos. Cullum,

1st baronet] and William Strode, for 12 years, and then to my son William. My said brothers to be Exors, they to take the rents and profits of my copyhold in Huishe, to whom also residue of my estate. Edward Barnard, of Downside, in Shepton Mallet, gent., Edwd. Bisse the younger, of Spartgrove in Batcombe, co. Somt., gent., and Nathaniell Barnard, of Downside, afsd gent., overseers. Wit. Edw. Bisse. Wm. Swanton. Thos. Hason.

SIR GEORGE STRODE, now of St. John's in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, co. Midd., Knt. (P.C.C. 76 Juxon.) Will dated 24th Aug., 1661, confirmed 5th Feb., 1661-2, proved 3rd June, 1663, by his son, Sir Nicholas Strode, Knt. To be buried in the parish church where I die. If in St. James', Clerkenwell, I have assigned my burial place, and a black marble stone to be placed over my grave. To my son, Edward Strode, £2000. To my eldest daughter, Rebecca Hervey, now a widow, £1000, for her care, &c., in my old age, and for her sad sufferings and great losses in the late troubles and the unnatural dealing of her kinsman, Sir Nicholas Crispe, in detaining from her £1000 of her money, bringing her in as a creditor with others, with what she only intrusted him with to keep for her, and by his unworthiness and ingratitude to myself hath disenabled me from what I might and ought to have done for my younger children. To my two grandchildren, Elizabeth and Katherine Hervie, £100 each at marriage. To my daughter, Elizabeth Herlackenden, wife of Thomas Herlackenden, my great silver salt with my Arms, and also £100. To my daughter, Mary Holworthy, wife of Richard Holworthy, my two dozen silver plates with my arms on them. To my grandsons, George Herlackenden and George Holworthy, £50 each. To my great-grandson, George Ekins, £50. Out of my freehold and copyhold lands in Fulham and Hamersmith, co. Midd., an annuity of £20 to my daughter, Anne, now wife of Ellis Crispe, with whom I gave at day of her marriage £3000, unto Sir Nich. Crispe, her husband's father, who promised a jointure of £500 yearly, which he hath never performed. To the 16 outparishes without the walls of the City of London, and the 12 outparishes in co. Midd. and Surrey, as expressed in the Bills of Mortality, £10 each parish. To my son, John Strode, now in attendance on the King, £1000. To my nephew, Edward Bisse, of London, draper, £20. To my wife's sister, Hester, wife of Henry Whitaker, £10. To my good friends and alliance, George and Thomas Strode, of Lincoln's Inn, Esqrs., a fee of £5 each, for a piece of plate for the use of their chamber. To my friend, John Ashborneham, Esq., the picture of St. John Baptist. Bequests to servants and to the prisons. To the poor of St. James, Clerkenwell, where I now dwell, £20, besides an annuity of £20 for ever. To my friend, Sir Orlando Bridgman, now Lord Chief Justice, Common Pleas, £100, to be Trustee or Overseer of my will. To my son-in-law, Richard Holworthy, of London, mer-

chant, £500, he also to be one of my Trustees or Overseers. To the Church of St. James, Clerkenwell, £100, if they set up or plant the whole ring of bells in the steeple they intend to erect, and not otherwise. To my kinsman, Robert Tilly, £10. All my freehold lands in Sussex to my son, Sir Nicholas Strode, Barrister-at-Law, and his heirs male. He to be sole exor. Will confirmed 5th Feb., 1661-2, after striking out legacies formerly intended to be given to Margaret, Elizabeth, and Anne, three daughters of my son, William Strode, deceased. Wit. Edwd. Shelton. John Davis. Robert Tilly.

JOHN STRODE, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, co. Midd., Esq. (P.C.C. 82 Lloyd.) Will dated 25th March, 1686, proved 18th June, 1686, by Mary Strode, the relict. I give all my estate, real and personal, to my wife, and I make her sole ex^{ix}. Wit. Ka. Strode. Walter Braems. John Norwood.

[The testator was Col. John Strode, Gov^r. of Dover Castle. He was nephew of the first Sir Thomas Cullum's wife. He married Mary, daughter of John Savile, Esq., of Methley, Yorks. Their only surviving child, Savilia, married her cousin, Thos. Cullum, of Ealing. The witness, Katherine Strode, was own sister of Mary Savile, and wife of Sir Nicholas Strode, own brother to the above John.]

THOMAS CULLUM, of Ealing als Zealing, co. Midd., Esq. (P.C.C. 27 Tenison.) Will dated 10 Nov., 1717, proved 3rd Feb., 1717-8, by Savilla Cullum. To my wife, Savilla Cullum, household stuff, plate, coach, horses, &c. To my daughter, Anna Cullum, the furniture of my best chamber, as the same was given to her mother Curtis, my former wife. My 8 messuages in Bow Lane and Turnbare Lane in the parishes of St. Thomas Apostle and St. Mary Aldermary, and lands, &c., to my friend and kinsman, Sir Dudley Cullum, Bart., and my brother-in-law, Abraham Foster, of Eltham, co. Kent, Esq., in trust, which messuages are charged with £2000 as a portion for my said daughter Anna Cullum. I confirm the settlement made on my marriage with my now wife, Savilla. My daughters, Savilla and Katherine, to have portions of £2000 each. It is pretended that I am indebted to my brother Jasper, but it is false, and is, in fact, the other way. Residue to my wife Savilla, sole ex^{ix}. Wit. Hugh Watson. Thos. Parker. Wm. Staples.

