REV. S. BARING-GOULD, M.A.

From a Photograph by Samuel A. Walker, 230, Regent Street, London.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book.

EDITED BY

W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. HIST. SOC.,

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WITH AN

Introductory Article on "Ballads in the West,"

BY

THE REV. S. BARING-GOULD, M.A.

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PREFACE.

THE completion of another volume of the *Western Antiquary* affords once more an opportunity of tendering my most sincere thanks to those who have furnished the valuable materials which make up this interesting repository of historical and literary lore. The editor of such a journal is entirely dependent upon gratuitous help, and it is a matter for congratulation that the whole of the Articles, Notes, and Replies to Queries which are contained in the present volume have been the free-will offerings of those whose names will be found appended thereto. Under these circumstances it will appear invidious to single out any contributors for special mention; yet justice demands that I should express my deep indebtedness to a few of my helpers, who have placed me under great obligations by the nature and extent of their contributions. First, I would call attention to the able disquisition on "Ballads of the West" which forms the introduction to the present volume. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, has in the midst of his extensive and varied literary labours found time to give this journal the benefit of his great and undoubted talents, a service which will, I feel sure, be much appreciated by my subscribers. Mr. William Crossing, who has made the topography of Dartmoor his especial study, has also furnished several valuable articles dealing with his favourite topic. To the Rev. Prebendary Randolph I am likewise much indebted for the continuation of his notes, with translations, of the "Antient MSS. in Kingsbridge Church," as well as for other valued assistance in my editorial duties. Mr. W. D. Pink, a well-known and acknowledged authority on Parliamentary History has also rendered active service, while Dr. T. N. Brushfield has been constant, in season and out of season, to the interests of the west country journal, the usefulness of which he was one of the first to recognize. The articles on various subjects by Mr. John Newnham have also proved of much interest. Nor must I omit to mention in passing the many contributors of interesting Notes, Queries, and Replies, of which the publication has in many instances, been productive of useful and profitable discussions on topics of general or special interest. To each and all I would tender my best acknowledgments, and crave for that continuance of their favours, without which it would be impossible to carry on the journal in a manner satisfactory to the great mass of my readers.

Unlike the previous year (when the Armada Tercentenary engrossed public attention) there has been no special topic placed before my readers; but the subjects have been, I trust, generally interesting and thus the standard of excellence, which has all along been my aim in the conduct of the journal, has been I would fain hope fully maintained. So much for the past: now let me add a few words of anticipation for the future. Fortunately there has never been a dearth of articles, and happily I can always rely upon a large staff of literary helpers in almost every branch of antiquarian lore, and I am thus enabled fairly to forecast the work for the next twelve months. The ninth series will contain numerous and valuable contributions equal to any which have preceded it, both historical, descriptive, and bibliographical. Amongst the papers promised for the early numbers of the current series I may mention the following:—"The Lost Village and Ruined Church at St. Constantine, near Padstow," by the Rev. Samuel Barber; "Notes on some Cornish Antiquities," by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma; "The Arms of Devon," by Genealogist; "Notes on Devon Printers and Booksellers of the Eighteenth Century," by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge; "List of Works of Fiction relating to Cornwall," by Mr. George C. Boase; List of Works of Fiction relating to Devonshire," by the Editor; "Documents relating to Sir John Hawkins in the Record Office," by Dr. H. H. Drake; "Crockern Tor, and the Ancient Stannary Parliament," by Mr. W. Crossing; "John Wesley in Devonshire," by Dr. T. N. Brushfield; "Correspondence of Lord Exmouth," by Mr. J. Brendon Curgenven; Notes on extinct Devonshire Periodicals, by Dr. T. N. Brushfield; etc., etc.

One important feature of these volumes to which I would call attention, is the record they contain of contemporary literature. In each number of the *Western Antiquary* will be found some notices of new works relating especially to the West of England; but although prominence is (and rightly) given to such, works of general interest have not been overlooked. If, however, some of my subscribers may deem it a waste of space to notice works in general literature, I can only assure them that while the publishers continue to favour me with copies of their books for review, I shall feel myself bound to return the compliment by noticing their works, and to deal with them as impartially as the nature of things demand. In doing this, I shall not in any case trench upon the space allotted to ordinary literary matter, but

from the present time shall append to each number a small supplement, paged continuously with the other portions, although in other respects separate from the main body of the work. Another feature which will be introduced into the new series will be a literary exchange, in which subscribers may make known their wants or advertise books which they may desire to dispose of. Only a few more words are needed; Death has of late been busy, both amongst contributors and subscribers Some of the earliest and most generous of my patrons have passed away during the twelve months just closed. Of these, the names of Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps; Mr Robert Dymond; Mr. William Hunt; the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon; the Rev. T. A. Bewes; Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, and others more or less prominent, will readily recur to my readers. Happily, however, new helpers are continually coming forward, and while we cannot fail to lament the loss of those that are gone, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they have left behind them faithful disciples, ready and willing to carry on the work in which they did such good service.

In conclusion I would make a pressing appeal to all who desire the continued prosperity of the *Western Antiquary*, to support it both by their own active exertions and by recommendation amongst their friends, remembering that this was the first journal in the West of England to follow the laudable example of *Notes & Queries* and to provide a medium of intercommunication for antiquaries, and others interested in the history, literature, and legendary lore of this district. Others have followed until almost every county and district has its representative, and the number of these provincial journals is continually increasing. I would appeal to those who assisted in the early stages of my work, when there were no other aspirants for public favour in the same field, still to give this journal a full measure of their support; and I on my part will spare no pains to make the *Western Antiquary* fairly representative of the chief features of interest relating to the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

July, 1889. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Introductory Article.

BALLADS IN THE WEST.

BY S. BARING-GOULD.

ONE form of literature which has lasted three hundred years is now becoming absolutely and irretrievably extinct—the Ballad Literature of the people. From the time of Elizabeth and, no doubt before that, the ballad was the means of telling a story. The rhymer sang his tale to the accompaniment of the lute or some other instrument, and his audience did not weary of a long drawn-out tale.

It is otherwise now. The people have their daily paper and are impatient of a long story. Everything must be cut short to suit their impatience. So the ballad is dead. It lingered on last as a narrative of murders, or as a political engine; but it is now extinct in both forms.

The old broadside has disappeared. Messrs. Besley of Exeter, and Messrs. Keys of Devonport, who were wont to issue large numbers of such sheets, have ceased to do so some thirty years. Broadsides and chap-books which were common in our childhood are now rare, and are eagerly bought up.

Catnach of Monmouth Court, Seven Dials, issued enormous numbers from his press. His successor Fortey, advertised that he had four thousand different sorts for sale. There were other publishers of broadsides in London, Birt of 39, Great St. Andrew Street, Seven Dials; Hodges, 31, Dudley Street, Seven Dials; Paul, 22, Brick Lane, Spitalfields; Ryle, Monmouth Court, Bloomsbury; Pitts, 6, Great St. Andrew Street, Seven Dials; Taylor, 67, Steelhouse Lane; Sharp, 30, Kent Street, Borough; Watts, Lane End; Marks, Brick Lane, Spitalfields; Batchelor, 14, Hackney Road Crescent, Shoreditch; Disley, 57, High Street, St. Giles; Such, 177, Union Street, Borough; Mitchelson, 51, Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell; Neesom, Brick Lane, Spitalfields; Hill, 14, Waterloo Road; etc. In the provinces, there were Messrs. Keys of Devonport; Messrs. Besley of Exeter; Jacques of Manchester; Walker of Durham; Dodds of Newcastle; Webb of Leeds; Pratt of Birmingham; Ford and Cock of Sheffield; Jackson of Birmingham; King of Birmingham; Watts of Birmingham; Harris also of Birmingham; Fordyce of Newcastle and Hull; Ainsley of Durham; Thompson of Liverpool; Harkness of Preston; Walker of Lincoln; Williams of Portsea; Ross of Newcastle; and many others.

The ballads printed at these establishments were on very thin paper and were sold at fairs for a halfpenny each. No collection at all complete has been made of them. In the British Museum are nine folio volumes of broadsides collected by Mr. Crampton, but of these only one volume is devoted to the provinces; and it contains nothing like a complete collection of those issued in London.

Now the question arises—Whence did these printers obtain the ballads and songs they issued from their presses? Mr. Hindley tells us that Catnach and no doubt the other publishers, had a staff of men who rhymed for them, or who collected ballads. For each new one produced the pay was half-a-crown. Those that they themselves composed are chiefly, if not wholly, on passing events, on murders, on political events, or on the fashions and foibles of the time. Those that they picked up were either traditional, or were such as had acquired an ephemeral popularity from having been sung at Vauxhall-gardens, Surrey-gardens, or in other concert places. When the rhymers produced a modern song, before Catnach, Fortey, Such, or any other of the great purveyors of broadsides it was printed with tolerable accuracy; but when they gave up a traditional ballad, they were pretty sure to make a hash of it. They took from oral recitation, and in course of traditional recitation the ballads became very corrupt. It is, perhaps, as remarkable a feature of this literature as any, that the unintelligent rendering of the ballads, the manifest blunders and transpositions, altering sense and destroying rhyme, are left uncorrected.

Not only so, but the rhymers mixed up their ballads and songs, taking a little bit of one and a little bit of another, jumbling them together in a most curious and stupid fashion.

For instance, there is a song, which was printed on a broadsheet by Mr. E. Keys, 7, James Street, Devonport; called "The Streams of Lovely Nancy." I will give it from the broadside:—

1. "The streams of lovely Nancy divides in three parts,
Where young men and maidens do meet their sweet-hearts;
In drinking good liquor which makes me to sing,
And the sound of the vallies makes my heart for to ring.

2. In yonder high mountains a castle there does stand,
It is built with ivory near to the black sand;
It is built up with ivory and diamonds so bright,
It is a pilot for strangers in a dark stormy night.

3. As a sailor was walking, a walking along,
Says a sailor to his true love I will sing you a song;
It is a false-hearted woman which makes me to say,
Fare you well lovely Nancy for I must away.

4. On yonder high mountain there wild fowl fly,
There is one amongst them that flies very high;
My heart as an eagle's wings when they are spread,
Soars high when I think on my angelic maid.

5. We sailed from London to fair Liverpool town,
Where the girls they were plenty, some white and some brown;
But of all the bonny lasses that ever I did see,
At the sign of the Angel is the darling for me.

6. I 'll go down unto the nunnery and there end my life,
And I never will be married, nor yet be made a wife,
So constant and true-hearted for ever I 'll remain,
And I never will be married till my love comes again."

Now this is made up of three distinct ballads. The first, second and fourth verses belong to a ballad, called "The Sweet Streams of Nance." The third verse belongs to quite another ballad; and the fifth and sixth to a third.

The person who brought the song to the printers made a patchwork of it. In the first place he made this stream unto Nancy, then that led him to tack on a verse about a sailor's parley with his true love Nancy. Then, as the song was still short, he filled it out with two verses from another ballad altogether, one relative to a trooper who rides down from Manchester according to one version; "Out of the North," according to another. This is a very long ballad, and the composer of the patchwork arbitrarily took two of the verses, one from the middle and one from the end so as to fill out his copy for the printer.

Now in the song of "The Sweet Streams of Nance," that which makes the heart to ring is, of course, the *viols*, and this the unintelligent parrot-like repeater has converted into "vallies." The original ballad is still sung by very old men in Devon, to a remarkably sweet quaint melody; it ran originally thus:—

"O the sweet streams of Nance
They divide in three parts, (*Qu.* Two parts.)
Where the young men at dance
They do met their sweethearts.
And 'tis drinking strong ale
That doth make my heart sing,
And the sound of the viol
That doth make my heart ring."

Then the song goes on to compare the true love to a castle of ivory set with diamonds and roofed with gold, and to a wild fowl flying high over the mountain. It is clearly an early song which has become degenerated.

In collecting ballads and songs from oral recitation one has to distinguish, there are some that come to us from the very old men who can neither read nor write, and such are usually much more correct than the versions sung by younger men, who can read, and who have taken theirs from broadsides. Thus we find side by side the same ballad sung in two ways, the corrupt form which issued from the press where a printer's mistake may have made nonsense of the words, or his necessity which prompted him to tack on to an over short ballad a scrap of another. When, however, this printed ballad can be found—not always an easy matter—then the source of the error is discovered, and something more on the other hand, the errors which have crept in in singing, can be corrected by the printed texts.

I have not gone over any great area in my search for songs or ballads still sung by our peasantry (or rather let me say still remembered by the oldest men as having been sung by them,) but within the narrow area that I have worked, I have come upon the following:—

1. The Outlandish Knight.
2. The Shepherd's Daughter and Sir William.
3. The Baffled Knight.
4. The Jolly Sportsman.
5. Childe the Hunter.
6. The Thrasherman and the Alderman.
7. The Golden Glove.
8. The Lace Merchant.
9. Richard Melvine.
10. Arthur of Bradley.
11. Pretty Barbara *(a version of Barbara Allen.)*
12. Brennan on the Moor.
13. The Gipsy Countess.
14. The Mole Catcher.
15. Young Riley.
16. The Brisk Young Serving Maid.
17. The Lady and the Dragoon.
18. The Buxom young Tailor.
19. The Grey Mare.
20. The Golden Vanity.
21. Henry Martyn.
22. The Good Comrade.
23. The Ploughboy and the Fair Lady.
24. The Undutiful Daughter.
25. Green Broom.
26. Roving Jack the Journeyman.
27. The Brisk young Drover.
28. "Cold blows the wind, to-night, sweetheart."
29. The Contented Farmer's Son.
30. Cupid the Ploughboy.
31. The Miraculous Hen.
32. A Penny in the Pocket

There are a good many others that might be classed between ballad and song, and there are some ballads of much later date, as "The West Country Farmer and the King;" and there are various sea, hunting, and criminal ballads.

A good number of the above have been printed in one collection or other, but I have not met with all—some indeed belong to a state of social and moral rudeness that prevent their publication now-a-days—not by any means have all been printed on broadsheets. So far, I have been unable to trace "Henry Martyn," which I here give. I have obtained three versions of it, one filling out *lacunæ* in the others, from three old men of over eighty years, all sung to the same fine melody:—

"HENRY MARTYN."

1. "In merry Scotland, in merry Scotland
There liv'd brothers three,
They all did cast lots which of them should go,
A robbing upon the salt sea.

2. The lot it fell on Henry Martyn,
The youngest of the three,
That he should go rob on the salt, salt sea,
To maintain his brothers and he.

3. He had not sailed a long winter's night,
Nor yet a short winter's day,
Before that he spied a rich merchant-ship,
Come sailing along his way.

4. O when she came by Henry Martyn,
'I prithee now let us go.'
'Nay nay, God wot!' said Henry Martyn
'For that never at all will do.'

5. 'How far, how far,' cried Henry Martyn,
'How far are you going?' said he,
'For I am a robber upon the salt seas
To maintain my brothers and me.'

6. They merrily fought for three long hours,
They fought for hours full three,
At last a deep wound gave Henry Martyn
All upon the salt, salt sea.

7. 'Twas broadside to a broadside then,
And a rain and a hail of blows,
A shot bored a hole, and there ran in the sea,
And down to the depths she goes.

8. Bad news, bad news for proud England,
Bad news has come to town,
For a rich merchant vessel is cast away,
And all her brave seamen drowned."

The 'Golden Vanity' was the "Trinity," one of Raleigh's vessels, and the ballad concerning it is printed by Mr. Ashton in his "Century of Ballads," it was issued in the 17th century, but the ballad as given by Mr. Logan, in "A Pedlar's Pack," from a broadside printed by Pitts of Seven Dials, agrees with our West of England version, and contains the story of the cruel treatment of the little cabin boy who bored holes in the Turkish galleon and sank her.

"Cupid the Ploughboy" is a curious instance of unintelligent rendering. The ballad concerns a fair maid who looks over a stile and sees Cupid ploughing. Then ensues a dialogue in which she gets the worst of it. He is ploughing to sow the seeds of love. In the broadside version, all winds up with Cupid marrying the young lady. And, indeed, one of the younger singers I have heard give this ballad, so finishes the story, and converts Cupid into Cubick; being absolutely unconscious of the real meaning of the piece. In like manner "The Outlandish Knight" is converted into "The Outlandish Cat," and "Sir William" into "Sweet William," in the ballad of the Shepherd's Daughter. Richard Melvine is a long story of a wife who sends her husband to fetch "The Water of Absalom"—a long journey—and entertains the parson whilst he is away, or, as she thinks, absent. The waggoner, however, put his master in a sack, and stood him in the chimney nook, where he heard all that was said. It is a version in ballad form of an incident in the story of Friar Rush. "The Brisk young Serving Maid" is about a Falmouth girl who served in London and then put her money in a box on her head and started on foot for Falmouth. She fell in with a tinker who tried to rob her, but she knocked him on the head, and then, running away encountered a squire, told him that she had killed a man, and they returned to the spot. There, in the tinker's "budgett" was found a whistle. The squire put it to his lips, when, at the call, the rest of the gang came up. The brisk young maid with one pistol, and the squire with another of the pair found in the tinker's budget, disposed of the other robbers, and of course are married and live happy ever after.

"The gentles all within the land
They made the greatest strife,
The which of all that maid should win,
And take her for his wife.
But none of them could touch her heart,
But he who in the fight
Had stood by her, and her he made
To be his lady bright."

"The Jolly Sportsman" is an early and very curious ballad but hardly one to be printed; it is not exactly gross, but exhibits an extremely rude and simple state of society.

"Pretty Barbara" though running on the same lines as "Barbara Allen" is an independent rendering, and is sung to an entirely distinct melody. It begins:—

"O once I was a bachellor,
From London town I came,
I courted pretty Barbara,
And Barbara her name.
But she was proud and lofty,
Her fortune was so high,
And for another bachellor
She scorn'd and passed me by."

In a more modern version in the mouths of younger singers the bachelor is converted into sailor:—

"When six long months were ever gone
Were over gone and past,
The maiden she was taken sick,
With love was sick at last.
She sended for the doctor-man
For him she fain would see,
She sended for the bachellor
Whose wife she wished to be."

He comes, and she pleads; he refuses:—

"Her rings from off her hands she took,
Her rings by two and three,
'Then take, O take these golden rings,
By them remember me.'"

It ends somewhat savagely. The bachelor says:—

"O no! thou haughty Barbara,
So long as I have breath,
I'll dance above your green, green grave
Where you lie dead beneath."

"The Gipsy Countess" is a long ballad in two parts, or perhaps two ballads connected. Both are found in broadsheets, but the first in an entirely re-cast form. It consists of a dialogue between an earl and a gipsy maid, whom he persuades to become his countess, but she has great misgivings at heart. In the broadside she is made to say:—

"Oh! how can a poor gipsy maiden, like me
Ever hope the proud bride of a noble to be? etc."

the very metre is altered. Here is one of the verses of the original:—

"I'll take you up, I'll carry you home,
I'll set you in a room so high.
I'll put a safeguard over you there,
That ne'er a gipsy shall come nigh."

The second part tells how her three brothers came under the castle and sang one night. Then her heart ached, and she came downstairs:—

"They sang so sweet, they sang so shrill
That fast her tears began to flow,
And she put off her silken gown,
Her golden rings and all her show."

She runs away. At past midnight her lord comes home, finds she is gone, girds his sword to his saddle-bow, and rides after. As she refuses to return, he cuts her down with his sword.

There are two Scottish ballads which are variants of this, and pretend to concern a Lady Casillis who ran away with Johnny Faa, who came in the disguise of a gipsy, for which he, not she, suffered. As Bishop Burnet was related through his wife to the Casillis family, this ballad, in its Scottish form, was sung by the Jacobites who hated Burnet. But I cannot help thinking that the original ballad related to a gipsy becoming a countess and then feeling *heim weh* for the wandering life, and running away; and that all the ballad of Lady Casillis and Johnny Faa, if there be any truth in the story of her elopement, which is doubtful, is a mere re-casting of an earlier ballad to suit the incident. As it is, in the broadsides the ballad assumes various forms.

That the old ballad still remains, lingering on around us, I have the best evidence to show, but it will not remain so long; it is most unfortunate that no attempt has been made in the past to do for the West of England what has been done for Scotland and the Borders. A large number of so-called Scottish ballads are simply English ballads that have been appropriated, given "a local habitation and name," and then assumed to be Scottish in origin. Of many of our old ballads, the broadside copies are all that exist, and these are utterly vulgarised and debased. It would be well if some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* were to take the subject up and work it throughout the West. Questions relative to West Country ballads have been asked repeatedly in its columns, but no one seems to have gone to the right, indeed the only, sources for them. "The Stout Cripple of Cornwall" and the Armada ballads have been printed over and over again. Untraceable ballads can *only* be recovered from very aged men between 75 and 85 years old, especially such as cannot read, and such as are the sons of old song-men. With them the ballads are traditional, having been handed down from father to son, and in a form usually more pure than can be found in broadsides. It is of no use seeking early forms of ballads from a later generation, as that generation has acquired its stock from the broadsides in the greater number of cases. I will give an instance of the treasures that may be picked up. The other day I heard a hunting song from an aged tanner in Launceston, a Liskeard man by origin. Now this identical song was composed concerning a hunt of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham and was printed in black letter broadside in the reign of James I. or thereabouts. The ballad or song is published in the Roxburgh Collections, but with no music, and as far as I am aware never has been published with its melody. The air, however, I have obtained from the tanner. I find that from the farmer class no such ballads are to be recovered, all—or very nearly all—the songs they know are of the didactic nature of the songs of the end of last century or the beginning of this, and have all been published, but this is not the case with our *illiterate* aged now, and that is the bed to be worked for this recovery of our ancient ballads: it is probably the only bed. In conclusion I give a very charming little ballad, not very ancient but fresh and quaint; obtained from an old fellow the other day, which will appear with its equally delicious and fresh melody in my Third Series of "Songs of the West," which, however, will not be published for some months.*

"THE LADY AND THE PLOUGHBOY."

1. "O the ploughboy was a ploughing,
With his horses on the plain,
He was singing a sad song upon the lea,
Since I have fall'n in love,
If the parents disapprove,
'Tis the first thing that will send me to the sea.

2. When the parents came to know,
That their daughter loved him so,
O they sent a gang and pressed him for the sea,
And they made of him a tar,
To be slain in bloody war,
Who was but a little ploughboy from the lea.

3. The maiden sore did grieve,
And without a word of leave,
From her father's house she fled secretlie
In male attire dress'd
With a star upon her breast
All to seek her little ploughboy on the sea.

4. Then she went o'er hill and plain,
And she walked in wind or rain,
Till she came up to the brink of the blue sea,
Saying, I am forced to rove,
For the sake of my true love,
Who is but a little ploughboy from the lea.

5. Now the first she did behold,
O it was a sailor bold,
'Have you seen my little ploughboy?' then said she,
'They have press'd him to the fleet,
He is tossing on the deep,
O he's but a little ploughboy from the lea.'

6. Then she went to the Captain,
And to him she made complain,
'O a little ploughboy's run away from me.'
Then the Captain smiled, and said,
'Why *Sir!* surely you're a maid,
So the ploughboy I will render up to thee.'

7. Then she pulled out a store,
Five hundred crowns and more,
And she strewed them on the deck, did she.
Then she took him by the hand,
And she rowed him to the land.
Where she wed the little ploughboy back from sea.

* Copies of "The Songs and Ballads of the West," harmonised and arranged for voice and pianoforte, Parts I. and II. contain 52 pieces, to be had of Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Lew Trenchard, N. Devon, *post free*, 6/4, or each part separately, 3/2.

General Index to Subjects.

List of Illustrations in the present Volume,

WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BINDER.

SIR MARTIN FROBISHER.

The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 1-2. JULY-AUGUST, 1888. Vol. VIII.

THE ARMADA TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION.

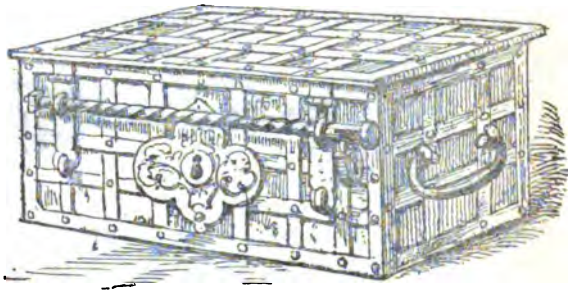
BY THE EDITOR.

AMONG the many interesting features of the recent Armada Tercentenary Commemoration at Plymouth, perhaps none appeals more directly to the sympathies of antiquaries than the Exhibition of Armada and Elizabethan Relics which was opened by the Mayor of Plymouth on the 18th July last. The formal opening of this novel exhibition was the first of a series of more or less important engagements organised by the Commemoration Committee, and was attended by many distinguished persons. It remained open to the public until the 8th of August, and during this period of three weeks the collection was visited by a large number of persons, although it cannot be said to have attracted the masses. Nevertheless, the efforts of those who planned and organised it were attended with considerable success, and the "Armada Exhibition" was declared to be one of the most remarkable historical collections ever brought together, and its catalogue, incomplete as it is in some respects, will be valued in after years by antiquaries and all those who take more than an ordinary interest in the things of the past.

In the hope of adding to the permanent interest of the catalogue, and of placing upon record in our pages some facts which we have gleaned relative to the most important exhibits, we purpose giving our readers a brief and succinct account of the exhibition generally and a few notes on such of the objects which attracted the chief observation, besides the opinions of experts and others upon such special features as came under their notice.

It was perhaps a bold step to attempt a collection of Armada relics, for, as a matter of fact, few such are in existence; but, inasmuch as the event itself could not be dissociated from the chief actors in the great struggle with Spain, and, as it seemed but natural to include objects of interest immediately connected with "the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth," the scope of the exhibition was considerably widened and its value enhanced.

We will first note in detail the Armada relics themselves, or such as were so classed by their owners. Chief in this category come the iron treasure chests, of which there were no less than three specimens. One of these, lent by the Commissioners of Customs, Weymouth, was said to have been taken out



of the Santa Aña, flagship of the Viscayan Squadron, which was captured and brought into Weymouth. This chest has for many years been used as Queen's Chest at the Custom House, Weymouth. Another treasure chest of a similar pattern was lent by the Commissioners of Customs at Exeter, and this may possibly have been one of the receptacles of the fifty thousand ducats of gold which fell into the hands of Drake from the *Capitana* (the flagship of Don Pedro de Valdez), which he captured off Plymouth and sent into Torbay. The history of this incident is too well known to need repetition here. Yet a third treasure chest was contributed to the collection by a private gentleman (Mr. S. C. Wilcock). This chest is of most remarkable construction. There is an apparent keyhole

in the side, but the real one is concealed in the lid, which is one large lock—the lock-plate being of very fine workmanship of polished iron.

Then we have a small fragment of the *Florida*, treasure ship of the Armada, which was wrecked in the Sound of Mull, near Tobermory. This relic was lent by Colonel MacLachlan, and its authenticity is vouched for by its owner.

A small spoon of very exquisite pattern and workmanship forms another interesting object. It is well known that when the ships of the Armada were scattered, several of them passed along the north-east coast of Ireland, and one of them, when off the Giants' Causeway, mistook the rocks known as the Chimney-tops for the chimneys of Dunluce Castle, and fired at them, but in doing so stood in too close, and was wrecked in what is now known as Port na Spania Bay. The legend there is

that casks of gold were afterwards washed ashore, but, be that as it may, after a storm quantities of Spanish dollars have been found on the beach, and about eighty years ago this small spoon was picked up at the same place. It bears a foreign mark, and it is a fair inference that it came out of the wrecked vessel. It was lent to the exhibition by Miss Carruthers, Belfast.

Mrs. Mercer, of Tunbridge Wells, contributed a small looking-glass in a cast-iron frame, said to have been taken from a Spanish ship in 1588. It is of superior workmanship, and is undoubtedly of foreign make and antique, and although its history is not known it may be fairly classed as a genuine Armada relic.

An exhibitor in the Isle of Wight forwarded an old oak chest with curiously carved panels, which was said to have been made from the wood of one of the wrecks of the Armada, while another gentleman sent "A Spanish Matchlock, said to have been taken from a wrecked Spaniard, on the West Coast of Ireland."

An undoubted Armada relic is a small silk flag lent by the Rev. C. Hampton Weekes, of Godalming. This flag was long in the possession of the Hampton family, and was probably given to John Hampton, Chaplain to the Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Howard of Effingham. It is beautifully embroidered with a Spanish coat of arms, and is in a remarkable state of preservation.

Another relic is an old table, lent by Mr. J. Chamberlin, of Market Rasen, having curious carvings, and it also is supposed to have been made from the timber of an Armada wreck.

Not an Armada relic, but somewhat akin, is a cannon ball fired by a Spanish galleon into Mousehole, Penzance, when that little town was attacked and partly destroyed by the second Spanish Armada in 1595.

As a counterpoise to the above is another cannon ball, lent by Mr. R. Cranford, of Dartmouth, which is said to have formed part of the ammunition of one of the ships fitted out at Dartmouth to resist the threatened invasion.

Mr. R. L. Leigh, of Himley, near Dudley, sent several articles, including a pistol and knife, and an ancient spanner for a wheel lock, both declared Armada relics, and from the Meyrick collection.

That the Spanish coat of arms recently removed from the front of a fine old Elizabethan mansion in Treville Street (formerly Briton Side), Plymouth, is a relic of the Armada may be open to doubt, yet it looks like the coat of arms of some Spanish noble, and possibly formed part of the decoration of one of the towering floating castles which composed Philip's "Invincible" fleet—

> "A floating host of direful citadels—
> Its equal never yet has ploughed the sea—
> The Invincible its name shall be."—SCHILLER.

One other important exhibit must be named in this connection, although it is not the original, but only a copy. This is a photograph supplied by the authorities of Magdalen College, Cambridge, of the "Libro de Cargos," size 12½ by 9 inches, roughly bound in parchment covers. This is a Spanish manuscript containing an account of munitions, stores, etc., of the ships of the Armada, compiled by the "Proveedor General." It is perforated by a hole of half an inch diameter in the covers, and about double that size in the leaves, through which it is supposed that a string was passed for the purpose of suspending the book. This very interesting document was formerly in the library of Samuel Pepys, and is now, with all his other books, preserved in Magdalen College, Cambridge.

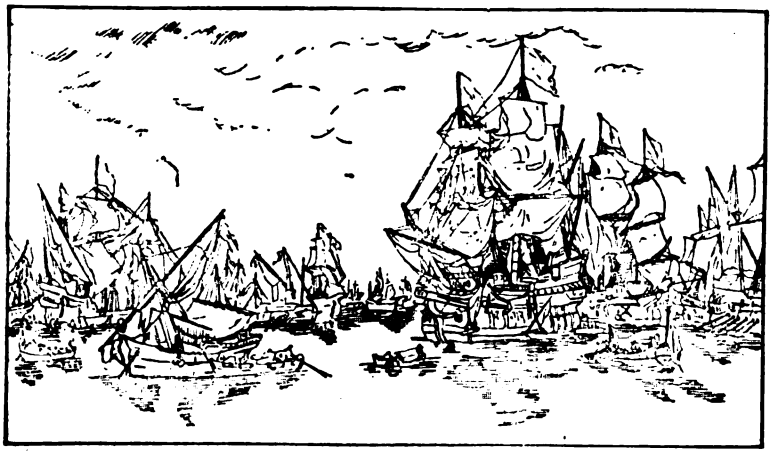
The next portion of the exhibition to which we would refer includes all the paintings of Armada subjects. These are very numerous, and of considerable merit as works of art. One of the most striking pictures in the collection was perhaps that of Mr. F. Baden-Powell (No. 17). This represents "The Last Shot at the Armada." Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral of the British Fleet, in the *Arke Royal*, of 800 tons, supported by the squadrons under Drake and Frobisher, having driven the Spaniards over the North Sea as far as latitude 56° N., gave orders for his fleet to desist from the chase and beat back to England, seeing that the fury of the increasing gale was bound to complete the destruction of this self-styled Invincible Armada, which was now but the poor panic-stricken remnant of its former glory; with its ships riddled through and through with English shot, its rigging and sails torn to shreds, its masts and yards shattered; provisions of all kinds failing, and their loss in human life immense; and, more than all, their proud boast of subjugating Britain into a Catholic province now being ignominiously dispelled by the one common impulse of trying to avert their own utter annihilation. In "The Last Shot at the Armada" the colouring of the sea is harsh, but the composition and the grouping of the work is admirable. Right in the centre of the picture is Lord Howard's flagship, with all sails set. She is poised on the top of a huge billow, leans over to leeward, and shows her stern and lofty poop and larboard broadside, from which the black muzzles of the guns are visible. The "last shot" has just been fired from the starboard side, but, of course, only its white, curling smoke is seen. Away to leeward, the Spanish ships are plunging in full flight, crowding each other, as it were, in their panic.

Another painting of the same subject (No. 6), by Leslie, is contributed by Mrs. W. F. Moore, but is not by any means so effective as the larger work. Admiral Beechey, who has gained more than a local fame for his marine pieces, sent a large canvas representing the attack of the English Fleet on the Spaniards, off Calais. This is the scene of the fire-ships, and is remarkably well treated, although the artist was compelled to hurry over the finishing touches, in order that the picture might be placed in the exhibition on the opening day. It is still in an unfinished condition. Admiral Beechey had previously painted a large picture, which was on view at the same time at Messrs. Harris's Gallery in Union Street. It is hoped that one of these fine paintings may ere long adorn the Drake Chamber, as the property of the Corporation.

Mons. A. Ragon, of London, sends a series of pictures representing the different phases of the defeat of the Armada, from its first appearance off the English coast to its final overthrow. The titles of the six distinct pictures are as follows: "Embarcation of Spanish Troops," "The *Capitana* towed into Dartmouth," "Don Oquendo's Ship on Fire," "The Armada off the Start," "Engagement off the Isle of Wight," "Spanish Galleon wrecked at Dunregan, Skye."

Another striking picture is that lent by the Rev. George Coates, of Worcester, the painter being Sydney Herbert. The subject is a general engagement, and it is simply named

"Defeat of the Spanish Armada." The painting (No. 16) lent by E. R. Thomas, Esq., of Prescot, Lancashire, represents a ship in distress on a rocky shore, and may possibly have been intended for the galleon which was



wrecked under Dunluce Castle, as described in a previous note.

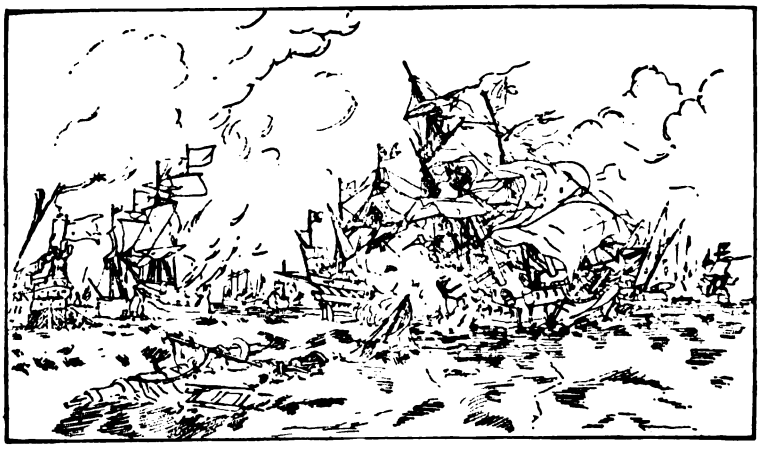
We next come to a consideration of the three Brierly pictures, which were certainly amongst the best pieces of artistic work in the exhibition. Sir Oswald Brierly's paintings are so well known, and these especially, by means of the beautiful etchings published by Mr. Arthur Lucas, that it seems almost superfluous to speak of them in detail, but as we wish to make this sketch as complete as possible, we venture to reproduce here, not only a description of the subjects, but copies of the etchings themselves.

No. 4 in the catalogue represents "The Armada Sailing from Ferrol, July 12th, 1588." This was etched from Sir Oswald Brierly's picture by Mr. David Law, and engraved by Mr. Arthur Lucas. The incident is thus narrated by Froude, in his *History of England*:—

"The scene as the fleet passed out of the harbour must have been singularly beautiful. It was a treacherous interval of real summer. The early sun was lighting the long chain of the Gallician mountains, marking with shadows the cleft defiles, and shining softly on the white walls and vineyards of Coruña. The wind was light, and falling towards a calm; the great galleons drifted slowly with the tide on the purple water, the long streamers trailing from the trucks, the red crosses, the emblem of the crusade, showing bright upon the hanging sails. The fruit boats were bringing off the last fresh supplies, and the pinnaces hastening to the ships with the last loiterers on shore. Out of 30,000 men who that morning stood upon the decks of the proud Armada, 20,000 and more were never again to see the hills of Spain."

No. 5 is an original drawing of the "Defeat of the Armada off Gravelines, July 30, 1588," and is also by Sir Oswald Brierly, etched by David Law, forming a companion picture to the last. We again quote from Froude:—

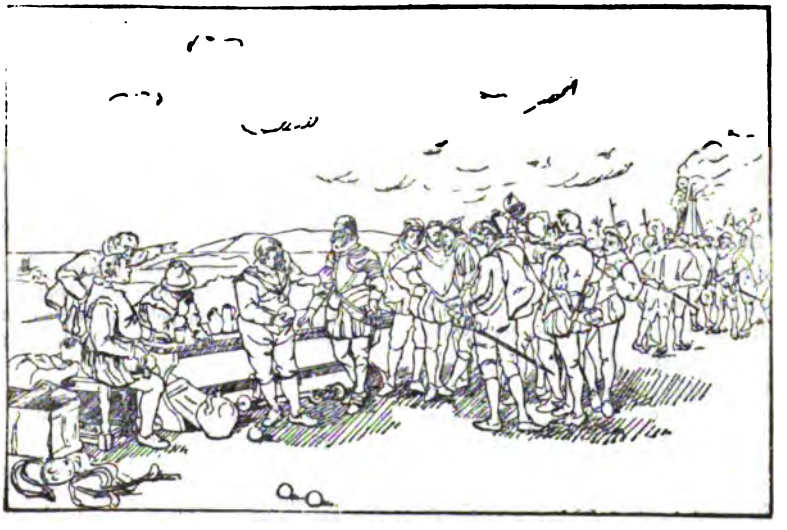
"When the sun rose they were scattered over a large surface off Gravelines. They were signalled to make back for Calais, but Drake with his own squadron, and Henry



Seymour with the squadron of the Straits, having the advantage of wind, speed, and skill, came on while they were still dispersed. Seymour opened the action at eight in the morning, with a cluster of galleons on the Spaniards' extreme right. Reserving their fire till within 120 yards,

the English ships continued to pour into them, through the entire forenoon, one continuous rain of shot. They were driven in upon their own centre, where they became entangled in a confused and helpless mass, a mere target for the English guns. Drake himself had fallen upon Medina Sidonia and Oquendo, who, with a score of galleons better handled than the rest, were endeavouring to keep sea room, and retain some command of themselves. But they, too, were forced back upon their consorts, hunted as a shepherd hunts sheep upon a common, the whole mass forced slowly towards the shoals upon the Flanders coast. Howard came up at noon to join in the work of destruction. They took no prizes, and attempted to take none. Their orders were to sink or destroy."*

No. 3 is a water-colour drawing, also by Brierly, depicting a galleon of the Armada in the final retreat, on August 10th, 1588. The two former were lent by Mr. Arthur Lucas, the latter by Messrs. J. & W. Vokins, London.



In connection with the foregoing we cannot omit to notice another popular Armada picture, which, however, was represented in the exhibition by an admirable engraving in lieu of the original. We refer to the picture entitled "The Armada in Sight—Plymouth Hoe," painted by Mr. Seymour Lucas, and engraved for Mr. Arthur Lucas by Paul Girardet. The original of this picture, as well as enlarged paintings of Nos. 4 and 5, were purchased some time since by a gentleman in Australia, an effort to retain them at Plymouth as the nucleus of an art collection having proved abortive. The following notes will add interest to this very popular picture.

Before commencing this picture, the painter had spent many months in the most thorough historical research that any artist, probably, ever undertook prior to the painting of such a work; not only are the principal figures authentic historical portraits from rare engravings in the British Museum, but every article of costume can be relied on as being archæologically correct; so that the picture not only shows us the verisimilitude of the men themselves, but in looking at it we breathe the very spirit of the time and place depicted. The *Times* wrote of it in their Academy criticism:—

"As a leading example we may select Seymour Lucas' 'Armada in Sight,' the historicl scene on the Hoe at Plymouth, where Drake laughingly protested against cutting short the English captains' game at bowls, as there was 'plenty of time to win the game and beat the Spaniards too.' Drake is the central figure, bowl in one hand, about to make his cast, while with the other he puts aside the urgings of Lord Howard of Effingham; on the table behind him leans rough Martin Frobisher, waiting on Drake's words, with bluff Humphry Founes, whose attention is called by Sir Jno. Greville to the lighting of the beacon, which is to bear the news from headland to headland, and from town to town. More to the front is a group comprising Raleigh, the figure in black, his profile barely visible; Fenton and St. Leger, Southwell and Mannington, George Fenner, Cock, and Richard Hawkins. In the distance we have the crowd gathered round the beacon just lighted. This is a vivid and stirring picture, with the interest due to careful reproduction of the likenesses of that band of naval

* It is estimated that in this action the Spaniards lost 5,843 men. Fronde says still further that "the action before Gravelines of the 30th of July, 1588, decided the largest problems ever submitted in the history of mankind to the arbitrament of force."

heroes from whom dates our proud sense of England's supremacy on the seas, and that defiance of odds which insures victory."—*May 19th*, 1880.

Another interesting engraving may be mentioned before passing to the portraits, *viz.*, "The Loss of the Revenge," from the painting by Sir Oswald Brierly, engraved by A. Willmore for the Art Union of London, by whom it was published. This incident is well known, having been popularised by Lord Tennyson, in his fine ballad, "The Revenge, a Ballad of the Fleet." Sir Richard Grenville was Vice-Admiral of the English Fleet in the reign of Elizabeth, and although not actually taking part in the naval action of 1588, was employed in a very responsible position in connection with the defences of the western counties. He it was, who at Flores, in the Azores, engaged single-handed the whole Spanish fleet, fifty-three in number, in his ship the *Revenge*, with only two hundred men on board, whereas the enemy had more than two thousand. After fighting against these great odds for twenty-four hours, killing more than one thousand Spaniards, sinking four of their largest ships, he was at length badly wounded, and compelled to yield, all his powder being spent. Sir Richard died two days afterwards, and his ship soon after went to the bottom, carrying her alien crew along with her.

Several other pictures and prints of Armada subjects might have been noticed in the exhibition, including two tinted engravings of the celebrated painting by P. J. de Loutherbourg, the original of which is a conspicuous object in the painted hall at Greenwich. Application was made to the Lords of the Admiralty for the loan of this fine picture, but they declined to allow it to be removed from the Royal Hospital.

From Armada pictures, representing the various incidents of the struggle, we come by a natural transition to the portraits of Armada heroes, and this was undoubtedly the strongest feature of the collection. One of the finest paintings was a full-length portrait of Lord Howard of Effingham, lent by the Duke of Norfolk from his ancestral home. There were also several photographs from rare engravings in the British Museum, in the collection of Mr. Mansell, to which we shall refer more particularly later on.

Of Sir Francis Drake there were numerous portraits, of varying degrees of merit, and some of very doubtful authenticity. The most reliable were probably the Buckland Abbey portrait (95), painted by G. Cornelius Jansen, and the Plymouth Corporation portrait (49). These pictures bear a close resemblance to each other. The former was lent by the present representative of the Drake family (and the owner of Buckland Abbey), Sir Francis T. Elliot Drake. The latter usually adorns the Mayor's Parlour in the Plymouth Municipal Buildings. It is on panel, and is a half-length portrait of Sir Francis, in robes, and with a ruff about his neck. In front of the head are the arms, crest, mantling, etc., of Drake, and the words "*Ætatis suæ* 53. *An.*, 1594." Beneath, are the following verses:—

"Sir Drake, whom well the world's end knows,
Which thou didst compasse round,
And whom both poles of heaven ons saw,
Which North and South do bound:
The stars above will make thee known,
If men here silent were,
The Sunne himself cannot forgett,
His fellow Traveller.

Great Drake, whose shippe about the world's wide waste,
In three years did a golden girdle cast,
Who with fresh streams refresht this Towne that first,
Though kist with waters yet did pine with thirst,
Who both a Pilote, and a Magistrate,
Steered in his turne the shippe of Plymouth's state;
This little table shewes his face whose worth,
The World's wide table hardly can sett forth."

The Buckland Abbey portrait is evidently of a later date than that belonging to the Plymouth Corporation, it having been painted by Jansen, who was not born until 1590, and came to England in 1618. He was engaged in the service of James I., and painted several excellent portraits of the king, his family, and the principal nobility of his court. At what date he painted this portrait of Drake is not known, but it is evident that it was taken from the same original as that previously

described, inasmuch as they bear a striking resemblance to each other. In this connection we may mention the full-length portrait of Don Pedro de Valdez, also lent by Sir F. T. E. Drake. This portrait usually hangs in the staircase at Buckland Abbey. De Valdez was one of the vice-admirals of the Spanish Armada, and was taken prisoner by Drake early in the fight. It is supposed that he was detained at Buckland Abbey until such time as his ransom had been paid, but this is open to doubt. Certain it is, however, that he was treated courteously by Drake, and it is possible that his portrait was presented by the prisoner to his captor, or that it was painted for Drake previously to De Valdez leaving England. His portrait shows him to have been every inch a Spanish cavalier, of noble figure, with handsome features, and a striking contrast to Drake, who was to all intents and purposes a rough-and-ready English sea-dog.

Among other reputed portraits of Drake was one, said to be contemporary (24), formerly in the possession of Alderman John Kelly, Mayor of Plymouth; another (25) lent by the Rev. S. Raffles Flint, but of very doubtful authenticity, as it bears little resemblance to those already noted; a small portrait (26) lent by Mr. Ching, evidently copied from an engraving; a portrait on copper (27) lent by Mr. C. M. Lofthouse, of Hull; a portrait on panel (28) lent by Mrs. Arthur Pearce, of Salcombe. This portrait has been in the Drake family, with whom the Pearces are connected, for many years, and may possibly be authentic. The Rev. C. S. B. Sydenham, another connection of the Drakes, sent a panel portrait (51), but we fail to identify it as one of Sir Francis Drake, in spite of the tradition existing in the family respecting it. The family portrait of Drake, which was in the possession of the Sydenhams, of which we have an engraving, is entirely different. The portrait of Drake sent by the Council of the Plymouth Institution (55) is also a doubtful quantity, but as it was painted by Mr. Colley not many years ago, and was probably copied by that gentleman from some unauthenticated portrait, we do not feel that there is any advantage in following up the enquiry.

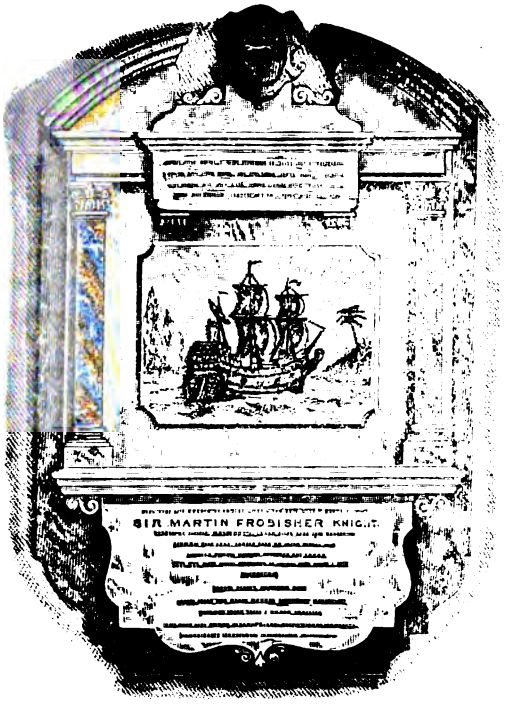
The prints and engravings of Drake portraits, and photographs of rare prints in the British Museum, are too numerous to mention—one collector sending about sixty different prints of the great Devonshire sea-captain. An exception must, however, be taken in the case of a very curious German print of Sir Francis lent by Mr. H. Whitfeld. This is a very rare print, and it does not appear to be known at the British Museum. Among the large number of photographs of Drake portraits contributed by Messrs. Mansell & Co., were four which must be particularised. (367) In this he is shown with his right hand resting on a helmet, a terrestrial globe being suspended under an arch. This photograph is taken from a print, probably unique, from the plate by Zundt, before it was retouched by Vertue. No. 368 is the same, after it had been retouched by Vertue. No. 369 is from the Sydenham portrait to which we have before alluded. There was a fine bust of Drake of colossal size, evidently cast from a figure-head. Its possessor bought it at auction at Somerset House, when it was stated by the auctioneer that only three casts had been made. It was originally, he stated, in the possession of the Admiralty, which seems to confirm the theory that it was taken from the figure-head of a ship of the Royal Navy.*

We next come to a most striking picture representing three noted seamen — Drake, Hawkins, and Cavendish. The original picture was lent for the exhibition by the Marquis of Lothian, from Newbattle Abbey. It was painted by Mytens. A copy was presented to the Greenwich Hospital by John, 7th Marquis of Lothian, in 1830, and this copy, as well as the original, were on exhibition at Plymouth, a conjunction which has perhaps never occurred before. The figures are half-length portraits, and we may judge that they are all

* Some interesting notes on Drake portraits will be found in *Western Antiquary*, Vol. IV., pages 235-8, to which we refer our readers.

good likenesses of the men they are intended to represent. Some slight differences may be noted between the original and the copy, but only experts could satisfactorily declare which was the older of the two, so well has the modern painter followed the lines of Mytens' work. The Exhibition Committee were exceedingly fortunate in securing these two admirable paintings.

Several excellent portraits of Sir John Hawkins adorned the walls, chief amongst them being the admirable painting in the possession of the present representative of the Hawkinses (Mr. C. Stuart Hawkins). This portrait is probably by Zucchero, although it is not so stated in the catalogue, and is in a fine state of preservation. One of the gems of the collection was undoubtedly a beautifully executed ivory bust of Hawkins, an heirloom now the property of the Rev. B. R. I. Hawkins, by whom it was lent for exhibition. There was also a finely engraved portrait from the original mentioned above.



The Plymouth Corporation lent another undoubted portrait of Sir John Hawkins. It is a panel portrait, and was discovered some years ago in a dealer's shop in Plymouth, by a Plymouth gentleman, who took a fancy to it and had it carefully examined and restored, eventually presenting it to the Corporation. It now hangs in the Mayor's Parlour, in company with the portrait of Drake already noted.

The Countess of Rosebery sent an exquisite and valuable miniature of Sir John Hawkins, by Peter Oliver, one of the most noted portrait painters of his time.

In addition to these, there was one photograph of Hawkins in Mr. Mansell's collection.

We next come to the Ralegh portraits, and foremost in this group was the fine full-length picture lent by the Lords of the Admiralty, from the Royal collection at Greenwich. It is after an original by Federigo Zucchero, at Longleat, and was presented to the Greenwich Hospital by the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, in 1825. It formed one of the most striking pictures in the whole collection. Another very good portrait of Ralegh was lent by Mrs. Spry, but another, contributed by the Rev. C. S. B. Sydenham, does not bear any strong resemblance to either of the other and more authentic portraits. In fact, it is as difficult to identify it as of Ralegh, as was the supposed portrait of Drake to which we have before alluded to be attributed to that worthy. The Plymouth Institution portrait of Ralegh is said to be by the same hand as that of Drake, and is by no means a good copy or reliable portrait. There were also many prints and photographs of Ralegh, the latter chiefly copied from those which adorn the various editions of Ralegh's *History of the World*. To these we cannot give more than a passing allusion, as they are fully described in Messrs. Mansell & Co.'s Catalogue.

Sir Martin Frobisher was all but unrepresented, there being no painting of him—only

an original engraved steel plate, which had evidently been prepared to illustrate some biographical work, but when or by whom was not stated. Mr. Mansell exhibited one solitary portrait of this distinguished seaman.

(To be continued.)

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DEVONSHIRE AMUSEMENTS IN QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN.

BY ALFRED WALLIS, F.R.S.L., &c.

INTERESTING material, for the use of students of bygone manners and customs, may often be discovered in very unlikely lurking-places. The most finished picture of English life in the latter days of Elizabeth's reign is to be found in a spiteful puritanical diatribe entitled *The Anatomie of Abuses*, 1583, which affords a series of such valuable illustrations of Shakspeare's works that it may be considered by the collector as the corner-stone of a Shakspearian reference library, being quite as rare, and almost as *recherché*, as the famous "first folio" itself. In like manner, the censures of one Henry Hingeston (a Quaker, living at Kingsbridge, in this county, who wrote *A Dreadful Alarm upon the Clouds of Heaven*, printed by Sam. Farley, of Exeter, in 1703) contain some useful indications of the sort of amusement which the youth of that part of Devonshire chiefly affected in the reign of Queen Anne, and I here offer my readers the examples as they occur, *seriatim*, in the section entitled *An Address to England, &c.*, and first of

Cock-Fighting.

"I have been mightily Griev'd and deeply Affected, and that very often, when I have heard of any publick Cock-Matches . . . to see and consider that these *Cock*-Masters are in this Action undoubtedly treading their Steps to *Hell*. . . How methinks can any Man, that *is* a Man, take delight to see two poor *Dumb Creatures* Cut and Wound one another, and *hollow* under the greatest demonstration of Joy, to see them Wound and Destroy each other. Nay, if at any time they Fight not stoutly but endeavour to shun the Battle, then with what bitter *Spight* and *Cruelty* doth the Owner, or his Assistant break the Neck of him . . . and because God in his *creating Wisdom* hath not furnish'd these Creatures with Weapons to answer their *Divelish Expectation*, they will make up that Deficiency (*vis.*) by Metal Spurs, in order to make short work and kill them the faster that the Sport may go on with speed."

Throwing to Cocks.

"I have also been deeply Affected to see that Devilish Action at *Shrove-tide*, of setting a Cock to a stake and throwing *Cubits* to him 'till they kill him, spoiling his Flesh by Bruises and what not. But above all after they have tormented him, and in a sense *killed* him, then they endeavour to bring him to *Life* again by thrusting a Finger down his Throat in order to torment him a second time. . . But moreover I have also been griev'd to find that many *Masters of Schools* permit, if not encourage, Fighting of Cocks by their Scholars."

The writer appears to have delivered his mind in a letter upon the subject, addressed to "a Reputable Minister of the Church of England and Master of a Latine Free-School," who was, as I suppose, the master of Kingsbridge Grammar School, where Hingeston was educated, and who, so far from denying the impeachment, returned "a very candid answer endeavouring to excuse it." The schoolmaster's reply would, no doubt, have been amusing reading, but Friend Hingeston does not reproduce it. Brand, however, informs us (*Popular Antiquities*, 1810, 259), on the authority of Fitzstephen and Stow, that "antiently on Shrove-Tuesday the School Boys used to bring Cocks of the Game to their Master, and to delight themselves in Cock-Fighting all the Forenoon." Moreover, the runaway cocks on these occasions were the perquisite of the schoolmaster who presided over the sport; and Brand adds that the custom was retained in many schools in Scotland within his time. It is evident that a Devonshire schoolmaster was interested in maintaining it in the reign of Queen Anne.

Bull-Baiting.

Hingeston waxes warm whilst reproving the iniquity of this once most popular amusement, which indeed is deserving of all the reprobation that such a writer could bestow upon it. He takes notice that, in addition to the public bull-baitings, it was frequent "for Masters of Publick Houses to keep or procure Bulls to

be baiten on certain Holidays, so call'd, as well as other days on purpose to draw company to their houses." This cruel practice was not merely tolerated but enjoined by the law, for it is well known that any master-butcher of that period who exposed bull-beef for sale without having caused the animal to be baited previous to slaughtering it, was liable to certain legal pains and penalties. The inhabitants of Kingsbridge were wont to amuse themselves, also, with a sport which was not obsolete in London until the comparatively recent abolition of Smithfield Market, *viz.*, "bullock-hunting" or "bull-running"; for our author complains of "the frequent and dangerously cruel practice of the inhabitants of this town in their driving bulls up and down the town with dogs, against the will and to the disadvantage of the owner." This bull-running was formerly a custom of no small importance in the Midlands, having originated, it is averred, with John of Gaunt, who wished to give his consort a taste of the bull-feasts of her native country. At Tutbury, in Staffordshire, where the Duke of Lancaster held his court after his marriage with Constance, daughter of the King of Castile and Leon, a bull was annually provided for the purpose by the Prior (but afterwards by the Duke of Devonshire, who enjoyed the priory lands). The unfortunate animal was prepared for his part in the entertainment thus: his horns were sawed off, his ears cropped, his tail cut off to the stump, all his body smeared with soap, and his nostrils blown full of pounded pepper. In this state the poor wretch was turned out to be taken and held, either by the men of Derbyshire on one side of the river Trent or by the men of Staffordshire on the other, the chief contest taking place upon the bridge which separates the two counties. If the bull escaped altogether before sunset, he remained the property of the donor; but if he were held long enough for either side of the competitors to cut off a small portion of his hair, he was taken to the bull-ring in the High Street of Tutbury, and duly baited with dogs, after which the captors had him for their own. I have conversed with old people who remembered these "bull-runnings," which, I believe, were not finally suppressed until the commencement of the present century. A similar practice was used at Stamford.

Foot-Ball.

This ancient pastime, which Hingeston calls "another Unmerciful Action," seems to have been popular in Devon from a very early period. Readers of Stubbes' *Anatomie of Abuses* will remember that the Elizabethan puritan exhausted his superlatives of abuse over what he described as being more of "a bloudie and murtheryng practise than a fellowlie sporte or pastyme." Friend Hingeston's feelings, also, seem to have been greatly moved by the contemplation of "a Football Match shortly to be play'd by several of the Inhabitants of Kings Bridge and Dodbrook," so much so that he relieved himself, as usual, through the medium of a letter, dated "Kings Bridge 27th 6th mo. 1702," which he wrote to a justice of the peace, asking him to use his authority to suppress the game. Once more he complains that certain ministers of the Church of England are "so stupid as personally to encourage Football-playing, together with the madness and folly of my neighbours and countrymen, who for the sake of a ridiculous accidental victory from that sport, will hazard limbs and life."

Keeling.

This sport is, as I am given to understand, almost identical with nine-pins or skittles, being played with spherical wooden bowls at a frame of "pins" set up at the end of an alley. Hingeston laments that "many Publick Houses in this Town and County are permitted to keep a publick *Keeling-place* to the prejudice of many families," the outcome thereof being "Drunkenness, Swearing, Loss of Money (wanted by the families of many), Misuse of Time with much Idle discourse and what not." He is persuaded that "this play belongs to that class mentioned by Chrysostome, an Antient Father, saying that the Devil invented it."

Carding and Diceing

were not lost sight of in Kingsbridge in the days of Queen Anne. "The Meat no sooner from the Table," says Hingeston, "and a few customary Words, by way of Thanks, run over, . . . and a Pack of Cards hath been very entertaining." He quotes, "The People sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to play," adding rather naively, "whether they played at cards or not, I cannot determine; to be sure they plaid at that which was most in fashion, or which pleased them most." But bad as card-playing was in our Quaker's sight it does not appear to have displeased him so much as

Dancing and Feasting.

He in Kingsbridge had "been often dejected and concerned in no small degree on the account of the *Dancing-School* lately sat up in this Town; but most especially on account of *Publick-Balls*," which vexed his soul so deeply that he had no peace until he had lifted up his voice against such enormities. Hear how he handles them: "Come all you such Bowes (or Beaus) whether Male or Female . . . with your genteel Gestures and florid Compliments, your Campaign Wigs nicely powder'd, your Top-knots, Furbelows, and other Pomps and Vanities, Feastings and what not"; and then he overwhelms his readers with the story of the daughter of Herodias and Saint John Baptist, flinging Saint Augustine at their heads just as Stubbes had done a century or more before his time, the difference being only that the Devonshire man is not quite so well provided with scurrilous phrases and epithets as his Midland predecessor. As for feasting, Hingeston looks sourly askance at the Queen's Proclamation in Kingsbridge, as being the proximate cause of much "Healthing, Swearing, Cursing, Excessive Drinking, &c." If he could have had his own way, there would have been no cakes and ale in Kingsbridge, where, in the days of Queen Anne, we have his testimony that the people were not above "studying methods to make each other drunk!"

