



Preface.

THE completion of the Second Volume of NOTES AND QUERIES FOR SOMERSET AND DORSET affords the Editors the opportunity of expressing their warmest thanks to the supporters of the Magazine for the assistance they have rendered during the past two years. The success of the endeavour to establish a Medium of Communication between all who are connected with the two Counties, and to build up a store-house for the facts of singular interest in which the district abounds, would have been impossible without the hearty co-operation which they have received from all classes of the Community, and they are glad to be able to number among their subscribers both the Peer and the Working Man.

The Editors venture to think that *S. & D. N. & Q.* now occupies an assured position among publications of this class, and they are convinced that it has an extensive sphere of usefulness before it for many years to come.

They are happy to find that the retirement of Mr. HUGH NORRIS from the post of SOMERSET EDITOR has not deprived the Magazine of the assistance of his cultivated pen, and they trust that they may long continue to reap the benefit of his friendly aid

They deeply regret the loss of many valued Subscribers, who have deceased during the last two years, among whom may be mentioned :

1890.

Rev. Preb. H. M. Scarth, 5th April.

F. H. Dickinson, Esq., 17th July.

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1891.

Mr. Thos. Kerslake, 5th Jan.

Very Rev. Dean Plumptre, 1st Feb.

Rev. Preb. J. G. Howes, 14th Feb.

Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, 6th March.

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Thomas Hare, Esq., 6th May.

Rev. Clement Alford, 21st May.

Sir F. A. Weld, G.C.M.G., 20th July.

Rev. J. W. Hardman, 5th Nov.

Finally, the Editors trust that their Readers will forgive their short-comings, and credit them with the desire to promote an accurate knowledge of the bye-paths of local history, and to kindle respect and love for the Past, on which the Present so largely depends.



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NOTES & QUERIES

FOR

SOMERSET & DORSET.

I. MISCELLANEA ET STATUTA QUOAD SARUM.—At page x. of the "First Report of the Royal Commission on Historical MSS," 1870, occurs a paragraph that "The Rev. John James, in the hope of affording some information to the Commissioners, laid before them the contents of a small collection relating to the See of Salisbury, being very small in bulk. Mr. James's communication will be found at p. 90 of the Appendix."

On referring to the page just mentioned the reader will find that the list or table of contents occupies three columns.

This collection of MSS formerly belonged to the Rev. J. Downes, and after his decease was given to the Rev. John James, Rector of Avington, Berks, by whose daughter, Mrs. Bryan, it has recently been placed in the hands of the Bishop of Salisbury, who has kindly allowed me to make an examination of its contents, and to lay before the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* some notes derived in the main from that portion which relates to the County of Dorset.

These papers a few years since, *i.e.*, about the year 1877, passed under the eye of the late Canon Rich-Jones, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, by whose direction the leaves were removed from their vellum wrapper and carefully bound. This wrapper, which has now disappeared, "was a Papal Provision or Dispensation for Edmund Audley (afterwards Bishop of Sarum,) who was then Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, allowing him to hold several appointments; and amongst them the Rectory of Berwick St. John, Wilts. It is dated 1475, the fourth year of the Pontificate of Sixtus IV." The bundle was labelled "Miscellanea et Statuta Quoad Sarum."

Another memorandum, also in Canon Jones's handwriting, mentions that "at p. 4 *b* there is an entry which seems to bear upon the date of this MS. The list of Bishops really ends with 'Lawrencius Campegius [cardinal]', and then in a *later hand* we have 'Nicholaus Shaxton, Joh'es Capon.' A marginal note says

'Scripta hæc videntur tempore Laurentii Campegii.' The *latest* entry is, therefore, c. 1525-35. Many portions of the MS. are, however, evidently of an earlier date."

The collection contains two classes of documents, the one relating to the See and Chapter of Salisbury, and the other to certain parishes and Prebendal churches in Berks, Wilts, and Dorset, connected with the Cathedral, or under the jurisdiction of the Dean. In the latter class, perhaps the most generally interesting portions are the minutes or *acta* of Visitations held by or on behalf of the Dean, in the years 1480, 1483, and 1485, and these are probably the actual memoranda taken on those occasions, or at any rate contemporary copies. On account of the many inaccuracies in regard to the names of the places visited which occur in the account given in the appendix to the Report of the R. Commission, it will be useful to furnish on the present occasion a more careful list of the parishes or chapelries visited by the ordinary at the dates in question. They are as follow:—

Folios 60 to 102, inclusive, contain the Visitation of Mr. John Davyson, Dean of Sarum, commencing on the morrow of S. George, 24th April, 1480, held by Mr. Thomas Gylbert, LL.B., his commissary, together with Mr. Robert Byrte, LL.D.,—Mr. Bartholomew Vnderwode, LL.B., a Notary Public by Apostolic and Imperial authority, acting as Scribe or Registrar.

The parishes were visited in the following order, the officials of the smaller places or chapelries attending at the Church in which the Visitation was held:—

Apl. 24th. COUMBE [BISSETT], Harneh'm capella.

Apl. 26th. BYR' [Regis], Kyngeston, Blokesworth, Andr'ston and Thomaston, Thon'spedull.

Apl. 27th. AULTON PANCRASIJ, Compton Sup'ior, Compton Inferior, Woborne Capella, Capella Magdane a'nex' eidem, Pynforde, Haydon, Mershe, ffolke, Holnest, Bourton, Lyllington, Ber' [Hackett], Thorneford.

May 12th. MERE P'BENDA.

May 13th. LONGLET PRIOTUS, Hornyngsh'm.

May 15th. HEYGTRES'DISBRY, Warnyst'r, Tuderyngton.

May 16th. NETHERHAVEN PREBENDA, Chesynghbry, Rotefyn. WYLLYSFORDE, Wodeford, *Stiar* (?), Dvrneford P'bend, Stratteford.

May 29th. CALNE, Capella de Berwyk, Chiryell, Calston, Blakelonde, Stodelay, Yattisbury Prebenda.

May 30th. OCBORNE SCI GEORGII, Ocborn' Sancti Andree.

May 31st. BISSHOPSTON.

June 2nd. HIGHWORTH, Blontesdon, Merston, *Severh'mpton*.

June 3rd. FARYNGDON. June 5th. WANTAGE. June 6th, BURBAGE.

June 7th. BEDWYNDE, Estebedewynd, Merton, Grafton, Chesbury, Wylton.

June 8th. REMYSBURY, P'benda de Axford, Beydon.

June 9th. SHALBORN.

June 10th. HUNGERFORD, [Southe Stanndene], Erburfelde, Hurste, Erleygh Sci Barthoi, al's dict' Watkyn Waryn Chappell, Ruscombe. (Visited by the Dean in person.)

Folios 103 *b* to 117, inclusive, contain the Visitation of John Davyson, commencing on the Feast of SS. Tiburcius and Valerian, viz., 14th April, 1483, held by Mr. Alex. Cator, LL.B., as Commissary,—Barth. Vnderwode holding the same office as in the previous Visitation.

Apl. 14th. BYRE [REGIS], Kyngeston, Blokkisworth, Thomaston, Thornyspiddell.

Apl. 15th. ALTON PANC'CIJ. Apl. 16th. FORDYNGTON.

Apl. 18th. CHERMYSTER, Pollyston, ffrome Whitfelde, Stratton.

Apl. 19th. PRESTON. Apl. 20th. LYME.

Apl. 21st. CHERDESTOKE, Wambroke.

Apl. 23rd. NETHIRBURY [in ecclesia], Bemyster p'ma, Bemyster 2^a, Nethirbury in terra, Slape, Mange'ton, [Maper]ton, *Halstoke*.

Folios 41 to 63, inclusive, contain the Visitation held by Mr. John Bostock, Canon Residentiary of Sarum, as Commissary of the President and Chapter during the vacancy of the Deanery, commencing 21st Feb., 1485.

Feb. 21st. CALNE, Berewicke, Chiryell, Blackelond, Yattisbry.

Feb. 22nd. OCKEBORN SCI GEORGIJ. Ockeborn Sci Andree, Rokeley.

Feb. 23rd. BYSSHIPSTON.

Feb. 25th. HYGHWORTH, Blontesdon, Merston, Sevenhampton.

Feb. 27th. FARYNGDON, Coxwell p'ua.

Feb., last of. WANTAGE. Mch. 1st. BURBAGE.

Mch. 2nd. BEDDEWYN, Estbeddewyn.

Mch. 3rd. RAMMYSBRY, Axforde, Beydon, Litlecote, Elthroppe.

Mch. 4th. SHALBORN.

Mch. 6th. HUNGREFORD, *North Stanndon, South Stanndon, Prioratus Sci Joh'is Baptiste*.

Mch. 7th. BLEBURY, Vpton capella, Aston.

Mch. 8th. SONNYNG, Hurste, Erberfeld.

Mch. 9th. WOKYNGH'M, Rustcombe Southbry, Rustcombe.

Mch. 20th. COMBE BYSETTE, Harnh'm.

In the foregoing list a few places are printed in italics, to shew that the name only is mentioned in the MS., and no further information is given.

It may be well to note that among numerous inaccurate spellings of these place-names, the Appendix to the Report of the R. Commission is guilty of the following serious blunders, by which Kyngeston becomes *Hyngeston*; Andr'ston, *Audeston*; Lyllyngton, *Syllington*; Tuderyngton, *Endzyneston*; Rotefyn, *Rokelyn*; Chiryell, *Chizyell*; Highworth, *Higglesworth*; Axford,

Oxford; Erleygh, *Calcyth*; Pollyston, *Rolleston*; Bemyster, *Bennyfer*; and Rokeley, *Buckley*.

One other mistake is very curious. At p. 91 of the Appendix, line 25 from the bottom of the page, a place called Yeo appears between Fordington and Chermyster. On referring to folio 108 *b* of the original MS., the words "Ycoi ecclesie" appear in the margin, standing for "Æconomi ecclesie" or Guardians,—and it is this abbreviation, Ycoi, which has so very strangely been transformed into the name of a non-existent Dorset parish.

It is unnecessary, at any rate on the present occasion, to enter upon a description of the contents of the other section of the *Miscellanea* in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.* The enquirer is referred to the Report already mentioned, though it is much to be regretted that the summary there given was not made with greater accuracy.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

2. MANUMISSION OF A NAIF AT BISHOP'S CAUNDLE, DORSET.—On folio 34 *b* of *Miscellanea et Statuta quoad Sarum* is transcribed a deed, whereby freedom was granted to Reginald Pope, of Bishop's Caundle, a *nativus* or naif belonging to the Church of Salisbury. The See of Sarum is stated to have been at this time vacant, and the deed is executed by Hugh Pavye, Archdeacon of Wilts and Canon Residentiary, as Deputy of the Dean, and by the Chapter.

The date, 11th Feb., 1484 [-5], refers us to the interval between the death of Lionel Woodville, the exact time of which does not appear to be known, and the installation of his successor, Thomas Langton, previously Bishop of S. David's, the date of whose translation, by Papal provision, is apparently three days earlier than that of the present document.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

Manumissio facta per Capitulum Sede vacante.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Hugo Pavye, Archidiaconus Wiltes, Ecclesie Cathedralis Sarum Canonicus residensarius, et locum tenens domini decani eiusdem ecclesie, et eiusdem ecclesie Capitulum, Salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit Vniversitas vestra nos prefatum locum tenentem et Capitulum predictum, pro nobis et successoribus nostris et ecclesie Cathedralis predicte, sede Episcopali jam vacante, manumisse liberum fecisse et ab omni iugo servitutis Inperpetuum liberasse Reginaldum Pope de Candell Episcopi in Comitatu Dorsett', ecclesie Cathedralis predicte Natium, et ad eam jure sedis vacantis spectantem, Cum tota sequela sua de Corpore suo procreata seu in ffuturum procreanda, necnon omnibus bonis et catallis suis, Ita quod nec nos prefatus locum tenens et Capitulum aut successores nostri seu ecclesia Cathedralis predicta in premissis aliquod jus titulum clameum seu

demandam versus predictum Reginaldum Pope, vel sequelam suam prefatam, aut de et in bonis et catallis suis, Raicone Natiuitatis villinagij seu bondagij de cetero exigere seu vindicare poterimus seu poterit in futurum, sed ab eisdem nos prefatus locum tenens et Capitulum et successores nostri ac ecclesia Cathedralis predicta simus et sit totaliter exclusi per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium Sigillum nostrum Commune fecimus presentibus apponi. Datum in domo nostra Capitulari Sarum, vndecimo die mensis ffebruarii, anno domini millesimo cccc octuagesimo quarto.

