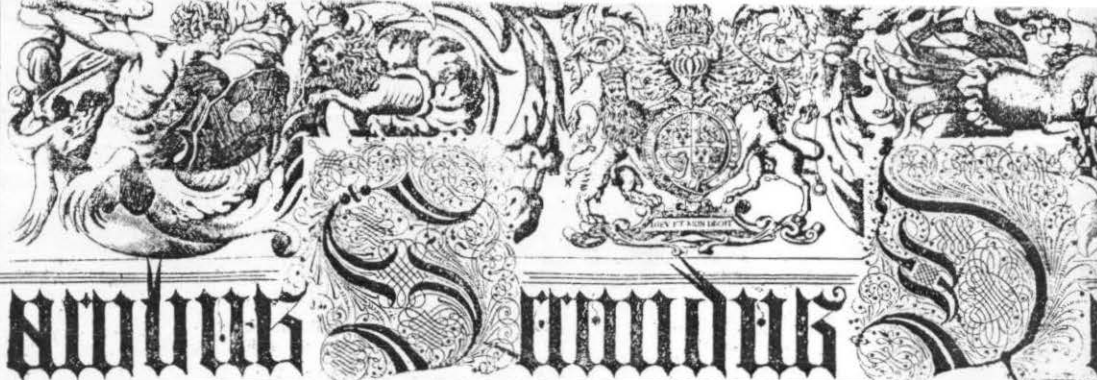


107. PARDON OF EDMUND PRIDEAUX, OF FORD ABBEY.—
JACOBUS SECUNDUS DEI Gratia Anglie Scotie ffrauncie et Hibernie
Rex fidei Defensoris &c. OMNIBUS ad quos presentes litere
nostre pervenerint Salutem SCIATIS quod Nos de gratia nostra
speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris PARDONAVIMUS
Remisimus et Relaxavimus Ac per presentes pro Nobis heredibus
et Successoribus nostris Pardonamus Remittimus et Relaxamus
Edmundo Prideaux nuper de fford Abbey in Comitatu nostro
Devonie Armigero seu quocunque alio Nomine vel Cognomine
seu additione Nominis vel Cognominis aut loci idem Edmundus
Prideaux sciatur censeatur vocetur sive nuncupetur aut nuper
sciebatur censebatur vocabatur sive nuncupabatur Omnes et
omnimodas Proditiones misprisiones Proditionum Rebelliones
Insurrectiones felonias et malefacta quecunque per se solum sive
cum aliqua alia persona vel aliquibus alijs personis ante primum
diem martij Anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo octogesimo
quinto facta commissa sive perpetrata licet idem Edmundus
Prideaux de premissis vel aliquo premissorum Judicatus arrestatus
appellatus rectatus impetitus attinctus convictus condemnatus
utlagatus sive adiudicatus existit vel non existit aut inde Judicari
arrestari appellari rectari impetiri attingi convinci utlagari con-
demnari sive adjudicari contigerit in futuro. Ac omnia et singula
Judicamenta Judicia Condemnationes Attincturas fines Executiones
Imprisonamenta Puniciones penas mortis penas Corporales et
omnes alias penas et penalitates quecunque super vel versus
predictum Edmundum Prideaux de pro sive concernentia premissis
seu eorum aliquo habita facta reddita sive adiudicata aut in
posterum habenda fienda reddenda sive adiudicanda Necnon
omnes et singulas utlagarias versus dictum Edmundum Prideaux
ratione seu occasione premissorum seu eorum aliquorum vel
alicuius eorum promulgatas sive in posterum promulgandas Ac
omnes et omnimodas Sectas Querelas forisfacturas Impetitiones
et Demandas quecunque que Nos versus ipsum ratione premissorum
seu eorum alicuius habuimus habemus seu in futuro habere
poterimus aut heredes seu Successores nostri ullo modo habere
poterint in futuro Sectamque pacis nostre que ad Nos versus
prefatum Edmundum Prideaux pertinet seu pertinere poterit
ratione premissorum seu eorum aliquorum vel alicujus eorum Et
firmam pacem nostram ei inde Damus et Concedimus per presentes
VOLENTES quod idem Edmundus Prideaux per Vicecomites
Justiciarios Ballivos aut alios Ministros nostros heredum seu
Successorum nostrorum occasione premissorum seu eorum alicuius
molestetur occasionetur perturbetur seu in aliquo gravetur
VOLENTES quod he litere nostre Patentes quoad omnia et singula
premissa superius mentionata &c. bone firme valide et effectualiter
in lege sint et erint licet Crimina et offense predicta minus certe
specificata existunt QUODQUE hec Pardonatio nostra in omnibus
Curijs nostris et alibi interpretetur et adiudicetur in beneficen-



NOVUS ORDO

[illegible]

Barber



tissimo sensu pro firmiori Exoneracione Relaxacione et Pardonacione prefati Edmundi Prideaux Ac etiam placitetur et allocetur in omnibus Curijs nostris absque aliquo Brevi de Allocacione in ea parte prius obtento seu obtinendo Non obstante aliquo defectu aut aliquibus defectibus in his literis Patentibus contentis aut aliquo Statuto Actu Ordinacione Provisione Proclamacione sive Restrictione aut aliqua alia re Causa vel materia quacunque inde in aliquo non obstante IN CUIUS rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes TESTE meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die martij Anno regni nostri secundo.

Per Breve de privato Sigillo.

BARKER.

The preceding document, of which a reduced facsimile is given in the present number, is a relic of the Monmouth Rebellion :—a surviving witness to that rotten policy, which, under the discreditable rule of James II., tainted alike the dignity of the throne, and the purity of the bench.

Of its genuineness there is no question, seeing that it has been handed down to its present possessor * in right of his descent from the subject of the pardon. The original parchment measures 28 ins. by 22 ins., but the seal has been crushed by careless usage. Its history in few words is as follows :—

Mr. Edmund Prideaux was the son and heir of Sir Edmund Prideaux, *Bart.*, Cromwell's Attorney-General, who had purchased Ford Abbey (then in Devon, but now in Dorset), of Sir Henry Rosewell, in 1649.

After the Restoration he was not permitted to continue the assumption of a title granted by the Commonwealth Government ; hence we see a reason for the verbosity with which his person is described, and which renders the pardon sufficiently comprehensive to ensure its efficiency under every circumstance of identity.

He appears to have been a more or less suspected person during the greater part of James the Second's reign, and reasons for this surmise may appear when we note the following events :

During Monmouth's "progress" through the West, in the summer of 1680, that nobleman "was treated to a splendid supper, and lodged at the house of Mr. Prideaux," on the 28th of August.†

In 1681 he served as Member of Parliament for Taunton, in conjunction with Mr. John Trenchard,‡ the "movement man of the west," a compromised member of the Wolveton family.

In 1683 his house was searched for arms, and a small number of these, such as would then be possessed by any gentleman of his position, were carried away.§

* John Fraunceis Griffith, Esq., of Llansannor House, co. Glamorgan.

†, "Historical Account of the Heroick Life, &c., of James Duke of Monmouth" London, 1683.

‡ Savage's *History of Taunton*, "pa. 366.

§ "History of Ford Abbey," by M.A., 1846.

In June, 1685, on Monmouth's landing at Lyme, a party visited Ford Abbey at 8 o'clock in the evening (the owner being then peaceably within his house), demanding horses and arms; on which occasion it was *reported* that one Malachi Mallock drank to the health of Monmouth. It had moreover been alleged that a nonconformist minister held his services in the chapel of Ford Abbey.*

This was quite enough to stir James and his minion Jeffreys into action, and we need not be surprised to learn that, in Mr. Prideaux's private pocket-book, the following memoranda were afterwards found:—

“My confinement:

“19th June ('85), seized by a messenger, Mr. Saywell.

“14th July ('85) released by Habeas Corpus.

“14th Sept. ('85) carried to y^e Tower by Evans.

“Released y^e 11th of March, 1685.”†

The result of this arrest was that he was *given* to Jeffreys by the King, with the sole proviso that his life was to be spared. The Chief Justice accordingly “squeezed” him to the extent of imposing a fine of £15,000, a goodly sum indeed in James's days, but which was paid in about seven months, the sum of £240 being allowed as discount (!) on £2400 which was paid before the stipulated period.

And this penalty was inflicted, although it nowhere appears that Prideaux was ever convicted of a criminal act. The fact seems to be, as Mr. Roberts tells us, that “Judge Jeffreys had a longing eye for Ford Abbey,” and so had determined to put its owner out of the way; as he afterwards succeeded in doing in the case of poor Charles Speke, in order to obtain his “Filazership.”

Indeed, he offered a free pardon to the latter gentleman, and to several others, if they would swear to some circumstance that might brand Prideaux as a rebel.

As a *solatium* for his non-success, he utilised this £15,000 as part purchase-money of some large estates that he subsequently bought of Lord Albemarle.‡

On the prisoner's release, the foregoing *special* pardon,§ under the king's private seal, was granted. After the accession of William III., Mr. Prideaux presented a petition to Parliament for

* Robert's “*Life of Monmouth*.” Vol. ii, p. 254.

† This must be taken as 1686, the legal year not commencing until the 25th March.

‡ cf. “*The Life of Monmouth*,” by Geo. Roberts. Vol. ii., pa. 253, and seq.

§ A *general amnesty*, or act of oblivion (with, however, many exemptions amongst which Mr. Prideaux's name does not appear), was proclaimed by the King on March 10th, 1685-6. (British Museum, *Anglia*, 1684-1792, iii. 177-377).

leave to bring in a bill to charge the above-mentioned estates of Judge Jeffreys with the restitution of the £15,000 he had so iniquitously extorted. This bill was not carried, having been successfully opposed by Lord Chief Justice Pollexfen, as trustee for the children and creditors of the then deceased judge.

Mr. Prideaux married in 1655 Amy, daughter and co-heiress of John Fraunceis of Combe Flory, in the county of Somerset, and at his death in 1702 (his widow having renounced), letters of administration were granted to his only surviving daughter Margaret, the wife of Francis Gwyn of Llansannor, in the county of Glamorgan, whose immediate descendants dying out in 1777, the family estates in Devon, Dorset, Somerset, and Glamorgan passed by will to the next of kin, John Fraunceis of Combe Flory, on condition of his assuming the name of Gwyn in addition to his own, and it is to a direct descendant of that gentleman, (a nephew by marriage of the writer,) that the Pardon now belongs.

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

108. CHURCH-WARDENS' ACCOUNTS. (Somerset Record Society, (1), Vol. IV).—The Somerset Record Society has done good work in issuing its first three volumes; these, however, appealed more to the antiquarian, than to the general reader. The fourth volume is one of the most important contributions to the History of Pre-Reformation Church Life in England that has ever issued from the press. It consists of Church-Wardens' Accounts, ranging from 1349 to 1560, of four country parishes and one town parish in Somerset, and one village parish in Devon; Croscombe, Pilton, Yatton, Tintinhull and St. Michael's, Bath, and Morebath in Devon. The book has been edited by the Right Rev. Bishop Hobhouse, and his preface is a mine of the most recondite learning on points which have hitherto received but scant attention from antiquarians. The thanks of the whole learned world, and particularly of the County of Somerset, are due to the Editor of this volume for the masterly way in which he has treated this subject.

The preface is divided into thirteen sections.

1. History and aim of the work. 2. The Parish from 1349 to 1560. 3. The Parish in Council. 4. Ways and Means. 5. Wardens and their Functions. 6. Church Rates. 7. Sidesmen. 8. Chantry-Wardens. 9. Personnel of Parish. 10. Parish Life. 11. The Church-House. 12. What was Lacking. 13. Relief of Poor, and other things not named.

And on each of these interesting subjects, the Bishop has much important and fresh information to convey.

(1) The Hon. Sec. is the Rev. J. A. Bennett, South Cadbury Rectory, Bath, and the annual subscription a guinea.

One thing which will be a new light to most of our readers is the way in which the Parish Church, both in its fabric and its services, was entirely supported by the people themselves and their voluntary offerings, unaided by any large gifts either from without or from their own landlord; and this is true of Tintinhull, Pilton, Morebath, and Yatton, where the land was possessed by ecclesiastical landlords. But besides the preface, we should like to call attention to the notes illustrative of the several parishes, the valuable glossary and the four appendices.

APPENDIX A gives a list of Church Goods required by Abp. Winchelsea's Constitution in 1305 to be found by Parishioners.

APPENDIX B is a dissertation on Church Ales, which were still flourishing in many parts of Somerset as late as 1633; and, moreover, were highly approved of by the Bishop of that day.

APPENDIX C is a tabulated Return of Eleemosynary Endowments, held by the ecclesiastical bodies in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, compiled from the Valor Eccles. of 1534; to this list may be added, Cannington Priory, £3 15s. 1d. (*Valor* I. p. 209).

APPENDIX D is on The Hogglers or lowest class of labourers.

Besides the glossary mentioned above, there is a very full general index, which greatly enhances the value of the work, and makes the task of consulting the various accounts interesting and pleasant.

The Editor has added to the Glossary a list of *Non Soluta*, which we print below with the context in each case, in the hope that some of our readers will kindly endeavour to turn them into *Soluta*; such explanations as have come to hand are inserted.

1. *Pro taratantaryatione unius ligni pro pistrino. p. 194.*

Taratantara is a sieve or bolting cloth for dressing meal or flour. (See Wright's Vocabularies by Wülcker.) *Lignum* must mean either a block of wood of known weight, used as a standard measure, as the *stone* is, or a wooden bin of known capacity.

2. *in wexinge j dipote cum j poyntell ad eandem emptam. p. 187.*

Dipote must mean *diptica*, or tablet of wax, on which the week's services were inscribed with a style or poyntell for guidance of the choir.

3. *for iij cloths staffing ye which ye Scryptours where wrytten in and upon vjd. p. 167.*

4. *in stipendio Rob. Browne et jaole iiijd. p. 196.*

Jaole = prob. *yale*, i.e. *ale*, a natural sequel to the payment of his wage.

5. *to sawing ye qwyrbys to ye furnes of Church howse. p. 154.*

Quyrbys = *curbs*, i.e. curved stones or timbers forming the collar of the furnace.

6. *vor p[re] lubkys of the churche ijd. . . . p. 84.*

7. *Rood Light called Dawell Light—p. 232.*

Dawell, Dowell, or Dole light, another name for the Alms light (see Glossary) from its being supported by small contributions or doles. Dowell light occurs in a Frome Will dated 1541 (in the Serel MS. at Taunton). For the *form* of the word, compare *sowell* for *soul*, often so spelt, representing the Somersetshire pronunciation of the word.

8. *for caryage of hauser of lytyl bell and the pokysy. p. 114.*

9. *a swystyng gvrddyll. p. 130.*

10. *of Thomas Wale for hys Whytmothers lyeng in the church vjs viijd. p. 158.*

11. *a peyse of a haffe. p. 166.*

12. *for a roller to bear the ewell at the Hyge awter. p. 198.*

Ewell=? rowel. The Rowell light was named from *roue* the pulley wheel which turned the 'star' in the Epiphany ceremonies (see Walcotts' Sacred Archaeology).