Wrecking.

This is classed with the *amusements* of Devonshire, and notably of Kingsbridge, by Mr. Hingeston, who describes himself as having been "deeply affected to see and feel how sweet the Report of a *Shipwrack* is to the Inhabitants of this county as well Professors as Profane; and what running there is on such occasions, all other business thrown aside and away to *Wrack!*" He expresses himself as being "verily persuaded that, if many of the Inhabitants would but discover their Insides, they must acknowledge that it is, or hath been, more sweet to 'em to hear that all the Men are drown'd, and so a proper Wrack, than that any are sav'd to make a bastard one, and by that means hinder their more publick Appearance on that Stage for getting Money." To any objector among his neighbours, who may say that he puts the case too strongly, he has a ready answer—"Nay have you not done much worse? *I say you have.* Remember the Broad-cloth Slupe stranded in Bigbery Bay richly laden." There is a volume of sinister import in these lines. He accuses them of consulting together in order "to cheat the King and the Owner both, nay the Lord of the Manor and one another, robbing and plundering in no small degree, as tho' all were in a combination to eat up all so perfectly that little, if anything, should ever be sav'd for the Owners."

Devonshire manners have unquestionably changed for the better since the richly laden broad-cloth sloop went ashore in Bigbury Bay, and since the days when grammar-school boys were trained by their masters in the art of cock-fighting. Friend Hingeston, if he were permitted to revisit the glimpses of the moon, would still find plenty of material for the exercise of his self-appointed censorship, but, after all, human nature is much the same in all ages. Those who are inclined to join our puritan author in denouncing "unmercifulness" as a former characteristic of his native place, will do well to give a glance at the attempted revival of the prize-ring in these

latter years of the 19th century, not forgetting the hero-worship wasted on Mr. Sullivan by persons of rank, who ought to have set a better example to the people of England than in lowering themselves to the level of a New York pugilist.

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NOTES ON SOME ARMADA PRINTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

BY ROBERT BURNARD.

THE series under notice depicts ships of the period, and the various actions between the English and Spanish fleets. They are numbered one to ten, with number five unfortunately missing.

The original design is undoubtedly foreign, and, according to Ottley, was engraved by Robert Adams, from the *first* designs made by Henry Cornelius Froom, of Harlem, for the tapestry hangings of the House of Lords. If this is the case, another set must have been designed and ultimately adopted, and this is fortunately preserved to us in the beautiful and familiar engravings by John Pine, which were fully described by the Editor in the last number of the *Western Antiquary*.

In Strutt's *Dictionary of Engravers*, published 1785, Robert Adams is described as an English artist who flourished in 1589. He was surveyor of buildings to Queen Elizabeth, and died in London. Besides some large plans, he engraved the representations of the several actions between the English fleet and the Spanish Armada on the British coasts, which plates were published by Augustin Ryther in 1589. This is confirmed by Bryan, who adds that Adams was born in London, in 1540.

We know that the eleven charts in the *Expeditionis Hispanorum in Angliam Vera Descriptio*, A.D. 1588, are engraved by Adams and published by Ryther. Pine, in his title-page, adds that they were done, *as is supposed*, for the tapestry to be worked after.

There is therefore some obscurity in the matter which is not diminished when the signature referred to below, in print number one, is examined. This engraving represents a four-masted Spanish ship, probably a tender, at anchor broadside on, and showing two cannons. Presuming she had the same complement on the other broadside, we have a total armament of four guns. Three of her masts have fighting tops; the fourth, consisting of one spar only, and answering to our mizen or jigger-mast, is not so provided. Land appears on each side of the print, with the open sea in the centre, toward which two vessels under sail are proceeding. Another vessel is riding at anchor near a town in the distance, on the right, and in the near foreground a galley under weigh is shown.

This is the only print of the series which has a signature. It is in the right bottom corner, as follows:—

"*Visscher excudit.*"

This is the signature of Nicholas John Visscher, an engraver and printseller, who resided at Amsterdam about the year 1600. He chiefly etched, in a spirited manner, small landscapes, with figures, animals, views, etc. He also engraved several portraits. This signature does not favour the idea that these prints were published by Ryther, and thus some doubt is thrown on the statement that they were engraved by Robert Adams. The difficulty is further increased by the fact that old engravers, such as Visscher and the Passes, often only put "*excudit*" after their names, even if they had engraved as well as published.

Print number two shows the Armada under sail, followed by the English fleet. Land appears in the distance, right and left, with open water in the centre. The left shows buildings, with high land in the distance, and beacon fires smoking. This must be intended for the English coast. An action is commencing, and the picture is evidently meant to illustrate the early career of the Spanish fleet off our shores; but with the ships proceeding in a direction having the English coast on the starboard side, makes the progress *down* Channel, and not *up*. This is hardly artistic license, but must have been due to

ignorance, and points to the foreign origin of the design.

Print number three is an interesting picture of a highly ornamented English battle-ship. The coat of arms on the flag flying from the fore may probably identify this ship. She was evidently a craft of importance.

Number four represents the action off Portland, spelt in the print "*Poortlant*"—another proof of foreign origin. Land is depicted on the right and left top corners, with beacon fires smoking; Portland Bill, on the right, with three buildings visible, is fairly recognisable. The Spanish fleet appears to be proceeding up Channel. The English ships, being to windward, are bearing right down on the Spaniards, and a sharp engagement is commencing. In the foreground is the stern view of a Spanish galleon, flying a large flag bearing the effigy of the Virgin standing on a crescent. Right and left are galleys. The composition is spirited, and the details are well worked out; indeed, the whole of these prints may with advantage be examined under a strong magnifying glass. It is curious that this engraving should be numbered *four*, for the action off Plymouth is skipped and given in number six.

Number five is unfortunately missing.

Number six is a most interesting print, for it depicts the action of 21st-22nd July, off Plymouth. In the right-hand top corner the Devon and Cornish coast is visible, with a representation of the harbour and town of "*Plimmouth*." The Armada appears to be proceeding *down* Channel, the coast being on the starboard hand. The English fleet are to windward, and under weigh, whilst the Spanish galleons appear to have all their sails furled. This arrangement was probably considered necessary by the artist, in order to prevent the blocking of the view, which would have occurred had the Spanish vessels been represented with their sails set. In the foreground is a Spanish galleon with her foremast gone, and three English ships firing into her. This is probably intended to represent the capture of De Valdez's ship by Sir Francis Drake. Considerable cannonading is going on, and a lively engagement is proceeding.

Number seven represents, in the foreground, an English man-of-war riding at anchor; in the distance is another ship also anchored, whilst on the right is another under sail firing a gun, and on the left a small galley of ten sweeps, also under weigh.

The ship in the foreground is broadside on, showing nine guns, so that her armament was about eighteen to twenty guns. The gallery around the stern bears the initials "E.R."

Number eight depicts the fight off Dunne Nose, now St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, on the 25th of July. Two or three only of the English ships have any sails set. Boats are out towing some of the becalmed vessels, or getting their heads around, so as to make the discharge of their broadsides effective.

Number nine is an English man-of-war at anchor broadside on, with a flag at the fore bearing the initials "E.R.," a cross, and three leopards or lions. Three ships and three boats, with a town on the right, complete the picture.

Number ten represents the defeat and confusion of the Armada in Calais Roads. The great galleons and galliasses are hurrying seawards, leaving some behind, however, disabled and sinking. In the foreground a galleon is going down bow foremost, the crew endeavouring to escape in a large boat alongside. Two unfortunates have managed to secure a raft, which appears likely to be run down by a galleon, which is sailing so close to a galliass that the latter is obliged to "in sweeps" in order to avoid a collision. The relentless English are pounding the flying enemy, who appear utterly demoralised by the fire-ships which swept down on them during the early hours of the 28th of July. Right and left, in the top background, land is visible, labelled respectively, "*Calis*" and "*Doever*." Pine thus describes the scene:—

"For, on July 28, the next Day after their coming to an Anchor, the Lord Admiral, by the Queen's express Command and Direction, singled out eight of his worst

Ships; bestowed upon them good Plenty of Pitch, Tar, Rosin, and Wildfire; lined them well with brimstone and other combustible matter; and loaded all their Cannon with Bullets, Chains, and the like destructive Instruments; thus equip'd, he sent them with the Wind and Tide, about two o'clock in the Morning, into the midst of the *Spanish* Fleet, under the conduct of —— *Young* and —— *Prowse;* who when they were come within Cannon-Shot, set Fire to the Trains, and then retired. The Approach of these Fire Ships, and the dreadful Blaze which the Fire made all the Sea over, was no sooner perceived by the *Spaniards*, but it put their whole Fleet into the utmost Consternation. Many of the Soldiers on board had been at the siege of *Antwerp*, and seen the destructive Machines made use of there: Suspecting therefore that these were big with other Engines of Slaughter, besides the destructive element that show'd itself without, they began to raise a most hideous Clamour of, *Cut your Cables, or get up your Anchors;* (each of their Ships lost two anchors here) and in a Panic Fright put to Sea with all the Confusion and Precipitancy imaginable."

These very rare prints—thanks to the courtesy of Mr. S. Colvin, of the British Museum—have been reproduced for me in full size, 7½ inches by 5¼, by the Autotype Company, and may be seen in the Art Gallery of the Plymouth Institution.

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ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

LV.—"JAMES AGAS and John Agas grant, and quitclaim for ever, to John Strange, *cordewaner*, all their right and claim which they have, or can hereafter have, in a certain tenement in the Town of Kyngesbrigge, situate between the tenement of Geoffrey Cook, on the East, the tenement of the heirs of John Vela and John Hacche, on the West, the Mill-pool of the Abbot of Bukfaste, on the North, and the King's High Way, on the South.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge, the 26th of January, 14 Henry VI." [1435-6].

The two seals remain; but the first is badly rubbed, and I cannot make it out. The second is perfect and most interesting. It is circular, about half an inch in diameter; and represents a wyvern *sejant*, beautifully engraved, with the words Io: Brenta above it. The Arms of Brent (of Kent), were "Gules, a wyvern *sejant*, the tail *nowed*, ar." (Burke).

LVI.—"John Ufforde, clerk, and John Snowe, grant to Henry Etour a certain garden situate in the Township of Dodbrok, between the land of John Strange, on the South, and the land of Thomas Wilmot, on the North, the stream which runs between Dodbrok and Kyngesbrigge, on the West, and the King's High Way, on the East; to have and to hold the aforesaid garden, with its appurtenances, to the aforesaid Henry Etour, his heirs and assigns, of the Capital Lords of that Fee; paying the rents and rendering the services accustomed and due, for ever.—Witnesses: Walter Bregge, then Portreeve of Dodbrok, William Bourynge, Bailiff, John Cook, Henry Degher, John Rowe, and others.—Dated on the Monday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas-the-Apostle, 14 Henr. VI." [4th June, 1436].

Endorsed: "Dodebroke,—Johannes Ufforde, Johannes Snowe; Henrico Ettour."

And in a later hand: "Dodbrooke: Ri. Hellvys garden."

The Seals are perfect. The first, doubtless, that of the "Clerk," is a capital impression of a beautifully engraved original. It is circular, and about half an inch in diameter. A shield with the Sacred Monogram, "ihc," surrounded by a band bearing the words "meus · est · amor." The second seal is a comparatively rude affair, and represents a shield bearing the letter W., surmounted by a roughly executed device which looks like a ducal coronet.

LVII.—"John Heyne, of Aschewelle, and Cecilia his wife, grant to John Wedewesone and Alice his wife, and to John, their son, half an acre of land, lying under *le Est Clay in campis de Asschewelle, in media quarentena*, adjoining the land of the said John Wedewesone, which formerly belonged, and from old time, to William Patone; to have and to hold the aforesaid half-acre of land, with all the appurtenances thereof, to the aforesaid John and Alice Wedeweson, and their son John, their heirs and assigns, of the Capital Lords of that Fee, by due and customary service.—Witnesses: Nicolas Blownt, Richard Lecheworthe, Robert Hatlee, John Weliam.—Dated, at

Aschewelle aforesaid, on the Feast of St. Benedict, Abbot, 19 Henr. VI." [4th Dec., 1440].

This Deed presents many difficulties. But one thing seems evident: it does not relate—at any rate, not directly—to Devonshire, or to Devonshire men. The only trace to be discovered of any connection with Kingsbridge is to be found in the two seals, which are identical, and correspond in all respects except size—they are smaller—with the second seal attached to the above grant by John Ufforde of a garden in Dodbrooke. The name of the Grantor, "Wedewesone," is a singular one. I find, in Burke's *General Armoury*, that there was a family called "Wedson," of Loudham, co. Nottingham, and that their crest was "out of a Ducal Coronet or, a flame issuant ppr." Now these seals represent a ducal coronet, and *something* issuing therefrom, which may very well have been intended for "a flame." It is, therefore, safe, I think, to conclude that this John Wedeweson was a scion of the Nottinghamshire race. It seems certain, at any rate, that he did not belong to Devonshire, and the names of the witnesses—Blount, Lecheworthe, Hatlee, and Weliam—are not familiar in these parts. Heyne (or Hayne) is a Devonshire name; but I cannot identify Ashwell as a Devonshire manor: the name is found in Norfolk, Rutland, and Herts. Under the last-named place, the *Parliamentary Gazetteer* informs us that "half a mile from the village is an entrenchment called Arbury Banks, supposed to be the remains of a Roman Fortification," and that "near the Church is a small dell, the upper end of which is terminated by a steep rocky bank, from the foot of which a number of springs gush out which flow into the Rhee." Is it possible that an explanation may be found, herein, of the words "subtus le Est Clay, in Campis de Asschewelle in media quarentena"? Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw light on this curious question. "Quarentena," according to the glossaries, was a plot of ground measuring forty perch; "quarruagium," arable land, land cultivated with a "quarruca," or plough.

LVIII.—"William Prydeaux, of Thorlestone, and Joan his Wife, Thomas Lovenay, and Margaret his Wife, and John Wodemanstone, grant, release, and quitclaim to John Harry and Margaret his Wife, all their right and claim in and to the messuages and tenements in Kynggesbrugge which belonged, formerly, to Thomas Tolke, of Crowhthe, father of the aforesaid Margaret, wife of John Harry.—Witnesses: Walter Reynalde, Thomas Haylewylle, Walter Halewylle, John Veele, Hugh Roper, Portreeve of the said Town, and others.—Dated, at Kynggesbrugge, on the Sunday next before the Feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 20 Henr. VI." [3rd Dec., 1441].

This Deed had no less than six Seals, of which four remain. The Prideaux Seal is not among them. The first is rather a handsome Seal, but poorly executed. The The charges are badly smudged; but I believe the Arms to be those of Courtenay—"Or, three torteaux." There is lettering all round the margin, very rude and confused, and I can only make out a letter or two here and there: the impression is not a particularly good one.

The second is a very pretty little circular seal, well engraved and a good impression. It represents the letter "C," in the midst of some floral devices; and there are other letters; quite distinct, indeed, but I cannot interpret them: I can only write them down, as they stand: "Mteipc."

The third Seal is hexagonal, and represents the letter "M" enclosed in a "C."

The fourth seal is hexagonal, and bears a device which looks like a spear-head.

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PENNA'S VAN.

BY GEORGE C. BOASE.

ON 30th December, 1887, there died at St. Day, Cornwall, aged 75, Richard Penna, van proprietor and carrier. It is, perhaps, not generally known that Mr. Penna's name has been immortalised in a set of verses entitled "Penna's Van." This poem may not be much thought of as a poetical composition, but as a specimen of Cornish provincial dialect, and as a sample of the manners of an age now past, it may be acceptable to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*:—

Penna's Van.

I'll tell you a story, a story so merry,
Though not of the Abbot of Canterbury!
But a story I've heard of a Gwennap man,
Who rode for the first time in Penna's van.
This notable van, one evening grey,
Made one of its halts on the road to St. Day,
When a man came up, and he said (it is truth),
"I say, es yoar van, es ha goin' to Redruth?"
"No, not to Redruth, but unto St. Day;
I should be glad to take 'ee if you was going that way."
"To St. Dye? Why, then, you do go to Comford, suare,
And that es no very loang way from my dooar.
What do 'ee charge, for me to ride
So fur as Comford 'pon the inside?"
"Sixpence is the price, as far as that, my good man;

So, if you please, you may get in at once to the van."
"Honly sexpence! iss, suare, then, I'll git in an' ride.
Mistiss, plaise to muv on a little furder inside;—
There, now, that'll do, I'm in snug enouff.
Honly sexpence to ride! an' weather so rough.
I never rawd in one o' thaise things afoar;
But I doant think I shall waalk to Fa'mouth no more.—
What be they things, then, mistiss, you got 'pon yer arm?"
"They are cuffs." "Be they, suare? they do look fine and warm.
An' thickey afore 'ee—that edn't no cuff,
Thof it do look jest the same?" "O, no! this is a muff."
"Married are 'ee, mistiss—makin' so bould?"
"Yes." "Up ten 'ear, I spoase? though you arn't lookin' ould.
Hav 'ee got any cheldurn?" "Good man, I have one."
"Well, so have I, too—a scapegraace of a son.
I've been down to Fa'mouth to-day about he,
A capp'n av a vessel down there to see.
The boay he waan't work; but my dear, for hes life,
He'll scrape 'pon the fiddle, or blaw 'pon the fife,
An' nuthin' will do for un hum long with we,
But he's mazed a musicianer, suare, fur to be.
And we're tould that the best thing, sence it is so,
Mistiss, es, like to Ingy to lev un to go;
For that es the plaace, where musicianers do
Git tummals o' munny—we heaird this is true;
So I ben down to Fa'mouth, a capp'n to see,
Who to take en to Plemmuth ded fearly agree,
Where he'd mit weth a ship to Ingy straight bound;
But I'm sorry to say, that he worn't to be found,
So I must go down agen 'pon some other day.
Well, I doant carey now a fig for the way,
Sence for sexpence from Comford I find I can ride;
An' ef that I caant rise somethin' ill must betide.
What a braave house this es to ride in, then, suare;
An' we're shut in fine an' loo, tho' there esn't no dooar:
An' we're a 'spectable company, too, in the van—
No trubblesome wumman nor haafe drunken man,
I've heard that sometimes sich as they there do ride,
But ef so be they wor heare, I wud soon go outside:
I wudn't ride in no van, nor umlibush nuther,
With a man that wor fuddled, ef he wor my brother.
But why do I taalk like that there, when, by coose,
I do knaw, that Measter Penna is noane of sich goose
As to car things like they, in his 'spectable van;
No, fie! suare, I b'lieve he's too daisent a man."
Thus they trotted along, and the way was beguiled.
"Stop, Penna," was heard, and he drew up and smiled.
A female was waiting to ride to St. Day
From a neighbouring farm, who was heard to say:
"Now, Penna, take care of this basket, good man."
"Hand un heare," says our freshman, "'twill be the best plan;
I'll car 'n fur 'ee, mistiss, heare seafe 'pon my arm,
An' as ef 'twor a yung cheeld, keep un from harm.
Now, git into the looth—Measter, muv there a croom,
An' lev the good 'umman hav comfor'ble room;
'Tes fine an' convainyant to git in an' ride
Any paart of the road, partic'ler inside,
An' how cheap et es, too. Dear bless the good man!
Honly sexpence to go in this bootiful van
Oal the way to Comford—blaw low or blaw high!
But I spoase he do charge moare for to go to St. Dye.
I reckon out there waitin' you found it was could;
Married, ar 'ee, mistiss—makin' so bould?
'Tes so dark that your faace I arn't able to see;
But from hearin' yer voaice, it do seem unto me
That you're ould enough, suare, to be some man's wife;
An' I reckon you are, now, I do, 'pon my life."
"Yes, sure, my good man," then the female did say,
"'Tis true I've been married for many a day."
"An' got cheldurn, I spoase; well, an' where do 'ee live?"
"I live at St. Day," she for answer did give.
"An' ef I may ax, then, what es yer naame?"
She replied, "It is M——" (forbearing to blame).
"Why, then, are 'ee any delation to that nice yung man
That do keep shop (I'll go there agin when I can)
Theare just by the coarner? My ould 'umman and I
Do dail theare, when we do go up to St. Dye."
"I'm his mother," was then good-naturedly said.
He held firmer the basket, and, scraping his head,
"Well, mistiss," he then enquiringly asked
(She saw her attention again would be tasked),
Then are 'ee any delation to he, up theer,
Who do sill rum an' brandy, an' whisky, an' beer,
What do keep that theer houze, what haan't got nary sign?"
"Yes, sure, my good man, and we likewise sell wine;
That's the house where I live, and I am the wife
Of the landlord you speak of." "Are 'ee, ah? 'pon my life,
Are 'ee, mistiss, suare 'nuff? Well, now, we're most come
To Comford, an' I'm nigh about hum.
But, before we do paart and say, like, good night,
I shud like, ef you plaise, to caal for a light;
'Twud be a satisfacshun, seemin, to me,
That your basket av eggs you shud want like an' see
That I hadn't diminished." "Hush, hush, my good man!
I shall do no such thing. Now, get out of the van.
I thank you for taking of my eggs such good care,
And I've no doubt at all, that they're every one there."
"Well, ef you shud find, when you do git hum,
That they arn't as you broft 'em, then send down or cum
An' inquire for one Tom Jeames, what built a houze right
There 'pon R——d's estate. Well, I wish 'ee oal a good night."

These verses have been given in more than one collection, and have also been recited in public, but for all that are not very well known. Perhaps some of your Truro correspondents will be good enough to give further information about Mr. Penna and his van, and say if anything be known of the writer of the poem or

of the particular occasion on which he composed it. Some details of the persons mentioned would also be a matter of local interest. Comford is a small hamlet in Gwennap parish, where there is an inn.

Notes.

Latin Verses on Sir Francis Drake.—"We are indebted to Camden for preserving the best Latin verses, and indeed the only good ones, that had hitherto been written by any of our countrymen. They were written in an age when great minds were attracted by greater, and when tribute was paid where tribute was due, with loyalty and enthusiasm.

"'Drace! pererrati novit quem terminus orbis,
Quemque simul mundi vidit uterque polus,
Si taceant homines, facient te sidera notum;
Sol nescit comitis immemor esse sui.'"

—Landor's *Imaginary Conversations:* Southey and Porson.

* * *

Lewes Town Records, 1588.—"A Juste note of all such munition as was delivered out of Goram's hoye* to John Brode of Lewes, to be delivered over unto the said constables [*i.e.*, of Lewes] . . . . . forty-two barrells of gunne powder. . . . . Of which forty two barrells of gunne powder there were delyvered unto the use of the Right Honourable Lord Buckhurste twenty at the tyme that the Spanyshe fleete came along by New Haven, for my Lord Admirall; and also one other barrell of the same forty-two barrells of gunne powder was, by a warrant directed unto one Patrick Hackett for the use of the town of Brithhelmeston."—Horsfield, *History and Antiquities of Lewes*, I., 194.

* * *

The Lizard Land in Armada Days.—The rocky coast of Meneage needed little artificial means of defence in the days of Queen Elizabeth. There were no coves where the heavy Spanish vessels could anchor; there were few landing places where the marauding Dons would venture to beach their boats.

Yet it must not be supposed that the inhabitants of Lizard land were indifferent as to whether the Spaniards were successful in their enterprise or not. James Erisey, of Grade, volunteered his services to assist in protecting the coast; while Walter Borlas, of Trannack, in Sithney parish, John Buggens, of Helston—to the memory of whose brother, Thomas, a brass memorial plate is preserved in Helston church—and several other landowners, contributed to the national defence.

* A small vessel.

It is much to be regretted that the early registers of the Meneage parishes are missing. With the exception of those of Mawgan and St. Martin, which begin in 1550 and 1571 respectively, there are no entries, either in parish registers or church account books, which carry us back to the year 1558. Otherwise the details of the preparations of our gallant South Country forefathers would furnish information for a most interesting chapter in the annals of Armada literature. One cannot but believe that the various members of the grand old families of Vyvyan, Reskymer, Carminow, Erisey, Kestell, Skewis, Bonython, and Bochym exerted themselves to the utmost in the important work of self-defence.

There are still existing, however, on various parts of the coast, the remains of structures which were evidently used as fire beacons in ancient times. One of these rude erections is on a headland near Cadgwith, and another stands on the Rill Head, close to Kynance Cove. On the top of Tregonning Hill are the remains of another of these structures. In each case there is the usual stone circle enclosing a mound. But both the circles and the mounds differ so materially from the prehistoric burial-places which are commonly met with in Cornwall, that all ideas of identifying these circles with British barrows must be immediately dismissed. Without doubt, they were watching stations at the time of the Spanish invasion. The beacon on Tregonning Hill commands the whole sweep of the coast from Tol-pedn-penwith in the west to the Dodman on the east, and must ever be regarded as one of the most important outlooks in the West.

But there is yet another station of the hill-watchers which must not be overlooked. It is on a hill in Wendron parish. Though only 400 feet high, Wendron Beacon overlooks all the twelve parishes of Meneage, and commands an uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay and the winding creeks of the river Hel. Seeing that Haileford river was set down as one of the "aptest places for the Army of Spaine to land in," a good signal station within easy reach of the old borough of Helston was most necessary. And, doubtless, the Merchant Guilds of Helston assisted in defending the haven, from which the town possibly took its name, by supplying the surrounding hill-top forts with "men, arms, money, and ammunition." The old watch-house on Wendron Beacon still exists. No soil-reclaimer has sought to remove it, no modern Goth has attempted to destroy it. It still remains in its pristine condition—the finest and best preserved Armada memorial in the West of England. There is the stone chamber eight feet square and five feet nine inches high, the walls being formed of granite blocks regularly placed together. The roof consists of one flat granite slab, ten feet in length, eight and a half feet in width, and about a foot in thickness. The removal of such a stone from some distant quarry to its present position at a time when modern appliances were unknown was a remarkable achievement. The doorway is five feet nine inches high and eighteen inches wide. At the north-west corner of the enclosure is a walled recess,

open to the sky, and which was evidently used for kindling a fire. The beacon fire, of course, was lit on the upper surface of the rock.

How the yeomen dwellers in the neighbouring parish of Constantine prepared themselves to resist the inroads of the haughty Spaniards is, perhaps, best told by the following entry in Constantine parish register :—

"A note of such armour bought by the whole parish of Constantine, this present 23rd of August, Anno Eliz. Reg. 26, 1584.

Item 2 pair of Cattletts
Item 8 Wynnians
Item 2 Burganetts
Item 4 Skulls
Item more 2 old Munnians
Item 1 Calyver
Item 2 Swords and 2 Daggers
Item 4 Girdles
Item 1 pair of Almain Rivetts.

A note where the parish armour is in keeping, 23rd day of April, Anno Eliz. Reg. 1588.

Item with Mr Dynham, one Munnian,
Item with Mr. Ryse, one Munnian,
Item with William Richards, one Munnian,
Item with Cuthbert Lenderiow, one Skull,
Item with George Harvy, a Skull and a Girdle,
Item with William Chindower the elder, a Girdle,
Item with William Robyn, a Calyver,
Item with Thomas Tregove, a Dagger,
Item with Edmund Medlen, a Sword and a Dagger,
Item with Richard Bossawsack, one Munnian,
Item with John Tresafer, a Skull,
Item with Michael Tremain, a Munnian,
Item with Mr. John Pendarves, a Munnian,
Item with John Treliggan, a Munnian.

A note of certain arms bought by the parish, 15th of April, 1590.

Item 4 Pikes,
Item 1 Musket, Flask and Furniture, Tuchbox, Wynnion, Mould and Rest.
Item 1 other Musquet, bought by Will. Richard, for the parish, with Flask, Touch-box, Mould and Rest.
Item 2 Halbets,
Item 1 Burgenett, with Mr. Trevanian,
Item a Sword, Dagger, and Girdle,
Item 1 Cap for a Skull,
Item with Mr. Pendarves, 1 Halbet,
Item with William Richard, 1 Musquet, Flask, and Touch-box, Mould and Rest.
Item with William Jordan, 1 Musquet, furnished."

Seven centuries had passed away since the traditional battle between the Britons and Saxons took place at Porth Saussen's Cove, on the banks of Helford river. Its memories doubtless incited the brave Constantine heroes of Elizabethan times to further deeds of bloodshed and triumph, should the incursions of the Spaniards afford them the opportunity. Happily they did not.

Wendron, Helston. SAMUEL JOHN WILLS.

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"A Bill of Fare for the Mayor of Norwich dinner in the year 1583, at which he feasted the Duke of Norfolk and the Lords, Knights, and Gentry of the County of Norfolk.

Eighte stones of beefe at 14 lb to the Stone	0	5	4
Two Collares of Brawne	0	1	4
Eighte pinces of butter	0	1	6
Fowre geese	0	1	4
A fore quartere of veale	0	0	10
A hinde quartere ,, ...	0	1	0
Legge of mouton	0	0	3
Loyne of mouton and sholder of veale ..	0	1	0
A brest and coasts of mouton	0	0	7
Six plovers	0	1	0
Fowre brace of partridges	0	2	0
Fowre couple of rabbits	0	1	8
Two Gunny pigs	0	1	0
Fowre couple of hens	0	2	0
Two Couple of Mallyrds	0	1	0
Thirty fowre egges...	0	1	0
Two bushels of flowre	0	1	6
Sixteene loaves of whyte breade	0	0	4
Eighteene loaves of wheaten breade ...	0	0	9
Three loaves of maslin ,, ...	0	0	3
One barryl of double beere	0	2	0
One small ,, ...	0	1	0
One Quartere woode	0	2	2
Nutmeygs, maice, cynnamon and greenes	0	0	3
Fowre pound of barberries and sugar ...	0	1	6
Fruite and almondes	0	0	7
Sweete water and perfames	0	0	4
Sixteene oranges	0	0	2
Two Gallones of whyte wine and Claret	0	2	0
One Quarte of Sack	0	0	9
One ,, of Malmsey	0	0	5
One ,, of Bustard	0	0	3
One ,, of Muscadine	0	0	6
	£1	17	1

"A Speech made by Johnny Martyn of Norwych a wealthy honeste farmer after Mr Mayors dinner.

"Maister Mayor of Norwych, and it please your Worshyppe, —you have feasted us lyke a King, God blesse the Queene's Grace. We have fedde plentifullye; and now whilum I can speake playn English, I heartily thank you Maister Mayor, and so doe we all.—Answer boys Answer. —Youre beere is pleasante and potente, and will soone catche us by the Caput and stoppe our manners. And soe huzza for the Queene's Majesty's Grace, and all her bonny browed dames of honnour.—Huzza for Master Mayor, and our goode dame Mayoress.—His noble Grace [Norfolk]—

there he is,—God save hymme, and all hys jolly company! —To all our frendes rounde country who have a penny in their purse, and an Englyshe hearte in their bodies to keepe out Spanysh Dons and Papists, with their faggotts to burne our whyskers!—Shove it about boys,—twirle your Cap cases,—handle your jugges,—and huzza for Maister Mayor and hys brethren their Worshyppes."

WM. T. BAWDEN.

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

1.—**"Rougemont Castle."**—A little romance entitled, "Rougemont | Castle; | or | The Rebel's Daughter: | A Romance of the Reign of | Edward VI. | [From the Exeter Flying Post.] Exeter: | Printed by R. J. Trewman, 226, High-Street." has lately come into my possession, and I should be glad to learn something about its origin. The types with which the book is printed have not been merely "lifted" from the newspaper forme, but have been reset in 12mo size; the copy before me has, however, been printed upon demy 8vo paper, and is bound up with one of the special copies of Dr. Oliver's history of "The Castle of Exeter," which appeared in No. XXVI. of the *Archæological Journal.* This volume, which once belonged to Mr. William Richard Crabbe, F.S.A., contains a memorandum in that gentleman's handwriting, "By Dr. Oliver; bound Oct. 21st, 1867," and it is lettered on the back, "Rougemont Castle.—Oliver." I have not been able to discover that Dr. Oliver had anything to do with the composition of this narrative, but Dr. Brushfield, with whom I have communicated, thinks that it is probable that he may have been the author, as the *Exeter Flying Post* was one of the newspapers especially favoured by him with contributions. It may be as well to observe that, at first sight, the writer appears to be actuated by ultra-protestant impulses; but the employment of a process, known to most reviewers as that of "reading between the lines," reveals an opposite *animus.* Apart from all prejudice, the narrative is forcibly written, with due regard to historical accuracy; and it contains some interesting details of the famous Siege of Exeter in the year 1549. Perhaps someone may be found among the readers of the *Western Antiquary* who can state authoritatively by whom this *historiette* was written, and whether its ascription to the pen of Dr. Oliver is correct, or no.

ALFRED WALLIS, F.R.S.L.
Exeter.

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2.—**Havenor.**—What is (or was) the nature of this office, which appears by the parliamentary report of the "receipts and disbursements of the Duchy of Cornwall" to have some connection with that Duchy? IGNORAMUS.

3.—**The Spanish Armada.**—Can anyone inform me whether the Amyas Leigh of Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* ever existed save in the brain of the novelist? If he did exist, was he, as there stated, the younger son of Leigh of Burrough, near Bideford? Did his brother Francis die without issue, and had Amyas himself an heir? He figures in the romance as commanding the *Vengeance* in the Armada fight, upon which occasion he received knighthood at the hands, I think, of Drake. Was there any ship of this name in the English fleet?

The Leighs, late of Bardon, co. Somerset, have always been under the impression that he was an ancestor, but I cannot find in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1853, anything which even gives colour to such an assumption. According to this work, Robert Leigh (a descendant of Walter de Lega who held lands in Devon in the days of Henry II.), who settled at Bardon in 1595, was a scion of the Leighs of Ridge. Lysons, in Vol. VI. of his *Magna Britannia*, to which I have not access, states that "Leigh of Ridge in Bishop's Morchard married the heiress of Ridge. Ten descents are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue." Can this Leigh be a descendant of the Leighs of Burrough?

JOHN LL. W. PAGE.
Cardiff.

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4.—**Hodder Family.**—The Hodder family, of Topsham, now represented by Mr. Frank Hodder, bear for crest, a ship in full sail on fire. I should be glad to know if the name of Hodder occurs as one of the officers commanding fire-ships against the Spanish Armada.

G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.
Southampton.

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5.—**Commemorative Brasses.**—I was informed the other day by Mr. Downing, senior verger of Exeter Cathedral, that the beautiful brass in St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel is the only one commemorating a canon now extant in England. Is this so? As far as I know, there are only two brasses of ecclesiastics in Devonshire—Canon Langton, 1413, in Exeter Cathedral, and a priest, name unknown, in Stokeinteignhead Church, *circa* 1375. Both are in good preservation.

JOHN NEWNHAM.
Exeter.

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6.—**Newberry Family.**—William Thomas Newberry, of a Devonshire family, settled in New England by or before 1634, and was a wealthy and prominent settler. His uncle, Captain Newberry, lived at Morchard Bishop, near Exeter. Can any information be given about the ancestry of this family? Are there members of it still living in the locality?

W. D. PINK.
Leigh, Lancashire.

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7.—**Contemporary Distich on John Ford, Dramatist.**—Is it not probable that the following oft-quoted couplet perpetuates a typographical error?—

"Deep in a dump John Ford was got,
With folded arms and melancholy hat."

Why "hat"? Dickens alone could defend the use of the word, if we receive his doctrine as true that our clothing receives, or absorbs, or is permeated by our characteristics. We all know how dismal is the appearance of an "ancient tile" Are we to understand that John Ford, being given to melancholy, neglected his personal appearance, in particular his head-gear. Or did he wear his hat in a peculiar style indicative of melancholy? For my part, I prefer to read "melancholy hot." There is rhyme and there is reason in it In a pathological sense, in respect of temperament, may not melancholy be hot or cold? If so, the *Mimoses* explain everything. Will any gentleman confirm my emendation? FRANC PLUME.

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8.—**Rous and Travers Families.**—The addenda to the registers of the parish of St. Columb Major, Cornwall, by Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A., states that the Rev. Thomas Travers, rector of that parish, must have married Elizabeth, daughter of William Rous, of Halton, by Mary, sister of John, Lord Robartes (Earl of Radnor). As this Thomas Travers married, according to Calamy, a niece of the noble Lord Robartes, and as Dr. Boyse tells us his son Elias was nephew to John, Lord Robartes, and his son Samuel (who was M.P. for Windsor and founder of the Naval Knights Travers College, Windsor) used the arms of Rous (or, an eagle displayed azure) quartered with those of Travers, can any of your readers say if this is correct, as Elias, son of Thomas Travers, was born in 1648, and it is stated in Burke that Thomas Rous, the son of Elizabeth Rous, by her husband, Francis Rous, died in 1737; or can the explanation be that Elizabeth Rous had a sister who married Thomas Travers? Also, can any of your correspondents say what the arms of Travers were that were quartered with that of Rous? RICHARD J. HONE.

Dublin.

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9.—**Swete of Devon.**—I shall be grateful for any information regarding this family. Benjamin Swete, of Norfolk Street, London, Esq., was paymaster to the army, and died April, 1744, aged 93. His kinsmen, Benjamin Swete, of Kinsale, and Captain John Swete, of Poulett's Regiment of Foot Marines, the sons of Richard Swete, "of a Devonshire family," were both living in 1744.

Adrian Swete, of Train, in Modbury, dates his will 1st May, 1715. His wife was Honour, daughter of Mrs. Petronella Fownes. He had three sisters: Judith, who married in 1683 Edward Archer, of Carhayes; Philippa and Loveday. The barton of Train passed to his brother, Main Swete, of Antigua. The latter owned an extensive plantation on that island, which he sold to Theodore Walrond, and dying in 1736, left by Esther his wife, an only child and heir, Adrian John Swete, who died a bachelor in 1756. Esther Swete died in 1781, and left all her lands in Antigua and Devon to the Rev. John Tripe, son of Mr. Tripe, surgeon, of Ashburton. Catherine, daughter of William Swete, married Francis Fulford, of Fulford. Others of the name occur in the lists of bailiffs of Exeter, *viz.*, Richard Swete, bailiff 1540 and 1572, died 1590; Robert, bailiff 1541; Gilbert, bailiff 1613, 1627, mayor 1633; Richard, mayor 1650. John Swete subscribed £25 on 11th April, 1588, according to the Armada list. What are the arms of Swete? Are there any tablets to them in Armington? Is it known when Main Swete left his native county for Antigua, and with with whom he sailed? V. L. OLIVER.

Ascot.

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10.—**Sir William Morice.**—In the parish church of Padstow is a monumental tablet which commemorates Sir Nicholas Prideaux, Knight, who died 1627; also, Sir William Morice, who married a daughter of Humphrey Prideaux. In the inscription it says: "He was knighted by King Charles II., on his landing at Dover, and afterwards made Secretary of State and a Privy Councillor, in consequence of his great services in bringing about the Restoration by his influence with General Monk. He died at Werrington in 1676 aged 75."

Sir William had three sons, William, John, and Nicholas (besides others), to whom, and their heirs, the patent was limited, as stated in the following letter in my possession, written by Humphrey Morice to Lord Clifford, 15th November, 1777. This Humphrey Morice was probably son or grandson of Humphrey Morice, a Guinea merchant, and M.P. for Grampound, 1731, in which year he died—and was descended from a younger son of Sir William Morice, Knight. Sir William, the first baronet, married Dr. Lower's eldest daughter, and by her acquired Hengar, in St. Tudy. I have no note of the marriage and death of Sir John, and I do not know if he lived to enjoy the title. Sir Nicholas was succeeded by his son, Sir William, who married, September, 1731, Lady Lucy Wharton, sister of the Duke. Catherine and Barbara, the coheiresses of their father Nicholas and brother William, were married, the one in 1725 to Sir John St. Aubyn, the third baronet; the other in 1728 to Sir John Molesworth, the fourth baronet.

"The Grove
"Saturday 15 Nov.

"Sir.

"Sir Wm Morice the Bart was eldest son to Sir Wm the Knight and Secretary of State.

"The patent was granted to him two younger sons John and Nicholas. It is that Nicholas who died in Decber 1712, and I hope soon to be able to find out when John died.

"I am your humble servant
"H. MORICE.

"You will wonder perhaps that Sir William the son should be a baronet during the life of his father, who was only a knight. Shall I expose to you the real reason? The not inserting the father's name in the patent made a saving of twenty pds. It is actually fact. How times are altered. I am glad, for then it would have descended to me and I should have hated to be called Sir Humphrey."

London. J. BRENDON CURGENVEN.

11.—**A Hermit's Cell in Devonshire.**—In Dr. Richard Pocock's *Travels through England in 1750*, it is stated that, in passing through Devonshire he went by way of Brent Tor to see the fall of a rivulet into the Lyd, and there discovered the remains of a hermit's cell adjoining a chapel in a most retired place, between hills covered with wood. It belonged to the abbey of Tavistock. What is the name of this "cell"? Is it still extant?

The following note is interesting: "There is the black game in these hills (Dartmoor) called the black grous and the heath-poult. The cock is black, with white feathers in his tail, as large as a hen; the hen, something less, is of the colour of the woodcock, and they are in such plenty that they sell for eighteen pence a piece." These birds must have been either well preserved, or the poachers had not discovered the way to catch them. They must now have nearly, if not quite disappeared." E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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12.—**The "Francis" of Fowey.**—A lady whose childhood was passed in that town from 1830 to 1838, informs me that she has a distinct recollection of a small model of a ship, which for many years lay within the iron railing which surrounded the "Rashleigh Monument" against the north wall in Fowey Church, and she was then told that it was the model of the ship in which the individual to whose memory the monument was erected received his death-wound.

On a recent visit to Fowey, some five years since, when going over the church to see the restoration, she remarked among other changes the removal of the old railings, and at once asked what became of the ship? It appeared that no such model was at that time known. No doubt many old inhabitants who remember the church as it was between 1830 and 1840 will remember the little ship, and it seems quite possible that whoever removed the railings at the same time removed the ship, and can at least throw some light on its fate. The model was about twelve or fifteen inches long, and raised at stem and stern like an old galleon. May not this be the identical model seen by Carew, which, on the desertion of the old house for the modern mansion at Menabilly, was transferred to the tomb of him to whose valour its fame was due? RITA FOX.

Essex.

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13.—**John Pounds and Education.**—Archdeacon Farrar, in a sermon on the services of the despised, published in the *Sunday Magazine* a short time since, states: "Is there a greater work in the present day than education? Would you have thought that the chiefest impulse to that work whereon we now annually spend so many millions of taxation was given by the poor illiterate Plymouth cobbler, John Pounds." Can any of your readers inform me where I can find any particulars relating to this person. R.

Plymouth.

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14.—**Baird Family.**—Can any of your readers give me any information respecting the descendants of Thomas Baird, born February 8th, 1759. Mother's maiden name, Mary Carkeet, of East Looe, in Cornwall, she surviving his birth only a fortnight. Being a matter of personal interest only, I shall be glad to receive any information by post. RITA FOX.

Beaconsfield House, Manor Park, Essex.

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15.—**Rodway Family.**—I have recently been making researches as to my own family, which, according to a pedigree executed for me by Mr. A. Scott-Gatty (Rouge Dragon), of Heralds' College, seems to have been spelt as Rodwaye, Radway, Roddowaye, Redway, Radwaie, etc., etc., and to have held lands at Radway (Warw.), Rodway, (near Randlewick, Glou.), and Radway, near Sidmouth, Devon. It is the family's connection with the latter place that I now wish to enquire into. I find the name of Adam de Rodway or Radway in deeds of Edward I.'s time, but should be extremely grateful to you for any further information. ALFRED J. RODWAY.

Aston Hall, Birmingham.

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16.—**Hugh Courteney, M.P. 1653.**—He was one of the six members sent from Wales to the Little or Barebones Parliament. I shall be glad to be able to establish his identity. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Replies.

Rev. William Hooke (VII., 264, query 180).—In Dr. Oliver's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, VII., 82, the name of William Hook occurs as Vicar of Axmouth, between the dates of his predecessor and his successor, 1621-2 and 1665. The date of Hooke's presentation is left blank, and the following remark is made, "On whose deprivation for non-conformity." At page 85 of the same volume, in a list of the Vicars of Axmouth, is William Hooke, admitted "26 July 1632, Pat. Sir Walter Erle, Knt."

In Calamy's *Nonconformists' Memorial*, edition 1802, page 184, under the heading "The Savoy": "Mr. William Hooke, a very learned, holy, humble, and useful man. He was some time colleague with Mr. Davenport in the Church of New-Haven in New-England. After his return to England, he was minister at Exmouth [*sic*] in Devonshire; and then master of the Savoy, and chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. He died March 21, 1677, about 77 years of age."

The above may be of some use to Mr. Sloper.

Exeter. EDWARD PARFITT.

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Druett of Exeter (VII., 239, query 166).—Can Mr. Dymond give me any further information about Richard Druell or Druett and his family? Where and when was he buried? I should be glad to know, if possible, why Dr. Colby changed his mind as to the correct blazoning of the arms on John Hooker's shield in the Guildhall at Exeter. Is the Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Exeter, whose name is mentioned in the notes on Hooker's life (Keble's arrangement of his Works, 4th edition) as having given information about John Hooker, Chamberlain of Exeter, the same as the late Dr. Oliver? I should be glad to learn what other reasons there are for thinking that the name of John Hooker's wife was Druell, and not Druett, for at present it seems to me that Mr. Dymond has only proved that there is a doubt about the matter. Is it certain that she was daughter of this Mayor of Exeter? My reasons for thinking that her maiden name was Druett, and not Druell, are the statements in the fourth edition of Keble's arrangement of Hooker's works. In the pedigree which is to be found in Vol. I. of this edition, John Hooker the elder's wife is described as being "Alice, daughter and heir of Richard Druett, of the city of Exeter, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of John Kelly, Esq., by Julian, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Wilford, of Oxenham, co. Devon, Esq." This pedigree, which is compiled from the records of the College of Arms and other authorities, gives the arms of Vowell *alias* Hooker recorded in the Visitations of the county of Devon made in 1565 and 1572, as being, "Or a fess vaire between two lions passant, guardant sable; quartering *Druett*, Kelly, and Wilford. Crest, a hind statant or, carrying in her mouth a bunch of roses argent, stalked and leaved vert." It is stated that "Mr. Young, of the College of Arms, has kindly revised the pedigree of the Hooker family and corrected it from documents in the library of that institution, towards which object valuable information has been furnished by Mr. Dalton, of Dunkirk House, Gloucestershire." When did Alice Hooker (*née* Druell or Druett) die? Information about any other family of Druett will be very acceptable to me. G. E. DRUITT.

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Lord Gorges (VII., 237, 266).—Sir Ferdinando Gorges became either the son-in-law or brother-in-law of Sir Edward Gorges, Baron Dundalk. His *fourth* wife was Elizabeth, widow of Sir Hugh Smyth, the daughter of Sir Edward Gorges, Baron Dundalk, according to Collinson, but daughter of Sir Thomas Gorges, according to Mr. J. P. Baxter and Rev. F. Brown. FRANCES B. JAMES.

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Portrait of John Rashleigh (VII., 325-6).—Surely Mr. E. Rashleigh is attempting to play a practical joke, reckoning on the ignorance of a a good many people, in trying to pass off a plate of an Italian saint for John Rashleigh, commander of the *Francis* of Fowey. "The Rashleighs were at the time, 1585," says our practical joker, "strong Calvinists or Lutherans." In the plate the Italian is represented with articles of vanity on one side, and on the other the symbols of the Papists—a rosary, and a chalice with the Host in it. On one side, Italian secular books and romantic authors, Petrarque, Ariosto, Bocas, and the Amadis of Gaul; on the other, the fathers, SS. Ambrose, Augustine, Jerome, and Gregory. The texts are all taken from the Vulgate Latin. For instance, that—"*Mutatio dexteræ excelsi*," Ps. lxxvi. 11, or, "The change is from the right hand of the Most High," referring to the conversion, is in the Protestant version, Ps. lxxvii. 10, "I will remember the years of the Most Highest." The man in the picture is represented as writing two verses in two psalms; both are numbered from the Roman version, and given in the Vulgate Latin. An inscription is given forming a nimbus about the head, showing that the portrait is of a saint. S. B.-G.

THE "emblem close to the skull" is certainly some sort of manacle for wrists or ankles, and the supposed "heart" is a lock made in the shape of a heart.

Arley, Coventry. SAM TIMMINS.

✠ ✠ ✠

The American Poles (VII., 264, query 172).—I find that Margery Pole should have been printed as Margery Paull in the *Collections of the Old Colony Historical Society*, No. 2, page 91, from which the reference was taken, and my friend Capt. J. W. D. Hall, of Taunton, Mass., states that Sister means "Sister in the Church," so that Sister Margery was no connection of the Poles. *Erratum:* The Rev. T. Colby should read the Rev. T. Cole.

Taunton. EDWIN SLOPER.

✠ ✠ ✠

John Pocklington, D.D. (VII., 263, query 176).—We possess no evidence that this clergyman was connected with Devon and Cornwall, or with any part of the West of England. He was a prebendary of Peterborough, Rector of Yielding, in Bedfordshire, Vicar of Waresley, in Huntingdonshire, and one of the Chaplains of Charles I. That monarch appointed him a Canon of Windsor in 1639. He was one of the first whom the Parliamentary party deprived of all clerical preferments. In addition to this, two of his works, *Sunday no Sabbath* and *Altare Christianum* (of which two editions had been published), were directed to be burnt by the common hangman. In the British Museum there is a small quarto pamphlet of four leaves, with the following title: "The Petition and Articles Exhibited in Parliament against John Pocklington, Doctor in Divinity, Parson of Yelden in Bedfordshire, Anno 1641. Imprinted at London 1641."

He died on November 14th, 1642, and was buried in the churchyard of Peterborough Cathedral. Notices of him will be found in Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* (1691), I., 790; Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* (1714), part 2, 95; and *Notes & Queries*, 1st Series, IX., 247-8, 2nd Series, IV., 211-2.

Of the two works, having some local colour, attributed by your correspondent to Dr. Pocklington, it appears they

were not published until eleven years after his death. Is it possible they were written by his son of the same name?

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

JOHN POCKLINGTON, D.D., was Rector of Yielden, Bedfordshire, Vicar of Worsley, co. Hunts; also Canon of Peterborough, by Letters-Patent dated 20th December, 1639, and Chaplain to King Charles I. He was the author of several polemical tracts, of which *Altare Christianum* and *Sunday no Sabbath* were the principal; the latter being a sermon preached at the Bishop of Lincoln's Visitation at Ampthill, in 1635. The publication of these two works brought upon him the wrath of the Puritans, and being proceeded against by the Parliament of 1640, he was deprived of his preferments, and his books ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. He died in 1641. I do not think he had any connection with the West of England. *Cf.* Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, I., 790; and Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 2, page 95.

Bedford. F. A. BLAYDES.

✠ ✠ ✠

Nosworthy Family (VII., 163, query 113).—Referring to the query in the *Western Antiquary* respecting the Nosworthy family, Edward Nosworthy was chosen Mayor of St. Ives in November, 1677. The name appears in the Borough accounts ten years earlier: in the year 1677 I find the following entry:—

"Pd for a letter from Mr Nosworthy 4d."

St. Ives, Cornwall. E. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

Richard and Maria Cosway (VII., 263).—Mr. Humphreys will find some account of R. Cosway in Pycroft's *Art in Devonshire*, 1883, page 25.

Plymouth. J. S. ATTWOOD.

✠ ✠ ✠

Tiverton M.P.s in the Long Parliament (VII., 263, query 172).—The Peter St. Hill or Sainthill who represented Tiverton in the Long Parliament was son and grandson of Peter Sainthill, of Bradninch, in the church of which parish he lies buried, having died at Leghorn, 12th August, 1648, at the age of 54 years. There is a large white marble monument to his memory, erected by his son Samuel, who died in 1708, aged 83, and who is buried beneath the same monument. The inscription is given in full by Dr. Oliver, together with a pedigree of the family, in the *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, Vol. II., 17-19.

Plymouth. J. S. ATTWOOD.

✠ ✠ ✠

A Question of Title (VII., 238, query 158).—The eldest sons of baronets created previously to 1827 could claim knighthood on attaining their twenty-first year. The clause authorising them so to do has been omitted from the patent of baronets created since 1827. In 1874, Ludlow Cotter, son of Sir James Laurence Cotter, fourth baronet of Rockforest, when twenty-one, received the honour of knighthood, and this is the latest instance.

London. R. P.

Coddington, Sanforde, and Hutchinson, and their American Connections.—Mr. Hutchinson will find in Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, at page 171, a genealogy of three generations of Sanfords, and at page 276 one of four generations of Coddington. I do not find that John Sanford settled in Maine. His children got their lands there by gift from their step-father, Major William Phillips, and by devise from their mother Bridget, his widow. W. M. SARGENT, A.M.

Portland, Maine.

IN reply to Mr. P. O. Hutchinson, I can only give him, I regret to say, negative information. The following notes I took during a hurried visit to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1880. Hoping that his queries may draw forth the information he seeks, I may, as a beginning, inform him that there is, or at least was, an interesting magazine called the *Newport Historical Magazine*, published at 128 Thames Street, Newport, R.I., in 1880, when the first number appeared. Mr. Hutchinson cannot fail, I think, to find some of the information required in its pages. The writer gives in the first number a list of births and marriages, from first settlement (1670 to 1845), and continued since, but I fail to find (in No. 1) any mention of the names he requires, as the number only contains the letters A and B. An account of the Barker family is given, also of that of Redwood from 1665. Subsequent numbers, no doubt, contain further family histories.

I may also refer Mr. Hutchinson to the book published last year by Mr. W. M. Sargent, *Maine Wills, 1640 to 1760*.

In front of the organ in Trinity Church, Newport, is this inscription:—

"THE GIFT OF DR GEORGE BERKELEY LATE
LORD BISHOP OF CLOYNE."

He gave this organ to the church in 1734.

In the same church is a fine mural monument with a white marble bust,

"To the memory of the Rev. Marmaduke Browne, formerly Rector of this Parish, a man eminent for talent learning and religion, who departed this life, on the 19 March 1771, And of Anne his wife, a lady of uncommon piety, and suavity of manners, who died the 6 of January 1767.

This monument was erected by their son Arthur Browne, Esqre now Senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, and representative in parliament for the same, in token of his gratitude, and affection to the best and tenderest of parents, and of his respect and love for a congregation among whom, and for a place where he spent his earliest and his happiest days.

Heu quanto mining est cum Aliis versari quantum memmisse.

1795." P. D. VIGORS.

Joanna Southcott (VII., 216, query 147; 239).—On reading your correspondent's remarks respecting this remarkable woman, I was reminded that I had an old portrait of her, but I fear it was not taken by that celebrated engraver, William Sharp, who it is well known was one of her followers, and who claimed the privilege of having the sole right of taking and publishing her likeness, as may be seen from the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Times* of September 16th, 1814:

"A Caution.—Mrs Southcott having never sat for any portrait but the one drawn and engraved by Mr Sharp, no other can be genuine; therefore, a prosecution will be commenced against the author and vendor of any pirated copy of such portrait. The genuine engraved portrait, drawn and engraved by Mr Sharp, is to be had at No. 27 London Street, Fitzroy Square; and at Mr Ribeau's Blandford Street, Manchester Square."

My engraving represents a woman about sixty years of age, with what is apparently a small black patch or wart on the lower part of her face; with a bonnet or hat on, somewhat resembling in shape that now worn by ladies of the Salvation Army. No engraver's name appears, so I conclude it is not by Sharp, but that is one of those portraits the public are cautioned against buying, in the above letter. Should this be read by anyone having Sharp's portrait, I shall feel very much obliged if he will send me a description of it. In return I shall be happy to lend him the *New Monthly Magazine* for 1814, in which are three interesting articles on this—arch-impostor, I was going to say; but I withdraw the expression, remembering the words, "Who art thou that judgest another?"

Chard. F. MITCHELL.

I KNOW and have lately seen a man residing in Devonshire (but who does not wish his name to be made public) who has in his possession all the sixty-five published books of Joanna Southcott, bound in eight volumes. These were published from 1801 to 1814. The first book is Joanna's Prophecies from 1792, and the last (65th) Prophecies announcing the birth of the Prince of Peace, with a few remarks thereon. He has also books of her hymns. It would take too much space to give a list of the whole. He has also eight volumes in manuscript of her unpublished works, beautifully written and bound. Also, *many passports* signed and sealed by Joanna. This will show "Kearley" that there are more than two passports in existence.

One of Mr. Hussey's seals is upside down; if he reverses it, he will find that on his second seal, what he takes for the figure of a child is an I, and that the half moon is a C. It is so printed in one of the books, and on the same leaf is a wax impression reversed as Mr. Hussey's.

The person informed me that there is in the custody of the disciples a box of sealed writings, over one cwt., that has not yet been opened. He says: "Although there appears to be a very great scarcity of her followers, yet it seems they are like beacons on a hill, just enough to signal one to another. There is also one place where the books can be purchased now—if desired to be known."

SAMUEL M. L. DOBELL.

Steward's Office, Powderham Castle.

IN *Notes & Queries*, 7th Series, III., 412, Mr. Edward H. Marshall, M.A., says the sect founded by Joanna Southcott survives to this day, and gives *Whitaker's Almanack* as his authority. See, also, *Notes & Queries*, 7th Series, III., 521; IV., 154; and at IV., 277, Mr. J. Eliot Hodgkin mentions a superb crib which was presented to Joanna by her followers, and also says "that the number of persons who received seals up to the year 1808 amounted to 6,400. Each of these considered the seals as a passport to heaven. The sealing was stopped for some unknown reason in 1808. The price of the seals was originally a guinea, but was subsequently reduced to twelve shillings.

Joanna Southcott published a large number of letters, prophecies, and works of the like nature, a list of which (as far as I know) I now give. Those marked * are in my collection.

1.—The Strange Effects of Faith, with Remarkable Prophecies (given in 1792) of Things which are to Come; also some Account of her Life. First edition, price 1/3; 2nd edition; 3rd edition, Exeter, 1801.

2.—The Strange Effects of Faith, etc. First edition, price 1/-, London, 1801; 2nd edition, 1/-, London, July, 1804; *3rd edition, 1/-, London, January, 1812.

3.—The Strange Effect of Faith, etc. First edition, price 1/-, London, 1801; 2nd edition; 3rd edition, 1/-, London, January, 1802; 4th edition, 1/-, London, January, 1814.

4.—The Strange Effects of Faith, etc. First edition, price 1/-, London, December, 1801; 2nd edition; 3rd edition, 1/- London, October, 1808.

5.—The Strange Effects of Faith, etc. First edition, price 1/-, London, June, 1802; 2nd edition; 3rd edition, London, October, 1808; 4th edition, London, October, 1813.

6.—A Continuation of Prophecies, from 1792 to the Present Time (1802). First edition, March, 1802; *2nd edition, London, August, 1807; 3rd editlon, 1/-, October, 1813.

7.—The Strange Effects of Faith: being a Continuation of Prophecies of Things which are to Come. *First edition, price 9*d.*, London, 1802; 2nd edition, London, August, 1813.

8.—Divine and Spiritual Letters of Prophecies.

9.—Divine and Spiritual Letters of Prophecies.

10.—A Dispute between the Woman and the Powers of Darkness. First edition, price 2/6, 1802; *2nd edition, 2/6, London, January, 1813.

11.—The Answer of the Lord to the Powers of Darkness. First edition, November, 1802; *2nd edition, price 2/6, January, 1813.

12.—A Communication in Answer to Mr. Brothers's Book. First edition, December, 1802; 2nd edition, price 6*d.*, London, July, 1815.

13.—Prophecy: a Warning to the Whole World, commonly called the First Book of Visions: and First Book of Sealed Prophecies. Price 2/6, March, 1803.

14.—The Continuation of Prophecies: or a word in Season to a Sinking Kingdom. First edition, price 1/-, June, 1803; 2nd edition, 1/-, June, 1807; 3rd edition, 1/-, London, August, 1810.

15.—The Second Book of Visions. First edition, August, 1803; *2nd edition, price 1/6, November, 1813.

16.—A Word to the Wise, or a Call to the Nation. First edition, 1803; 2nd edition, June, 1810; 3rd edition, price 1/-, London, July, 1813.