3. THE "WOODWALL." (I. viii. 353.)—This common bird-name may be fairly called an ancient one. It was known much earlier than the Seventeenth Century, or even than the Fourteenth, when Chaucer wrote, for in "*The Owl and the Nightingale*,"—a poem of the Twelfth Century,—said to have been written in the time of Henry II., we read:—

"Thar-vore anan to hire cherde
Thrusche, and throstle, and wudewale,
An fuheles bothe grete and smale." l. 1656.

Although there is no doubt as to the bird referred to as the *wudewale* in this passage, nor as to the *wodewale* in the well-known lines of Chaucer's *Rom. of the Rose*, yet subsequently much confusion arose, and the name was applied to several other birds.

Thus, in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (about 1440) we find "WODEHAKE, or reyne fowle (or wodewale, *infra*, wodhack, bryd, or nothac) *Picus*." "WODEWALE, bryd, *idem quod* REYNE-FOWLE." Here the name is applied to the Nuthatch.

Cotgrave and Sherwood give "WITWALL, Oriot or Oriol."

Skeat shows (*Etymol. Dicty.*) that witwall is but another form of woodwall.

Flügel (German) has "Wittewal—a yellow thrush."

Hexham (Old Dutch) "Weduwael—a kind of yellow bird."

Stratmann (Mid. H. Germ.) "Witewal—an Oriole."

In England at the present moment the name is given to the Great Spotted, as well as to the commoner Green Woodpecker. (See Swainson,—*Provincial names of British Birds*).

That the *hake* or *hic* in Woodhake, Hickwall, Hecco, Eikle, Ickle, Eccle, Icwell, Eagual, &c., is the same as *hatch* in *nulhatch* is clearly shown by the above quotation from *Prompt. Parv.* *Hac* or *hatch* has no connection with *hedge*, but means to *hew* or *chop*. In some parts the bird is called "Hewhole." *Hick* is only a form of *hack*, like *hitch* and *hatch*, to remove. (See HATCHYD. *Prompt. Parv.*) We have the same alternatives in another well-known name for the Tom Tit—*Hackeymal*, *Hackmal*, *Hagmal*, *Hickmal*, *Heckymal*. Our own very common form *Yuckle* is no doubt a form of *Hickwall*.

So far from woodpeckers being harmless they are very destructive to timber trees, and may well have had a price put upon their heads, along with several kinds of vermin. Moreover, the woodpecker has in all ages been held as a foreteller of rain,—hence its name *Reynesfowle*,—while in many places it has been, and still is, a bird of ill omen, a sentiment which would tend much to promote its destruction.

Not only in England has the Woodpecker always been connected with rain, but in Scandinavia, in Germany, and in France there are legends which declare the bird to have been condemned by the Almighty to drink no other than rain-water; hence its shrill cry, which we translate, "Wet! Wet! Wet!" In the Gironde it is called *Plui-plui!* In the Jura "*Pic de la pluie*"; in Normandy "*Pleu-pleu!*" and in other parts of France it is *l'avocat* or *le procureur du meunier* (miller's provider). The idea is that it is always crying out for rain, like a miller short of water.

Possibly the popular belief as to its cry may throw some light upon the doubtful question as to the meaning of *wale* or *wall*. We know that *gale*, in Nightingale, means *singer*, from *galan*, to sing; hence the older form *nihlegale* means *night-singer*. (See Wright's *Vocabularies*, I, 247/11, 285/14, 287/14, &c.) We know, too, that "to wail" is used both by Wiclif and Chaucer. "Thanne alle kynredis of the erthe schulen weile," Matthew xxiv, 30. (The word is translated *mourn* in later versions.)

"For I moot weepe and weyle, whil that I lyve,
With all the woo that prisoun may me gyve."

Knights Tale, l. 437.

The weird, rain-boding note of the Woodpecker may well have been considered its wail, and thus Wodewale, Widwal, or Witwall may have meant wood-wailer.

Another suggestion I put forward with still more diffidence, but with, perhaps, greater confidence. In Mid. Eng. we find *al*, *aul*, *earwl*, *owel*, *awel*, for modern *awl*. (See Wright's *Vocab.*) Supposing in the twelfth century the word were *wudu-al*, *wudu-awel*, or *wudu-earwl*, it requires but very little modification, either in sound or spelling, to become the *wudewale* of the "*Owl and Nightingale*," or the *wodewale* of Chaucer and the *Prompt. Parv.* If there is anything in this suggestion—and it seems rather more than mere conjecture—our modern *Woodwall* means *Wood-awl*, i.e., wood-piercer, hence woodpecker. Curiously, it is called in Cornwall the "*Awl-bird*." (See Swainson.)

F. T. ELWORTHY.

4. THE DAUBENEY FAMILY—SOUTH PETHERTON MONUMENT. (I. viii. 340, 341.)—The interesting particulars, appearing in your last number, induced me to look up a few notes that I took a short time ago in connection with the same family, some

of which may, perhaps, be of interest to your readers. I would just observe that though, according to one Pedigree, it does appear that William de Albini was, *jure uxoris*, the first member of the family possessing South Petherton, a relative of mine, who has personally investigated the earlier pedigree, is of opinion that Philip Daubeney, or, as he was then called, "Philippo de Albiniaco," was the first possessor, and that it was granted to him by King Hen. 3rd. This Philip was a Crusader, a distinguished scholar and warrior, and died at Acre, *s.p.*, in A.D. 1236, a monument to his memory being erected before the door of the Holy Sepulchre, which is still *in situ*, and a copy of the inscription on it is in my possession. The South Petherton Manors descended to a nephew of Philip, one Ralph de Albini, and after several successive generations it ultimately came to Sir Giles Daubeney, the testator of 1445. The Earl of Bridgwater, the great grandson of this testator, was a minor at the death of his father, the well-known Lord Giles Daubeney, in 1508. He took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time in 1515, and is described on the Rolls of Parliament as "Dominus Daubeney." He was created Earl of Bridgwater in 1538, and afterwards summoned to the House as "Comes Bridgwater." He married twice: first Katherine, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, then the widow of Rhise ap Griffith, and secondly, Elizth, daughter of Lord Abergavenny. He died in 1548, *s.p.*, and was buried at South Perrott, Dorset, as appears by the following entry in the Register;—

"Anno Domini 1548."

"Anno R. R. ed. sc. secundo Henricus Daubnie Dominus illustrissimus ac Comes de Bridgwater sepultus fuit duodecimo die mensis Aprilis."

He was one of the noblemen deputed to attend the King at "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," and his wife was one of the ladies-in-waiting on the Queen; the expenses connected with which appointments were believed to have considerably impoverished him, and many other noblemen and gentlemen, and may be some excuse for his reducing his wife's "pin-money," which was a very sore point with her, and resulted in their both appealing to Cromwell, Earl of Essex, upon the subject, and possibly on other matrimonial differences, as will be seen by the following letters now publicly printed:—

(Letter from Lord Daubeney to Cromwell.)

"I could not be in quiet since my cousin (a) Arundel spoke with you, who has showed me that you would not pass by 200 marks. It would ruin me to give my wife so much besides her own lands. Every one thinks that by my offer of £100 a year,

(a) The Earl's mother was a daughter of Sir John Arundel of Lanherne, Cornwall, and this cousin was no doubt her nephew.

besides her own living, I buy my heart's ease very dearly, having no manner of commodity by her—I desire credence by my Cousin Arundel.

“(Signed) HENRY DAUBNY.”

(10th Oct., 1535. Letter from Katherine Dawbnaye to Cromwell.)

“I have heard of yr great goodness to us by Mr. Courtney who is much your friend, also Sir Thos More has showed me the same. My heart has always been in hope of your good word. I have much need of help. I have none to do me help except the Queen to whom I am much bound, and with whom much effort is made to draw her favor from me. My Lord my husband has paid well to make friends against me, but I trust that the truth of what I suffer will be known, and desire you to be my friend, as you have been. One thing I did hear by Sir T. More wh. did comfort me much, and I did perceive was like to be true, vizt, how you had promised before to be good to me as you did when I was a suitor to you, and came to your House by the Friars in London. I know what Sir T. More told me from you was true, because none could have said what he did but you and I. I was surprised to find he was so much my friend as I never did him any favor. I beg this letter be not seen, as it is all in my own hand, and I am not in safety. I beg you will speak to the King for me when you think proper for my enemies will say the worst. The bearer has been with me 9 years—10 Oct.—I desire you to be good to this bearer wyche is a gentleman of the Abbot of Glastonbury, and is to be married to a gentlewoman of a very good stock who has long been in my service; If you could obtain his suit for my sake you will do me a very great pleasure. I intended to have sent a trusty servant of my own to you, but could not. I beg to have a letter from you by the bearer who will deliver it safely. The Abbot of Glastonbury is a good religious man.”

WILLIAM DAUBENY, Bath.

[The appointment of “The Lord Daubeney” to attend the King at “Guysnesse” (Guines) appears in a document formerly preserved in the Chapter-house in Westminster, and entitled,

“A Memoriall of such thinges as be requisit and necessary for the honorable transportyng and appoyntyng of the Kynges Hyghnesse to mete wt the Frenche Kyng, for an interveu to be had betwyxt both the said Kynges, thayr Qwenys, and the Moder of the said Frensche Kyng.” (*Archæologia*, vol. xxi., pt. I, p. 184 *et seq.*)

As regards his impoverishment, cf. Shakspeare's “*King Henry VIII.*,” Act I. Sc. I., where Lord Abergavenny says,

“I do know

Kinsmen of mine, three at the least, that have
By this so sicken'd their estates that never
They shall abound as formerly.”

SOMERSET EDITOR.]

5. LORD DAUBENEY AND S. MARY'S HOUSE, WIMBORNE.— I find the following among "Extracts from the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Wimborne Minster," which form part of the appendix to "*A History of Wimborne Minster*," published in 1866:—

18 Hen. VIII., A.D. 1526, Paid to Thos. Baron for my Lord Daubeney	js. xjd.
19 Hen. VIII., 1527, Paid to my Lord Dawbeney for rent for the Church House	js. xjd.
Paid to my Lord Dawbeney for chief rent of St. Mary's House	 is. xid.

In 1475 rent was paid "to the lord of Hampreston for a tenement called 'St. Mary House,'" the amount being xxd.

G.E.D.

[This was Henry, (afterwards Earl of Bridgwater,) son and heir of Sir Giles, the great Lord Daubeney, King Henry VII.'s Chamberlain, and commander-in-chief of his forces in the West, who, 5 July, 16th Henry VII., purchased the manors of *Hampreston*, Farnham, and Long Crichell, of John Coke and Isabella, his wife, and others. (Deeds at Wardour Castle quoted by Hutchins. Vol. iii., p. 484. Ed. 1869.)

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

6. ANCIENT TERRACE CULTIVATION. (I.vii. 325, viii. 384)— Whilst recognizing the possibility of landchets (*linchets*) being, in some instances, ancient terraces of cultivation, I regard them in the main to be due to natural causes, although occasionally, perhaps, modified by the plough and spade, mechanical and chemical action having been important factors in their origin. When the tertiary and upper cretaceous beds had been removed by denudation and the eroded surfaces appeared above the sea-level, the harder beds would direct the courses of the future terrace, while the softer beds would in course of time slide away in an horizontal line. Landchets are not uncommon in other formations, for instance, they occur in the Kimmeridge basin, at Kimmeridge in this county, which extends from Gadcliff to St. Alban's Head; and where the Portland Sands, with the superincumbent Purbeck and Portland limestone, rest upon the Kimmeridge Clay, the drainage of the upper portion, being arrested by this stiff impervious material, has caused the sands to slip away and form a terrace or landchet. Again, on the west side of the county, at Burton Bradstock, where the so-called Mitford Sands rest upon the upper lias, similar results ensue.