13. *pro clogill empto in mora de Tyntenhull xs. pp. 187, 189.*

14. *pro lewylllyng [levelling] of the walete. p. 195.*

15. *for basting the ryng in whyt. p. 172.*

16. *Itm received for a lyche of a rope, ijd. p. 76.*

i.e. the corpse of a rope (an old rope).

17. *for takyng off and setting on a cenne of ye vestments iiijd. p. 117.*
Probably *ceinct* or border.

18. *Payd for a horse-locke to ye churche yatte, viijd. p. 145.*

A padlock or fetlock—i.e. a hanging lock attachable to a fetter on a horse or on a gate: the word is to be found in Test. Ebor. (Surtees Soc.) III. 25.

19. *for makyng ij coppys and an hapse to ye churche yatte. p. 145.*

Copse, a word commonly used by blacksmiths for a small hoop of iron, such as that which binds the end of a wey or bodkin.

20. *for makyng a myster to ye church howse iiij s iiijd. p. 142.*

21. *Apuone string, p. 132.*

This is apron string, see p. 136.

Σ.

109. THOMAS AND MARGERIA LETTERFORD. (II. xi. 99.)—The allusion to Lattiford or Loderford in the last part of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, induces me to send you some particulars of its history which have not hitherto been published.

This Manor was probably part of a Barony held by the family of Montacute or Montagu, afterwards Earls of Salisbury, which embraced a very extensive area in the eastern part of the county. The Barony was held, 14 Hen. II., by Dru de Montacute, the younger, and Richard del Estre, (a name which now appears in a corrupted form in Stoke Trister,) and it was to

recover lands "in Loderford" that Osbert Giffard, 14 Edw. II., brought an assize against William son of William de Montacute. Isabel late wife of William (the father), Johanna late wife of Thomas de Loderford, and others; who pleaded that they held the lands as guardians of William the son.

In the reign of Edw. III., Lattiford was in the tenure of the Priory of Bustleham (now Bisham) Montagu in the County of Berks.—a monastery for Canons of the order of St. Austin—founded by William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, (William the son before mentioned) in the year 1338, (11 Edw. III.,) and it was no doubt part of the foundation endowment.

The Priory, however, did not retain the Manor long, as by a Charter made 11th June, 29 Edw. III., it was conveyed by Brother John de Hurdecote, the Prior, and the Convent, with the consent of their noble Lord and Founder, to John de Cammel, his heirs and assigns. This Charter was sealed in solemn conclave in the Chapter House on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, and the conventual seal, of the usual oval form, still remains attached to it. It exhibits our Saviour, in His Majesty, regally crowned, seated beneath a canopy, His right hand raised in the act of benediction, and His left holding the orb surmounted with a cross. The legend around is "[Sigill] commune Prioratus de Bustleham Montagu," and at the base is an escutcheon bearing the arms of Montacute—*three fusils in fesse*. The attesting witnesses, several of them connected with the House of Montacute, were Edward de Clyvedon, Ralph de Middelneye, Richard de Acton, Walter de Wydecombe, Thomas Waryn, John Hugyn, John de Chedeseye, Thomas Crouthorne, and John de Somerton.

John de Cammel was ancestor of the Cammels of Shapwick, Dorset, and the Manor continued in his family for several generations. It belonged to John Cammel, of Wolston, in North Cadbury, 1 Hen. V., when he gave to Isabel his wife, by Charter of that date, a life estate in "all his lands in Loderford near Wincaulton." By another Charter, dated at Shapwick, 26 January, 6 Hen. VI., he granted "his Manor of Loterford," and seventeen acres of land in the demesne of Queene Cammel, to Richard Wych, Rector of the College of St. Michael of North Cadbury, in fee. The arms on his seal are *Quarterly, 1 and 4, three fusils in fesse, 2 and 3, a Camel (?)*—the arms of Montacute, *three fusils*, being introduced as a mark of feudal dependency on that family.

The object of the transfer to Wych does not appear, and a few years after, (16 Hen. VI.,) he reconveyed the manor to Cammel who with his wife Isabel in the same year settled it on their daughter Joan, the wife of John Wyke (of Byndon, Devon) and her issue, and, if none, on her brother John, and her sister Catherine, and their issue, which settlement was confirmed 23 Hen. VI., by a Charter of Robert Cammel, son and heir of John.

From Joan Wyke the Manor descended to her son and heir John, who, 19 Edw. IV., granted "his Manor of Lotherford and all his Messuages and Lands in Lotherford and High Littleton, Somerset," to Trustees, but for purposes not disclosed on the deed. He left a son William, who married Ann, daughter of Robert Cary, senior, of Clovelly, and Cokington, Devon, but he died without issue before 10 Hen. VIII., and was succeeded by his father's brother, Richard Wyke, as his heir. Richard, by Charter dated at Cokington, 8th June, 13 Hen. VIII., conveyed the Manor to Robert Cary, and he, 30 Hen. VIII., (1539) bestowed it on Robert Cary junior, his son, "on account of his great piety and obedience and other good deserts."

We next find the Manor in the possession of William Cary of Clovelly, grandson of Robert, junior; his daughter Christian was married to Henry, eldest son of William Helyar of East Coker, Clerk, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, and by some arrangement connected with that marriage the Archdeacon became the purchaser, and in the year 1620 it was conveyed by William Cary to him in fee simple. His lineal descendant, Mr. Horace Helyar, of Coker Court, is the present owner.

J.B.

110. S. BIRINUS AND THE WEST-SAXON BISHOPRIC. (II. xi. 85.)—Mr. W. Miles Barnes (*S. & D. N. & Q.*, September 1890,) has raised the question whether the Dorchester, which was the first seat of the West-Saxon Bishopric, is the Oxfordshire town or the Dorset town of that name. He has been led to do so because he believes, (a) that the Oxon Dorchester was in A.D. 635 a frontier town of Wessex: (b) that the Dorset Dorchester at the same date occupied a 'central' position in Wessex. If both these beliefs are shown to be erroneous, he will perhaps admit that the other reasons, which he puts before us in support of his views, have little weight.

In A.D. 634 the Oxon Dorchester, so far from being a Wessex frontier town, held a fairly central position in that kingdom; from A.D. 571 to A.D. 661, the "district of the four towns" (*i.e.*, the later counties of Oxon, Bucks, and Beds) was a part of Wessex; the people of these shires to this day talk a Saxon, not an Engle dialect, and this fact is clear proof of the view that the Saxon, not the Engle, won this district from the Welsh. The English Chronicle too (A.D. 571) is clear on this point.

In A.D. 634 the Dorset Dorchester was probably not in Wessex at all, but in West Wales. I believe that the earliest date, at which the western side of the county of Dorset could have become West-Saxon, is A.D. 658, and fair reasons could be given for assigning a later date to this annexation from the Welsh. At any rate, if the Dorset Dorchester was in Wessex in A.D. 634, it was at that time a border town close to West Wales.

If Mr. Barnes will consult J. R. Green's *Making of England*, he will see the evidence for this view put very clearly; and therefore I shall not burden this note with references to Bæda and the English Chronicle on these points, though I have taken care to verify Green's references to both authorities.

But Mr. Barnes may want to know why I have fixed on A.D. 661, as the probable date at which the Oxon Dorchester passed from West-Saxon to Mercian dominion. I will give my reasons for this. In or about A.D. 673 Archbishop Theodore, in rearranging English dioceses, assigned a Mercian jurisdiction to the Bishop of Dorchester; and Mr. Barnes surely does not suppose that the Dorchester here referred to was in Dorset; he will not deny that from A.D. 673 till A.D. 1085 there was a Mercian Bishopric, if I may so speak, at the Oxon Dorchester. Theodore at the same time, A.D. 673, created for the West-Saxons (who were now left without a Bishop, as I take it,) the see of Winchester; he did so, because (as I infer from the English Chronicle, A.D. 661) Wulfhere of Mercia did at that time deprive the West-Saxons of the "district of the four towns," in which the Oxford Dorchester is situated, and annex it to Mercia.

As King Ine extended the West-Saxon borders westward, it became necessary to provide for the spiritual wants of the new conquest, for the Saxons would have nothing to do with the Welsh Bishops; this provision was made by the establishment of the see of Sherborne in A.D. 704.

With reference to the quotation from Capgrave's Chronicle written in the reign of Edward IV., I can only say that I have no means of referring to it, but assuming that Mr. Barnes quotes correctly, I have to point out that Æthelwalch, King of the South-Saxons, was persuaded by Wulfhere of Mercia to be baptised in A.D. 661 (Bæda H.E. iv. 13. Eng. Chron., A.D. 661); that Birinus died in A.D. 650 (Eng. Chron., A.D. 650); that Ælle, the 1st King of the South-Saxons, formed that settlement in A.D. 477; and that it is absurd to suppose that the 5th King was Æthelwalch if the three intervening Kings were Ælle's sons, seeing that Æthelwalch was alive in A.D. 661; and lastly that, if the phrase "Bishop of Dorset" (which, according to Mr. Barnes, Capgrave uses) means anything, it means Bishop of Sherborne, and Sherborne did not become a Bishopric till A.D. 704. The Bishop of Sherborne is called Bishop of Westwood or Selwood (Eng. Chron., A.D. 709), also Bishop of Dorset (Eng. Chron., A.D. 978). Of course the phrase "Bishop of Dorset" as used by Capgrave is a blunder, due to the confusion between the two Dorchesters, and is no evidence at all of any tradition one way or the other. The only town in Dorset, which has a claim to have been the seat of a West-Saxon Bishopric, is Sherborne; S. Birinus belongs to the Oxon Dorchester.

III.—Nothing would more delight us “Do’set” than to find that the see of the Apostle of Wessex was, after all, at our Dorchester and not in Oxfordshire. And my friend Mr. Barnes argues the point capitally. But, with submission, there is a difficulty on which he does not touch. Is it not possible, at least, that in 635 the town was still the Romano-British Durnovaria? Green is a writer of mark, and notoriously disposed to exalt the Saxon. Now he says (*Making of England*, Pref. p. ix.) “...we have hardly anything to throw light on the advance of the West Saxons across Dorsetshire. All we know is that it could not have begun till about the middle of the 6th century, and that it was certainly completed by the beginning of the 8th.” In face of this dictum, which certainly the Saxon Chronicle in its silence about Dorset at that epoch tends to confirm, it is rather difficult to feel in the least sure of our Dorchester being West Saxon in 635. If Bockley Dyke and Badbury could but tell the tale of the fights which have surged up and down their valla, we might know. General Pitt-Rivers has proved that the Dyke was strengthened at the very end of the Roman rule here. Dr. Guest has satisfied himself that Badbury is Badon. All looks like a great check, a long check, thereabouts of the westward march of the Gewissas.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

III2. CAER PENSUELCOIT. (II. x. 50, xi. 75, 76.)—I wonder who can be your correspondent, who initials himself “G.E.S.,” and who writes about “Mr. Kerslake’s mistake,” “to slay the slain,” and the like. This “no hesitation” style is somewhat like that of the famous *Times* letter of Her Majesty’s Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and his first Report to the Board of Works. But he wields the *Ultima Ratio Regum*, which I suppose G.E.S. hardly pretends to do. Nor does G.E.S. appear, from what he says upon the matter, to be otherwise equipped for slaying even the slain.

I will endeavour to avoid repeating what I have already printed. In these days there seems to be far too much printing done for the digestion of readers. They skim and skip, and then demand that they shall be made to understand it by having it written and printed over again. In the three careful treatises which I printed in 1877, 1882, and 1885, in satisfaction of this sort of demand, I have exhausted the question as far as I am concerned, and have anticipated all such objections as those of G.E.S., and of all other objectors since, and I am quite content to leave it as I had so placed it. Indeed, the last sentence of the third treatise (“The Liberty of Independent Historical Research,”) was a resolution that “whoever may be the jactator of the fourth glove, I thus beforehand, and once for all, answer him [Her Majesty’s Inspector] and all his adherents.” And now, in perfect reliance

on what I have already printed, I beg to be allowed to fall back upon that resolution. In the three treatises I have over and over again pointed out that "the Pen Pits" have no other connection with the question than that they are found upon the same ground, yet everybody who says anything about it, persists in thinking that the pits are the subject, instead of—whatever may be their nature—an accident to it.

I distributed the three treatises in large numbers,—some to local and antiquarian public libraries,—and some have done me the honour to bind them together, but they have now become scarce. I can, however, make a short loan of any of them. Any one who would be content to become acquainted with the substantial addition which I have contributed to the early history of the place, without the extraneous controversial matter, can do so from the first twelve pages of the second of my treatises ("Caer Pensauelcoit," 1882), which pages I also reprinted at the end of the third treatise ("The Liberty of Historical Research," 1885, pages 58 to 66).

The chief conclusion of Her Majesty's Inspector, and of those who have followed him, is a good specimen of their eccentric logic. While they dispute that the elevated basin was a city, and that the name of it has any significance, they all hold fast to the belief that Vespasian fought there. The only ground for the presence of Vespasian at all in the matter is, that he is recorded to have besieged a city, of that name, in that district.

Both H.M. Inspector and his disciple, G.E.S., show themselves to be totally deficient of the native (?) tact necessary to the sound estimate of—the most extensive, and certainly the most intelligent, of all "Ancient Monuments"—Topographical Nomenclature, also necessary to a sense of their own deficiency of it. Thinking it—and making it—nonsense; as some people think—and make—music no better than a cat's cry.

What G.E.S. says about the word "Metropolis" is not original, but borrowed from "The Saturday Review," and I dealt with it at the time in a short separate essay on the word, printed 1880. Soon after, Professor Skeat published the "Supplement" to his Etymological Dictionary, in which he distinctly confessed that he had, in the word "Metropolis," been misled by a positive writer in "The Saturday Review."

I learn something from G.E.S.: that it "is conjectural" whether the name "Vecta," used both by Suetonius and Eutropius, means the Isle of Wight or Portland.

I trust that the Editors of any Journals, in which this question may be revived, will have the fairness to subjoin a reprint of this my final attempt to bring it to its true issue.

THOMAS KERSLAKE, Wynfrid, Clevedon.

October 18th, 1890.

113. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS—*Continued*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78). 1587.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
22	Alforde, Phillip	Chardstock	Juliane Wolmington, al's Alforde, mother, and Joan Dunstar al's Alforde, sister	28 June, 1587
9	Antony, Elizabeth	Sutton Pointz	Arthur, son	4 Mar. 1586
44	Ayers, Thomas	Woll al's Woolbridge	Elizabeth, wife of Richard Long, next of kin	30 Dec., 1587
7	Best, William	Mayne Parva	Joyce Winterhay, al's Best daughter in person of Giles Winterhay, husband	27 Feb., 1586
25	Cane, Henry	Todbeare	Anne, relict	28 July, 1587
18	Christmas, Richard	Sydllyn	Katherine, relict	18 June, 1587
15	Cyfrewast, Barbara	Poole	Francis Dobbins, next kin	8 May, 1587
6	Ferry, Matthew	Lyme Regis	(blank) relict	20 Feb., 1586
21	Harte, Robert	Waymouth & Melcomb Regis	Joan Kellawaye al's Harte, sister in person of Henry Kellwaye, husband	27 June, 1587
6	Hassard, Nicholas	Regis Lyme	Thomazine, relict	10 Feb., 1586
16	Jerade, Thomas	Morden	Edith, relict	19 May, 1587
43	Limbery, John	Charmouth	Anne, relict	2 Dec., 1587
5	Moone, Richard	Birtport	Morgan Moone, next of kin	4 Feb., 1586
39	Moore, Henry	Pentridge	Matilda, relict	4 Nov., 1587
15	Pople, Stephen	Gillingham	Agnes, relict	12 May, 1587
20	Sheparde, Francis	Widcombe	Lucy Fawkenor, sister	12 June, 1587
24	Shephard, Francis	Widcombe	Richard Shephard, brother, grant of 12 June to Lucy Lewknor (sic) renouced	6 July, 1587
32	Squib, William	Winterborn Whitechurch	Elizabeth, relict	15 Sep., 1587
6	Talbot, William	Mayn Martell	Thomas Gouge, clerk, Robert Valence, Henry Keat, and Robert Sherwyn, Christian, relict, not administering	15 Feb., 1586
37	Talbott, William	Brodmaine	William, son (Christian, relict and executor, not administering), grant of 15th Feb. declared void	24 Oct., 1587
15	Upham, Richard	Cleanger, p'sh of Buckland	Joan, relict	16 May, 1587
37	Upham, Richard	Buckland	Phillipa Wareham, al's Upham, sister, goods left unadministered by Joan, relict	24 Oct., 1587
23	Webb, John	Motcombe	Catherine, mother	8 July, 1587
40	White, John, clerk	Maydon Newton	Thomas, son	15 Nov., 1587

1st January to 31st October, 1588.

60 Barter, John	Hinton Mary	Jane, relict	6 May, 1588
73 Blacknoll, Henry	Waymouth & Melcombe Regis	Elizabeth, relict	30 Sep., 1588
53 Craddock, John	Wimborne Mister	Humphrey, brother	11 Mar., 1587
56 Foster, John	Wimborne Mister	Margaret, relict	27 April, 1588
69 Hooper, John	Boveridge	Edward Hooper of Boveridge, gen', during minority of Agnes and Alice Hooper, sisters	11 July, 1588
74 Lymbery, Anthony	Charmouth	Elinore, relict	8 Oct., 1588
55 Pollard, Oliver	Stowburgh	Edith, relict	8 Mar., 1587
66 Rockey, John	Charmouth	Joan Lymbery al's Rockey, relict	25 June, 1588

1st November, 1588, to 31st December, 1589.

94 Arnolde, Robert	Armswell, p'sh of Buckland	Alice, relict	5 April, 1589
119 Arnold, Robert	Armeswell	Richard, brother	15 Nov., 1589
88 Ashley, Henry, Knight	Upwimborne St. Giles	Henry, arm., son	8 Feb., 1588
122 Barnes, Edith	Wimborne	Margaret Golde al's Foster, sister	11 Dec., 1589
95 Bartlett, John	Hide	Eme Bartlett al's Applen, relict, with Roger Applen, hus- band	30 April, 1589
117 Brooke, Richard	Waymouth & Melcombe Regis	Jane, relict	16 Nov., 1589
103 Deringe, Thomas	Beere Regis	Giles Sandiford, kins- man, during minority of Elizabeth, Joane, Thomas, William, John and Nicholas, children of deceased	21 June, 1589
115 Downes, John	Birtporte	Richard, brother, during minority of John, Will- iam, Joan and Agnes, children of deceased	31 Oct., 1589
97 Forte, Robert	Dorchester	Joan, relict	9 May, 1589
94 Gilbert, Edward, arm.	Clifton Ma- bancke	Alice, relict	18 April, 1589
115 Harris, John	Sherborne	Alice, relict	20 Oct., 1589
119 Harte, Richard	Yetmister	Agnes Harte, widow, during minority of Grace, John, Thomas, Mary, and Joane, brothers and sisters of deceased	15 Nov., 1589
103 Hassard, Henry jun.	Lyme Regis	John, father	27 June, 1589
100 Lowe al's Michell, Margery	More Chrichell	Richard Lowe, husband	17 June, 1589
100 Michell, Margery	See Lowe		

103 Miller, John	Plushe, Buck- land	Isabelle, relict	25 Aug., 1589
82 Partridge, William	Misterton	John, brother, and Joan Griner ?, sister	3 Dec., 1588
80 Pynson, Samuel	Corffe Castell	Margaret Frampton, wife of John Frampton of Wimborne Minster, and William Pynson, kinsfolk	26 Nov., 1588
108 Savage, James, clerk	late vicar of Osborne	Joan Smarte and Avice Strowde, sisters, during minority of Grace, Eliza- beth, Agnes, Margery and Susan, daughters of deceased.	16 Aug., 1589
86 Speake al's Tucker, Poole	Dame Elizabeth, widow	Edward Willoghby of Higham, co. Gloster, "nepoti," creditor	21 Jan., 1588
101 Speede, William	Stokewoodd	Joan, relict	7 June, 1589
82 Trawll, Gregory	Lime Regis	Dorothy, relict	3 Dec., 1588
86 Tucker, Dame Eliz- abeth	See Speake		
83 Vincent, Robert,	Tynam, Pur- junr. beck	Nicholas Baker, creditor	27 Dec., 1588
89 Wade, John	Buclen	Nicholas Hardy, clerk, creditor	10 Feb., 1588
1590.			
141 Baggott, Simon	Ermitage	Joan, relict	31 May, 1590
140 Barton, John	Bracksey	John Gwyse, next of kin	30 May, 1590
140 Bayly, al's Smith, Nicholas	Lyme Regis	Joan Smith, al's Bayley, relict	28 May, 1590
148 Burdham, Thomas	Stockland	Thomasine, relict	15 Aug., 1590
140 Clerk, John	Lyme Regis	Joan, relict	28 May, 1590
151 Dackham, Edward	Hampreston	Valentine Harris, of city of London, gen. brother to Margerie Dackham, relict	30 Sept., 1590
146 Davye, Simon	Lyme Regis	Margerie, relict	31 July, 1590
141 Drinkell, Thomas	Lyme Regis	William Howpill, of Lyons Inn, Middlesex, gen., creditor	30 May, 1590
157 Dyker, John	Hollnest	Cicilie, relict	21 Nov., 1590
133 Goddard, Richard	Poole	Margaret, relict	13 Mar., 1589
138 Harte, Richard	Yatminster	Grace Harte, al's Hooke, sister, in person of John Hooke, husband, admn. granted Nov. 1589, to Agnes, re- nounced	12 May, 1590
155 James, Robert	Corfe Moleyn	Thomas Barne, of Corfe Moleyn, yeoman, next of kin	3 Nov., 1590
153 Michell, Richard	Pulham	William Oliver, creditor,	17 Oct., 1590
136 Purchas, John, clerk	rector of Hawkechurch	John, brother, of goods left unadministered by Joan, sister (grant of Sep. 1586)	4 April, 1590

144	Randoll, Anthony	Lyne Regis	William, father	27 June, 1590
146	Smith, Nicholas	See Bayley		
133	Waye, Henry	Birteporte	Stephen, son	9 Mar., 1589
155	Wey, Nicholas	Byrporte	William and Henry Wey, brothers, and Joan Densloe, sister	10 Oct., 1590

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

114. YATTON PARISH—(CLAVERHAM CHAPEL).—In the new volume of the Som. Record Society, "Churchwardens Accounts," in the notes illustrative of the above Parish, (p. 78,) there is a short allusion to the above Chapel, which is stated to have been manorial and not under the Vicar's charge, to have been endowed with Tithe and to have been presentative.

The Chapel itself has long since disappeared, but the following extract from an Indenture, dated Feb. 7th, 1814, being a settlement of the Claverham Court Estate, gives some interesting particulars. The description has evidently been copied from older deeds.

"All that piece of formerly Meadow or Pasture ground called Chapple Hays but now planted to an Orchard whereon formerly stood the Free Chapel of St. Swithin now demolished containing by admeasurement 4a. or. 18p."

The land in question is S.E. of Claverham Court, on the opposite side of the public road. The marks of foundations are evident. The Glebe and Tithe Terrier, dated 1635, gives the particulars of the lands which paid Tithe to this Chapel, and states "out of which Chapel the Parson that hath the Tithes there doth pay customarily 10/- per ann. about Lammas to the Vicar of Yeatton for the time being."

St. Swithin appears to have had only two other Churches dedicated to him in Somerset:—Bathford and Walcot. See Dedications of Somersetshire Churches, Som. Arch. Soc., XVII., 120, where Claverham Chapel is not mentioned.

JAMES R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Cleeve House, near Yatton.

115. LABORHAM—LAVERHAM. (II. xi. 93).—Mr. Coleman's query has the greater interest for me from the circumstance that I was once set a-thinking on the same problem by Mr. Holmes, when he was preparing his History of the Parish of Wookey. What answer I returned to the Vicar I do not now remember; I apprehend it was nothing very distinct, as I seem to myself now to have caught a new light from the data furnished by Mr. Coleman. The Anglo-Saxon word for rush, bulrush, was *læfer* in its standard form, but it also occurs in the forms *laber*, *leber*, *lebr*, which are found in old glossaries as equivalents for *scirpus*, *gladiolus*, *pirus* (presumably for *papyrus*). In that remarkable Medico-Botanical

Glossary which was edited by Mr. Mowat (*Anecdota Oxoniensia*) under the title of "Alphita"; it is said "Gladiolus, gallice glaiol, anglie leure." (p. 72). This is a text of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Once it stands for another water-plant, *Sium*, an aquatic umbellifer (in my "English Plant Names," p. 8); but considering the erratic tendencies of early plant-names, we may say that this word is remarkably constant to the sense of rush or bulrush. The definiteness of this signification is clenched by its transference to gold-leaf, at a time when this material was much used for internal decoration in edifices and houses of the first quality. Thus we find *gylden iæfr* as the gloss of *bractea*. A bed of rushes was called *læfer bedd*, with which we may compare *liver-ground* in the Plant Names of the English Dialect Society v. *levers*.

Enough has been said to establish this as a possible or even a probable source of the former part of the above names. As regards the second part, it should be remembered that there are two distinct words which are written with the same three letters, viz., *hām* and *hām*, the latter of which has formed the bulk of our names in *-ham*, and is represented by the modern form *home*. Of the less common *hōm*, Kemble said—"It is so frequently coupled with words implying the presence of water as to render it probable that, like the Friesic *hemmen*, it denotes a piece of land . . . defended against the stream, which would otherwise wash it away." (Quoted in Bosworth-Toller's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, v. *ham*, *hom*).

J. EARLE.

116. DORSET M.Ps. (II. xi. 80.)—Hutchins in his History of Dorset says "All the returns of Members of Parliament for the county and its boroughs from 17 Ed. IV. to 1 Queen Mary are lost," but he gives one for Weymouth in 33 Hen. VIII. and seven for Poole in the same reign. Mr. Pink's contribution to the last No. of *S. & D. N. & Q.* of Members of Parliament who met in October, 1491-2, 7 Hen. VII., is therefore interesting, but it would have been more valuable if the evidence from whence it is derived had been mentioned.

A Parliamentary Roll, containing a list of the Members for the County of Dorset and its boroughs who met at Blackfriars, London, 3 November, 21 Hen. VIII., 1529, has been discovered, and has been printed in the Rolls series of State Papers.* And as that work is of very limited circulation, a reprint of the list here may make it more generally known amongst such readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* as may be interested in the subject. The list is as follows:—

*Letters and Papers foreign and Domestic, Hen. VIII., vol. iv., p. 2628.

Nomina Militum.

Dorset—Sir Giles Strangways. Sir John Horsey.

Nomina civium et burgensium.

Shaftesbury—William More. John Mathew.

Wareham —John Orenge. William Grymston.

Dorchester—Jasper Fylloll. William Nanfan.

Bridport —William Chard, junior. Richard Furlock.

Melcomb —Richard Philips. Oliver Laurence.

Weymouth—William Bonde. Robert Aley.

Poole —William Thornhill. William Betylcombe.

Lyme —John Pyne (mortuus). Thomas Trevanyon. William Holland.

T. BOND.

117. BRIEFS—PARISH OF YEOVILTON.—In looking through Church Registers and Account Books it has often struck me that they contain in their lists of Briefs many an interesting and sometimes a really valuable entry. The Briefs I am thinking of are not the simple collections for “maimed soldiers,” “travelling Irish,” “a poor man who has suffered loss by fire,” though these too have much interest in them as illustrations of the times; but rather collections for some definitely named object, such as repairs of churches, making of roads, harbours, bridges, &c. I have myself noted a fair number of such Briefs at different times with the view of printing them some day, but I had the good fortune lately to meet with a list, in an old register at Yeovilton, so much more perfect and complete than any I have seen elsewhere, that I think it may be acceptable for *S. & D. N. & Q.* as an excellent foundation for further contributions, large and small, on the same subject.

These Yeovilton lists are not only more complete than others, but they also contain, what I have not met with elsewhere, a statement of the total amount required for each particular object, an addition which obviously adds very much to their value. Indeed, in a very considerable number of cases, I expect that such entries as these are the only exstant records of the date of certain alterations in many of our churches, and of the extent of such alterations.

For the transcription of the Yeovilton list our thanks are due to Miss Roe.

J. A. BENNETT.

BRIEFS, YEOVILTON, 1707.