17.—Divine and Spiritual Communications on the Prayers of the Church of England, the Conduct of the Clergy, Calvinistic Methodists, etc. First edition, price 1/-, December, 1803; 2nd edition, 1/-, London, 1823.

18.—Sound an Alarm in My Holy Mountain. First edition, Leeds, 1804; 2nd edition; *3rd edition, price 1/-, London, November, 1806; 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th editions; 8th edition, October, 1813; 9th edition, London.

19.—*A Warning to the Whole World. Price 8*d.* London, 1804.

20.—*On the Prayers for the Fast Day, May, 1804; and Letters on various subjects. Price 9*d.* London, June, 1804.

21.—*Copies and Parts of Copies of Letters and Communications, commonly called "The Little Flock of Sheep." Price 1/6. London, 1804.

22.—Joseph Southcott's Vindication of his Sister's Character.

23.—*Letters and Communications commonly called "What Manner of Communications are these?" First edition, price 2/3, Stourbridge, June, 1804.

24.—The Trial of Joanna Southcott at the Neckinger House. Price 3/- December, 1804.

25.—*Answer to Garrett's Book. Price 6*d.* London, March, 1805.

26.—*Answer to the Five Charges in the *Leeds Mercury*. Price 6*d.* London, 1805.

27 to 32.—The True Explanation of the Bible, revealed by Divine Communications. (In six parts.) London, 1804-5.

33.—*An Explanation of the Parables published in 1804, with an Answer to L. Mayer's book. Price 1/- London, 1806.

34.—*The Kingdom of Christ is at Hand: an Examination of Baptism, the Use and Meaning of the Church Ordinances, and the Sealing of the People in the Latter Days. Price 1/- London.

35.—*The Second Book of Sealed Prophecies. Price 2/6. London, 1805.

36.—The Answer of the Rev. Thomas P. Foley to the World, for Printing the Book commonly called "What Manner of Communications are these?" Price 1/6. London, 1805.

37 to 41.—*The Controversy between Joanna Southcott and Elias Carpenter, one of her Judges. (In five parts, 9*d.* each part.) London, 1805.

42.—An Answer to the World for Printing the Book called "The Little Flock of Sheep": by William Sharp. Price 1/6. London, 1806.

43.—*The Full Assurance that the Kingdom of Christ is at Hand, from the Signs of the Times. Price 1/3. London, 1806.

44.—Remarks and Inquiries on the Rev. I. Cockin's Sermon. Price 6*d.* Leeds, 1806.

45.—*L. Mayer's Book, "The Long Wished-for Revolution is at Hand," answered and explained. Price 1/6. London, 1806.

46.—*Answer to Mr. Brothers's Book, published in 1806; Letter to Mr. Huntingdon, with Remarks on the Calvinist and Roman Catholic Doctrines, etc., etc. Price 1/- London, 1806.

47.—*A Caution and Instruction to the Sealed, that they may know for what they are Sealed. Price 6*d.* London, 1807.

48.—*An Account of the Trials on Bills of Exchange. London, 1807.

49.—*An Answer to a Sermon preached and published by Mr. Smith. Price 2/- London, 1808.

50.—*Answer to False Doctrines, and the Crying Sins of the Nation. Price 1/- London, 1808.

51.—*A True Picture of the World, and a Looking Glass for all Men. Price 1/- London, 1809.

52.—The True Explanation of the Bible (Seventh Part), with an Answer to Hann and an Account of Ann Moore. Price 1/- 1810.

53-4.—*The Controversy of the Spirit and the Worldly Wise. Part 1, price 1/-, London, 1811; Part 2, price 1/-, London, 1811.

55.—*An Answer to Thomas Paine's Third Part of the Age of Reason; also to S. Lane, a Calvinistic Preacher, and Hewson Clarke, Editor of the *Scourge*. Price 1/3. 1812.

56.—*The Book of Wonders, Marvellous and True. Price 2/- 1813.

57.—*The Second Book of Wonders, more Marvellous than the First. Price 2/6. London, 1813.

58.—*Copies of Letters sent to the Clergy of Exeter from 1796 to 1800, with Communications and Prophecies put in the Newspapers in 1813. Price 1/3. London, December, 1813.

59.—*Wisdom Excelleth the Weapons of War; and herein is shewn that Judgments are the Strange Works of the Lord, but Mercy his Darling Attribute. Price 1/- London, January, 1814.

60.—*The Third Book of Wonders, announcing the Coming of Shiloh, and a Call to the Hebrews. Price 1/3. London, March. 1814.

61.—*The Fourth Book of Wonders, being the Answer of the Lord to the Hebrews. Price 1/6. London, April, 1814.

62.—*The Fifth Book of Wonders, being an answer to the Rev. James Hearn, and other Mockers. Price 1/4. London, June, 1814.

63.—A Communication sent to the Rev. Mr P. in 1737 with an Explanation thereon. Price 6*d.* London, July, 1814.

64.—*Prophecies announcing the Birth of the Prince of Peace, with a few Remarks thereon. Price 10*d.* London, September, 1814.

65.—*Observations relative to the Divine Mission of Joanna Southcott. By Daniel Roberts. Price 2/- London, 1807.

66.—Charges against Joanna Southcott, and her Twelve Judges, the Jury and Four and Twenty Elders, who presided at her pretended trial at the Neckinger, Bermondsey. London, 1804.

67.—*Scriptures which Shew for what Christ Died, also which Shew His Second Coming to Bruise Satan's Head. By a Lover of Truth. Price 1/3. London, 1812.

68.—*Letters, etc. Price 10*d.* London, 1814.

69.—*A Correct Statement of the Circumstances that attended the last illness and death of Mrs. Joanna Southcott. By Richard Reece, M.D. Price 4/- London, 1815.

70.—*The Living Oracle, or the Star of Bethlehem, written in Answer to a Letter of the Rev. T. P. Foley. Price 1/8. Nottingham, 1830.

71.—Six Sealed Letters written in 1813 by Ann Underwood, from the dictation of Joanna Southcott. Bath, 1852.

72.—*Revelation of Jesus Christ to John at Patmos explained in England. By the Spirit of Christ during the years 1792 to December 27th, 1814. (Bath, 1852 ?)

There were also published after Joanna's death a series —sixty-two in number—of smaller tracts, prices varying from one penny to sixpence, and dated from 1853 to 1860. These I have bound in one volume, and will send list if the Editor of *N. A.* considers it of sufficient interest.

T. JESTON WHITE.

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Mogridge Family (VI., 273).—In Lysons' *Devonshire*, 1822, appears a notice to this effect, under Charles: "The barton which had been in the family of Goold is now the property of Mr. George Goold Mogridge"; and under John Wreford, J.P., in *County Families*, it is stated that his brother was Mary, daughter of the late R. Mogridge, Esq. Possibly the Rev. F. Hancock, the esteemed Rector of Selworthy, who has, I understand, a valuable collection of Mogridge notes, may be able to give your readers some account of this family. P.

✣ ✣ ✣

Spry Family (VI., 13, query 10; 82).—In answer to Mr. Lane, the following information may be acceptable. Mr. H. Carlyon succeeded to a portion of the property of the late Sir S. Spry, his mother being his eldest sister. The following information from Walford's *County Families*, 1880, may interest: "SPRY, Samuel, Esq., of Coddra and Tregolls, Cornwall. Natural son of the late Sir Samuel Thomas Spry, Knt. (formerly M.P. for Bodmin), whose father, Admiral Thomas Davy, assumed the name of Spry on inheriting his uncle's estates, b. 18—. He inherited Coddra and Tregolls on the death of Richard Spry, Esq., in 1876 (974 acres, £1336)—Coddra, St. Austell; Tregolls, Truro. ANTIQUARIAN.

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Pedler Family.—In answer to a query in a former issue *re* the Pedlers, Frances, widow of the late Colonel Pedler, married, in 1878, Sir M. Wilson, Bart., of Ashton Hall, Yorkshire. This lady may be able to give a good account of the Pedlers. P.

✣ ✣ ✣

Shobrooke Family.—In answer to a former enquiry, John Shobrooke, of Lapford Court, and of Rudge Arundell, died 1696. His son, William Shobrooke, of Nymet Rowland, died 1727, and left issue, Joseph, William, Benjamin, Thomas, Susannah. Some of the descendants of the family are at present living in very inferior positions, comparatively, in the adjoining parish of Downe St. Mary. P.

ADDITIONAL QUERIES.

17.—**Grenfell Family.**—This family, according to Lysons' *Britannia*, vol. Cornwall, claims descent from a younger branch of the Grenvilles of Stowe. Pascoe Grenfell, born 1689, settled, it is said, as a merchant at Penzance, and had four sons. The eldest and youngest continued to spell their surname Grenfell, but the second and third sons, John and George, called themselves Granville. Both the Grenfells and Granvilles use the arms and crest of the Grenvilles of Stowe. Can any of your readers connect Pascoe Grenfell with the main stem? Was he a descendant of Digory Grenville, of Penheale, the second son of Sir Roger Grenville, of Stowe, "the great Housekeeper." R. G.

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18.—**De Vaynes Family.**—In Crosby's *Parliamentary Companion* appears, under 1790, William de Vaynes, unopposed M.P. for Barnstaple; also, in 1802, he was top of the poll, the figures being William De Vaynes, 269, Sir E. Pellew, 190, Richard Wilson, 85, John Cleveland, 71. Can any of your readers give any information concerning this family. Possibly Mr. De Guèrin, who is, I understand, a great authority on all foreign families, may be able to enlighten your readers. P.

✣ ✣ ✣

EULOGY ON DRAKE.

We offer our readers the following free translation :—

"*To the magnificent and valiant man, Sir Francis Drake, the English Knight.*

"O Francis, glory of the English race, what an auspicious name you bear for great undertakings. For as the more courageous Dragon attacks wild beasts regardless of their strength, so you, Francis, more dauntless, attack fierce foes and vanquish their broken forces. In your valour you vividly display your faithful courage and disposition, not for your kin but for your country. Since virtue is its own most pleasing reward, it truly ennobles men. Virtue alone lives on, and the hard-earned glory of deeds alone remains, nor does it fear the sad funeral pile. Through various hazards and vicissitudes you were seen to depart further from your pole star. More often tossed about on foreign land and by raging sea, you have experienced no less trials than wandering Ulysses. You have visited the remote couches of the setting sun, where dark Iberus receives its auriferous streams. You have visited the people scorched by the vertical sun, where the golden sand of the yellow Tagus glitters. Hence Victory leading your armed ships over the vasty deep has brought merited praise to you. Neither wind nor wave have hindered you, but both afford a path to Valour. Therefore your name, O Francis will flourish as long as Ursa Major shines.

"JOH. HERCUSANUS DANUS. 1587."

On a Broadside written in 1587 in Honour of Sir Francis Drake.

BY DOUGLAS B. W. SLADEN.

On a broadside brown with age,
A rudely-lettered, well-thumbed page,
Is a crabbed Latin rendering
Of tribute to our great sea-king,
Offered by an admiring Dane,
Couched in that Age's stilted strain,
" To the illustrious man of might
Don Francis Drake, the English Knight."
One might have guessed it had begun
With a far-fetched Heraldic pun.

" Thy name how wondrous meet great deeds to grace,
O Francis, glory of the English race ;
For as with better heart the 'Drake'* will fight
'Gainst savage beasts, and dreads not any's might,
So 'gainst fierce foes more bravely still go you,
Francis, and rout their squadrons and subdue."

Then he sets forth the hackneyed praise
Bestowed on Nero in old days,
Of " worth not birth," and says it proves
How deeply Drake his country loves :—

" Keenly by native worth, not birth, you prove
In heart and soul for Fatherland your love."

Then passes to what 's ne'er disputed,
But oft in practice sore confuted :—

" For worth is to itself its own best meed,
And, ever, it ennobles men indeed.
Only worth lives and actions' hard-earned fame ;
Alone they last and dread no funeral flame."

And then, with half his poem done,
Arrives, where he should have begun,
At that, which makes his hero great
Almost beyond a mortal's fate :—

" Through divers lots and perils far from home
The world has seen you on your voyages roam :
Oft tossed on stormy wave and foreign shore,
Wandering Ulysses no worse trials bore :
You by the setting sun's far couch have stood,
And where dark Ebro rolls his gold-charged flood ;
And seen folk, swart with life in sunny lands,
Where yellow Tagus shines with golden sands."

But then, as if 't were on a river—
The Tagus or the Guadalquivir—
That Drake performed his prodigies
'Gainst swarming foes and storming seas,
And all no further off than Spain,
He goes on in complacent strain :—

" Hence Victory brought you forth your well-earned praise,
Leading your doughty ships through vasty bays ";

And renders Drake his valour's due,
As proved before the whole world's view :—

" Your course nor wind nor ocean wide could stay :
To valour wind and wave alike give way :
So Drake your name and fame shall live in story
While the Great Bear hath sevenfold starry glory."

This is the broadside brown with age,
The rudely-lettered and well-thumbed page,
Signed in quaint characters, " J. H. D.,"
Which he that runneth to read is free ;
Mere schoolboy verses, that trifles tell
In passable Latin, passably well,
Worth storing, as all things are which show
A habit three hundred years ago,
Because they embalm a stranger's thought
(Who neither for nor against him fought)
Of the first of the Sea-kings of England—him
Who sailed to the ocean's uttermost rim,
And routed the soldiers and ships of Spain
From Calais Roads to the Spanish main ;
And after taking the whole world's girth
Received not his own six feet of earth,
But sleeps in the deeps of the Carib seas,
The prey of disease,
Who never was conquered by battle or breeze.

Reviews.

An Account of the Church and Parish of St. Giles, without Cripplegate, in the City of London. Compiled from various old authorities, including the Churchwardens' Accounts and the Vestry Minute Books of the Parish, by JOHN JAMES BADDELEY, Churchwarden, 1887-8. London : Baddeley, 1888.

MR. BADDELEY, the public-spirited churchwarden of this ancient edifice, is to be congratulated upon his work, and it is a somewhat singular combination of circumstances, that churchwarden, author, and publisher should be one and the same man. He has done good service to this and many succeeding

* "Drake" is an old English form of "Dragon," generally used in describing the cannon of that name.

generations by producing a most valuable account of one of the most interesting and historical churches in the Metropolis. St. Giles's is noted as being the burial-place of some of England's worthies, for here lie interred, amongst many others. John Fox, the martyrologist; John Milton, the poet; John Speed, the historian; Robert Glover, Somerset Herald; and Sir Martin Frobisher, the celebrated navigator. The church contains many excellent monuments of departed worthies, the latest addition being that to the memory of Frobisher, which has recently been completed at the cost of the Vestry of St. Giles, Cripplegate. As appropriate to the occasion, we here present, by the courtesy of the publisher, an engraving of the Frobisher monument (*see page* 8), together with the description taken from Mr. Baddeley's book :—

"The present year being the Tercentenary of the Defeat of the Great Spanish Armada, the Vestry of St. Giles, Cripplegate, thought that it would be an opportune time to place a memorial in the church to one who played such a gallant part in that momentous struggle. The design as shown above has been approved, and the monument is in course of erection.* When finished, it will be placed on the wall in the south aisle. As will be seen, the design is of Elizabethan character. The marbles used are Dove for the backing, Sienna for the portion surrounding the statuary panel, Irish green for the pilasters, and Sicilian for the other portions. The upper tablet contains the following lines :—

"'Attend, all ye who list to hear our noble England's praise,
I tell of the thrice famous deeds she wrought in ancient days;
When that great fleet invincible against her bore in vain,
The richest spoils of Mexico, the stoutest hearts in Spain.'
(*Macaulay.*)

"The centre is occupied by a three-masted ship of the period, with a background of Arctic and West Indian scenery, thus indicating Frobisher's share not only in defeating the Invincible Armada, but also his work in the regions named. On the lower tablet is the following inscription :—

Within this Church lie the remains of
SIR MARTIN FROBISHER, Knight,
one of the first to explore
The Arctic Regions and The West Indies.
Having gained great glory
by his skill and bravery in the Naval engagements
which terminated in the defeat of the
Great Spanish Armada, 1588,
he died from wounds received in Action off Brest,
2and November, 1594.

This Monument was erected
in honour of his memory
by the
Vestry of St. Giles, Cripplegate,
1888.

"Martin Frobisher was born of a good family at Doncaster about 1539-40; early in life he embraced the profession of the mariner, and eventually became one of those great naval adventurers who carried England's flag triumphantly over every sea, and who finally crushed the power of Spain, the then boastful mistress of the seas. Frobisher was the first of our great Arctic explorers. In 1576 he left England in command of two tiny vessels of 25 tons each, to search for a north-west passage to India. As many others have since done, he failed in this object, but made discoveries that others have profited by, and one portion of the sea in the Arctic zone still bears his name. He then served with Drake in the West Indies, and returned in time to take part in defeating the Great Armada, in which great fight he so distinguished himself that he was the first of six who received then and there, at the hands of Lord Howard of Effingham, the honour of knighthood. The power of Spain thus being temporarily crushed, he probably spent some time ashore, Cripplegate being, no doubt, again honoured with his presence, as just before this time Sir Humphrey Gilbert, with whom Frobisher is known to have been intimate, resided there, as also did Sir Roger Townsend, who was knighted at the same time as Frobisher; and many of the great naval adventurers of the time no doubt congregated here round him. At any rate, Frobisher must have had some connection with the Church and Parish, for although dying at Plymouth, we find him brought *home* to London—to Cripplegate—to be buried. In 1594 he was in command of a squadron sent to support Henry IV. of France against the Leaguers and Spaniards. When off Brest he received a wound, from the effects of which he shortly afterwards died, in Plymouth. An entry occurs in the Register Book of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, as follows: 'On the 22nd Novemb 1594, Sir Martin Frobisher, Knight, being at the Fort built against Brest, by the Spanyards, deceased at Plymouth this day, whose entrails were here interred, but his Corpse was carried hence to be burried in London.'

"The entry in St. Giles, Cripplegate register book is as follows: 'Sr Martyn Furbusher Knight (buried) 14 Jany 1594-5.'"

We have quoted at considerable length with respect to the Frobisher monument, partly because the particulars are of special interest at the present time, and partly because of the local interest of his death and partial burial at Plymouth. Mr. Baddeley's book is admirably compiled, beautifully illustrated and printed, and is altogether such a volume as is a credit to all concerned, as well as a worthy memorial of one of the chief among the noteworthy parish churches of London. We wish that every old church had such careful overseers, such a good historian, and such a valuable record of its past.

Drake and the Dons, or Stirring Tales of Armada Times. Edited and arranged by RICHARD LOVETT, M.A. With Portraits, Maps, and Illustrations. London: The Religious Tract Society, 1888.

It was a happy thought to bring out this volume at a time when the whole country was aroused in connection with the Tercentenary Celebration of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada. The editor has taken a full perception

* It has since been completed, and was formerly inaugurated on July 27th, 1888.

of the momentous character of that event, and has explained in a very interesting and graphic manner the causes which led to the threatened invasion and the results which sprang from the repulse of the Spaniards. Of course Drake is the chief hero of the book, as he was certainly the most remarkable man of his time, and his exploits are recounted in such a manner as to make this volume highly acceptable to the boys of England. In fact, it is the best boy's book that has appeared for many a day, and we trust that parents and teachers will encourage the children who look to them for guidance to read it, and thus become acquainted with the secrets of England's present greatness. The charts, maps, and portraits add much to the value and interest of the volume.

The Lessons of the Armada. A Sermon by the Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A., Vicar of Newlyn St. Peter, Delivered at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, before the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough, on July 22nd, 1888, in commemoration of the Tercentenary of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588. Published by request. Plymouth: Westcott. Price Twopence.

We are glad to have this admirable and patriotic address *in extenso:* it is a valuable addition to the large collection of Armada literature which has emanated from the Press during the last few months, and we are sure that nearly all those who heard the sermon will be glad to possess themselves of a copy.

Records and Record Searching: A Guide to the Genealogist and Topographer. By WALTER RYE. London: Stock, 1888.

The author of the *History of Norfolk* (Stock) has no need to apologise for this very useful handbook, for few literary men could have produced a more acceptable one. It is not a book for readers, but a book for workers, and is brimful of the information most needed by those who essay either to compile a pedigree, to write a history of a parish or town, or make a general examination of the documents to be found in the Record Office, British Museum, Heralds' College, or other public establishments. Mr. Rye gives us the benefit of his own experience—the experience of many years' patient labours—amongst the enormous mass of the Records in Fetter Lane and Bloomsbury. There are so many good points in the book that it is difficult to single out any for special mention; we would therefore rather recommend the work as a whole, as one that no antiquarian student or literary worker should be without. It contains a capital Index, and has, moreover, a very useful list of antiquarian and similar publications.

Yorkshire Legends and Traditions, as told by her Ancient Chroniclers, her Poets, and Journalists. By the Rev. THOMAS PARKINSON, F.R.H.S. London, Stock, 1888.

Although we have met with many of these quaint stories before, we are not at all sorry to have them in this compact form. Some, nay many, of the legends are by no means peculiar to the county, and in a few we find variants of those which are to be found in the West of England. Mr. Parkinson has closely studied the folk-lore of the district in which his lot is cast, and in the volume before us he has garnered the fruits which he has for years been collecting, not only from Yorkshire writers and chroniclers, but in some cases from the mouths of the people. Would that there had been such facilities a hundred years ago for placing on record such old-world stories, for, although much has been preserved, a vast deal more has been hopelessly lost by the want of the spirit of research which is now one of the signs of the times.

Life of William Congreve (Great Writers). By EDMUND GOSSE, M.A. London: Walter Scott, 1888.

One is surprised to note that this is the first time any attempt has been made to write a detailed biography of this talented dramatist and poet. And yet he was one of the most distinguished men of letters of the eighteenth century, the most eminent poet between Dryden and Pope, and a very versatile writer, as his works plainly testify. The writer of this entertaining volume has spared no pains in giving a true and faithful account of the life of William Congreve, and has enhanced his own reputation thereby. A most useful feature of the volume is the valuable bibliographical appendix which has been supplied by Mr. John P. Anderson, of the British Museum. Such lists are now, happily, becoming the fashion, and it will soon become a *sine qua non* for biographies to be accompanied by bibliographies. Mr. Walter Scott's publications are not only good, but they are cheap, this pleasant and scholarly volume being published at the extremely low price of one shilling.

Dying Scientifically: a Key to St. Bernard's. By ÆSCULAPIUS SCALPEL. London: Swan, Sonnenschein, and Co., 1888.

This book has been issued to substantiate the statements made in *St. Bernard's: the Romance of a Medical Student,* in which grave charges were made against the existing system of management of some of our great hospitals. The author appears to have pretty fully proved his case, for he has cited many abuses as at present existing, and demonstrated his previous position, that "in our great general hospitals to which medical schools are attached, the healing of the patients is made subordinate to the professional advantage of the medical staff and the students." But the work hardly comes within the scope of our investigations, and therefore we put it aside with this mere passing reference.

Sonnets round the Coast. By the Rev. H. D. RAWNSLEY, M.A. London: Swan, Sonnenschein, Lowry, & Co.

This is a happily-conceived little volume, and abounds in pleasant and poetical trifles. The author has evidently gone about with his eyes wide open, and has taken in all the salient points of the various spots he has visited. Of Devon and Cornwall he has much to say, there being no less than twenty-six sonnets upon Cornish places and things. He has also several charming poems on Plymouth, two of which we are fain to reproduce:—

Sir Francis Drake, The Hoe.

Mould him in bronze, or hew him out of stone,
His name shall live beyond what hands can make,
Who with his fifty fighting men durst rake
That sea, which heaving cloth of gold, had shone
Since first those long grey eyes had looked thereon,
And he had felt the South Pacific wake
Unconquerable daring—gallant Drake,
Prince, sailor, soldier, buccaneer, in one.
Three years 'neath flying suns and wandering moons
He sailed his *Hind*, the sea-scourge of the world,
Then, round the Horn, as full as hull could hold
Of Devon's courage and of Spain's doubloons,
Steered home, but England never since has furled
Her sails of enterprise in lust for gold.

The Miguel D'Aguenda: Weymouth.

The shepherd Britons, dwellers by the sea,
Who watched the dark Phœnicians hither come,
Or later heard, along the banks of Frome,
The Roman eagles scream, and turned to flee
To that green rampart on the Dorset lea,
Were not more troubled for their gods and home
Than when our fathers saw above the foam
The great D'Aguenda's galleon going free.
Men clenched their fists and muttered; women pale,
Pale as the Lulworth cliffs, went sobbing by:
"And is all lost, and are we prize to Spain?
And have our Weymouth gallants fought in vain?"
When out above the huge D'Aguenda's sail
They saw old England's glorious ensign fly.

Of course, other parts of the English coast come in for a fair share of attention, notably the Isle of Wight, where the author seems to have had the pleasure of an interview with the Poet Laureate, for whom he has a great veneration. Altogether, we have been quite charmed with the book, which, it is needless to say, is produced in excellent style by the well-known firm of publishers whose imprint it bears.

Democratic Vistas, and other Papers. By WALT WHITMAN. (Published by arrangement with the Author.) London: Walter Scott, 1888.

This, the latest volume of the "Camelot Series," opens up a new field for English readers. We are all fairly well acquainted with Walt Whitman's poems, of which several editions have appeared, but we are not so familiar with his prose works. It is interesting to note what this strange transatlantic thinker says of Shakespeare, Tennyson, Burns, and others. His tribute to the Poet Laureate is manly, vigorous, and genuine, and shows that beneath the rugged exterior there is a softness and beauty of sentiment that evidences the true poetic feeling. Walt Whitman is as yet scarcely understood by this generation, but a perusal of the book before us will tend to widen our knowledge of the man and our appreciation of his works, and we trust that this will have the effect of securing for him a competence in his declining years.

Life of Victor Hugo. By FRANK T. MARZIALS. London: Walter Scott, 1888.

A cheap and popular life of the great French master is a desideratum, and here we have it in Mr. Scott's series of "Great Writers" at the low price of one shilling. It is well written, concise without being fragmentary, eulogistic without pretence of fulsome adulation. It is just one of those books which an admirer of the man whose genius it describes will thoroughly enjoy, for it gives us a fair picture of his life, from its early years to its close, and a conscientious estimate of his chief works. Moreover, a feature is added which we are glad to see is becoming very general in such biographical treatises, *viz.*, a full and exhaustive bibliography, arranged by Mr. John P. Anderson, of the British Museum. This statement is sufficient to prove that this portion of the work is done well. Every student of literature should become the possessor of Mr. Walter Scott's admirable series, of which this forms the latest issue.

The Registers of Topcliffe and Morley, in the West Riding of the County of York. Baptisms, 1654-1830; Burials, 1654-1888. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S. London: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1888.

Mr. Smith has not only given us a faithful record of the Registers of these ancient places of worship, but he has furnished a concise and readable history of the two places, as it appertains to the Congregational Chapel of Topcliffe and the Old Chapel of Morley. Such histories are exceedingly valuable, as they form the basis from which town, county, and national histories must hereafter be compiled, and few men have done more for his generation than Mr. Smith, whose series of *Old Yorkshire* will be in the minds of our readers. This volume is uniform in style with Mr. Smith's previous volumes, and forms a handy supplement to some of his other works.

Llanelly Parish Church. its History and Records; with Notes relating to the Town. By ARTHUR MEE. Llanelly, 1888.

The author of this work has done his best, with somewhat indifferent materials, to furnish a good and reliable account of the history of this fine old parish church, and incidentally of the town in which it is situated. The greater portion of the volume is taken up by a transcript of the parish registers, with occasional notes thereon. The church contains many interesting monuments, which are here fully described, and the book is, moreover, embellished with several excellent photographs and prints. We have little doubt that this work will answer the desired object of its author, and prove the means of stimulating interest amongst the people of Llanelly in the ancient edifice dedicated to St. Elli.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624. Prepared from the Records in the Library of Congress by CONWAY ROBINSON, and Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by R. A. BROCK, Corresponding Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society. Vol. I. Richmond, Virginia, 1888.

In the various publications of this old and representative society we have the germs of the early history of America, and in none do we find more valuable material than in the volume before us, which treats of the first settlement of the colony founded originally by Ralegh, but firmly settled by this London Company of Adventurers. The information is absolutely authentic, being entirely taken from the "Abstract of Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London." But the notes, which are very copious, are of great value, and bespeak the labour and zeal which the learned editor has bestowed upon them.

The Brontë Country. By J. A. ERSKINE STUART. London: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Lovers of the Brontë genius will hail this new departure in Brontë literature, and be delighted at their introduction to the scenes among which the talented sisters lived and wrote. The natural scenery, sylvan and otherwise, which is depicted in the various books, is very happily described in *The Brontë Country*, proving the author a lover of natural as well as intellectual beauties. Another charm of this volume will be found in the numerous illustrations of notable places, and yet another in the short sketch of family history which is here given.

Henry the Second. By Mrs. J. R. GREEN. London: Macmillan & Co.

The wife of an eminent historiographer has, in this volume of an admirable series, given to the world a full and succinct history of the life and times of Henry Plantagenet. Its perusal will delight the student, and be of interest even to the mere desultory reader, should he or she master the details of the first chapter. The pictures which are presented to us of life so long ago as the twelfth century are full of charm, whilst one feels that the events chronicled are accurate in detail, and are given with the judgment one would expect from such a source.

English Men of Letters: Byron. By JOHN NICHOL. London: Macmillan & Co.

The versatile genius who forms the subject of the attractive little volume now before us has undoubtedly a sympathetic biographer in Professor Nichol. His faults and his virtues are depicted with admirable fairness, and one learns with interest that heredity has to answer for many of the sins laid to the charge of the brilliant wit and poet. A genealogical chart, showing the descent of the Byron family from the date of the Conquest, is a capital feature of this volume, which we heartily commend to all lovers of Byronic verse.

Tracked Out. By GILBERT A'BECKET. Bristol: Arrowsmith.

The title of this latest addition to the steadily growing "Arrowsmith Library" sufficiently indicates the kind of story one may expect. It *is* gruesome, beginning at the Morgue and ending with a ghastly experiment, in which a recently decapitated head is made to speak; but, for all that, it is full of interest, and once having begun the story one feels compelled to go through with it, though with many a thrill of horror at the scenes which are depicted in such a lifelike and vigorous fashion.

William the Third. By H. D. TRAILL. London: Macmillan.

This is another volume of the "Twelve English Statesmen" series, which the author, Mr. H. D. Traill, has handled in the masterly and accurate manner which the subject demands. This admirable series should do much towards popularising the study of the various epochs of English history, and the current volume is full of interest for the student, extending as it does over periods pregnant with great and significant events.

English Men of Letters: Chaucer. By ADOLPHUS WILLIAM WARD. London: Macmillan.

Another volume of this admirable series has just appeared, and will doubtless be widely read, and warmly appreciated. The study of the life and times of Chaucer cannot fail to be deeply interesting to every student of our national literature, and coming, as this does, with the name of John Morley as editor, and in such inexpensive form that one can become the happy possessor for the small sum of tenpence—one reasonably supposes that the demand for this latest volume of an excellent series will be large.

Cardinal Wolsey. By MANDELL CREIGHTON. London: Macmillan.

The second volume of the series of "Twelve English Statesmen" has taken the life of Cardinal Wolsey for its text, and a very interesting study it is. The author appears to have been quite at home in his subject, and the perusal of the life and doings of the great Churchman is a clear educational gain, as well as an intellectual treat. The get-up of the book, too, is greatly in its favour. It is well and clearly printed on good toned paper, and with its wide margin and neat binding of sober green is sure to commend itself to students and book-lovers generally.

Oliver Cromwell ("Twelve English Statesmen"). By FREDERICK HARRISON. London: Macmillan.

This life of Cromwell the indomitable has been written in a sober-minded dispassionate fashion, which commends itself as being likely to furnish facts, and not to idealise or unduly censure the subject. The early boyhood and domestic life of Cromwell will be found not less interesting, as depicted by Mr. Harrison, than his later years of statesmanship, followed by the exciting days of Edgehill, Marston Moor, and Naseby.

English Men of Letters: Pope. By LESLIE STEPHEN. Edited by JOHN MORLEY. London: Macmillan.

The life of the cynical, brilliant, and withal witty poet, Pope, has received masterly treatment at the hands of Mr. Leslie Stephen, who may be congratulated upon the vast amount of intensely interesting information which he has brought together in this latest volume of an excellent series. The author is a judicious and appreciative critic, and puts in an altogether new light many little gems of poetic thought; at other times pointing out crudities and showing defects. Altogether, the book is full of interest and charm, carrying one back to the poet's early days, early triumphs, and failures, in a way which none save a sympathetic biographer could achieve.

Tin. By EDWARD BOSANKETH. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

Tin is a tale referring not to coin of the realm, as it is sometimes called, but to mining operations, the *locale* chosen being Cornwall. Cornish characters and bits of Cornish lore, as well as some droll specimens of the vernacular, are introduced with very good effect. Captain Shuffler is the villain of the piece, and his vices meet the retribution which is their just due. The hero and heroine, after many vicissitudes, are left at the close of the romance

in a fair way of being married and living happily ever after, whilst the other characters are disposed of in various ways, as best befits poetic justice. *Tin* is a very readable little book, admirably adapted for the beguilement of railway travelling.

The New Antigone. A Romance. London: Macmillan.

The New Antigone comes to us with no flourish of trumpets as regards author's name and fame, and stands, as perhaps every good work should, entirely upon its own merits. It is, in truth, a daringly conceived and very original book, abounding with dramatic situations, and there is nothing in its pages to denote the "'prentice hand." The worlds of art, music, and literature would seem to be well known to its writer, who in the course of the story touches easily and gracefully upon each in turn. The characters are, every one, masterly sketches of somewhat complex human nature, and are interesting studies. To trace the tale, however sketchily, would take more space than is at our disposal; both matter and manner, however, have our hearty commendation.

A Teacher of the Violin; and other stories. By J. SHORTHOUSE. London: Macmillan & Co.

The talented author of *John Inglesant* has not given to the world anything very startling in this his latest literary achievement. Nevertheless, it is essentially a pleasant book of well-written stories about interesting people. The tales have a *soupçon* of German mysticism, and are as far removed from the ordinary records of modern life as can well be imagined. The initial story is weird and fascinating, and charms one from its very unlikeness to the staple novel, with its fashionable jargon and inane conversations.

An Every-day Dictionary. Edited by W. R. BALCH. London: Griffith, Farran & Co.

For a compendious dictionary in a portable size, we heartily commend the above volume. Containing, as it does, 35,000 words, and their meanings, it is yet clearly and distinctly printed in good readable type, so that one has not the sense of overcrowding which the idea of so many words in so small a compass generally produces.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

THE Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society for the year 1887 (Bristol: Netting) are, as usual, full of the most valuable papers and reports. "Leland in Somersetshire: 1540-1542," by Edward Harbin Bates, is one of the most interesting; the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., contributes a paper on "Wrington: a Sketch of Parochial History," which is also of much value.

THE latest volume of "English Men of Letters" (Macmillan) treats of Dryden, the author being G. Saintsbury. We know of no more admirable series of cheap and serviceable books. In fact, Messrs. Macmillan have conferred a boon upon the reading public by the issue in shilling volumes of these valuable biographies.

WE must reserve for our next number a notice of *Incidents in the History of the Honourable Artillery Company*, by Captain Woolmer-Williams, which, considering the prominent part this ancient regiment has lately taken in the Armada Tercentenary Commemoration, appears at a very opportune time. It is published by Bentley.

MASLAND'S *Illustrated Guide to Tiverton and Neighbourhood* (price 6*d.*) is a very handy little book, and describes in a most interesting manner the many places and objects of note which abound in that picturesque part of Devonshire. It has some capital illustrations, a good map of Devon, and some interesting historical notes.

THE *Lessons of the Armada* is the title of a sermon preached by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, on the 22nd July last, in connection with the Tercentenary Commemoration. It has been published in pamphlet form by Mr. W. F. Westcott, Frankfort Street, Plymouth, and copies may be obtained for twopence.

BY command, Mr. Loftie's *Kensington: Picturesque and Historical*, to be issued by subscription during the coming autumn, is dedicated to the Queen, which is the third work from the Leadenhall Press thus honoured. Beautifully illustrated on every page, this sumptuous work, we learn, has cost in its production a large sum represented by four figures.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WITH this double number we commence the Eighth Series of the *Western Antiquary*. Our Subscribers will observe that it is dated for July-August. We trust that the number for September will be ready within the month, and that in the issue of subsequent numbers we shall regain the time we have lost in consequence of the extra pressure put upon us by the Armada Tercentenary Commemoration.

In this number will be found the first portion of a descriptive article relating to the late successful Armada Exhibition; the remainder will follow in the September issue. We shall shortly commence the Bibliography of the Armada and of Drake, which was promised sometime since, but which we have been unable to attend to earlier. These and other historical and bibliographical matters will make the present volume one of exceptional interest and value, and we trust our present Subscribers will aid us by inducing their friends to support our efforts. Our Subscribers' list needs considerable enlargement, and we shall be happy to supply back volumes to those who may desire them, at reasonable prices. Complete sets are not now obtainable.

We need scarcely add that our columns are open as heretofore for the discussion of any topics of local antiquarian interest, and that we shall always be glad to avail ourselves of the literary help of our Subscribers and their friends. We cannot, however, pledge ourselves to offer any remuneration for literary help. We find it necessary to state this, as we have recently been subjected to much annoyance and threatened litigation on the part of a gentleman who supplied us with some copies of old documents, and who has since demanded payment, although he did not stipulate for payment, nor did we agree to give any remuneration.

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The Western Antiquary;

OR,

Notebook for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 3. SEPTEMBER, 1888. Vol. VIII.

THE ARMADA TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION.

BY THE EDITOR. (*Continued.*)

PASSING from the Elizabethan naval heroes, we come to the portraits of Elizabeth herself, of whom there were several fine paintings.

Perhaps the most striking picture in the room in some respects, was the half length portrait of the Queen lent by Mr. H. B. Mildmay from Flete. This painting is by Zucchero, and gives a fair idea of the Virgin Queen when in the prime of life. Her dress is magnificent, and the picture is set off by a most elaborate frame. Near it was placed a full-length portrait lent by Mr. J. C. Moore Stevens. No painter's name is given, but it is evident from the style of the painting that it is of contemporary date. The Queen is dressed in the elaborate costume of the period, with the farthingale then worn.

Mr. S. C. Roby, of Burton-on-Trent, contributed a portrait of Elizabeth when young. This picture has been in the possession of the family of the exhibitor for over two hundred years. In juxtaposition with this was a portrait of Edward VI., lent by Mr. W. F. Williams, of Bangor. These two pictures, although coming from different exhibitors, were evidently painted by the same artist, as they have many points in common, not the least being the close family resemblance between the two personages. Placed side by side as they were, it was impossible but to declare that they were portraits of very near relatives. Mr. Nelson Thorpe also sent a miniature of Elizabeth, which had long been in his family, but it has no striking merits.

Mr. J. Coryton, of the Temple, London, sent, amongst his numerous interesting exhibits, a painting on glass of Queen Elizabeth, taken from the Prima Vera Medal, executed for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, in 1851; also an engraved portrait of the Queen. In the first volume of Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors* was shown a portrait of Elizabeth on a specimen dollar, which was never issued from the Mint.

Turning again to Messrs. Mansell's fine series of photographs, we find the following admirable portraits of Elizabeth:—

353.—Elizabet D. G. Anglie, &c Issaac Oliver effigiebat, Crispin Van de Passe inc. Whole length, holding

orb and sceptre, in the dress in which she went to St. Paul's, November 24th, 1588. Two Latin verses at foot.

354.—Elizabeth; in the dress in which she went to St. Paul's. Engraved by C. Turner.

355.—Elizabeth; whole length, with orb and sceptre. William Rogers, Sculp.

356.—Elizabeth, &c., in armour on horseback, horse trampling on a hydra. Tilbury Camp and Armada in the background. Wm. Cecill, Sculp.

357.—Elizabeth, Regia Majestas, in regal robes, seated on throne, with crown, sceptre, and globe, under canopy.

358.—Elizabeth; full length, standing with sceptre and sphere, and with Bible on table; a sea view in the background. "Elisabeth D. G. Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Virginæ Regina." Van Sichem sculp et ex.

359.—Elizabeth; bust in oval, with sceptre and orb.

Of Elizabeth's great rival, Philip II. of Spain, there was a rare engraving lent by Mr. Robert Burnard, and several photographs of rare prints in the collection of Mr. Mansell. Some books were also shown in which were engraved portraits of His Most Catholic Majesty.

The Rev. W. W. Martyn, of Lifton, sent a fine painting of Sir Bevil Grenville, who although a later worthy was allowed a place in this exhibition on account of his exceptional local connection. The same gentleman sent several photographs of other members of the Grenville family.

We have only space for a brief enumeration of a host of other interesting prints and photographs, sent by several exhibitors, chiefly by Messrs. W. A. Mansell & Co., of London, who have reproduced, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, nearly all the most valuable portraits, prints, and maps in the national collection. They are in most cases fac-similes, and being printed in carbon are practically unfading. Besides those we have already named, there were portraits of the following: William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Sir Francis Walsingham; Sir Christopher Hatton; Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Sir Thomas Scott; Sir John Norris; Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk; George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Charles Blount, Baron Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire; Robert Carey, first Earl of Monmouth; Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter; Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury; Ferdinando Stanley, fifth Earl of Derby; Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham; Thomas Sackville, first Earl of Dorset; Henry Stanley, fourth Earl of Derby; Cardinal Allen; Robert Parsons; James I.; John, first Lord Maitland of Thurlestone; Prince Maurice of Nassau; Justinus de Nassau; Joos de Moor; Henry III., King of France; Henry IV., King of France and Navarre; Henri, Duc de Guise; Alexander Farnese, third Duke of Parma; Fabricius Colonna II., Prince of Palliano; Don Henri de Guzman Olivares; Pope Sixtus V.; and others. These portraits formed in themselves a most interesting and important historical collection, and must have involved great labour and expense in their reproduction.

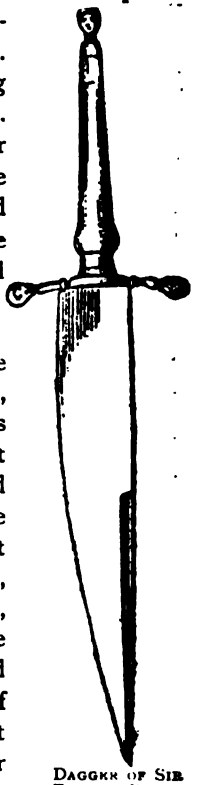
Having taken in detail all the portraits of the Armada heroes and those worthies who were closely identified with the time, we will now consider another section of the exhibition of even greater interest: we refer to the personal belongings of some of the men who figured in the doings of those remarkable days. It is somewhat singular that, as in the case of the portraits, so in that of relics, there were more specimens of the personal property of Drake than of all the other Armada heroes put together. This seems like evidence that his popularity long outlived him, and that his personal relics were treasured by those who had the good fortune to own aught that he had once possessed. There were, then, such dissimilar things as swords and walking-sticks, a purse and spoon, and other objects of interest. But we will take them *seriatim*, as we did the portraits. Mr. Francis Drake Pearce, of Kingsbridge, sent a silk purse, about the length of an ordinary stocking, which it was alleged was the purse of Sir Francis Drake; also an old metal plate, with Drake's arms and crest, and this, it is supposed, formed part of Drake's table furniture in his sea voyages. Next comes a walking-stick which is believed to have been

in Drake's possession when he sailed round the world in the *Pelican*, afterwards the *Golden Hind*. This was lent by Colonel Mallet, who states that it has been handed down in the Drake family for many generations, and came into the possession of the exhibitor through his maternal grandmother, who was a Drake. This, therefore, seems clear evidence of its identity. A silver tankard was contributed by Mrs. Owen, who vouched for the fact that it was presented by Sir Francis Drake to an ancestor of hers, Ann Blanchard, his god-daughter. The lip and cover are modern additions, and do not belong to the old tankard, which was simply round and suitable for drinking from. It is engraved, but bears no inscription appropriate to its reputed ownership.*

By the way, there is still another walking-stick which is in some way associated with Drake, because it has a hand carved in ivory, grasping a globe. Lent by Captain Holmes.

Drake's Walking-Stick.

The Rev. C. Landon, of Barnstaple, sent an antique silver spoon, with the inscription along the handle, "Sir Francis Drake 1598." This spoon came from a chest of plate sold some twenty years since by auction in Regent's Park, London, when it came into the possession of its present owner. It appears to be genuine, although the vendor, a first-class tradesman, could give no further information regarding it. It is supposed to be valuable, as two similar spoons, but without inscription, were offered to the same gentleman a short time since in London, for £40 the pair. The spoon bears the old Exeter plate mark. It is interesting to note that another gentleman (Mr. E. J. Hurdon), seeing this relic in the collection, sent another spoon identical with the above, but minus an inscription. There was also a dagger said to have been worn by Drake in his voyage round the world, lent by Mrs. White White, but some of the experts who examined it were of opinion that it was of a later date. It bears, however, an interesting inscription to the above effect. Next comes a sword, lent by Sir Francis T. E. Drake, from the family collection at Buckland Abbey, where many relics of the great circumnavigator are still preserved. This is a huge two-handed sword, said to have been presented to Drake by the Plymouth Corporation, though for what purpose it is difficult to conjecture, as it could scarcely have been used in Elizabethan times, when the light rapier was the most favoured weapon. Moreover, the sword has been painted, and it is possible that some inscription may be concealed beneath this thick layer of green paint. We shall wait with some curiosity for further information respecting this interesting memento of Drake's connection with the Corporation of Plymouth, for whom he did notable service.



Dagger of Sir Francis Drake.

One of the most interesting relics in the whole collection was a sword lent by Mr. Arthur J. Lewis, of Moray Lodge, Kensington. This sword has more of a history attaching to it; and this history we give in the series of notes collected by Mr. Lewis himself. The sword is by Andrea Ferrara, and is stated with some authority to have belonged to Sir Francis Drake. The exhibitor discovered it in Gloucestershire, in a cottage, while on a visit to Mr. Edward Hawkins, jun., by whom it was

* Since writing the above we have examined this piece of plate, and find that there is an inscription on the bottom of the tankard. This inscription conclusively proves the ownership, but in the interests of truth we must state the fact, that it never belonged to Sir Francis Drake of Armada renown, but to Sir Francis Henry Drake, a worthy of a much later date and of lesser celebrity.

exhibited at the Archæological Institute. Mr. Lewis gave it to Mr. Robert Pritchett, who gave it back to Mr. Lewis on the dispersal of his collection.

NOTES AND OPINIONS AS TO ANDREA FERRARA SWORD:

Extract from *Archæological Journal*, Vol. XX., page 182, relative to a sword exhibited by E. Hawkins, Esq., jun.—(By Mr. Pritchett, F.S.A.): "A fine old Sword, the blade stamped on both sides with the name of Andrea Ferrara, accompanied by various devices—an armillary sphere, a three-masted ship in full sail, a roundel of the Arms of Arragon with those of Castile and Leon quarterly, bees and crescents, another roundel in which may be discerned a head in profile and the inscription 'Sir Fr[an]ciscus Dracos Armiger.' Also, within an elegantly foliated compartment, a cross-potent or Jerusalem cross. This sword supposed to have belonged to Drake, was found in a cottage, near Brockwear, Gloucestershire. The blade may be contemporary with the great Naval Commander whose name it bears, although possibly not used by him; the hilt appears to be of rather later date. Examples occur of Swords decorated with medallion portraits, such as the Sword of Wolfgang Wilhelm in the Goodrich Court Armoury, which displays his portrait with that of Philip III., King of Spain; a Sword in the Dover Museum with Medallions of Cromwell, figured in this journal, vol. ix., page 306, and a hanger bearing likewise the head and name of the Protector, with the date 1652, described in *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lx., part 1, page 412. The weapon in Mr. Pritchett's valuable collection of Arms was probably a Sword of Honour presented on some memorable occasion, of which, unfortunately, all evidence is lost."

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. B. Greenfield, S.A., Scot., A.B.A.A., with reference ro the Andrea Ferrara Sword, supposed to have belonged to Sir Francis Drake (March 15th, 1873): "My theory is totally different from the one adopted by the Archæological Institute, although I may be induced to change my views. Kindly bear in mind Drake was of humble origin, that he rose in the world, when he would be known as *Armiger*, *i.e.*, Esquire, that he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1580, when, if Armiger had not been already on his sword, he would have been entitled to get 'Comes' put on it. But instead 'Sir' was prefixed, as I say, and *Armiger* not obliterated. I further think that your Sword was most probably captured in 1577, when Drake attacked the Spaniards with five vessels in the South Seas."

Another opinion offered at the meeting when the sword was exhibited was that it was a Sword of Honour presented to Drake by Elizabeth, on his return from the circumnavigation of the globe, and some of the emblems figured on the blade appear to refer to such an occasion. It was also suggested as probable that he was knighted with this sword at the time of presentation.

Opinion of Mr. R. T. Pritchett, F.S.A.: "This sword appears to have been used at some probably later period as a fighting weapon, when a serviceable hilt of such period was substituted for the original one, which may have been too ornamental for rough use, or have been disposed of for value. Many swords have been treated in this manner, and the blades remounted in accordance with the taste or fashion of the period."

Yet another Drake relic, and this perhaps the most important of all—the Astrolabe used by Sir Francis Drake in his voyage round the world. (*See illustration above.*)

"Among the many relics of England's naval heroes enshrined in that noble and appropriate repository, Greenwich Hospital, few are more interesting, few attract more attention, than the astrolabe, or instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, once belonging to the famous Devon worthy—Drake. This instrument, constructed for Sir Francis when Captain Drake, prior to his first expedition to the West Indies in 1570, and subsequently preserved

in a cabinet of antiquities belonging to the Stanhope family, was presented in 1783, by the Right Hon. Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, on his quitting England as Ambassador to the Court of Spain, to the Rev. Francis Bigsby, A.M., of Stanton Manor, Derbyshire, who had in the preceding year married the Hon. Frances Stanhope, widow, his lordship's stepmother. In 1812, that gentleman, having ruptured a large blood-vessel, in anticipation of approaching death, gave it as a token of affection to his younger brother, Robert Bigsby, Esq., of Sion Hill House, Nottinghamshire, the father of whom had the honour of presenting it to King William IV., by whom it was bestowed upon the Royal Hospital of Greenwich."

Our illustration originally appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, June 14th, 1856, with notes as above.

Another astrolabe, dated 1602, and very similar to the foregoing, was lent by the Council of the Plymouth Institution, and is identical in many respects with that owned by Drake.

Two tapestry curtains were exhibited which were supposed to have been originally a portion of the house furniture of Sir Francis Drake at Buckland Abbey, but they have been for many years at Tonacombe Manor House, which is now the property of the Rev. W. W. Martyn, Rector of Lifton.

There is in the British Museum an interesting memento of Drake's famous voyage round the world, and the Trustees of that institution have very generously caused electrotypes to be made for this commemoration, one of which was presented to the Plymouth Corporation, the other to the Plymouth Institution. It is the latter which was lent for exhibition. It is thus described in *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland*, published by the Trustees of the British Museum:—

"83.—*The Voyage of Sir Francis Drake*, 1580. A silver circular plate, stamped in imitation of engraving; on one side is the Eastern Hemisphere, and on the other the Western. The course taken by Drake in his voyage is marked by a dotted line, and the date of his departure is inscribed, *D. F. Dra. Exitus anno* 1577 *id. Dec*. (The departure of Francis Drake, in the year 1577, on the ides of December, *i.e.*, 13th Dec.), and of his return, *Reditus anno* 1580, 4 *Cal.* Oc. (Return in the year 1580, on the 4th of the calends of October, *i.e.*, 28th Sept.). Rare.

"This is a most interesting and valuable record of the famous voyage of Sir Francis Drake round the world, a journey which took him two years and ten months to perform. Besides the course taken by Drake, this piece also marks the discovery of Frobisher Strait by Martin Frobisher in August, 1576, but has no reference to Cavendish's voyage in 1586. It may, therefore, be considered a contemporary record issued soon after Drake's return, and certainly before 1586. The style of the engraving on the plate bears a close resemblance to the work of Jodocus Hondius, an engraver of Amsterdam, who was famous for his geographical drawings and charts, and who worked chiefly at the end of the 16th century.

"For more particulars of this piece, see *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd Series, VI., 161."

Another fac-simile relic of Drake must be mentioned here. This consists of a series of three photographs of Sir Francis Drake's pocket tables and charts (natural size). The original is in the Pepysian Library at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and the photographs were presented to the Plymouth Committee by the authorities of the College for the purposes of this exhibition. One photograph represents the title-page, on which is written "F. Drak." On the opposite side, in red ink, is seen Pepys' Library Mark "No. 1," which marks the book as the smallest in the library, Pepys having arranged his books, which numbered 3,000, as far as possible according to size. Another photograph represents two pages of the book, and another the chart on vellum, much discoloured by age, showing a great part of the British Isles and the neighbouring coasts of France and Spain. In this case, the Trustees had not the power to lend the originals; they therefore very generously met the wishes of the Committee in the best way in their power, by having copies prepared.

Of Drake relics it only remains to mention the so-called Drake tobacco or snuff-box. Of these there were nearly a dozen specimens, brought together from all parts of the country.* These interesting objects deserve a whole article to themselves, but we will do our best to condense all that can be said about them into a series of brief notes. The remarks in the catalogue are as follows:—

* Some of them were but indifferent specimens, but others were so well stamped that all the details, including the date 1712, as described on page 38, were clearly discernible.

"These several specimens of the Drake Tobacco Box are all evidently the work of the same artist. His name, Obrisset, appears on some, and his other mark, "O.B.," on others. His works date between 1702 and 1726, and the numerous specimens of the Drake Box which still exist are a proof of the estimation in which our hero was held more than a century after his death."

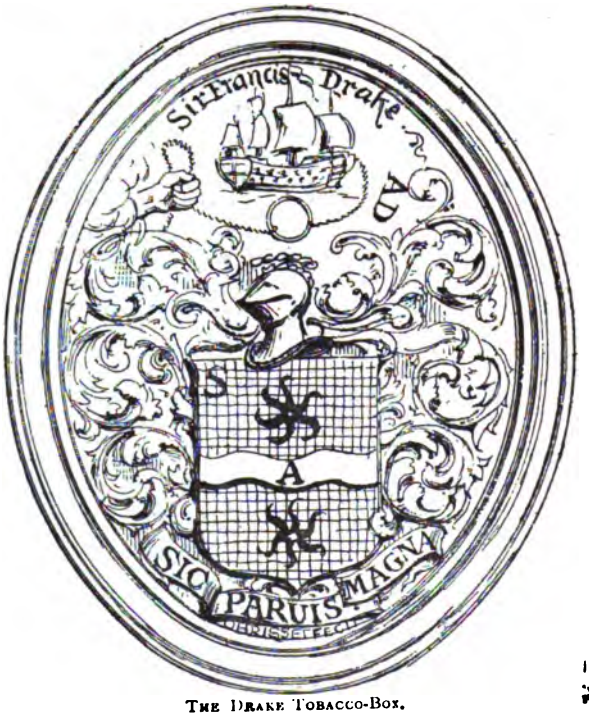
Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., in a paper on "The Cistercian Houses of Devon," read before the Devonshire Association, in dealing with "Buckland Abbey" makes the following remarks bearing upon this interesting matter:

"In connection with Sir Francis Drake, I may mention that after our last meeting Captain Swann, of Honiton, was good enough to write me, asking if I had met with any boxes on which were carved or engraved the arms of Sir Francis Drake, and describing one in his possession. Curiously enough, his letter reminded me of a box which I had seen, which, as far as I could recollect, corresponded with the description given by Captain Swann. Of course, when wanted, the box could not be found, and it was supposed to have been lost. Fortunately, within the last few weeks it has been recovered. It bears the inscription, "John Brisset fecit, 1712." The arms of Drake appear in a shield, *A fess wavy between two polar stars.* Above is a helmet and a crest, *a ship under ruff, drawn round a terrestrial globe with a cable rope by a hand out of the clouds.* The letters "A.D." stand for the crest motto. The motto, *Sic parvis magna*, is below the shield. At the top are the words "Sir Francis Drake," and below the ship the words "The Adventure—Europe, America [? Hispania], Asia, Africa." The mantlling is very good, and the work delicate.

"There is a box similar to this in the B. M., and I have heard of others, and it would seem that there are many in existence of various sizes."

A writer in *Notes & Queries* of May 26th, 1888, makes the following enquiry respecting this relic:—

"DRAKE TOBACCO-BOX: JOHN ORRISSET.—A near relative of mine has a small horn tobacco-box with the Drake arms finely carved in relief on the lid. At the top of the box is "Sir Francis Drake"; on the mainsail of the ship the date 1577; underneath the ship, "the inventour Caspian Sea, Asia, Africa, Europe, America"; and in the left-hand top corner of the shield is an "S," and an "A" in the middle of the fess. The box is signed "John Orrisset fecit." I seek information on the following points: (1) Who was John Orrisset? (5) The box is evidently a memorial of Sir Francis Drake's exploits. Is anything known of similar boxes? (3) What is the meaning of the allusion to the Caspian Sea? (4) What do the letters on the shield mean? The date on the mainsail obviously cannot be the date of the box.—A. H. D."



THE DRAKE TOBACCO-BOX.

To this, in addition to some information by by the writer of this article, the following replies were received, which tend to throw some light on the subject:—

Mr. J. W. Allison (Stratford, E.) says: "The date 1577 on the mainsail of the ship depicted on the lid of "A.D.H.s" Drake tobacco-box is evidently intended as a memorial of the expedition in which Sir Francis Drake completely circumnavigated the globe, for the fleet sailed from Falmouth [? Plymouth] on December 13th, 1577."

Mr. J. F. Mansergh (Liverpool) also writes: "Drake sailed on his famous voyage round the world in 1577, and the prominent mention of the Caspian Sea may in some way have arisen from the fact that at that date its approximate size and shape had only quite recently been ascertained by the English mercantile envoy to Persia *viâ* Russia."

Notes & Queries, June 9th, 1888.

In *Notes & Queries*, June 16th, 1888, is the following respecting Obrisset and the Drake tobacco-box: "I may say that the work of John Obrisset (not Orrisset) may be seen in considerable variety in the Mediæval Room at the British Museum. Among a large number of horn and tortoise-shell boxes (for which the nation is in the main indebted to the princely generosity of Mr. Franks) are to be found many signed by John Obrisset, with varying dates

from 1705 to 1727. Among these are two Drake tobacco-boxes. Nothing seems to be known of John Obrisset except his extremely fine work; but as he frequently signed "O B," it has been suggested that he was not of French extraction, but an Irishman (O'Brisset). The work is English in character, and other artists, Englishmen, in the same style are known. So many of these Drake tobacco-boxes are in existence that it will possibly be found that they were produced, perhaps for presents, by a descendant of the circumnavigator. J. ELIOT HODGKIN."

By this it will be seen that these boxes, although interesting memorials of the great sea-captain, can in no sense be regarded as relics of Sir Francis Drake, and they are believed to have been executed by order of a later Sir Francis Drake, who was Recorder of Plymouth from 1697 to 1717, and (according to a memorandum found in one of the boxes sent for exhibition) presented these boxes to some of his principal adherents on the occasion of an election. Or it may have been on another occasion, when he brought King William's Charter (William III.) to Plymouth, with 200 horse and trained bands. Very little more is known as to the real story of these boxes, but enough has been put upon record to show that neither of those which have come to light was ever owned by Sir Francis Drake, and that the value set upon them by their several owners is entirely fictitious and devoid of foundation. It may chance, hereafter, to be discovered that they were made after a pattern of a box which had belonged to Sir Francis, but we very much doubt if smoking or snuff-taking was much in vogue in Drake's time, even though his contemporary, Ralegh, is credited with the introduction of the "divine weed into England.*

Singularly enough, there were no specimens of Drake's seal, but only a wax impression of his arms and crest, as still used by several members of the family who claim collateral descent from him.