Darwin attributed the formation of ledges on the hill-sides to the action of worms, but he subsequently, I believe, modified his views. In the years 1866 and 1869, there was a sharp controversy between Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. G. Powlett Scrope upon what the former termed *Raised Sea-Beaches*, and the latter *Terraces of Artificial Origin*. Mr. G. Powlett Scrope maintained that "the numerous terraces on the hill-sides of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and

Hampshire, are caused by the disturbing action of the plough and of the mattock on the surface of slopes, aided by downward rain-carriage of the loosened soil," and he wound up by saying that his opponent's notion of their being raised sea-beaches is a preposterous theory, without a shadow of foundation. Whilst agreeing with Mr. Scrope that Mr. Mackintosh's theory is untenable, I feel equal difficulty in accepting Mr. Scrope's in its fullness and entirety, and regard it as only exceptional. I can point out terraces on these chalk uplands not far from here, as well as at Ibberton Park and Ashmore, &c., which cannot, in my opinion, be attributed to the agency of man.*

Now, with regard to landchets being of Iberian origin, I venture to make the following remarks. Modern Anthropologists, I believe, are agreed that the Iberian race is now represented by the Welsh and Irish, by the Corsicans, and the Spanish Basques, and that their affinities are probably African. They were the sole inhabitants of Britain at the time of the so-called Celtic invasion; at that period they ranged over the greater part of France, and probably retreated to the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees before the beginning of the historic period, as those of the west retreated to Wales and Ireland. They can be identified with the Silures of Cæsar's time, who inhabited the Counties of Hereford, Radnor, Brecon, Monmouth, and Glamorgan, also Kerry in Ireland. They were small in stature, their average height being five feet five inches, of dark complexion, with black hair and eyes, their skulls dolichocephalous, with an index as low as 72. Their descendants may probably be still recognised in some of our villages. I recollect, when I had the pleasure of being with General Pitt-Rivers last year, during his excavations at Bockerly-Dyke, near Woodyates, he pointed out to me some of the children who had been attracted to the spot by the curiosity characteristic of childhood, whose features were dissimilar to those of their companions, and I must own the contrast was in their favour, especially with regard to the contour of the nose and mouth, and adjustment of the head and neck. Mr. Isaac Taylor says of them: "The Iberians were a feeble race, in a low state of culture, *without cereals* or any domesticated animals, and their pottery is of the rudest type." They must have been at one time troglodytes, as their long barrows are plainly survivals of the cave; pottery is rarely found in them; the Celts, on the other hand, lived in huts or pit-dwellings on the model of which the round-barrows are constructed, and in which pottery is abundant. There is evidence the Iberians were occasionally addicted to cannibalism, which points to the very low stage of civilization attributed to them by Mr. Isaac Taylor. Their successors—the Celts—do not

* "On some Terraced Hill Slopes of the Midlands," by Mr. E. A. Walford, Journal, Northamptonshire Nat. His. Soc.

appear to have been cultivators of the soil, as *cereals* are not found in the round-barrows. Although Querns and Mortar-stones are not unfrequent, it has been suggested that they might have been used to bruise the acorn and other wild fruits. In conclusion, wherever a landchet can be proved to be artificial, I think it must be relegated to a date subsequent to the Celtic invasion, and may even be brought up to historic times, but of course this is an open question.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

7. Landchets, or Lynches, as I have commonly heard them called, are caused, I believe, by the action of rain, &c., acting on a "sidling" ground when deprived of the protection of turf. The process is much aided by ploughing. I have been assured that lynchets have been watched for years in the act of formation by this means. Between Weymouth and Yeovil, especially in the neighbourhood of Maiden Newton, are numbers of fine specimens, some of which run along the hill-side from hedge to hedge, and there suddenly stop short. The reason for this is, I fancy, that the field in question was at one time in arable cultivation, whilst those adjacent to it remained in the state of turf-covered down.

T.B.G.

8. LICENCE TO BEG GRANTED TO AN EJECTED IRISH MINISTER IN 1643.—In the Churchwardens' Accounts in the Parish of Churchill, Somerset, about the year 1643, appear several entries of doles given to Irish Gentlemen. The Licence to James Cleland, an ejected minister from Ireland, of which I send you a transcript from a copy, will explain these payments, and probably others of a like nature, which may appear in the Churchwardens' Books of other Parishes.

C. J. SIMMONS, Langford, R.S.O., East Somerset.

"Wheras James Cleland, Minister and preacher of God's word now residing with his wife and five small children within the Cittie of Bristol came and addressed himself to us and made known his indigeant and deplorable condition brought on him by the merciless and inhumane Rebels in Ireland where at a place called Rossenbarry in the Countie of Cork he served in the Ministry and there with his wife and family for a long time dwelt he having at yt place as he hath made appeare to us an Estate of of 200 pound at the least wch with his goods houshold Stuffe and Liberrairie of Bookes is utterly bereaved and stolen from him by the said Rebels and by them enforced wth his wiffe and childeren to escape from thence and come for England bringing away nothing save only those clothes aboute them.—And the said Minister being this distressed and nothing wherewith to support himselfe and familie but only the Benevolence and Charitie of

well minded Christians he hath made supplication to us for libertie to receive in the County of Somersett the benevolence of such people as shall commisserate his necessitie Which desire of his Wee having taken into consideration have thought meet to grant *asking*(?) hereby the Ministers of those Pshes within the said Countie to whome he shall apply himselfe not only to compassionate in themselves the necessitie of the said James Cleland but also to move their respective Pshioners to contribute something towards the reliefe of him and his familie in this povertie Given under or hands at Bristol this 18th day of May Anno Caroli Angliæ dec. nono. 1643.

Richard Cole

Alexander Popham
Clement Walker

James Ford

John Champneis

[In a recent second-hand Bookseller's Catalogue, there appeared "Two Speeches, concerning a CONTRIBUTION FOR THE POORE, NAKED, HUNGER-STARV'D ENGLISH SENT FROM IRELAND INTO ENGLAND, and concerning TOLLERATION OF RELIGION IN IRELAND, made by Sir B. Rudyard. 1642. 4to."

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

9. PLACE-NAMES, 'SOMERSET' AND 'SEAMER.' (I. v. 231, vi. 257, viii. 356.)—A good deal of learned ink has been bestowed on the element *se*, *sea*, *sæ*, in the formation of several of the names mentioned in this article, but without going into the question of the origin for these elements, (for I must confess that 'de la see de Redmar' is a puzzle,) may I beg to point out that the presence of these elements in the names of most of the places relied upon as examples, depends merely upon the way in which the name-word is divided into syllables, whereby a different meaning is given to the whole word? I will leave, for the present; the word *mere*, and say I believe that the final syllable of the names mentioned should not be *se*, *sea*, *sæ*, but *e*, *ea*, *æ*, more often written *ey* or *eye*, of which the meaning is not water, but land, *i.e.*, island or isle;—thus, Horse-ey, Horns-ea, Skips-ea, Witherns-ea. In these cases the *s* before the *ea*, or without it, does not materially alter the sense or meaning conveyed, but in some cases it seems to be inserted for euphony. In confirmation of my view I will give a few names which readily occur to me, to which scores may be added: Angles-ey, Bards-ey, Sels-ey, Thorn-ey (Sussex and Westminster), Batters-ea (in Domesday Patrices-y), Chels-ea, Winchels-ea, Branks-ea, Val-ey (a railway station in Wales, called Valley), Shap-ey, and the famous Rood-eye at Chester, where the *eye* has been applied partly to what was heretofore water, for originally there was an island in the estuary near the Walls (or two, for there was a Little Roodeye) bearing this name; but after-

wards, when the whole estuary was banked in, and divided from the river, the name of Roodeye was applied to, and now designates, the whole space of the estuary so inclosed as it now exists. Then, in the case of Swansea, the presence or absence of the *s* is not material, Swan-ea or Swans-ea; but in the case of Swanmore, in Hants, the insertion of an *s* and a wrong division into syllables produce nonsense—Swan-smore. But we have frequently the repetition of *ey* or *ea*, thus: Isle of Shep-ey, Isle of Angles-ey, Thorn-ey Island, and Branks-ey Island, with numerous others. As regards *mere* it is well understood that it means a lake, pond, or sheet of water; thus Winder-mere. Han-mere, Sea-mere. But in the case of Windermere a town has sprung up on its bank, and some unthinking persons have called the lake Winder-mere-lake, from the town, forgetting or not knowing that the town had taken its name from the lake. In the case of Whittles-ey-mere the case would appear to be different; for it may be that in early times some adventurous Saxon or Dane, seeing a high and dry spot in the midst of the waste of water, then spreading over Whittlesey Fen, took possession of it and made it his home. His name may have been Wittol, and in course of time this spot came to be known as Wittols-ey. Afterwards, when the Fen had become drained and dry, this spot would still retain its name, although no longer an island. But a portion of the fen-water would be retained and collected in a pond or mere for the cattle, and especially for fish (which was a great point in the days when fish and eggs formed a not unsubstantial meal for the (so-called) fast days, and there would be no name by which to designate this mere other than the nearest place-name of Wittols-ey; and so the *ey* and the *mere* got into juxtaposition; and the same will perhaps apply to Horns-ea-mere, and Seaton-mere, where the portion of the mere nearest to Hornsea was called Hornsea-mere, and the west portion nearest to Seaton was called Seaton-mere; and what stronger proof can there be that the sea had nothing to do with the western portion of the mere than the fact that the sea is on the east side of it, and two or three miles off? I think it will be found on examination that all these *eas* or *ey's* were in connection with water, either fresh or salt indifferently; and that they had been really islands surrounded by water in early times, but have become united to mainlands of the sea or rivers, or the water has been drained away from them by natural or artificial means. Upon the whole it would seem not improbable that this word *sea*, *se*, *sey*, may be now lost to the language in its own peculiar sense.

On the subject of the disappearance of islands and towns, and similar phenomena on the East coast of England and elsewhere, I have derived much insight and information from a little work called *Terra*, by A. A. Anderson.

10. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—The following list of the Grants of Administration to the Estates of Intestates in the County of Dorset has been extracted from the records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, now at Somerset House. They commence in the year 1559, the date of the earliest existing Act Book. The division of the various years is that adopted in the Official Calendar, and is that of the New Style, but the entries themselves are dated in the Old Style.

In all cases *consanguineus* has been rendered "kinsman," and *prox' consanguineus* "next of kin."

When a surname is not given it may always be taken to be the same as that of the deceased.

31st December, 1559, to 31st December, 1563.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
34	Best, Walter	Ewerne Courtney al's Shrowton	Joan Best al's Lannynges, sister (cancelled: will proved in Oct. following)	24 July, 1561
41	Biddlecombe, John	Poole	James Mesurer, uncle	28 Febr., 1561
29	Cole, John	Pidle Trent-hide	Edith, relict (cancelled: will proved 29 Jan., 1561)	26 Apl., 1561
30	Fayri, Philip	Shaston	Philip Fayri and Elizabeth Fayri, al's Barber, children,—Joan, relict not administering	10 May, 1561
18	Forde, George	Bemyster	Alice, relict	5 Oct., 1560
14	Hurdinge, Henry	Kingston Russel	James, William & Henry, sons, with consent of Leonard, son & heir	4 July, 1560
66	Isacke, William	Opsam co. Dorset diocese Exeter	William Hooper of Melcombe Regis, creditor, with consent of relict	20 July, 1563
47	Lockett, Roger	Charleton	Dorothy, relict	13 July, 1562
33	Mighell, John	Wimburn Minster	Thomas, son	21 June, 1561
43	Paule, Humfrey	Bittestoke	Mary Richards al's Paule, daughter	21 Mch, 1561
41	Roche, John	Sherborne	Mary Roche al's Griffyn, sister	20 Febr., 1561
51	Stamford, Edmund	Nether Cerne	Henry, Felice & Alice, brother & sisters	25 Oct., 1562
56	Stamford, Edmund	Nether Cerne	John & William, brothers	20 Janry, 1562
64	Stamford, William	Nether Cerne	John, William, Henry, Felice & Alice, children —Joan, relict, and Edmund Stamford, executors named in will, not administering	22 May, 1563
13	Trenchard, Sir Thomas, Knt.	Wolveton	Katherine, relict—Richard Trenchard executor not administering (will 20 Coade)	10 June, 1560
52	Waddons, Joan	Brappall	John Holcombe, son	12 Nov., 1562
13	Willis, Richard junr.	Cheselbourne	Margaret Willis al's Hodder, aunt	8 Oct., 1560

1st January, 1564, to 31st December, 1567.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
99	Baron, John, junr.	Lyme Regis	Edith Hapgood al's Baron, sister, in person of Thos. Hapgood, husband	11 Nov., 1565
86	Browne, Susan, widow	Corfe Castle	Stephen Browne, next of kin	22 Nov., 1564
79	Bugler, Walter	Chetnall	Katherine Bugler al's Hawkyns, relict	31 May, 1564
103	Collins, Alice	Leigh	Stephen Phillippes of Leigh	16 Janry, 1565
92	Grene, Edward	Poole	William Grene, next of kin	20 Apl., 1565
125	Hardy, Edmund, senr.	Toller	Edmund Hardy, junr., son	25 Oct., 1567
109	Hobbes, Robert	Frome St. Quintin	Joan, relict	19 June, 1566
106	Rogers, Sir John, Knt.	Bryanston	John Chettell, arm., William Frye, and William Mighell, creditors	8 March, 1565
73	Stone, al's Elizabeth Watley,	"Diocese of Bristol"	John Stone, husband	14 Janry, 1563
119	Swete, Thomas Watley, Elizabeth (see Stone)	Stower Payne	Agnes, relict	30 April, 1567
87	Worseley, John	Hamworthe	Anne al's Agnes, relict	13 Dec., 1564

1st January, 1568, to 31st December, 1571.