North Marston in Bucks	..	} Collected April 6, 1707.
Loss by fire, 3465l. and upwards	..	
Towcester, Northampton..	..	} Collected April 20; 1707
Loss by fire, 1057l. and upwards	..	
		} eightpence

			s.	d.
Spilsby in Lincoln, fire, 5984lb.	..	Collected May 25,	4	½
Shire Lane in Middlesex, fire, 3505lb..	Col.	June 15,	7	½
Brosely Church in Salop, faln, 1390lb.	Col.	June 22,	1	6
Little Port in Isle of Ely, fire, 3931lb. 18s.	Col.	July 6,	0	7
Dursly Church in Glocest. faln, 1995lb.	Col.	Oct. 19,	2	2½
Southam, Warwick, fire, 4454lb., etc...	Col.	Dec. 7,	0	1 1
Heavitree, Devon, fire, 0991lb.	..	Col. Dec. 21,	0	2 0
Orford Church, Suffolk, damage 1450, etc,	Col.	Jan. 4	0	2 6
Protestant Church at Oberbarmen in the Dutchy of Berg, Germany	.. } Col.	Mar. 7,	0	2 0
Charles-street, Westminster, fire, 3891lb.	Col.	Mar. 28,	0	1 0
St. Paul Shadwel, in Middlesex, fire, 6137lb.	..	1708. Col. April 3,	0	0 6
May Visit. 1708 came 4 Briefs.				
Lisburne in Ireland, fire, 31770lb	{	Collected	May 21,	0 5 4
read May 16, returned May 26		5 or 6 occasions		
Alconbury cum Weston lb.	s.	} Col.	June 6,	0 0 8
in Count. Huntingdon, fire, 3318	10			
Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, fire, 1223lb.	Col.	June 13,	0	0 3
Bewdley, Worcester, fire, 1384lb. 4s. ..	Col.	June 27,	0	0 5
Strand, Loss by fire 17880lb.	..	Col. Nov. 13,	0	2 1
Brenchley Church in Kent, 1000lb.	..	Col. Nov. 17,	0	0 3
Edinburgh, Scotland, fire 8000lb.	..	Col. Dec. 10,	0	1 4
Briefs read Sept. 6th, 1709.				
Market Rayson, etc., fire, 1228lb.	..	Col. Sept. 2,	0	0 0
Harlow, fire, 2035lb.	..	Col. Sept. 18,	0	2 4
Palatines	..	Col. Sept. 27,	0	2 7
Protestant Church at Mittau in Courland	Col.	Oct. 2,	0	0 2
St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, 4410lb.	Col.	Oct. 9,	0	0 4
Llanvilling Church, 1325lb.	..	Col. Oct. 16,	0	1 2
Holt-Market, fire, 11258lb.	..	Col. Oct. 16,	0	4 6
Returned Oct. 17.				
Stoak next Clare in Suffolk, loss by fire, 2463lb.	..	} read and Col.	Jan.	
..	..			
Six (?) Briefs, May 10, 1710.				

Register of Briefs Read and Collected
In the Parish of Yeovilton Beginning A.D. 1710.

	lb.		lb.	s.	d.
Chalfont St. Peter's Church	1521	May 14	0	1	1 ob.
Northfleet and Durant in Kent, fire	1613	May 21	0	0	9
Stockton Church in Durham	2580	June 4	0	2	6
Parish of Ashton sup. Mercy in Chester	2710	June 25	0	1	7
Rotherith-Wall in Surrey, fire	1640	July 16	0	0	4

			s.	d.
Twyford in Berks., fire ..	1261	Oct. 29	0	0 2
Cardigan Church to be repaired	2240	Nov. 12	0	1 4
Haughley in Suffolk, fire ..	0863	Nov. 19	0	0 0
Ide in Devon, fire ..	0718	Nov. 26	0	0 0
Rotherith Church to be rebuilt	4361	Dec. 3	0	1 4 ob.
Ensham in Oxon, fire ..	1474	Dec. 10	0	0 8

1711.

Edinburgh, loss by fire, 3572l. and upwards	May 27	0	0	0
St. Mary's Church in Colchester, demolished by the late civil wars. Damage 6153l. and upwards.. ..	June 3	0	4	8
St. Helen's alias Edington in the Isle of Wight. Charge 1203l. and upwards	June 17	0	1	1
Wishaw Church [Warw.] and Steeple, 1210l and upwards	June 24	0	0	7
Cockermouth Church, 1331l. & upwards	July 1	0	0	6
Fadmore, in Yorkshire; and Market-Rayson in Lincolnshire, Loss by fire, 1169l. and upwards ..	Nov. 4	0	0	7
Woolwich Church, Kent, falling, 5069l. etc.	Dec. 2	0	3	7

1712.

Briefs for Charles Empsom, York, loss 2000l.	July 6	0	0	1
Little Brickhill, Bucks, and Towcester, Northampton, fire 1270l. ..	July 20	0	0	0
Thames Street, loss by fire 1111l. and upwards	Aug. 3	0	0	6
Adderley Church, Salop, Damage 800l.	Aug. 10	0	0	0
Battle Bridge in Southwark, loss by fire 12254l.	Sept. 27	0	1	4
West Tilbury Church, Damage 1117 and upwards	Oct. 5	0	0	4
Richard Salter, loss by fire, etc., 1720l. and upwards	Oct. 19	0	0	0
St. Clements Church at Hasting, damage 1550l. and upwards	Nov. 9	0	0	1
Whitchurch (in com. Salop) damage 5497l. and upwards,	Nov. 30	0	1	2
Pensford Church (in comt. Somerset) Damage 2742l. and upwards ..	Dec. 21	0	5	6
Coleorton Church (in Leicester) Damage 2412l. and upwards.. ..	Jan. 25	0	1	3

Returned April 22, 1713.

		s.	d.
Woodham-Ferry's Church (Essex) 1425l.	May 24	0	1 3
Southwell Church (in co ^m . Nottingham) 3800l.	June 28	0	2 4
Willm. Adams (in co ^m . Stafford) loss by fire 1108l.	July 5	0	0 10
Witheridge (in co ^m . Devon) and Chilton (in com. Berkes) theire loss by fire joynd together 1116l.	July 19	0	0 0
Church of Burton upō. Trent (com. Stafford) 3100l.	July 26	0	1 1
Warmingham Church (com. Chester) 0885l.	August 2	0	0 0
Returned Oct. 20.			
Quatford Church, co ^m . Salop. Damage 1366l.	Nov. 15	0	1 3
Shepwash Church, &c. co ^m . Devon, Dam. 1155l.	Dec. 6	0	1 0½
St. Mary Church, co ^m . Devon, loss by fire, 1392l.	Dec. 25	0	0 8
Rudgeley (co ^m . Stafford) and Wrexham-Abbot (in co ^m . Denbigh) loss by fire, 1691l.	Jan. 3	0	0 7
St. Margaret at Cliffe Church (com. Cantij) 1384l.	Jan. 24	0	0 4
St. John Baptist's Church, in Southover (in co ^m . Sussex) Damage 1510l.	Feb. 21	0	1 3
Dorchester (com. Dorset) loss by fire 2537l.	June 20	0	1 3
Burslem Church (com. Staff.) 1618l.	June 27	0	0 0
Blandford Forum (com. Dorset) loss by fire 7880l.	Sep. 5	0	2 8
Leighton Church (com. Salop) Damage 1516l.	Sep. 12	0	0 0
Bottisham Church (com. Camb.) loss by fire 3659l.	Oct. 10	0	0 0
Returned Oct. 22, 1714.			

(To be continued.)

118. SUCCESSION OF NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS IN DORSET. SHERBORNE. (I. viii. 370, II. ix. 13, x. 51).—Rev. FRANCIS BAMPFIELD, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, was presented to the living of Sherborne upon the death of Rev. William Lyford, Oct. 3, 1653, and had as his assistant or curate the Rev. HUMPHREY PHILIPS, M.A., sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Both these gentlemen refused to conform to the Act of Uniformity and were ejected August 24, 1662. They

however, continued to preach as opportunity offered in a private house in the town, which resulted in Mr. Bampffield's being arrested and committed to Dorchester Jail, where he suffered eight years' imprisonment, which he bore with great courage and patience. After his release in 1675 it does not appear that he returned to Sherborne, but preached in Wiltshire, where he was again arrested and imprisoned eighteen months at Salisbury. He then removed to London, only to be committed to Newgate, where his health gave way, and he died there in 1683.

Mr. Philips, being driven from Sherborne, went into Somerset, where he was apprehended for preaching and imprisoned eleven months in Ilchester Jail. Upon King Charles' Indulgence in 1672 he returned to Sherborne, and a Meeting House was built in Newland, said to be capable of accommodating 1,500 worshippers. On the withdrawal of the Indulgence in 1673 he was once more driven from the town, and appears to have retired to his estate at Beckington near Bath, where he died at an advanced age in 1707.

Rev. JOSIAH BANGER, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, is the next minister of whom we have any account. Being ejected from the living of Broad Hembury in Devonshire in 1662, he was imprisoned in Exeter Castle. He afterwards settled at Montacute, where he preached several years until he was imprisoned in Ilchester Jail under the Five Mile Act. Soon after his release he settled at Sherborne, near which town he had an estate (? at Lillington). He was the author of a practical treatise entitled "An Alarm to Secure Sinners," 8vo, 1676. The date of his death is unknown.

Rev. JOHN ENGLAND, son-in-law of Rev. H. Philips, succeeded Mr. Banger. He was a man of some literary reputation, and published several books and sermons, including a Funeral Sermon on the death of Mr. John Derby, whom he styles the first and chief promoter of the cause in Sherborne (May 6, 1713). He died in 1725, or soon after. During part of his ministry he was assisted by his son, Rev. John England, who probably succeeded him, but afterwards removed to Beaminster where he died. June 11, 1735, aged 37. He was buried in Sherborne Abbey.

Rev. WILLIAM PRIOR was the next Minister. During his ministry in Sherborne he was honoured with the degree of D.D. But his ministry is chiefly notable from the fact that he was the first minister affected with Arianism. He removed to London in 1742.

He was succeeded by Rev. WILLIAM CORNISH, educated under Mr. Grove at Taunton, where he first settled as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Amory in 1730, removing to Sherborne in 1744. He was a more pronounced Arian than his predecessor, and in his time the Chapel was reduced in size by one half. During his ministry the orthodox or evangelical portion of the congregation

withdrew, and formed a separate Congregational Church. The occasion of the separation was the refusal of Mr. Cornish to allow Rev. Risdon Daracott, (then on a visit to Mr. Benjamin Vowell,) to occupy his pulpit.

Little is known of Mr. Cornish's successors in what came to be called "The Old Meeting." They were Rev. SAMUEL THOMAS, educated at Carnarvon, and previously settled at Dulverton; Rev. WILLIAM EVANS, educated at Carmarthen; Rev. WILLIAM BARRATT, of the same Academy; Rev. JOSEPH CHADWICK; and Rev. Mr. WARD.

In 1753 Mr. Benjamin Whitehead, one of the seceders from the Old Meeting, licensed his house for worship, and meetings for prayer and the reading of a sermon were regularly held on Sunday evenings. In 1756 a small place of worship was built on the south side of Long Street. On June 2, 1757, a Church was formed, and on October 6, 1757, Rev. DANIEL VARDER was ordained minister, the following ministers taking part:—Rev. James Rooker, of Bridport; Rev. Jonathan Wheeler, of Axminster; Rev. Risdon Daracott; Rev. Richard Pearsall, of Taunton; Rev. Wm. Gardiner, of Wilton. Mr. Varder died July 30, 1764, and was succeeded January 6, 1765, by Rev. JOHN LEWIS. He left Sherborne June 22, 1777, for Broadway, and was afterwards settled at Ringwood, and then at Mere, where he died.

Rev. HERBERT MENDS, son of the Rev. Christopher Mends, of Plymouth, was ordained July 8th, 1778. He left to become co-pastor with his father, 1782. For some months the pulpit was supplied by Rev. — THOROWGOOD, afterwards of Basingstoke.

Rev. GEORGE HARVEY settled at the close of 1783, and removed 1798.

There was no settled minister until June, 1800, when the Rev. JAMES WESTON, of Cooham, (?) Wilts, accepted a call to the pastorate. Mr. Weston was the most remarkable of the long succession of ministers in Sherborne, and secured the esteem and affection of all who knew him. The congregation at the Old Meeting having by this time become so small that it could no longer support a minister, overtures were made to Mr. Weston to become afternoon lecturer at the Old Meeting in Newland, as well as minister of the New Meeting in Long Street. He accepted, and in 1803 succeeded in bringing together and uniting the people who had been separated for just half a century. The Old Meeting being in a dangerous condition, and the New Meeting-house too small for the united congregations, the present Chapel—called Union Chapel in consequence—was erected and twice enlarged during his ministry, which attracted growing congregations. He died May, 1823, and was buried amid signs of universal mourning, June 4th. The subsequent ministers have been:

Rev. MOSES CASTON, from Newport, I.W., March, 1824, to December 19, 1830.

Rev. JOHN HOXLEY, from Highbury College, January, 1832, to June 10, 1846.

Rev. JOHN HAMILTON DAVIES, of New College, January, 1848, to March, 1853.

Rev. JOHN TYNDALE, late of Oxford, October, 1853, to 1855.

Rev. FREDERICK BECKLEY, late of Margate, December, 1855, to December, 1878.

Rev. JOSEPH OGLE, September, 1878, still minister.

JOSEPH OGLE.

119. THOMAS PARAMOUR, M.P. FOR LYME REGIS IN 1625, 1626, AND 1628-29.—What is known of him? In Foster's *Grays Inn Admission Registers* we find a "Thomas Paramour, son of Henry Paramour, of the Isle of Thanet, Kent, Esq.," admitted 23 Nov., 1601. Also "Thomas Parramore, second son of Richard Parramore of Shankton, co. Leicester," admitted 8 Aug., 1620. The first named, most probably, was the after M.P., and the father of "Thomas Paramore, son and heir of Thomas Paramour, of St. Nicholas, Isle of Thanet, Kent, Esq.," who was admitted to Gray's Inn, 18 March, 1635/6.

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

120. PARISH REGISTER OF MILBORNE PORT, SOMERSET.—The present paper has been prepared as the result of an examination of the earlier portion of the Parish Register of Milborne Port, Somerset, which the writer has been permitted to make through the kindness of the Rev. W. J. Birkbeck, Vicar of that Town.

The first volume of the Register, to which the following remarks will be confined, is a folio of 140 parchment pages, measuring 11 inches by 15 inches, preceded by an unpaginated fly-leaf,—the whole bound in rough brown calf,—and comprises the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials solemnised in that parish from 1538 to the year 1713.

The *recto* of the fly-leaf is blank, with the exception of two lines of manuscript dated 1683, and signed "William Hopkins junier," (possibly the son of the Minister ejected in 1662).

"HOC EST

VIVERE BIS VITA POSSE PRIORE FRUI";

"TANTUS QUISQUE EST QUANTUS EST APUD DEUM";

and the *verso* contains some memoranda which will be noticed presently. The first and second pages of the book, as numbered, also contain various notes of interest;—on p. 3 the title of the Register is inscribed, while on p. 4 the entries begin. These are continued,—the Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials being interspersed,—till p. 39, when Christenings from 1598 begin to be entered separately, followed at an interval by Burials (p. 87) and

then by Marriages (p. 125). Pages 75 and 76 have had two inches of parchment removed at the bottom, but it is evident that no entries have been lost. On looking, however, for pages 89 and 90, we cannot find them, and the same may be said of pages 113 and 114, and pages 131 and 132. Where these pages ought to have appeared there is in each case a "guard" or strip of parchment, and this may show either that the guard was reckoned as a leaf by the person who paged the Register, (which is the more probable alternative,) or that a *blank* leaf here has for some reason or other been removed, for it is satisfactory to know that in these three instances there are no entries missing, as the record runs on continuously, without any dislocation.