Of Hawkins, besides the portrait and ivory bust before mentioned, there were only two items of special interest. Both were sent by the Countess of Rosebery, and are of exceptional value. One of these is an exquisite miniature of Sir John, by Peter Oliver, one of the best portrait painters of his time; the other, a gold enamelled jewel, presented by Queen Elizabeth to Hawkins, probably when, with others, he was presented at Court, after the victory over the Armada. These relics are thus described in an interesting letter which accompanied them :—

"The miniature is a very good resemblance of Sir John Hawkins, painted by Peter Oliver, considered the first English painter in Queen Elizabeth's days. Sir John Hawkins was one of the Admirals of Queen Elizabeth's fleet which took and dispersed the Spanish Armada in the year 1588, for which service, on his being presented to the Queen, she presented him with the accompanying trinket, and which at that time was suspended by a handsome gold chain; the whole coming into the possession of two sisters, they agreed to a division, the elder taking the picture and trinket, the younger keeping the chain, all trace of which is now lost—but John Luscombe, Esq,, of Coombe Royal, near Kingsbridge, Devon, says he well remembers to have seen amongst some old lumber of his grandmother's, a portrait of Sir John Hawkins having this trinket and chain round his neck. After his grandmother's death the old lumber was sold, and with it this portrait, which the family have since been endeavouring to trace, but hitherto no further than a blacksmith. Nearly fifty years since I remember to have heard my father say that he had been offered £500 for this relic, but which he had refused.

"Signed MARY SOUTHCOTE."

Of Ralegh relics we have but few to note. Mr. John T. Fouracre sent a very fine specimen of rapier, said to have originally belonged to Sir Walter Ralegh. It is of Italian make, and the hilt was originally gilt. The blade has been broken and repaired. Nothing certain is known about this beautiful weapon, but it bears a striking resemblance to the sword represented on the large painting of Ralegh to which we have before alluded. Further inquiry may perhaps elicit some important

* Mr. F. W. Fairholt, in his most comprehensive and interesting work, *Tobacco, its History and Associations*, speaks of tobacco-boxes that were supposed to have belonged to Ralegh, but he makes no mention of these or of any belonging to Drake. His remarks are as follows: "Ralph Thoresby the antiquary, of Leeds, preserved in his museum at the early part of last century, a tobacco-box traditionally said to have been that used by Sir Walter Raleigh. It was of sufficient capacity to hold a pound of tobacco, which was placed in the centre, and surrounded by holes to receive pipes. It was thirteen inches high, and seven in diameter; formed of leather, and decorated with gilding. I am indebted to J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, for permission to engrave an old wooden carved tobacco-box, also traditionally said to have belonged to Raleigh; and which has the initials W. R. conjoined with the lid. If not Raleigh's box, it is of his period, and is decorated with figures on one side in the costume of the end of the sixteenth, or beginning of the seventeenth century. On the opposite side is a hunting scene. The lid slides out; the head of the figure who supports the anchor forming a convenient projection to aid its course. The English rose is below; and at the bottom of the box a mariner's compass is engraved."

information with regard to this interesting exhibit. An undoubted Ralegh relic is an autograph letter of Sir Walter, of which the following is a copy:—

"Mr Duke—I wrote to Mr Prideaux to move you for the purchase of Hayes, a farme sometime in my father's possession. I will most willingly give whatever in your conscience you deem it worth. And if at any time you shall have occasion to use me you shall find me a thoro friend to you and yours. I am resolved if I cannot entreat you, to build at Colleton, but for the natural disposition I have to that place, being borne in that house, I had rather seate myself there than anywhere else. I take my leave, ready to countervaile all your courtesies to the uttermost of my power.

"Court, ye 26 July. W. RALEGH."

It will be observed that the name is spelt as we have given it throughout this article, without the *i*, and this is the form which, according to Dr. Brushfield was most frequently used by the ill-fated courtier. It will be an interesting matter for inquiry, if Ralegh did regain possession of Hayes Barton, his birth-place, or if he was compelled in lieu thereof to build at Colleton (Colyton), a little town some miles off. We shall await further information on these interesting points.

The mention of the Ralegh MS. naturally leads us to refer briefly to some other manuscripts and important documents which were sent for exhibition. We must necessarily pass over a large number of letters and other documents, dated from 1588 to 1600, which were contributed by Miss L. E. Gooch, of Framlingham. Amongst these, however, was one from Queen Elizabeth to Ralegh, dated June, 1588, and another torn letter, in which the approach of the Spanish Fleet is announced. The same lady also exhibited a MS. book, containing extracts, from records in the Tower, of rents and other profits derived from the Duchy of Cornwall and Earldom of Shepstor (?). These were extracted for James I.

Another lady (Miss Emily Cole, of Teignmouth) sent a most interesting collection of autographs, framed, including Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Thomas Howard, Sir John Hawkins, Sir Robert Carey, and George Gonson.

Mrs. Prideaux, of Plymouth, also exhibited several deeds and other documents of the time of Elizabeth with the Great Seal attached. These, although of interest and value in themselves, had no special connection with the event we were commemorating.

Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, of Osberton, Worksop, sent one of the most valuable documents in the whole collection, which is described in the catalogue as follows:—

191.—Official Muster Roll of the Forces, by land and sea, for defence against the Armada, with directions for assembly. This Manuscript Book contains detailed orders for the levies to be made in the various shires and counties, for the defence of England, beginning in 1587, and going through 1588, detailing arms and armour, guns, horses, and the pay attached to each. It also gives details of the ships of the English Fleet, with their strength, weight of metal, crews, etc., and further contains some very curious charges of malversation and other wrongs committed by the officers.

Another equally important document was that lent by Commander H. A. Digby. This was fully described, and the text quoted in the *Western Antiquary*, as appears in the following catalogue entry:—

192.—Manuscript in Original Binding; being a copy of a letter entitled: "A Discourse written by Sr Walter Rawleigh, touchinge the present consultacon concerning the peace wth Spaine, or reteininge the Netherlands in societie & Protection. Wth an Advice of divers lords howe to wthstand an Invation against this realme." Fully described by Dr. T. N. Brushfield, in *Western Antiquary*, May-June, 1888."

From the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, of Weston-super-mare, came another interesting contemporary document, entitled "A Platforme for the Voluntarie Trayninge of the Gentilmen and other youthes of the P'ties of Kesteven, in the Countie of Lincolne." This was accompanied by an accurate copy and full description provided by the exhibitor.

The following group of interesting documents relating to the history of Dartmouth were lent by the corporation of that ancient town. These were

200.—The Booke of the Vyttayling, &c., of the *Crescent* and the *Hart*.

201.—A Note of Monayes receivide by Walter Dollyn, towards setting fourthe of shippinge against the Spanierds.

202.—A List (modern) containing the names of the crews of the *Crescent* and the *Hart*.

203.—A Lease, from Queen Elizabeth to John Hunt, of the Rectory of Townstal, with Great Seal of the period.

204.—Copy of a Plan at Dartmouth, dated 1559.

For these the Committee were indebted to the respected Town Clerk of Dartmouth, Mr. O. S. Bartlett.

The Borough of Totnes was also well represented by some ancient charters and grants, lent by the kindness of Mr. E. Windeatt, Town Clerk:—

276.—Roll containing the rough receipts and payments, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, 1554 (Totnes).

277.—Grant by Queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign to the Corporation of the Borough of Totnes to hold lands.

278.—Grant, 14th of Elizabeth, for annexing the Guildhall, formerly a portion of the Priory, to the Borough of Totnes.

279.—Great Charter of Queen Elizabeth, granted in the 31st year of her reign. The Borough was governed under this up to 1836.

Yet another municipal document remains to be noticed, *viz.*, a deed of agreement between Hythe and Dover. for furnishing a ship conjointly for defence against the Armada. This was sent by Mr. George Wilks, the Town Clerk of Hythe, Kent. Another document relating to the Cinque Ports was that lent by Mr. C. D. Sherborn, of London, which had reference to the stores of the *Raynebowe*, one of the ships fitted out by these ports in 1588.

(*To be concluded.*)

* * *

THE SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

BY JOHN NEWNHAM.

AMONG the noblemen who stood forward in support of James II. on the breaking out of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, was Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, who raised a regiment of foot, now known as the Somersetshire Light Infantry, of which he was appointed colonel. It was raised principally in Buckinghamshire. Its uniform was scarlet, its facings yellow, and, in common with all regiments of foot, it carried three colours. In 1687 a grenadier company was added to the regiment, which in the following year formed, together with the Earl of Bath's Regiment (now The Lincolnshire Regt.), the garrison of Plymouth. On the landing of the Prince of Orange, the garrison declared itself in favour of the Protestant cause; these two regiments were the first to go over to Dutch William, as the venerable 1st Royal Scots, the far-famed "Guards of Pontius Pilate," were the last. A few of the officers adhered to King James II., among them the Earl of Huntingdon, whose adherence to the Roman Catholic cause caused his removal and the promotion of Lieut.-Colonel Hastings to the colonelcy.

In 1689, Hastings's Regiment proceeded to Scotland, where it was employed in the blockade of Edinburgh Castle. It was afterwards present at the battle of Killiecrankie, where it greatly distinguished itself and saved the honour of England, being the only English regiment that stood its ground and was able to stem the irresistible Highland onset that swept all before it. It gallantly repulsed the repeated and furious attacks of the Highlanders, and on finding that the British troops had been utterly defeated and were falling back in the wildest confusion, it fell back in perfect order, and covered the retreat of the troops to Stirling.

In the same year, Hastings's Regiment embarked for Ireland, and in the following year it was present at the battle of the Boyne. Towards the end of 1690 the regiment proceeded to England, but returned soon afterwards to Ireland, where it took part in the capture of Cork and Kinsale. Hastings' Regiment was engaged in several minor affairs, and returned to England in 1691.

In 1695 certain charges of extortion were preferred against Colonel Hastings. and, being proved, he was cashiered, and the colonelcy given to the Colonel Sir John Jacob, Bart. In 1699 Jacob's Regiment proceeded to Ireland, and in 1701 it embarked for Flanders, numbering 830 officers and men. In the following year Sir John Jacob resigned his commission

and was succeeded by Colonel the Earl of Barrymore.

In 1702 Barrymore's Regiment took part in the capture of Venloo, Ruremonde and Liège, and in the following year at that of Huy and Limburg In 1703 it embarked for Portugal, and in the following year, mustering about 780 officers and men, formed part of a reinforcement which proceeded to Gibraltar, which was being gallantly held by a few marines against a combined French and Spanish force. Here the regiment had many opportunities of distinguishing itself, and on the raising of the siege, in 1705, it formed part of the force commanded by the Earl of Peterborough, and was present at the taking of Barcelona. In 1706 a most extraordinary alteration took place in the character of the corps, an alteration which is without parallel in the history of the British Army. The Earl of Peterborough being much pleased at the conduct of Barrymore's Regiment, and being much in want of cavalry, determined to constitute it a *Regiment of Dragoons*. This curious scheme was carried out, and the greater part of the corps, numbering 27 officers and 660 men, were formed into a regiment of dragoons, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Pearce. This newly formed corps of dragoons served with great distinction throughout the remainder of the Spanish war; it was terribly cut up at the battle of Almanza, in 1707, and was reduced in 1713.

The remaining officers and men of Barrymore's Regiment, who were not constituted dragoons, returned to England in 1706 to recruit. In 1707, being again fit for duty, it embarked for Portugal, and landed at Lisbon. In 1709, Barrymore's Regiment was engaged at the battle of Caya. where after performing prodigies of valour it was surrounded by the enemy, and, though a few officers and men succeeded in cutting their way out, the greater part of the regiment was taken or destroyed. Besides the killed and wounded, more than 200 men were taken prisoners, together with their Colonel, the Earl of Barrymore, and 20 officers. The captured officers and men were exchanged in 1710, and in the following year the regiment proceeded to Gibraltar. It was in the reign of Queen Anne that the colours carried by foot regiments were reduced to two. In 1715, the Earl of Barrymore was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Colonel Stanhope Cotton, who dying in 1725, was succeeded by Brigadier-General Lord Mark Kerr. In 1727 Kerr's Regiment took part in the defence of Gibraltar against a desperate attempt to retake the place on the part of the Spaniards. In 1728 the regiment returned to England, and in 1732 Lord Mark Kerr was succeeded by Colonel John Middleton, who dying in 1739, the colonelcy was conferred on Colonel Henry Pulteney. In 1742 Pulteney's Regiment embarked for Flanders, and in the following year was present at the battle of Dettingen, where it sustained a loss of two officers and 51 men. In 1745 Pulteney's Regiment highly distinguished itself at the memorable battle of Fontenoy, where it had four officers and 78 men killed and wounded. "We gained the victory," said Marshal Saxe, "but may I never see such another." The French themselves admit that every regiment was routed by the terrible English column, and victory was snatched from its grasp solely by the want of support on the part of the Dutch and Austrian allies. On the breaking out in Scotland of the rising in favour of Prince Charles Edward, Pulteney's Regiment was recalled to England, and having landed was immediately ordered to the north. Early in 1746, it was present at the disastrous battle of Falkirk, and afterwards, under the "Butcher" Cumberland, at the battle of Culloden. Here it mustered 22 officers and 352 men, and sustained a loss of one officer and 21 men. It distinguished itself in repulsing the enemy, and in the fiendish cruelties which followed the battle, which, together with the memory of Fontenoy, Roncoux and Val, have handed down the name of the "Butcher"—the so-called "hero" of Culloden—to contempt and disgust. It is in memory of Culloden that two peculiarities in the regiment's uniform are due: the lace has

two thin black worms, while the officers and sergeants wear their sash knots on the right side, instead of on the left, as is the universal custom. Would that they commemorated the regiment's valour at Killiecrankie, Fontenoy, Val, or almost any action but Culloden!

In 1746 Pulteney's Regiment returned to Flanders, and was present at the battle of Roncoux, where with seven other battalions it fought with desperate valour, repulsing attack after attack, till, forced at last to retire by the overwhelming forces of the French, it made an orderly retreat to Maestricht.

In 1747 Pulteney's Regiment was desperately engaged at the battle of Val. Together with the 25th, 37th, and a Hanoverian battalion, it held the village of Val, round which the battle raged furiously for five hours. It was well fortified with cannon, and was the key to the whole position. Bent on taking Val, the enemy advanced sixty battalions under a heavy cannonade to crush the four battalions which held Val. But the British held the place with stubborn valour, and the French were hurled back again and again with terrible loss. only to renew the attack with fresh troops, which their overwhelming numbers enabled them to do. Five desperate attempts to carry Val were shattered and hurled back with awful loss, and in wild confusion. But the gallant defenders of Val were falling fast on all sides, and the odds against them—15 to 1—were overwhelming. The sixth attack succeeded, and Val was taken, "after the repulse of forty battalions who had successively attempted it." The British regiments were forced to retreat, leaving heaps of dead and dying behind them, but being reinforced by four fresh battalions—the 3rd Buffs, 8th, 48th, and a Hanoverian battalion, they returned to the charge and recovered Val with the bayonet, in glorious style. The carnage around Val was appalling, and several French brigades were nearly destroyed. The French hurled fresh troops against Val, and re-took it, but only for a few dearly bought minutes: the British rallied and again recaptured the position. It was in this desperate struggle that three colours were captured, one by the 8th King's and two by the 25th Edinburgh Regiment. Owing to the disgraceful conduct of the Dutch cavalry, the allies were at length forced to retreat and leave the French in possession of the field; their loss was severe, fourteen standards and colours and 10,200 men, while that of the allies amounted to one standard and barely 6,000. The loss of Pulteney's Regiment amounted to 172 officers and men.

In 1748 Pulteney's Regiment returned to England, and in 1751 it was numbered as the 13th Regiment of Foot. In 1754 the 13th proceeded to Gibraltar, and returned to England in 1762. In 1768 the regiment proceeded to Ireland, and in the following year embarked for Minorca, from whence it returned home in 1775. In 1781 it embarked for the West Indies, but arrived after the termination of hostilities, and returned to England in the following year. In 1782 the regiment was designated the 13th or First Somersetshire Regiment, in order to cultivate a connection between the county and the regiment to facilitate the procuring of recruits. In 1784 the First Somersetshire proceeded to Ireland, and in 1790 embarked for the West Indies, where it had several opportunities for distinguishing itself, and returned to England in 1796, greatly reduced by the effects of climate. In 1797 the First Somersetshire proceeded to to Ireland, and in 1800 it returned to England, from whence it embarked for the Mediterranean to join the expeditionary force under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. It mustered 737 bayonets, and was brigaded with the 8th King's, 18th Royal Irish, and 90th Foot under Major-General Cradock. The 13th was present at the landing in Aboukir Bay, and afterwards at the battles of Mandora—where it lost 129 officers and men—and Alexandria, in memory of which services the Sphinx and the word "Egypt" is blazoned on the regimental colour. In 1802 the 13th left Egypt and embarked for Malta, proceeding in the following year to

Gibraltar, and returned to England in 1805.

In 1807 the 13th proceeded to Ireland, and in the following year embarked for the West Indies. It was present at the capture of Martinique in 1809, in memory of which "Martinique" was inscribed on the regimental colour. In 1810 the 13th took part in the capture of Guadaloupe, and in 1813 proceeded to Canada, where it distinguished itself on numerous occasions. In 1815 the 13th returned to England and afterwards proceeded to Jersey, where new colours were presented to the First Somersetshire in 1817. In 1822 the 13th was constituted a light infantry regiment and was designated the 13th First Somersetshire Light Infantry. In 1823 the regiment embarked for India, and proceeded to Burmah in the following year. In the long and harrassing war of 1824-26, the 13th Light Infantry were incessantly engaged, and greatly distinguished themselves on all occasions, in memory of which "Ava" was blazoned on the regimental colour. The 13th returned to India in 1826, and on the breaking out of the Afghan war it took the field in 1838. It was present at the capture of Ghuznèe, where it lost 31 men killed and wounded; its services were rewarded by the addition of "Afghanistan" and "Ghuznèe" to the regimental honours. During the remainder of the war the 13th Light Infantry were incessantly engaged with the enemy, but its chief feat was its ever memorable defence of Jellalabad, where it captured three Afghan standards and suffered severe loss. In memory of Jellalabad the Queen was pleased to constitute the 13th a "Royal" regiment, under the title of the 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, First Somersetshire Regiment, with blue instead of yellow facings, and the regimental colour received the addition of a mural crown, as badge, superscribed "Jellalabad." The 13th Light Infantry took part in the operations which ended in the occupation of Cabool and the termination of the war, in memory of which "Cabool, 1842" was blazoned on the regimental colour.

In 1845 the 13th Light Infantry returned to England, and in 1846 received new colours from the Prince Consort. The old colours, which had been carried by the regiment with such honour for 29 years, found a resting-place in Canterbury Cathedral.

The 13th Light Infantry took part in the Crimean War, and were present at the siege of Sevastopol, in memory of which "Sevastopol" is inscribed on the regimental colour. It afterwards took part in the Indian Mutiny. In 1858 a 2nd Battalion was added to the regiment, and colours were presented to it in the following year by the Prince Consort. In 1864 new colours were presented to the 1st Battalion by Prince Alfred, the old colours finding a resting-place in the north transept of Wells Cathedral. The 1st Battalion being stationed in South Africa at the time of the Zulu War, it took the field, and was present at the battles of Kambula and Ulundi, adding "South Africa, 1878-79" to the regimental honours. In 1881 the regimental number was abolished, and the corps designated "Prince Albert's Light Infantry, Somersetshire Regiment," which in the same year was changed to its present form of "Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry." In 1883 "Dettingen" was added to the regimental honours.

The colours of the 1st and 2nd Battalions date from 1864 and 1859 respectively. The Queen's Colour is the "Great Union" with "XIII." in the centre, surrounded by the Crown. The Regimental Colour is blue, with the "Great Union" in the upper canton, with the number and title in the centre, surmounted by the Crown, and surrounded by the "Union Wreath," together with the Sphinx and a mural crown, and the following honours: "Dettingen," "Egypt," "Martinique," "Ava," "Ghuznèe," "Afghanistan," "Jellalabad," "Cabool, 1842," "Sevastopol," and "South Africa, 1878-79." Here it may be well to recall the admirable words of the late Prince Consort when presenting colours to one of the most famous regiments the world has ever seen—the 23rd Royal Welsh

Fusiliers: "Receive these Colours, *one*, emphatically called the Queen's,—let it be a pledge of your loyalty to your Sovereign, and of obedience to the laws of your country; the *other*, more especially the Regimental one,—let that be a pledge of your determination to maintain the honour of your regiment. In looking at the *one*,—you will think of your Sovereign: in looking at the other, you will think of those who fought, bled, and conquered before you!"

Of the many distinguished 13th men, three stand prominently foward; indeed, their names are household words: Major-General Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., Colonel of the 13th, Colonel Dennie, C.B., and Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B. The two former fell gloriously in battle, Sale at Moodkee and Dennie at Jellalabad, while Havelock died no less gloriously at Lucknow. And there are many more deserving of mention, such as Armourer-Sergeant Ulyett, who captured a cavalry standard at Jellalabad, and Major Leet, Sergeant Napier, and Private Carlin, who won the coveted "V.C."

The three standards taken at Jellalabad are preserved, together with over a hundred more, at Chelsea Hospital.

Raised in 1685, the Somersetshire Light Infantry have borne a conspicuous part in the wars of the last two centuries, and have ever served before the enemy in a manner worthy of British Soldiers and the county whose name it has borne for for so many years.

* * *

THE VASSALL FAMILY AND THE ARMADA.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM VASSALL.

JOHN VASSALL, an Alderman of London, in 1588, under Queen Elizabeth, equipped at his own expense, and himself commanded two ships of war, the *Samuel* and the *Little Toby*, with which he joined the Royal Navy against the Spanish Armada (*vide* Rushworth's *Collections, &c.*).

John Vassall derives from the ancient house of De Vassall, Barons de Gourdon, in Querci, Perigord (Burke's *Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*). From the London Visitation made in 1633-5 by Sir Henry St. George, Kt., we learn that John Vassall, of Cockseyhurst, in co. Essex, married twice: (1) Anne, daughter of —— Russell, of Radcliffe, in co. Middlesex, by whom he had issue, Samuel, William, and Judith; and (2) Judith, daughter of William Burroughs, of Kent, and had issue, Stephen, Thomas, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, Rachel. All his daughters married.

Of the sons, Stephen was Rector of Rayleigh, in Essex, married, and left issue, and his descendants held land in Essex up to a recent date, but died out in the male line eighty years ago. Samuel and William, the two elder sons, married, and acquired by purchase, as original proprietors, $\frac{3}{8}$ of all Massachusetts, in New England, where, and on their property in Jamaica, the family were for nearly two centuries settled.

All who now bear the name of Vassall descend from Samuel, the son of John. Samuel, who married Frances, daughter of Abraham Cartwright, of London, was, like his father, an Alderman of London, and represented that city in Parliament in 1640 and 1641. In the latter he was voted £10,445 12*s.* 2*d.*, for the damage he had sustained during his patriotic resistance of the arbitrary impost of tonnage and poundage, and it was further resolved to consider him for his imprisonment by order of the Court of Star Chamber and for his personal sufferings, but neither he nor his descendants were ever paid the money. He was one of the 300 members who signed the protestation to support the Church of England and liberty of Parliament, and was appointed a member of the Council during the recess. He subscribed £1200 against the rebels in Ireland, his name appearing at the head of the list. In 1643 Alderman Vassall took the covenant, and was appointed in 1648 one of the Commissioners for the Kingdom of England for the Conservation of Peace with Scotland. He was chosen, with Sir Thomas Soame, to give answer to

the persons who brought up the city petition, and in 1648 he was appointed, with the other members of the House who were citizens, to form a committee.

Amongst the most known descendants of John and Samuel Vassall are Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Vassall, of Golden Square and of Jamaica, who married (1) Sir Godfrey Webster, Baronet, and left issue, and (2) Henry Richard Fox, third Lord Holland, who assumed the additional surname of Vassall. For an account of Lady Holland, see *Holland House*, by Princess Marie Lichenstein (Macmillan).

Her aunt, also Elizabeth, dau. of Florentius Vassall, married Major-General the Hon. John Barrington, and was mother of the third, fourth, and fifth Viscounts Barrington, and from her descend the present Viscount Barrington, his brothers and sisters (see *Peerage*), General Heysham, Godalming, and the children of the late Captain Heysham, R.N., Bideford.

Another famous descendant of John Vassall is Spencer Thomas Vassall, the brave Colonel of the 38th Regiment, who, in 1813, died at the head of his troops, whilst gallantly leading them to the assault of Monte Video. His son, Sir Spencer Lambart Hunter Vassall, was knighted and granted an honourable augmentation of arms, as a reward for his father's bravery and services. From him descend Capt. Spencer Vassall Henslowe, Colchester, and the Rev. Eardley Wilmot Michell, Vicar of Martin, Salisbury. The present male representative of John Vassall is the Rev. William Vassall, Rector of Wear Gifford, Bideford (eldest son of the late Rev. William Vassall, M.A. Cantab., Rector of Hardington Mandeville, Somerset). He was educated at Cheltenham College, and married Alice Maud Holland, daughter of Henry Holland, of Eppleworth Grange, E. Yorkshire, and has issue, William and Henry Holland. His brother, Henry Vassall, M.A.Oxon., is a Master at Repton School, and the popular Treasurer of the Rugby Football Union. Other two brothers, Walter Græme and Arthur Mandeville, are settled in Oregon; and five other brothers and sisters live in Godalming.

Other descendants are Robert Lowe Grant Vassall, Oldbury Court, Bristol, and his children: George Vassall Benson, LL.D., Cricklewood; Mary Birkley-Forrester, Bournemouth, and her children; and Græme Vassall Cox, B.A.Oxon., settled with his brothers in Tasmania.

Arms: Azure, in chief a sun, in base a chalice d'or, and for honourable augmentation on a fesse of the second the breached bastions of a fortress, above which the words "Monte Video," on a cartoon arg. the number "38th" within a branch of cypress, and another of laurel, the stems united in saltire.

Crests: First, on a mount vert, a breached fortress, thereon hoisted a flag gules, with the inscription "Monte Video" in letters of gold; second, a ship with masts and shrouds ppr.

Mottoes: "*Sæpe pro rege, semper pro republica*," and "Every bullet has its billet."

EXTRACT.—In Lediard's *History of the Naval Expeditions of England* we find that in 1588, amongst the vessels fitted out by private individuals, merchants of London, are

The Samuel, 140 tons, had for Captain. John Vassall.

The Toby, 140 tons, had for Captain Christopher Pigott.

"They were both fitted out by Master Samuel Vassall."

In the same author, taken from Hakluyt, Vol. II., part 2, page 166, it is mentioned that ten merchant ships of London beat twelve Spanish galleys:—

1.—The Solomon	belonging to Alderman Barnam, London
2.—Margaret and John[10]	belonging to Mr. Watts of London
3.—The Minion.	
4.—The Ascension.	
5.—The Centurion.	
6.—The Samuel	belonging to Mr. Vassall of London
7.—The Crescent.	
8.—The Elizabeth.	
9.—The Richard.	

Second Armada Exhibition.—Mr. Augustus Harris, the enterprising lessee of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, has just scored a great success with the great spectacular drama, "The Armada, a Romance of 1588." He intends to open on October 24th, an Exhibition of Armada and Elizabethan Relics, similar to that recently held at Plymouth. Mr. W. H. K. Wright is the Hon. Secretary, and will be pleased to receive offers of loans.

M P.s FOR PLYMPTON IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

BY W. D. PINK.

THE succession of members for the borough of Plympton to the Long Parliament presents a difficulty that hitherto has resisted every attempt to solve. I will endeavour to set forth the order of returns so far as my present material enables me, in the hope that readers of the *Western Antiquary* may be able to aid in placing the same upon a more satisfactory basis.

The two members originally returned at the general election in October, 1640, were Sir Nicholas Slanning, Kt., and Michael Oldisworth, Esq. Both these members were elected also for elsewhere — Slanning for Penryn and Oldisworth for Salisbury. On preferring their alternative seats, writs were ordered on the 9th November, 1640, to supply their places at Plympton. An election followed on the 20th November, and one of the members then returned was certainly Hugh Potter, Esq., who retained his seat until "secluded" in December, 1648. Who the second member was is not so clear. Every printed list, including Brown Willis, Rushworth, and the *Parliamentary History*, gives Sir Richard Strode as the colleague of Potter, and there can be no doubt but that at some portion of the time between 1640 and 1646 Strode was member for Plympton. I am, however, by no means clear that he was returned with Potter. The Blue Book Returns name him as member, in a Crown Office List "taken in 1643 or thereabouts," but which, from internal evidence, I think should be placed a little later. Strode is also named as the sitting member in another contemporary list alleged to have been taken in November, 1644. All these seem to point to his return as colleague with Potter. On the other hand, neither in the catalogue of 429 members of the House of Commons who took the Protestation on May 3rd, 1641, nor among those who subscribed to the Covenant on September 21st, 1643, is Strode included—a circumstance very inexplicable, if the brother of the "Parliamentary Driver," William Strode, was at that time a member of the House. At some period prior to 1644, one of the members for Plympton was Sir Thomas Hele, Kt. Our authority for this is the after election of Feb., 1647, the return then expressly stating to have been "in the place of Sir Thomas Hele, disabled to sit." Now Sir Thomas was one of the members disabled for Royalism in January, 1644, and he sat in the King's Anti-Parliament at Oxford, from January to April of that year. So that it is certain that he was elected not later than 1643, and the point of difficulty is whether Hele preceded or succeeded Strode. If he succeeded him, as, judging from the after election, looks to have been the case, then Strode could not have been sitting in 1644, nor, probably, in 1643. When was he elected, and what led to the vacancy? Certainly not Strode's death, for he survived until 1669. Nor is there the least trace of a new writ for Plympton being ordered by the House between 1640 and 1646. A Sir *John* Hele was one of the members who took the Protestation in May, 1641. I believe a knight of that name—cousin to Sir Thomas Hele—was flourishing at the period, but I can find no trace of his return to Parliament. Are we to read Sir John as an error for Sir Thomas? If so, it becomes almost certain that Hele was elected with Potter. But then, what becomes of Strode? All authorities name him (save the Blue Book), but omit Hele.

On February 9th, 1645-6, a new writ was ordered for Plympton, "vice Slanning slain in arms against the Parliament." Slanning's name being inserted, "by error," says the Blue Book, "for Sir Thomas Hele." It is curious that such a mistake should be found in the *Commons Journals*, seeing that Sir N. Slanning had vacated his right to represent Plympton more than five years previously. I cannot help thinking that there is more in the error than appears upon the surface: it *may* indicate some uncertainty or irregularity

in the succession. No response to this writ seems to have been made, and, either from lapse of time or in correction of the error in the previous writ, a further writ was ordered on November 11th, 1646, "vice Sir Thomas Hele disabled to sit." An election followed on February 25th, 1646-7, when the double return was made of Christopher Martyn, Esq., and Edward Moulton, gent. No record has been found of an order or resolution of the House determining which of the rival candidates had the right, but it is clear that Moulton's return was disallowed, as Martyn sat, and after the seclusion of Potter in December, 1648, continued to sit the sole representative for Plympton—it would seem till the end of the Parliament in 1653. It must, however, be observed that Martyn is included by Prynne in 1659 among the surviving "excluded" members of the Long Parliament, so that it is possible that at some period between 1648 and 1653 he withdrew from Westminster.

I shall be very glad of assistance in unravelling this complication. Also for information as to the identity of Hugh Potter and Edward Moulton. Potter was, I believe, private secretary to the Earl of Northumberland. He appears to have been a sort of waverer in politics—Royalist at one time, Parliamentarian at another; he, however, never sat after the Purge of December, 1648. Christopher Martyn, was, I take it, ancestor of the Martyns of Oxton, and son of Hugo Martyn, of Seaborough, by Agneta, daughter of —— Prest, of Somerset. He was re-elected for Plympton to the parliaments of 1659 and 1660, when he is described as "of Plympton Maurice." Sir Richard Strode and Sir Thomas Hele are both well-known personages.

Latin Verses on Sir Francis Drake (VIII., 17).—It is worth notice that the first part of the English inscription (quoted at page 6) on the portrait belonging to the Plymouth Corporation is a translation of these verses preserved by Camden. JOHN SHELLY.

Plymouth.

Notes.

A Curious Legend of Sir Francis Drake.—A curious legend of Sir Francis Drake, the hero of the Spanish Armada defeat, is preserved in North-west Somerset. There, some few miles distant from the little town named Williton, is situated the antient manor-house of Combe Sydenham, which takes its name from the family which formerly resided there. "Combe," of course, means that the house nestles in a cleft between the hills. A more romantic place is seldom met with. The scenery is delicious. Nowhere in Somerset does the grass attain such luxuriance as in that secluded dell. Combe Sydenham hay is worth a good deal more than that grown elsewhere. A narrow stream trickles through the midst of the rich meadows, imparting a vigorous and tender green that always looks fresh and charming. The lofty slopes which rise abruptly on three sides of the "combe" are clothed with dense woods; and where the lines of perspective reach the vanishing point, there rises the quaint square tower, with gabled top, surrounded by a picturesque jumble of lower buildings, of the manor-house. In Queen Bess's time, it was no doubt a grand place. Over the quaint porch are the heads of the ram and the bear, the crests of the dead-and-gone Sydenhams, and a Latin inscription bidding welcome to all good people. If we may believe the stories of the country-people, the inhabitants of the building—half fortress, half mansion—were, however, by no means always good themselves in old times. There was one particularly bold bad baron, of whom grim things are said. Robbers, witches, and ghosts, held high jinks within those massive walls. Sir George Sydenham, who lived therein in the days of Queen Bess aforesaid, was a portly handsome man, according to the effigy of him preserved in Stogumber church, between the figures of his two wives; but it is said that his deeds while in the flesh were not always what they ought to have been, and that his perturbed spirit "walked" the hall of Combe Sydenham for many years after his death. Sir George had a daughter, Elizabeth, and it was with her that Francis Drake, who was born near Tavistock in 1545, fell in love.

Under the great central table in the hall at Combe Sydenham is kept a large ball, a thing of great mystery and veneration. It seems to be of polished iron, is about a foot in diameter, and weighs, it is said, some 120 pounds, —much more than I could lift. Most people would pronounce that it is a huge cannon-ball, and wonder what battle-field it came from. That shows how easy it is to make mistakes. For the folks of the district, who *ought* to know all about it, and declare that they *do* know all about it, contemptuously turn up their noses at any such commonplace suggestions. Iron, indeed? not a bit of it! No man, say they, can identify the metal of which it is composed. For it dropped from the clouds, and has supernatural origin. The old lady who showed it to me trolled it heavily from beneath the table over the grey

stone flags of the floor, and bade me observe that it made a noise like thunder, the language of its native skies. "And look you," she continued, as she gave it a push, and it rolled, rumbling and groaning, back towards the table, "*it knows its place*, and will not rest until it reaches the identical spot from which it was started." True enough, it moved leisurely under the table again, and there stopped. Everybody who lives thereabouts is well acquainted with the peculiar fancy of this gruesome ball. "No power on earth," they tell you, with shaking of the head, and much emphasis of voice, "could keep that ball from *its place*; and if you were to carry it to the top of the Brendon Hills, it would of its own accord begin to move, and keep rolling, rolling, down the hillside and across the country, and never rest until it reached and entered Combe Sydenham hall and found its true home under the table!" This ball is the great treasure of Combe Sydenham. And now to tell how it originally came there.

Francis Drake was brought up by his relation, Sir John Hawkins, who held high place in the British Navy. Sir John was by no means a scrupulous man. He began the slave-trade, and Drake's earliest experiences were in traffic in human flesh and blood. Hawkins sent out three expeditions, with the sanction of Good Queen Bess, to buy and sell the wretched negroes; and a great deal of money was made in this way. England was at that time at variance with Spain, and helping the Dutch in every way against the Spaniards. The profits of the third slave-catching expedition were spoiled in the Bay of St. Juan de Oloa, where the Spanish admiral pounced upon the returning vessels, and captured or destroyed all but two. Of these two, one afterwards went down at sea, and the only one that returned to England was a little bark, named the *Judith*, commanded by Drake. This roused Drake's mettle. He afterwards captured the Spanish town of Nombre de Dios, seized a string of mules laden with gold and silver, near Vera Cruz, and sailed about as a rollicking buccaneer. In the course of these proceedings, he passed through the Straits of Magellan, at the southern extremity of South America. The Spaniards intercepted his return through those Straits, and that drove him across the Pacific Ocean, and round the Cape of Good Hope, homewards. That was the first voyage round the world.

Between his voyages, Drake spent a good deal of his time in the delicious company of the heiress of Combe Sydenham. They swore to be true to each other; and indeed each tried to outswear the other. "Marry anybody else? No, never!" each declared. "Be thou true to me," said Drake; "I may be away, perhaps for years, but, wherever I go I will think of thee, and I will send thee tokens that I am living; aye, a token, if thou waverest, that will assure thee that the vengeance of Heaven waits on perjury." They kissed, and they parted, and away sailed Francis. But, alas, for woman's frailty! Bess was a comely damsel, and during Drake's absence, another young man came a-courting her, and found favour in her sight. Nothing had been heard of Drake for a long time. She allowed herself to be persuaded that he must be dead, and consented to marry the newer lover. The wedding-day came. The morning opened with glorious sunshine. But, just before the bridal party were to start from Combe Sydenham to ride to Stogumber church, the heaven became veiled in clouds. Immediately above the manor-house the blackness was intense. "It will be but a shower," said the would-be bridegroom, "and we must not linger; come, dearest!" And he seized Elizabeth's hand, and was leading her towards the door where the horses were standing. Crash! pealed a clap of thunder that shook the building to its foundations; and at the same moment, the identical ball which has been mentioned, fell from the clouds, split the stones of the pavement outside the porch, and rolled, glowing furiously, between the lovers. Horror-stricken, they sprang apart. "It is the token from Drake!" Elizabeth Sydenham cried; "he lives! and has sent this fearful thing to reprove me for my inconstancy! I will not go to the church!" And she did not; and the discomfited suitor went his way, railing against the perfidy of woman-kind. Ever since that day, this mysterious ball has refused to be moved from Combe Sydenham.

Drake came home at last, and married the fair Elizabeth. When, is not known; but the settlement after their marriage is dated 25th August, 1595. The adventurous buccaneer, who had done so much to provoke the coming of the Spanish Armada, and so gallantly assisted in its destruction, was then 50 years of age. A few months afterwards, mortified by unsuccessful attacks on the Spanish coasts, he fretted himself into a fever, of which he died, 28th January, 1596, on board his own ship, near the town of Nombre de Dios, which he had captured years before. He left no children. The fickle Elizabeth afterwards married Mr. William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle. Whether this gentleman was the one who had courted her during Drake's absence, history does not declare. Her father, Sir George Sydenham, was buried in Stogumber church, having died just eleven days before Sir Francis. Whether he deserved it or not, posterity has given Sir George an evil reputation, and has avenged his wrong doings by breaking the nose of his effigy and sawing off and carrying away the right hand of the figure.

Newport, Mon. W. H. GREENE.

Queries.

19.—**Spare Family of Devonshire.**—Samuel Spare, who was born 1683-4, with wife and two children, came to Boston, America, a short time before 1729, from Devonshire, England. Within a few years of the same date, Esekias Spare left Devonshire, unmarried, and settled in Cornwall, town of Bodmin, parish St. Breward's, where descendants now live, and is the only family named Spare

which I have been able to find now in England. They have a tradition that a brother of Esekias went to America.

I am author of the genealogy of all descendants of said Samuel in America, page 68, 1884. A large family of this name, 200 or 300, living now in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., are from Leonard Spare, who in 1730 came from Germany. I know no connection between Leonard and Samuel.

What I wish to know is in what town or parish in Devonshire they, or either of them, lived, and who was their father. I am descended from said Samuel (whose wife was Elizabeth) of the fourth generation.

New Bedford, Mass., U.S.A. JOHN SPARE, M.A., M.D.

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20.—**"Thornton's Modern Cabinet of Arts."**—A copy of the above has just come into my hands, and as I observe the title-page states that it was "published by Charles Wood, 20 Fore St and 5 Staffords Hill, *Devonport*," I should like to enquire whether the "T. C. Thornton" who compiled "from authentic sources" this little volume containing "A Series of Entertaining Experiments . . Numerous Valuable Recipes and Useful Facts," was a native of Devonport, or how he was connected with that town. The copy I have is the second edition, and dated 1842. The preface is written from "London 1842," and the imprint at the end of the book shows that it was executed by "J. S. Pratt, Printer, Stokesley, Yorkshire.

If there was no local connection on the part of the compiler, a book of the varied character indicated is evidence of an amount of business enterprise in Devonport nearly half a century ago which seems rather noteworthy. I may say I do not find the book named in Mr. Worth's *Three Towns' Bibliotheca.* W. S. B. H.

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21.—**The Poole Family of Devonshire.**—In the list of contributors to the defence of the country, co. Devon, at the time of the Spanish Armada, as given in the Armada Number of the *Western Antiquary*, is the name of William Poole, Armiger. In the list of merchant ships is the *B. Bonde*, William Poole, Commander. In Noble's List, subscribers of the name of Poole are as follows: John Poole, Armiger, Cheshire; William Poole, Armiger, Devon; Ri (Richard) Poole, Armiger, Gloster; George St Poole, Armiger, London (another branch of the family). The Pooles were settled at Old Shoreham and New Shoreham, Sussex, in 1571. The arms of the family were confirmed to Capt. Richard Poole, my ancestor, in 1648, with a special crest—a mermaid holding a naval crown—and a canton, ship in full sail, for the great services of himself and his grandfather, Capt. Richard Poole, by sea and land. This grandfather resided at Old Shoreham, and died there in 1652, aged 94 years. The nephew was captain of the *Delight* frigate in 1647. The Pooles were settled at Portsmouth in 1630; also at Plymouth Dock, now Devonport. There is no question of the fact that they were members of the same family, and no doubt William Poole, captain of the *Bonde*, was one of them, but I have failed to trace within two generations the relationship between the old family of Cheshire, of which I have the entire pedigree, and the Pooles who were at Shoreham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth in 1571.

Can you give me any clues to more particulars relating to the Capt. William Poole aforesaid? I may mention that I now hold property belonging to the old Pooles of Shoreham. R. POOLE HOOPER.

31 Cambridge Road, Brighton.

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22.—**Exeter Cathedral.**—Precentor Walcott, in his *Memorials of Exeter*, states that the great window in the south transept was restored by Bishop Lacy in 1429-30. I know that Precentor Walcott is considered a great authority, but his *Memorials*, though interesting, cannot be regarded as free from errors. I have always been under the idea that Bishop Quivil inserted the present window, and that it is a very early example of the introduction of a transom. What did Bishop Lacy do to the window? Did he renew the tracery of Quivil's window, insert a transom, or what? I shall be glad of some information on the subject. JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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23.—**G. Coningesby and his Sermon at Plymouth.**—A volume of old sermons on sale by a London bookseller contains one by the above-named, with the title, "Sermon at Plymouth," published at "Oxford 1725." Can any reader afford me information about this preacher, and say in which of the two churches or of the chapels in Plymouth it was delivered? QUERENS.

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24.—**St. Agnes' Well, Cornwall.**—I am seeking information respecting this ancient well, and the legends and traditions in connection with it. Will any of your correspondents help me in the quest? I shall also be glad to know the origin of the name of Burlton-Agnes, in Yorkshire, and the whereabouts of any other places named after this saint. A. FRADELLE PRATT.

9 Prideaux Road, Clapham Rise, S.W.

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25.—**Devonshire Songs.**—Can any one of your correspondents inform me where I can glean some information that might be useful in obtaining a collection of purely Devonshire songs? T. FRANKLIN PEARSE.

Tavistock.

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26.—**Nosworthy Family** (VII., 163).—I see it stated in Kelly's *Devon*, that George Nosworthy, Esq., of Maidenhead, Berks, is patron of Cornworthy living, near Totnes. Is he one of the Nosworthy family of Moretonhampstead, and if so, can he furnish your readers with a pedigree of the family? ANTIQUARIAN.

27.—**The Late Sir N. Thorn.**—Perhaps some of your readers might inform us on what occasion the late Sir Nathanael Thorn, K.C.B., K.H., received his title, and the date of his death. ANOTHER GENEALOGIST.

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28.—**Lethbridge Family** (VII., 112).—Mr. W. Lethbridge (a distinguished graduate of St. John's, Cambridge, and a partner in Smith & Co.), of Wood, South Tawton, has recently purchased the beautiful estate of Courtlands, Exmouth. Can anyone trace the connection between this family, which can be traced to 1690 at South Tawton, and the Lethbridges of the adjoining parishes of Bow and Clannaborough, alluded to by Capt. E. Lethbridge. P.

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29.—**Nesham Family.**—In White's *Devon*, 1878, at Littleham-near-Exmouth it is stated that there is a small monument to Admiral C. J. W. Nesham, who died 1852. Was he Capt. Nesham, R.N., who married in 1802 the Hon. Margaret Graves, and was he identical with the family of John Nesham, of Kegerton, co. Durham, who died 1769? Is anyone in possession of a pedigree of the Neshams? P.

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30.—**Tanton Family.**—Is anyone in possession of a pedigree of the Tantons of Peter's Marland and Torrington, who seem to have been located there for 200 to 300 years? ANOTHER GENEALOGIST.

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31.—**Cawsey of Great Torrington and Littleham Court.**—I see in a recent number of London *Notes and Queries* a query respecting this family. I presume they were identical with the family of Lewis Cawsey, whose daughter married the great uncle of the present C. Chichester, J.P., of Hall, and with Robert Cawsey, of Atherington, who married, *temp.* 1750, Jane Loveband, of Yarnscombe. Perhaps some of your readers can give a pedigree of this family. P.

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32.—**Davies or Davis Family.**—Can any of your readers inform me who was the late Sir John Brewster Davis, of Hawkhurst, Kent, and Albemarle Street, and on what occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He married Miss Tattershall, one of the Exbourne family, and grand-daughter of the Rev. E. De Chair, Chaplain to George III.; and his grand-daughter, a maternal great-niece of the late Marquis Camden, married in 1861, Mr. J. B. Hole, J.P., of North Tawton. W. H. KELLAND.
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

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33.—**The Late Mr. J. F. Brooking.**—Can any of your readers give any information relative to this gentleman, and the date of his death. He sometimes resided at Yelverton, Buckland Monachorum, and his daughter married the father of Mr. J. H. Sanders, who contested Taunton in 1886. P.

34.—**Oberto Barnestapolio.**—I have recently come across the title of a book in defence of Mary, Queen of Scots, in which the above is given as the author's name or pseudonym. The full title is "Maria Stuarta Regina Scotiæ, Martyr Ecclesie, Innocens à Cœde Darleana, Vindice Oberto Barnestapolio. Ingolstadii 1588." Was this author a native of Barnstaple, in Devon? What was his real name? DEVS., jun.

Replies.

Commemorative Brasses (VIII., 19, query 5).—The senior verger of Exeter Cathedral must be speaking "without book" when he states that the brass of Canon Langton in Exeter Cathedral is the only one commemorating a canon now extant in England. In this county (Beds.) there are to my knowledge two brasses of canons, *viz.*, in Luton Church, to Edward Sheffeld, instituted Vicar 9th May, 1502, Canon of Lichfield, and Rector of Camborne, co. Cornwall; and in Shillington Church, to Matthew de Asscheton, Vicar, and Canon of York and Lincoln, *ob.* 31st December, 1400. I have no doubt that further research would bring to light many more.
Bedford. F. A. BLAYDES.

IN reply to the query of Mr. J. Newnham, of Exeter, I am able to state that the senior verger of Exeter Cathedral misinformed him, if he stated that only one canon's brass is extant in England. I have now before me rubbings of the brasses of three canons, and doubtless there are many others known. Those which I can at once indicate are the following: Wm. de Fulburne, Canon of St. Paul's, London (14th century), in Fulbourne Church, Cambs.; Wm. Malster, Canon of York Cathedral (1492), in Girton Church, Cambs.; Wm. Stevyn, Canon of Lincoln Cathedral (1497), also in Girton Church. These two last ecclesiastics were Rectors of Girton. *Boutell's Brasses* will probably be found to give other canons' brasses. I have not a copy of the book at hand. W. IAGO.
Westheath, Bodmin. (Hon. Sec. for Cornwall of the Soc. of Antiquaries, London.)

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Long Family (VI., 244, query 146).—Hope Long's sister and (I believe) heir married Henry Long, the elder brother of the lineal ancestor of the present Mr. W. H. Long, M.P. for North Wiltshire. Their arms were, I am almost certain, the same as the present owner of Roodashton. Refer to Burke's *Landed Gentry*.
Lincoln's Inn, W.C. W. H. KELLAND.

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Church Stanton (VI., 245, query 155).—There is a manor belonging to J. D. Bush, Esq., of Bath, and others by bequest from the late S. Southwood, Esq., of Burnworthy. ANTIQUARIAN.

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Portrait of John Rashleigh (VIII., 22).—S.B.G. is mistaken in thinking I am playing him a practical joke. I should not have gone to the personal expense of the reproduction of the portrait for your journal, if it had been so, which if it had been acknowledged he could hardly have accused me of.

We as a family are fully persuaded that the portrait is that of John Rashleigh, but as the evidence can only be from likenesses to other pictures, this may or may not satisfy others. How S.B.G. can call it an Italian saint, I am at a loss to understand. The portrait is dated 1588. To be a saint, I always have heard that the saint must have been dead a hundred years before the title is conferred. I have never seen an Italian saint of such a modern period dressed up in a court costume instead of a monk's robe. If the picture is of a saint, and the inscription round the head can be a halo (which is very unlikely), how can S.B.G. claim the saint for Italy. Enquiries were made at the British Museum some years ago by a stranger who had picked up in a shop in the north of England an impression of the original engraving. The answer, I have been told, was that they had never seen anything like it, nor could they give any clue to it. Surely, if it had been the portrait of a saint of such a late date, many copies of it ought to have existed, and its authenticity would be known. Is it, moreover, likely that the plate of such a holy person should be given to a private person to be buried in the walls of a house. I am not as learned as S.B.G. is in saints, but I always thought that no saint (Italian) was ever dressed up in a court dress unless he was a well-known one, *e.g.*, a Medici.

In an article in the *Spectator* in July (about 21st), 1888, reference was made to the German Protestant Church, and an argument was founded in that article on the fact that emblems of the Catholic Church are used even in the present day, although, the article says, no one can accuse this church of being Roman Catholic. If this is a fact, now is it not quite within the bounds of probability that these emblems were used in 1588. I think that the seven ages of man might have been symbolised in a stereotyped way, without its being taken to possess any special meaning. In the time of Charles I. the Church of England had not abolished all Romish customs, for amongst the Menabilly papers is one giving Mr. Rashleigh leave to eat fish on interdicted days, and signed for George Parry, Archbishop of Canterbury, as the Bishop of Exeter was dead.

I am not convinced in any way by S.B.G. that the plate I gave the *W. A.* leave to use is any other than that of an ordinary human being, and that from its resemblance to a picture it is most probably John Rashleigh.

E. W. R.

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Archdeacon Moore (VII., 41, query 28).—John Moore, M.A., was, I believe, identical with the Rev. John Moore, Vicar of Langtree, who in 1832 assumed the name of Stevens in addition, under the will of his maternal cousin, Mrs. Cleveland (*née* Stevens). He died 1865. His son, Mr. J. C. Moore-Stevens, was High Sheriff of Devon 1870, and M.P. for North Devon 1885.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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The Dawnay Family (VII., 15, query 11).—John Dawnay, of Sheviock, co. Cornwall, was the elder son of Sir Nicholas Dawnay, who had a summons to Parliament 1st Edward III. Sir P. D'Aunay came from Aunay Castle, Normandy, with William the Conqueror. John Dawnay, of Sheviock, Cornwall, left an only daughter and heir, who married Edward Courtenay, son and heir apparent of Hugh, second Earl of Devon. I do not know where they settled, except at Sheviock. A younger brother of John Dawnay, of Sheviock, continued the male descent, and from him descended Sir G. Dawnay, died 1552, but the missing links of the earliest links I am unable to find.

ANTIQUARIAN.

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Swete of Devon (VIII., 20, query 9).—The bulk of the Swete's old mansion at Traine, Modbury, is still existing, and parts occupied, but ready to fall to make way for another as contemplated, for the site is most excellent. It was a fortified or defensible house, having its well of water within, as well as an ever-flowing supply from without its walls. Its old gardens and pleasaunces, and remains of escarpments are still extant. The last resident of the Swetes was the Mrs. Esther Swete who died in 1781.

The Swetes' arms are sculptured over the entrance to "Traine Walk," leading to the house from the top of Brownston Street, Modbury Town. The sculpture is modern, *i.e.*, within the present century, probably replacing the older one.

In Modbury Church, in the northern aisle, is a tablet to John, son of John Swete, of Train, and Loveday, his wife, who died 22nd August, 1690, aged 25. A long Latin inscription follows, surmounted by the arms, with the addition of a visor, closed, at the top, but no date. Also, a grave-stone in the floor, sculptured with the arms, now nearly defaced by wear, and the following inscription around the margins of the stone: "Here lyeth the body of the Revd Mr John Swete late of Train who (after [? forty or fifty] years service of Jesus Christ in the work of the Ministry) departed this life the 2d day of August 1695." No age mentioned. This was probably John, the father mentioned in the tablet. There are four seats in the church by this tablet and stone, known as "Traine Seats," and are used by the present owner and occupiers.

There is also an old conduit in Modbury Town which was originally erected and stood in the middle of Brownston Street, but as it blocked and hindered the modern use of the street, it was carefully removed, and a fac-simile rebuilt a little way further up the street inside the sidewalk, on a site on the Traine Estate, and has the following sculptured inscription, surmounted by the arms:—

"DONO . ADRIANI .
SWETE . EQUITIS .
DE . TRAIN : AN:
DOM: 1708
IN . HVNC SITVM.
E . MEDIA . VIA."

To which was added on its removal and re-erection:—

"TRANSLATUM 1874."

There is a Swete tablet or tablets in Ermington (anciently Armington) Church; also an escutcheon, I think; but these, I am told, cannot now be now seen, being boarded up whilst the church is under restoration. The Swetes owned an estate called Preston, in the parish of Ermington. WILLIAM HENRY DOBELL.

Traine, Modbury.

* * *

Sir William Morice (VIII., 20). I was much interested in the notes on Sir William and his family by Mr. Brendon Curgenven. He says Sir William had three sons, William, John and Nicholas (besides others). Does that mean other sons? There was one other, Humphrey, a Hamburg merchant, who married a daughter of Trollope of Lincoln and was grandfather of the Humphrey who wrote the letter. Who did his father, the M.P. for Grampound, marry? he was presumably an only child. The first baronet did not marry Dr. Lower's eldest daughter; that was his son William who, died in 1688, leaving one daughter, Mary, who died 9th January, 1654. John Morice, the brother of the first baronet, a Turkey merchant, married a daughter of Lowther, and was father of John Morice, M.P. for Cornwall, *temp.* George I. he died 13th February, 1734-5.

Sir Nicholas, was not the son of Sir William Morice, Kt., but the son of Sir William, the first Bart., by his second marriage with Lady Catherine Herbert, eldest daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke. According to the pedigree in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, Humphrey was an elder brother of Nicholas, so that if the patent was limited to the three eldest sons Humphrey would have been Sir Humphrey after all. In the registers of Werrington contributed to the *Genealogist* by Rev. Edward King, a "Magr Humphrey Morice was Buried the Twenty-nainth day of december 1696." Was this the Hamburg merchant?

Portswood. G. T. WINDYER MORRIS.

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Joanna Southcott (VIII., 24). In reply to the enquiry made by "F. Mitchell," my acquaintance, who is a follower of Joanna Southcott, has two engravings of her by Sharp, "Drawn and engraved from life by William Sharp," and justifies the description of his ability in Maunder."*

The title of the print is "Joanna Southcott, Jany 1812," preceded by "Isaiah 65-66," and "published by Jane Townley, London." The head is in stipple, with a cross hatched background, and surrounded by a square line engraved border, corresponding with the usual ornamentation of the prints of the last century.

The wart is conspicuous in the print above alluded to, on the left side of the chin.

She is represented with an open bible, resting upon three of her own books. SAML. M. L. DOBELL.

Steward's Office, Powderham Castle.

I BEG to inform Mr. F. Mitchell that I possess a copy of William Sharp's print of the famed Devonshire prophetess. It is a line engraving on copper, in Sharp's marvellous manner. There is no painter's name subscribed, as the engraver took the portrait himself. Underneath the picture are the following words: "Isaiah ch. LXV & LXVI. Joanna Southcott, Jany 1812, drawn and engraved from life by Wm Sharp, published by Jane Townley, London." The whole plate measures 12 inches by 10, but the actual portrait is 8 inches in height. The subject is dressed in white, with a Salvation Army hat on her head. A frizzled fringe over her forehead; face three-quarter to left; eyes to right; a wart on left cheek; an open book before her, resting on three other volumes.

Joanna was no humbug. She believed in herself as firmly as ever her followers believed in her. On her death-bed, when she was informed that there were no hopes of her being the mother of the Messiah, she sighed out from her heart, "Then I have been deceived."

No man can stand up alone, not backed by men of influence or by wealth—alone in this working-day practical world, and make thousands of converts, unless he believes what he teaches. And in these days, when belief is slipping away from us, when if ever confidential friend speaks to friend he says, "My dear fellow, I don't believe all that rot," do not let us undervalue and despise those who hold a belief that is dear to them as their life's blood. It is many years since Dr. Mead and a company of Joanna's followers stood round the corpse of the prophetess at her autopsy. They leant forward; they strained their eyes over the body, expecting the doctor to set free the Messiah, when with careful scalpel he laid open the body, and disappointment filled their hearts when the sad truth became apparent that Joanna was not and never could have been a mother.

Did this shake the faith of her disciples? Not a whit! This was but the trial of their faith. I said to one of her believers, one to whom Joanna was, and still is, what a fair maid is to her first love—his one thought day and night, his one object of worship—I said to him, "But you know very well Joanna never had a child." "Yes, she did," answered he solemnly. "Why," said I, "you know they opened her body after death, and found she never had been a mother." "Yes," said he, "she did have a child, but it was a spiritual infant, who will be made

* "Sharp, William, an eminent engraver, was born in London in 1740; rose to excellence in his profession; and produced many admirable prints. But with all his merit as an artist, he was weak and credulous to an astonishing degree, and became in succession a believer in the mysteries of Mesmer and Swedenbourgh, a dupe of the notorious Richard Brothers, and a supporter of the infamous pretentions of Joanna Southcott. Died in 1824."

manifest in the flesh in His good time." The man looked at me with that face of absolute faith which Raphael has portrayed in the undoubting apostle in his cartoon of "Feed my sheep," and he sobbed out, "She is my life; I think of her always"; and he buried his old weather-beaten face in his hands and wept bitterly.

I believe that man would go to the stake rather than give up his faith; and although his prophetess is not my prophetess, but merely a servant-maid with a delusion, although his faith is to me foolishness, I think St. Peter, when he sees him coming, will throw open the gate to him and let him pass in—with a bow. G. PYCROFT.

Richmond.

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Cudmore Family (VII., 89, query 63).—In reply to former queries, I find the Cork Cudmores are descended from a younger brother of the Loxbeare Cudmores who emigrated to Dublin *circa* 1640, and married Miss Hoare, one of the family of baronets. X.

* * *

Rodway Family (VIII., 21, query 15). I can give Mr. Alfred J. Rodway some information concerning the ancient family known as Radway of Radway, in the parish of Sidmouth. The name Radway is locally looked upon as merely a slight variant from Red-way, in allusion to the redness of the soil, for geologically speaking, the new red sandstone formation occupies the whole district. If that were so, the Sidmouth family would have been entirely of local status, and consequently not connected with any other that bore the name of Redway, Radway, or Rodway. I beg, however, to say this with reserve, as merely an impression of mine; but the impression is strengthened by the consideraton that I have been able to trace the descent from Adam de Radway (by him spelt Radeweie, for I have seen his own hand-writing), who was the son of William de Radway, in a deed bearing date 1259, when the name first appears, and from them downwards, with certain breaks, to Nicholas Radway, who had two daughters: of these, one married Preston, of Cricket; and Jennet, the other, married John Hake, of Sidmouth, in the time of Henry the Sixth. The Hakes had one daughter, who married Christopher Cooke, of Thorn, in the parish of Ottery. The seventh in descent from them was John Cooke, whose heiress married Misson.