130	Arnold, William	Childeockford	Christine, relict	30 Mar., 1567
179	Arundel, Dame Margaret, widow	Shaston	Matthew and Charles, sons	22 Oct., 1571
145	Bale, Peter	Litton in Purbeck	Edith, relict	27 April, 1569
180	Bere, Roger	Chidiock	Agnes, relict	12 Nov., 1571
174	Carse al's Tyler, Joan	Piddletowne	William Irish, brother	17 May, 1571
176	Chiles, William	"Mosthone," Diocese of Bristol	Joane, relict	2 July, 1571
140	Clavell, Thomazina	"Barneston," Diocese of Bristol	John, son	7 Dec., 1568
154	Crandon, Robert	Wambrook	Isabelle, relict	2 Dec., 1569
148	Farneham, William	"Diocese of Bristol"	John & Richard, brothers	28 June, 1569
141	Gillam al's Parrys, Roger	Purbeck	Agnes, relict	28 Jan., 1568
143	Gillett, Joan, widow	Wareham	Eleanor Gillett al's Burge, Margaret Gillett al's Ryves, & Agnes Gillett al's Arnewodde, daughters, in persons of John Burge, Robert Ryves, & James Arnewodde, husbands	19 Mar., 1568

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee and Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
139	Goddarde, John, junr	"Diocese of Bristol"	Richard Goddarde, uncle, during minority of Walter, Richard, Edmund, William, Alice & Jane, brothers and sisters of deceased.	12 Nov., 1568
149	Gore, Thomas, gen.	Hooke	John Gore & Barbara Gore, al's Seintjohn, brother & sister; William Seintjohn, husband of Barbara	31 July, 1569
144	Helier, John	Lyme Regis	Joan, relict	31 Mar., 1568
137	Howchins, John	Poole	Amicie, relict	11 Oct., 1568
128	Hucker, John	Lyme	John Halson, next of kin	2 Feb., 1567
166	Jackson, George	Poole	Juliane, relict	27 Nov., 1570
164	Mynton, John, clerk	Anderston	Joan, relict	3 Nov., 1570
170	Neale, John	Shaston	Alice, relict	1 March, 1570
177	Orchard, Stephen	Chiddick	Cicilie, relict	25 Aug., 1571
	Parrys, Roger (see Gillam)			
145	Strangwise al's	Muston	Elizabeth, relict	30 April, 1569
	Strangwide, Geo., arm.			
162	Toller, John, clerk	Lyme Regis	Alice, relict	11 Aug., 1570
131	Trenchard, Thomas, arm.	Wolverton	George and Joan, children	5 May, 1568
	Tyler, Joan (see Carse)			
174	Willoughby, John	Stepleton	Frances, relict	19 May, 1571

(To be continued.)

GEO. S. FRY.

II. DREWITT OF CHEDDAR. (I. i. 29., iii. 110.)—I can give the following information about Thomas Drewitt of Cheddar. On an oval marble slab over the south doorway of Cheddar Church is the following inscription :

" Here are deposited
 the Remains
 of the Rev. Thos. Drewitt, M.A.
 many years Curate of this Parish
 ingenious learned acute
 devout zealous prudent
 his talents were uniformly devoted
 to the Glory of God
 the promotion of Vital Christianity
 and the good of his Parishioners
 Who to record his Worth
 their Gratitude for his Labours
 and their Grief for his loss
 unite in erecting this Memorial of Affection
 to their faithful Minister.
 He died Octr. 11th, 1803,
 Aged 31 years."

A daughter, Catherine Elizabeth, was born to him and his wife Ann, February 4th, 1797, and baptized by him March 3rd. A daughter, Jane, was born October 18th, 1799, and was baptized by him May 5th, 1800. A son, Charles, was born October 15th, 1801, and was baptized by him August 16th, 1802.

Mr. Drewitt was Curate of Cheddar for seven years, and those were eventful years. Hannah More and her sisters were at that time reaping the first-fruits of their labours, and many notices of him appear in her diary and letters. (See *Mendip Annals*, pp. 187-192.)

His memory is not altogether forgotten at the present day. He has been described to me as "a nice little meek man," and as having had an excessive dread of a French invasion. One story is that he fired his parishioners with patriotism by telling them he himself would fight Napoleon, if he would meet him in Farmer Ford's field. Another runs that he said to one Hudson, "There! You must go and fight, and I'll bide at home and pray for you." An old man once told me that he "did believe the fear of the French were the death of him;" but I have also heard that he was worried out of his life by the people stealing his fowls.

He wrote with extreme neatness. The entries which he made in the Registers are beautifully written. The last entry by him was August 28th, 1803, just six weeks before his death. Hannah More has described the scene at his funeral. We learn from the register of burials that it took place on October 17th, 1803, and that the Service was read by Rev. John Boak. It is stated in a note in *Mendip Annals*, p. 192, that Mr. Drewitt was the author of several small publications. One of them, entitled "Why are you a Churchman?" passed through six editions. Another, published anonymously, entitled "A Call to Union," is reviewed in the first volume of the *Christian Observer*. I should like to obtain a copy of these two little books. Has any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* any idea where they may be seen?

JAMES COLEMAN, Cheddar Vicarage.

12. SKUTT NOTES. (I. vii. 331.)—NICHOLAS ST. LOE, in his Will, Nov. 22, 1508, desires to be buried at Chew, and after many previous bequests adds, "Item. I will that Thomas Skytte have to his Exhibicion 4 marks, to 24 years of age."

JOHN MALTE, Citizen of London and Merchant Taylor, in his Will, (Alen, 39,) Sept. 4, 1546, says—William Horner, son of my daughter [Muriel] Horner, shall have the Manors of Greenham, Brampfild, and Ewell, Herts, and in default of issue, Anthony Skutt, son of my daughter Bridget Skutt, shall have the Parsonage of Wholstone, [? Woolstone, Berks,] &c., to have and to hold to the said Anthony Skutt. Edward, brother of Anthony Skutt. Bridgett Skutt to have the Manor of Offington, Berks. He also cites an Indenture of Marriage between Meryell Malte and John Horner, &c. John and Bridget Skutt, Overseers.

Recovery of John Haydon, Esq., and Jane Byssie, of the Manor of Offyngton, or Vffyngton, Berks, from Thomas Haynes and Lawrence Byssie. Anthony Scutte, Vouchee.

Fine between Thomas Haynes and Thomas Bysse and Anthony Skutte, Gent., of the Manor of Offyngton alias Vffyngton, &c.

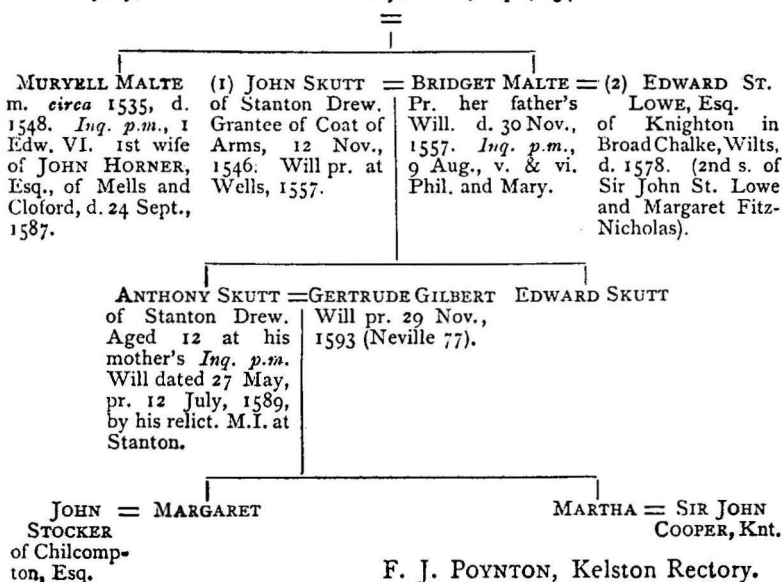
WILL OF ANTHONY SKUT, of Stanton Drew, Somerset, Esqr., [Leicester, 62,] dated May 27, 31 Eliz. [1589]. He desires to be buried at Stanton, &c. To Edward Horner one silver bowle of the value of three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, and my guilte Wood-knife, &c. Gertrude, my wife. I bequeath [£700 in Reversion] to my daughter, Martha, and her heirs, &c. Proved by Gertrude Skutt, relict, July 12, 1589.

A DEED was executed between Thomas St. Loe and John Scutte, as to the Manor of Hele, co. Wilts, 1556.

Baptism, 1621. John Scutt, son of Humfrey Scutt.

CHew MAGNA REGISTER. [Stanton adjoins Chew Parish.]
Marriage, 1584. John Lukines and Alse Skutt, xxvj Sept.

JOHN MALTE, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, to whose fostering care K. Hen. VIII. entrusted a natural daughter of his Majesty, named Ethelred or Awdrey. Will, Sept., 1546.



F. J. POYNTON, Kelston Rectory.

13. SUCCESSION OF NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS IN DORSET. (I. viii. 370.)—The Rev. John Gibson, The Manse, Weymouth, has kindly sent in reply to our correspondent "X" the following interesting account of the ministers of the congregation worshipping in Gloucester St., Weymouth. He writes:—

This religious society dates from 1662, when Rev. Geo. Thorne, Rector of Melcombe Regis, seceded from the Established Church, and was followed by several of his parishioners. The persecuting temper of the times compelled Mr. Thorne to take refuge in Flanders; and the Nonconformists of the town held meetings at Radipole, Melcombe, and Weymouth, availing themselves of the ministrations of such ministers as dared, in spite of the Five-mile Act, to visit the town. Among them was the ejected Vicar of Winterborne Whitchurch, Rev. John Wesley, grandfather of the Founder of Methodism.

In 1688, after the Toleration Act, the scattered Nonconformists of the neighbourhood were gathered into a congregation. The name of their first minister is not known, but the Rev. John Fenner was elected minister in 1695, and the succession was as detailed by your correspondent "X." Mr. Fenner purchased three cottages, which were converted into a Meeting House, and used as such until 1802. This meeting was near Nicholas St., close by the bridge which at that time crossed the Backwater, just at the point where it bends round to the Harbour. It was a very singular and inconvenient place of worship, and too small, for at that time the only other place of worship in the parish was St. Mary's Church. Through Dr. Cracknell's urgent representations the congregation determined to rebuild it; and in 1804 a new chapel was opened, at a cost of £2547. During the re-building the congregation worshipped in the Guild Hall. The present chapel was opened in 1864.

REV. GEORGE THORNE.

In Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, p. 477, it is said of Mr. Thorne that he was "one of great ministerial abilities. He was persecuted with unrelenting severity, and obliged to leave his native country. Upon his return he was persecuted so maliciously, especially by A.L., that he was forced to sell his estate and hide himself from place to place. There is a sermon of his in

Farewell Sermons of the City Ministers' entitled 'The Saints' Great Duty in Time of the dangerous Afflictions, Persecutions, and Oppressions, they may meet with in the troublesome and tempestuous sea of the World, either by spiritual or temporal enemies,' preached in a Farewell Sermon by Mr. George Thorne, of Weymouth, in Dorsetshire. From Psal. 37, 34.....London, Printed in the year 1664." Mr. Thorne was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Melcombe Regis. His portrait, which was rescued from destruction and carefully restored by the father of Mr. George Thorne, A. Mus., Organist of H. Trinity Church, Weymouth,

the present owner, represents a brave manly-looking Nonconformist minister. The forehead is good and wide, straight nose, dark honest-looking eyes, a firm mouth. The face has many lines which tell of suffering and endurance. He wears his own long grey hair, like that of the portrait of his contemporary, John Locke; and wears a dark blue Geneva gown, frogged; the hand thrust into his bosom is ornamented with lace ruffles, and a long lace scarf is worn round the neck, descending in front.

Mr. Thorne left a family. Mr. George Thorne, Musician, is the 7th in descent, and the first to bear the name of his pious ancestor. He has a family and brothers, one of whom is a builder at Wyke, another, who is a Nonconformist, is a builder at Bridgewater. A cousin, W. Thorne, is in the Inland Revenue: another is Mr. E. H. Thorne, Organist at St. Michael's, Cornhill, London. Pay-Master Thorne, R.N., who died 20 years ago, left descendants. Thus, after a lapse of 200 years, it is pleasing to find the descendants of an estimable and good man still filling respectable positions in society. As the Nicholas St. Chapel was formerly described as Presbyterian, Mr. Thorne evidently belonged to that section of the Nonconformists.