The Register, properly so called, ends at the bottom of page 136, and pages 137 and 138, which are slightly mutilated, contain only some memoranda of the Reading of the Articles by Vicars in 1617 and 1618. Page 139 is now a slip of three inches deep only, and contains a note of a few baptisms performed in the parish by a Dissenting Minister, *e.g.*, "Mr. Robert Perfect had a son born towards the latter end of feeb. 1695, bapt. by a Dissenting Minister. Mr. Peter Hull had a son born the same month of feeb. 1695, about a week after Mr. Perfect, bapt. by a Dissenting Minister," and so on. The *verso* of this leaf is blank.

It is a matter of congratulation that this book, which was in constant use from 1598 to 1713, and must have been frequently handled in subsequent years, is in such excellent condition.

The foregoing remarks have dealt mainly with the condition of this book. It will now be necessary to speak of its contents.

To leave for the present the memoranda at the commencement of the volume, attention may be directed to the Register, properly so called. This will be found more than usually valuable from the clearness with which it illustrates certain points in the history of Parish Registers.

The Title on page 3 is as follows :—

"MILBORNE PORTE.*

A BOOKE, OR REGISTER, conteyning the names and surnames of all such psons as have bine Wedded, Christened, and buried within the said Parishe of Milborne Porte, together with the day and yere of theire Wedding, Christeninge and Buriall. Beginning the first day of October in the yere of o^r Lord God 1538, in the thirtieth yere of the Reigne of the noble Kyng of most worthie and famous memorie Henrie th'eyght, newlie gathered examined and wrytten in parchment, in the moneth of August in the yere of o^r Lord God 1598 in the fortieth yere of the Reigne of o^r most

* "Port," in this name, is merely the equivalent of "Town," cf. Port Meadow at Oxford, Portmannimot, Portreeve, Portway. The arms of the Borough are Argent, a lion passant guardant, with the letter R in base.

excellent, vertuous, and Noble Princesse ELIZABETH by the grace of God Queene of England France and Ireland defendour of the faith etc.

Per me Guilielmũ White Vicariũ."

Then comes

"At the Coũmaundement of the Honorable Lord Thomas Cromwell, Lord of the Privie Seale, and Vicegerent vnto the Kinges ma^{tie}, for all his Jurisdiction Ecclesiasticall w^{thin} this his Realme of England, the day & yeer aboue wrytten, were Register Bookes first begone."

"The Church of England, & the States of Florence, Sienss, & Pisa, begine there yere of o^r Lord the 25 day of March complet, accompting since the Conceptiõ of Christ.

Historiographers the first of Januarie.

The Church of Rome the 25 of December."

These inscriptions set forth the first inception of Parish Registers, and the measure adopted by Convocation for their better preservation in the year 1597, when the order was given for the entries, made in the old paper books, to be transcribed into parchment volumes. In some few Parishes, (as, *e.g.*, at Tisbury, Wilts), both the original paper book and the transcript on parchment are extant, but there can be no doubt that the preservation to our own day of such early Registers as still survive is almost wholly due to this far-seeing injunction of the ecclesiastical authorities.

When this transcript was made at Milborne Port, William White held the office of Vicar, and owing possibly to an excess of zeal on his or the Churchwardens' part, the one regrettable circumstance in regard to this Register occurred. Not content with copying the Register as it stood, which was the proper course to have pursued, the parish authorities thought they would improve upon the former system by arranging the entries in alphabetical order. This accordingly was done, but not by *Surnames* but by *Christian* names. Thus one sees first of all the Andrews, Annes, and Alices, who figured in the original Register, and then the Bridgets, Bartholomews and Basils, &c., and so on all through the alphabet. By this arrangement no help whatever is given to a searcher who has the surname only to guide him, and practically he will have to look through nearly as many separate indexes, as there are letters of the alphabet, in order to light upon the object of his quest.

Two entries during this period relate to the keeping of the Register.

On 8th September, 1539, is recorded the burial of Thomas Deveros, Vicar "the begiñer of this Book," and on 13th Dec., 1570, Thomas Meyden, another Vicar, "in whostyme this booke was worst kept." A memorandum on p. 38 informs us that, from the commencement of the Register, "Thees lx yeeres lacking onelie

one halfe yeer their haue bene in this parrish, Christeninges 0891, Burials 0555, Mariages 0155." It is also noted on p. 2, that this book was "Shewed at Merston at the Visitatiō the 19th day of September, 1598." The dedicatory verses by W. White, which immediately follow, evidently placed here at about this date, must not be omitted.

"GO BOOKE ALBRODE AMONGE THE BEST,
YELDE NOT, GEUE PLACE TO NONE,
IF YERES AND TRUTH HONOR DESERUE
THEN HONOR THOU HAST WONE.

W.W."

This alphabetical portion of the Register continues till 1598, when the book ceases to be a copy, and rises to the dignity of an original record. Page 39 is headed "CHRISTENINGS WITHIN THIS PARISHE THYS YERE OF O^R LORD GOD 1598 BEGINNING THE XXVth DAY OF MARCH THE XLth YERE OF THE REYGN OF O^R MOST GRATIOUS SOU'AIGNE LADIE & QUENE ELIZABETH, &c." A title, similarly worded, is placed at the head of the burials on p. 87, and weddings on p. 125. From this date onward the entries proceed with regularity until the Commonwealth, when in pursuance of an ordinance of Parliament made on account of the defective manner in which these records were found to be kept by the Intruded Ministers, the parishioners elected a lay Registrar who was subsequently admitted by a Justice of Peace. The documents relating to this appointment are entered and signed on the 60th page.

"December the 19th: 1653:

Wee whose names ar here vnto subscribed doe nominate & appoynt James Ellis to be Register for the pish of Milborne Port: accordinge to the late Act of Parliament.

Ja: Carent.

Richard Riall }
Guydo Moore } Constables

Rich: Adams, Robert Prankerd, John Roe."

"Som: Whereas in pursuance of an Act of this present Parliament, Intituled an Act for Marriages Births and Burialls and registring of them the Parishioners of Milbourne Port in the County abouesd haue made choyce of James Ellis to be the register of the sd parish for thre yeares next ensuinge, vnlesse cause be shewen to the Contrary accordinge vnto the sd Act. These are to certify that accordinge vnto the sd Election of the sd Act I doe approue of and doe hereby admitt the aboue sd James Ellis into the sd Office and place of parish Register for and duringe the time abouesaid, And haue accordinge vnto the sd Act giuen him an oath for the due execution thereof this 20th day of December: 1653.

Jno Carye."

A few years after another appointment was made in the following terms:—

"Somerset. The Inhabitants of Milborne Porte in this County haueinge made choyce of Laurence Kinge to be their parish Register."

Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries. 147

A few years after another appointment was made in the following terms:—

"Somerset. The Inhabitants of Milborne Porte in this County haueinge made choyce of Laurence Kinge to be their parish Register."

Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries. 147

A few years after another appointment was made in the following terms:—

"Somerset. The Inhabitants of Milborne Porte in this County haueinge made choyce of Laurence Kinge to be their parish Register."

Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries. 147

A few years after another appointment was made in the following terms:—

"Somerset. The Inhabitants of Milborne Porte in this County haueinge made choyce of Laurence Kinge to be their parish Register."

Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries. 147

A few years after another appointment was made in the following terms:—

"Somerset. The Inhabitants of Milborne Porte in this County haueinge made choyce of Laurence Kinge to be their parish Register."

Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries. 147

A few years after another appointment was made in the following terms:—

"Somerset. The Inhabitants of Milborne Porte in this County haueinge made choyce of Laurence Kinge to be their parish Register."

Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries. 147

A few years after another appointment was made in the following terms:—

"Somerset. The Inhabitants of Milborne Porte in this County haueinge made choyce of Laurence Kinge to be their parish Register."

Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries. 147

A few years after another appointment was made in the following terms:—

"Somerset. The Inhabitants of Milborne Porte in this County haueinge made choyce of Laurence Kinge to be their parish Register."

Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries. 147

buried..the xxviiith day of Aprill 1603. So she lyved a zelous pffessor of Christs Ghospell lxix yeres & vj monethes, she carefullie and wiselie gouerned her Realme xliij yeres iij monethes & xvth dayes; & now reigneth wth th Lord for eu^r." P. 3.

Here is another entry, relating to the eldest son of James I.

"Prince Henrie died the 19th yere of his Age the 6 day of November, & was honorablie buried at Westminst^r the 7 day of December 1612." P. 94.

Some few entries call attention to the proceedings of the day, such as

"John Lacie the sonne of Wm (at this p'sent one of her maties guard) baptised xxijth June, 1560."

The contentions of the Civil War are illustrated by the following:

"Michael Ellard of broan Cleue neere exon a souldiar was buried 26 Jan., 1643-4."

"Richard Maurice a souldier of Lye upon Mendip, buried 28 Jan., 1644-5."

"Williā—— a souldier, buried 14 Mch, 1644-5."

It will now be convenient to point out in what way the Register throws light on the ecclesiastical history of the neighbourhood, and of Milborne Port in particular.

The notes entered on the *verso* of the fly-leaf tell us the "Order of Deans of the Deanery of Merston," in the year 1605, indicating apparently that at this period the office of Rural Dean in the Archdeaconry of Wells was filled in rotation by the holders of the benefices within the Deanery, a fact, if it was the case, not mentioned in Dansey's *Horæ Decanicæ Rurales*.

"Ordo Decanorū Decanatus de Merston.

Milborne Porte 1605, Cheriton, Horsingtō, Westcamell, Ashington, Suttō binghā, Merston, Estcamell, Charleton Canfield, Westcoker [*vic*' erased], Stohull, Mudforde, Poyntingdon, Estcoker vic', Yeavill, Trent, Chilton, Clausworth, Corton, Abbis Combe, Barwicke, Sanford orkas, Rimpton, Goatehull."

Next follows on the same page a list of procurations payable at the Episcopal Visitation, a record which may still be useful, as this ancient charge for the Visitor's expenses, now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, may be still demanded from the Beneficed Clergy, if not specially released. It would be interesting to compare this list with the sums collected at the present day.

In visitatione Dñi Epī procuracōns.

Rectoria de Milborn porte	..	..	iijs.	iijd.
Vicaria de Milborne porte	..	..	iijs.	iijd.
Rectoria de Westcamell..	..	..	ijs.	iijd.
Rec': de Chilton	..	..	..	xxd.
Rec': de Ashington	..	..	..	xijd.
Rec' de Trent	..	..	iijs.	iijd.

Rect' de Rimpton	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rec' de Goathull	..	..	..		xxd.
Rect' de Abbis Combe	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rect' de Horsington	..	..	..	iijs.	iiijd.
Rec' de Cheriton	..	..	..		xxd.
Capella de Chirton	..	..	..		viijd.
Rectoria de Clausworth	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec' de Sanford orcas	..	..	..		xxd.
Rect: de Eastcoker	..	..	..	iijs.	iiijd.
Vic': de Eastoker [<i>sic</i>]	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rect' de Westcoker	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rec: de Sutton binghã	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec: de Corton	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec: de Barwicke	..	..	..		xijd.
Rec: De Pitney als Kingstō iuxta yeavill	..	..	..		viijd.
Rect' De Poyngton	..	..	..	ijs.	viijd.
Rec: de Merston	..	..	..	3s.	iiijd.
Vic: de Merston	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec: de Yeavill	..	..	..	vijs.	vd.
Rec: de Charleton	..	..	..	iijs.	iiijd.
Vic: de Charleton	..	..	..	ijs.	
Rec: de Eastcamell	..	..	..	iijs.	viijd.
Vic: de Eastcamell [<i>crossed out</i>]	..	..	..	iijs.	viijd.
Rec: de Mudford	..	..	..	iijs.	viijd.
Vic: de Mudford	..	..	..		xxd.
Rec: de Stowhill	..	..	..		xxd.

3li. 14s. 1d.

It may be noted that according to this list the Rectories, now in lay hands, are subject to the payment of Procurations. Is this duty still discharged by the lay impropiators?

Another important memorandum, occurring on the second page, and copied from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, gives a detailed account of the value of the Vicarage in 1534, with the incomings and outgoings.

"Milborne porte in Coñ Som'set Anno Henric 8, 26^o, 1534.

Vicaria ibm valet per Annū, viz:

in X ^{mis} pdialibus	..	..	..	vi li.	
X ^{ma} lane et agnorū	..	..	..		cs.
in oblationib: cū decimis psonalib:	..	..	..		cs.

xvi li.

Inde

In Annuali Pentione soluta Abbati de Ciren-
cestria per Annū

xxvjs. viijd.

Archñō Wellen p Sinodis Annuatim

xs. xd. ob'

Epō Bathoñ vt de procuratione Annuatim

xiijd. q'

xxxviijs. vijd. ob' q'

Et remanet clare	..	xiiij li.	xvjd.	q'
Inde pro Decima	..		xxvijs. jd.	ob' q'
Et sic remanet clare	..	xij li.	xiijs. ijd.	ob' q'
Dño Archño in Visitatione Pasch :			iijs. ijd.	
in Visitatione Scī Michis			vjs. vijd.	ob'
Clericis couocat'	..		ijs. iiijd.	

Put in plain English, the gross value of the Vicarage at the date in question was £16, made up of £6 of Predial Tithes, *i.e.*, tithes arising from the produce of the soil, £5 of Tithes of Wool and Lambs, and £5 in oblations and personal Tithes, *i.e.*, tithes arising from the profits of man's labour. But in those days, as now, the gross value of a Living differed considerably from its net worth. This amounted to £14 1s. 4½d., for an annual Pension of £1 6s. 8d. was payable yearly to the Abbot of Cirencester out of the Vicarage, and the Archdeacon of Wells received yearly for Synodals 10s. 10½d., and the Bishop 1s. 1½d. for Procurations. And even these were not the entire deductions, for one-tenth of this net value, viz., £1 8s. 1½d. was exacted yearly for tenths, which at this date had just been newly assessed and transferred from the Pope to the King, by 26 Henry VIII., c. 3.

We now come to the entries which relate to the clergy who successively held the Vicarage of Milborne Port.

On the second page occur the following memoranda:—

"I find that Mr. Willm Purse* was Vicare heere	..	1395
Mr. Thomas Rope†	..	1481
Mr. Thomas Deueros (the beginner of this booke)‡	..	1538
Mr. Robt. Halle (Vicar 21 yeres)*	..	1540
Mr. Thomas Meden (Vicar 9 yeres)*	..	1570

Mr. Meyden was y^e first Vicar that came in by the gift of the Colledg [later hand].§

William White Vicar was buried the 26 of March 1616: being Minister of the Word in this Parish 45 yeres.

Mr. Henricus Salkeld huius ecclīæ Vicarius mortem obiit decimo nono die 7^{bris} Anno Domini 1645.