Thus the name of Radway in Sidmouth entirely died out, and here my story ends. I suppose I need not give references and quotations to authenticate the above short narrative. P. O. HUTCHINSON.

Sidmouth.

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The Spanish Armada and the English Fire-Ships.—With reference to vol. VII., page 216, query 147, and vol. VII., page 241, the following information relating to Captain Prowse (probably the same individual referred to in query 147) cannot fail to be of interest to your correspondent on the subject.

In a letter dated 18th April, 1587, we find that "Vice-Admiral Hawley had bidden them arrest Captain Prowse of the *Elienor* and some of his men for piracy and send them to Corfe Castell;" and in a subsequent letter (18th July, 1587), Laurence Prowse is described as late Captain of the *Elenor*.

This officer seems to have succeeded Captain Amias Preston in command of the *Eleanor*, and to have been intimately connected with Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Chatham. L. EDYE.

Reviews.

Incidents in the History of the Honourable Artillery Company. By Captain WOOLMER-WILLIAMS. London: Bentley, 1888.

THIS volume (dedicated by permission to the Queen) is an abridged version of Major Raikes' History of the Company from its Incorporation in 1537 to the present time (1887), and includes also a brief History of the American Branch of the Regiment, founded in 1638, and known as the Ancient and Honourable Company of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. It contains numerous capital illustrations, some of which are included, by permission of the author, from the more detailed history of this ancient corps published some years since, and now out of print. Captain Woolmer-Williams has utilised the materials ready to his hand in a very satisfactory and workmanlike manner; indeed, he has done more than this, for he has introduced a lot of new matter, and brought the history down to a period which covers several remarkable events in the chronicles of the regiment, *viz.*, the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the incorporation of the H.A.C.; the 250th anniversary of the establishment of the Honourable Artillery Company of America; and the festivities in connection with the Queen's Jubilee of last year. The prominent part recently taken by a detachment of this regiment in connection with the Armada Tercentenary Commemoration at Plymouth was subsequent to the completion of this volume, but that incident in their history will be duly chronicled in the ordinary archives of the corps, and will doubtless appear in any later edition of this useful work. Captain Woolmer-Williams has done such good service in connection with the Armada celebrations, and is such a popular officer in his regiment, having laboured so assiduously for many years in promoting its interests, that we sincerely trust his work may have the large circulation it demands as a faithful record of one of the most ancient military organisations in the country, for it can trace its history back to the time of William Rufus, although not incorporated until the reign of Henry VIII. It is a regiment which possesses peculiar privileges, existing under the will of the monarch, and not under the more immediate control of the War Office.

Holland (The Story of the Nations). By JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1888.

This book appears at an opportune moment, just when the whole country has been aroused to take an interest in the great struggle between England and the usurping power of Philip. At this time Holland was our only ally, and the two nations, with a population of a little over four millions, set themselves against Spain with all the powers of Europe at her back. In the volume before us we have a most graphic and interesting story of the rise and progress of the Netherlands, not the least attractive portion of which, to English readers, will be the chapters which deal with the projects of Philip and the days of Elizabeth. Another chapter which will be welcomed at this time relates to the English Revolution of 1688 and the part that Holland took in it, together with the landing of William of Orange at Torbay and the subsequent circumstances. No better man could have been found than Professor Rogers, whose sympathies are essentially with the people, and he can therefore fully enter into the spirit of Dutch enterprise, whether in consolidating their own country, in securing their independence against the mightiest monarch of his time; or, in later days, colonizing in various parts of the world, becoming the pioneer in navigation and discovery, and founding an extensive commerce. Holland is a remarkable country; the Dutch have been and are, a remarkable people. In arts, in literature, in physics, in language, as well as in banking and commeree, the Dutch have long borne the palm. "For a long time," says the author of this clever book, "that little storm-vexed nook of north-western Europe was the university of the civilized world, the centre of European trade, the admiration, the envy, the example of nations." Professor Rogers has added another to his long list of literary successes, and Mr. Unwin has reason to be gratified with the success of this, the latest adding to "The Story of the Nations."

The Book of Noodles: Stories of Simpletons; or Fools and their Follies. By W. A. CLOUSTON. London: Elliot Stock, 1888.

This new volume of the "Book Lover's Library" is most welcome, despite its grotesque title. It contains a number of curious folk-stories from various parts of the world, strung together in a very happy manner, by a gentleman who has for years been a hard-working student in out-of-the-way corners of literature. We have here a very amusing chapter on "Ancient Greek Noodles"; another entitled "Gothamite Drolleries," including the series known as the merry "Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," reprinted many years ago by Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, but long out of print; also the various renderings of the story, "The Silly Son," of which our familiar "Simple Simon" may be said to be the English prototype; then we have the diverting tale of "The Four Simple Brahmans," with other notable stories, all more or less droll. This is a book which will be of value to the book lover, to the student of the history of humour, to the collector of jest books, as well as to the general reader, and is a valuable addition to the excellent series edited by Mr. H. B. Wheatley and published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

The Angler's Note-Book and Naturalist's Record. Illustrated. London: Elliot Stock, 1888.

To our able contributor, Mr. Alfred Wallis, has devolved the pleasing task of editing this new series of *The Angler's Note-Book*, in succession to the late Mr. Thomas Satchell, who originated it and worked upon it almost up to his death in 1886. The work is full of interest, especially to disciples of the gentle craft, for it contains a fund of anecdote and information such as, perhaps, has never previously been brought together within the the compass of one volume. In glancing over its pages we light upon many well-known names and amusing episodes. Not the least important portion of the book is that of the bibliography of angling, entitled "A Collector's Hand-list of Angling Books." Altogether it is a work in which not only anglers will delight, but also one wherein ordinary reader will find much pleasure and profit.

The Secret of the Sands. By HARRY COLLINGWOOD. London: Messrs. Griffith & Farran.

This a new edition of an eminently readable nautical romance; it has all the elements necessary to the making of a stirring sea yarn, and is well-written, racy and bright. At the very onset we have a wreck off Weymouth, which calls out the gallantry and pluck of a young English sailor, who saves a Spaniard from a watery grave. Finding that he has not long to live, the rescued one, in gratitude, discloses to the young fellow to the whereabouts of a hidden cargo of gold, which he had discovered by sheer accident in one of the islands of the Pacific. Accordingly the hero, Harry Collingwood, with his faithful friend and shipmate, Bob Trunnion, have a little craft built from their own model, which is a small wonder for speed, safety, and all save personal comfort. The adventures upon the voyage are many and varied: a brush with pirates is followed by the discovery of a derelict ship from which they rescue a young and beautiful girl, with whom Collingwood promptly falls in love; an encounter with a sea-serpent, the experience of a tropical storm, diving for pearls, and finally the finding of the hidden ingots of gold, making a thrilling romance, which is calculated to delight schoolboys, as well as folks of older growth.

Captaine Martin Pringe, the Last of the Elizabethan Seamen, giving a Notice of his Voyages, and a more particular exposition of his First Voyage for the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia, in the year 1603. By JAMES HURLY PRING, M.D. Plymouth: Luke, 1888.

Dr. Pring, who contributed this excellent paper to the last number of the *Western Antiquary*, has reprinted the work in a very attractive form, and it can now be obtained of the publisher at Sixpence. As most of our subscribers have seen the article, it is not needful for us to do more than make this passing allusion to it, and to hint that those who desire to add to their collections these records

of the Elizabethan navigators and the early colonisers of America would do well to secure copies of this valuable pamphlet, as the number printed is small, and the stock will soon be exhausted. The paper is carefully compiled and has several illustrations, Dr. Pring having been at considerable expense in its production.

Marzio's Crucifix. By MARION CRAWFORD. London: Macmillan.

In *Marzio's Crucifix* (of which a new and cheap edition has just been issued) we seem to breathe the very atmosphere of a Roman art studio. Not that of a painter, however, but a modeller in silver, who, though a professed freethinker and political agitator, yet works for the Church he affects to despise. The story is somewhat slight, and the characters lack the vigour and subtlety of treatment which we have grown accustomed to expect from the pen which gave us such exquisite creations as *A Roman Singer*, *Doctor Claudius*, *Saracenesca*, and the rest. Yet one grows interested in the love affairs of the youthful Lucia, and her fiery young lover, as well as in the ultimate fate of the gentle Don Paolo, and is impelled to read to the very last page.

Francis and Frances—an Unexplainable Phenomenon. Bristol: Arrowsmith.

This little volume soars far above the sober, prosaic regions of fact, and at the very outset presents to the reader what is in truth an unexplainable phenomenon. In so doing, the author has "given away" one of his points, in our opinion, and so lost the element of mystery which would have been a considerable adjunct to the book, which is, however, sufficiently interesting and mirth-provoking as it is. If one can be imaginative enough to conceive of anything so far removed from possibility as the alternate existence of twin children, the Francis and Frances of our story, they can go a trifle farther, and to some extent realise the situations, sometimes pathetic, sometimes humorous, of this unique book.

As a Bird to the Snare. By GERTRUDE WARDEN. Bristol: Arrowsmith.

In this, one of the latest of the shilling booklets, we have all the elements necessary for a three-volume novel. A young man who loves desperately a lady who is already the betrothed wife of another—a beautiful, wicked woman, whose past defies description, ensconced as companion and housekeeper in a country mansion. Revelation after revelation of the most astonishing kind is unfolded as the plot expands, until at the end one is compelled to acknowledge that the book is better, much better, than the generality of its companions—that it is, in fact, eminently readable.

Shod with Wool. By ERNEST NETHERLEY. Bristol: Arrowsmith.

For mystery and eerieness, *Shod with Wool* is not likely to be outdone either by predecessors or successors. It is a well-written story of foreign travel, in the course of which the hero meets a young girl to whom he is immediately attracted, and with whom he promptly falls in love. As few obstacles bar the way, they are speedily married, but so far from "living happy ever after," in approved story-book fashion, their troubles then commence, and they are parted in a most mysterious way, only to be re-united after many sorrows and many weeks of apparently hopeless search. This is a capital little book for railway or fireside reading.

In Touch with Nature. By GORDON STABLES. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The author of the above, who is most truly "in touch with nature," has given us a charming juvenile volume, which all who care for natural history and the beauties of the woodlands and fields will revel in. There are delightful anecdotes of "beasties" great and small, and bits of description which almost make one smell the sea and hear the crisp curl of its ebbing tides. Cleverly interwoven with all this are touches of child-life, so purely natural that one feels sure that the small people depicted are the author's own children.

Amelia Jane's Ambition. By CLARENCE ONSLOW. Bristol: Arrowsmith.

Amelia Jane's Ambition seems to have been the very laudable one of becoming a useful member of society, a good, helpful, and sympathetic daughter—and later on, a trustworthy and willing maid of all work. There are some pathetic little touches of real life among the very poor, and many revelations as to how the poor help the poor, which at any rate make wholesome reading, if they have little or no claim to literary merit or style.

Also received:—

Gilds: their Origin, Constitution, Objects, and Later History. By the late Cornelius Walford, F.S.A., etc. London: Redway, 1888.

Poems on Ossian. With an Introduction by George Eyre Todd. London: Walter Scott, 1888.

Also current numbers of various antiquarian and other journals.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Index Number of the Seventh Series is in course of preparation, and will, it is hoped, be ready to issue during the ensuing month.

We would refer our Subscribers to the announcements which appeared in our last, and remind them that Subscriptions to the current series are now due, and should be sent at once, together with any sums in arrear, to the Editor,

W. H. K. WRIGHT,
8 Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
Notebook for Devon & Cornwall.

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VOYAGES OF FRANCIS DRAKE AND EDWARD FENTON, IN 1582.

Narrative which John Drake, Englishman, being prisoner in Lima, gave of the voyage which his cousin Francis Drake made to the South Sea, through the Straits of Magellan in the year 1580, till his return to England; and of the other voyage which Edward Fenton, General, of the same nation, made to the coasts of Brasil and Rio de la Plata in the year 1582.

THIS narrative has been drawn from the declarations which John Drake, being imprisoned in the secret dungeons of the Inquisition of Lima, made before the Inquisitor and Licentiate Antonio Gutierrer de Ulloa, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of January 1581.

The said John Drake a native of Tavistock, in the county of Devon. in England, of the age of 22 or 23 years, brought up to the sea with Captain Francis Drake, Englishman, his first cousin, but whom they commonly call nephew of the said Captain Francis. In the Inquisition they put various questions to him as to whether he were a baptized Christian, his communion, etc. They caused him, having knelt down, to sign and to bless as they read the Paternoster, the Creed, and the Ave Maria, the Commandments and other prayers and precepts of doctrine, to all which he answered in Latin, well said, although hesitating and as with caution. At the age of ten years he was consigned to the said Captain Francis his cousin, and always continued with him and served him as page, and made with him a voyage to Ireland, and afterwards, having arrived at 14 or 15 years, he went with him a voyage, in which they sailed from England, from the port of Plymouth with 4 ships and one small patache of 17 tons; the said Captain Francis being commander of the same; and having as captains of the two ships of war, John Hunter [? Winter], who was Admiral, and John Thomas, Captain, and the other ship was for the victuals, and did not carry a captain, but the principal person who went in it they called John Gésta [? Chester or Tester], and the patache likewise carried some men of war, and all the said ships carried of people of war and mariners 140 men, and the Captain carried 18 pieces of artillery and the Admiral 16, and the other armed ship carried 16 and the provision ship 5 pieces, and the patache carried some pieces of iron cannon and all kinds of arms, and 4 or 5 different varieties of fire, which were balls to throw with the hand with a key or handle at times to set fire to the sails, or to throw into ships to set them on fire and other kinds which this deponent knoweth not whether they were mixed with powder. They made some before they sailed from England and other the gunners made while in the ship, and the arms most in use were the arquebus's. This fleet was procured by Captain Francis, but he knoweth not by whose commandment. They sailed from Plymouth the end of November, and this deponent went in the Captain's ship, serving as page to the said Captain Francis; and this deponent affirmeth that when they sailed from England, there were not 2 men in the fleet who knew whither they were going, neither did this deponent himself; and the first land which they came to was a small island joined to Barbary called Gomodero [Mogadore] and there they landed; and of the wood which they had brought from England they made a pinnace, such as the Spaniards call a lancha, and they rested there 9 days, at the end of which time they re-embarked, and came to Cape Verde to an island called Isla de Ostago, and there they took in water and some goats which they found; and the said island was peopled with Portuguese, and there they remained one or two days, and then, without touching at any

other port, they came to the river De la Plata, and in that voyage they took a ship of the Portuguese which was becalmed, and without defence they took it, and there was in it 30 or 40 men, passengers, merchants, and mariners, and they took the ship and goods and the pilot of it who called himself Silvestre [Nuna da Silva], and he was a Portuguese, and in exchange for the ship in which the said Portuguese were they gave to them the pinnace, and Captain Francis entered himself into the said Portuguese ship and with him the said Portuguese pilot and other people, and they were in the said ship of war till they came to the river De la Plata and they touched at the Cape de Sancta Maria [St. Mary] on the mainland and rested there three days taking in water and wood, and it had nothing else as it was unpeopled, and then they came to a port called the Bay of Wolves [or Seals],* which was about 100 leagues above the Straits and there they broke up the ship which carried the provisions and took part of the wood to make a fire as there was much cold; and Captain Francis gave it the name of the Bay of Wolves, because there were so many wolves in it; and they rested there one month eating the flesh of the wolves, and they took water of a brook which flowed there between two ranges of hills, and the said stream sprang from a lake which lay one mile from thence in the which there was a great quantity and divers kinds of Llamas, and one day there appeared about 60 naked Indians, although some carried as clothes a covering about the middle which appeared to be of feathers, and bows and arrows; and they came where the English stood, and spoke, and they remained there all day and all night, singing and dancing; and the said Indians neither gave nor offered anything to the English, but they received of them wolf's flesh and ate it almost raw, and after receiving it they returned the arm and hand backwards all they could, and in this manner they took that which they gave them, and they returnéd other two or three days, and at night they made a fire on a hill; and the people were of middle stature, without beards, the hair long over the shoulders; and they understood nothing of what they said, and lastly there came three Indians, and Captain Francis standing negligently one of the said Indians seized the cap off his head and ran away,* and when an Englishman was about to shoot, the Captain commanded him that he should not kill a man for a cap, but if they could catch him to whip him, and returning again an Irishman seized hold of him and took in his hand a portion of the skin which he carried, and the Indian asked by signs wherefore he had done so, and they answered by signs for that he had stolen the cap, the Indian then gave himself a wound with the point of an arrow in the legs till the blood flowed, the English supposing thereby that he meant to make satisfaction for what he had done. And thus the said Captain Francis came in his captain's ship from the river De la Plata, and the Portuguese pilot went in his ship, and with this they sailed from the said Bay of Wolves.

Thence from the Bay of Wolves [Sea-Wolves] which is 48°, they were at the port of St. Julian, which is in 49°, and they call it Magellan's, as appears on the map, and it is a port uninhabited and perilous by reason of a bar which holds it, but within that it is very good, and there they remained as long as they desired. After having traded there, they remained in this port a month and a half, and at the end of that time Captain Francis and others in a boat crossed the port which was large in search of water but found it not. They perceived on the land three black giants,† two of whom carried bows and arrows, and the other, who was a Moorish boy, came without arms, and they remained talking by means of signs with them, and they asked that an Englishman would pull with the bow which they carried, and it appeared that

* Sea Wolves, or Seals, which came from the rocks.

* One account is that Drake gave the cap to the Indian.

† Called by Magellan "Pentagones."

the said giants were astonished that so small a man should draw the bow so far, and also the said giants drew, and an old giant having arrived there spoke to the other giants as if angrily, and flogged a small dog which he had brought with him to make it bite Captain Francis, and having broken the string of the bow, he approached; and one of the giants gave them an arrow-wound in the back, which passed through the arm, and to another who was a Fleming they gave likewise a wound in the breast, of which he immediately died, and to him who had first been wounded they gave presently another in the breast, of which he afterwards died; and Captain Francis gave a musket wound to one of the said giants, of which they saw him fall dead, and with this they retired to the ship; and from thence they afterwards saw three or four giants close by and some coming; and being in this port the said Captain Francis commanded to be beheaded an English gentleman named Thomas Diste [Doughty], because he stirred up the men to mutiny, and afterwards they left the Portuguese ship [the *Mary*] in the said port breaking up part of it for the sake of the wood; and the Portuguese pilot entered into the captain's ship, so that they now had but three ships, and without stopping they continued coasting toward the Strait which is in 52°, and at the entrance of it they found three small islands and there they anchored and named it Isabel,* and there they found many birds [ducks] without feathers which could not fly, but made their escape running upon the earth as fast as they could, although the men overtook them, and they bred beneath the earth in holes, and of these birds they laid in a store of sea provisions during the 7 days they remained there, and from thence they proceeded forward about 9 or 10 leagues, where in the midst of the Strait they found other islands to the which they approached because the wind would not suffer them to proceed forward, being in the north, and by that passage Captain Francis came to the opposite Cape; and they remained there fifteen days endeavouring to effect a passage; and at the end of these the wind blew south, which was favourable and they passed; and during three days they saw fires on either side of the Straits; and they had various opinions whether the land on the north side of the Strait, which they called 'Incognita,' were an island or the mainland, and further on they found an island situated in the midst, which narrowed the Strait, and made it very deep, for although they let out the plumbet they found not the bottom, and close to this island, in the unknown land (Terra Incognita), they anchored in a small bay, where they took in water and wood, and in sailing from thence they found not any island till the South Sea; and the said Strait, and from thence forward for the distance of three leagues became narrower, and at the distance of six it became broader, and in that island which was in mid-channel they found two canoes, and having taken one, certain small Indians came from the land, naked, and offered to Captain Francis wolf's flesh, but they returned the canoe and received not the flesh for it was not good; and all three ships sailed to the South Sea, and the land of this Strait separated it in the direction of the North Sea, the whole land being low and level in some parts, and moreover in the direction of the South the land was higher and mountainous, being subject to wind and storms and the whole land very cold, and they sailed to the South Sea and put out to sea for fifty leagues, when they found great storms and flying from them they returned to reconnoitre the land of the Strait, and one night, having stationed all three ships, the one of them of which John Thomas was Captain appeared not in the morning [the *Marigold*], nor ever was seen again, neither did they know whether it were lost, nor what had become of it; and having passed that way some days during the storms, the other ship which was the Admiral's said that it was unable to follow the General, and it turned to enter by the Strait, and they saw it no more;

* Elizabeth, in English.

and being left alone, Captain Francis with his ship stood for that part of the Strait which on the South is in 53°, and on the North in 52°; in about 52½° Terra Incognita, and he took port in 54° behind an island, and the winds which were high drove them from thence and they anchored in another port in an island, where they took in water and wood, and they found much herbage, which they cooked to eat, and one of the said plants was known to Captain Francis which was medicinal, and they extracted much juice from the tops of the leaves of this plant which they gave in wine to those who were sick, who almost all had swelled legs and gums,* and all recovered from that infirmity except two who afterwards died, whilst they were at anchor; and in this port they experienced a great storm which broke a cable and they lost it, together with one anchor, and they were in 56° where they found an island very fertile, there they anchored and took in water and wood and certain herbs (B. "yervas," which is a plant bearing pods like a pea)† which they knew, and there they found some canoes without any people, and returning from thence into 55°, they found an island covered with birds [ducks], and they provisioned themselves with their flesh, and having a favorable wind which blew strong they came without making land, not slackening sail, to the island of La Mocha, in Chili, which is in 38°, and before their arrival, having many storms, and not seeing land for many days, they had suspicion whether in threading their way amongst those islands of the Strait, they had turned into the North Sea, until they saw the said island of La Mocha, and there they anchored in the shelter of the island, and designing there to procure water, they sent two men with two barrels and whilst they were filling them at a river, the Indians sought to take them but they fled, and there were some at sea in a boat and the Indians attacked them and wounded all those in the boat with many arrows, although the arrows did not have much effect, and they also wounded Captain Francis, who was in the said boat, in the head and face*; and two or three of those in the said boat died, and two staid on the land and they saw them no more, and with this they departed from thence and passed more forward, where they found certain Indians, and they inquired of them if they had seen any ship, in case it might be one of theirs; they told them that more behind, in the port of St. Jago, there was a ship, and they returned towards it, and seeing it enter they believed those of the ship that they were Spaniards and prepared for them some refreshments and repasts, and coming to the said ship they took it and the gold which it contained and other goods and two mariners who were therein, and pillaged it of the gold and the goods, and having stopped his ship, Captain Francis loosed anchor the said ship, only with some sails stretched towards Lima, having put into it one of the mariners from Arica, and the other he put ashore here in Callao; and from St. Jago they came to Coquimbo and took in water and wood, and there the Spaniards slew one of the English with a musket shot who was on land taking water; and from Coquimbo they sailed to another port of which they knew not the name, and there within the ship which they had taken in St. Jago, they made a boat with the wood which they brought from England, and they tarried there one month, and when the boat was made they launched it, and with the two ships and the pinnace they came to Morro Moreno and took fish from the Indians; and from thence they came to certain small villages of the Indians, 20 leagues from Arica, and landing, they trusted that those of the land, who were not strangers, would stay, and they took two Spaniards and some sheep from the land and bars of silver, and took one of the said Spaniards in order that he might point out

* Probably scurvy.

† In Spanish, "Yérvo" (Bot.), Tare, true bitter vetch. *Ervum tetrapernum.*—EDITOR.

* As to Captain Francis being wounded, was he in the bow of the boat at the time he was wounded in the head and face? "Hit in the beak" would convey the meaning of the Spanish *róstro*, which would apply at once to the beak of the boat or to Drake's countenance.—EDITOR.

the port of Arica, and they entered the port of Arica, where they found two ships and they took them with forty bars of wrought silver and some wine, but desiring to land, and thinking they would have to hide their goods, and that the magistrate who was there, attending on horseback, would not fail to kill some one, they therefore determined not to land, and with this Captain Francis determined to send ashore one of those whom he took at St. Jago, and one of those whom he took near Arica, who was a pirate, and he left there one of the ships, and an English sailor burnt another against the will of the Captain, and from Arica they came to the port of Arequipa, where was a ship; and they heard reported that it had in it many bars of silver, but the same day they had taken them out, so that they found nothing in it, nevertheless they took the ship with them; which together with the one brought from St. Jago they left at sea with stretched sails, because in it they could not keep up with their own ships, being good sailers. Having left the two ships with their sails unfurled to the breeze, the night before they entered into Callao, they met with a bark carrying clothes and passengers which had sailed from thence; and having seen that it did not contain gold nor silver, they left it, but first took out of the bark a Portuguese sailor, whom they understood to be the pilot of the said bark, and Captain Francis put him into his galleon and gave him to understand that he did so in order that he might bring them into the port of Callao and coming between the mainland and the island they found a little water which proved to be mixed with whitewash, and Captain Francis believing that the Portuguese had done this maliciously, threatened that his head should be cut off, but they presently approached the island and entered into the port, and as they were entering they found another ship likewise entering, and they both joined came to anchor, and they inquiring the one of the other, whence they came; the other ship replied, that they came from Panama, and Captain Francis directed the Spaniards whom he had brought with him that they should say that the ship was from Chili, and gave orders for 20 or 30 men to enter into the pinnace and be in the boat with 6 or 7, and they joined the rest of the ships and the object of this conference was that being unloosed they might sail out of port with the wind, and afterwards, if overtaken, they might tell the English captain that they were bound for Lima under one whom they said was called Captain John Oxenham,* but the wind dropped so that the ships remained stationary, and not having found in them either gold or silver, they repaired to the ship which had come from Panama with the pinnace, and they fought with those of the ship and killed an Englishman named Thomas; and Captain Francis seeing that they defended themselves, he went to his ship and fired one piece of ordnance against the ship of Panama and it passed through both sides without killing any one, but seeing that those of the ship made for the land with the boat, leaving the ship empty, he sent the boat to take her, but they could not on account of one man who had remained alone in her; and they presently raised a great shout on land and rang the bells, saying, "the French!" and this cry commenced from a boat which went to bring intelligence. And going on board, they saw the pieces of ordnance which they feared, and having stopped behind, they cried out, "the French!" and all that night they remained becalmed, although the current carried them beyond the port, and the next day they saw sail from Callao behind them, two or three ships and a pinnace; and Captain Francis seeing this, commanded the people to pass to his ship whom he had put in it at Panama as if he intended to fight, and he left in the said ship of Panama the sailor whom he had brought from Chili who called himself John Griego, and the Fleming whom he took in Arica and the mulatto of Callao, and with this he proceeded on his route without taking another port till they came to Paita, where

* Oxnem in MS.

they took a bark which was anchored there, and they left the bark but carried away a man from it that he might inform them of the shoals which were there, and touching at the Cape of St. Francisco they found another bark in which were certain friars, and he also took the people, putting them ashore, which was accomplished with the help of the boat, except the Governor of the ship and the clerk, who was his nephew, and some negroes, and having taken the gold which they found, the clerk said that they had no more, but the negroes said "Yea." Captain Francis therefore commanded to hang the scribe from a pulley by the throat that he should confess if they had more gold, but he said that they had not and that the negroes lied, and as they found no more they released the scribe; and they took the ship behind them till they saw the ship of St. Juan de Anton [the *Cacafuego*], the which they descried about three leagues off and he commanded to take it, because it neither turned back nor followed him, and in order that his ship might not be able to sail, he hung many cables and hooks which were dragged after it, and, taking down the sails, he took the boat on deck on the side of the ship, and when night came on they came alongside St. Juan de Antona and they spoke, and the Spaniards who were in the ship of Captain Francis said at his command that the ship was of Miguel Angel, but St. Juan de Ancona said that it could not be because that he had left that ship empty in Callao. We therefore commanded them to strike sail in the name of the King, but Captain Francis commanded that they should do the same in the name of the Queen of England, and fired off a piece of ordnance with which he carried away the mizen-mast, and at the same time struck with an arrow St. Juan de Ancona; and they struck sail and took the ship which contained a great deal of silver and made it follow them for three days until a calm succeeding, they transferred the silver into the ship of Captain Francis, and leaving the ship o Juan de Ancona with its people and also the one which they had taken in the road Paita, they continued their course until th came to the island of Cano and there th anchored and threw the ship on her side cleanse her, and whilst there they descried bark which had come from Nicaragua lad with maize and sarsaparilla and they took l with the pinnace although she fought foı short time with the pinnace, and leaving t people of this bark in the pinnace, they tc the bark and a pilot from amongst those w sailed in her, who were only three or four, a having been 8 or 9 days at the said islaı they departed and steered for the Gu-1f Papapayo, but before arriving there the a ship of Mexico in which went Don Fra de Zarate, and out of it they took clo biscuit, and for that the ship was wor Captain Francis desired to hang the pi because he had in her a gentleman like D Francisco and during the days they detain him there Captain Francis regaled him at l table, and they left him with the ship a people but put into it the pilot from the oth ship which they had before taken, and for tl ship of Don Francisco they took a marin who called himself Juan Pasqual and frc thence they came to the port of Guatur where they found a ship, and they caused tl people who were in the bark to go ashore, aı having seized on a judge who was there (the land and on a clergyman and others, th conveyed them to the ship and having take water and wood and some cloth to the sai ship and a negro, they released the people an with them the Portuguese pilot [Silvestre, (Nuno da Silva], whom they had before take at their arrival at the Straits.

(To be continued.)

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"**The Beauties of Sidmouth,**" written by a certai Reverend Edmund Butcher, and published about 1820 contains the following most astonishing statement. I the course of his description of the parish churchyard h observes, "Several of the newest tomb-stones are marke with a cross, an indication that the persons they commem rate were Roman Catholics" (!) JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

"THE ARMADA": A DRAMA.

BY W. S. L. S.

Dramatis Personæ:

Englishmen: Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.
Lord BURLEIGH.
Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON.
Lord HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, *Lord High Admiral.*
Sir JOHN HAWKINS, } *Seadogs of Devon.*
Sir RICHARD GRENVILLE, }
Sir PHILIP HUTTON, *Sheriff of Devon.*

Spaniards: King PHILIP II., *Husband of Mary I., of England.*
Duke of MEDINA-SIDONIA, *Admiral of the Armada.*
Duke of SANTA CRUZ.
Duke of PARMA.
Don PEDRO DE VALDEZ, *an Eminent Spanish Admiral.*
Don DIEGO, } *Gentlemen of Seville.*
Don ANTONIO, }
Don ALFONSO, }

Ladies: Lady HAWKINS.
Lady GRENVILLE.
MARY HAWKINS.
JUANITA.

Soldiers, Citizens of London and Seville, Courtiers, Sailors, &c.

Places: Plymouth Hoe, Escurial, London, Seville, the Channel.

Prologue.

By a Seadog on Plymouth Hoe *(singing).*

1 "Triumph, O England, and rejoice,
And praise thy God incessantly,
For this thy Queen, that Pearl of choice
Which God shall bless with victory,
In countries strange, both far and near,
All raging foes her force doth fear.

2 "Ye worthy wights, that do delight
To hear of tales strange and rare,
What valours won by a noble knight
May please you; mark, I shall declare
Such rare exploits performed and done
As none the like hath ever won."*

ACT I.

SCENE I.—The Escurial.

King PHILIP II. seated. Standing by him, the Marquis of SANTA CRUZ, the Duke de MEDINA-SIDONIA, the Duke of PARMA, and other Spanish Noblemen and Officers.

King Philip. These English pirates wear our patience out:
Their flag has compass'd round the globe, defil'd
Our shores, traversed the broad Pacific—whereon
None but the ships of mighty Spain should sail—
Spoiled our possessions, contemned our flag,
Defied us e'en to the far Indies.

Santa Cruz. May it please you, high and mighty king,
By right the King of England, as well as
Spain, of Portugal, and of the Indies,
Of Naples too, also the Netherlands; England
And Ireland are King Philip's own,
If he shall deign to claim them. Are not they
Who were the Kings of England dead and gone?
And thus King Philip, as the spouse of the last
Of England's lawful monarchs—Mary, our queen—
Is King of England too. These men, these pests,
These brigands of the sea, are rebels too,
Against their lawful sovereign. Long live
King Philip, King of Spain and England, lord
By right of marriage, and, we shall now add,
By right of conquest also.

Parma. Our armies in the Netherlands, O King,
Are ready to thy orders. Tell them, go
Regain for thee thy rights. London shall be
Thy northern capital. Doubt not that we
Must conquer those untrained bands of churls,
Who are all Elizabeth can bring against
Thy vet'ran armies. Give but the word,
And the vast power of Spain must crush that nest
Of Northern pirates, who resist thy power
And harass all thy subjects.

K. Philip. Thou say'st well. I am the true King of England.
Henry, who wrong'd so much our race and name,
Is dead, and gone to give account for all
His deadly sins. He who insulted Spain
And us is gone. So is Edward, his son,
Weak, silly boy; and Mary, our Queen, has passed,
Alas, beyond the veil into th' unknown world.
One only of the Tudor race—base child
Of the foul rival of dear Catherine,
Our honoured aunt. I am the King indeed
Of England as of Spain, and now I claim
My sovereign rights in arms.

Santa Cruz. Well said, most puissant king. Command, and we
Obey!

K. Philip. What force have we available for England?

Santa Cruz. In ships we might put forth a fleet such as
The world has never seen. One hundred
And three score ships might be at
Your orders. Such a force as Europe
Ne'er has known.

Parma. As to land forces, we can now well spare
Some forty thousand from the Netherlands,
The finest troops in Europe—unrivall'd
In the history of war—for none such
As our brave Spanish infantry has e'er
Been seen. Yes; such a force as we could send
The world has never equall'd.

K. Philip. Let us collect our forces, then, and dub
This Armada as th' Invincible;
For God alone can fight the King of Spain.

* Old Poem on Drake.

Santa Cruz. Yes; let th' Invincible Armada be
The name of th' array we send to win back
England to its rightful king. [*Exeunt.*

Act I., Scene II.—Plymouth Hoe. A bowling green arranged on the Hoe.

Enter DRAKE, HAWKINS, FROBISHER, RALEIGH, GRENVILLE, SOUTHWELL, Lord HOWARD, *and others.*

Frobisher. Let us have a game of bowls, to while away the time. It's dull work dallying here.

Raleigh. With all my heart. [*They play.*

Enter, in haste, FLEMING.

My lord, my lord, they're coming. I have seen them. They are off the Lizard.

Howard. Who?

Fleming. The Armada, my lord—the Spaniards.

Howard. Is it true? Art thou sure?

Fleming. Quite true, my lord. I saw them as a floating Babel in the offing, sailing on towards Plymouth. They'll be here to-morrow.

Hawkins. Good news! We'll meet them as freeborn Englishmen. Come, let 's to our ships.

Drake. Nay, we will finish our game first. There will be time enough to fight the Spaniards after.

Hawkins. Nay, nay; should not we arm at once?

Drake. Not so. Let us give our men an example of true courage. Come on! bowl away! [*They play.*

Hawkins. I never saw such a man as Drake. His coolness has saved the sailors from a panic. If Drake is so cool as to play on his game of bowls, what right have other men, who do not know the Spaniards half as well as he, to be afraid?

Howard. Methinks our game of bowls on the Hoe will win a place in history, for blame or praise.

Drake. Hurrah! We have won the game. Now for the Spaniards. I warrant Medina-Sidonia will soon wish himself home among the orange groves.

Flourish of Trumpets. Enter Sheriff, *with standard bearer bearing Standard of England, halberdiers, and townsfolk.*

All (*drawing*). St. George and Merrie England! May God defend the right.

Sheriff. Unfurl the banner of Her Grace. All men
Good and true, give ear. We unfurl the flag
Of Merrie England, that hath waved in fights
Of glory and of honour—at Creçy,
At Agincourt, at Poictiers—against
The foes of England and of liberty.
And now the King of Spain would smite us down
And crush us 'neath his tyranny, and make
Our land of liberty an enslaved land.
Awake, free Englishmen, the Spaniards come!

All. St. George and Merrie England.
May God defend the right. [*Exeunt with martial music.*

Act I., Scene III.—London. A Street near the Tower. Night.

Enter Two Citizens, meeting.

1st Cit. Hast heard the news? They say the Armada has refitted, and is off Cornwall.

2nd Cit. Nonsense! They were too broken by that gale to refit so soon, Old wives' tales.

(*A Cannon fires from the Tower.*)

1st Cit. Hark! I told thee so. The Armada has come.

2nd Cit. No! It is something else. A false alarm.

(*Another gun. A watch fire lighted on the Tower.*)

1st Cit. It is too true. There are dark days for England, I fear—merrie England no longer. We shall have again the thumbscrew and the rack, and the stake and the fires of Smithfield, and the cruel tyranny of the Dons.

(*Alarm. Peals ring from the church towers. A crowd hurries in the street to and fro.*)

Enter JOAN *and* HARRY armed.

Joan. Art going now—going to battle with the Dons?

Harry. Yes; I must go. Honour drives me on, aye, and safety too. Better to die than be dishonoured, and see Old England trampled on by the Dons. If I die, I die for thee and for England.

Joan. Well said, my brave Harry. 'Tis hard to part with thee; but 'twould be harder to see all lost, and old England under the Spaniard. God bless thee.

Enter Lord BURLEIGH *and* Sir CHRISTOPHER HATTON.

Hatton. Is it really come to this? Have they indeed seen the Armada off our shores?

Burleigh. I doubt it not. The alarm fires have been seen in three directions. England is in arms to-night. Never has she known such a night as this since King William landed at Pevensey. May she never know such a night again. We have not had so much of foreigners on our soil as they in other lands.

Hatton. But Drake and Howard will give a good account of the Armada. Perhaps they will not land a soldier.

Burleigh. God grant it, but I cannot tell. The odds are fearful. I have had account that there are over 30,000 men in the Armada, mostly trained soldiers, the finest troops in the world. They had above 130 ships ready to sail, and their ships are better than ours. All the riches of Spain and the Indies have been strained to crush our England. King Philip has spared nothing.

Hatton. I hear there is scarce a noble family in Spain that has not sent some valiant warrior to fight against us.

Burleigh. True; and thou must own that these Spanish Dons are very fiends in the battle. We may deny them any virtue, but not courage.

Hatton. It looks to me that England was never in such danger as to-night. Should Parma land with his forty thousand trained men, heaven help us. Leicester is not his equal—nay, I question if he hath an equal in all Christendom.

Burleigh. Hush! We are overheard. Such words as these may spread a panic among the commons. We must be brave in words as Drake in deeds.

Hatton. I never turned in battle. Yet we must face facts. Odds are against us, but if God be with us who shall be against us?

Burleigh. Well said. Our cause is just, but under God I see nothing save Drake and the sea-dogs of Devon that can preserve us from the King of Spain and his hosts. However, let us hope on and pray on.

(*Enter train-bands with music. Trumpets.*) [*Exeunt.*

ACT II.

SCENE I.—A Battery, Plymouth. Old Soldiers armed, standing near the cannon. Sir PHILIP HUTTON in command. *Enter* Lady HAWKINS, Lady GRENVILLE.

Lady H. Sir Sheriff, may we not see the fight from here.

Hutton. You may, my lady, if you will. But if yon galleons come a little nearer, this battery will be no place of safety.

Mary H. I will climb the mound, mother.

Lady H. How is it that all our fleet is sailing down to Penlee point. Plymouth is left to the mercy of the Armada.

Lady G. There is hardly a ship between us and the Spaniards.

Hutton. Better far that Plymouth should be risked, than that England should lose her fleet. She might do without Plymouth, but without our fleet all is lost, and we should have Parma over. No! Drake and Howard know their work too well to get like conies into a hole, to be dug out or be hunted by ferrets.

(*Sound of distant guns.*)

Lady H. How the guns sink into my heart. Every shot may slay a friend, a husband, brother, lover, of one of our fair townswomen here.

Mary. My lady, say not so. I wish I were a man, to go and fight the Spaniards. I wish I was over there with Drake in the Revenge.

(*The cannonade increases.*)

Lady G. Tell us, Sir Sheriff, which is that fleet that is now fighting with Drake beyond Penlee?

Hutton Methinks it looks like the fleet of Biscay, under Don Juan Recalde.

Lady G. Where is the Duke Medina Sidonia? Which is his ship.

Hutton. In yon tall galleon there, sailing off Mount Edgcumbe, I think I see the generalissimo's flag.

Lady G. And that fleet nearing towards us?

Sheriff. That looks like the Andalusians, under Don Pedro de Valdez. Well for us that Spain can boast of few such seamen as Don Pedro. He is the only admiral they have to approach our sea-dogs.

Lady G. Methinks they serve their ships badly. They look heavy in the water. See how Drake, in the Revenge, is sweeping into Recalde. I never saw such firing.

Hutton. No, nor I, my lady. He fights with a will, and so does his brave company. They all know Plymouth is looking on them, and for Plymouth they are fighting. *Dulce est pro patria mori.*

Hutton. Don Pedro and the Andalusians seem getting nearer. I wonder if a shot would reach yon galleon. Halberdier, load thy pieces.

(*They load the cannon on the battery.*)

Now aim at yon galleon.

Mary. Can the guns reach us, Sir Sheriff?

Hutton. They will soon. If we can reach them they will soon reach us. Halberdier, fire. [*A cannon fired.*

Halberdier. Too far, Sir Sheriff. She is out of range.

Lady G. They are sailing to the Mewstone. I really think they will not attack Plymouth, after all. Thank God, we are safe.

Hutton. At least, for a time. The Armada is not safe, though. See how Drake is pouring into Recalde's ships.

Lady G. See they are passing onwards beyond the Mewstone. Thank God, Plymouth is safe. May England be so, likewise!

Hutton. Yes, Plymouth is out of danger. Medina Sidonia saw he could not attack us here. He is going up the Channel, and the ships of Drake, like hounds hunting the herd of stags, are barking after him. [*Exeunt.*

Act II., Scene II.—On board the *Revenge* (Drake's Flagship), lying off Brixham. The *Capitana* close by.

Enter DRAKE *and Officers.*

Drake. Call on her to surrender. Man the pinnace, and command her to yield.

(*Sailors go down side to man the boat.*)

A Voice. We call on you to yield, in the name of Her Grace the Queen of England.

Enter Don PEDRO *on the castle of the galleon.*

Don P. There are four hundred and fifty brave Spaniards still on board, and I am Don Pedro de Valdez. I do not know how to surrender.

Drake. I have no leisure to parley. Say to him, if he yields, let him do it at once; if not, say that Drake is on board, and Drake is no dastard.

Don P. If it be Drake himself, I yield. [*Exit.*

Enter Don PEDRO *on board Revenge, with Spanish Officers.*

Don P. I surrender. O evil day, in which
A De Valdez has to yield his sword!
Still, there is one consolation to me:
The chiefest seaman in the world receives
What I would ne'er yield to any other.
Receive it, Don Francis, receive my sword;
'Tis hopeless for me to struggle more.

Drake. Don Pedro, 'mid the triumphs of to-day
The greatest is to welcome as my guest,
Not as my prisoner, Spain's noblest seaman.
If we have fought under opposing flags,
Still do we own a common trade. Sailors
Can honour excellence in sailors—the deep

At once our common foe and our best friend,
Our home, our country; so Spain's best seaman
Is welcomed by a Drake, who lives, triumphs,
Glories on the deep. Don Pedro, in one sense
We are friends and comrades. Long live the sea.

Don P. I yield my sword (*giving it to Drake*), I yield not honour,
For I feel it no dishonour to submit
To him who is the head and chief of all
The sailors in the world.

Drake. Welcome, Don Pedro, to my Devon home,
Not conqueror, but guest.

[*Exit* Don PEDRO, *guarded.* *Exeunt.*

Act II, Scene III.—Night. On board Medina Sidonia's Flagship, off Calais.

Enter MEDINA SIDONIA *and a Lieutenant.*

Medina. These harassing cares oppress me. I ne'er
Expected all these troubles. Th' Armada
Has not as yet gained one single sea-fight,
Nor won a post. We are tost here and there
Upon these rude British seas, and have won
Nought as yet. Drake presses us day and night,
And the rough seas toss our galleons, or wreck
Them, smiting each other. Methinks we were
Too quick in counting on a victory.
The English ships are better mann'd than ours,
Fitted for battle or for storm.

(*The evening bell tolls.*)

Our wearied crews must take their food and rest.
Worn out by labour and by heavy strife,
None needs rest more than I. Yet none for me;
For I must watch and plan, and strive to find
Some mode whereby the Armada may be safe,
And Drake lur'd in her power. Thus only
Can we hope to find the way cleared for the Duke
Of Parma and his host. Stay, what's that?

(*A blaze of fire rises over the bulwarks.*)
Enter Watch and Officer.

Officer. A fire-ship, Don Admiral, close to the San Mateo. What shall be done?

Medina (*to Lieutenant*). Signal to the fleet to cut their cables and run loosely. The English have set fire-ships on us.

(*Another blaze on the opposite side. Signal light hoisted.*)
Enter Officer.

Officer. A fire-ship of the English has caught the San Pedro, my lord duke.

Medina (aside). I fear it will be as it was at Antwerp, when our fleet was ruined by the fire-ships. Drake, thou art a dragon indeed, and a fiery one. (*Aloud*) Cut the cables!

(*Great tumult and running of Sailors to and fro. The fires increase. Distant guns are heard.*

Lieutenant. The English are attacking our fleet.

Medina. I wish I was home among my orange groves at St. Mary Port. There is really no hope for us to master this English dragon. All we can do is to save ourselves; as for conquering England, I see no chance, though Parma may try. [*Curtain falls amid tumult.*

ACT III.

A Street in Seville. *Enter* JUANITA, *singing.*

Juanita. My brother Don John
To England is gone,
To kill the Drake,
And the Queen to take,
And the heretics all to destroy.
And he will give me,
When he comes back,
A Lutheran boy
With a chain round his neck,
And our lady grandma shall have
To serve her a Lutheran slave.*

Enter Crier, *with crowd following.*

Crier. Good and glorious news from England. The English flagship is taken. The Admiral has fled up the Thames to London before our Invincible Armada, with only twenty-five ships. Drake is a prisoner.

Crowd. *Viva! Viva el Rey!*

Crier. More news from our ambassador, Don Bernardin Mendoza. There is a mutiny in the English fleet. Their Queen is taking the field in person. We have as yet only lost one ship.

Crowd. *Viva!*

Enter Don DIEGO *and* Don ANTONIO.

Diego. Do you believe this report? It comes very soon. I did not expect so speedy a victory.

Antonio. I wish it were proved true. As to Mendoza, I do not trust him. He may have spread all these stories just to encourage our people. I do not think Drake would be easily taken. He would die first. He might be killed, but he never will be a prisoner. But here comes Don Alfonso.

Enter ALFONSO.

Diego. Don Alfonso, why are you so serious. Has anything happened in your home to your lady or your family.

Alfonso. Nothing has happened to our home save the common calamity. I fear Spain can never recover.

Diego. What is it?

Alfonso. The Armada is destroyed. Parma would not embark, and in the night at Calais the fleet were broken up by fire-ships. Drake attacked them in the morning in a terrible battle. Five thousand were killed. Then, a great storm arose. The Armada sailed northward, and were caught by it and wrecked on the Irish coast. All is lost.

Diego & Antonio. Alas for Spain. When shall we recover. [*Exeunt.*

* Translation of a real Spanish ballad of the period by Lope de Vega.

THE ARMADA TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION.

BY THE EDITOR.

(*Concluded.*)

OF Armada commemoration medals there were many interesting specimens, but as these were fully described in our special Armada Number we pass them over on this occasion. The electrotypes of medals in the British Museum, presented by the Trustees for the purposes of this exhibition, were an exceedingly interesting series, and formed a most attractive feature; these also will be found fully described both in the catalogue of the exhibition and in the special number of the *W. A.* to which we have already called attention.

One gentleman of Plymouth contributed a collection of gold and silver coins of Elizabeth and of Philip II. of Spain, contemporary with the Armada year. There were about fifty specimens, valued at something near three hundred pounds, the coins being nearly all in mint condition, and some of them exceedingly rare. Mr. Asher Levy lent several Spanish coins of the period. A very choice collection of medals and other curiosities was lent by Mr. J. Coryton, of London, but as these were not specially of Armada subjects we refrain from entering into a detail of them.

Several collectors sent numerous fine specimens of arms and armour to illustrate the Elizabethan period. Mr. Seymour Lucas, of London, lent six swords, English, Spanish, and Italian, which were very beautiful specimens of workmanship, and attracted considerable attention. Mr. John T. Fouracre, of Plymouth, in addition to the Ralegh rapier, previously noted, sent several pieces of arms and one fine suit of armour, light, and adapted for a horseman. The rapiers in this collection were in very fine condition.

Another large collection of sixteenth century weapons was sent by Mr. W. Cecil Wade, of Plymouth, and this included specimens of some little known arms. There were two-hand swords, rapiers, flame-shaped swords, axes, halberds, ranseurs, pikes, cannon, an arquebus, breast-plates, back-plates, helmets, and a demi-suit of plain armour. Mr. Wade is a diligent collector, and has made a special study of these matters. A fine sixteenth century rapier was also sent by Mr. J. R. Randall, of Plymouth.

Mr. W. Wareing Faulder, of Manchester, also lent some of his choicest specimens of arms and armour, chiefly of the Armada period, and doubtless many of the objects exhibited were worn either by Spanish or English soldiers who took part in the great great struggle of 1588. Mr. Faulder's exhibit included some richly engraved helmets; a pair of steel spurs; a brass spur; a misericorde dagger; a Florentine stiletto; a steel mace; a hunting sword; a martel-de-fer; several wheel-lock pistols, beautifully inlaid with ivory and finely engraved; also several curious horn powder flasks, engraved with figures. Mr. Faulder is likewise a great authority upon ancient weapons, and has a very large collection.

Of books, prints, and engraved portraits we have not space to speak in detail; neither is it necessary, as we propose to publish shortly a full and complete bibliography of the Armada period, as well as of the recent tercentenary of the great event, and this will give us an opportunity for commenting upon some of the choice copies of important and valuable works which were collected in the Armada Exhibition. Nearly all the most notable books relating to Drake and Ralegh were represented; also some general works dealing with the history of the Armada, and other special works, including the rare *Expeditionis Hispanorum;* the celebrated Bishop's Bible, published in 1588; the Welsh Bible of the same date; and many other volumes equally interesting and rare. There were many maps and charts showing the progress of the Spanish fleet from point to point around these coasts; others showing the course of Drake's voyages; also a rare print, lent by Mr. H. Whitfeld, of the

Spanish Fleet against England at Lisbon, 30th May, 1588.

In this connection may be noticed a pen and ink sketch, representing various incidents and naval engagements between the English and Spanish Fleets. This fine specimen of penmanship was lent by Mrs. James Green, of London, and from its size and careful manipulation attracted considerable attention.

Copies of the *English Mercurie* were shown, as well as a "letter to Antonio Panizzi, Esq., Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, on the Reputed Earliest Newspaper —the *English Mercurie* 1588"—by Thomas Watts, of the British Museum. This letter proves the so-called newspaper or gazette to have been a clever forgery perpetrated sometime in the last century.

A few miscellaneous objects must now be mentioned. First and foremost stands a priceless treasure, in the shape of the panel of the State carriage in which Queen Elizabeth went to St. Paul's, when she returned thanks for herself and her people upon the dispersion of the Spanish Armada. This panel has been for more than two hundred years in the family of the exhibitor, Mr. Boothby Heathcote, and is very highly prized by its owner. The panel is carved with a fine representation of a camp (possibly Tilbury) and a royal procession. Another interesting object was the fac-simile of Queen Elizabeth's writing on her Testament, lent by Miss Minna Rivers.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe sent a lady's saddle, of red velvet and gold, with housing, crupper, stirrup, bridle, and holsters, supposed to have been used on State occasions by Margaret Edgcumbe, Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards Lady Denny.

Another interesting relic was lent by the Duke of Norfolk. This is a chimney piece from the Admiralty House, Deptford, with arms of Sir T. Howard, K.G., afterwards Duke of Norfolk. This fine piece of carving came into the possession of the late Admiral Tucker, and was for many years preserved at Trematon Castle, near Saltash. It was removed some months ago, previous to the sale of the furniture, and was purchased at an auction for the present Duke of Norfolk, who has kindly lent it to the Plymouth Committee for the purposes of the exhibition. The following inscription gives much interest to this valuable historical relic. Left panel:—

"Soon after His accession to the Throne, Henry VIII. settled the present constitution of the Royal Navy, and established the Admiralty and Navy Offices, the former of which was held at Deptford, in a house of late years well known as the Gun Tavern, of the Board Room, having a window with a Balcony fronting the Thames. This was the Chimney-piece, bearing the arms of Sir Thomas Howard, K.G., Earl of Surrey, and afterwards Duke of Norfolk; who, in April 1514, succeeded his brother Sir Edward, the first Lord High Admiral, who was appointed by Indenture, dated 8th April, 1512, with 'an allowance of ten shillings a day for his own maintenance, diet, wages, and reward'; and was killed at Conquet the 24th April, 1514."

Above the panel is a representation of *The Harry Grace de Dieu*, a ship of war of 3,000 tons, carrying 700 men. She was built at Erith in 1535. On the right panel is the following:—

"In the Spring of 1514, the Lord High Admiral entered the Port of Brest with 42 Ships of war and some small vessels, where he found the French Fleet protected within the Harbour by Batteries, and a range of 24 Hulks linked together; whilst there, Mons. Pregent arrived in the Bay of Conquet with 6 Gallies and 4 Foists, which he secured between two rocks, well furnished with Ordnance. Nevertheless, the Lord High Admiral resolved to attack them; and, having prepared 2 gallies and 4 boats, he embarked in one of the gallies, which he laid alongside of Mons. Pregent, and himself headed the boarders, but his galley, by accident, swinging off before she could be lashed, and when only 17 of his men had been able to follow him, he was killed, the 24th April, 1514."

Above this panel is a sectional sketch of the *Great Harry*, as the ship was called.

Yet another was a pencil sketch of a fine chimney-piece from an old house at Bramber, Sussex, containing early paintings of the Spanish Armada. The arched panels, which go round the room, are said by tradition to represent the ports of a galleon. In the centre are shown the incident of the fire-ships and the action off Gravelines, July 29th-30th, 1588. The small pictures give various subjects, as a "Storm," a "Galleon being broken

up on a Rocky Coast," etc., etc. Lent by Alfred Dawson, Esq.

A trophy of arms and armour, with drums, trumpets, and flags, was exhibited by the Hon. Artillery Company. This regiment was incorporated in the year 1537, and was in the camp at Tilbury in August, 1588, when Queen Elizabeth reviewed the troops. To the H.A.C. was entrusted the drilling of the volunteers and trained bands throughout the country to resist the threatened Spanish Invasion.

A beautiful coat of arms of Queen Elizabeth, worked on velvet in gold thread, was lent by Mr. W. F. Williams, of Bangor, and was much admired.

Although not an Armada relic, the exhibit numbered 348 in the catalogue must be mentioned. This was a pair of massive silver candlesticks; hall-marked, Edinburgh, 1759. These candlesticks were lent by Mr. Asher Levy, and were thus described by the Exhibitor:—

"They were purchased at Huilgouat, near Morlaix, Brittany, in the early part of 1886, at the sale of the effects of the late Capt. Douglas, supposed to be the last descendant of the exiled branch of the Douglas family. At the sale it was mentioned that they had been presented to Douglas by Mary, Queen of Scots. The design and workmanship evidently belong to an earlier period than that of the Hall-mark; they may have been stamped at the time the owner was permitted to return to Scotland."

There were, in addition to the above, numerous books and pamphlets either relating to the Armada or to the worthies, Drake, Ralegh, and others, who were prominent at that time. Into the description of these we do not now propose to enter, as we may ere long deal at greater length with the bibliography of this eventful time. Further, as we shall have an opportunity of passing in review many of the exhibits which are now again collected at an Exhibition of Armada and Elizabethan Relics collected at Drury Lane Theatre, we think that enough has been said upon this unique and exceedingly interesting historical display.

Notes.

A Tiverton Worthy (VII., 261).—Another Tiverton worthy is the Rev. William Chilcot, author of a little book, *A Practical Treatise concerning Evil Thoughts*, etc., first published in 1698. The author was the third son of the Rev. Robert Chilcot, rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter, and became rector of the parish of St. George the Martyr, in South Street, Exeter. This church was removed some years since, and the parish is now united with the adjacent parish of St. John. The Rev. William Chilcot died in 1711, at the age of 48 years. G. T.

Exeter.

Sale by Inch of Candle.—At one time a common practice, but now almost obsolete, was that of selling goods "by inch of candle": the last bidder prior to the extinction of the lighted candle being the successful purchaser. Mr. J. P. Briscoe drew attention to it in an early number of this journal (I., 122).

Under dates November 6th, 1660, and September 3rd, 1662, Pepys records instances of the sale of old ships by the Government, and remarks in the earlier entry: "The first time that ever I saw any thing of this kind."

The Postmaster, or, the Loyal Mercury—the first newspaper started in Exeter by Andrew Brice—contained in its issue of December 11th, 1724, an advertisement "For Sale by Candle," of goods at Dartmouth, by direction of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs.

A late example of the custom appeared in the *Saturday Bristol Times & Mirror* of March 29th, 1873 (quoted in *N. & Q.*, IV., xi., 276), as having occurred shortly before. The sale was for the annual letting of the parish meadow at Broadway, near Weymouth. In the midst of the proceedings "the candle was suddenly extinguished." It is probable that the bidder immediately before this took place was the successful one, there being no note to the contrary. At some sales this accident was provided against, as in the following local example, that appeared in *The Postmaster* of December 18th, 1724:—

"To-morrow, being *Saturday* the 19th Instant, at *Edward Mills's* in *Topsham*, at Two a-Clock in the Afternoon, will be expos'd to Sale, by Inch of Candle, the Ship (or Snow) call'd *The* VICTORY, Burthen about 70 Tons, now lying at *Topsham*-key. Mean while an Inventory of the said Ship may be seen at the Place of Sale.

"N.B. *In Case the Candle should, by any Accident, chance to be extinguished, or expire, before it be fairly and wholly consumed, another like Inch is to be put up in its stead.*"

A modified plan was occasionally adopted by having "candles marked with red circles, and the moment the candle burnt down to the mark, the lot was knocked down to the highest bidder" (*N. & Q.*, I., iv., 383).

In Cochin China, the sale by "dying out of three lights" was the existing practice; and a modified form is recorded as having occurred in France (*Ibid.*, IV., xi., 276; V., xii., 446). Respecting the origin of the custom, the editor of the same journal (III., iii., 49) mentions that it was considered by some "to have been borrowed from the Church of Rome, when there is an excommunication by inch of candle, and the sinner is allowed to come to repentance before final excommunication while yet the candle burns." T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh-Salterton.

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Proclaiming the Fair in Exeter.—I have been asked many times the origin and meaning of the "gloved hand" fixed on a pole and carried in front of what was formerly a procession, but which is now reduced to two or three persons, one of whom plays a fife or piccolo, another beats a drum, while another carries the glove elevated on a pole. The procession then marches from the Guildhall to the place where the fair was held. I put this in the past tense, as the fair has now dwindled down to about one stall, which generally takes its stand at the top of Fore Street Hill, opposite Mr. Wheaton the bookseller's shop. Many suggestions have been made as to the origin of this "gloved hand," such as signifying "open and free dealing" at such a time, "free from taxation," etc., but none of these appear to me to bear the impress of authenticity. Perhaps it has something to do with the charter for holding the fair. At the same time, the open gloved hand is not peculiar to Exeter, as I am informed that the same formality is carried out at Hatherley, and also in London, although I can find no account of it either in the indexes of *Notes & Queries*, Brand, Hone, Grose, or any other antiquarian work that I have reference to. I should therefore be glad if some reader of this would kindly give me a reference to a reliable authority.

Exeter. EDWARD PARFITT.

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Plymouth and the Old Pretender.—The following Declaration made by an association of the inhabitants of Plymouth in the eventful year of 1715, some months prior to the Old Pretender being proclaimed in Scotland, was printed in *The Protestant Mercury: or, the Exeter Post-Boy* ("Printed by Jos. Bliss, at his New Printing-House near the *London*-Inn, without *East-Gate*"), of February 10th, 1715:—

"EXON. *The Association of the Mayor, Recorder, Magistrates, Common-Council-Men, Inhabitants of the Burrough of* Plymouth, *in the County of* Devon.