REV. JOHN FENNER, 1695-1712.

He was a man eminent for piety and diligence as a Christian Minister.

REV. STEPHEN EDWARDS, 1713.

His conduct was not altogether in accordance with his profession. After he had been minister 15 years several withdrew from the congregation, and called Mr. Orchard to be their minister, who died after a pastorate extending from 1738 to 1741, and was succeeded by

REV. THOMAS READER, 1741.

After Mr. Reader's settlement, Mr. Edwards retired; and the two congregations united, meeting in the old place of worship. After ten years ministry, Mr. Reader removed to Newbury, and afterwards to Taunton, where he died June 4th, 1794, aged 68. There is a memoir of him in the Evangelical Magazine.

REV. JOSEPH WILKINS

came to Weymouth in 1754, and remained till the end of the Century. From a Memoir in the Evangelical Magazine, December 1804, we learn that he was born at Uley, Gloucestershire, in 1730, of eminently pious parents, and feared the Lord from his youth. At 19 he entered Plasterers' Hall, London, as a student for the ministry, under Rev. Drs. Walter and Marriott. After three years he went to the newly established religious seminary in the West of England, conducted by Rev. John Lavington, of Ottery St. Mary. On finishing his college course, Mr. Wilkins had several offers of settlement; but decided upon Weymouth, where he remained 45 years. Whilst faithfully

discharging his ministerial duties, Mr. Wilkins engaged in literary pursuits. His special subject was Natural Philosophy. In 1777 his friend, Dr. Cummings, gave to the Royal Society some of Mr. Wilkins' papers, in which he proposed to that learned body three new instruments in Hydrostatics. Mechanics also engaged his attention. He was an assiduous collector of objects of natural history; and had the pleasure in his interviews with George III. and his Queen of introducing them to their notice. He was a careful Bible student, and well versed in Theology. Though not eloquent his sermons contained much solid instruction. As a man he was distinguished by benevolence and kindness of heart. His death was such as might have been expected from his life. Though suffering acute pain, he never complained, he had no fear of death, he said "it was only going out of one room into another." He died November 15th, 1800, aged 70, and was buried in the Quakers' Burial Ground, Weymouth. Though he never published anything himself, several of his papers found insertion in various periodicals. He had no family, and left £200 to religious societies.

During the last 10 years of his life he had, as assistant, Mr. Joseph Lamb, afterwards minister at Cerne and then of Westbury; and was succeeded by

REV. BENJAMIN CRACKNELL,
of Wareham, who settled at Weymouth in 1801. He was an energetic man, and during his ministry the new chapel was built in St. Nicholas St. During the building the congregation worshipped in the Guildhall, granted by the Corporation, which showed great liberality in many ways to the Dissenters. The latter part of Dr. Cracknell's ministry was unfortunate owing to pecuniary embarrassments, and he resigned the pastorate in 1823. He was an able preacher; but a vain and pompous man. In December, 1823, the

REV. JOHN BONTET INNES,
of Camberwell, accepted a very cordial invitation to the pastorate, remaining until 1825, when he accepted a call to Norwich. Mr. Innes was a quiet, good man, of considerable ability, and much respected.

The Rev G. T. Stamper, declining to come to Weymouth, the

REV. HENRY JOHN CRUMP
was invited in January, 1827. He was much beloved, gentle, kind, and a good preacher. He left to take the oversight of the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School at Mill Hill, 1838.

REV. JOHN C. BODWELL, M.A.,
was son of a New England minister, and on his leaving Weymouth returned to Boston, Massachusetts, where he held a pastorate and received the degree D.D. He was a staunch Teetotaler, which alienated some of the members of the congregation.

REV. JOHN SMITH, 1845,

was for 15 years minister, retiring to Sydling. His son, Rev. John Hardwick Smith, B.A., was afterwards minister at Kenilworth, and his grandson, Norman Hardwick Smith, M.A., Cantab., is now at Mansfield College.

REV. ROBERT STONE ASHTON, B.A., London, 1861-72, resigned his charge to become Secretary of the Evangelical Continental Society, which office he still fills. REV. EDWARD BOLTON, 1873, left Weymouth in 1881 for Northfleet; REV. JOHN WOOD, 1882-4, is at Bishop's Stortford, and REV. FRANK SMITH, 1886, has become (1889) pastor of a Baptist Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

14. THE EARLY BISHOPS OF BATH & WELLS.—In the interesting Paper which Canon Church recently read at the Bath Literary Institute, he referred generally to sundry inaccurate statements made by some of our County and Diocesan historians, as to the period when the Bishop of Somerset first took the title of "Bishop of Bath and Wells," and he stated that the first Bishop who assumed this title was Roger, who succeeded Bishop Jocelyn of Wells. The first Bishop of *Bath* was no doubt "John de Villula;" then came "Godfrey" and "Robert," and, according to Warner, it was in this latter Bishop's episcopate that a considerable contest arose between the Wells Chapter and the Bath Monks, as to the nomenclature of, and appointment to, the Bishopric, which resulted in this Bishop directing that the title should henceforth be "Bishop of Bath and Wells," and that on the next vacancy each of the Churches of Bath and Wells should appoint delegates to choose a Bishop who should be installed both at Bath and Wells. Notwithstanding this direction, it appears doubtful whether his successor assumed any other title than that of Bishop of Bath, and certainly, after Robert's death, but before Reginald was installed, the Bishopric is so publicly described. Jocelyn of Wells was appointed by the Chapter of Wells and the Bath Monks jointly, and during his Episcopate Warner states that, after the settlement of the dispute between him and the Glastonbury Monks, he assumed the title of Bishop of "Bath and Wells." The appointment of Roger, Jocelyn's successor, was no doubt in direct contravention of the arrangement made by Bishop Robert, and one cannot be surprised at the Wells Chapter appealing to the Pope upon the subject, or at his decision in the matter. One of the Bishops of Somerset seems to have had a lingering fondness for the title of "Bishop of Bath," even after this Papal decree, for Bishop Burnell (the 4th Bishop after Roger) on his earlier seal styles himself "Bishop of Bath," though on a later one he assumes the title of "Bath and Wells." Mr. Freeman, in his History of the Cathedral of Wells, heads the list of the Bishops of Bath and Wells with the name of Jocelyn,

and inasmuch as this Bishop was chosen by the Chapter of Wells and the Bath Monks jointly, and I presume had his Bishop's Stool in both Churches, he would, I conceive, be rightly designated as Bishop of "Bath and Wells." Whether he assumed this latter title in his official documents, and on his seals, I am unable to say, but I daresay Canon Church would kindly enlighten us upon the subject, and at the same time inform us how far he considers Warner's statements, before referred to, to be correct.

Feby. 8, 1890.

WILLIAM DAUBENY, Bath.

15. DORSET TOPOGRAPHY, 1579, BIBL. COTTON. JULIUS, F. vi. (I. vii. 326. viii. 382).—This MS. is a collection of letters and other papers, 188 in all, on various subjects, written by various writers in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. The larger number of them are historical, and relate to Scotland *temp.* Eliz. Amongst them are extracts from letters from Mary Queen of Scots and the Earl of Lennox and others, concerning the affairs of Scotland and the "murthur" of King Henry (Darnley). Copies of letters from Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, and from Queen Eliz. to King James of Scotland. Questions to be proposed to the Duke of Norfolk at his examination. Transcripts out of the journal of King Edward VI. The charges exhibited against Cardinal Wolsley. The arraignment of Sir W. Raleigh &c. The papers towards the end of the volume are

Roman inscriptions in Britain. An account of the Antiquities of various Counties, those relating to Dorset and Somerset being contained in papers 167 and 171. The paging is confusing, as there are three different numbers on each page, one in red ink, one in black, and a third in pencil. The pages on which these papers will be found according to the last-named system of pagination, which appears to be the correct one, are 381 and 404 respectively. Paper 162, which gives an account of some antiquities in Cumberland and the adjoining counties, is signed "Reginald Bainbrigg," who is supposed to have collected materials for Camden's Britannia. Paper 188 is an index, conjectured to have been part of a book of Collectanea of Leland; and so the papers relating to Dorset and Somerset appear to be notes made by some one for similar works. They are not, however, in Bainbrigg's handwriting, and some of them appear to me to be very rough notes made on the spot, as the writer travelled from one place to another. Many of them are exceedingly meagre, for instance, Milton is dismissed in one paper in two lines, Cerne in two, The Friary of Dorchester in 1½, though some are more fully treated, as Bruton, Blandford, and others were.

That they are only notes appears also from another fact, that there are omissions, intended to be filled up when the information was obtained, as, under Friary of Dorchester, it is stated

“founded by —” with a space left for the name. The writing is a little crabbed. I did not give the time which would be necessary for deciphering them.

The pedigree of the Fanes is contained in the volume. The foregoing particulars are taken partly from the indices to the MS.

W. MILES BARNES.

16. CERTIFICATE OF GOOD CHARACTER ON QUITTING THE COMMONWEALTH ARMY, A.D. 1657.—The original certificate, of which I send you a copy, is in my possession. It applies to Richard Derrick, a Trooper in the Ironsides Regiment. There are several Hinton (the place of this man's birth) in this part of the county. The name of Derrick is a very common one at the present day in the neighbourhood.

CHAS. JOHN SIMMONS, Langford, R.S.O., East Somerset.

“Whereas by an Ordinance of his Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging by and with the advice of his Counsell bearing date the second of September 1654 It is ordained that all such Soldiers which have byne employed in the service of the Parliamt and Commonwealth either in England Scotland or Ireland or any of the Dominions of the same by the space of ffouer yeares at any time since the yeare of our Lord 1642 and before the Third of September 1651 and have not since revolted to the late Kinges party or deserted the service of the Parliamt or that have served by the space of two yeares in the Warres in Scotland or Ireland in the Service of the Commonwealth of England since the third day of September 1651 and before the first day of August 1654 and that have heretofore used or exercised any Trade before that time or are apt and able to practice any trade may sett upp and exercise any Trade or Trafique in any City Towne Corporate or other place whatsoever within the Commonwealth of England Scotland and Ireland without any suite lett or Molestacon of any pson or psons whatsoever as by the said Ordinance (whereunto relacon being had) may more at large appeare And whereas it is provided in the said Ordinance that no Soldier shall have the benefitt of this Ordinance that shall not prove his service as aforesaid either by a Certificate under the hand and Seale of some field Officer and Two Coñmission Officers of the Regiment wherein he served or Some Genrall Officer of the Army certifying his knowledge of the service aforesaid.

Wee whose names are subscribed doe therefore at the request of Richard Derricke late of Hinton in the County of Somerset Gent who falls within the qualificacon of the said Ordinance of his Highnes and Councell certifie under our hands and seales That the said Richard Derricke for the space of eight yeares last past hath byne a Soldier and served this Commonwealth both in England

and Scotland in his Highnes the Lord Protector's Regiment of Horse in Captaine Anthony Sprinage's and Captain John Gladman's Troopes and hath not revolted to the late Kinge's party nor deserted the said service nor was ever Casheered for any misdemeanor whereupon he beinge a pson very apt and fit for Trade and Trafique which he is willing to use and exercise and well deservinge to have the benefitt of the said Ordinance Wee have hereunto sett our hands and seales the twentie seaventh day of Januarie in the yeare of Our Lord One thousand six hundred and and fifty and seaven.

R. Vil (L.S.) en—John (L.S.) Gladman—Anty (L.S.) Sprinage.

N.B.—The Seals which were appendent to this this certificate have been removed, and the name of the General Officer is only partially apparent.

17. SULPHATE OF BARYTA (BARYTES). (I. vii. 320.)—It may, I think, be safely assumed that this mineral is not found in Dorsetshire, as it occurs only exceptionally in the Secondary Rocks in the Fullers' Earth pits at Northfield, near Reigate in Surrey, which lies in a line between the out-cropping Coal-fields of Belgium and Somersetshire. It is possible, through the absence of many of the intervening beds (which is known to be the case at Battle, in Kent), the surface beds of Reigate may be sufficiently near the palæozoic beds beneath, as to come under the influence of the dislocations and fractures which are incident to the rocks of that age. Barytes is usually met with in these beds, especially in the mountain Limestone, and therefore may be hopefully enquired about among the Somersetshire Mendips. The hematite beds of Abbotsbury (Coral-rag) are the only metalliferous beds of this County. If Barytes enter into their composites, it would render them useless, as it has an injurious influence upon iron-ores in the process of smelting. Barytes is found abundantly in Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Westmorland.