Mr. John Holloway was yⁿ p^rsented by y^e Coll. who was soone sequestered."

*Not mentioned in Weaver's "Somerset Incumbents," from which the dates of institution are taken.

†According to Hutchins, iii., 555, Thomas Pope [sic], chaplain, instituted 28 July, 1448, to the Vicarage of Iwerne Minster, exchanged with John Corbet, V. of Milborne Port, inst. to Iwerne 26 Jan., 1459. Rope or Pope resigned Milborne Port in 1481.

‡Thomas Devereux, M.A., instituted 9 June, 1513.

§Henry I., in the 34th year of his reign, granted certain of his demesne lands here, and the Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage, to the Abbey of Cirencester. At the Dissolution these came to Winchester College (Collinson), and the College, under a Private Act, 5 Geo. IV., c. 25, passed 17 June, 1824, effected an exchange with the Marquess of Anglesey (Phelps).

On turning to the body of the Register, the following particulars may be gathered regarding the Parish Clergy and their families.

"Thomas Deveros an Irish mā, vicar, the begiñer of this book was buried the viijth day of Septeb: 1539."

"David Graunt an Irish preist curat of the towne was buried the ix of Februarie 1548."

"Robert Halle M^r of Arts vicar of this Church was buried ye xiiijth day of Julie 1561."

"Thomas Meyden Vicar in whos tyme this booke was worst kept was buried ye xijth of Decebr 1570."

"William White Chaplayne of the Colledge of Winchester presented freeilie to this vicaridge by the right worshipfull D: Stemp, wardē, Mr. Thomas Larke, Subwardene, Mr. Hodgson, Clark, Mr. Chandelers, Davison, Mr. Alwoode, Flower, Mr. Wattō, Beyley, Mr. Schote, felowes, Mr. Johnson Scholm̃, Mr. Myller vs her, together with all the scholers Clarkes in the same worshipfull Colledge, true and vndoubted patrons of this vicaridge, the xxijth day of februarie, 1570, Instituted by the Reuerend father in God Gilbert Bushop of Bathe and Welles the xvijth day of March 1570, toke possessiō and was inducted in the same by Thomas Geast clarke parson of Goatehill the ixth day of Aprill 1571, Eliz: R: 13." P. 35.

"Mr William Whyte Vycar of Milborne Port buried 26 March [1616] and the same Wm. Whyte Mynister of the word of god borne in Kyrby vnder Dayle in the Countye of Yorke bap. on St. Andrew his daye 1540 when by god's prouidence he had lyved 76 yeres whereof 45 vicar of this Churche the rest in his owne Cuntry and Chaplin of the Colledge not farr from the Cytye of Winchester, when he had baptised here aboute 696 Infants, buried 416 dead Corpses, and marryed 123 Coples, Commended his soule into the hands of almightie god, and lyeth interred in the chauncell." P. 96.

William White was married here to Catherine Hyde, 25th Oct., 1576, and his children here baptised were William, 23rd July, 1578; Richard, 4th Nov., 1579; John, 12th July, 1581, bur. 10th Aug., 1582; Eliz., 31st Aug., 1582, (mar. Osmond Durrant, 5th Feb., 1600-1); Guido (Guy), 21th Sept., 1583, (mar. Melior Smettimā [? Swetnam] 2nd Dec., 1611. Guy, son of Guy White, mar. Alce Mullens, 24th April, 1663); John, 15th May, 1586; and Josias, 25th May, 1593.

"Memorandū, that I Henry Jordan* Vicar of Milborne porte in the sixe and twentieth day of Maye in the yeare of or L. God 1616 did reade the whole booke of Articles agreed vpō in the Cōvocatiō holden at London in the yeere of or L. God 1562, at eveninge prayer after the seconde Lesson, and did then before

*Henry Jordan, matr. at Oxford, Hart Hall, as gen. fil., native of Wilts, 15 Feb.. 1593-4, aged 19. Instituted, 15 Apl., 1616.

God & the Congregation give my full & whole cōsent vnto the same. In wittenes wh'of we whose names are vnder written have subscribed, John Westwood Cleark, John Warman, John Dornford, Churchwardens, Mr. Hughe Williams H W Thomas Connoche Ed: Cliford." (P. 137).

A similiar memorandum occurs for William Trusstel,* 6th April, 1617, signed by "John Eburne Curat', John Warman, John Dornford, Churchwardens, Edward Cliforde, John Pranker, Const', Raynold Roo, Josias White, Thomas Connocke."

Yet another memorandum is found for Henry Salkeld,† 1618, (no day or month being given), signed by "John Warman, Raingold Popley, Thomas Connocke, Giles X Roe his marke, Jhon X Prankard his marke."

Mr. Salkeld's children here baptised were Elizabeth, 5th Dec., 1619, and Mary, 15 Dec., 1620, (bur. 23 Mch., 1620-1). "Mr. Henrye Salkeld, Vicar," was himself buried 21st Sept., 1645,—and shall we not say, "felix opportunitate mortis."?

"Dorathy, daughter of Mr. John Holloway, Vicar, borne 8th July, and baptised 9th Aug., 1647."

William Hopkins,‡ Vicar, and Hannah Swetnam, both of this parish, mar. 6th Apl., 1659. William, son of William Hopkins, Vicar, baptised 17th June, 1661. John, son of Mr. William Hopkins, bur. 24 Nov., 1690.

On 15th March, 1699-1700, occurs the burial of Mr. William Hopkins.

Nathaniel Napper,§ the first Vicar after the Restoration, had the following children baptised here: Robert, "son of Nathaniel Naper, Vicar," 25th June, 1664; Adolfe, 3th Nov., 1665, (bur. 26th May, 1668); Charles, 7th July, 1668; Adolphus, 24th Feb., 1672-3.

Caleb Cooke,|| Vicar, and Sarah Cave, of this parish, were married 17th Aug., 1682, and their children were Caleb, born 30th Aug., bapt. 20th Sept., 1683; Sarah, born 22nd Nov., bapt. 8th Dec., 1685; Mary, bapt. 27th March, 1688; John, born 2nd, bapt. 17th June, 1690; Thomas, born 6th May, bapt. 17th May, 1692; Jonathan, born 25th April, bapt. 9th May, 1695; and Joshua, born 18th Dec., 1696, bapt. 12th Jan., 1696-7. Mr. Cooke himself died 16th June, and was buried 21st June, 1708.

(To be continued.)

C. H. MAYO.

*Wm. Trussell, matr. at Oxford, New College, as gen. fil., native of Middx, 36 Oct., 1604, aged 21. Adm. B.A. 13 Apl. 1608, det. 1608-9, lic. M.A. 24 Apl., 1611, inc. 1611. Instituted 22 Mch., 1616-7.

†Henry Salkeld instituted 22 Aug., 1618.

‡William Hopkins, native of Yeovilton, of Magd. Coll., Oxford, "ordained" at Wrington, 12 Nov., 1656, minister at Milborne Port. Died March, 1700, in his 70th year. His wife was niece of Peter Mew, Bp. of Bath and Wells, (Calamy's Noncf. Memorial 1803, Vol. iii, p. 202.)

§Nath. Napper, M.A., instituted 29 Nov., 1660; 25 Oct., 1661; and again 7 June, 1665. These repeated institutions may have reference to the Law-suit mentioned by Calamy.

|| Caleb Cook, M.A., instituted 19 May, 1674, on the death of Napper.

121. DORSET MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. (II. x. 61.)—
The following is a continuation of the List which has already
appeared in a previous Number of *S. & D. N. & Q.* of MSS.
relating to Dorset, contained in the Additional and Egerton
Collections, in the British Museum Library.

- Arne*, (near Wareham,) Extract relating to, 13th
-17th cent. 29,976, f. 97-117.
Perambulation of Boundaries of, 9 May,
1632 29,976, f. 61.
Beaminster, Book of the Tithe Compositions for,
1767-1773 24,777.
Bindon (Abbey), Description of the houses of,
19th cent. 27,763.
Blandford, Long, Manor of, Deed relating to, 1661 Add. ch. 5984
Blackmore, Royal warrants, inquisitions, &c., relat-
ing chiefly to, 26 Jan., 17 Edw. I.—
13 Mar., 1 Ed. III., 1289-1327 22,934.
Broadwindsor, Extract relating to, 13th-17th cent. 29,976, f. 97-117.
Buckland, Papers relating to, 1306-1323 22,934, f. 110.
Canford Magna, Brief for a fire there, 31 Geo. II. A. IV. 6.
"Visus franci plegii cum curia baronis,
tentus apud Canford, manerium Caroli
Blount domini Mountjoy, 21 Sep.,
1598" 18,203, XVI. c. f. 1.
Abstracts of Deeds relating to, temp.
Car. I., 1723 19,051, f. 10 b.
Corfe Castle, Drawings of 6735, f. 110; 6756, f. 183.
Warrant to hold possession of, 1613 29,548, f. 5.
Papers concerning, temp. John—Jas. I.,
copies 29,976, ff. 65-80.
Cranborne, Abstracts of Charters relating to lands,
temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 79 b.
Note of the Monument of Sir Walter
Roberts in the Church 5480, p. 104.
Creech, Grant of the Manor, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
Dorchester, Memoranda concerning the School 5867, f. 109 b.
Brief for a fire there, 31 Geo. II. A. IV. 5.
Plan of an encampment there 15,319.
Election petition, 1723 29,765, f. 10.
Seal of the Borough, 14th cent. XLIX. 46.
Borough seal LXXVI. v. 36.
Durweston, Letters of Richard Fitzherbert, Arch-
deacon of Dorset, instituting Richard
Hooke Rector of, dat. 2 July, 1636, *Lat.* 22,083, f. 1.
Encombe, Extract relating to, 13th-17th cent. 29,976, f. 97-117.
Fleet, grant of the Manor 6693, p. 293.
Gillingham, Grant of the Manor of, 1 Jac. I. 6693, p. 105.

- Gillingham*, Opinion touching the exoneration of the parsonage from payment of first fruits, 1630 5755, f. 114.
 Wood sales (1622) in Gillingham Forest Eg. 808.
- Gussage*, Abstracts of Charters relating to lands there, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 35.
- Hasilor*, Hundred of, Grant of, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
- Haydon*, Extract relating to, 13th-17th cent. 29,976, f. 97-117.
- Holwell*, Abstract of Charters relating to, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 84.
- Iwerne-Courtney*, Grant of lordship, 6 Eliz. 6693, p. 293.
- Kingston*, (Purbeck), Letters, memoranda, and extracts respecting the manor of, chiefly in connexion with rights of wreckage 29,976.
- Lyme Regis*, Fortification and Powder Magazines at, 18th cent. 33,231, A. 1-4.
 Register of the Hustings court of, containing records of conveyances, admissions to the freedom, etc., 2 Ed. II.,—2 Ed. III., 1309-1328. Paper. 8vo. 31,223, ff. 11.
- Marshwood*, Abstracts of Charters relating to, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 96.
 Grant of the Manor, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
- Melbury*, Extracts relating to lands there 6032, f. 94b.
- Melbury Sampford* (the seat of the Earl of Ilchester), List of portraits there 6391, f. 34.
- Netherbury*, Book of tithe-compositions for, 1767-1773. Paper. 8vo. 24,777.
- Notton*, Grant of lands there, 7 Edw. VI. 6693, p. 277.
- Okeford*, Grant of messuages there, 36 Hen. VIII. 6668, p. 16.
- Piddlewaldeston*, Confirmation of the free chapel of, to Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, 15 July, 1672 30,277, f. 6.
- Pimperne*, Grant of the Manor, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
- Poole*, warrant for payment to the Mayor for the conduct of Troops, 1585 5753, f. 232.
 Letters respecting, 1749 5841, p. 24.
 List of Members of Parliament for, etc. 5832, f. 175 b.
 Letter of the Privy Council to the Mayor, 1557 Eg. 1525, f. 6.
 Final concord concerning lands in, 1656 Add. ch. 6353.
- Letter of the Mayor, &c., to Sir. J. Cæsar, about certain Frenchmen robbed by W. Arnewood, 1585 12,505.
- Letter from the Committee at, to Colonel Sydenham, 1644 29,319, f. 19.

- Poole*, Poor book, 1697-1698 Eg. 2437.
 William Poole of, correspondence with
 the Duke of Newcastle and others.. See Catalogue.
- Portland*, Proceedings on claims to the Manours
 of, 53 Hen. III. 4525, p. 97.
 Abstracts of Charters relating to lands
 there, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 84.
 Grant of, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
 Grant of manor, 1 Jac. I. 6693, p. 105.
 Survey of the quarries by W. Pitt, 1594 29,976, f. 118b.
- Rowbarrow*, Grant of the hundred, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
- Rushmore*, Hundred of, Grant of, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
- Shaftesbury*, Charters relating to, temp., Ed. I.—
 15 Ed. V. Add. ch. 5246-5250.
 Grant of a mill in, 1359 Add. ch. 17,660.
 Memorial from the inhabitants to
 Geo. II., 1758 32,884, ff. 11-13.
- Sherborne*, Montacute priory, inquisitiones de terris
 ejus captæ apud Sherborn et Yeovil,
 7 Ed. IV. 6165, pp. 29. 33.
 Sir Walter Raleigh, his case touching
 the entail of the Manor of Sher-
 borne, 1604 6177, p. 391.
 Extenta temporalium post mortem Joh.
 de Heentone, Abbatis, 23 Ed. III... 6166, p. 12.
 Abbey, Charters relating to lands
 belonging to. Hen. III., Hen. VI. Add ch. 6077-6091.
 Abbey, order for an award, by the
 Prior of, 1241 Add. ch. 20,371.
 Warrant on the prebend of, 1633 29,765, f. 1.
 Foundation deed of the Almshouse at,
 1437 Add. ch. 24,880.
 Warrant for Contributions to relieve
 the plague at, 1611 29,975, f. 25.
 Manor, notes on, by R. W. Eyton,
 19 cent. 31,935, f. 9.
 A discourse of Sherborne Castle and
 Manour 4552, p. 263.
- Slepe*, Perambulation of the boundaries of, 9 May,
 1632 29,976, f. 61.
- Steeple*, Grant of the Manor of, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
- Stoborough*, Sherborne, Broadwindsor, Arne,
 Encombe, Haydon, and other places,
 Extracts from records, surveys, &c.,
 relating to, 29,976.
- Tarrant Gunville*, Abstracts of Charters relating
 to the Manor, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 89.
 Grant of the Manor, temp. Ed. IV... 6693, f. 57.