(To be continued.)

338. THE BIRDS OF DORSETSHIRE, a Contribution to the Natural History of the County, by J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, B.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c. Published for the Author by R. H. Porter, 6, Tenterden Street, London, W., and M. & E. Case, Dorchester. [1888.] Pp. xvi., 179. With Illustrations, and a View of the Swannery at Abbotsbury.

This valuable work on Dorset Ornithology should have received a notice long ago in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, though, even now, it is perhaps not too late to place its appearance on record. Dorset owes a debt of gratitude in many ways to the accomplished President of the Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, and this has been considerably increased by the production of the handsome book on the Birds of the County, which is the most recent contribution from his pen. "The County has a large and varied avifauna, owing mainly to its extensive seaboard, and being in the migratory line of several birds." In treating of these visitors and residents from among the winged tribe, Mr. Mansel-Pleydell has produced a volume which is full of interest even to the reader who is not a specialist in this particular department of Natural History. To the Dorset Ornithologist it is simply invaluable.

It would be interesting to obtain a complete list of the local names assigned to birds in this county. The Wryneck in Long Burton is called the "Cuckoo-waker," and the Seagulls, "Barley-sowers," in the neighbourhood of Stour Payne. These names do not occur in Barnes's Glossary. Can Mr. Mansel-Pleydell inform us what bird or beast is intended by the "Woodwall"? The Churchwardens of Sturminster Marshall in 1729 paid 2d. for "one Woodwall."

339. A DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY.—By C. N. Elvin, M.A. London: Kent & Co., 23, Paternoster Row. East Dereham: W. H. Brown, Printer and Publisher. Pp. lvi., 134, with 47 plates.

Mr. Charles Norton Elvin has produced a handsome volume in Royal octavo, of great value to the working Herald and Genealogist, in the form of a "Dictionary of Heraldry," finely printed and copiously illustrated with engravings.

The book consists of two parts, first, a series of 47 beautifully and minutely engraved plates, accompanied by the necessary explanatory letter-press; and secondly, the Dictionary proper, which comprises about 134 additional pages. In the plates, which have been drawn by Mr. Elvin, himself a draughtsman of no mean ability, and which contain about 2,500 objects, it would seem that every imaginable form of charge used in Heraldry has been pictured, and in the second part of the work an explanation of the terms used in blason has been fully yet concisely given. The work will thus prove of great practical value, not only to the heraldic painter and engraver, but also to the amateur. It seems to be the most comprehensive work of the kind which has yet appeared, and may be confidently recommended to the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* The London publishers are Messrs. Kent & Co., 23, Paternoster Row.

The Descendants of William Strode, of Shepton Mallet.

WILLIAM STRODE, of Shepton Mallet, in the County of Somerset.

= ELIZABETH, daughter and heir of Geoffrey Upton, of Warminster, Somerset. (His Will, 14 Jan., 1582, pr. 4 May, 1583.)

(I.) ELIZABETH = GEOFFREY STRODE = (II.) SARAH Sir GEORGE STRODE = REBECCA WILLIAM STRODE THOMASINE STRODE. MARY STRODE.
dau. of William Filliol, of Marn- of Shep. Malt. Will 4 Dec., 22 dau. of John Barnard, survivd. her of London, Purchased Squeries one of the dans. and coh. of of London, and Barington=Joan, THOMASINE STRODE. MARY STRODE.
hull, Dorset. Jac. I., pr. 31 Jan., 1624-5. husband. Court, Westerham, Kent, wh. how- Nicholas Crispe, of London, sole dau. and heir of Edward
For issue see Collinson's Somers- ever he had sold by 1650, (Hasted Barnard, of Downside, and left
etshire. and Leveson Gower's Westerham.) field, Essex. (For a letter of her issue.

Born 1583. Will. 24 Aug., 1661, confirmed 5 Feb., 1661-2, pr. 3 June, 1663. Bur. in St. James', Clerkenwell. 2 June, 1663. He was the author of a Translation of Cristoforo da Fonseca's work, entitled "A Discourse of True Love," published 1652, in which appear his portrait and his arms. (One of Rebecca Strode's letters is in my possession, G.M.G.C.)