J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Whatcombe.

18. In reply to E. R. Dale, (I. vii. 320.), Nodules of Sulphate of *Baryta* (or more probably *Strontian*), occur in the clay beds of the lowest (?) strata of the Lias, 400 or 500 yards to the west of Sparkford Station, G.W.R., in a cutting. The Sulphate of Baryta seems to be replaced by Sulphate of Lime (Gypsum or Alabaster) in the corresponding beds between this place and Somerton, but it is difficult to identify satisfactorily the beds.

G. E. SMITH.

19. ANCIENT "MARKS" IN SOMERSET. (I. viii. 379.)—Bondington is a hamlet in the Parish of Dunster, Carlingcot (or Carlingcott) is a hamlet in the parishes of Camerton and

Dunkerton, and Galmington is a hamlet in the parish of Wilton, about one mile from Taunton. Tucking Mills and Wilmington will probably be found in any good gazetteer: mine unfortunately only reaches SH., so that I can offer no further assistance.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE.

[Galmington is called "Ganton" in Collinson, Vol. III., p. 294, and it is so generally pronounced now. Wilmington is Wilmington in Priston, Keynsham Hund: (*Eyton*).

SOMERSET EDITOR.]

20. VERSES INSCRIBED IN BOOKS. (I. vii. 321, viii. 387.)—Mr. Cross has opened an interesting mine in referring to the verses he has seen in a book in possession of one of the peasantry. May I supply some other examples of this fanciful conceit which is not yet altogether obsolete?

In a copy of John Owen's *Latine Epigrams*, 1677.

"Wt ever lad thou art yt passest by
And on my book dost cast thy Theevish eye,
Pray do but look, for God will Theeves descry.

E. Libris Johannis Keen, Sherborne, 94. prem 18d."

The figures "94" no doubt stand for 1694, and "prem" for pretium.

In "*Σύνταγμα sive Corpus doctrinæ Christi*," by Johannes Wigandus, Basil, 1568,

"Joh'es Tucker me possidet.
Si quæris librum, lector, quis possidet istum,
Non pudet hunc nomen fronte locare suum."

From a book, of the name of which I have no record,

"This book my name shall ever have,
When I am dead and in my grave;
When greedy worms my Body eat,
Then you may read my name compleat.

... Taunton, his book."

In a copy of the *Colloquies* of Erasmus, 1760,

"The Rose is Red the gras is green
The days are past which I have seen.
When this you see, Remember me.
Steal not this Book for fear of shame,
For under lies the owners Name.

John Davies, his Book, 1764."

The last two lines are also used with the following addition:

"For if you do the Lord will say
'Where is that Book you stole away,'"

and are still current in Long Burton.

C.H.M.

21. In these days, when expensive books are published under the title "How men propose," the following verses, written on the margins of an old Bible (1620), may amuse :

"Samuel Axe is my name
Ann Stevens desire to be the same."

She seized the pen, scratched out her own name, turned over two pages and wrote

"Ann Stevens is my name
So it will Remain the same."

G.E.S.

22. PILGRIMS' CHAPEL, LANSDOWN.—Your readers are no doubt aware that an old Chapel once existed here in connection with a Hospital for the reception of Pilgrims on their way to and from Glastonbury. The Eastern portion of this Chapel is still in existence, but is now used as a receptacle for coal, and adjoins the farm house called "Chapel Farm" on the West, and has a large wooden lean-to shed on the East. There is not, therefore, much to be seen externally to indicate its former sacred purpose, beyond the original window on the South side, which, though dilapidated, and partially blocked up, is still plainly visible, and *in situ*. I am told that a piscina has been discovered inside, but I am afraid that there are no remains of the East window. Immediately outside this Chapel, on the South side, several interments were made, some in stone Sarcophagi, and others in ordinary graves. These were all disinterred some years ago, and the bodies were found buried with their faces *downwards*. One or two of the Sarcophagi were visible a few years since ; the remains were, I believe, all re-interred. No device or mark of any kind was, I am told, discernable on the Sarcophagi. After the extract from John of Glastonbury referred to in Mr. Bennett's paper on the "Glastonbury Relict," (See Som. Arch. Socy. Proc., Vol. 4, p. 118.) one cannot be surprised at some of the elderly Pilgrims being laid up here, either on their way to, or from Glastonbury, and finishing their earthly course in this ancient Hospital. My main object, however, in this communication, is simply to ask if any of your correspondents can inform me why all the bodies were interred with their faces downwards ? Was it intended as a token of humility ? The rich Pilgrims were, I presume, placed in Sarcophagi, and the poorer brethren had a simple interment.

WILLIAM DAUBENY, Bath.

23. "FROME DAILY JOURNAL." In the Gentleman's Magazine of January, 1830, Vol. 100, p. 27, an account is given of the water ordeal being applied to a witch. Reference is made to the *Frome Daily Journal* of Jan. 15, 1731. The passage has lately been quoted in "*Side Lights of the Stuarts*."

Who published the *Frome Daily Journal*? How long did it continue? Are any numbers known to exist at present? Any information on this will be most acceptable.

W. EUSTACE DANIEL, East Pennard.

24. SOMERSET CHURCH BRIEFS. (I. viii. 375.)—The following extracts from the Registers of Compton Bishop, Somerset, may be of interest, in addition to answering Mr. Coleman's query:—

- 1661, *May* 26. Collected for the inhabitants of Ilminster, in the County of Somerset, in consequence of their loss by fire, the sum of 5s.
- 1660, *Jan'y*. 9. Collected for the inhabitants of Watchett, in the County of Somerset, in order to the reparation of their Key or Peire there, the sum of 3s. 6d.
- 1660, *Feb'y*. 17. A like entry, with sum collected, 6s. 6d.
- 1661, *April* 14. Collected for the inhabitants of Milton Abbas, in the County of Dorset, who sustained loss by fire, 3s.

E. FRY WADE, Axbridge.

25. WEATHER PROVERBS. (I. v. 244, vi. 276, viii. 381.)—Under the heading of the "Shepherd's Barometer, or Certain Rules to judge of the Weather, grounded on fifty years' experience and observations by an ancient Shepherd on Wiltshire Downs," in "The Bristol and County New Memorandum Book, a Daily Journal for the year of our Lord, 1766," are the following:—

- (1) If red the Sun begins his race,
Be sure that rain will fall a-pace.
- (2) A red Evening and a gray Morning
Sets the Pilgrim a walking.
- (3) In the decay of the Moon
A cloudy Morning bodes a fair Afternoon.
- (4) When Clouds appear like Rocks and Towers,
The Earth's refreshed by frequent Showers.
- (5) If the Grass grow in Janiver,
It grows the worst for't all the year.
- (6) The Welchman had rather see his Dam on the Bier
Than to see a fair Februeer.
- (7) March wind and May Sun
Makes Clothes white and Maids dun.
- (8) When April blows his horn,
It's good both for Hay and Corn.

- (9) An April Flood
Carries away the Frog and her Brood.
- (10) A cold May and windy
Makes a Barn full and a findy.
- (11) A May Flood never did good.

JAMES COLEMAN, Cheddar.

26. COLD HARBOUR. (I. vii. 302, viii. 342.)—The derivation of Cold Harbour seems pretty well settled, but its true meaning is still involved in mystery. A jingle I heard, when a boy, led me to suspect the term might possibly have reference to sepulture. It was

“Some say the Devil’s dead
And buried in Cold Harbour;
Some say he’s alive again
And prenticed to a barber.”

The “barber” is evidently dragged in to rhyme with “harbour.” “Cold Harbour” would not be inappropriate when applied to a grave or cemetery. I wonder what Dr. Murray has to say about the use of the term in his huge Dictionary now in course (a very slow course) of publication.

T.B.G.

[Is it not rather the case that “Cold Harbour” has been chosen to rhyme with “barber?” There are other quatrains, one of which has “buried in a basin,” “prenticed to a mason,” and the whole ditty appears to be a reflection upon the probity of various useful members of society.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

27. FOLK LORE—STAUNCHING BLOOD.—An old, but by no means obsolete, popular remedy in the West, for bleeding at the nose, consists in thrusting a large key down the back, next the skin, under a presumed impression that the sudden application of cold to the upper part of the spine acts somehow as a styptic. That the custom has, however, a deeper origin seems probable, since in “*The noble experyence of the vertuous handywarke of Surgeri, practysed and compyled by the moost experte mayster, Jherome of Bruynswyke,*” printed about 1525, speaking of styptics (which the “experte mayster” seems to generalise under the word “cautery”), we are told that among the common people the favourite cautery is “*the Kaye of his Chyrch.*” (cf. “*Records of St. Thomas’s Hospital,*” in “*The Antiquary*” for Sept. 1889.)

Σ,

28. SAMUEL GOULD.—In Hutchins's History of Dorset, Vol. I., p. 374, there is a plate representing a view of Dorchester and the village of Forthington engraved at Samuel Gould's expense, and inscribed to him by his obliged servant, the author.

Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* inform me who this Mr. Samuel Gould was, and to what branch of the Gould family he belonged?

G.

29. DE L'ORTY FAMILY.—In Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents*, under Swell Chantry from 1320 to 46, the patron's name is variously given as H. de Urtiaco, H. de Hircy, H. de Lorcy. The same patron is mentioned under North Perrott and Pitney; which latter is called Pitney "Lorty" to this day. The persistence of the name Lorty seems rather curious, as the above was apparently the last male of the name; he left a daughter (?) Matilda.

Urtiacus=Les Ortie=Nettlebed. The intermediate form Hircy seems to differentiate this name from other Latin translations, e.g., Beauchamp=Bellus Campus, Montague=Mons Acutus, and suggests an old Saxon name of which both Urtiacus and Lorty are translations; the latter through the former.

G. E. SMITH, Barton St. David.

30. YETMINSTER CHURCH BELLS.—The bells in the tower of this Church have been recently rehung (the 4th in addition being recast), by the firm of Gillett and Co., of Croydon. They were taken down early in the month of August, 1889, and replaced by the middle of the following December, on the 17th of which month a peal was rung upon them for the first time, by the Bradford Abbas Ringers. The inscriptions on the bells are given below,—that from the fourth bell being reproduced upon the new bell with the exception of the initial letters of the Churchwardens' names, which are omitted, and the addition of "R.S.M. 1889." [Robert Scott McDowall.] The notes, weights, and diameters of the bells' mouths, have been furnished by the Rev. R. S. McDowall, Vicar of Yetminster T.P. on the 1st bell may stand for Thomas Purdue, the noted founder, who resided at the neighbouring parish of Closworth. The other letters on the 1st and 4th bells seem to show that Yetminster had three Churchwardens. Such was the case when the Ten Commandments were painted on the Church Walls, as they were subscribed by "Edward Hayes, Saml. Barfoot, and Thomas Read, Churchwardens." George Edwoardes, Churchwarden, and Thomas Barnes and George Payne, Sidemen, signed a presentment in September, 1635.

Can any one explain the word WOLDDIS, which occurs on the Tenor?

1. B flat. 8 cwt. Diameter, 34 ins.

"W.C. R.R. P.S. C.W. T.P.
AN.NO.DO.MI.NI.1610."

2. A flat. 10 cwt. Diameter, 35½ ins.

"AN.NO.DO.MI.NI.1595."

3. G. 12 cwt. Diameter, 38½ ins.

"G. R. A. M. E. T. E. P. R. A. P. R. O. V. O. B. I. S. P. R. A.
I. G. R. A. M. A."

4. F. 15 cwt. Diameter, 43½ ins.

"BEE MINDFUL OF THY LATTER ENDE
FOR THOU MUST DIE YOUTH OR AGE
AS HATH THY FREINDE.

T.K. T.D. N.B. C.W. ANNO DOMINI 1655."

5. E flat. 18 cwt. Diameter, 48 ins.

"I SOVND TO BID THE SICK REPENT.
IN HOPE OE LIEFE WHENE BREATHE IS SPENT."

Below this last inscription is a handsome stamp, representing the lion of S. Mark, within a circle. It is followed by the word WOLDDIS, and date 1608.

Δ.

31. THE TOMB OF PHILIP D'AUBIGNY AT JERUSALEM. (II. ix. 4.)—The following letter, which appeared in the columns of the *Somerset County Gazette* of the 1st February last, only came under notice after Mr. W. Daubenys article had been sent to the press.

It is from the pen of a well-known Somerset antiquary, and the deeply interesting nature of its contents probably obviates any need of an apology for its insertion *in extenso*.