- Wareham*, Grant of, I Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
 Account of ancient excavations there 6211, f. 122.
 Chief rent roll of Manor and Borough, 1707 Eg. 788.
 Copies of oaths to be taken by the
 Mayor and Magistrates Eg. 788.
 Proceedings relative to the disfranchisement
 of some of the assistants, 1733, &c. Eg. 788.
 Drawings from ancient buildings at, by
 J. C. Buckler, 1807-1848 24,434.
 Bond of the burgesses with R. de Clare,
 Earl of Gloucester, ante 1261. *Latin*. 29,976, f. 82.
 Papers relating to, temp. Jas. I . . . 29,976, ff. 84-96.
 Plan of, after the fire, 1762 31,323, o.
- Weymouth*, Abstracts of Charters relating to, temp.
 Ed. III. 6041, f. 84.
 Grant of, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
 Papers relating to Admiralty Jurisdiction
 there, 1597 12,505.
 Letter of the Mayor of Weymouth and
 Melcombe Regis, &c., to Sir J. Cæsar,
 respecting a bridge between the two
 towns, 1591 12,505.
 Papers of Col. Sydenham, Governor } 29,319, ff. 1-43.
 of, 1643-1649 } Eg. 2126, ff. 11-17.
- Wimborne Minster*, List of Deans by B. Willis . . . 5829, f. 64b.
 Papers relating to the minster and
 school, 17-19 Cent. 24,775 ; 24,776.
 Sepulchral brass of Ethelred, King of
 Wessex, circa 1440. 1600. 32,481, F.: 32,481, C. 33.
- Wyke*, Abstracts of Charters relating to, temp. Ed. III. 6041, f. 84.
 Grant of the Manor, 1 Ed. IV. 6693, p. 57.
 Grant of the Manor, 1 Jac. I. 6693, p. 105.
- COUNTY OF DORSET. (ADDENDA).
- Index locorum to fines for Co. Dorset, temp.
 Rich. I.—Hen. VIII. 24,775, f. 1.
 "Hundred rolls" for, temp. Ed. I. " f. 53.
Paper. 17th—19th cent. folio.
- Commission issued by Hen. VIII. to Sir Giles
 Strangways, Sir Thos. Trenchard, and
 others, for the valuation of ecclesiastical
 property in, 30 Jan., 36 Hen.
 VIII., (1545.) *Vellum*; ff. 6 30,238.
- Papers relating to Dorset, consisting of copies and
 extracts from star chamber records,
 charters, patents, inquisitions, ministers'
 accounts, etc., with law cases
 and correspondence chiefly connected
 with Wimborne Minster and
 School. *Lat. and Eng.* Two vols. 24,775-6.

122. GOULD FAMILY. (I. ii. 80.)—Can any readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* give me information about the following members of this family, viz.:—

Christopher Gould (Master of the Trinity School, Dorchester, Dorset, in the year 1632).

Gabriel Gould (Master of same school, 1668).

Joan Gould, wife of James Gould, of Dorchester, left by her will, 4th Nov., 1630, £28 6s. 8d., "to the benefit of the new school lately erected in the parish of Holy Trinity towards maintaining the school-master."

(Any information about this school will be much appreciated.)

I particularly wish to know if Christopher and Gabriel were related to Joan Gould.

I also want particulars about Arthur Gould, mayor of Dorchester, 1665, and Benjamin Gould, mayor in 1672.

Also if any of your readers should have access to the registers of churches at or near Dorchester I much want to find the following:—

Birth of Gabriel Gould between the years 1618 and 1632.

Marriage of Gabriel Gould with Joan.... about the year 1652.

Marriage of Gabriel Gould (grandchild of above), 1717-1724.

Birth of James Gould, son of Gabriel, 1718-1724.

Any information will be gratefully received by

ARTHUR W. GOULD,

Staverton, Cleve Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

123. TRADE TOKENS. (DORSET PORTION.)—The Dorset portion of the new edition of Boyne's Handbook of Trade Tokens has just been lent to the Dorset County Museum, and certainly calls for some remark in the *S. & D. N. & Q.* The loan comes from the sub-editor for Dorset, our valued contributor, Mr. Udal, of Symondsburry. He is now serving Her Majesty as Attorney-General in Fiji. Before leaving England for this distant post he gave a very large amount of time to the thorough revision and completion of Boyne's description of the Dorset tokens, which, for the size and population of the county, are numerous. As Mr. Udal had long been an interested collector of Dorset tokens, and as in everything which he takes up he is a pattern of patient and intelligent research, it is impossible to speak too highly of his work now in question. The notes, giving extracts from registers, &c., do not occupy much space. But anyone who has had the slightest experience in gathering that kind of information will agree with us in seeing in those notes the result of much and varied labour. We are glad that Mr. Udal hardly accepts the idea that the puzzling H.D. on the Dorchester farthing mean Haviland. It seems incredible that in February, 1669, the Town Council should be gifted with prescience that in the October following Master Haviland would be made mayor,

and that they therefore immortalized him on their token. We may remark that it is, perhaps, a point against that theory that the order gives the H.D. as a monogram, which would hardly, we think, have been the case if they were to indicate the first and last letters of a word.

We hope that enough has been said, however imperfectly, to show to the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* that in adding this treatise on Dorset tokens to the library of Dorset books, lent by Mr. Udall to the County Museum, the valuable collection is materially enriched.

H.J.M.

124. PENNY FAMILY. (I. viii. 378.)—In the Heralds' Office it is recorded that a grant of arms was made to Thomas Penny, Doctor of Physic, London, in 1574. In the same office is a pedigree which shows that Dr. Thomas Penny was the son of John Penny or Penne of Cressingham (perhaps Gressingham, near Lancaster) in Lancashire. Thomas died *s.p.*, but had a brother Bryan living in Peterborough, who assumed the arms. Bryan had three sons; it is not mentioned that either the eldest or the youngest had issue; the second son Thomas, also of Peterborough, had issue 4 sons; then the pedigree stops. There is no one of the name in Peterborough now that I can discover. The coat in question is Erm. 2 greyhounds courant, per pale gu. and sa.

In the present day I find in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon, four families of the name of Penny—not known to be very nearly related—who use this coat of arms, and have been using it for some generations past. I shall be glad to know if there is any known connection between Thomas Penny, Doctor of Physic, and the counties referred to?

Thomas Penny took his degree at Trinity College, Camb., in 1551; he was Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, 1559,—Fellow of Trinity, 1560,—offended Archbishop Parker by his latitudinarianism when preaching the Spital sermon in 1565,—and was deprived of his prebend for non-conformity in 1577, in consequence of a letter he wrote jointly with several leading non-conformists expressing sympathy with Thomas Cartwright and his doctrines. He was manifestly a non-conformist of some importance at the time. I find in the State Papers Domestic, under date 25th May, 1551, a memorandum that Bishop Hooper, of Gloucester, wrote to William Cecill, Secretary of State, "concerning pernicious doctrines set forth by one Thomas Penne, and enclosed a paper entitled 'articles of religion set forth and upheld by Thomas Penne, particularly as to the human nature of the Saviour.'" In the 1582 volume there is a reference to similar writings of John Penne and Mary his wife.

The above may, of course, be only a coincidence of name and date; but it may not be. Can any of your readers throw any

light on the matter? There is no record at Cambridge to shew where Thomas Penny was born. The pedigree at the Heralds' College was apparently supplied at the Visitation of the County of Northampton in 1618. The person who supplied it does not seem to have known much about his family; for he could not supply the name of Dr. Thomas Penny's mother. He may therefore have made a mistake about the county from which Thomas Penny came.

FRANK PENNY, Madras Chaplain, New Club, Cheltenham.

125. DISCOVERY OF COINS, LYME REGIS.—In April, 1786, a large sum of money was discovered under singular circumstances at Lyme Regis. The circumstances are given at length in G. Roberts' History of that place, and in the first edition of his work he describes the "large house" upon the site of which the money was found as being "immediately in front of Mr. Hallett's, the watchmaker," (ed. of 1823, p. 122), and in that of 1834, as situated "immediately to the right, in ascending Long Entry from the butter market" (p. 166.) A contemporary account of the find appeared in the *European Magazine*, ix. (1786), 374, and the details vary so much from those given by Roberts, that I venture to send a transcript of the paragraph.

"*Salisbury, April 24.* On Wednesday morning as George Kelway, a labourer, was filling an old saw pit, which had been dug among the ruins of a house at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, he discovered three small old chests, containing an immense quantity of gold and silver coin, to the amount, as it is said, of 2000*l.* and upwards, chiefly of the coinage of Charles I. and II. and is supposed to have been buried there at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's invasion, who landed at or near Lyme, in 1685.

The poor fellow, upon discovering this treasure, immediately loaded himself home with a part, and informing his landlord of the event, they both went and took another loading, but unfortunately having taken too much, one of their pockets burst on the way, and the secret being thereby discovered, all the neighbourhood flew to the spot, and such a scene of disorder and confusion arose, that they may be literally said to have rolled in money: hats, caps, pockets, and every vehicle that could be procured, overflowed with the golden harvest, and scarce a person was present who did not reap to the amount of 60*l.* or 70*l.* in value; even the gleanings were considerable. Kelway and his partner had secured about 140 pounds weight, but the next day Kelway having entrusted the major part of his treasure (secured in a strong chest) to the care of his landlord, whilst he went to a neighbouring town to purchase clothes, &c., an artful tinker found means to defraud the landlord of the whole; and poor Kelway on his return home found himself again reduced to

poverty. The tinker, whose name is Roe, was taken into custody the same day, and is now confined in Lyme gaol. Great part of the money has been regained and secured."

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

126. HUMPHREY FINNIMORE.—I have notes that Hugh Speed in 1657 demised lands in Old Cleeve, Somerset, to Humphrey Fynmore, and that Humphrey Fynmore, on 2 Nov. 1658, married Winifred Harcourt. Can any Somerset genealogist give me further information respecting Humphrey Fynmore? This Christian name occurs in the family of Fynmore of Reading. Humphrey Fynmore was churchwarden there in 1604. It was also a favourite Christian name with the Finnimores of Halberton near Tiverton. Humphry Phenimore was baptised there in 1629-30. Humphry Finnimore of Milton, Kent, a member of this family, died in 1843.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

127. SCRIM, SCHRIM, OR SKREANE, A BATH APOTHECARY.—The following curious anecdote is contained in a letter by Horace Mann (afterwards Sir Horace) when British Envoy at the Court of Florence (Vide *Mann and Manners* by Dr. Doran, 1876, I, 303):—

"1750. April 17th. We have now a Mr. Scrim here [Florence], the son of the great Apothecary of Bath, who is by much the finest and most delicate man here; he has the finest cloaths, always wears lace, has a fine equipage and gives great dinners. At one of these to many English, on every salver that was presented when people called for drink, there were two caraffes; one with Burgundy, with a printed lay bill [lable] pasted on it, was taken up by one of the company, who said aloud that it looked like a dose from an apothecary's shop, and he hoped it wasn't physick, which he accompanied by putting it to his nose. He afterwards protested that he did not do it on purpose, and indeed he was as much disconcerted as now Mr. Schrim (query Skreane?) appeared to be. It cured him ever after of giving Burgundy in caraffes.

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

128. THE WYNDHAMS AND MONASTIC PROPERTY.—The following couplet was current in the county 60 years ago:

"The Abbot went out, and then came in
Wyndham, Horner, Popham, and Thynne."

Can any one fix its date, or state what conventual estates fell to the lot of the Wyndham family?

If the Friary of Witham is intended, the date is after the Restoration, when (or soon after) the Wyndhams inherited the Witham estate from the Hoptons.

"Abbot" probably stands as a generic term for the conventual houses of all kinds.

The Pophams obtained Houndstreet as their share of the Glastonbury estates. The Thynnes and Horners obtained the greater part of their property from the attainted Abbey, and thereby were raised into the foremost ranks of landed gentry,—a place which they have never lost.

The Pophams were seated at Huntworth in North Petherton, and the Wyndhams at Orchard Wyndham, before the Dissolution.

The omission from the couplet of two families who were largely enriched with Monastic endowments at the Dissolution, viz., the Berkeleys of Bruton, and the Brydges family of Keynsham, is noticeable. They were leading families in the county for over two centuries.

H.

129. FROME CHARITY DEEDS.—The following Deeds from the originals in the possession of the Frome Charities, and relating to lands in the neighbourhood of that town, have kindly been placed at our disposal by the Rev. W. E. Daniel, Vicar of East Pennard.

I.—Release in Wanstrow, A.D. 1192.

Omnibus Xpi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Gybon capellanus salutem in dno Noveritis me remisisse relaxasse et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imppm quietum clamasse Johanni Leche de Wondestre (1) et Edithe uxori ejus heredibus et assignatis suis totum jus meum et clameum quod habeo habui seu aliquomodo infuturum habere potero in toto illo clauso vocato Beauchampeslynke mersh cum omnibus suis pertinenciis situato inter clausum Willelmi Gylden ex pte una et clausum quodam Edwardi de Clyuedon (2) ex pte alterain Wondestre predicto Ita qd nec ego predictus Johannes Gybon nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro aliquod jus seu clameum in predicto clauso cum omnibus suis pertinenciis decetero exigere seu vindicare poterimus sed ab omni actione simus exclusi imppm per presentes In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui Hiis testibus Edwardo Flory Johanne Flory Henrico Mountfort Johanne Adymot Edwardo Botyler et aliis Datum apud Wondestre die sabbati prox ante festum Nativitatis sci Johis Baptiste anno regni Regis Ricardi post conquestum tercio.

II.—Grant in Buckland Dinham, circa A.D. 1220.

Sciunt presentes et futuri qd ego Rogerus de Augo dedi et concessi & hac carta confirmavi Ricardo* *toni pro homagio et svicio suo totam terram meam plenariam In Bokelande manerio Galfridi de Dynam preter tres ferlingos terre qs dedi Alicie sorori

(1) Wanstrow.

(2) The Clyvedons held property at Rodden also.

mee & preter unam vergatam tre quam due cognate mee tenent de me illi et heredibus suis Tenendam et habendam de me et hedibus meis libere et quiete In Boscis & campis in pratis et pasturis et in omnibus aliis ptinenciis ad eandem terram spectantibus. Ita libere & plene tenendam ut ego ipse eam liberius et melius umquam tenui. Reddendo inde annuatim mi et hedibus meis Ipse et heredes sui duodecim sol esterlingorum ad quatuor anni terminos scil ad Natal dni iij sol & ad pascha iij sol & ad festum sancti Johis Baptiste iij sol & ad festum sci Michaelis iij sol pro omni servicio seculari quod ad me vel ad hedes meos ptineat. salvo servicio Regalj quantum ptinet ad tantum libere terre in eadem villa. Pro hac autem donacione et concessione predca : Jam dictus Ricardus mi dedit In recognicionem quinque marcas argenti premanibus. Ego autem Rogerus et hedes mei pdco Ricardo et hedibus suis totam tram predcam cum omnibus ptinenciis suis contra oms homines et feminas warantizabimus acqetabimus et defendemus per pdcum svicium. et ut hec mea donacio et concessio rata sit et stabilis presentem cartam sigilli mei inpressione roboravi. Hijs testibus Willelmo de Puncherdun Baldewyno fil Girolli Gileberte et Girollo fil ejus Henrico de Cultura et Johanne fil ejus Johanne de Sco Laudo Roberto Briton et multis aliis.