REBECCA STRODE = HARVEY THOMAS STRODE ANNE STRODE = ELLIS CRISPE GEORGE STRODE WILLIAM STRODE EDWARD STRODE CHARLES STRODE MARY STRODE PHILIP STRODE SAMUEL STRODE
born 12, and bap. 22 by whom Elizabeth and Katherine. Eldest son, born 3, bap. born 22 June, bap. 4 her cousin, eld. son of ment. in Visit. 1623 ment. in Visit. 1623, born 26 Nov., bap. 9 ment. in will, 1636. born 8 bap. 16 Oct., born 28 Dec., 1633, born and bap. at Wes-
Nov., 1616. Mentioned in Grandfather Crispe's will as already married, 1636. 14 Feb., 1618, men- tioned in will, 1636, as alive at that time. per annum by her father. Sir Nicholas Crispe, 1st Bart., (Add. MSS. 24120. Brit. Mus.) died in his father's lifetime, 1663. (Franc. Town- send, Wind. Herald.) Left issue. and will, 1636. Was dead by 1661, having married, and had issue, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Anne. Godson to his uncle Cullum. Alive 1663. 1632. Goddaughter of her aunt Cullum. Jan. 6, 1634, still alive 1636. bur. there the day fol-
lowing. He only lived four hours.

(I.) JUDITH daughter of Sir Rowland Lytton of Knebworth, wid. of Maurice Abbot of Foulmire, Cambs., bur. 13 March, 1662, at Knebworth.

= Sir NICHOLAS STRODE, Kt., born 8, bap. 19 Oct., 1624, bought Chipstead, Kent, 1665.

(II.) CATHERINE third daughter of John Savile, Esq., of Methley, Yorks, wid. of Sir Willm. Cholmondeley, d. 1710, bur. at Chevening. (Hasted's Kent, I. 365—Loidis and Elmete 272.) She was sister to Mrs. John Strode.

ELIZABETH STRODE born 17, bap. 23 Dec., 1625. = THOMAS HERLACKENDEN, and had issue, George.

JOHN STRODE Colonel, Governor of Dover Castle. Was in attendance on Charles II., 1661. Born 28 Dec. 1627. Bap. 7 Jan. 1628. Mar. Lic. Oct. 28, 1668. Will, 25 March, pr. 18 June, 1686. Bur. in Westminster Abbey, March 30, 1686. (Of this gentleman I possess a very fine portrait. G.M.G.C.)

MARY daughter of John Savile, of Methley, Yorks, survived her husband. Sister to wife of Sir Nich. Strode. (Chester's Reg. of West. Abbey and Letter of her daughter).

JUDITH STRODE bur. 10 Dec., 1633, at Knebworth. (II.) MARGARET = Sir GEORGE STRODE = (I.) dr. of BOURE- CATHERINE STRODE MARY STRODE REBECCA STRODE
daughter of John Robinson, of Gwersylt, Denbigh. Died Dec. 11, 1715, having re-married Charles Selby Amherst of Bayhall, Pembury, Kent, where both buried. (Hasted, II. 358.) Exam. in Chancery "of the Inner Tem- ple" cousin and coh. of Sir Will. Lytton, d. 9 June, 1707, bur. at Ditchingham. MAN, niece of Sir William B., sans issue. d. 1717. (Her cousin's letter to Sir Dudley Cul- lum.) = JOHN HYDE of Sundrish. Will, 8 July, 1723, proved 1 Sep., 1729. (See Nicholls' Leices- ter, V. 109.) = WILLIAM WYNDHAM, of Cow- bridge, Glamorgan. His will pr. 8 Dec., 1696. Hers 11 Aug., 1703. (Chester's Registers.) bap., St. Paul's, Covent garden, 5 May, 1671. Bur. there 2 June following. bap. at St. Margaret's Westminster, 7 April, 1680. Married, 28 August, 1711, at Allhallows, Lombard St. Will 6 Oct., 1729. Prov. 4 Feb., 1729-30, by her nephew in law, Richard Merry. Bur. at Ealing, Jan. 30, 1729-30. (Of this lady I possess a letter to Sir Dudley Cullum, on her relationship. G.M.G.C.) of Ealing, her cousin, elder brother of Sir Jasper Cullum, Bart., of Hawsted and Hardwick, bap. July 25, 1665, at Allhallows, Lombard St. Will 10 Nov., 1717. Proved 3 Feb., 1717-8. Bur. 3rd Dec. previous at Ealing.

LYTTON STRODE LYTTON succeeded to Knebworth, and took name of Lytton, 1704/5. ob. s.p. Aet. 21. Bur. at Knebworth, 3 May, 1710.

BRIDGET eld. dau. of Richard Mostyn, of Penbedw, Flint.

THOMAS CULLUM born 22 Aug., bap. 4 Sept., 1712. Died very young, and buried at Ealing, according to Le Neve's MS., tho' there is no mention of him in Register.

SAVILIA CULLUM born Jan. 17, and bap. Jan. 24, 1713, at Ealing, bur. there, April 18, 1729.

CATHERINE CULLUM born 23, bap. 25 Dec., 1714, at Ealing. Bur. Aug. 31, 1737, at Ealing. Will, "of Prescott Street, Good- man's Fields," 8 May, 1736, pr. 25 Aug. 1737, by her cousin, Richard Merry.