"AN INTERESTING FIND.

SIR.—There is in the pavement before the great gate of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre here, a slab of stone lying east and west, and on it the following inscription:—

+ HIC : JACET : PHILLIPVS : DE
AVBINEDI : CVJVS : ANIMA : RE
QUIESCAT : IN PACE : AMEN : +

(which may be translated : "Here lies Phillip De Aubinedi, may his soul rest in peace, amen,") and below the inscription a heater shield with four fusils in fess. This stone was discovered in its present position some twenty-five years ago, being till then

covered by some remains of buildings which are seen in older representations of this, the principal entrance to the Church, and then removed. The Rev. J. E. Hanauer, curate of Christ Church here, has in the "Quarterly Statement" of the Palestine Exploration Fund for April, 1887, clearly shown that this is the tombstone of Philip D'Aubigny, one of the Barons of England who signed Magna Charta in 1215, and afterwards joined in the Sixth Crusade in Egypt and Palestine. He was at Acre in 1222, and was with the Emperor Frederic in 1228 when Jerusalem was recovered. D'Aubigny remained with the Crusaders until his death, which was shortly prior to their expulsion from Jerusalem in 1236 by the Sultan of Egypt. Matthew Paris, referring to events happening just before this expulsion, writes (p. 432): "About this time the noble devotee to God's service, the unflinching warrior, Philip de Albineto, after that he had done battle for God in the Holy Land, and oft made pilgrimage there, at last, in the same land, closed his days, and, making a laudable end to his godly life, merited, what living he had long fervently desired, holy burial in the Holy Land." We should be glad to know if this noble champion of freedom and the Cross was connected with Somersetshire, where Daubeny has so long been a name of strength.

Your faithful servant,

E. CHISHOLM BATTEN."

Jerusalem, 14th January, 1890.

There can be no doubt that the noble warrior, here commemorated, is the man alluded to by Mr. W. Daubeny as being the first of the name seized of the manor of South Petherton, and who is also mentioned by Collinson (Vol. III., pa. 108).

The letter of Mr. Hanauer, to which Mr. Batten calls attention, gives important information concerning the Crusader in question, collected mainly from the pages of Matthew Paris;—information which is too remarkable to be omitted in any notice of his career; and the reader will be pleased to remember that, in what follows, the page-references apply to W. Wat's edition of Matthew Paris, published by Hodgkinson, London, in 1640.

In A.D. 1215, Philippus de Albeneio (which is but one of the many old spellings of the name) was selected as one of the Barons to sign *Magna Charta* at Runnymede (pa. 255). After this crisis in his history, John, who is said to have exclaimed in a burst of rage, "They have given me four-and-twenty over-kings," lost no time in wreaking his vengeance on those nobles who had extorted his compliance with their demands. With this end, having hired a body of foreign mercenaries, he commenced by besieging the Castle of Rochester, then held by William "de Albineto." Having succeeded in reducing this fortress after an eight weeks' siege, he purposed putting the whole garrison to the sword, but his thirst for blood was satiated by the slaughter of those only of the

highest rank, amongst whom were William and Odinevellus de Albineto. During his desolating march Philippus de Albeneto, with others, was compelled to accompany him (pa. 274). Belvoir Castle next fell into the tyrant's hands, its castellan being Nicholas, the son of William de Albineto, who delivered up the keys in the vain hope of saving his father's life (pa. 275).

After the death of John in 1216, Philippus de Albineio was present at the coronation of his son, Henry III., (then a child of eight years old,) whose training was entrusted to his (Philip's) care, during the regency of the Earl of Pembroke. He was likewise present at the relief of Lincoln, and at the decisive battle, (called "The Fair of Lincoln,") in May, 1217, (pp. 289, 295, 298). The Earl of Pembroke died in 1219. In 1222 (pa. 295) Philip resigned his post of Royal Tutor, and the king was in the year following declared to be of an age to govern for himself (pa. 313). Our hero then took his sword and lance, and his trusty Norman shield *with its escutcheon of four fusils*, and joined one of the expeditions accessory to the fifth Crusade.

In a letter to his friend and brother-in-arms, Ralph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln (pa. 313), he states how, on nearing Damietta, the Crusaders' fleet met many vessels leaving that port in consequence of the disastrous issue of the campaign led by the Pope's legate. On this he returned to Acre, where, according to some historians, he eventually died. During his residence of fourteen years (viz., from 1222 to 1236,) in Palestine, he seems to have taken an active part in the stirring events of that period, and he lived to see the possession of Bethlehem and Nazareth by the Christians, with free access to Jerusalem and the Holy sites; thus dying just in time for the consummation of his pious desire to be buried on the sacred spot where all that is left of him now lies, as related by Mr. Chisholm Batten.

As regards the query at the close of that gentleman's letter, Mr. W. Daubeny's communication (II. ix. 4) may be taken as a sufficient reply, and we may add Somerset is proud of the connexion.

The British Army-list affords proof that the martial spirit still exists in the Daubeny family, and it is a pleasure to be able to record that, amongst them, there yet survives an honored veteran officer of high military rank, who sufficiently justifies his distinguished origin by the fact that not a few of his many laurels were won in England's *latest Crusade*,* in the sixth decade of this present Nineteenth Century.

SOMERSET EDITOR.

* It will perhaps be in the recollection of our readers that the *intima causa* of the Crimean War was a contest for the Protectorate of Christians residing in the "Holy Places."

32. COURT ROLL OF SHAFTESBURY ABBEY. (I. vii. 295.)—*Continued.*

SHASTONIA.

Curia ffeodorum Baronie tenta ibidem Septimo Die Novembr' Anno infrascript'.

CO'IS SECT'.—Ad hunc diem Johannes Mercer fac' sect' suam coi'em & h' diem ad sect' sua' [hic iterum de] nouo faciend' ab hac die in tres septimanas.

ATTACH'.—Rog'us Blake q' versus Walt'um Doly de Hanleigh in pl'ito tñs qui non dum attach' est i'o attach' erga p'x.

SUM'.—Willi'us Bayly q' versus Joh'em ffelechere de Kulyngton in pl'ito deb'i qui non dum sum' est i'o sum' ip'm erga p'x.

ATTACH'.—Idem Willi'us q' v'sus eundem Joh'em in pl'ito tñs qui non dum attach' est ideo, &c.

DISTR'. MI'E. xijd.—Adhuc bedellus in m'ia quia non habet Thomam Sawcer [de Henton] (iiijd.) ad r' Joh'i Andrew in pl'ito deb'i. Et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x. Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Rob'tum Shev[enh'm de Henton] (iiijd.) p'dict' ad r' Thome Petour in pl'ito deb'i. Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Joh'em Chylde (iiijd.) de Tyssebury ad r' Agnet' ux' & executric' test'i nuper Vincent' Smyth in pl'ito deb'i. Et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x.

REM' LOQUELA.—Loquela int' Will'm Hygon defendent' & Rob'tum Shephurd querent' in pl'ito tñs in ij^a querel' rem' usq' p'x p'c p'cm.

Et loquela int' Rob'tum Shephurd querent' et Will'm Hygon defendent' in pli'to deb'i rem' usq' px', &c.

REM' LOQUEL'.—Ad hunc diem loquela int' Joh'em Payn querent' ac Thomam Benet defendent' in pl'ito tñs rem' usque p'ce pc'.

FI. FA.—Adhuc fieri fac' xjs. vjd. cu' dampn' viiij. de bonis & catall' Joh'is Lau'anns ad op^{us} Joh'is Knyght q' id' J. K. v's dict' J. L. recup'au vt p' in curia ij^a p'ced.

REM' LOQUELA.—Loquela int' Walt'um Style querent' & Joh'em Holcombe defend' in pl'ito tñs rem' usq' p'x p' esson'.

EX^o. M'IA. ijd.—Willi'us Martyn (ijd.) in m'ia q'd defec' de lege sua quam vadiauit versus Rob'tum Mounketon in pl'ito tñs Unde considerat' est p' cur' qd p'fat' Rob'tus Mounketon recup'et vjs. viiij. pro diu's tñsgr' [diuersis transgressionibus] per dict' Will'm in clausur' p'fat' Rob'ti fact' in Anno xxiii^j rrs Henr' vi^{ti} q' sol' apud Shaston infra iur' hui^{us} Cur', &c. Unde fiet ex^o si p'fat' Rob'tus Mounketon, &c.

ATTACH'.—Adhuc p'c' est attach' erga p'x Joh'em Godard de Hanleigh ad r' Thome Baker & Emmote ux' eius executrici test'i nuper Joh'is Randalf in pl'ito deb'i.

Sm^a pquis' hui^a Cur' xiiij.

SHASTONIA.

Curia ffeodorum Baronie tenta ibidem Vicesimo Octauo die Novembr' Anno xxxijo R. H. vi^{ti}.

Co'is SECT'.—Ad hunc diem Joh'es Mercer fac' sect' suam coi'em & h' diem ad sect' suam hic it'vm de nouo faciend' ab hac die in tres sept.

ATTACH'.—Adhuc attach' Walt'um Doly de Hanleigh ad r' Rog'o Blake in pl'ito tñs.

ATTACH'.—Et attach' post sum' Joh'em ffeccer de Kulmyngton ad r' Will'o Baylly in pl'ito deb'i.

ATTACH'.—Et adhuc att' p'fat' Joh'em ad r' eidem Will'o in pl'it' tñs.

ATT'.—Et adhuc att' Joh'em Godard de Hanleigh ad r' Thome Baker & Emmot' vx' eius executr' test'i nup' Joh'is Randolf in plit' deb'.

Px' LEX.—Thomas Benet po' se ad leg' se ija manu v'sus Joh'em Payn in pl'ito tñs de eo qd non ip'e tñsgr' fuit in vno claus' d'ci Joh'is voc' Horshey ap^d ffountmell intra iur' hui^{us} Cur' c't' die & a^o cu' aial' suis ad damp' d'ci Joh'is de xixs. vjd. vlt' vjd. de p'c' j bussh' fr'i [frumenti] p dampñ ibim p'aial' f'fat' Rob'ti, &c., nec &c., ult' &c.

DISTR. M'IE. xijd.—Adhuc bedellus in m'ia quia non h' Thomam Sawcer (iiij d.) de Henton ad r' Joh'i Andrew in pl'ito deb'i.

Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Rob'm Shovenhñ (iiij d.) de Henton p'dict' ad r' Thome Petour in plit' deb'i. Et distr' ip'os meli's erga p'x'.

Idem bedellus in m'ia quia non h'et Joh'em Chylde (iiij d.) de Tysebury ad r' Agneti ux' et executrici test'i nup' Vincent' Smyth in pl'ito deb'i et distr' ip'm melius erga p'x'.

REM' LOQUELA.—Adhuc loquela int' Will'm Hygon querent' et Rob'tum Shephurd defend' in pl'ito tñs in ij^{bs} querel' rem' usq' px' p't' ps.

Et loquela int' Rob'tum Shephurd querent' et Will'm Hygon defend' in pl'ito deb'i rem', &c. [Above this last entry is written in faint letters as follows :]

Recupet p'fat' Rob'us viij s. ij d. cu' damp' viij d. de bon' et cat' W. H. p j petr' lane ab eo emp', &c., in a^o xxiiij H. vju Vn' fiet ex^o, &c.

ATTACH'.—Adhuc attach' Joh'em Holcombe ad r' Walt'o Style in pl'ito tñs post esson', &c.

FI. FA.—Adhuc fi. fac' xj s. vjd. cum dampn' viij d. de bonis et catall' Joh'is Laueranns ad op^{us} Joh'is Knyght q' idem Joh'es K. versus dict' Joh'em Lau'anns recup'auit vt p' in Cur' iij^{cia} p'ced'.

Et fieri fac' vjs. viijd. de bonis et catall' Will'i Martyn' ad opus Roberti Munketon q' idem Rob'tus Munketon versus dict' Will'm recup'auit Vt p' in Cur' p'ced'.

SUM.—Thomas Baker p Walt'um Janyn Attornat' suu' q' versus Rob'tum Rideowte in pl'ito deb'i qui non du' sum' i'o, &c. [Above this last entry is written in small letters]

lex q^d. . . . iij s. iij d. p j vit'lo ab eo emp' infra &c. ad fest' nat' b'te m^e, &c., in a^o xxix. H. vj^{ti} ad d^a de xijd. . . . ad aliq' d' se iij manu.