(To be continued.)

130. LLEWELLIN FAMILY OF WELLS.—A correspondent with signature of INA, and dating from Wells, contributed constantly to the 2nd and 3rd series of *Notes and Queries*, published in London, on subjects of local interest. At page 28, Vol. I., of 3rd series, he inserted a note and query on the family of "Llewelin." After giving some particulars of Martin Llewelin (Martin Lluelyn, poet, captain in the army of Charles I., physician to Charles II.) he asked for more, with the apparent desire to establish a connection between him and the Llewellins of Wells. Being absent from England at the date of this note and query, I did not see them till many years after their appearance. I then sent to *N. & Q.* such little additional information as INA seemed in want of, and I was able to afford. INA made no rejoinder; his address was not to be obtained at the office of *N. & Q.* Enquiry made in another direction gave me intelligence of his identity, but also of his death. Is there any one now at Wells, who, on account of the old connection of the family with the place, has followed up its history, or is inclined, like INA, to do so? It in want of, and I was able to afford. INA made no rejoinder; his address was not to be obtained at the office of *N. & Q.* Enquiry made in another direction gave me intelligence of his identity, but also of his death. Is there any one now at Wells, who, on account of the old connection of the family with the place, has followed up its history, or is inclined, like INA, to do so? It in want of, and I was able to afford. INA made no rejoinder; his

young, and Martin the poet, who was born in 1616,) the names of Maurice, William and Thomas occur, names common to the Llewellins of Wells; while among the children of Martin the poet, the names of Martin, Maurice and Mary occur, all names similarly known. K.

131. FIRE AT BLANDFORD, A.D. 1657.—The following entry is found in the register of the parish of Hannington, Wilts, and I do not think has appeared in print.

"Collected for y^e distressed y^t were burnt in S. Mary, Blandford and Brainstone in y^e county of Dors^t y^e 6th day of October 1657. They having Letters pattente frō Oliv^r Cromwell then Protector by vertue of whose patent the s^d distressed whose howses were then and there burned we whose names are und^r written Collected the Sōme of Seaven Shillings and flowre pence wh: by the same patent we were Co^mmanded to register downe in this booke under our hands. Collected I say August the 29, 1658 y^e full some of 'o 7^s 4^d."

JAMES COLEMAN.

132. THE BEHEADING POSTURE.—Not long ago the Newspaper-reading public was greatly exercised in its mind by the question as to the posture assumed by Charles I. at his execution. I have before me, "AN ACCOUNT of what passed at the EXECUTION of the Late Duke of Monmouth, on *Wednesday*, the 15th of *July* 1685, on *Tower-Hill*." This is a contemporary tract, published by authority immediately after the event; and after describing the prayers and exhortation of the Bishops and others attending him, it says of the victim, "Then he lay down, and soon after he raised himself upon his Elbow, and said to the Executioner, *Prethee let me feel the Ax*; he felt the *Edge*, and said: *I fear it is not sharp enough*."

Executioner. It is sharp enough, and heavy enough.

Then he lay down again."

This, I think, is conclusive as to the attitude assumed in the 17th century when a prisoner was beheaded.

H. NORRIS, South Petherton.

133. KING ARTHUR'S GRAVE. (I. viii. 362, II. x. 46, xi. 87.)—In the Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, Cornwall, Part vi., vol. I, (Forrabury and Minster) by Sir John Maclean, published by Nichols & Sons, 25, Parliament Street, London, 1873, at pages 583-584, under the head of Pre-Historic Remains, is an engraving of this ancient inscribed stone.

An illustration of this stone is also given in the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, 1870, page 39, and Maclean also gives references and footnotes.

C. D. HEATHCOTE.

134. BLACHESALLA—RACHEWORDE.—In Eyton's *Domesday Studies* (I. 100, II. 11-12,) he speaks of the estate of Blachesalla in Andersfield Hundred, and probably in Enmore parish, as obsolete. Collinson mentions Blackshill as representing Blachesale. There is still in Enmore parish an old farm-house called Blaxhold, which no doubt represents the ancient Blachesalla. Again (I. 123, II. 17) he speaks of Racheworde, in Cannington Hundred, as not now represented, though he suggests Radway (Fitz Pain). It is Rachefvuorda in the Exon Domesday, and Collinson calls it in his index Rakesworth. Now there is an ancient moated farm-house called Rexworthy, which lies in Durleigh parish, just outside the present boundary of Cannington, though most of the farm is in that parish. As the adjoining old manor of Lechesurda has become Lexworthy, so no doubt Rachefvuorda has been corrupted into Rexworthy. There is a local tradition that Rexworthy was a residence of John of Gaunt, that Judge Jeffreys lived or stayed at Lexworthy, and that Lady Jane Seymour was born at the beautiful old manor house of West Bower, which is adjacent to both, but I have never been able to verify these statements.

W. B. BROADMEAD.

135. FRANKE OR FRANKS.—I should be glad of any information about the numerous families of Franck, Frank, and Franks, which were scattered over the counties of Somerset and Dorset in the 17th century and later. There was an old family of the name at East Lynch in Timberscombe, a great many Franks at Porlock and its neighbourhood; others at Minehead, Isle Brewers, Sampford, Cudworth, Taunton, Cucklington, Stoke Trister, Chewton, Bristol, Winford, Hardington, Hemington, and West Harptree. In Dorset we find them at Winfrith Newborough, Wareham, Wimborne Minster, Over Moyne, Corfe Castle, Knowle Church, etc. They were also not unknown in the neighbouring county of Devon. Some of these various families were no doubt connected. They rarely rise above the class of yeomen. Some are called Frank *alias* Francklin, others Frank *alias* Yorke.

A. W. FRANKS, British Museum, W.C.

136. INSCRIBED STONE ON WINSFORD HILL. (I. viii. 364.)—As the discovery of an inscription on this stone has excited a good deal of interest, I ought perhaps to mention that a careful examination recently made has determined the legend to be

CARĀACI
EPVS

Professor Rhys (who was one of those present) reads this Carataci (n)epus=*Nepos* "the kinsman (or descendant) of Caratacus," or, as he is generally—though erroneously—named

Caractacus. At present I cannot say more on this matter, as a paper treating on the inscription at length has been contributed to the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and will, I am told, be published in the Proceedings for the current year.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

137. WELLS WILLS, ARRANGED IN PARISHES AND ANNOTATED. By F. W. Weaver, M.A. London: Kegan Paul, 1890. Demy 8vo. Pp. xii., 234. Price 10s. 6d.

Mr. Weaver has produced a volume of great value and interest to the student of pre-reformation Church life and customs, in his abstracts of the oldest extant Wills proved in the Consistory and other Courts at Wells, Somerset. His work is particularly satisfactory, as it includes the whole of the Wills comprised within the period (1528—1536) with which he deals, instead of being based upon an empirical selection, so that the enquirer may feel sure that no testament has been omitted for which it will be necessary to enter upon a renewed search.

The collection is interesting as indicating the direction taken by the piety of West Country yeomen and husbandmen, whose Wills form the majority of those proved in the local Ecclesiastical Courts, at the very verge of the religious changes enterprised in the reign of Henry VIII. Legacies to the mother church of Wells, and to the parish churches where the testators lived, are of course of general occurrence, but in addition the sums of money, or gifts in kind, bequeathed to the Lights kept within the churches, show the high esteem in which these aids to devotion were held by the simple countrymen of the West. For details of their services the student is referred to a valuable table prefixed to the volume, which contains the parishes in alphabetical order, with the particular Devotions held in their Churches.

Mr. Weaver's volume is annotated with marginal notes in explanation of obscure terms, where necessary, and is supplied with what is essential in such a publication—a good *Index Nominum* as well as an *Index Rerum*. The arrangement of the Wills, under the heads of the *Parishes* to which the testators belonged, is just what is required in a case like the present, where the local and historical value of the work takes precedence of the genealogical.

The County of Somerset is to be congratulated on acquiring so excellent an addition to its literature at so low a price. If the present volume meets with the ready sale it deserves, it may be hoped that the editor, who is so thoroughly qualified for its execution, will see his way to lay another volume before the public.

138. ABSTRACTS OF SOMERSETSHIRE WILLS, ETC., copied from the manuscript collections of the late Rev. Frederick Brown, M.A., F.S.A. Series 3 to 6, inclusive. Privately printed for F. A. Crisp, 1889-1890. Issued to subscribers only. Price £1 1s. od. each.

In an early number of *S. & D. N. & Q.* (I. iv. 192) attention was drawn to the first two series of this work, which has now, for the present at any rate, reached its conclusion with the issue of the VIth volume. It goes without saying that the completion of the series has put within reach of the Genealogist a most valuable collection of materials, gathered with patient assiduity by a past master of the history of Somerset families from the abundant stores in the records of the Prerogative Court. It will be unnecessary to add anything upon the value of Mr. Brown's work, which has now been placed in the hands of the subscribers, to what was printed in this magazine two years ago. These abstracts are of an entirely different order, and serve another purpose than those which compose Mr. Weaver's book, for the Wills are of a later date, and refer to families of some note in the County, and the interest is thus mainly genealogical. The series is also distinguished from *Wells Wills* by the higher price at which the volumes are offered to the subscribers, and the want of that careful arrangement which is conspicuous in Mr. Weaver's work. It is a little tantalizing to find abstracts of the same wills given more than once in these volumes, and to be called upon to leap from family to family, and from date to date, without apparent order,—and as the *Index Nominum* does not distinguish between Testators and the Legatees or Witnesses, much trouble is occasioned to the reader. But we must not quarrel with our bread and butter, and thanks are due to those who have been instrumental in placing these notes in the hands of students of Somerset genealogy. Δ.

139. SAINT RICHARD THE KING OF ENGLISHMEN and his territory, A.D. 700-720. Thos. Kerslake, Clevedon, Somerset, 1890. Demy 8vo, pp. 96.

Everything that Mr. Kerslake writes is worthy of attention, and not the least is this the case in regard to the latest production of his pen. In the pamphlet before us he deals acutely with the localization of a personage who has hitherto seemed so isolated from the stream of history, that he has been deemed to be a creature of the imagination,—S. Richard, King of Englishmen, commemorated on 7th Feb.,—whose kingdom he places in the neighbourhood of Exeter.

Mr. Kerslake dwells at some length on S. Richard, his title as king, his territory or kingdom, the Celtic frontier of the Teutonic colony, the Scotie or Hibernian immigration, Richard's metropolis, and his name,—and has many interesting observa-

tions upon the dedications of Churches and the indications they afford of the position of the ancient national or tribal settlements. We strongly recommend Mr. Kerslake's arguments to the consideration of our readers.

The pamphlet also contains "The Celt and the Teuton in Exeter," and "Paignton, Devon."

Δ.

140. SUTTON BINGHAM, BRYMPTON AND THE ANCIENT YEOVIL CHAPELRIES, by John Batten, F.S.A. (*Western Chronicle Historical Series*). Price 6d.

This is an unpretentious little book of only 52 pages, and yet we are bold to say that it contains more "History" than many a larger and more ambitious so-called "Parish History." Mr. Batten's work is thorough and based on original research; he is not content with serving up again 'Collinson' and 'Phelps,' but he goes at once to the fountain head, and gives us authentic extracts from Charters, Pipe Rolls and similar sources. Indeed no less than ten pages (36-45) are allotted to the documentary evidence relating to the Manor of Brympton; this is, as far as we are aware, the first serious attempt at a history of the D'Evercy family, from whom the village became known as Brympton D'Evercy, and who possessed the Manor for many generations. What we have said of Brympton applies equally to the history of the Manor of Sutton, originally called Sutton Canvel from the Calvels, and afterwards Sutton Bingham from the Binghams, who first became connected with the parish in the reign of Hen. III. But, we hope that our readers will get this book for themselves (it can be obtained for sixpence), and they will agree with us that it is a valuable contribution towards the History of the County of Somerset, and may well serve as a pattern of the manner in which the documentary portion of the 'New County History' should be treated. We hope that Mr. Batten will be able to continue his present work and give us more books of this kind about the district in which he takes so great an interest.

Σ.

141. HISTORICAL NOTES ON CASTLE CARY. By the Rev. A. W. Grafton, Vicar of Castle Cary and Prebendary of Wells.

This is another pamphlet, smaller than the last, for it only contains 22 pages, but it is so well done, that we wish it were longer. After telling us that the town derives its name from the small stream which rises under the hill, where stood the Castle, whose foundations were discovered and laid bare in August last, on the occasion of the visit of the Somerset Archæological Society to Castle Cary, Mr. Grafton divides his Notes into the following nine sections:—

1. Cary as described in Domesday Book.
2. The Lovels and the Castle.
3. The St. Maurs and Cary Cloth.

4. The Zouches and the Parish Church.
5. Subsequent History of the Manor.
6. List of Vicars for Six Centuries.
7. Glimpses of Cary (1628—1688).
8. Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Dates.
9. Population from 1791 to 1881.

On the subject of the third section, the author suggests that the name of the St. Maur family may be connected with that of Cary in the combination "Caurimaury," a kind of coarse cloth mentioned in the fifth part of the "Vision of Piers Plowman." Skeat's Glossary to this poem adds that in the "Ploughman's Creed," written about 1394, it is said of the ploughman that "his cote was of a clout that 'cary' was y-called:" this opens up a very interesting question, on which perhaps some of our readers will have something to say.

We congratulate Mr. Grafton on these "Notes," and hope that they are only a first instalment.

Σ.

142. IN MEMORIAM. JAMES ARTHUR BENNETT.—We deeply regret to have to record the sudden death, at Bath, on December 5th, of the Rev. James Arthur Bennett, F.S.A., Rector of South Cadbury, Honorary Secretary of the Somersetshire Archæological and Record Societies, and one of the Committee in connection with *S. & D. N. & Q.*

Mr. Bennett was only fifty-five years of age, and his loss will be irreparable. No one has done more for the cause of Archæology in the County of Somerset than he has, having been (we believe) the originator of the Somerset Record Society, and its guiding spirit from its commencement. The first four volumes are a standing memorial to him, as is also the volume on the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, which he edited for the Historical MSS. Commission. He was the Author of many valuable Papers which have appeared in the Volumes of the Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society, and also of "Camelot," a lecture delivered in 1887, and afterwards printed for private circulation.

He will be greatly missed too in the counsels of the Committee which was elected on Nov. 8th at Taunton to consider the subject of a "New County History for Somerset," and nowhere more than at the Annual Summer Meeting of the Archæological Society, where his genial kindness and good nature always made the Meeting pleasant and enjoyable.

Alas! that these are now only a memory of the past! His body was laid to rest, on December 11th, in the beautiful churchyard of his beloved parish of South Cadbury, where he was born, and of which he was Rector for twenty-four years.

THE EDITORS.