When we seriously reflect on the Great Blessing Heaven hath vouchsafed the People of *Great-Britain*, in settling our Rightful and Lawful Sovereign Lord King *George* on the Throne of these Realms, thereby giving us the most Eminent Token and assured Pledge, That the Divine Providence has taken under its kind Care and Protection not only our Holy Religion, but our ancient Civil Rights and Liberties; we think our selves under the greatest Ties of Gratitude to Almighty God, of Duty to our King, our selves and Country, not by a cold Indifference to neglect and slight those invaluable Favours, but on all Occasions to shew our just Sense and Esteem of them, by a chearful, hearty, and diligent Concurrence of all our Powers, in co-operating with GOD and our King, for their Preservation to a late Posterity.

"And since there never can be a greater or better Occasion for our so doing than what the unnatural Rebellion, not yet wholly quell'd, and the late Landing of the Pretender in *Scotland*, do administer, We, having laid the Premises to Heart, do freely, and with one Consent, mutually associate our selves together for those Purposes; and do most solemnly declare to the World, and promise every one of us to the other, that we will chearfully offer our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of our most Gracious KING GEORGE, and of his most undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of these Realms, which He most rightly and deservedly wears, in Support of the Establish'd Church and our most Holy Religion, and in Maintainance of the just Liberties and Lawful Properties of the Subject, against the Pretender, and All other, both Secret as well as Open, Enemies of our King, Religion, and Country.

"*Given under our Hands at* Plymouth, *the 20th Day of January, the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George, *over* Great-Britain, *King, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

"☞ This Association is signed by 1100 Hands."

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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Desecrated Font at Trusham.—In 1868 this church was "restored" and "beautified" by a man, an architect, who was let loose in the sacred building. The old oak Perpendicular rood-screen and font of Late Norman or Transition date were swept out of the church! I believe portions of the screen are still extant and preserved at the rectory, and that the present rector, the Rev. Offley H. Cary, M.A., intends to restore it. A paltry "Gothic" affair does duty as font. The old font reposes in a corner of the churchyard, and does duty as a flower-pot. The bowl is cup-shaped, and, as far as I can remember, perfectly plain, supported on a circular shaft. It seems in good preservation, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it may be restored to the church in which it stood for about seven centuries. JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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Strawbridge Family.—"Humfridus Strawbridge olim de Strawbridge Hall in Comitatu Devinfshire Juxta Exciter et Peregrinus Moriebat 'apud Walworth & hic Sepultus fuit Vigefimo Quarto die Martij 167$\frac{8}{9}$."—From the *Register of Denton*, co. Durham, Vol. II.

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THE following hint addressed to the Churchwardens of half a century ago may be worth inserting in the *Western Antiquary*:—

"**How to adapt a new church to an old tower with most taste and effect.**—If the tower and spire are of stone and Gothic, let the new body of the church be built of bright brick neatly pointed with white, the windows circular at top, and instead of solid mullions, light iron partitions; and as shutters are considered a great convenience, that they may also serve as an ornament, it is recommended to paint them yellow. The church should also have round windows over the large ones, to light the galleries; the roof to be of the brightest slate that can be procured, and, instead of battlements, a stone ballustrade with vases placed on it at intervals. The Porch brick, of course, and, to enliven it, the door to be painted sky-blue. Such a building will secure the churchwardens a reputation for taste and magnificence as long as the church remains, particularly as such zealous members of the community are supposed in the accustomed beautiful modest and appropriate manner, to place, in conspicuous parts of the building, their names, at full length, and the date of the achievement." JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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Sir Gregory Norton, Bart.—In the *Calendar of State Papers* (Domestic Series) under date October, 1660, we read: "Robert, Viscount Kenmure. For a grant of Stockenham Rectory, co. Devon, and Clymsland Priory and Landulph manor, co. Cornwall, forfeited by Sir Gregory Norton, Bart. for treason in murdering the late King: he settled them on his lady, who conveyed them to the Petitioner, but by the power of the late times they were taken from him."

Sir Gregory Norton doubtless received a grant of this estate from the Long Parliament, in reward for services rendered as an anti-Royalist. Is anything further known of the matter? I want if possible to learn something about the parentage and family of this baronet, whose origin appears to be most obscure. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia early in the reign of Charles I., and in 1645 was elected M.P. for Midhurst, in Sussex, retaining his seat till his decease. He was one of the judges of the Court that tried Charles I., and his name appears to the Warrant of execution. He is spoken of in 1652, as being then dead; nevertheless, received *post mortem* attainder at the Restoration, in order that his goods might be forfeited. The *Mystery of the Good Old Cause* thus speaks of him: "Sir Gregory Norton, a man but of a mean fortune before these times, as it is said, had Richmond House and much of the King's goods for an inconsiderable value, only they were the price of royal blood, he being one of his prince's judges, and a constant Rumper to the last." W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

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Inscription in St. Mary's Church, Cambridge.—The following inscription is on a flat blue stone, in capitals, outside the south door of Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge:—

"Vnder this stone lieth bvried the body of Francis Scawen youngest sonn of Robert Scawen of Molinick in the covntie of Cornewall gent. who deceased the 14th day of March in the year of ovr Lord God 1669."

Cambridge. R. H. EDLESTON.

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Sundial Inscription.—The sundial at Brent Tor bears the following, over the gnomon, etc., "16 WB 94," and at the bottom the name in full, "Walter Batten."

W. S. B. H.

✠ Queries. ✠

35.—**College Hall, Exeter.**—Dr. Oliver, in his *Lives of the Bishops of Exeter*, page 262, states that John Ryse, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church from 1518 to 1531, rebuilt the Hall of the College of Vicars Choral Is this so? I have always understood that the present hall dated from the time of Bishop Brantyngham. The official arms of the Treasurer occur on the mantelpiece—gules, a saltire engrailed between four leopards' heads or.

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

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36.—**Desecrated Chapels in Devonshire.**—As is well known, there are in Devonshire a considerable number of desecrated chapels, and it would be of great interest to form a list of them. Of the following chapels I have seen nine, and would be glad if readers of the *W.A.* knowing of any more would kindly make a note of them, so as to make the list as complete as possible.

(1) *Broad Nymet.* E.E. Used as a wood-house.

(2) *Bishopsteignton.* E.E. (?) Formed part of the episcopal palace.

(3) *Thorverton* (near). Has a cradle roof. Now used as a cottage.

(4) *Heavitree*, St. Loyes. E.E. Used as a piggery. Illustrated and described in *Western Antiquary*, Series V.

(5) *Torquay*, St. Michael. 13th century.

(6) *Torquay.* Chapel at Ilsham, forming part of a farm; formerly the grange of Torre Abbey. Built *temp.* Edward IV. or Henry VII. Used, or used until quite recently, as a fowl and wood-house.

(7) *Crediton*, St. Laurence. In an orchard close by the Grammar School, now turned into cottages. E.E. East and west windows triple lancets of equal height, and remains of doorway in north wall, all blocked.

(8) *Cofton.* E.E. Roofless and in ruins for seventy years; restored by the Earl of Devon, 1839. North aisle added 1863.

(9) *Upexe. Circa* 1300. Long desecrated and used as a cottage; has just been admirably restored as a chapel of ease to Rewe, the parish in which it stands. Walls, west window, piscina, and south doorway, original and good.

(10) *Bickleigh* (near Tiverton). Attached to Bickleigh Court, and now used as a cow-house. Norman, with good doorway and window of that date. Cradle roof of seemingly 15th century date.

(11) *Exeter.* Attached to St. Catherine's almshouses. Built during latter half of 15th century: Here Thomas of Solubria, Suffragan to Bishop Oldham, held a considerable ordination in 1516. East window, perpendicular; bell-turret retains its bell. Plain oak roof.

(12) *Exeter*, St. Anne. Mentioned in 1418 as "*de novo constructa.*" Almshouses added, *circa* 1558. Seized by the Royalists in 1643, who turned it into a fortified post, much to the annoyance of the Roundheads, till the city surrendered. Jenkins states it in his time to be desecrated, filthy, and without seats or ornaments. Afterwards divided and fitted up as cottages. The eastern half, now restored to its former use, has a perpendicular reredos and window of three lights. JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

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37.—**Exeter Cathedral.**—Were territorial designations ever attached to the prebends in Exeter Cathedral? I believe several of our cathedrals belonging to the old foundation have them, such as Wells and St. Paul's. At Truro, which seems to be a model chapter, I believe the stalls are dedicated to Cornish saints.

Exeter.. JOHN NEWNHAM.

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38.—**Grossery.**—In the will of William Treffry, of Fowey, dated 1504, the following passage occurs: "Also I will that another pece conteyning xiiij yerdes shall rest in the Grossery at London, with other plate which I shall rehearse hereafter, to the use of Thomas Treffry my nevewe." It is afterwards mentioned as the "Grocery forsaid" and the "said Grosery." What was meant by the term? IGNORAMUS.

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39.—**Downderry.**—What is the origin of the name Downderry, and why is this place in Cornwall, where I am now staying, so called? The mention of the name brings back to my mind my undergraduate days at Oxford. I have often seen, when passing Ryman's, in the High Street, a book of nonsense verses, exhibited in the shop window. On the cover, or on one of the pages of this book, was the following piece of absurdity:—

"There was an old Derry Downderry,
Who loved to make little folks merry,
So he made them a book, and with laughter they shook
At the fun of that Derry Downderry."

Downderry, St. Germans. J. B. STROTHER.

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40.—"**Five Wonders seen in England.**"—Such is the title of a book published in London in 1646. Two of these are said to have occurred at Barnstaple, and one in Cornwall. Will any reader who may possess the book, or who has access to it, kindly inform us of the nature of the wonders referred to? QUERENS

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41.—"**To doo it away.**"—This expression is found in a Cornish will of 1504, in a provision requiring a legatee, "she never to doo it away but to remain to her children after her decease." The meaning is plain, being evidently equivalent to the modern phrase "make away with it," but I should like to learn something of the etymology. The "do you to wit" of the Authorised Version, elsewhere translated "make you to know," and the current Cornish use, as "She do do it," do not seem to me to correspond. DEVS., jun.

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42.—**The Famous Game of Bowls.**—Was it really bowls, or was it keels, that Sir Francis Drake and his companions in arms were engaged in playing when Fleming, the Admiral's scout, brought news of the proximity of the dreaded Spanish fleet? A writer in *Longman's Magazine* for July last suggests that it was the more widely known game of keels, or ninepins.

H. SHARROCK.

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43.—**Armada Heroes.**—A report is given in the *Western Morning News* of August 18th of a speech made by one of the non-commissioned officers (I think) of the Royal Marines, in which it was claimed that the corps had shared in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. On what grounds was this claim based, and can it be sustained?

QUERENS.

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44.—**The Manor of Em Grimstone.**—The house and grounds formerly occupied by the late Judge Bere, and previously for a long period in the possession of the Collier family, was recently offered for sale by auction. In the conditions of sale issued in connection therewith, the "Manor of *Em* Grimstone" was mentioned. What is the meaning of this prefix, and was there any other Grimstone from which it required to be thus distinguished?

HIBYSKWE.

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45.—**Nicholas May, Surgeon.**—Can any of your readers give me any particulars respecting the above gentleman, who was a surgeon at Plymouth, and was the author of a work named *Impartial Remarks on the Suttonian Method of Inoculation*, published in London, 1771? Was he a native of Plymouth, or only a professional resident in that town? H. SHARROCK.

46.—**The Carrack "St. Phillip."**—This vessel was captured by Sir Francis Drake and brought into Plymouth in 1587. Can any reader kindly refer me to a full contemporary or authoritative account of the proceedings subsequent to her arrival in port, until, as Camden says, "she was after fatally fyred"? W. S. B. H.

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47.—**Rev. John Maverick.**—The ministers of the colony that sailed, in the *Mary and John*, from Plymouth, England, March 20th, 1629-30, and settled the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts, were Rev. John Warham and Rev. John Maverick. The latter before he left England had been a preacher at some place about forty miles from Exeter. I have queried whether it might not have been Plymouth. Maverick died in New England, February 3rd, 1629-30, "being near sixty years old." He had a son, Samuel Maverick, born about 1602; and it is probable that Elias Maverick, born about 1604, and Moses Maverick, born about 1610, both of whom settled in New England, were also his sons. I wish to ascertain his parentage and when he lived. Any particulars of his life in England are desired. His son Samuel was one of the Commissioners appointed by King Charles II. to settle the affairs of the New England colonies. A *Description of New England*, written by him, was discovered a few years ago by Mr. H. F. Waters, and has been printed. The following note will be of interest to your readers. JOHN WARD DEAN.

18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.

"Benford and Jenkins. Whose Examinacons taken before the Bishop of Exeter and the Maior in the yeare 90 are in so many Particulerities different: as they Judged the acusacōn meerely false and of mallice for Granow neuer gave informacōn theis thinges, vntill he was in Exam on at the suet of Maverick. This matter being renewed againe to the Lds: of the Counsell in the same yeare aforesaide, their Lds then referred the Examinacōns thereof vnto the L. Bishop of Exeter and the Maior: Whose Lre is Extant, of their opinion of the vntruith of the accusacōn, the general good opinion of Mauerick to be a learned Preacher, and the Euell Liffe and Conversacōn of Granowe.

"About some fiue or six years after this the complainte was againe recuied to their Lld: and referred to the then L. Bishop of Exeter now Bishop of Worcester and the Maior of Exeter who Carefully examining the matter, did finde no credit in the Acusacone! And the accused to be greatly wronged! And an Order was enttred in the Counsell booke for the discharge of Mauericke who attended on their Lles.

"About three yeres sithince Granow gaue Private informacōn to the L: Cheife Justice of the former accusacons, His Lp: sent for the said Granow being still Prisoner in Exeter wt a Corpus Cul Causa. At his repaire to his Lp: he was able to say nothing, wherevpon his Lp would not have sent him back againe, but by intreaty he was Comitted to the Kings benche. This last year he hathe Exhibited diuers like informacōns to the Lds: whoe referred the same to the L. Cheife Justice.

"And their are Diuers Peticōns and informacōnes in the Counsell Chest to like effect full of Raylinge.

"Emongst the Examinacōns taken, there are diuers matters Concerning the leud behaviour of Granowe and the Ground of this mallice: Mauerick and he haueing marryed two sisters. JO. POPHAM.

"Gerv. Wigom. [Bundle 206, No. 2.]

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48.—**North and South Towers, Exeter Cathedral.**—Most are aware that the North Tower was surmounted by an octagon and spire, removed in 1752, and built by Bishop Courtenay, who rebuilt the upper stage of the tower. Precentor Walcott, in his *Memorials of Exeter*, states that a spire existed on the South Tower which was taken down in 1618. Is this so, and if so, when was this spire built? The Precentor states that the South Tower "has a Perpendicular upper stage added by Bishop Grandisson." If this restoration is of Perpendicular date, it must have been carried out by a later Bishop, for at the time of Grandisson's death the Perpendicular style was only beginning to come into fashion.

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

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49.—**Giles or Gyles Family.**—I am anxious to obtain all possible information respecting the family of Giles or Gyles, who lived for many generations at Bowden, Asprington, and Dean Prior, Devonshire, about the 16th and 17th centuries. I have extracts from Prince's *Worthies of Devon* and other general works, but I shall be glad if you or any of your correspondents will kindly refer me to other genealogical works in which particulars respecting this family may be found. LENA GYLES.

Kilmurry House, Waterford, Ireland.

✣ Replies. ✣

Commemorative Brasses (VIII., 19, query 5; 51). The statement made by the senior verger of Exeter Cathedral concerning brasses has elicited useful information as to the localities of these memorials. The Exeter canon is in the act of kneeling; is this also common?

There is another object in the same building said to be unique, *viz.*, a sunk figure of an early bishop, that of Bishop Bartholomew, 12th century. G. T.

Exeter.

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Exeter Cathedral Bells (VI., 268, query 171).—An enquiry was made for an explanation of the strange name of "Pongamouth," as applied to one of the Exeter Cathedral bells. As I believe no answer has been given to the query, a friend suggests that it may have been a ringer's or a founder's title, applied to the bell from the great Indian baboon Pongo, which is noted for its large mouth. G. T.

Exeter.

M.P.s for Plympton in the Long Parliament (VIII., 47).—I am indebted to Mr. E. A. Fry, of Birmingham, for one or two extracts from the *Commons Journals* which I think, suggest a solution to the difficulty as to these members.

That Sir Thomas Hele was one of the original members of the Parliament seems proved by the following items: (1) 30th April, 1641: He served on a Committee of Subsidies. (2) 12th November, 1642: He was brought up in custody amongst others. (3) 5th January, 1642-3: He is required to "lend" £200, which on 23rd January Capt. James Chidley is appointed to receive. (4) On 3rd May, 1641, "Sir Thomas Heale" took the Protestation. The name is clearly rendered thus in the *Journals*, and not Sir *John*. The latter is an error of Rushworth, from whom I extracted my list of Protestators.

As to Strode, the only item bearing upon the point seems to be the following: "25 Nov. 1643. Petition of Sir Richard Strode to be referred to the Committee of Elections where Sir Robert Harley has the Chair."

The nature of Strode's petition is not stated, but that it had to do with his return to Parliament is obvious from the fact of its reference to the Committee of Elections. We may therefore assume that up to the date named Strode had no recognised seat in the House.

A reference to the Plympton returns to the Short Parliament of April-May may possibly illustrate Sir Richard Strode's position. Three candidates, Sir T. Hele, Sir N. Slanning, and Sir R. Strode, were returned. On the 20th April, 1640, a motion was made in the House "concerning Sir Thomas Hele and Sir Nicholas Slanning chosen for Burgesses of the Borough of Plympton Erle, Dorset, chosen by the major part of the electors, and that Sir Richard Strode not so chosen returned himself. Upon this and the desire whether the third indenture of Sir Richard Strode were delivered in to the Clerk of the Crown, by the Sheriff or his deputy or by Sir Richard Strode himself. The resolution of the House was, That this was to be properly examined by the Committee for Privileges." Nothing further was done in the matter, owing to the abrupt dissolution of the Parliament.

From the foregoing premises the following deductions appear reasonable: (1) That as Sir Thomas Hele was a sitting member of the House within six months of the General Election, in all probability, he was elected at that date, or shortly afterwards, as the colleague of Hugh Potter. (2) That Sir Richard Strode, having tried to "return himself" in April, 1640, doubtless repeated the effort in the November following, and was returned by a third indenture with Hele and Potter. (3) That Sir Richard Strode petitioned in the usual manner of doubtful or double returns, and his petition was in due course referred to the Committee of Elections, but that his case was never formally adjudicated upon. At all events, it was still undetermined three years after the election, and in the face of after troubles it is unlikely that more was heard of it. (4) That the entire absence of all allusion to Sir Richard Strode in the *Commons Journals*, Lists of Committees, Protestators, Covenantors, etc., is all but conclusive against his presence in the Parliament.

The List of the Long Parliament "taken in 1643 or thereabouts," upon the authority of which Strode's name is inserted in the Blue Book Returns, is unsatisfactory alike as to date and to names, and apart from confirmatory testimony cannot be accepted as conclusive. The retention of Sir Richard Strode's name was doubtless owing to the non-determination of his petition at the time the list was compiled. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

✠ ✠ ✠

Devonshire Songs (VIII., page 50, query 25).—I enclose a song which you may think worthy of insertion in the *W. A.* I heard it from an old apple-woman in Exeter, who kindly repeated the lines to enable me to note them down. If you can improve upon the spelling, pray do so, for though I am half Devonshire I have only been acquainted with these parts for the last three years.

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

Account of a Visit to Exeter by a Native of Chagford.

As I com tu Hex'ter tha tother day
I went to St. Petter's tu hear tha gurt orgins play;
Tha leetle boys thay did chaant and zing,
And tha gurt big men did tha very same thing.
Chorus—An' tha orgins thay went tūt, tūt, tūt,
An' tha orgins thay went tū.

I walked up tha hile an' I lūked like a vule,
An' aal tha gurt pipes thay was gilt wi' gool;
There wuz Matthew, Mark, an' Luke an' John,
An' thay aal stood there wi' their long gowns on.
Chorus.

Zo zays I tu mezel, if my money holds out well,
Upstairs I'll goo an' zee tha gurt bell,
So upstairs I went, an' luken down belaw,
I zeed a gurt big man naw bigger'n a craw.
Chorus.

Zo thinks I tu mezel, let's zee how goos tha time,
Zo I draed out me watch an' zeed t'wuz nine;
Tha 'clock did strik an' tha gurt bell roored,
An' I toddled home tu jolly Chagvoord.
Chorus.

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Davies or Davis Family (VIII., 51, query 32.—Sir John Brewer Davis, Captain in the West Kent Militia, was knighted on the 28th September, 1778.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

✠ ✠ ✠

Nesham Family (VIII., 51, query 29).—The Nesham family can be traced at Houghton-le-Spring as far back as 1679. Capt. Nesham was the same Admiral Nesham, whose cousin married the father of Sir John Gorst. Mr. D. Nesham, of Staindrop, Darlington, and uncle of Sir J. Gorst, is still living, and no doubt can give a pedigree of the family. GENEALOGIST.

✠ ✠ ✠

Tanton Family (VIII., 51, query 30).—There is no regular pedigree of the Tantons, but they have been settled *circa* Torrington since 1484. The grandmother of the present Mr. Clarke, M.P. for Abingdon, was a Tanton; as also the mother of the late Dr. Risdon, of Dolton.

ANTIQUARIAN.

Querre (II., 143, 150, 164, 190; III., 11, 120).—It may be of interest to point out the occurrence in Carew of the word "quirt," which is evidently analogous to the word *querre* as used in the Plymouth Water Act of Elizabeth. The following passage will show that it is used with the same signification, *viz.*, of *filling up*. Speaking of fish-ponds, Carew says (page 250): "The best means of preventing leakage is to let three or four shovels full of earth fall softly down by the inner side of the flood-gate which will *quirt* up his chinks."

W. S. B. H.

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Joanna Southcott (VIII., 24, 53).—We lately purchased a demy octavo volume entituled *The History of Religious Impostors, &c.*, by D. Hughson, LL.D. (London, 1814), with a frontispiece to the volume of Joanna Southcott. It is represented as in a square frame four inches long. The portrait itself measures three inches, the bust only; rather more than three-quarter face, eyes to the left. She is wearing a white loose dress, white close-fitting cap frilled in front, with a fringe of curly hair escaping from the cap on her forehead; mouth closed, firm, showing a double chin; the mole or wart is not shown. It is a finely stippled portrait, very delicately handled. The background only reaches to the shoulders, formed of stippled straight lines. There is no signature of artist. Perhaps some correspondent of the *W. A.* could say by whom this was done.

The other religious impostors whose short histories are included in this volume are Elizabeth Barton, 1533; William Hackett, Edmund Coppinger, and Henry Athington, 1590; Hugh Peters, 1647; Lights Walton, 1649; James Nayler, 1655; Lod. Muggleton, 1658; French and English Prophets, 1707; and Richard Brothers, 1795. Short histories only are given of these persons.

Exeter. EDWARD PARFITT.

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Sir William Morice (VIII., 20, 53).—Humphrey Morice—father of the writer of the letter—was M.P. for Newport from 1713 till 1722, and for Grampound from 1722 till his decease in 1732. He was also a Director of the Bank of England. His son Humphrey succeeded his cousin, Sir William, the third and last baronet, as M.P. for Launceston in 1750, being re-elected to each of the following parliaments of 1754, 1761, 1768, and 1774—retiring from parliamentary life at the dissolution of 1780. In 1762 he was sworn on the Privy Council and appointed Comptroller of the Household, and in the following year Warden of the Stannaries and Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall. He was probably the only male issue of his father, but he had at least one sister, whose marriage is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* thus: "June 5, 1742. Hon. George Lee, LL.D., to the daughter of the late Humphrey Morice Esq." John Morice, who died in 1735, was never M.P. for Cornwall. He sat for Newport in one Parliament, 1722-27. According to Burke, his wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, Kt., Alderman of London. Le Neve, however, says that *Anne*, eldest daughter of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, married John Morrice, of Walthamstow, in Essex. Burke states the issue of this marriage was one son and five daughters, all of whom were dead in 1741, except one daughter, the wife of Jeffrey Jeffreys, Esq., of the Priory, Brecon. The latter possibly was either a grandson or a grand-nephew of Alderman Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys. W. D. PINK.

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Oberto Barnestapolio (VIII., 51, query 34).—Your correspondent "Devs., jun.," will find notices of this person, under the name Obertus Barnstaplensis, in the *Literary History of Barnstaple*, published in 1866, but as the book is out of print and not easily accessible, it may be well to quote the references to this early, but little known Devonshire worthy. His name was Robert Turner, a Romish ecclesiastic of some celebrity, and undoubtedly a Barnstaple man. In Dr. Oliver's *Collectanea* illustrating the history of the Catholic religion (1857), he is thus noticed: "Turner Robert, of Barnstaple. This ornament of Douay College was ordained Priest in 1574, and attained the reputation of superior merit as a rhetorician and classic. He died at Gratz, 24th November, 1599. I suspect he was the author of the Latin treatise printed at the end of Sanders' treatise, *De Schismate Anglicano*, Cologne, ed. of 1627; see Dodd's *Church History*, vol. ii., page 24, also Preface to *Annual Register*, 1789, page 25."

It may be added, that Turner found an asylum for some years at the Court of William, Duke of Bavaria, and was employed by him in several important negotiations, but ultimately lost that prince's favour.

Some commentaries have been perhaps incorrectly ascribed to him as the author; the two following works by him are, however, still extant: (1) "Maria Stuarta Regina Scotiæ; Dotana Franciæ, Hœres Angliæ et Hiberniæ; Martyr Ecclesiæ Innocens à Cœde Darliana: Vindice Oberto Barnestapolio," etc. 18mo., Coloniæ MDCXXVII. (2) "Roberti Turneri, Devonii Oratio and Epistola de Vita and Morte Reverendissimi et Illustrissimi Du Martini a Schaaomberg Principi and Episcopi Eystadiani; illam funere 3 Non Jul. Au. 1590, etc. 18mo, 'Ingoldstadii,' Anno CIↃIↃ XXC."

The first of the above named works is a reprint of the first edition, which was printed at Ingoldsthadt in 1588; both editions are noticed by Bruneb (*Manuel du Libraire*). Of the second he does not seem to have any knowledge. Turner's "Oratio Funebris" occupies forty pages of this volume, and his "Epistola" to Cardinal Allen extends to 21 pages more. J. R. CHANTER.

Barnstaple.

THE full title of the work mentioned by your correspondent is not as he gives it, but as follows "Maria Stuarta regina Scotiæ, dotana Franciæ, hœres Angliæ et Hyberniæ, Martyr ecclesiæ, innocens a cœde Darliana, vindice Oberto Barnestapolio. *Ingolstadii, Wolf. Ederus,*

1588." In Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis* (folio, London, 1721) I find the following notice of the author, whose real name was Robert Turner: "He was born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire (to which place, if I mistake not, his father came from St. Andrews in Scotland,) and educated for a time in Exeter Coll. But leaving the University without a degree, (wherein he saith [*in Epist. suis*, nu. 78, p. 480] he spent his time in Trifles and Toys), and afterwards his Country and Parents for Religion sake, went first into France, afterwards into Italy, and at length to Rome, where he spent some time in the Liberal arts in the German Coll. there. Afterwards being made Priest he applied himself more severely to the Study of Divinity, and in fine was made Doctor of that Faculty. This person hath several times confessed that he had been scholar to Edm. Campion the Jesuit, but whether in St. Johns Coll., or in that of the English at Rome, is yet uncertain. . . . At length after many travels and services done for the cause, he was made Professor of Eloquence and Ethics in, and afterwards Rector of, the University of Ingolstade in Bavaria, and in short time after one of the Privy Council to William, Duke of that place, but falling into his displeasure, he left him, and retired for a time to Paris. About a year or two after, he returned into that Country again, was made Canon of Breslaw in Silesia, and afterwards Secretary for the Latin Tongue to Ferdinando of Gratz, who had an especial esteem for him, as all others of his persuasion had. . . . He died at Gratz 1599 and was buried there." (Then follows a complete list of his works.)

GAMBLE OF DUROSSE.

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John Pounds and Education (VIII., 21, query 13). The *Illustrated London News* of September 19th, 1857, gives a full-page engraving with the title "A new pupil for John Pounds—painted by E. H. Wehnert. From the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours." The letter-press attached to the engraving was as follows:—"Who was John Pounds? some of our readers may enquire. The following passage which accompanies Mr. Wehnert's picture will at once answer the question, and serve equally as an explanation of our engraving:—John Pounds the cobbler, and the "founder of ragged schools," was born at Portsmouth in 1766. The adopting of a little nephew seems to have been the beginning of the noble career for which he has become celebrated; for, thinking the boy would learn better with a companion, he took the son of a very poor old woman to join him in his studies, and, becoming fascinated by the occupation of teaching, he gradually increased the number of his pupils. The little workshop in St. Mary-street, Portsmouth, measuring only 18 feet by 6, where he made and mended boots and shoes, and which had hitherto been filled only with singing birds and small animals, now became crowded with children of the lowest and poorest classes, sometimes amounting to nearly forty boys and girls. Pounds used often to go down to the quays, and, by bribes of roasted potatoes and such like, endeavoured to induce the ragged children to come to his school. Besides reading, writing, etc., he taught them to cook their victuals and to mend their clothes and shoes. He was often their playfellow, their doctor, or their nurse. As he would never take payment of any kind for his trouble, he selected his pupils from the most wretched, and sometimes, when he has learned that parents, in a position to pay a schoolmaster, have fraudulently gained admittance to his school for their children, he has dismissed them to make room for others more needy. John Pounds died on New Year's day, 1839."

"The nephew of the same name, whom he brought up, is respectably established in the house next door to his old school, now used as an office for chimney-sweepers, and speaks with, the deepest gratitude and affection of his good uncle."

In Wehnert's picture John Pounds appears seated at work and talking to a scantily clothed lad, the "new pupil," and surrounded by lads and lasses variously occupied. Above his head are singing birds in cages, and in the foreground a raven appears pecking away among the children; and, as the writer of the notice, says of the artist, "He has only given his picture fine breadth and intensity of love, as if it be in keeping with the large-hearted sympathies and the deep and noble thoughts it is so well calculated to awaken." G. T.

Exeter.

IF Archdeacon Farrar really spoke of Plymouth as the scene of John Pounds' labours in the educational field, it was a slip of the tongue. Pounds was a Portsmouth worthy, and the story of his self-denying labours in educating and caring for young children, whilst pursuing his avocation of cobbling, is well known.

Plymouth. J. S. ATTWOOD.

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Acre-Stone (IV., 75). Will Kearley say how the expression he refers to was employed? My idea is that I have heard it applied to the heaps of stones gathered out of a field in preparing rough ground for cultivation. If so, there can be little doubt that the name refers (like the poetic God's-Acre) to the *field* out of which the stones were culled. See Dr. Taylor's *Words and Places*, page 329, third edition. W. S. B. H.

THE Exhibition of Armada and Elizabethan Relics collected at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, under the auspices of Mr. Augustus Harris, was formally opened on the 24th October, by the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. The catalogue, compiled by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, and printed by Mr. Frank Westcott, of Plymouth, embraces seven hundred items, and is an exceedingly interesting work.

Reviews.

Johann Schöner, Professor of Mathematics at Nuremburg. A reproduction of his Globe of 1523, long lost, his dedicatory letter to Reymer von Streytperck, and the 'De Moluccis' of Maximilianus Transylvanus, with New Translations and Notes on the Globe. By HENRY STEVENS, of Vermont, Edited, with an Introduction and Bibliography, by C. H. COOTE. London: Henry Stevens and Son, 1888.

THIS volume will delight the hearts of all true bibliographers, not only for the tasteful manner of its production, which reflects the highest credit upon the publisher, but on account of its being compiled by one who was a devout lover of books and who laboured throughout a long and useful life for book-lovers alone. The late Henry Stevens was one of the most diligent collectors of rare books that this country has ever known, and the present volume is but one instance amongst many of the results of his discoveries of priceless nuggets in the wide fields of literature. It would be quite beyond our powers to give an adequate notice of such a work; we shall therefore be content with merely making a general allusion to it, in the hope that we may induce some amongst our many subscribers to procure copies, for it is undoubtedly a book that will ere long be as eagerly sought after by collectors as was the original "Globe" which Mr. Stevens the younger has here reproduced from the notes and sketches left by his late father. Mr. C. H. Coote, who has edited the volume, has thrown himself into the task with the same ardour which characterised the late Henry Stevens, and has given us a bibliography of Schöner's works which adds much to the value of the volume. To him also we are indebted for the "Historical Introduction" on "Globes," in which he embodies Mr. Stevens's own narrative of the discovery of Schöner's globe. Amongst other interesting illustrations and embellishments, is given a faithful reproduction of an old print of Magellan's ship, *The Victoria*, in which he circumnavigated the globe, to which is appended the following quaint lines:—

"I was the first with flying sails
To course the world around;
Under thy guidance, Magellan.
Have we the new strait found.
Victoria is my rightful name,
Sails are my wings, my guerdon fame,
The sea my battle-field I claim."

The translation of the letter from Maximilianus Transylvanus is wonderfully interesting, as giving one of the earliest accounts of a voyage to the Molucca Islands and the wonders there discovered.

The Reverberator. By HENRY JAMES, jun. London: Macmillan & Co.

The Reverberator is an American society paper, having for its representative in Paris a typical young American, named Flack. He is ambitious, first of all, to glean news respecting the *crême de la crême* of Parisian society for his paper; secondly, as it seems, to marry a very charming compatriot, Francie, who, with her father and sister, are staying in the gay capital at the time the story opens. Fate wills it otherwise, however, and the young journalist himself introduces the heroine to the *atelier* of a rising young portrait painter, who, in turn presents to the American beauty a scion of the house of De Brécourt, moving in the most exclusive of Parisian society. An attachment between the two young folks is the result, and the course of true love, true to tradition, runs anything but smoothly in their case. Family and caste prejudices being overcome, new difficulties arise from the unconventional character of Miss Francie, to whom the unwritten laws of European society are unknown. Eventually, however, love triumphs, and all ends happily. The book is a good example of the author's peculiar style, and is interesting, not for the plot, which is decidedly commonplace, but for the subtle delineations of character which abound.

From the same publishers we have received new and cheap editions of *Westward Ho!* and Miss Yonge's ever popular *Heir of Redcliffe*. Lovers of Charles Kingsley's works will rejoice to know that at last a cheap edition is being issued which will bring them within the reach of all. As regards both the above mentioned volumes, there is nothing to be desired in the matter of printing or binding. They are well printed in clear readable type, and firmly bound in tasteful cloth covers, sufficiently dark in colour to bear frequent handling. Both books are too well known to need any new opinion upon their merits, and we are heartily glad to be able to announce that other works of these two authors will soon be procurable at same cheap rate.

Gilds: their Origin, Constitution, Objects, and Later History. By the late CORNELIUS WALFORD. London: Redway, 1888.

It is well known by many of our readers that the late Cornelius Walford contributed a series of papers to the *Antiquarian Magazine* relating to the history of gilds. These papers have now been collected and published in a handsome volume, with a short preface by his widow, in which she narrates the circumstances attending this publication. We well know how indefatigable our late dear friend was in collecting materials for this and other kindred works, and with what admirable system he stored up information on every conceivable topic for future use. The history of gilds is a case in point, and we have in the volume before us as full an account of these ancient institutions as can well be obtained. Unfortunately, the local references are few, as the author says with regard to Devonshire, "I do not meet with so many traces of Gilds in this county as might have been expected from the number and importance of the towns it contains." The instances given all refer to Exeter, but Mr. Worth, in his various historical treatises, has noted the existence of several gilds in Plymouth, and doubtless other towns had their quota. However, the work is full of valuable material.

William Robert Hicks, of Bodmin. A Memoir. By W. F. COLLIER. With Portrait. Plymouth: Brendon, 1888.

We are glad that Mr. Collier has issued this little *brochure*, as the number of persons who were privileged to hear his lecture at the Plymouth Institution was but small, and the general public have not access to the *Transactions* of the society before which it was delivered. The pamphlet contains a most appreciative sketch, by one who knew the subject, of "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy.' Mr. Hicks possessed a remarkable fund of humour, and was brimful of that quaint lore which has made the true old-fashioned Cornishman a highly delightful type of character. Many of the stories told of Hicks and by him are exceedingly diverting.

Tales from the Lands of Nuts and Grapes. (Spanish and Portuguese Folk-lore.) By CHARLES SELLERS. London: Field & Tuer, 1888.

We have here a collection of tales which it is believed have never before been published. They are quaint and original, reminding one somewhat of the *Arabian Nights*, but they have a high moral tone, and, moreover, let in side-lights on the manners and customs of the people, and not a little of the history of the times to which they relate. They are valuable, also, as an addition to our folk-lore records. It is needless to say that the book is well printed in the quaint style for which the Leadenhall Press is justly famous.

Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, 1887-8. Vol. I., Part III. Bristol: Wright, 1888.

The contents of this number of the transactions of this influential society are excceedingly diversified and interesting. There are at least a dozen capital papers by men of the first mark in the district, who are each and all authorities on the subjects of which they treat. We have not space to enumerate all their titles, but would call special attention to the several articles dealing with "Ancient Bristol Documents," which are of unusual value. We notice also that Mr. John Latimer discourses on the "Commerce of Bristol in the 15th and 16th Centuries." This issue of the *Proceedings* completes the first volume, and we look forward to future numbers with great interest.

Annual Report and Transactions of the Plymouth Institution. Vol. X., Part I., 1887-88. Plymouth: Brendon, 1888.

This instalment of the proceedings of the Plymouth Institution, although not so bulky as on some former occasions, has yet several important papers *in extenso*. Of these we mention "The Cattedown Bone Cave," by Mr. R. N. Worth, giving an account of the recent interesting geological discoveries in the quarries there; another, on "The Herring Fishery," by Mr. B. J. Ridge; an exceedingly interesting paper on the late William Hicks, of Bodmin, by Mr. W. F. Collier; and another, "On the track of the 'Old Men,' Dartmoor," by Mr. Robert Burnard. The latter deals with the ancient tin miners who have left their marks on so many parts of Dartmoor, a subject upon which Mr. Burnard has of late expended some time and labour.

The Pillars of Society, and other Plays. By HENRIK IBSEN. Edited, with an Introduction, by HAVELOCK ELLIS. London: Walter Scott, 1888.

This, the latest volume of the "Camelot Series," introduces to us a Norwegian poet and dramatist, whose works were previously a sealed book to the majority of English readers. Mr. Ellis, upon whom has devolved the task of editing the works of Henrik Ibsen, has performed his work in an admirable manner, and it goes without saying that the book will become popular. Mr. Ellis has been ably assisted in the difficult translation by Miss Lord and Mrs. Aveling. The dramas presented, in addition to that which gives the title to the volume, are "Ghosts" and "An Enemy of Society." The low price at which these volumes of the "Camelot Series" are produced will, we feel certain, ensure for them a very extensive circulation.

Sara Crewe, and Editha's Burglar. By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT. London: F. Warne & Co., 1888. 5/-

As a quaint study of child-life, "Sara Crewe" is charming, the only fault in the altogether fascinating volume being that it is too brief to satisfy its readers. The story of the poor little motherless bairn abounds in pathos, yet is never sad or melancholy, and one feels the little Sara to be a veritable child of flesh and blood, and not merely an author's creation. The episode of the fourpenny piece and the buns is very happily told, and recalls "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and his gifts to his friends, the shoe-black and apple-woman. "Editha's Burglar," too, the second story, is equally good, only open to the same objection of being all too brief.

From the English Sunday School Union, London :—

Across the Channel, or Picture Stories of Foreign Lands. By JAMES CROWTHER.

Mr. Crowther has given us a book which merits naught but praise. To the juvenile mind, ever on the alert for information as to foreign lands and that fascinating mystery, the sea, it will prove a mine of intellectual wealth. From London to Stamboul is a far cry, yet the reader of this little volume will in imagination be carried thither, and sail with the writer down the Bosphorus, visiting many other places notable in history and romance. France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Belgium, are all touched upon in a very interesting fashion, whilst numerous illustrations add charm, and help the reader to realize more fully the places and people of which he or she reads.

Dulcie Derwent, Artist. By Mrs. A. F. MOIR.

A capital story this—homely, pathetic, and full of sweet womanly touches, which can only influence for good the elder girls and young women for whom it is palpably written. The description of Dulcie's home life at the old Priory, her intense love of and appreciation for the beautiful in nature, and the character sketch of the old Scotch

woman, Mrs. Farquhar, are all admirably done. The authoress contrives, both in this and in the tale which follows, "Kathleen Brewer," to convey the lesson which is embodied in the lines of good old George Herbert:—

> "Who sweeps a room as for God's laws
> Makes that and the action fine,"

and shews clearly that she who neglects the every-day duties which lie nearest may not hope to be happy or eminently useful in any other sphere.

Tom's Nugget. By Professor J Hodgetts.

One of the most attractive of this season's books is the above-named. It records the chequered fortunes of a farmer, his wife, and son, who leave old England for the Australian gold fields, and there meet with very varied adventures, "Tom's nugget" playing a conspicuous part. Tom, the hero, is a generous and spirited lad, who will be liked heartily by all readers, whilst the bits of fun which crop up here and there, and the description of places and people, make very pleasant reading.

The Cave by the Waterfall. By Edith Kenyon.

We should commend this story for the perusal of elder girls and young women, rather than children. It is a touching tale of love and duty, which can only influence for good. The second story in the little volume is called a "Heroine of Home," and shows how the "daily round, the common task," may be ennobled, and how a woman's first duty is that of doing her best for those who are nearest. The little touches of child-life in this story will be welcomed by all lovers of children.

The Old Loch Farm. By Annie Gray.

This story of canal life will greatly interest little folks, inasmuch as it enters fully into the few joys and many sorrows of the hapless barge children of our canal population. *The Old Loch Farm* will go far towards drawing out the warmest sympathies of children who are well cared for, towards those whose lives are (as one of the characters in the book puts it) "all kicks and cuffs." The appendix, too, will be read with much interest by older folk; being written by that ardent worker for our floating population, Mr. George Smith, of Coalville.

Sindéman Brothers, or Shoulder to Shoulder. By Jessie Saxby.

This attractively got-up little book records the struggles and successes of two brothers, who, though compelled by conscientious scruples to disappoint their father's commercial plans for them, yet made their own way in the world right nobly, working "shoulder to shoulder," and becoming good and estimable men. This is a capital prize book for boys.

The Child's Own Magazine.

This little annual has the usual complement of pretty pictures and short crisp stories, with here and there a bright little poem. The serial tale, "Nat and His Little Friends," by M. E. Ropes, will charm hosts of wee readers.

Young England. Volume for 1888.

Among the many publications for boys *Young England* will certainly hold its own this season. It is well bound, well and abundantly illustrated, and, in addition to the other stories of adventure and travel, has a new serial tale by Ballantyne, entitled "The Crew of the Water Wagtail," and another, no less exciting, "The Treasure of the East," by Professor Hodgetts.

From Constantine to Charles the Great. By Walter F. Adeney, M.A.

Sunday school teachers will find the above a useful study of Christianity from the third to the eighth century. It follows another work by the same author, entitled *Christianity in the First Three Centuries.* The volume before us treats in a concise and able manner of the great events which helped the spread of the Christian religion, giving short sketches of the lives of such men as Constantine, the Emperor Julian, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine, and Charlemagne. Descriptions of manners and customs of the times, and of the various religious orders, will be of interest to the student.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

THE *Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association,* Vol. XX., is just to hand. It contains the papers read at the Exeter Meeting in July last, and is quite up to the average. Many of the old contributors are still represented, but, for the first time for many years, the name of Mr. W. Pengelly is absent from the list. Dr. Brushfield is a large contributor to this volume, and not the least valuable portion is that occupied by Mr. J. R. Chanter in a "Report on the Harding Collection of Manuscripts, etc., relating to Devon and Cornwall."

The *Devonshire Domesday* is still being published as an extra volume to the *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* Part V. has just been issued.

A very gratifying announcement is made by Mr. Elliot Stock. It is the publication very shortly of a work on *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales, and Ireland, by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, &c.* This will consist of a new and revised edition of William Boyne's work, prepared by George C. Williamson, with the assistance of some of the principal collectors of tokens in the United Kingdom as editors in their respective counties.

We have the pleasure to call attention to an advertisement on the covers of this number relative to the forthcoming publication by Mr. William Pollard, of Exeter, on *The Descent, Name, and Arms of Borlase of Borlase in the County of Cornwall, with a Chart Pedigree and Illustrations.*

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. continue to issue their cheap series of "English Men of Letters," edited by John Morley. Amongst the latest of these excellent publications are *Locke*, by Thomas Fowler, and *Wordsworth*, by F. W. H. Myers. Every student of English literature ought to possess these handy volumes, and they certainly ought to be in the possession of every man who has anything akin to a library. They are issued at one shilling each, in paper covers.

MR. JAMES U. WHITE has published a very useful little *Tourist's Guide to St. Ives and Neighbourhood*, which contains some interesting historical notes and a mass of very valuable information. Its price is threepence.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "WESTERN ANTIQUARY."

ARMADA TREASURE CHESTS.

Sir,—What authority is there for supposing that the iron treasure chests, exhibited at the loan Exhibition of Armada Relics at Plymouth in July last, came out of the ships of the Spanish Armada? In the room in which I now write there is the fac-simile of the one illustrated in the *Western Antiquary* of July-August, the lock being precisely the same, with the key-hole in the lid; but although it has been here for ages there is no tradition that it came out of a ship of the Spanish Armada.

Yours truly,

Cefn Mably, Cardiff. ST. DAVID M. KEMEYS-TYNTE.

THE RALEIGH FAMILY.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Mayor of Plymouth, which we here publish in the hope that it may attract the notice of someone who can give information on the interesting point raised:—

"I believe you acted as President of the Committee appointed to commemorate the Tercentenary of the Spanish Armada this year, and in that capacity you doubtless put yourself in communication with the descendants of those persons who were in power at that historical period. Will you have the goodness to inform me whether you found that there were living any descendants of Sir Walter Raleigh? I believe there were some not so very many years back in Devonshire or the neighbouring counties, and I am anxious to know whether the family is extinct.

"I have the honour to be

"Your Worship's obedient servant,

London. "H. B. FINLAY KNIGHT."

HARVEST CUSTOM.

Sir,—I have received from a friend, W. Adams, Esq., an account of a harvest custom, which he says prevailed in this neighbourhood in former years. Its extinction is certainly an instance of the improvement which we have made upon "the good old days" of our even recent fathers. Probably some of your readers may be interested in my friend's note, who, I may observe, has been for many years well acquainted with this district, He says that in the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge, only a few years ago, at the end of harvest, the harvest-men at each farm were collected together, and a quart of beer supplied to each man. A lighted tallow candle was placed in the mug out of which the quart of beer was drunk. As each man took his draught, the bystanders sang:—

"Old Tom Tanner is come to town,
Heigh ho, heigh ho, heigh ho!
His nose is burnt, his eyes are burnt,
His eyebrows burnt also."

A rapid drinker, with steady hand, could, however, see the bottom of the mug before he was singed; and everyone who succeeded in doing so was applauded as victor by the singers. Many years ago I heard, as a very old story, of a similar custom in Essex, but without the rhyme. I do not think that many people in either county would now be found to accept the beer and candle.

I am, yours faithfully,

West Alvington Vicarage. C. A. HOUGHTON.

[A query on this old custom appeared in *W. A.*, VII., Part V., October, 1887, quoted from *Notes & Queries*.—EDITOR.]

ANCIENT CARVING AT BUCKLAND ABBEY.
(See Note in next number)

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Subscriptions to the Eighth Series are due.

Index to Seventh Series nearly ready.

Contributions on any local subject will be welcomed.

Books for Review should be sent early in the month.

Communications should be addressed to

W. H. K. WRIGHT,
8 Bedford Street, PLYMOUTH.

The Western Antiquary;
OR,
Notebook for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 5. NOVEMBER, 1888. Vol. VIII.

DUKES AND DRAKES.

GENERALLY speaking, about the vainest and most futile of all occupations is the manufacture of what may be described as hypothetical history. Nothing can well be more useless than to waste time in conjectures and speculations as to the course events would have taken supposing something which did not happen had happened, or something which did happen had not happened. It is safe to say that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand such guesses are altogether wide of the mark, and in those instances in which they are possibly or probably right it is rarely practicable to establish their accuracy with any approach to certainty. We venture to think, however, that we are not far wrong in making the Spanish Armada and certain of the effects and consequences which have resulted from it an exception to the rule. We may at least affirm without fear of contradiction that if there had been no Spanish Armada, or if the Spanish Armada had been successful instead of unsuccessful, the tercentenary of its defeat would not have been celebrated in the current year at Plymouth, and the grand spectacular drama which is now being enacted at Drury Lane with so much success and applause would have had no existence.

We may further observe that since the country appears to have once more awakened to the importance of the defeat of the Spanish Armada regarded from an historical point of view, it is only proper that measures should be adopted for its appropriate and permanent commemoration. That in the course of three hundred years no national monument should have been raised to perpetuate the fame of a national event of such magnitude and moment is in itself surprising. But it is certainly still more surprising that now, when it is proposed to supply the omission by erecting a fitting memorial at Plymouth, the head-quarters of the defence on that great occasion, any difficulty should be encountered in securing the necessary funds for meeting the costs and charges involved. We should have imagined, indeed, that, even if subscriptions for this laudable purpose had been rigidly restricted to the descendants of those who took a more or less prominent part in "humbling the pride of Spain" in "great Eliza's reign," enough and to spare would have been collected with the utmost ease and promptitude. It is true that at the pageant and succeeding banquet at Plymouth a few weeks ago the contemporary representatives of the "Armada heroes" did not muster in very imposing force. So far as we can make out, none of those of the more eminent of them, with the exception of Mr. Stuart Hawkins and Major Frobisher, who, we understand, are severally the lineal descendants of Sir John Hawkins and Sir Martin Frobisher, were present. The two or three others either represented ancestors whose services were of a very subordinate character, or whom they could be said to represent only in the absence of others with prior and superior claims to that distinction. Sir Francis Drake, who was *par excellence* the hero of the Armada, had no issue, and consequently could not be represented by any lineal descendant. But he had many brothers, among the descendants of whom his name is continued, and of them we believe the senior in the male line (for Sir Francis Eliott-Drake is descended from an heiress) is Dr. H. H. Drake, who, if he did not attend the Plymouth ceremonial, is, we are informed, much interested in the Plymouth Memorial. We have not been able, however, to discover the pedigrees of Dr. H. H. Drake, Mr. Stuart Hawkins, or Major Frobisher, in any of the ordinary books of reference; and, although we have no ground

whatever for questioning their genuineness or authenticity, we have no means of knowing how they are deduced. A similar remark applies to the alleged descendants of a large majority of the commanders of the thirty-four Royal ships which were in commission against the Spanish Armada. They are not comprised in the ranks of the peerage or the baronetage or the landed gentry; and their connection with their ancestors, real or supposed, whatever evidence there may be to support it, cannot be traced on application to such sources of information as are open to the public generally.

The case is very different, however, with regard to the descendants of the minority of the heroes of the Armada, whose station was more exalted, although their merits were by no means more conspicuous than those of their companions in arms. The heir-male of the Lord High Admiral, Lord Howard of Effingham, for example, is the present Earl of Effingham, who has inherited his barony, and descends in the direct line from his brother, Sir William Howard of Lingfield. From the heiress of the Lord High Admiral's eldest son (who, after his father was advanced to the earldom of Nottingham, was summoned to the House of Lords as Lord Howard of Effingham, and predeceased him) descend, among other peers, the Dukes of Richmond, Manchester, Leinster, Sutherland, and Abercorn; the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Crawford, Wemyss, Carlisle, Spencer, Granville, Bessborough, St. Germans, and Durham; Viscount Clifden, and Lords de Ros, Lyttelton, Braybrooke, De Mauley, Fitzhardinge, Gifford, and Wantage. It thus curiously happens that Lord George Hamilton, the brother of the Duke of Abercorn, and now First Lord of the Admiralty, is the lineal descendant of the Lord High Admiral of the time of the Spanish Armada, while Lord Salisbury is the lineal descendant of his colleague, Lord High Treasurer Burghley. From George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, who commanded the *Bonaventure* under the Lord High Admiral, descend Lord de Clifford, the Dukes of Devonshire, Portland, Sutherland, and Leinster, and the Earls of Carlisle and Granville (who are coheirs to the barony of Clifford of Lanesborough), and several other noble lords. Of Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards created Earl of Suffolk, who commanded the *Lyone*, the direct lineal male descendant and heir is the present Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, while his heir general is the present Lord Howard de Walden. He was perhaps the most unmitigated scoundrel of his time, not excepting Guy Fawkes, whom he discovered in the vaults under the House of Lords. His eldest daughter, Lady Elizabeth Howard, was the notorious Countess of Banbury, whose case suggested Sir Harris Nicolas's erudite treatise on *Adulterine Bastardy*, and who was the direct lineal ancestress of Sir Francis Knollys. Another of Lord Suffolk's daughters was Lady Frances Howard, first Countess of Essex, and then Countess of Somerset, the wife of Robert Carr, the minion of James I., of whom she was the accomplice in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. From her lineally descend the Dukes of Bedford, Norfolk, St. Albans, Devonshire, Rutland, Marlborough, Montrose, Portland, Sutherland, and Westminster, and a score at least of peers of inferior rank. Lord Suffolk's third daughter, Lady Catherine Howard, married the second Earl of Salisbury, and was the lineal ancestress of the present Prime Minister and Mr. Arthur Balfour. Lord Suffolk's younger son, the infamous Edward, Lord Howard of Escrick, was the betrayer of and principal witness against William, Lord Russell, and Algernon Sidney, and from his daughter and eventual heiress descend the present Earl of Carlisle, the Dukes of Sutherland and Leinster, the Marquises of Hartington and Lorne, etc. Edmund, Lord Sheffield, afterwards created Earl of Mulgrave, who commanded the *White Beare*, is represented in the female line by the Marquis of Normanby, and in the male, but illegitimate, line by Sir Robert Sheffield, of Normanby. From Sir Richard Granville, "of the *Revenge*," who, like Sir Walter Raleigh, had

during the Armada, a command on land, more members of the peerage than we have space to name are descended. The two daughters and coheiresses of his great-grandson, who was created Earl of Bath, were the lineal ancestresses of the Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Bath, and the formidable list of peers who have descended from the Leveson-Gowers and the Thynnes in the course of the last and the present century. From Sir Roger Townshend of Rainham, who was knighted by Lord Howard of Effingham for his services against the Armada, descend in the direct male line Marquis Townshend and Earl Sidney; while from Sir Robert Carey, who received a similar honour for the same cause, and was afterwards created Earl of Monmouth, precisely the same set of peers are descended who have been already enumerated as the descendants of the grand-daughter and heiress of the Lord High Admiral. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who, as Camden records, at his own charge, equipped a flotilla, which he commanded in person, against the Armada, is represented as heir-general by the Duke of Athole, and was the lineal ancestor of the present Duke of Northumberland, the Earls of Essex, Carlisle, and Ashburnham, and twenty or thirty other peers of different grades in the peerage. Among commoners, his most distinguished living descendant is probably Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne, who could hardly do better than gird him to sing us a song on the deeds of his illustrious progenitor and his patriotic compeers.

And here we stop; not because we have exhausted our subject, but because we have exhausted our space. We have said, however, enough to show that such a project as that of a memorial to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada should not lack the contributions requisite to give effect to it, if there is still any truth in the adage, *Noblesse oblige*.—Reprinted from *The World*, September 26th, 1888, by permission of Mr. Edmund Yates, Editor and Proprietor. (Revised by the Author.)

VOYAGES OF FRANCIS DRAKE AND EDWARD FENTON, IN 1582.

Narrative which John Drake, Englishman, being prisoner in Lima, gave of the voyage which his cousin Francis Drake made to the South Sea, through the Straits of Magellan in the year 1580, *till his return to England; and of the other voyage which Edward Fenton, General, of the same nation, made to the coasts of Brasil and Rio de la Plata in the year* 1582.

(*Continued.*)

THEY then shaped their course by north-east and north-north-east, and proceeded 1000 leagues as far as latitude 44°, always on the bowling. Afterwards they tacked about and went to California and discovered land in 48° where they landed in order to take up their quarters and remained there a month and a half repairing their ship and taking in her sea provisions which were mareleones* and wolves, and during this time many Indians came there, and seeing the English they wept and tore their faces with their nails till the blood flowed, as if they would do reverence and worshipped them, but Captain Francis signified to them by signs that they should not do thus because they were not gods; and they always remained there, but did them no damage, although they gave them nothing to eat. These people were of the colour of Indians, well-proportioned, and carried bows and arrows, but went naked; the temperature of the country was rather cold than hot, and the land appeared extremely good. There they greatly repaired their large ship and left that which they had taken from Nicaragua, and on their departure the Indians appeared sad. From hence they sailed with only one ship, steering their course in a straight direction towards the Malacca Islands, but by reason of the current which was against them, they turned their course towards China a degree and a half before coming to the Line; and from thence they came to the Ladrone Islands, which are situated in 9°, whither many Indians came with fish, and

* From Latin *mare*, the sea, and *leones*, lions—sea-lions, *i.e.*, seals, probably.—EDITOR.

gave it in exchange for beads and other trifles. These Indians sailed in canoes well-built, with short oars, and they rowed well, but came naked, carrying darts and stones; and the boats and other things which they gave to them in exchange, they took the one from the other, always demanding more than they would give, and always quarrelled over it. Then they came to a large island called Bosney; here they took wood and water, and proceeding towards the Moluccas they encountered in their passage a ship, from the which they demanded provisions, saying that they were English, and as they had need of them, they must either sell them or they would take them, but those of the said ship refused to give them, saying they were Lutherans, and they followed them for that day and night and part of the next day without being able to come up with them, when they ran their ship on certain shoals where Captain Francis could not enter, so they left them without learning to what nation they belonged, whether they were Portuguese or of some other nation. From thence they proceeded to another island and took from it two or three Indians, that they might point out to them the direction of the Moluccas, and they carried them with them till they arrived there, and at a certain island a mongrel Portuguese promised them that he would take them where they might procure provisions, and after making inquiry he brought with him to the ship a Moorish gentleman in his train with a chain which appeared to be of silver on his neck and certain keys fastened to a small chain of silver, and having inquired for the Captain, he asked wherefore they went not to the Portuguese for that they would give them provisions, he told the Moor that they went not with the Portuguese because they were a deceitful people, but that they would go with him to where his king was, and he gave them what they needed, and thus they came with him to an island called Terrenate where was the king, and there they spoke with the king, who with certain galleys which they use in that country caused the ship to be passed over to another port where was a fortress, and he supplied them with provisions and produced spies to barter in exchange for linen and other things, but he gave them neither gold nor silver. The Moorish king then offered to Captain Francis the island, because the English said that their king was a relative of the king of Spain and they were subjects of the Spaniards, although the king requested that he would accompany him up the country, and he would send his brother as hostage for his safe return. The English would not suffer Captain Francis to go unless he invited other of the principal English, but he offered if they required it he would sell with speed in order to oblige them, and with this they departed from that land. Sailing from the island of Terrenate they proceeded between many islands on either hand till they came to an island, which they called Cangrejos (the Isle of Crabs) because they found crabs on the land, which bred there without entering the sea. There also they found many lobsters, likewise of the land, the flesh of which is very savoury to eat. Here they remained one month, but found no water in the island, and from thence they removed to another island close by, which was peopled; they knew not, however, by what race, as they came not near; the island was large, and in the said island of Crabs they left a negress and two negroes, which negress they had taken out of the ship of Don Francisco de Zarnate, and the two negroes they took at Payta and at Gratulco, and from thence they wound their way between many islands till they ran the ship aground on certain shoals where they remained fixed 20 hours, but they eased her of all that was not silver, and at length the ship got off and they passed between many islands and shoals, sailing toward an Indian land, much peopled with Indians, to which the said Indians gave the name Baratina [now Booton], and there they took much fruits of the earth, the Indians being numerous and after the fashion of those of Asia, the people showing that they had

much friendship the one towards the other. Here they remained eight days, the said island being in 5° south latitude. From thence they departed sailing between the islands and made their course towards 7° to the back of the island of Java the greater, and there two kings and many other people came out to meet them and supplied them with some provisions in exchange for certain merchandize and they showed themselves pleased with the coming of the English, and these Indians were in colour of a darker black than those of Asia, and the people were clothed in shirts, and during the space of a month while they abode there, there came as many as nine kings and they all entered into the ship one by one, and two by two, they were much pleased with the music and banquets which the English gave them. From thence without touching at any land they came towards the Cape of Good Hope in 35° south latitude, but did not land, for that they found no port in which the wind suffered them to lie, and having passed forward, they doubled the Cape and came to the hill of Leon in Guinea (Sierra Leona) which is a thousand leagues from the Cape of Good Hope, being in 7° north latitude. There they took water, and from thence without touching at any other port they came to England and arrived in the same port of Plymouth from whence they set out three years before; but it appeared to them as if they had arrived there in the month of October of the year following that which they spent on this coast. Having arrived at Plymouth they inquired of certain fishermen how the Queen was, and heard that she was sound in health, but that there was much pestilence in Plymouth. They therefore did not land but his (Sir Francis's) wife came to the ship and the Mayor of the town, and he dispatched from thence a courier to the Queen who was then in London, 60 leagues from thence, with intelligence of his arrival, and he wrote to other personages of the Court who informed him that the Queen was displeased with him, for that by the way of Peru and Spain she had heard of the robberies which he had committed, and the Spanish ambassador was there who said that he would demand the restoration of what he had taken. On hearing this he departed from the port of Plymouth with his ship and remained behind an island [? Drake's Island] till the Queen should send to desire that he would come to the Court and bring some specimens of his travails and that he should fear nothing. On this he went to the Court by land,* taking with him some horses laden with gold and silver and the rest he left in safe keeping at Plymouth in the house of a principal man there, but this deponent was not with the man who stayed at Plymouth, and the Queen commanded that he should distribute 40*d.* a-piece amongst the people of the ship and that all the remainder he should bring to the Court, and so he did. This deponent knoweth not if the said Captain Francis left any of it (the treasure) in his house, and when he delivered it, it was in the same ship, because the Queen desired to see the ship, and having brought it to London, they put the silver in a Tower,† but drew the ship on land; and the Queen said that it should have a house built in which it might be preserved as a remembrance, and called Captain Francis, Sir Francis, which is the same as Don in Spanish, and received him with much honour, and sometimes he conversed with the Queen as often as nine times a day; so that people said no one had ever been privileged with so much honour; and it is to be known that this conference was held at the Court with the said Captain, and during the space of a year, which this deponent remained in England, one part said that the Queen sought to return the treasure to the king of Spain, and others that they should send the person of Captain Francis; and [they said] other different things, although nothing was ever done.