Px' LEX.—Will's Martyn p J. Brokeway att' suu' q' v'sus Rob'tum Munketon de ffountmell in pl'ito tñs qui quid' Will' p p'fat' Joh'em Att' suu' dic' qd idem Rob'us c't^o die & A^o apa ffountmell p'dict' infra iur' hui^{us} Cur' iniuste int'fec vnu' gallu' viij gallin' et iij Cap' eiusd' Will'i ad damp' de vjs. viij d. postea ven' id' Rob'us in pp'a p'sona Et po' se ad lege' se iij^a man' de eo quod no' ip'e c't' die et A^o apud ffountmell p'dict' infra iur' hui^{us} Cur' iniuste int'fec' vnu' gall' et viij gallin' et iij cap' p'fat' Will'i ad dampna sua de vjs. viij d. p'ut p' declarat' att' sui suppo^e nec ad aliquem denar', &c., Et inde dat' est ei dies erga p'x', &c.

Px' LEX.—Idem Will' p eund' Joh'em Att' suu' q' v'sus p'fat' Rob'tum in pl'ito tñs qui di' p dict' att' suu' qd id'm Rob'us cu' bob^s et cet'is aial' suis depast' est bl'a dict' Will'i apa ffountmell p'dict' infra iur' hui^{us} Cur' viz. ij acr' fr'i in claus' d'ti Will'i a festo Omn' S'corum A.^o x.^o R. H. vj^{ti} usq' ad fest' Assumpt' b'te Marie Virg' ext'c p'x' sequ' ad damp' d'ti Will'i de x^s Postea ven' id' Rob'tus in pp'a p'sona Et po' se ad lege' se iij^{ta} manu de eo qd non ip'e cū bob^s neq' cet'is aial' suis depast' est bl'a d'ti Will'i apud ffountmell p'dict' infra iur' hui^{us} Cur' a fest' Omn' S'corum A.^o x^o Reg^s nu'c usq' ad fest' Assumpt' b'te Marie Virg' ext'c p'x' sequ' ad damp' sua de x s. p'ut suppo' p declarat' Att' sui nec ad aliq', &c. Ult' iij d. q' id'm Rob'us cogn' in plena cur' p tñsgr' p'dict' & sic de ixs. ixd. dat' est ei dies ad fac' leg' erga p'x'.

Sñ p'quis' huius Cur'. xijd. (To be continued.)

33. SOMERSET M.Ps —JOHN PALMER, M.D.—He was M.P. for Taunton in the Long Parliament, from 1645 until the forced dissolution of April, 1653. He was again elected in 1659—with three others—to Richard Cromwell's Parliament, but this return was declared void by the House on 4th April, 1659. In the next month, however, he returned to Westminster with the rest of the "Rumpers." "*The Mystery of a Good Old Cause*" describes him as a "doctor of physic, Master of All Souls, Oxford, in Dr. Sheldon's Room, a place which was proper only for a Divine." What further is known of this Dr. Palmer, who is not named in Munk's "*Roll of the College of Physicians*"?

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

34. M.Ps FOR MINEHEAD IN 1621-22.—The Official Lists of M.Ps omit all Somerset returns to the Parliament of 1621-22, save those for the County and for the Borough of Ilchester. Willis's *Parl. Notitia* supplies this deficiency, although with one or

two inaccuracies, which fortunately we are enabled to correct by other sources. Among the papers of the Duke of Rutland, calendered by the *Hist. MSS. Commission*, is a List of Members returned to this Parliament, and the missing Somerset Members are printed in a note to the Preface to the Index to Part I. of the Blue Book Returns. According to this authority the Members for Minehead were "Francis Pearce, gent.," and "Sir Robert Lloyd, Knight." Willis gives them as "Mr. Secretary Francis Pearce, esq.," and "Sir Thomas Wentworth, Knight." Now it is quite certain that Sir Thomas Wentworth—afterwards the well-known Earl of Strafford—was returned for Minehead to this Parliament. From the *Commons' Journals* we gather that some uncertainty existed at the time as to the right of election for Minehead, and that the matter was brought before a Committee of the House. On March 16th, 1620-1, "a Report was presented from the Committee of Elections, touching the Borough of Mynehead, That the election of Mr. Secretary and Sir Thomas Wentworth is good." Wentworth was also elected for Yorkshire, and on his deciding to sit for his northern constituency, doubtless Sir Robert Lloyd was then returned for Minehead in his place.

Who was this Francis Pearce, and what was the nature of the Secretaryship he held? His description of "Mr. Secretary" would lead to the supposition that he was one of the Secretaries of State, but his name is not to be found, nor any reference to him in the usual Lists of Chief Secretaries. Sir Robert Lloyd was knighted at Theobalds, 19th July, 1616, but I know nothing more of him.

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

35. MONOLITH ON BATCOMBE HILL. (I. vii. 313, viii. 343, 344.)—In reference to the remains of a stone cross at the cross roads on the top of Batcombe Hill,—when I was Curate of Batcombe, in the year 1858, the tradition was that this cross marked the site of an ancient burying place. The inhabitants of Minterne, having no Church of their own, buried their dead around this cross, so as to be within sight of the Parish Church at Yetminster, about five miles distant. It is a certain fact that, coming from the direction of Minterne, this cross is the first point from which you can see Yetminster Church, and this tradition was so constantly affirmed in the above-mentioned year that I am inclined to look upon all other theories on the subject as later myths.

G. B. SOUTHWELL, Alton Saint Pancras.

36. BATCH. WIND'S BATCH. (I. viii. 388.)—The word batch in this neighbourhood, on the confines of Dorset, Devon, and Somerset, is applied to a small, steep, wooded bank. What is the derivation? This can hardly come from the Welsh word *bach*, a spring!

W. HERBERT EVANS, Forde Abbey.

37. Having regard to the presence of a stream, the name, perhaps, comes from the Teutonic *bach* or *beck*, a brook, e.g., *Lauterbach*, *Holbeck*. (Vide Chambers' *Etymological English Dict.*, p. 581). He further says that *beck*—the common name for a little stream in the Lake district—is from the "Icelandic *bekkr*, cognate with German *bach*." *Bach* in Welsh is, as far as I know, simply *little*: thus the Rhondda *Vach* (or *bach*) river is now-a-days, as often as not, called the *Little Rhondda*. This opens up the rather interesting question as to whether the Teutonic and Welsh *bach* and Icelandic *bekkr* are not near relations.

As to *Wind*—"Win," says my friend, Mr. Crossing, in his "*Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor*," "is a synonym of *ean*, water." This word *ean* is undoubtedly one of the Celtic forms for water. *Ean bach* would, therefore, signify the little water. I do not know the stream in question, but if the water is dark, we might add another Celtic word *ddu*, black, and would then have *EAN DDU* (pronounced *dee*) *BACH*, the little dark water. In these cases the names are certainly "as old as the times of the Britons."

On the other hand we must not forget that there is a *hill* as well as a brook. And in this connection it should be mentioned that the mounds, used as refuges by cattle in the marshy levels of Somerset in time of flood, are known as *batches* or mumps. Here again it is possible that *bach* comes in, as the mounds are *small* hillocks; or the word may really be the same as *batch*, which means not only a baking but a quantity of any matter thrown together, and these mounds, being artificial, may well take their name from *batch*. But *batch* is a Saxon word.

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

38. LOCAL NAMES.—PARISH OF DORCHESTER ST. PETER.—In this parish, being wholly urban, there are no field-names, curious or common-place. But, as a very small item towards the accomplishment of the Dorset Editor's well-devised scheme, (I. i. 5.), I may record three changes of place-names which have come about within my memory, and which, I think, are already unknown to my younger neighbours.

1. TRINITY ST.—This was formerly known only as Back South St. Some years ago houses were pulled down, and on their site an opening into High Street was made. This short new piece of street, facing Trinity Church, was called Trinity St. Then this name was, as it were, passed on to Back South St., a name hardly ever heard now.

2. DURNGATE ST.—In my boyhood I never heard this name. The street was always called Wood and Stone Lane, from a public-house having that curious sign. Then, simply, I think, from the name being painted up, Durngate Street became the designation, and now you hear no other. In this case the change is a return to the ancient name. In old documents the street is always Durngate, or Durn Lane.

3. NORTH SQUARE is an open space, neither square nor even oblong. But North Square, and nothing else is now its name. Rightly, however, it should be called the Bull Stake. It was here that Dorchester bull baitings took place; and it is a pity that a blundering modern name should usurp the place of one which is of itself a tradition. It may be not amiss to note that close by are, and always were the Shambles. One firm, now in great business there, is of more than 200 years' standing. Now from the Minute Books of the Borough of Weymouth it appears that it was illegal for a butcher to kill a bull without having it baited. Therefore it was according to the fitness of things that the bull-stake should be hard by the Shambles.

Whilst talking about St. Peter's Parish and its streets, I cannot avoid adding a word about the Roman Via which intersected it. Which of the streets is the *Via Iceniana*? Almost every one who knows Dorchester will answer—"The High Street, of course." Well, I have heard it doubted, and that not without reasons to back up the doubt. Durngate Street, at or near the foot of which the Roman East Gate is asserted to have been, was thought by my friend to have been the line of the Via through St. Peter's Parish. I must not, however, attempt to go into the argument, which would (for one thing) take me into other parishes. South Street was certainly the line of the Via to Clavinio and Radipole. But the Via, which, I suppose, went northward, seems to have left no sign. Northward there was probably a fen—a lake, indeed, as our chief Dorchester antiquary says. But through fen or lake the Romans, I fancy, would drive a causeway, if (I had almost said) only to complete the Carfax. Where was this causeway?

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

39. "GO TO POT." (I. vii. 327, viii. 348-51.)—Here is yet another instance which may be acceptable.

"The smaller pesun, the more to pott,
The fayrer woman, the more gylott."

M.S. Douce, 52.

It here, presumably, means "to the bad." A gylott or giglet signifies a giddy romping girl. (See "*Western Antiquary*," vol. vi, p. 274.)

JOHN LL. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

40. LOCAL "BIRD-NAMES."—I think if some of your correspondents in Somerset and Dorset would give the local names now or formerly used for common birds, they would interest many of your readers, and it would probably be the means of rescuing many curious words from oblivion. Forty or fifty years ago village boys in Somerset used to call the hedge-sparrow the "dunnick," the yellow-hammer the "vuz-acker" (? furze-waker). Are these provincialisms known now? Another bird was called the "cuckoo-waker."

W.

41. DORSET SESSIONS AND ASSIZES, 1614—1638. (I. v. 235, vii. 305.)—At the Assizes and General Gaol Delivery, held at Dorchester, on Thursday, 27th June, 2 Car. I. (1626) before Sir John Walter, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir John Dinham, one of the said Barons, the following order was made respecting the new County Gaol.

“Upon a certificate under the hands of Sr John Broune, Sir Thomas freeke, Sr Thomas Trenchard, Knights, Richard Swayne, and Henry Drake, Esqrs., Justices of Peace within the said County of Dorset, Thomas Leete, John ffry, William Lawrence, John Pyne, and Charles Willes, gent. of the Grand Jury of the said County, made at these Assizes unto the said Judges of Assizes by virtue of an order of reference from the last Lent Assizes directed unto the said Justices of peace and gent. of the grand Jury, for the setting downe of means and orders for the finishing and government of the newe gaole maineprize and house of correction lately erected in Dorchester for the use of the whole County by the assent of the said gent. under there hands subscribed and at there request. It is at this present Assizes ordered by the Courte That wheras there is yet wanting the summe of 30^{li}. and upwards for the finishing of the said newe erected house, That one years rate more according to the proporcion of the common rates payable to the gaile and maimed souldiers to begin from and after the next Easter Sessions shalbe collected over the whole County wth w^{ch} the summe of fifty pounds more to be taken out of the Common Treasury and such arrearages of former rates as may be gotten in will accomplish the said worke.” The arrears above mentioned are to be demanded and collected by the justices of peace in their divisions. “And wheras it is doubtful whether the newe house wilbe sufficient and convenient to containe and discharge all the offices and employments for w^{ch} it is intended It is therefore desired That the next succeedinge sheriffe of the said County of Dorsett may accept of the said newe erected house and make use thereof for the keeping of the common gaole maineprize and house of correction during the yeare following, and during that time the old house of Correction of Sherborne to rest voyd, or to be let out at a rent for the benefit of the County. And if by that yeares experience it shall appeare that the said newe house will discharge all the offices aforesaid wth conveniency, then the same to be settled and employed to those uses wthout change or alteration, and the old house to be sold and turned into the stock for the common benefit of the County, But if otherwise the newe house prove not capable of all the employments aforesaid, Then the old house to be reteyned and converted to his former use.

per Cur.

Ex^{tr} p. Simonem

Spartharst, Cl'ic. Assisar.”