(*To be continued.*)

* In English works, it is said Drake went to London by sea from Plymouth, but there is no account of the pestilence at Plymouth.

† The Tower of London, most probably.

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(*Continued.*)

LIX.—

"THOMAS OLYVER releases and, for himself and his heirs, quit-claims, for ever, to John Chave all his right in and to a certain close adjoining Walyngfforde, between the tenement of William Wodemystone, on the North, and the tenement of Walter Balle on the South, Buckwille on the East, and the King's High Way on the West, within the Burgh of Dodbroke, which he had recently acquired by the gift of Joan Coke.—Witnesses: Henry Yeawse, Portreeve of Dodbroke, Walter Balle, Bailiff thereof, William Lombe, John Rowe, John Carswille, and many others.—Dated at Dodbroke, on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 20 Henr. VI." [29th Sept., 1441].

I have accidentally misplaced this Deed: it should change places, as the dates show, with No. LVIII. The Seal is perfect, and represents, apparently, a trade-mark. The name of the "Prepositus," "Yeawse," is curious. I have found a similar name, "Yuse," elsewhere—the phonetic form, I suppose, of "Hughes."

LX.—"Sicilia [*sic*] Holewylle grants and confirms to Ralph Arundelle and John Wylkott, clerk, all her messuages, lands, and tenements, with the appurtenances thereof, in Holewylle, in the Parish of Bekybury; to have and to hold the same to the said Ralph and John, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of that Fee, rendering all rents and services due and customary. They were to pay, yearly, to the said Sicilia, for life, and to her heirs and assigns after her, twenty shillings sterling, on the four Principal Quarter-Days; and if this annual payment should be suffered to fall into arrear for a month after any Quarter-Day, the whole or a part thereof, then the said Sicilia should have the right to re-enter upon the said lands and tenements.—Witnesses: John Spealt, Henry Denyelle, William Wakeham, John Webber, *alias* Gylbard, John Bele, *alias* Knytth, and many others.—Dated at Avetone Gyffarde, 20 Sept., 26 Henr. VI. [1447].

This is a curious and interesting Deed. The estate, in Bigbury, thus conveyed to Ralph Arundelle, is now known as "Holwell." The family of de Bigbury was an antient and knightly family; and Pole tells us that William, the last of that name, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Powlet, and had issue, Margaret (wife of John Champernowne, of Bere-Ferrers) and Elizabeth (wife of James Dernford). The said Elizabeth, he adds, had Bigbury in jointure, and took unto her second husband Thomas Arundell of Talvarn.

There is only one Seal, that of John Wylkott, representing the crest of the family of "Wilcotts," which, according to Burke's *General Armoury*, was "a demi-eagle, with wings displayed, *argent*, beaked *sable*." "Wakeham" is still a common name in the neighbourhood.

LXI.—We have here three Deeds, fastened together by the tags of the Seals:—

(1) "John Strange, of Kyngesbrigge, *Cordewaynere*, grants to William Rydere his tenement, and a garden adjacent thereto, in the said Town, which he had lately acquired by gift from James and John Agas [*See* No. LV.], situated between the tenement of the heirs of Geoffrey, on the East, the tenement lately belonging to the heirs of John Veelle and John Hacche, on the West, the Mill-pool of the Abbot of "Bukfaste," on the North, and the King's High Way on the South; to have and to hold to the aforesaid William Rydere, his heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of that Fee, rendering all due and customary service.—Witnesses: William Boway, Portreeve of Kyngesbrygge, Richard Stephyne, Bailiff thereof, William Blakhalle, and many others.—Dated at Kyngesbrygge, on the Tuesday next after the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity, 31 Henr. VI." [26th December, 1452].

Only a small fragment of the Seal remains. The names of Ryder, Hatch, Bowhay, and Blackhall are still familiar names in Devonshire.

(2) "William Rydere, aforesaid, grants to John Strange, aforesaid, and to Margery, his wife, the tenement and garden described in the above Deed, with remainder, as to one moiety thereof, to Thomas Strange, son of John, and his lawful heirs; and, as to the other moiety, to Joan Strange, his younger daughter, and to her heirs: and if the said Thomas and Joan should die without lawful

issue, with remainder to Joan (also a daughter of John Strange), the wife of William Cornysshe, her heirs and assigns, for ever.—Witnesses: William Boway, etc. (as before). —Dated at Kyngesbrygge, on the Saturday next after Christmas-Day, 31 Henr. VI." [30th December, 1452].

There is a broken fragment of, apparently, the same Seal.

(3) A Duplicate Copy of No. 2.

The Seal is perfect, and represents "the Pelican in hèr piety."

✠ ✠ ✠

ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

(VI., 156-7.)

BY "GENEALOGIST."

HAVING recently read the sixth volume of the *Western Antiquary*, I desire to refer to page 156 of that series. Your correspondent, Mr. Hutchinson, invites information. He would restore an ancient tomb, and place upon a vacant shield the "gryphon" of the Saxons. As this is a tomb of the Courtenays in Exeter Cathedral, and the alleged ancestor of this family came over to England from Boulogne (with "Willy le Gros," afterwards Count of Boulogne) during the reign of King Stephen, it is difficult to give title to the Saxon dragon to him. The Poet-Laureate struck the correct title, when he gave the dragon to the "de Mortuo Mari" in the following lines:—

"Set forth our Golden Dragon; let him flap
The wings that beat down Wales.
Advance our standard of the warrior
Dark among gems of gold; and thou, brave warrior,
Blaze like a night of fatal stars on those
Who read their doom and die."

Radulph de Mortuo Mari was descended from King Ethelred II. lineally, and his wife was a daughter of the Saxon princess, the Holy Margaret.

The seal referred to is, probably, one belonging to the de Mortuo Mari that was dug up near Shaftesbury, A.D. 1793. Hutchens (*History of Dorset*, pp. 80, 81) narrates that "a curious seal had been dug up at Shaftesbury, in a garden belonging to one Mathew. It had a curious figure upon it of a lion with his paws upon an animal which it is thought was intended for a 'gryphon.' Cranbourne Castle was granted by Edward II. to Robert de Eston, probably upon some minority or forfeiture of Mortimer." By referring to the Devon Visitations it will be seen that Grace Eston, sister to John Eston (who married Margaret Arundell), married one *Mathew*, a minister of Shaftesbury, 1590-1600. The "lion purpre" was introduced into the Mortimer shield by Roger de Mortuo Mari. The lion in the Percy shield would be correct: Ingelram de Piercy married Avice, daughter of Isabel de Redvers by William de Fortibus, *o.s.p.*

Mr. Hutchinson's argument is based entirely upon the supposition that Robert Courtenay married "Mary, daughter of William de Redvers Vernon," and that Hugh Courtenay was his lineal descendant—a proposition quite untenable (*vide* Dugdale's *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. I., 400). Robert Courtenay and his sister Isabella married in England; the former married Alice, widow of Gilbert Giford, who *obiit sine herede de se*, and the latter married Oliver Dineham and had dower (*vide* Note I.A). Titles of landowners in those days were Comes, Vicecomes, Baro, and Miles. Robert, last Count of Mellent (maternal grandfather of Mary, daughter of William de Redvers Vernon), divided his estate between his two granddaughters, by charter which is worded thus: "*Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego, Robertus Comes Melleti, invadiavi* Pietro de Pratelle *et Marie, filie Willelmi Comitis de Insula et filie Mabirie, filie mee, duas partes tocius terre mee et tocius terre que ad me pertinere debet quecunque fuerit tam in Francia quam in Normania et in Anglia.*" The original charter is in the hands of Sir Walter Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe, Somerset.

The first Robert, Count of Mellent (natural son of Henry I.), married Matilda D'Abrincis, and on the marriage the King confirmed the grant of the manor of Okehampton, Devon. She, with her husband, was buried in St. Nicholas' Priory, Exeter (Note I). Hawisia

D'Abrincis, many years later, married the Earl of Gloucester (Macaulay's Hume, Vol. I.) The De Redvers were not the founders of Forde Abbey; they founded the Abbey of Quarr, in the Isle of Wight. Adeliza, Countess of Devon, and her husband, Baldwin de Redvers, their son Henry, and William de Redvers, are all buried there. The latter left by Will £300 to erect a monument there to himself and his father, Baldwin.*

The property of Robert, last Count of Mellent, during his grand-daughter's (Mary) life was held by the Church and William de Briwere (who married her sister) jointly. The Church did knight-service therefor in the person of William de Monasterio, and William de Briwere rendered knight-service for his wife. In the reign of Edward III., Hugh Courtenay presented a claim to the "*tertium donarium*" of Devon, £18 6*s*. 8*d*. The King's treasurer, Walter, Bishop of Exeter, and the Sheriff of Devon rejected the claim, on the ground that Hugh Courtenay was not heir to Isabella de Fortibus. A writ of enquiry was issued to the Abbot and Convent of Forde, to discover whether certain allegations in the petition, about donations of land (and interments) to Forde Abbey, were supported by the records of the Abbey, and the Abbot and Convent returned that there was no record—"*Dicti Abbas et Conventus prædictam terram et a tempore a quo non extat memoria tenuerunt* (*Rob. Gen. Cal.*, Vol. I., 216).

The barony of Okehampton passed through four generations of the Mellent family, and finally to two grand-daughters of the last Count of Mellent, and ultimately (after the death of Mary, who was an Abbess) to William Briwere, in right of his wife, as above stated.

In Edward I.'s time an exhaustive enquiry commenced which occupied five years, into the rights of many claimants to the Honours of Devon, Albemarle, Craven, and Heywood, consequent upon the decease, intestate, of the heiress to these immense possessions, Avelina de Fortibus, who verbally expressed a desire to give her property to the King. As a result, Parliament declared that John de Eston was the lawful heir. He donated, by Deed, to the the Crown such of the property as she could have passed by Will; but he took to himself, as Baron de Wood Eston, the Honour of Heywood, which his family held through many generations.

Hawisia, Countess of Albemarle, wife of King Stephen, was daughter of Radulph de Mortuo Mari by Millicent, daughter of Malcolm III. (Cean Mohr), King of Scotland, by Margaret (called the Holy Margaret), daughter of Edgar, eldest son of Edmund Ironsides. As modern writers are much at fault upon this subject, the reader is referred to a charter of Stephen, Count (or Earl) of Albemarle (Note III.). John de Eston was found to be, and to derive title as, the lineal descendant and heir of Radulph de Mortuo Mari and Millicent, his wife. An Order was made by the Court to pay the costs incurred by John de Eston in proving his just title (see Note II.). In a book recently dedicated by Mr. Rogers to the Earl of Devon, *Sepulchral Effigies of Devon*, the finest effigies in Devon, at Broad Clyst, are stated to be those of Roger Nonant. They are, in fact, those of Sir Roger de Mortuo Mari, third Baron, *obiit* 1215, son and heir of Hugo Eston (*Liber Niger*). He married a daughter of Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and by her had a son, Hugh, and two daughters. Hugh was killed in a tournament, A.D. 1227, *o.s.p.* Alice, one of the daughters, married the younger Walleran Beauchamp (de Bello Campo), whose daughter Jane, Lady of Broad Clyst, married J. Chudleigh, and took Broad Clyst with her. There is a field in Devon for the rectification of monumental inscriptions in the interests of genealogical accuracy. A poet has expressed this in other language:—

> "Your name from hence immortal life shall have,
> Tho' I once gone to earth must die.
> The earth can yield us but a common grave,
> While you entombed, in men's eyes, shall lie."

* A daughter of Edward IV. was, also, interred in Quarr Abbey.—Sir R. Worsley.

NOTES.

I.—**The D'Abrincis interred in St. Nicholas' Priory at Exeter** (*Collectanea Top. et Gen.*, Vol. I., 382, 188.—"Robertus, filius Regis Henrici, assensu Mattilides de Abrinco uxoris mee, dedi Sancto Nicholao duos ferlingos in Manerio meo Calvalagie, juxta Cabboligiam terram illorum, et dedi eidem Ecclesiæ hominem nomine Edwinum filium Wranchi, etc.,—Roberti, filii Henrici, Regis per Concessionem Mathilides, filie Roberti Arevenchis et heredis Ricardi filii Baldwini, dans totam vineam quam Robertus, filius Baldwini et Ricardus, frater ejus Ecclesie Sancti Nicholai dederunt."

I.A.—The decision of the Court is thus given (Dugdale, Vol. I., 578):—"Alicia Giford et Emma filia ejus defuncte. Dicunt [Juratores quod] Alicia Giford sana mente obiit. Dicunt, eciam, quod Emma alienata mente diem clausit extremum. Dicunt, eciam, quod Alicia et Emma nullas terras tenuerunt in capite die quo obierunt, sed de Isabella De Fortibus, Comitissa Devonie, duodecim feoda Militum tenuerunt. Dicunt, eciam, quod tenuerunt dimidium feodum unius Militis de domino Olivero De Dinham racione Dotis Isabelle de Courtney, uxoris sue. Dicunt, eciam, quod tenuerunt unum feodum Militis de Johanne de Eston racione warde Johannis, filii et heredis Radulphi de Eston. Dicunt, eciam, quod Emma, filia Hugonis de Wyversley, proxima heres [est], et est de etate undecim annorum. Devon."

Adeliza, mother of King Stephen, married three husbands. In the event of John Eston's heirs failing, the descendants of Adeliza, first Countess of Albemarle, by her first husband, *viz.*, Sir Philip de Wyversley, and his daughter, were declared by Parliament to be next in succession.

II.—**Close Rolls, Chancery,** 6 Edward I., m. 7.—"Pro Johanne de Eston } Rex dilecto filio suo, Thome de Normania, Seneschallo suo, Salutem.
Cum pro dampnis et expensis que Johannes de Eston, qui jus sibi vindicavit in hereditate que fuit Aveline, filie et heredis Willelmi de Fortibus, quondam Comitis Albemerlie, sustinuit, in prosequendo hujusmodi jus suum versus nos in Curia nostra, coram nobis, eidem Johanni centum libras concesserimus de gracia nostra speciali; ac idem Johannes nondum nisi quinquaginta marcas inde receperit; vobis mandamus quod de exitibus ballivie vestre residuas centum marcas eidem Johanni, sine deduccione habere faciatis; et nos eas in exitibus predictis allocari faciemus. T. R., apud Westmonasterium, xxvj die."

"I certify that the above is a true copy and authentic.
PETER TURNER,
Assistant Keeper of Public Records."

III.—Dugdale, *Mon. Ang.*, Vol. II., 993.—"S. Martin de Campis, in Suburbia Civitatis Parisiensis.

"Carta Stephani, Comitis Albamarlie, de toto jure in Ecclesiis de Arenis.

"Notum sit quod ego Stephanus, Comes Albemarlie, concedente Comitissa Hawisia conjuge mea & patre ejus Radulpho de Mortuo Mari (ex eorum enim hereditate erat), communicato cum hominibus nostri concilio, do and concedo Deo & Sancto Martino de Campis quicquid habebam in Ecclesiis de Arenis, pro redempcione anime mee & conjugis mee predicte Hawisie, & prefati Radulphi de Mortuo Mari et Miliseudæ conjugis ejus jam defuncte, et omnium Antecessorum meorum et illorum; presente Domino Theobaldo, Priore [Sancti] Martini de Campis, et multis testibus, quorum ista sunt nomina,—Gaufridus, filius Fulconis, Berengarius de Albriaco, Willelmus Bifeta, Oilardus Bulofillus, Willelmus Capellanus, Warrenius de Arenis, Thesaurarius Ambriensis. Et ut hoc donum stabile permaneat, etc., Cartulam, item, sigilli mei impressione confirmavi."

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THE VICARS OF ST. KEVERNE, CORNWALL.

BY H. D. E.

THE following list of the later vicars of this parish, compiled from the parish registers and the Bishops' Registers at Exeter (the extracts from the latter being kindly furnished by Prebendary Randolph), is worth preserving. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to add to the information given.

Richard Dunning, Vicar, was buried 12th June, 1626, the patrons at that time being Elizeus Hele, Christopher Blackall, and Ludovic Hele, esquires (doubtless Hele Trustees of some sort), who presented Miles Exelby, who was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1621, M.A. 1625. From a book of first-fruits preserved in the Public Record Office, it appears that he paid the first-fruits both in 1626 and again in 1629, and according to the registers at Exeter he was instituted to the living on 20th April, 1629; so that it would appear that there was some informality in the first instance. He was buried 4th July, 1641, his successor, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Hele, Bart., being William Goldsmith, M.A.; instituted 7th July, 1641; buried 3rd March, 1645-6.

No registers were kept at Exeter during the Rebellion, but it appears that John Swete was vicar in 1664, and down to 1696. It may be useful to some of your readers to know that the parish registers contain the marriage

of "Samuel Sweete Vicar of Rennar [?] to Alice the daughter of Richard Dounynge [Dunning, before mentioned] Vicar of St. Keverne 1 June 1621." At this time the Swetes lived at Traine, near Modbury, within about a mile of Flete, the seat of the Heles.

On the 4th April, 1696. William Gerry was instituted, the patron being Adrian Swete, Esq,, "*hac vice*" Executor of John Swete, clerk, "who had been true patron of the advowson by grant to him thereof by Sir Samuel Hele, Bart." From an entry in the parish register it appears that Gerry entered on his duties May 26th, 1696. There is no record of his death, but on the 6th May, 1703, Robert Woodford, clerk, was instituted; patron, Richard Hele, Esq. It thus seems that the presentation was only in the Swete family for two turns. Woodford resigned, and on the 27th March, 1717, John Jagoe, clerk, was instituted; patron, James Bulteel, Esq. The last Hele of Flete left one son, a minor, who died before *æt.* 21, when it was found that everything was left to the said J. Bulteel, who was the family lawyer. The Bulteels, who were Flemish refugees, then settled at Flete.

On Jagoe's death, James Evans, clerk, was instituted 15th July, 1746 (James Bulteel, Esq., "of Fleet Damarel," being patron), on whose resignation John Bedford, clerk, was instituted, 25th October, 1753 (same patron). Bedford resigned the living, and James Pascoe, his successor (patron, Edmund Robinson, of Bochym, Esq.) was instituted, 21st Oct., 1758. On his death occurring, Anthony Williams, clerk, was instituted, 8th October, 1767 (patron, for this turn, himself). He resigned in 1789, and was succeeded by James Pascoe, clerk, instituted 14th September, 1789, on his own petition. On his death, Anthony Williams was again instituted, 15th June, 1807 (patrons, Dorothy Pascoe, of St. Keverne, widow, and James Pascoe, of Penzance, gent.). William Veale, on the death of Williams, was instituted 31st January, 1817 (patron, James Pascoe, of Penzance, gent.). He resigned the living—apparently, he and his predecessor had been keeping it "warm"—and was succeeded by James Pascoe, clerk, instituted 1st September, 1817, on his own petition. He held the living for a short time only, and on his death was succeeded by Daniel Evans, clerk, instituted 30th August, 1839, on the presentation of James Bennett, of Cadbury, co. Somerset, Esq.; Charles Aaron Moody, of Kingsdon, co. Somerset, Esq.; and William Sandys, of Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., London. On the death of Evans, Edward Griffith was instituted, 26th September, 1854, the patron "*hac vice*" being Charlotte Griffith, of Manaccan, widow.

EXELBY FAMILY OF ST. KEVERNE.—The Miles Exelby, vicar, above referred to, was the grandson of one of the same name, a citizen and merchant-taylor of St. Dunstan-in-the-West-London, who died 1579—an offshoot of the Yorkshire family of this name. It does not appear how he came to be appointed to this far western parish, but the lines of his descendants can be clearly traced in the parish registers during 250 years. A now considerable collection of notes has from time to time come into the hands of the writer relating to these Cornishmen by adoption, to which he would be glad to add any entries referring to them to be found in the registers of the parishes of the Meneage district. It is said that some years ago a number of ancient deeds of interest to the family, and relating, it is supposed, to land or to the tithes of the parish formerly in the possession of the family, were discovered by one Capt. Lory, of St. Keverne, and by him were offered to a representative of the family and declined. They are now said to be in the parish chest.

[*Notes may be sent through the Editor W.A.*]

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IN answer to numerous enquiries, the Editor begs to say that he has still a small reserve stock of the Special Armada Number of the *Western Antiquary*, which he will forward to any address on receipt of fifteen stamps.

Notes.

Spindle Whorl.—A good example of this curiosity has been recently found by Mr. Alexander, of H.M. Convict Prison at Princetown, on the summit of Leeden Tor. It is one and a half inches in diameter, and a quarter of an inch thick, with a central hole one quarter of an inch in diameter. It is made of slate, slightly micaceous, such as occurs in the Tavistock district.

Plymouth. ROBERT BURNARD.

* * *

Cawsey, of Great Torrington, Devon.—Giles Cawsey was, I believe, the grandfather of Lewis Cawsey, whose daughter married the Rev. R. Chichester, the great-uncle of the present Chichester, of Hall. Robert Cawsey, brother of Lewis Cawsey, married Jane Loveband (see *County Families*), whose sister Eleanor married Richard Kelland, of Lapford. They are quoted in a deed of 1765. I do not know what arms they used. There are still Cawseys living at Alscott Barton and Little Torrington, close to Great Torrington. Littleham Court belonged to the Anthonys, related by marriage to the Kellands of Lapford, and was sold by them to Sir G. Stucley, in 1872. It was owned by the Bassetts in 1760. W. D. PINK.

(*Notes and Queries*, October 6th, 1888.)

* * *

Death of Mr. H. F. Pengelly Spry.—By the death of Mr. H. F. Pengelly Spry, of Sortridge, near Horrabridge, ended the representation of several old Devon families. Sortridge is in the parishes of Whitchurch and Petertavy. The house, erected in the early years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was of considerable size, being built in the form of a square. One side, however, only now, remains, the other three having been destroyed by successive fires. Sortridge originally was the home of the Skerrits. Alice, daughter of John Skerrit, wife first of Judge Glanville, and afterwards of Sir F. Godolphin, conveyed, with the consent of her elder sons, Sir John Glanville, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Sir Francis Glanville, M.P., the capital mansion and lands of Sortridge to her third son, Thomas Glanville, the deed being dated February 23rd, 1616. Thomas Glanville married Joan Calmady in 1624, and their son and heir John inherited Sortridge, marrying in 1645 Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Mooring, of Moretown, in the parish of Whitchurch. The issue of the marriage was an only daughter, Winifred, who in 1665 became the wife of John Pengelly, of Anthony, whose son Francis succeeded to Sortridge; and he also held the tithes of Whitchurch which had been given by his grandfather, John Glanville, to his father. Francis was succeeded by his son, John F. Pengelly, who by his marriage with Mary, daughter of James Bulteel, had the Rev. Henry Pengelly, vicar of Whitchurch, who left an only daughter and heiress, Mary Bulteel Pengelly, of Sortridge. She married Thomas Spry, and the issue of that marriage was Mr. H. F. Pengelly Spry, who died, much regretted, last week, having been seized with a fit of apoplexy while attending the opening of a new school at Horrabridge. As will be seen, he was a descendant of Judge Glanville, whose fine monument is still seen in Tavistock Church, and was also the representative of the ancient families of Mooring, of Whitchurch, and Pengelly, of Anthony.—From the *Western Morning News*, October 23rd, 1888.

* * *

"Boycotting" in Plymouth in 1802.—I have been permitted to make copy of of a document which curiously reveals the fact that "boycotting" existed long before the Irish landlord whose name supplied the word so familiar in the present day. Your readers may learn not to be too prone to growl about the discomfort and loss of time through occasional imperfections of our railway system. It is not easy to realise the state of affairs in Plymouth and Plymouth Dock at the commencement of the century, as we read the Conservative determination of many of the chief men of "light and leading" in 1802.—Yours truly,

Clarham, October 26th, 1888. W. LUSCOMBE.

(COPY.)

"20th March. 1802.

"We the undersigned Inhabitants of Plymouth and Plymouth Dock fully sensible of the Importance of the Mail Coach Establishment for the security of the immense property amounting without doubt to the sum of some Millions annually conveyed from and to these towns, think it our Duty and Interest to support and encourage the said Establishment to the utmost of our Power.

"And whereas a carriage has been set up in direct opposition to the Mail Coach Proprietors tending to render their coach so unproductive that they may not have Sufficient Inducement to continue to run it. We hereby resolve and agree to do everything we can to discountenance so improper an opposition to an Establishment so manifestly and generally beneficial. And therefore we hereby agree for the express Purpose of protecting and encouraging the Proprietors of the Mail Coach to use ourselves and to recommend to all our acquaintances to use no other Public Carriage but the Mail Coach to and from Exeter and these Towns and to forward all parcels and packages whatsoever from London and elsewhere by the Coach and the Connection in the run with it and also when travelling in any other manner, and by every other means possible to prefer those Houses concerned in the Mail Coach Establishment from Exeter to Plymouth and Dock.

CULME, ELFORD, TINGCOMBE, & Co., Proprietors of the Plymouth Bank
BULTEEL, HARRIS, & BRYNKS, Proprietors of Naval Bank, and
NELSON ST. AUBYN, Plymouth Dock Bank.
ELFORD & FOOT.
MARTIN THOMAS.
FRED DANSEY.
JAMES GLENCROSS.
WELSFORD, ARTHUR & ROSDEW.
PETER SYMONS', SON'S WIDOW, & Co.
JOHN HAWKER.
THOS. CLEATHER, Mayor of Plymouth.
P. LANGMEAD, Justice of Plymouth.
GEO. LEACH
BARTHW. DUNSTERVILLE.
ROBT. FUGE
PETER TONKIN.
GEO. EASTLAKE, Attorney.
GEORGE HERBERT."

(From the "Correspondence" Column of the *Western Daily Mercury*, October 29th, 1888.)

* * *

Okehampton.—It has been brought to my notice over and over again that our beautiful and most healthful neighbourhood is not sufficiently known, so I have been inserting a few letters in the *Western Times* and *Morning News*, describing certain things that are to be seen in our own grounds of Okehampton Park and Halstock. Mr.

Wright and several gentlemen of reputation have much encouraged my efforts by their valuable help, and I now propose to get Bridge's *History of Okehampton*, which in its present form is incomplete, reprinted, with the MS. conclusion which I have in my possession, and some most valuable and remarkable notes gathered from the various parish registers by the Rev. Mr. Fothergill, with pictures of some relics picked up on Meldon Down, where a battle had been fought "on a very stormy windy day between Royalists and Cromwellians." Miss Fothergill has courteously given me permission to print the whole thing, and I trust I may get a sufficient number ordered to recoup Mr. Masland, who proposes at his own risk to undertake it, and enable the volume to be produced at a reasonable price. So far, I have twenty-five orders, and would be glad to add as many as possible to my present list.

It may not be generally known that there are some curious remains of an ecclesiastical building unearthed by us, and that there are the distinct remains of a village surrounding it. I should be so glad if any parties interested in ancient remains would come and see them and give any valuable advice to us as to how to proceed. My husband, who is, alas, blind, is always pleased to take visitors to see all that we have in the way of ancient relics.

ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAME TREVOR ROPER.

Okehampton.

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Humphrey Courtenay of Tremere.—The following letter from among the collection of Miss L. E. Gooch, of Framlingham, will probably be deemed worth printing in the *W. A.* The writer, Humphrey Courtenay, of Tremere, was son of Richard Courtenay, of Tremere, by Phillippa, daughter of Humphrey Prouz. He was born in 1641; married Alice, daughter and eventually heiress of Sir Peter Courtenay, of Trethurfe; and died in 1697. He sat as M.P. for St. Michael's in the parliaments of 1689, 1690, and 1695, till decease, and contested, but did not, I believe, represent West Looe, in 1681, as mostly said. Of "John Nance Esq. of Trengoffe," to whom the letter is addressed, I know nothing. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

"19th, 8th, '84. Tremeer.

"Cousen

"On my returne yesterday I recd yors I am much troubled yt my concerns will not permitt my paying my respects to you and yor Lady on Tuesday next or any other day this weeke or the week following for I have been engaged in Chancery Suit wth one Mr Ludlam about Pelleane and last Terme just as it came to a Hearing a Reference was proposed and agreed on and Ordered by consent to Justice Vincent who has appointed his hearing it on ye West so yt I must travayle tomorrow about it in hopes of an end to yt affayre. My Court at Trethurffe and Nansough were appointed for Tuesday and Wednesday. I have not yet been at a Court there where I have directed severall for meeting me. Yor Father Spry's day for or paymts is this weeke, wch must not be neglected. These things considered I hope you will pardon my not answearing you before and esteem me as I am

"Yor reall Friend to serve yu
according to my power
HUMPH: COURTENEY.

"My service to yr Lady
I wish you both much
comfort in yr children
My service I pray to yr
Mother and Aunt.

[*Subscribed*]—"To my much esteemed Kinsman
John Nance Esqre at Trengoffe.
These."

[*Endorsed*]—"Mr Basset and [*torn*] Newman are displeased about ye ending with Mr Spry Mr Newman has served Mr Borlace and myself with a subpœna, the subpœna is agst Mr Spry likewise."

Queries.

[*Correspondents replying to any of the following* QUERIES *are requested to prefix to their communications the number of the query and the date of the issue in which it appears.*]

50.—**Parker Family.**—Genealogy wanted of Abraham Parker, supposed to have come from Wiltshire, England, about 1640 (?). He married at Woburn (Mass.), 1644, Rose Whitlock. A suitable fee will be paid for authentic genealogy. W. THORNTON PARKER, M.D.

Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

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51.—**George Woodley, of Plymouth.**—Can your readers tell me anything about the ancestors of the above-named, who was the author of *Britain's Bulwarks, or the British Seamen, a Poem*, published in Plymouth Dock, 1811? A family of the name resided in Plymouth some time since, and I believe hold property in the neighbourhood of South Brent. QUERENS.

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52.—**J. Pelvin, Vicar of Ilsington.**—I should be glad to be informed where I can obtain a sight of this author's work entitled *Letters concerning Mind, with Sketch of Universal Arithmetic, &c.* It was published, I believe, in the middle of the last century.

H. SHARROCK.

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53.—**Tothill, Plymouth.**—Has this name, as occurring here, ever been satisfactorily explained? It has been considered in other parts of the country as being a "look-out" place, but, unless the name has been shifted from its original locality, this derivation does not seem quite applicable to a situation on the declivity of a long hill—

almost in the valley, in fact. I observe also that a writer in the *Carnarvon Herald* of August 3rd suggests that the word is derivable from *tùtèla*, "a wing of the Roman military." Is there any evidence of a Roman station ever having been near the Plymouth Tothill? PUZZLED.

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54.—**Wilson Family.**—Who was Richard Wilson, M.P. for Barnstaple, 1796? X.

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55.—**Clutterbuck Family.**—Of what family was Thomas Clutterbuck, M.P. for Plympton Earl, and Treasurer of the Navy, *circa* 1741? ANTIQUARIAN.

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56.—**Fleming Family.**—Of what family was John Fleming, of Gloucester Place, Middlesex, elected M.P. for Saltash in 1820? Was he one of the Flemings of South Stoneham, near Southampton. P.

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57.—**Cole Family.**—Can any of your readers inform me what relation there was between the Coles of Colleton, in Chulmleigh—Sir W. Cole, who went to Ireland in 1611, ancestor of the Earl of Enniskillen—and Mr. J. E. Cole, of Swinsehead Hall, Lincolnshire, a magistrate for that county. ANTIQUARIAN.

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58.—**Liquid Gas.**—In Macready's Diary, August 31st and September 1st, 1838, are the following entries: "Went to the City with Brudenell and Brydone to see the newly invented light, the liquid gas; was much pleased with it, and made an appointment with the person for to-morrow." "A Mr Ashford called on the part of the Liquid Gas Company." What is known of the subject.

St. John's Wood. GEORGE ELLIS.

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59.—**Curious Epitaph.**—The *Pall Mall Gazette* (as quoted by the *Western Mail* of the 10th November) gives the following curious epitaph as found "in a little churchyard in Devonshire:"—

> "Pray for the soul of Gabriel John
> Who died in 1801.
> But if you'd rather let it alone
> It's all the same to Gabriel John
> Who died in 1801."

Can anyone tell me where these lines exist?

Cardiff. JOHN LL. W. PAGE.

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60.—**Crest:** A gloved hand with falcon. **Motto:** "*Non espère est en pennes.*" What arms appertain to the above? If any reader of the *W. A.* can direct me where to search I shall be obliged. The British Museum Library is at hand. G. H. H.

London.

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61.—**Broadmead Family.**—Can anyone kindly give me any information as to the family of Brodmede or Broadmead prior to 1550? They were then living at Silverton, where they remained until 1750. A Robert Brodmede was reeve of Crediton in 1551, and a branch of the family was living at Withypool, in Somerset, about the same date. W. B. B.

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62.—**Descendants of Armada Heroes.**—I should be much obliged for any information you can obtain for me respecting the descendants of Armada Heroes whose pedigrees are not be found in the *Peerage*, *Baronetage*, or *Landed Gentry*. Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Winter, and one or two others, are the chief of them I think.

THE WRITER OF "DUKES AND DRAKES,"
Reprinted from *The World*.

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63.—**Gay Bibliography.**—The Editor of the *Western Antiquary* will be thankful for any notes relative to John Gay, the Barnstaple poet, author of *Fables*, *Beggar's Opera*, and many other works. He is giving the final touches to the bibliography of this popular writer, and will esteem it a favour if those who have copies of the many editions of Gay's works will communicate to him anything of special interest thereon.

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64.—**The Landing of William of Orange.**—What truth is there in the report, so freely circulated of late, of doggerel lines having been spoken by a native of Brixham when William of Orange (afterwards William III.) set foot upon the shore of Torbay? As the descendant of that sturdy Devonshire worthy who greeted the invader on that occasion is said to be living, he may be able to tell us if there are any traditions in his family authenticating this story. Y. Z.

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65.—**Devonshire M.P.s in the Long Parliament.**—I shall be obliged by further genealogical information respecting any of the following:—

Roger Matthew, M.P. for Dartmouth 1640, till disabled for Royalism in 1644. Was a merchant of Dartmouth.

Samuel Clarke, M.P. for Exeter 1646, till secluded in 1648. Was a merchant of Exeter. Probably dead before the Restoration.

Charles Vaughan, M.P. for Honiton 1646, till secluded in 1648. Was Clerk of the Peace till removed in March, 1648. Living in 1659.

Edward Thomas, M.P. for Okehampton 1640, till secluded in 1648. Living at the Restoration.

Laurence Whitaker, M.P. for Okehampton 1640, till 1653. Did not return with the Rump in 1659, so probably was dead before that date.

Christopher Martyn, "of Plympton Maurice," M.P. for Plympton 1647, till secluded in 1648. Re-elected in 1659 and 1660. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

66.—**The Hundreds of Cornwall.**—Can any of your readers enlighten me as to the origin of the names of some of these hundreds? Out of the nine hundreds into which this county is divided, only two of them are named after well-known parishes, *viz.*, Stratton and Lesnewth; and of the remaining seven, "East" is no doubt so called from its containing parishes to the east of the county, and "West," not because the parishes in it lie to the west of the county, but, I presume, because they are situate to the west of the East Hundred. "Trigg" is the smallest hundred both in size and population, and does not appear to be called after any well-known parish or place, except it be an abbreviation or a corruption of the name of some place in the hundred, such as Tregoose or Tregworden. Is there any manor in the neighbourhood after which it might have been called? Mr. Wallis says that this hundred was called "Bodannan," from an ancient seat of the Cheneys of that name in the Parish of Endelion. Query: When was this? As to the origin of the names of the Hundreds of "Pyder" and "Powder," I am unable to offer any suggestion, but perhaps some of your readers may be in a position to assist me. As regards the Hundred of "Kirrier," or Kerrier, may not this be derived from the Parish of St. Keverne? The Deanery of Kerrier is described as "Decanatus de Kere," and the Church of St. Keverne is dedicated to St. Keveran or Kieran. The Hundred of "Penwith" is, I suppose, so called either in consequence of the several headlands bordering on it, or from the well-known headland of Tol-pedn-Penwith.

Out of the seven hundreds mentioned in Domesday, "Stratton" is the only one of them which retains its name, the change in names and contents of the hundreds having been effected sometime between 1088 and 1288. It is a singular circumstance that all the eight old deaneries should have been named after some of the hundreds, and that five of the deaneries comprise the same parishes as are contained in five of the hundreds, and are also named after the latter. W. D.

Bath.

Replies.

Desecrated Chapels in Devonshire (VIII., 71, query 36).—Let me add to Mr. Newnham's List:—

(1) *St. Anne's Chapel, Bigbury.* "St. Anne's Chapel" is, now, the name of the hamlet. The Chapel itself, of 15th century date, has been divided into storeys by a floor, and is used as a cottage. The old waggon roof may be seen in the upper room.

(14) *St. Milburgh's Chapel, Bigbury.* The place is now called "Milbourne." The Chapel, which has been recently taken down, except some small fragments of the walls, was nearly perfect a few years ago. It was *licensed* by Bishop Stafford on the 18th of October, 1395 (*See* my Edition of Stafford's *Register*, page 22).

(15) *St. Michael-de-la-Burghe, Bigbury.* Only the foundations remain; on which some years ago, a small pleasure-house was erected. It stood on the summit of St. Michael's (or Burgh) Island, the "St. Michael's Mount" of Devonshire. William Poundstock, Canon of Exeter, and Rector of Bigbury, in his Will (dated 9th May, 1411), left 20*s.* to the store of this Chapel, and also £4 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, for four years, to John Holecombe, chaplain, or to some other fit priest, if the said John should be unwilling, or unable, to undertake the duty, which was to say Mass for his soul, and for his parents and next of kin, and for Sir William de Bykebury, his progenitors and descendants, in the Church of Bigbury, and in this Chapel "de la Burgh, and twice a week at least in the said Chapel" (*ibid.*, page 404). Poundstock, also, left 13*s.* 4*d.* to the store of "St. Milburga."

It is a comfort to know that many of these abandoned Chapels can only be described as "desecrated" in a limited sense of the word. Many, if not most, of them seem not to have been consecrated—probably, because of the risk of possible disuse and desecration—but simply licensed for the performance of Divine Service.

Ringmore Rectory. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

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Exeter Cathedral (VIII., 72, query 37).—"Territorial designations" were never attached to the Prebends in Exeter Cathedral, though they were elsewhere in the Diocese, as at Crediton and Chulmleigh. The Prebends in our Cathedral have been since Leofric's day, and still are, twenty-four in number, and they are distinguished simply by their numbers, according to the order of collation. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH.

Ringmore Rectory.

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A Question of Title (VII., 238, query 162; 266).—In answer to T.G.G., (Sir) Ludlow Cotter, eldest son of Sir J. L. Cotter, fourth baronet, claimed his knighthood (as the eldest son of a baronet) on attaining his majority in 1874, and received it. W. H. KELLAND.

Southsea.

* * *

Proclaiming the Fair in Exeter (VIII., 70).—The late Captain Shortt wrote a newspaper article headed "The Glove on a pole at Chartered Fairs in England and on the Continent, with the hand on the apex, as carried at the Exeter Lammas Fair (also called Croll-ditch in old time) and some other Fairs in Devon."

The writer describes the origin of the fair and its historical associations, and goes on to say:—

"Southernhay was a sort of valley of Hinnom, a Gehenna of fire, when stakes and headsmen were in fashion; 'fair was foul, and foul was fair.' All sorts of ordure were landed thereon, criminals executed, heretics combusted or burnt, etc.

"At the Lammas of Exeter, as at other chartered fairs, a glove is borne on the summit of a long pole, copiously decorated with festoons, garlands of flowers, and ribbons, the fingers of the glove or hand pointing upwards. It is borne through the city in procession, accompanied by drums and other martial and inspiring music, and is then stuck directly on the summit of the ancient Guildhall, where it remains during the continuance of the fair.

"The glove recalls a strong resemblance to the Roman standards, which bore a hand, the emblem of power, on a spear, as well as the eagle and other emblems.

"If Stukeley was correct in his *Equorum Probatio*, I have no hesitation in suggesting that the glove carried at the end of a pole on Lammas fair day at Exeter, replacing the legionary ensign bearing a hand, is a remains, probably, or reminiscence of the Roman custom of fixing the *basta decemviralis*, or spear of the ten governors or magistrates in front of the prætorial courts of justice in the provinces, etc.

"As the Guildhall replaced the old Prætorium in Waterbeer Street,* if Gale and Ducarel are correct, we may imagine that the Roman Judgment Hall stood there, where the presiding prætor or governor administered justice, sitting on the tribunal, like Severus at York, with Papinian the lawyer at his side, in the Beddern of old Eboracum.

"The standard was, in fact, merely a spear or lance, on which the badges or ensigns of the troops were affixed; therefore the words of Sigonius will not, perhaps, be inappropriate, if we consider at the same time that the provinces were subjected to a military government, and the decemviral court, if it existed at Isca, or annual decemviral, was a provincial one under a military officer."

Exeter. G. T.

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Churches in Private Grounds.—I may mention one other instance of the above, in the case of Bicton Church, which is situated in the grounds attached to Bicton House.

W. S. B. H.

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Panther Rock (VI., 269, query 178).—I do not remember seeing any reply to the query inserted in your last volume, but I take it that the following document in the MS. department of the British Museum refers to the rock in question, and that therefore there can be no doubt that it was so called because the ship of that name struck upon it. The document is a portion of a letter from a Mr. McKenzie to the then Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. Stephen, and is dated "Plymouth 12th June 1774." After speaking of other rocks recently discovered, the portion following refers to "Shoal in Plymouth Sound, on which H.M. Ship Panther struck 25th May 1774," and thus describes it:—

"It is found to be a nest of Running Rocks from the Knapp East by compass 300 fms in some parts about 50 fathoms broad, on which several parts had 24 fms but on the shoalest part (which is very small) had only 4 fms, being then low water. The marks for it are the spire of the New Chapel in the Dock just open with the trees on the easternmost point of Mount Edgecumbe, a large house to the N.ward of Plymouth on with the White Patch on the Hoe. The Old Church Tower will then be about twice its breadth to the Wt.ward of the said patch, and the S'nmost Pt of Yalm Land, on with the highest part of the Range of Rocks within the Shagstone, the white Buoy will then bear E b S *M* S, the Red Buoy S *M* E and Penlee Pt W½N for Compass.

"27 May (Signed) WM FORFAR.
RD PROWSE."

Your nautical readers will of course at once know if the shoal above described is the same as that now known as the "Panther." H. B. S. WOODHOUSE.

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Commemorative Brasses (VIII., 19, query 5; 51, 73) **and Stone Effigies** (73).—In reply to G.T.'s enquiry, I would state that brasses in the form of kneeling figures are not uncommon. Amongst others are the following:—

The brass of Dr. Richard Billingford, Master of Corpus College, A.D. 1442, in St. Benet's Church, Cambridge.

The Treunwyth brass, 1462-3, at St. Ives, in Cornwall.

A lady (*circa* 1510), at Gorran.

A lady (socket only remaining), at Bodmin.

While there are kneeling figures engraved on brass plates at St. Michael Penkivel, Constantine, and St. Erme, (see Dunkin).

Stone effigies wrought in relief within sunken panels are common. Also figures represented merely by incised lines on granite, slate, etc. W. IAGO.

Bodmin.

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The Manor of Em Grimstone (VIII., 72, query 44). There are Em Grimstone, Lower Grimstone, Teddy's Grimstone, and Rose or Rowe's Grimstone, all in a ring fence, and now one property. They were all in the manor of Em Grimstone, the origin of which prefix I do not know, and the manorial rights are extensive. W. F. C.

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Goss Family (VII., 238, query 154).—This family were formerly settled at Bigbury, about eight miles from Kingsbridge. Mr. Nicholas Goss purchased the manor of Houghton in 1786 from the Houghtons, and it is now the property of the representatives of the late P. Langmead, Esq., who purchased it of Mr. Goss. A branch settled at North Tawton. Mr. Andrew Goss, resident at De Bathe 1867-74, is of this family. W. H. KELLAND.

Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

* In clearing the ground for the New Municipal Buildings in Waterbeer Street, a fine piece of Roman pavement was laid open, which has been carefully preserved in the buildings.

MR. EDYE is referred to Vol. IV., page 178, for a reference to the Goss family, and also to the *Genealogist* for 1878 (I believe), where the Goss family of Hatherleigh is quoted under the pedigree of Mr. Clarke, J.P., M.P. for Abingdon 1874-85. P.

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Thorne Family (see previous note in *Genealogist*).—It may interest some of your readers to know that William Thorne, Esq., M.D., of Paddington, has written a full account of the Thornes from the earliest times. This gentleman's daughter, Eliza Mary Thorne, married in 1868 Mr. M. M. Richardson-Bonbury, eldest son of the Rev. Sir J. Richardson-Bonbury, third baronet. P.

BUCKLAND ABBEY, THE SEAT OF THE DRAKES.

THE curious little illustration we gave in our last number is taken from a photograph by Mr. R. P. Yeo, of Plymouth, of a boss at Buckland Abbey. It is of this Mr. Brooking Rowe speaks in his work, *The Cistercian Houses of Devon*, where he says:—

"Built into a wall over a doorway in the grounds is a large boss of great interest, from which shafts are seen spreading off, and which has evidently been the centre of a groined ceiling. When I first saw it I thought it was a mitred head, but it is clearly the head of a female. The upper pointed part is the head dress, and below is a coronet, and whether the work is early or late, I have little doubt but that it is intended to represent the features of the foundress of the abbey, the widowed Countess Amicia. From what part of the abbey it came it is impossible to say, and it is equally impossible to assign a reason for its preservation."

A few notes, therefore, on this interesting building, condensed from Mr. Rowe's admirable work may not be uninteresting.

The Abbey of Buckland was founded by Amicia, the mother of Isabella, wife of William de Fortze, Earl of Albemarle, a lady connected with two families which had shown much love for the Cistercian Order, and had done much to extend that Order, endowing it with many rich possessions. This lady acquired lands on the banks of the Tavy, in the year 1273, the King's confirmation being dated 1275, and in 1280 she signed the foundation deed of Buckland Abbey, vesting in the monks and their successors the manors of Buckland, Bickleigh, and Walkhampton. From 1273 to 1280 she was doubtless preparing the site and buildings for the reception of the monks and their servants. The first monks came hither from the Isle of Wight, where Baldwin, Earl of Devon, had some years before founded the Abbey of Quarr. This abbey was therefore founded in the eighth year of the reign of Edward I.

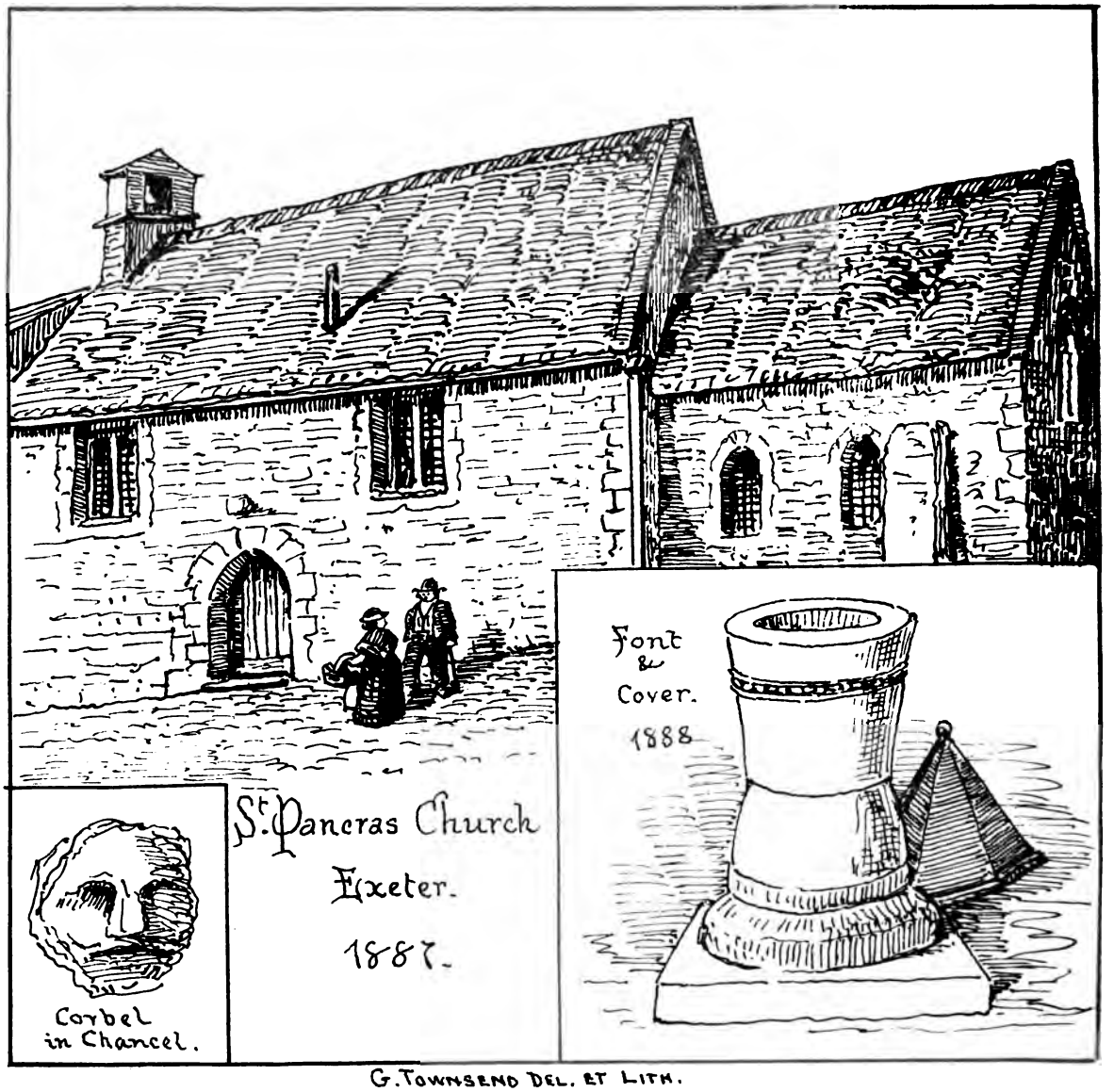
In 1336 the Abbey was fortified, the Abbot fearing that his herds and well-stored barns might prove a temptation to the roving Bretons, who, in 1339, did land at Plymouth and burnt a great part of the town.

Many interesting incidents connected with this Abbey might be cited, did time permit; for instance, in 1448 the monks considered themselves aggrieved for that the Lord of the Manor of Stonehouse, James Derneford (from whom Durnford Street takes its name), had, in defiance of the rights of the abbots and monks as lords of the hundred of Roborough (in which this Abbey is situated), set up at Stonehouse a pillory and tumbrel, and had held a court of frank-pledge there. This was a usurpation, and gave rise to much trouble and unpleasantness. The monks would not allow James Derneford to use these marks of authority, and he would not admit that he was wrong, or remove them. At last, the whole matter was referred to the decision of the Prior of Plympton and James Chudleigh, Esq., who gave their award in favour of the Abbey; and, besides removing the pillory and tumbrel, James Derneford was fined £20.

There is in the muniment room at Powderham Castle an agreement dated 28th May, 1522, between Abbot Whyte and Robert Derkeham, which shows how Robert, in return for assisting daily in the choir and teaching four boys in the convent, and also teaching the boys and any monks who might wish to learn music and the organ, was to be paid an annuity of £2 13*s.* 4*d.*, to be provided with a decent table, to have a furnished room over the west gate of the monastery, and a gown of the value of 12*s.* every year; to have the reversion of a tenement at Milton, and, until it fell in, feeding for two cows, and a garden, he paying half the rent. One would have thought that this was very fair pay, as times went, for Robert's work; but his room over the west gate was cold and dreary in the winter, so he had also five ounces of bread, a quart of beer, and a wax candle every night throughout the year, and thirty horse-loads of faggots. With these, and his books and organ, he was doubtless very comfortable, for we find that he continued in his office for some time, and was alive at the dissolution.

The first abbot was appointed in 1281, the last in 1528. This latter (the sixteenth who held the office) was John Toker, or Tucker, a member of a Devonshire family, and brother to Robert Tucker, an Alderman and, afterwards, in 1543, Mayor of Exeter. This John Tucker held the office for ten years, when he surrendered the house and its belongings to the King.

At the dissolution there were twelve monks in the house, to all of whom pensions were granted. No complaint was made as to their conduct, no breath of scandal or word of reproach rested on this or any of the Cistercian houses. Thus, after two centuries and a half, the land dedicated to God and set apart for pious uses by Amicia, was snatched from its holders by a tyrannical king and his rapacious courtiers, the monks being sent out into the



G. Townsend Del. et Lith.

world with miserable pittances. The lands were given to favourites of the King, the church was converted into a dwelling-place for the usurper.

After the monks came George Pollard, of London, for whom the former were ousted from their valley home. The lands, church, conventual and domestic buildings, were then intact, and were granted to him the year after the surrender, 14th December, 1539, for a term of 21 years, at a rent of £23 3*s.* 5*d*, reserving to the King and his successors all great timbers, as well as all trees and wood in and upon the premises being or growing.

The next possessor appears to have been Richard Grenville, of Bideford, Knight, who obtained a royal lease, dated May 26th, 1541. For the sum of £233 3*s.* 4*d.* he obtaining the reversion of the site of the monastery, houses, buildings, barns, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, and also the church, belfry, and burial ground, and, in fact, everything within the precincts of the late monastery.

It is curious to note that a descendant of the Sir Richard Grenville who in his devotion in 1134 had founded and erected the Cistercian Monastery of Neath, in Glamorganshire, became a participator in the spoil of another house of the same order.

The Grenvilles did not long continue the owners of Buckland Abbey. In 1580 it was sold under Royal license to John Hele and Christopher Harris for £3,400, and nine months later these conveyed the property to Sir Francis Drake, in whose family it still remains.

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THE RENDEZVOUS OF THE DORCHESTER CHURCH-COLONY (AT PLYMOUTH).

THE *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register*, No. CLXVIII., Vol. XLII., October, 1888, has a very interesting note by the Rev. Charles H. Pope, of Kennebunkport, Me., which, from its local associations, we take the liberty of transferring to our pages. Mr. Pope visited Plymouth a short time since, when we gave him all the information which we could glean in reference to the "Divers Godly Persons" who were entertained, previous to their departure for the New World, in the "New Hospital at Plymouth." Mr. Pope's note is accompanied by a plate of the old Plymouth Workhouse, formerly standing in Catherine Street, sometime known as the "Hospital of Poor's Portion."*

"We are able to present on the opposite page a picture of the very building where 'Divers Godly Persons' of the counties of Devon, Dorset, and Somerset met to organize, some time in March, 1629-30. The building was the 'New Hospital in Plymouth,' an almshouse, not quite finished, and therefore unoccupied. Two months later it was formally occupied by the town authorities, and was known for a century and a quarter as 'The Hospital of Poor's Portion.' It was photographed by Mr. R. N. Worth for his *History of Plymouth* (the first edition, now out of print), and the cut we give is from a photograph purchased of him last summer by the writer of this, and used as the frontispiece to his recently issued *Dorchester Pope Family*.

"The building was demolished about 1859 [? 1869]. But as we look upon this picture we can easily imagine ourselves mingling with the company on their solemn day of 'Fasting and Prayer'; we hear 'Patriarch White' of Dorchester, in Dorset, preach 'in the fore part of the day,' and we watch with great interest while, in the 'latter part of the day,' the band 'did solemnly make choice of and call those godly Ministers the Revd Mr. John Warham and Mr. John Maverick to be their officers and they did accept thereof and expressed the same.'

"Over the main doorway of the building this motto was chiselled:—

"'BY GODS HELPE THROVGH CHRIST.'†

In that faith the devout party sailed, March 29th, 1630, and founded Dorchester, the oldest portion of our present Boston. On board the *Mary & John*, and in their New England home, the pastors, so installed, fulfilled their office together nearly six years. Then the younger (Warham) with a portion of the colony, went to found Windsor, Conn.; while the older, Maverick, with the remainder, continued by the 'Bay' till called to the eternal home."‡

Notes to Illustrations.

St. Pancras Church, Exeter.—This church, now being restored under the direction of Mr. Pearson, architect, is a very ancient structure which for many generations has been hidden from public view by the gradual accumulation of squalid tenements around it. Visitors have, until recently, been quite unaware of the fact that a specimen of the Early English, or First Pointed style of Gothic architecture, so rarely to be met with in this diocese, might be found in St. Pancras Lane, now better open to view in consequence of the erection of the new municipal buildings and other structures in the vicinity.

The late Col. Harding, in his notes on this church, says: "This secluded church bears stronger evidence of antiquity than almost any other in Exeter. The east window is a lancet of three lights with trefoiled head, and on the north side is a single lancet window, and one of two lights, having a simple trefoiled opening between the points." In the S.E. corner of the chancel there is a trefoil-headed piscina, and over it a small square recess—a depository probably for relics (?). Just within the entrance to the church there is a small arched recess

* We hope to give an illustration of this relic of Old Plymouth in our next number.—EDITOR.

† An engraving of the doorway, showing this inscription, was given in *W. A.*, Vol. I.

‡ See Note in *W. A.*, VII., 88.

which may have contained a vessel for holy-water. The font is an interesting specimen of a primitive Norman character, and as in similar instances would point to an early church of this or earlier period. A rude grotesque corbel found built into one of the window splays also suggests primitive work.

The ground plan includes nave and chancel, the former measuring 31 feet in length, by 16 feet 8 inches in breadth. The chancel is 17 feet 9 inches long, and 12 feet 1 inch in breadth.

The following sketch of Pancratius or Pancras is from Dr. Smiles's work, *Duty:* "He was born in Phrygia, a district visited by the Apostle Paul at the time when he confirmed the churches in Galatia. Pancratius was brought up to worship Jupiter, but his father having died, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle Dionysius. The uncle removed to Rome in the year 305, that the orphan, heir to a vast fortune, might be near the Imperial Court. Under the care and tuition of the aged and holy Marcellinus, Bishop of Rome, he was converted to Christianity. His uncle soon after died, and the youth, then only 14 years old, was left with his wealth and his religion in a world without a friend.

"Diocletian was then persecuting the Christians. It was reported to him that Pancratius had been converted. He was immediately ordered to attend at the palace of Diocletian. The Emperor threatened him with instant death unless he sacrificed to Jupiter. The boy replied that he was a Christian, and ready to die, 'For Christ,' he said, 'our Master, inspires the souls of His servants, even young as I am, with courage to suffer for His sake." The Emperor made no reply, but ordered him to be led out of the city, and put to death by the sword on the Aurelian Way. There he sealed his testimony with his blood. He lay until the light of early dawn, when a Christian Roman lady wrapped the body in fine linen, and bore it to a catacomb near by, where she covered it with fresh flowers, embalming it with her tears. His name is still remembered by the churches erected after his memory. It is said of Saint John Lateran at Rome, this is the head and mother of all Christian churches, if you except that of St. Pancras under Highgate, near London."

There are four or five of this dedication in Devonshire, and others in the Kingdom.

We have only now to add that the Rector, the Rev. W. Hope, 3 Park Villas, Polsloe Road, Exeter, is engaged in raising funds for the restoration of this interesting ancient fabric. G. T.

Exeter.

ST. PANCRAS was a British saint who at the age of fourteen yielded himself a voluntary martyr in defence of Christianity during the persecution of Diocletian. He was executed at Rome A.D. 304, and is generally represented as a beautiful youth bearing his palm and a sword. Four churches are dedicated to this saint's memory in Devonshire: Pennycross, Pancraswyke, Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, and one of the parish churches of Exeter.

When St. Pancras' Church, Exeter, was founded is unknown, but it was probably at a very early date. The ground plan, consisting of nave and chancel, is almost identical with that of the Saxon church at Escombe, Durham, and the chancel, before it was rebuilt in 1888, presented evidence of having been *restored* in the 13th century. Its dedication is British, and it stands in what has been called "the British Quarter." A tesselated pavement, and other relics of the Roman occupation, have been exhumed in its close proximity. The diminutive size of the structure also favours the idea that its rough rubble walls may enclose the area, and perhaps preserve for us the plan of an Anglo-Saxon church founded during the earliest days of Christianity in Exeter.

The first mention of the church occurs in 1199. It is again mentioned in 1222 —*Capella Sti. Pancratii.* In the inventory of 1553, "S. Pancrace" is recorded as having one bell—doubtless the one now existing, which is of mediæval date, inscribed "*Quamvis sum parva tamen audior ampla per arva.*" The church was sold in 1658, and bought back by the parishioners for £50.

It seems to have suffered considerably from neglect. Jenkins, writing in 1811, says: "As no use is now made of this church excepting as a cemetery for a few families, it is consequently much neglected, and may soon be desecrated." This state of things continued probably till 1831, when the church was reseated and an effort made to save the building. It was then that the font was unfortunately re-tooled and the chancel arch destroyed, a brick arch being substituted. The late rector, the Rev. John Cole, M.A., who died in 1887, after holding the living for twenty-six years, suffered the building to go to ruin, and for many years previous to his death no services were held in it. The reverend gentleman was out of his mind, and was under the delusion that he was Lord John Cole, even signing the registers "John, Baron Cole"! On his death the parish, which is a very small one, was united with that of "All-Hallows, Goldsmith Street." The architect for the restoration, which is now nearly finished, is J. L. Pearson, Esq., R.A., of London. The chancel arch is new, and replaces the brick affair of 1831. The nave roof, of the usual Perpendicular "cradle" type, has been restored. The chancel roof is new. The font is of Norman date, and the royal arms Caroline. There are many grave slabs.

The nave is entered by a south doorway, and there are eight windows, three in the nave and five in the chancel. The chancel has been unfortunately rebuilt, but this was inevitable, and the outcome of years of unpardonable neglect. It has been rebuilt stone for stone, and it is very difficult to realise the fact of its having been rebuilt. The north wall is pierced by two window openings of 13th century date. The east window is *circa* 1300, set very high in the gable, and of three lights with mullions interlacing in the head. Mr. Pearson considered it to be an *insertion.* There is a good Early Decorated piscina.

The removal of the plaster has disclosed a small aumbrie, a stoup in the nave, and the rood stairs.

The parish registers date from 1707, but an earlier book has been apparently lost of recent years, for when Dr. Oliver examined them, the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials dated respectively from 1664, 1670, and 1672. JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

[We have great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the above, and to the drawing of St. Pancras Church which accompanies this number, for which we are indebted to Mr. Townsend. It is to be hoped that the Rector will receive a liberal and prompt response to his appeal for funds to restore this very ancient place of public worship, which is now in a very deplorable condition.—EDITOR.]

Reviews.

The Descent, Name, and Arms of Borlase of Borlase, in the County of Cornwall. With a Chart Pedigree and Illustrations. Exeter: Pollard, 1888.

IN our last issue we made a brief announcement that this book would soon be issued, and we have now the pleasure to commend it to our readers. Although it bears no author's name upon the title-page, there is internal evidence that it is the work of William Copeland Borlase, who was a frequent contributor to the early volumes of the *Western Antiquary*, and supplied us with our first introductory article. The genealogical researches of Mr. Borlase have been very varied and extensive, but his investigations into the history of his own family have been most thorough. In the Preface to this volume he demonstrates the value of genealogy in the unfoldment of the history of the "Family" or the "People," which is acknowledged to be true history now, and not simply the account of the doings of kings and queens. Mr. Borlase has traced the history of his family in the main line, as well as in several of its branches, for a period of six or seven centuries, and has shown the prominent part taken by many of its members in war, in commerce, and in religion. The Borlases, it appears, were descended from Talfer or Taillefer, to whom, according to one authority, the estate called Borlase, in Cornwall, was granted in the reign of William Rufus, but there is documentary evidence to prove that the Taillefer living at the close of Henry III.'s reign was the direct ancestor in male line of the present family of Borlase. The name is variously spelt Burlace, Borlace, Borlase, Burlacie, Bourlacie, Borlacy, Burlacy, Burlasey, Borlâs; but Dr. Borlase, the eminent Cornish historian, whose biography occupies a prominent position in this volume, gave his authority for the modern spelling of the name. The work abounds in interesting matter, historical, genealogical, and personal, and the illustrations, which consist chiefly of the arms of the various branches of the family at different periods, as well as of some of its most noted members, are well drawn, and in some cases most beautifully emblazoned. The chart pedigree is a masterly production, and the indices are carefully compiled. The book is a valuable addition to Cornish family history, and will no doubt find a place in the libraries of most of the county families of Cornwall, and will not be confined to the small circle of subscribers whose names are appended to the work. We congratulate the publishers upon the satisfactory completion of this volume, which is well printed and reflects the greatest credit upon them.

England in the Fifteenth Century. By the Rev. W. DENTON, M.A. London: George Bell & Sons, 1888.

This is a posthumous publication of a work upon which the writer had devoted a great deal of research—a fact that may easily be verified by the large number of authorities quoted throughout the volume. The author lived long enough to finish the volume, and died whilst the last proof-sheets were in his house awaiting revision. It treats in the first place of the formation of the modern English language, the decay of Anglo-Norman, the growth of the English spirit, and of the gradual change from the feudal system to the present constitution of the nation. Without being strictly historical, it gives a very graphic picture of the period of which it treats and of the habits and customs of the people, from the time of Edward I. to the advent of the Tudors. Here and there are many allusions to events relating to the West of England; and speaking of the rate of travelling in those days the writer says: "Seven days was estimated as sufficient for the journey from London to Cornwall, though it was rarely accomplished in this time. The news of the defeat of Warwick at Barnet, on the 14th of April, was not known at Plymouth on the 23rd of that month; but then the Devonshire roads were notorious for their badness, and travelling on them was necessarily slow." The state of the roads, the bridges, the value of land, the wages of agricultural labourers, the food of the people, postal facilities, and a host more of general and social topics are dealt with in this volume in an authoritative manner, and we can highly recommend the book to the notice of our readers as a scholarly treatise, and one which must necessarily furnish them with much valuable information concerning a period of English history far too little known, because, to a considerable extent, overshadowed by the greater fame of the succeeding century and of the golden age of Queen Elizabeth.

Bacon, Shakespeare, and the Rosicrucians. By W. F. C. WIGSTON. London: Redway, 1888.

Of the "making of many books [on Shakespeare] there is no end." Closely following on the publication of Mr. Donnelly's *Great Cryptogram* we have this work by the author of *A New Study of Shakespeare*, which contains another wondrous theory of some hidden mystery, some further discovery of a great problem. The author declares

his belief in the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays, and professes to find in those plays not mere dramas intended to amuse and please theatre-goers, but a new Revelation, or "spiritual Rebirth," as he terms it—something which, when fully understood, shall disturb all our knowledge and revolutionise all our ideas. The writer's theory, in brief, is that the works called Shakespeare's are the product of a learned college of men, incorporated by one Divine Genius into a system of dramatised philosophy—an effort to realise Nature in dramatic art, and to carry down to another age the hermetic science of their society and of antiquity in a deliberately planned revelation. Also, that Bacon was the leading spirit of this society and that he was the leader of the Rosicrucians. Well, this is all very ingenious and very mysterious, and Mr. Wigston has written a remarkable book, which many people will read because of its Shakespearean associations rather than because they are converts to his peculiar views. But the book is too profound for us, and we prefer to read our Shakespeare in the old fashion, believing in the identity of the man with his writings, rather than to be always searching for some hidden spring or some deeply-concealed mystery in what seems to us, after all, but a series of simple tales of life, with its intrigues and ambition. We are of opinion that Shakespeare will be Shakespeare to the average Englishman to the end of time, and that the attempt to dethrone him from his eminence will never be seriously approved by any but a few enthusiasts whose minds have that peculiar bent which enables them to see mysteries in the most common things. However, we can commend this work as a clever treatise and as a remarkable book, worthy of being classed as such in Mr. Redway's rapidly expanding catalogue.

Lives of the Alchemystical Philosophers. By ARTHUR EDWARD WAITE. London: Redway, 1888.

Mr. Redway has added yet another to his long list of "remarkable books." The work before us is not only biographical, in that it contains the lives of many occult philosophers, from Geber and others amongst the ancients down to Lascaris, Delisle, and others of a later age, but it also contains much valuable information of a general character on hermetic philosophy. The author has taken as the groundwork of his work a book published anonymously in 1815, but he has added thereto the results of much original research, and has prefaced the whole by an Introductory Essay on the True Principles and Nature of the Magnus Opus, and on its relation to spiritual chemistry. As a series of short biographies of many remarkable men, the book is of considerable value, but it is also valuable as an addition to a class of literature which is almost an unknown quantity to the mass of readers. Not the least interesting portion of the book is the chapter devoted to the "Travels, Adventures, and Imprisonments of Joseph Balsamo," and an alphabetical catalogue of works on hermetic philosophy and alchemy will be of infinite service to bibliographers and book-hunters.

Life and Nature Studies. By HUME NISBET. London: Sampson Low, 1887.

It is a treat to handle such a book as this, and a greater treat still to peruse it. The book is in every way delightsome, its typography is faultless, its illustrations are charming, and even the paper upon which it is printed yields a more than ordinary pleasure. The author is an artist of no mean repute: he writes as one who appreciates beauty in all its forms, but, not only so, he can discern beauties in the most ordinary and common-place objects. He has the observing eye, the poetic imagination, and the versatile powers which enable him to pursue his studies in Life, in Nature, or in Art, in the way most calculated to inspire admiration amongst those he teaches. He is a disciple of Turner, an admirer of Carlyle for his genius and force, and of Ruskin for his genius and refinement. He worships "Nature as the first, ever holding on by Research as the second, ever remembering Individuality as the third motive of my artistic existence." In fact, one is somewhat reminded of Ruskin's beautiful imagery as we turn over the pages of this exquisite volume and come upon the pleasant bits of light and shade which abound in it. Moreover, the book is of great value to artists, as containing much practical information in a pleasant way. We look for further productions of Mr. Nisbet's pen and pencil with much pleasure at no distant date, and hope they may always appear in such an attractive garb as the volume now before us.

The Baglioni. A Tragedy. By FAIRFAX L. CARTWRIGHT, B.A. London: Field & Tuer. The Leadenhall Press.

This is a well-written and highly dramatic work, in which the writer has re-told a striking story of a famous Italian family—the Baglioni. He states in his preface that Raphael's famous picture of "The Entombment" had its origin in an incident which occurred in connection with this family, when the young and beautiful Atalanta Baglioni gave the artist the commission to paint this subject, because she also had known the sorrow of losing her only son, Grifone, butchered in the public square of Perugia. It is this stirring incident which Mr. Cartwright has turned into an admirable tragedy, which, though gloomy in its character and subject, is yet very readable, the characters being cleverly delineated.

Great Writers: Heine. By HENRY SHARP. London: Walter Scott.

Heine, the versatile poet, wit, and satirist, has found an able and sympathetic exponent in Mr. Sharp. The faults and follies of poor Heine are lightly touched in this eminently scholarly volume, whilst his genius and undeniable charm are dwelt on in a way which shows the appreciation of the biographer for his subject. Many little gems of song are quoted, adding greatly to the interest of the book.

English Men of Letters: Landor. By SIDNEY COLVIN. London: Macmillan.

This is the current volume of the capital series now being issued by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., and it equals in interest and literary value any of its predecessors. If Young England is not well-informed, the fault certainly will not lie with our leading publishers, whose aim it seems is to popularise, and bring within the reach of all, the best literature of our age.

Angela. A Sketch. By ALICE WEBER. London: Messrs. Walter Smith & Innes.

Miss Weber has in this little volume given us a charming study of child-life. Angela is a little girl who, having lost both father and mother, lives with an uncle at Mohun Court. This uncle is a philosopher and bookworm, and aims at bringing his wee niece to see life from his own point of view. He has felt most poignantly the bitterness of change in and separation from those whom we love, and therefore tries to arrange the little one's life that she may not form strong ties of friendship or love. Human nature will not be gainsaid, however, and the necessity of "something to love" makes Angela lavish a wealth of affection upon her pet animals. Her quaint ideas with regard to beasties, and her high ideals of friendships and the like, make the book very interesting reading even to children of a larger growth, as well as to the juveniles for whom, presumably, it is written.

A Christmas Posy. By Mrs. MOLESWORTH. London: Macmillan.

Mrs. Molesworth thoroughly understands the art of writing acceptably for children. Her latest contribution to this class of literature is a decided success, and though the various flowers of fiction which form the posy are not all of equal merit, yet all are of the kind to charm the small folk, as well as convey some excellent teaching. We have read the little volume word for word, and have anticipated in a large degree the pleasure which the perusal of "The Blue Dwarfs," "Basil's Violin," and "Lost Rollo" will be sure to bring to scores of happy little ones during the coming holidays.

A Plunge into Troubled Waters. By C. R. COLERIDGE. London: Messrs. Walter Smith & Innes.

This tastefully bound and altogether attractive little volume records the doings of a family of very worthy folk who on leaving their village home for the comparative gaieties of Dulworth meet with some very novel experiences. Religious and social questions are presented in such a new and unwelcome light to good Mrs. Woodford —who clings loyally to the old traditions—that she feels bewildered and, so to speak, shaken to the roots in this new phase of life. Her views on such old-fashioned subjects as respect and veneration for superiors and elders will astonish the young people not a little, and possibly convey a useful lesson. For a prize book, either for boys or girls, we give it hearty commendation.

Pen. By the Author of *Tip Cat, &c.* London: Messrs. Walter Smith & Innes.

Readers who have felt the charm of *Tip Cat*, *Our Little Ann*, and that delightful wee volume, *Laddie*, will welcome another book from the same author. *Pen* vies with its predecessors in good wholesome interest and purity and originality of style. It is a somewhat pathetic story of two little motherless girls who, left to the tender mercies of a weak, thriftless, and drink-debased father, fought the battle of life right bravely until claimed by an aristocratic sister of their dead mother. It is impossible to give even a faint idea of the charm of the book. The sweet womanly touches of nature, the characterisation of that pearl of price, Sandy Maclaren, the winning and lovable girls whom the author has so happily depicted, make the book eminently readable and interesting.

From the National Society, London:—

To Horse and Away. By FRANCES MARY PEARD.

Of the many new books of the season—and their name is legion—Miss Peard's new story is one of the best. It describes in graphic fashion some scenes in the life of Charles II. The Puritan minister, Jeremiah Ross, and his daughter Priscilla (whose quaint name admirably suits her) are drawn as though from the life, as are Diana Amyott, Juliana Coningsby, and the other characters in this volume, which is all its title leads one to expect. Those who remember the charming Plymouth story, *Mother Molly*, and the spirited *Scapegrace Dick*, will not be disappointed in this latest effort of a favourite writer.

St. Helen's Well. By MARY H. DEBENHAM.

This is a tale, well conceived and equally well wrought out, recording a series of events following the rising of 1745. Sir Lionel Armytage, of Cedar Court, one of the adherents of the Pretender, compelled by dire necessity to leave his home, takes refuge, with his wife and infant son, in a French vessel which is lying at anchor, waiting to convey them to some place of safety beyond the seas. Two other children, Nest and Margaret, are left behind with a good old Welsh nurse called Gwen, who hastily removes them to her home in Wales, lest harm should come to them through their parents' treasonable practices. Here they remain for some seven years or so, when one of the sisters falls ill, and the other hears by accident of the far-famed virtues of St. Helen's Well, and determines to test them for the healing of poor Nest. As to how far her hopes were realised, and for other items of interest, we must refer our young readers to the story itself.

Carried Off. By ESMÉ STUART.

Among this capital series of books, none are better written or more calculated to enchain the attention of a boy than *Carried Off*. It is a dashing story of the capture of Harry Fenn, an Essex youth, by the redoubtable buccaneer, Captain Henry Morgan. Amongst other thrilling adventures, the hero, Harry Fenn, contrives to assist and befriend two helpless damsels, when the pirate

crew to which he so unwillingly belongs attack a strongly fortified castle in the West Indies.

Silver Star Valley. By M. BRAMSTON.

This is another exceilent boy's book, having for its *locale* a mining district in the Rocky Mountains. The hero of the story, Ted Allan, goes out to America to join his father, who is supposed to be doing well in a respectable line of business. In reality, however, he is keeping a disreputable saloon, and keenly conscious of the bad influence such a place would be sure to have upon his son, he places him in a family where he hopes that the example of its members may help to make him a good and useful member of society. A scapegrace son, however, leads him into sundry scrapes, and during a bear-hunt they narrowly escape a frightful death, being rescued in the very nick of time by a miner named Giant Jim. At the close of the story we see how the social condition of things among the minêrs was changed, and how attention to religious life was gradually inculcated in Silver Star Valley.

Starwood Hall. By the Author of *A Greek Idyll.*

Like Dick Whittington of old, Tom Vickery is ambitious of viewing the golden streets of London, seeing in imagination the fortune which surely awaits him there. Having at last overcome the objections of the uncle with whom he lives, he set forth on his journey. A chapter of accidents prevents him, however, from carrying out the programme arranged for him. The breaking down of the London coach, near the stage where poor Tom was to have taken his seat for the great city, damped all his hopes, and compelled him to accept the hospitality of Starwood Hall. Here such strange things occur that he makes his escape without taking leave, and goes on foot to London, where, like many another, he has to learn that dreams and realities are widely different. An excellent book for boys possessing a taste for adventure.

Reuben Everitt. By C. R. COLERIDGE.

A capital book for both boys and girls is *Reuben Everitt.* Poor Reuben is looked upon in his family as something of a dullard. He, nevertheless, is haunted by the strange restless craving, common to many lads, to travel and see the world. Whilst living in lodgings at Chelsea with a Chartist cabinet-maker named Chandler, Reuben finds really good work ready to his hand, for his friends have no idea of religion or of the blessings it brings. Loveday, the daughter of Mr. Chandler, is a veritable "white heathen," until Reuben, the unconscious missionary, teaches her—more by example than precept—of the higher aims of life.

Our New Mistress. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

Those who know Miss Yonge's admirable stories for the juvenile portion of the community will be glad to see another work from her able pen. The "new mistress," Jessie Martin, finds a somewhat arduous task in taking charge of a village school where innovations of every kind are denounced by the mothers of her pupils. Eventually, however, her innate kindliness and tact win their way, and she secures the confidence of the villagers. Having so done, it is disappointing to find difficulties cropping up in another direction. Her sister, having had the misfortune to make an unwise choice of a husband, meets with grave difficulties which threaten to involve Jessie also. Her firmness and heroism, however, in a moment of great peril enable her to save the lives of a number of her children in a terrific fire, and thenceforward all is well.

Mrs. Dimsdale's Grandchildren. By M. D. C. LEE.

Mrs. Dimsdale must have found herself in somewhat the same kind of difficulty as the other old lady who, according to nursery lore, lived in a shoe, and had an inconvenient number of children for so small a habitation, when one snowy Christmas time her grandchildren were quartered upon her in numbers. Aunt Hetty, Milly, and kindly, popular Uncle Rex, all do their endeavours to give the children pleasure and keep them out of harm's way, and to this end Milly writes a Christmas play in which all her cousins are to act. This makes much amusement, as do the pranks of Toby, the dog. Various adventures which happen to the young folk give interest to a book which will be voted "jolly" by many fun-loving children this Christmas time.

Other works received for Review, to be noticed in our next number :—

Andrew Brice, and the Early Exeter Newspaper Press. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D.

Virginia Cousins. A Study of the Ancestry and Posterity of John Goode, of Whitby, a Virginia Colonist of the 17th Century. By G. Brown Goode; with a Preface by R. A. Brock, Virginia Hist. Soc.

The Negro as a Political and Social Factor. By Frank G. Ruffin.

Teutonic Mythology by Jacob Grimm. By James Steven Stallybrass.

Plymouth Armada Heroes. By M. W. S. Hawkins.

Northumbria. A Publication devoted to the Antiquities, &c., of Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and the Borders of Scotland. Vol. I. Edited by T. Tindall Wildridge. Beverley.

Brave Deeds. Collected and Illustrated by Lieut.-Col. T. Marshman. London: Griffith, Farran & Co., 1888.

Buz; or the Life and Adventures of a Honey-Bee. By Maurice Noel. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1888.

Monkswood. By J. J. Cunningham. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1888.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

MESSRS. Griffith, Farran & Co. are issuing a very interesting little serial (sixpence monthly) entitled *Popular Poets of the Period*, edited by F. A. H. Eyles. The last number contains notices of Professor Blackie, Austin Dobson, Sarah Doudney, Dr. A. H. Japp, and William Allingham. Our readers will be interested in the brief but concise biographical notices which accompany the various poems selected from the works of these well-known and highly-esteemed writers, and especially in the sketch of Austin Dobson, a native of Plymouth in Devonshire.

FROM Mr. Elliot Stock we have received the first volume of *The Bookworm, an Illustrated Treasury of Old-Time Literature*, the successor of *The Bibliographer* and *Book-Lore*. It abounds in interesting matter, its articles are well selected and for the most part well written, and it goes without saying that the typography is excellent, as are all the books issued from 62 Paternoster Row.

MR. WALTER HAMILTON'S *Parodies* has now entered upon its sixth and last volume. It will deal almost entirely with the works of living authors, and its interest will therefore perhaps excel all its predecessors. But it is intended to issue a supplementary volume dealing with Parodies of the greatest prose writers, and other important matters. A prospectus is issued with the present number of the *Western Antiquary*, and any of our subscribers who are partial to this sort of literature would do well to order sets of the volumes at once.

WE have the pleasure to announce a work by Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, entitled *The Old Northwest: with a view of the Thirteen Colonies as constituted by the Royal Charters*. This work will be of a most interesting character, dealing as it does with all that vast region bounded by the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. No previous writer has covered the ground, and the work is wholly new in conception. It will be published by Townsend MacCoun, of New York.

MR. LOFTIE'S new book, *Kensington. Picturesque and Historical* (Leadenhall Press), is, according to *The Athenæum*, to have a novel binding suggested by Mr. Tuer. Beyond the title in gold, the round bevel-edged cloth-covered boards are to be devoid of ornament except on the inner edge, which will have a "roll" in gold, of the same character that a good binder puts on morocco and russia.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have issued two more volumes of their new and cheaper edition of the works of Charles Kingsley, the series now comprising *Westward Ho!*, *Hypatia*, and *Yeast*. They are also continuing the works of Miss Yonge in the same cheap and popular form. These modern classics will now doubtless find a place in many a home library where they formerly were strangers.

WE cordially welcome the announcement just made to us of the speedy appearance of another series of Mr. William Smith's *Old Yorkshire*. It will be conducted exactly on the old lines, and uniformly in style with previous volumes. We hope that Mr. Smith will receive all the support he needs in this new venture.

MESSRS. E. & G. GOLDSMID, the enterprising Edinburgh publishers, announce, amongst many other important works, a series of volumes under the general title of *The Book-Hunter's Library*, which will be a valuable acquisition to book-lovers generally. We should advise our readers who are collectors of curious and out-of-the-way literature to communicate with Mr. R. Prescott-Innes, 35 Rose Street, Garnethill, Glasgow, when "they will hear of something to their advantage."

A NEW magazine, entitled *The Library, a Magazine of Literature and Bibliography*, is announced to be published with the new year. It will be issued under the auspices of the Library Association, and will take the place of the *Library Chronicle*. Among the contributors are such writers as Andrew Lang, William Blades, Austin Dobson, Sidney Colvin, Walter Besant, Richard Garnet, R. Copley Christie, and many other well-known literary men and bibliographers. The magazine will be published on the 24th of December by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Correspondence.

THE following very interesting letter appeared in the *Western Morning News* recently, which we gladly republish.—EDITOR.

FOLK-MUSIC OF THE WEST.

SIR,—Through your courtesy about two months ago, I was enabled to appeal to your readers for the recovery of the melodies belonging to some old West of England songs of which the words were preserved. Judging from the number of letters I received, the subject must interest a good many; and I venture now to trespass on your valuable space to mention the result of a search around Dartmoor for traditional melodies, songs, and ballads. I must premise that the melodies are often more valuable than the words. Ballads that were taken from printed broadsides were often set to far older tunes. Already I have been able to collect at four points about Dartmoor as many as ninety songs and ballads, with their traditional airs. I have obtained these from old men of between seventy and eighty-five. The young men despise and do not know these venerable songs.

Now a large number of them can with confidence be fixed as pertaining to the age of Elizabeth; some are certainly not younger than the reign of Henry VII. One curious example may be mentioned. Chappell, a few years ago, extracted a song, "Why do ye go a rushing," from the MS. virginal music book of Queen Elizabeth. It had never been printed; yet, actually, this very song,

the identical melody, I obtained from an old stone-breaker on the road at South Brent. Percy, in his *Reliques*, publishes the ballad of "Childe Waters." I have recovered not only the words, but also the tune of a West Country variant, of very great antiquity, from a day-labourer in Thrustleton.

In Charles II.'s reign one Tom D'Urfey published seven volumes of songs: he himself wrote the words to those in two of them. He set them to any suitable airs he could pick up. Now D'Urfey was a native of Exeter, and unquestionably laid under contribution the melodies with which he was familiar from boyhood in Devon. From D'Urfey the tunes passed elsewhere. Some were appropriated by the Scotch, and now pass as Scotch tunes. In considering the melodies collected, one is struck with their freshness and their melodiousness, and then with the thought, what a pity that they should be lost. The Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard, an accomplished musician, and I, intend, if we can get sufficient support in the West, to issue these West of England—Devon and Cornwall—songs, music and words, at as low a price as possible, so as to put them within the reach of the many, in the hopes of re-awakening in the men of the West a love and reverence for their own proper songs. Those from whom the tunes have been collected are, for the most part, old men between seventy and eighty-five. Their lives are not worth five years' purchase, and they are the last repositories of our ancient Damnonian and Cornubian minstrelsy.* —Yours truly,

Lew Trenchard, N. Devon. S. BARING-GOULD.

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To the Editor of the "WESTERN ANTIQUARY."

NAPOLEON IN THE *BELLEROPHON*.

Sir,—Can you kindly tell me, for a literary purpose, whether there are any persons now living in the West of England (or, indeed, elsewhere) who *saw* the great Napoleon when a prisoner at Plymouth or in Torbay, in July, 1815? They must be very few indeed, I fancy.

London. E. WALFORD.

[In *Western Antiquary*, Vol. VI., may be found the narratives of several eye-witnesses, but none of them are, to our knowledge, now alive.—EDITOR.]

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BARNSTAPLE, U.S.A.

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers refer me to a printed history of the town of Barnstaple, Mass., U.S.A., as I am unable to trace the existence of any such work.

Barnstaple. J. R. CHANTER.

[We have referred to a list of "American Town Histories" published by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N.Y., but fail to find Barnstaple amongst the number.—EDITOR.]

* In our next number will appear an original article by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, entitled "Folk Songs or Melodies of the West."—EDITOR.

REV. JOHN MAVERICK.

Sir,—In my query about this clergyman in your October number, page 73, I inadvertently gave the wrong date of his death. He died February 3rd, 1635-6, aged nearly 60 (See Winthrop's *History of New England*, Vol. I., page 181).

Professor Franklin B. Dexter, of New Haven, Conn., in a paper printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society in its *Proceedings*, Vol. XVII., pages 340-52, states, on the authority of Col. Chester's manuscript copy of the Oxford matriculations, that the Rev. John Maverick matriculated at Exeter College in 1595, and that he was the son of a Devonshire clergymen. I think it probable that the father was the Mr. Maverick named in the document I sent you.

Rev. John Maverick's wife was evidently an acquaintance of Sir William Morrice, Secretary of State, as her son Samuel, writing from Rhode Island, April 10th, 1666, informs Sir William that his mother "presents her humble service" (See Sainsbury's *Colonial State Papers*, Vol. II., page 415). JOHN WARD DEAN.

Boston, Mass., U.S.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE have the pleasure to make the following announcements of subjects which will be treated in the present series of the *Western Antiquary*:—

"On the Parish Churches of Exeter" (illustrated). By Mr. John Newnham.

"The Penhallows of Cornwall and New Hampshire." By William M. Sargent, A.M.

"Fowey Parliamentary Elections." By W. D. Pink.

"Some Correspondence of Lord Exmouth." Contributed by J. B. Curgenven.

"The Bibliography of the Spanish Armada." By Major L. Edye and the Editor.

"Plymouth Armada Heroes." Notice of a Book recently published by Miss M. W. S. Hawkins (Brendon, 1888).

"John Gay and his *Fables*." By the Editor.

"The Great Storm at Plymouth in 1824." A Contemporary Account.

And others previously announced.

The Editor solicits further contributions from his numerous and valued helpers.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ THE next issue of the *Western Antiquary* will be a double number (December-January), and will be published about the 15th of January. Subscribers will please note.

The **Index Number** for the Seventh Series is now ready, and supplied to all Subscribers. The Editor is receiving sets for binding on the usual terms.

THE HOSPITAL OF POOR'S PORTION, PLYMOUTH.

(See page 97, Part V.)

The Western Antiquary;
OR
Notebook for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 6-7. DECEMBER-JANUARY, 1888-9. Vol. VIII.

FOLK SONGS AND MELODIES OF THE WEST.

BY REV. S. BARING-GOULD.

SOME three months ago I wrote to the *Western Morning News* and the *Western Daily Mercury* in hopes of recovering, through some of their readers, the melody to an old Cornish song, "Sweet Nightingale," which Mr. R. Bell, in 1854, heard sung by some Cornish miners working at the lead mines near Zell, on the Moselle. He took down the words and printed them in his "Ballads and Songs of the English Peasantry," but not the tune. The appeal had its desired effect, and I got the melody. But my letter had another effect. From all sides poured in—literally poured in—copies of "Tom Pierce, Tom Pierce," a favourite Devonshire song, words only, no music. That, however, I was able to obtain without difficulty.

I soon found that if I wanted the melodies and ballads and songs of our peasantry, I must get them from the peasantry themselves. Accordingly I made inquiries, and began to collect from them. In about two months, I got about ninety with their proper airs; some very fresh and original; some good but not of remarkable character, and some commonplace.

But, that which struck me most was that these were only to be obtained from very old men—that is to say, from men between seventy and eighty-five years old. The more recent generations know nothing of them, despise these old songs and sing only Christy minstrel airs, and music hall songs. Everywhere I hear, "Ah! you should have heard M. or N. He was a brave singer, he could sing a hundred songs, but he died—a year or two ago." These songs if collected at all must be collected now. In five more years they will all be gone—gone irretrievably.

Now, the songs and ballads collected, with their melodies belong to various epochs, from before the reign of Henry VII., to the beginning of this century. Some of the ballads are common property all over England, but *not so* the airs. The great bulk of these, I believe, to be of pure West of England origin; and very lovely many of them are. Broadsides circulated through England, and were set where they came to already known traditional tunes; and were sung to these.

For instance, there is a song "I sowed the seeds of love," which is said to have been composed by a Mrs. Habergham, of Lancashire, in or about 1690. Now, I have taken down this very song from a labourer, a notable "song-man" on Lew Down; but then, Mrs. Habergham is believed to have written the words to a tune familiar in the north, which has been appropriated by the Scotch as "Blink o'er the Burn." Here in Devon, the words are sung to another tune, peculiarly sweet, that I cannot trace.

So again with "Joan's ale is new," that quaint old English song is sung—with a verse or two peculiar to the West, and to a tune quite distinct from that to which it was sung elsewhere in England.

On the other hand, some songs have come with their proper tunes, songs probably sung now nowhere else. There is one "Wherefore go a rushing," the words of which would be best buried in oblivion. This song is found in a virginal book of MS. music, that belonged to Queen Elizabeth, but was never printed till Chappell extracted it from the MS. music book. Yet, this identical melody I heard sung at South Brent, by a man who breaks stones on the roadside.

Cuper's garden was on the Surrey side of the Thames, and preceded Vauxhall. It was fashionable in Charles II.'s reign. A song was made about it at that time. This song with

the melody composed for it, I have recovered from a day labourer.

I have reason to believe that Devon and Cornwall was a nursery of music in the Elizabethan age; but, unfortunately, our West of England music was never collected.

Tom D'Urfey, an Exeter man, at the end of the 17th century, published six volumes of songs and ballads, and set them to such tunes as he could pick up. Unquestionably he laid under contribution the melodies of his native county. By thus popularising the tunes, he made them common property. Not only so, but a number of them crossed the border, were taken up by the Scotch, and many of what they regard now as their National Scottish airs, are demonstrably old English tunes, appropriated by them.

Now, I will give an instance of what I believe to be D'Urfey's appropriation of a West of England tune. "Arscott of Tetcott," —a song that must be of John Arscott of 1652, and not as supposed of the last John Arscott, of 1752 (then only a boy), is sung to a very grand old melody. Now this same tune, that is to say, *half* of it, D'Urfey used and set to the words "Dear Catholick Brother," a political song, and from D'Urfey the tune passed elsewhere; but the complete melody is only found in Devon associated with "Arscott of Tetcott." I have found "The Outlandish Knight;" "The Shepherd's Daughter and the Knight;" "The Squire of Tawworth, or the Golden Glove;" "The Worcestershire Tragedy," and other old ballads sung by our peasant song-men, and I have collected the airs to which they sung them. In addition to ballads, they have preserved some perfectly exquisite Elizabethan songs, of a delicacy and beauty that is surprising. There are later songs, less easy to fix the date of; but all more or less interesting.

I propose to publish the best of all these arranged for the piano, flute, and for voice, by the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard, an accomplished musician; and to issue them to subscribers in three parts, each to contain some twenty-five songs; at half-a-crown the part, so as just to cover expense of printing. A few of these original songs need altering from their coarseness, and some of the melodies have been taken down in two or more variations. I propose to put a MS. copy of all the songs and ballads, with their various readings, exactly as taken down from the mouths of the people; one in the Library of the Institution at Exeter, the other in the Plymouth Library, for reference in time to come, as in five years or so, these will be the only records of the songs of the men of the West.

* * * *

WEST COUNTRY BALLADS, II.

(v. II.)

BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

ASSUMING that, even those ballads of comparatively late publication should be included in any West Country collection, I send the following one of *Barnstaple Fair*, transcribed from the pages of the *North Devon Magazine*, I. (1824), 221-224. Although but little over sixty years old, it contains many allusions to local customs of 'Barum' which belong to the things of the past, and, therefore, should commend itself to those of your readers who take an interest in all that pertains to the folk-lore of Devonshire.

BARNSTAPLE FAIR.

Oh! Devonshire's a noble county, full of lovely views, miss!
And full of gallant gentlemen for you to pick and choose, miss!
But search the towns all round about there's nothing can compare, miss!
In measurement of merriment, with *Barnstaple Fair*, miss!
Then sing of Barum, merry town, and Barum's merry mayor too,
I know no place in all the world old Barum to compare to!

There's nothing happens in the year but happens at our fair,* sir !
'Tis then that everything abounds that's either new or rare, sir !
The misses make their start in life† its gaieties to share, sir !
And ladies look for beaus and balls *to Barnstaple Fair*,‡ sir !
Then sing of Barum, merry town, and Barum's worthy mayor, too,
I know no place in all the world old Barum to compare to !

The little boys and girls at school their nicest clothes prepare, ma'am !
To walk the streets and buy sweatmeats and gingerbread so rare, ma'am !
Their prime delight's to see the sights that ornament our square, ma'am !
When Powell brings his spangled troop to *Barnstaple Fair*, ma'am !
Then sing of Barum, merry town, and our indulgent mayor, too,
I know no place in all the world old Barum to compare to !

If milk be scarce tho' grass be plenty, don't complain too soon, dame !
For that will very often happen in the month of June, dame !
Tho' cows run dry while grass runs high, you never need despair, dame !
The cows will calve, and milk you'll have, *to Barnstaple Fair*, dame !
Then sing of Barum, wealthy town, and its productive fair, too,
And drink "the corporation, and the head of it, the mayor, too."

If pigeon's wings are plucked, and peacock's tails refuse to grow, friend !
In spring ; you may depend upon't in autumn they will shew, friend !
If feathers hang about your fowls in drooping stile and spare, friend !
Both cocks and hens will get their pens *to Barnstaple Fair*, friend !
Then, friend, leave off your wig, and Barum's privileges share too,
Where everything grows once a year, wing-feathers, tails, and hair, too.

If winter wear and summer dust call out for paint and putty, sir !
And Newport coals in open grates make paper-hangings smutty, sir !
And rusty shops and houses fronts most sadly want repair, sir !
Both shops and houses will be smart *to Barnstaple Fair*, sir !
And Barum is a handsome town, and every day improving, sir !
Then drink to all who study its improvement to keep moving, sir !

King George the Third rode out to Staines, the hounds to lay the stag on ;
But that was no great things of sport for mighty kings to brag on ;
The French, alas ! go *à la chasse*, in *von po shay* and pair ;
But what's all that to Button Hill, *to Barnstaple Fair*.
For we will all a-hunting go, on horse, or mule, or mare, sir !
For everything is in the field *to Barnstaple Fair*, sir !

To Button Hill, whose name to all the sporting world sure known is,
Go bits of blood, and hunters, hacks, and little Exmoor ponies ;
When lords, and ladies, doctors, parsons, farmers, squires, prepare
To hunt the stag, with hound and horn, *to Barnstaple Fair*.
Then up and ride for Chillam bridge, or on to Bratton town, sir !
To view the rouse, or watch the Yeo, to see the stag come down, sir !

There's nothing else in jollity, and hospitable fare, sir !
That ever can with Barnstaple, in fair time compare, sir !
And guests are very welcome hospitality to share, sir !
For beer is brew'd, and beef is bought, *to Barnstaple Fair*, sir !
Then sing of merry England, and roast beef, old English fare, sir !
A bumper to "the town and trade of Barum and its mayor," sir !

Boiled beef, roast beef, squab pie, pear pie, and figgy pudding plenty,
When eight or nine sit down to dine, they'll find enough for twenty ;
And after dinner, for desert, the choicest fruits you'll share, sir !
E'en walnuts come from Somerset, *to Barnstaple Fair*, sir !

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* Foreigners will take notice that, after the fashion of an Epocha, Barnstaple Fair furnishes a chronological resting place for inaccurate conjecture.

† When young ladies are to come out (a phrase borrowed from Tattersall's sale days), notice is given by their appearance at the Fair Ball. Formerly the Exeter 'size ball was included in the notice (to show they were big enough), but this, we believe, is obsolete. ‖

‡ *FONANTA SYNETOISIN*, says Peter Pindar's great uncle. To the uninitiated we must explain that, in our Devonshire parlance "to Barnstaple Fair" means just about Fair time; "to," in fact, meaning "at."

Then sing of Barum, jolly town and Barum's jolly mayor, too,
No town in England can be found, old Barum to compare to.

I will not sing of Bullock Fair, and brutes whose horrid trade is,
To make us shut our window blinds, and block up all the ladies:
Nor of the North walk rush and crush, where fools at horses stare, sir!
When Mister Murray brings his nags *to Barnstaple Fair*, sir!
But sing of Barum, jolly town and Barum's jolly mayor, too,
No town in England can be found, old Barum to compare to.

The ball one night, the play the next, with private parties numerous;
Prove Barnstaple people's endless efforts sir, to humour us;
And endless too, would be my song, if I should now declare
All the gaieties, and varieties, of BARNSTAPLE FAIR.
Then loudly sing, God save the King, and long may Barum thrive, O!
May we all live to see the Fair, and then be all alive, O!

✠ ✠ ✠

THE PENHALLOWS OF CORNWALL AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY WILLIAM M. SARGENT, A.M.

SAMUEL PENHALLOW was born at St. Mabon (St. Mabyn), in the county of Cornwall, 2nd July, 1665. His ancestors had possessed a landed estate in that county. His father was attached to the dissenting interest, and was intimate with the Rev. Charles Morton, rector of the parish of Blisland, in the same county. Morton became obnoxious to the ruling party, and was silenced for nonconformity to the rites and ceremonies of the established church. He removed to Newington Green, near London, where he opened a school for the instruction of youth in the various branches of literature. His school soon became famous, and numbers resorted to it for education. In 1683, Penhallow, being then about eighteen years of age, was placed under his care. He pursued his studies with diligence, and made such progress as not only to gain the approbation of his instructor, but to attract the attention of other gentlemen of science. He continued with Mr. Morton about three years, and until his school was broken up. The bishops and ecclesiastical authority of the church did not choose that dissenters and puritans should be employed to superintend the education of the rising generation, and prohibited Mr. Morton from pursuing that employment. Mr. Morton then determined to take refuge in New England, where he could enjoy that liberty of conscience which was denied him in his native land. He had an affectionate attachment to his pupils, and requested some of them to accompany him. The subject of this sketch was one who was selected on this occasion, to whom Mr. Morton promised his favour and assistance. Penhallow, with the consent of his parents, accepted the proposal; they embarked for America, and arrived there in July, 1686. Before they left England, the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians offered Penhallow £20 a year for three years, if he would make himself acquainted with the Indian language, and £60 a year afterwards, during life, if he devoted himself to the ministry and preached to them "at times." Soon after their arrival there, Mr. Morton had an invitation to take charge of the church at Charlestown, which he accepted. How long Penhallow continued with him is uncertain. He probably pursued his studies for some time, according to his original design of qualifying himself for the ministry; whilst he resided at Charlestown he was admitted a member of the church under Mr. Morton's pastoral care. But the political troubles which took place in Massachusetts about this time discouraged him from entering into the ministry, and he removed to Portsmouth, N.H.; at what precise time does not appear.

Soon after his settlement there he married Mary Cutt, daughter of John Cutt, the first President of the Council of New Hampshire, by his wife Hannah, daughter of Dr. Comfort Starr, of Boston, who was left an orphan at the age of twelve and married at eighteen. She inherited from her father a valuable patrimony, part of which consisted of a tract of land on which a large portion of the city of Portsmouth is built. Mr. Penhallow engaged in trade, and with the property he had received by his wife accumulated a great estate. He built the brick mansion which stood at the head of the pier; where he lived in a style superior to most of his fellow-townsmen of that day. He was given to hospitality; his house was open to every stranger of distinction who visited the town. The poor found in him at all times a friend ready to relieve their distress. His influence in the town was great, and he took an active part in the management of its affairs.

He was early appointed a magistrate, and in the execution of that office he was prompt, decisive, and firm; and literally "a terror to evil doers." So great was his abhorrence of vice, that he proceeded with great severity towards those who where arraigned before him, especially when he discovered any symptoms of guilt. He received a mandamus as one of His Majesty's Council, and took his seat at the board. For some years after his appointment the business of the Council was conducted with harmony, or at least without any personal altercation. When Lieut.-Governor Vaughan took his seat, he assumed more power than many thought belonged to him. Disputes took place between him and Governor Shute on the subject. Penhallow warmly espoused the cause of the Governor, and opposed Vaughan's pretensions. Vaughan highly resented Penhallow's conduct and suspended him from the Council. Governor Shute hastened to Portsmouth as soon as he heard of these transactions, reinstated Penhallow and suspended Vaughan. Matters were soon restored to their former peaceable state, and business was transacted with the usual ease and decorum. In the Council Mr. Penhallow was an active and influential member, and as senior councillor he presided with dignity and impartiality.

In 1710 he purchased a tract of five hundred acres of land at Scarborough, Maine, of the Brown heirs, who were refugees for safety from the Indian inroads; and he appears as a claimant thereof in the *Book of Eastern Claims*.

The Recorder of Deeds was appointed by the House of Representatives, and Mr. Penhallow had received that appointment. The records and files which had been taken from Chamberlaine were deposited in the Recorder's office, subject to the orders of the General Court. Whilst Lieut.-Governor Usher was in office, he was desirous of having the control of those papers, because he expected to find among them the papers relating to Mason's suits which had been carefully kept from him. He procured an order from the Lords of Trade and Plantations, who had the direction of all provincial affairs, that they should be placed in the Secretary's office. Application was made for them to Mr. Penhallow, but he absolutely refused to deliver them unless he was authorised to do it by an act of the General Court. Neither the threats nor the entreaties of the Lieut.-Governor had any influence upon him. This refusal shows he was not to be overawed by persons of higher grade in office when their commands were in opposition to what he thought his duty.

In 1714 Mr. Penhallow was appointed a Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, and in 1717 Chief Justice of the same court, which office he held until his death. A strong mind, improved by education, added to his long acquaintance with public business, enabled him to discharge the duties of the office with as much credit to himself and benefit to the public as could be expected from anyone not bred to the profession of the law.

Mr. Penhallow likewise held the office of Treasurer of the Province for several years. His last account is dated 9th November, 1726,

and signed by him, but was settled by his executor, with a committee of the General Court, after his decease. He transferred his connection from the church in Charlestown to that in Portsmouth in 1717. In his last will he gave a legacy to the poor of the church of which he was a member, and another to the Rev. Mr. Fitch, his pastor.

Judge Penhallow filled many of the most important offices in the Government, and discharged the duties attached to them with great integrity. His firmness and perseverance were essential qualities in a person concerned in the administration of government in the turbulent times in which he lived, and the public reaped the benefit of them. His attachment to the country increased with his residence in it, and he used his constant endeavours to promote its best interests.

He died at Portsmouth, 2nd December, 1726, aged sixty-one years and five months.

But perhaps the most enduring monument of his labours is the following volume, which since its first edition has been reprinted in Vol. I. of the New Hampshire Historical Collections (1824), and again recently at Chicago.

The
HISTORY
of the
Wars of NEW-ENGLAND with the EASTERN Indians,
or a
Narrative
Of their continued Perfidy and Cruelty,
from the 10th of *August*, 1703,
To the Peace renewed 13th of *July*, 1713.
And from the 25th of *July*, 1722,
To their Submission 15th *December*, 1725,
Which was ratified August 5th, 1726.
By Samuel Penhallow, Esq.
Nescio tu quibis es, Lector, lecturus ocellis,
Hoc scio, quod siccis, scribere non potui.

Boston:
Printed by T. Fleet, for S. Gerrish at the lower end of Cornhill, and D. Henchman over against the Brick Meeting House in Cornhill, 1726.

JOHN PENHALLOW, son of Judge Samuel Penhallow, was born at Portsmouth, N.H., 13th January, 1693. He seems to have begun life with his brother-in-law, James Pemberton, as a merchant in business in Boston; and afterwards connected in business with John Watts, under the name and firm of John Penhallow and Co. He also had a business connection with Captain Oliver Noyes, or "Doctor," as he was also styled, and was engaged in trade with the West Indies and with England. He appears to have been drawn into land speculations in the Kennebre River region, Maine, and in the Pejepscot Purchase, mainly to look after his former partner, Watts's interests, upon whose death he was appointed guardian to his minor children. He soon after married the widow, Elizabeth (Butler) Watts, and removed with her to the new settlements in Maine. Letters of his that have been preserved and contributed by a descendant to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (January, 1878) show that from 1720 to 1728 he was the leading spirit among his associates, honoured with the confidence and counsel of his Governor and the leading men of his time, and the record they present justifies the summing up of the *Popham Memorial Volume*, that "Capt. John Penhallow was the military leader of the inhabitants."

From 1731-1735 he was Register of Probate, and 1729 Clerk of the Superior Court at Portsmouth, where he died in 1735.

In preparing this sketch I would acknowledge the assistance derived from Dr. Adams' *Annals* of Portsmouth; the *Wentworth Book*; I. *New Hampshire Historical Collections*; and the *Genealogical Register* for January, 1878.

W. M. S.

☞ See Pedigree of the Penhallows of Cornwall and New Hampshire on next page.

EDITOR.

The Penhallows of Cornwall and New Hampshire.

COMMUNICATED BY WILLIAM M. SARGENT, A.M.

This family used these *Arms:* Vert, a cony argent. *Crest:* a goat argent, horned or. Said to be the same as a family now of Penhallow, co. Cornwall.

(*Gen. Register*, xxxii., 30.

SAMUEL PENHALLOW, Born at St. Mabyn, co. Cornwall, 2nd July, 1665; died at Portsmouth, N.H., 2nd Dec., 1726. Treasurer, Councillor, and Chief Justice.

1 = Mary Cutt, daughter of President John Cutt

2 = Abigail (Atkinson) Osborn

Richard, born 1715, died unmarried 1740

- Hannah, b. 3rd May, 1688, = James Pemberton
- Mary, b. 1 Dec., 1689 = Benj. Gambling, Judge of Probate
- Samuel, b. 4 October 1691, m. 1730 in England and remained there; was a shipmaster
- John, b. 13 Jany., 1693 = Elizabeth (Butler) Watts
  - Mary, d. young
  - Samuel = Prudence Kneeland,
  - John = 1 Sarah Wentworth; = 2 Ann Wendell
    - Richard Wibird, merchant, died unm.
    - John, died young
    - Elizabeth, died young
    - Samuel, b. 9 June, 1757 = Hannah Sherburne
      - Nancy = Judge Richard Evans
    - John = Sarah Phillips, 3 sons, all died unm.; Sarah = Eben. Hathaway; Elizabeth died unm.
    - Sarah, d. unm.
    - Thomas = Hannah Bunbury
      - Thos. Wibird, b. 17 Jan., 1784, d. 22 Sep., 1876, = 1 Mary Beach, = 2 Susan Pearce. *Ob.s.p.*
    - Mary, b. 18 Dec., 1761 = Daniel Austin
      - Sarah A. = Jeremiah Goodwin
    - Elizabeth, b. 25 March, 1764, d. 20 Sept., 1765
    - Hunking, b. Oct., 1766, d. 24 Sep., 1826 = Harriet (Pearce) Scott
      - David Pearce, b. 24 Sep., 1805, d. 1859 = Mary Yeaton
        - Mary L. = Charles Leighton
        - Deblois Pearce = Ida Turner, Jan. 13, 1877. Now of S. Francisco, Cal.
      - Ann W., b. 22 Oct., 1808 = Rev. Nathl. S. Folsom
      - John Pearce, b. 1811, d. 1848, unm. wrecked at sea
      - Harriet P., b. July, 1813 = Rev. W. B. Jacobs
      - Andrew Jackson, b. 1 March, 1815 = Mary Pickering; = 2 — Mason
        - Susan P. = Geo. R. Freeman, July, 1877
        - John P. dead
        - Chas. L.
        - David Pearce = Sarah Dunlap, 1876
        - Hannah J.
        - Elizabeth J.
      - Pearce Wentworth, b. Feb., 27, 1817 = Elizabeth W. P. Shelburne
        - Thomas W., b. 22 July, 1846
        - William T., b. 23 May, 1849, d. Ap., 1863
        - Charles S., b. May 10, 1852
        - Pearce W., b. Dec. 25, 1855.
    - Benj. = 1 Lucy Hart; = 2 Susan (Pearce) Black
      - Oliver Wendell, b. 1800, d. 1874. = Margaret Scott; = 2 Frances Smith
        - 11 ch., all d. young
        - Harriet L.
      - Lucy E., b. 29 May, 1805
      - Susan S., b. 29 April, 1807
      - Ann C., b. 11 Aug., 1809
      - Clementina, d. young
      - William P., b. 19 July, 1813, d. 27 Aug., 1839
      - Benjamin H., b. 1 May, 1816, d. 30 M'ch, 1873 = Hepzibah Shepard
        - William P.
        - Arthur L.
      - Julia M., dead.
- Deborah, b. 2 Jany., 1702 = William Knight
- Benjamin, b. 17 Dec., 1704, H.C., 1723, d. 1725
- Joshua, b. 2 Sept., 1707, d. unm.
- Susannah, b. 10 Jany., 1708 = William Winkley
- Joseph, b. 5 Jany., 1710 shipmaster. Was in England 1730; supposed m. and remained there.
- Olympia, b. 12 Feb., 1711, d. unm. 1743
- Phebe, b. 14 Jany., 1695 = 1 — Gross; = 2 L. Vassall; = 3 T. Graves; = 4 F. Borland
- Elizabeth, b. 21 Dec., 1698 = 1 — Dummer; = 2 Rev. Chr. Tappan
- Lydia, b. 11 Sept., 1700 = Henry Sloper

FOWEY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTONS.

(PART I).

BY W. D. PINK.

IN response to E.W.R.'s query for a List of Fowey M.P.'s, I beg to subjoin the following which, with an exception or so, will, I think, be found to include the entire succession of members for Fowey from the beginning to the close of its parliamentary career. The List is based upon the Official Returns of Members printed by order of the House of Commons, but is confirmed, and in some instances supplemented by such other authorities as are recognised to be of first importance. For the brief genealogical notes appended to the names I am largely indebted to that mine of Cornish genealogy, *The Visitations of the County of Cornwall*; edited by Lieut.-Col. Vivian. Some of your readers who, have access to a larger collection of local information than is within my reach, may perhaps be able to correct or add to my notes of identification. I need scarcely say that, I shall be thankful for any and every such assistance.

Fowey was a place of considerable importance as far back as the reign of Edward III., when it contributed, we are told, no less than 47 ships for the siege of Calais. In the 14th year of that king, it also sent a representative to a National Council at Westminster, but never otherwise exercised the elective franchise until summoned by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. To that Queen's third parliament, which met from 2nd April to 29th May, 1571, returns were for the first time made by the Cornish boroughs of Fowey and East Looe. It is clear, however, that the right to make these Returns was not suffered to pass unquestioned by the House. On April 6th the *Journals* record that a enquiry was ordered concerning the validity of Fowey and other boroughs to send burgesses to parliament. Three days later, on April 9th, "A Report is made concerning the validity of Burgesses, and it is ordered, by the consent of the Attorney-General that the Burgesses shall sit according to their Returns, because the validity of the Charters of their Towns is to be examined in another place, if cause be." Nothing further seems to have come of the enquiry, and henceforth the right of Fowey, to send members to Westminster was established.

According to Merewether and Stephens (*History of Boroughs and Municipal Corporation*, Vol. ii., p. 1276, *et. seq.*), Charters of incorporation were granted to Fowey by King James II.; King William III., in the second year of his reign, and George III., in 1819. "By the latter, the Corporation was to consist of nine of the most honest and discreet burgesses of the inhabitants, who were to be called 'alderman and council of the borough,' and one of them was to be called mayor." It was further provided, "that the mayor, recorder, and alderman, might at all times nominate and prefer as many *free burgesses* of the borough as they pleased. One mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and five free burgesses were then nominated and appointed. And it was directed that, the mayor, recorder, justices of the peace, and the rest of the alderman of the borough, should elect from the free burgesses, to supply any vacancies that might arise among the aldermen, and that the mayor, recorder, and their deputies, with the senior alderman, should be justices of the peace."

The head officer of the borough was originally the *portreeve*,—a name of Saxon derivation, and, which of itself imports that the place was of some antiquity. That appellation was afterwards changed for the title of 'mayor.'

The right of election was governed by a decision of the House in 1701, arising out of a contested election in that year. On February 14th, 1700-1, a Petition was presented from the mayor, recorder, the major part of the aldermen, and many of the inhabitants, stating that, the right of election was in the Scot and Lot men inhabiting within the town; but that Jonathan Tincombe the portreeve of the borough, had admitted several persons to

poll, who were not Scot and Lot men, in violation of the know custom of the borough. The matter was investigated, and on the 5th May, 1701 the House resolved "That, the right of electing burgesses to serve in Parliament for the borough of Fowey, is on the prince's tenants who are capable of being portreeves of the said borough, and in such inhabitants of the said borough as pay Scot and Lot." "Prince's tenants" were defined to be such only as had been duly admitted upon the Court Rolls of the manor, and had done their fealty. This part of the Resolution say Messrs. Merewether and Stephen was altogether erroneous, "being founded upon the confusion of the Court baron with the Court leet," and the error, "though apparently immaterial, had a tendency to lead to important mischiefs, as instead of conferring the right to the inhabitant householders, according to the Common Law, it admitted non-resident tenants,—affording means, which were not neglected, of dividing the tenements, and by those means controlling the elections."

The principal proprietors and patrons of the borough for a considerable period before its disfranchisement in 1832, were the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe and the Rashleighs of Menabilly,—but chiefly the latter—and these retained their interest till the end, notwithstanding a determined and vigorous effort to break through their parliamentary influence, made at the general election of 1784.

ELIZABETH. *Parliament, April 2nd to May 29th*, 1571.

No Returns to this parliament are included in the *Official List of Members*, but according to a List given in Brown Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, and which is confirmed by a contemporary MS. List in the possession of Lord De Tabley, the first members for Fowey were:—

Robert Peter, Esq.
Thomas Cromwell, Gent.

Robert Peter was afterwards M.P. for Penrhyn, in 1572-83; and for Grampound, 1586-7. There is no difficulty as to his identity. He was eldest son of Thomas Peter, Esq., by Agnes, daughter of Thomas Godolphin, Esq., and grandson of John Peter, Esq, of Bowhay, near Exeter, who was M.P. for that City in 1554. Thomas Peter, by gift from his father, had acquired possession of certain lands in Cornwall, and thus became the founder of the Cornish branch of the family which, since the early part of the 17th century has been sealed at Harlyn. The member for Fowey, who is said to have served with credit, under Sir Edward Poynings in the Low countries, married Thomasine, daughter of John Kestell, of Kestell. I do not find the date of his decease.

Thomas Cromwell who made his first appearance in parliament as member for Fowey, was, later on, a very prominent member of the House. "Scarce any Committee" (says Noble, in his *Cromwell Memoirs*), "was without him from 1575 to 1589, after which his name never occurs." It was he who moved the thanks of the House, on February 15th, 1587, to the Queen for having "done justice upon the Scotch queen," a motion "well liked," but not proceded with, "because not decent in itself." He represented afterwards, Bodmin, 1572-83; Preston, 1584-5; Grampound, 1586-7; and seems to have been a younger son of Sir Richard Cromwell, *alias* Williams, the founder of the Cromwell family, being thus a great-uncle of the Protector. He died, probably shortly after the date when last-named in the *Journals* of the House.

Parliament, 8th May 1572 to 9th April, 1583.
William Russell, Esq.
Edward Harrington, Esq.
Elected 28th April, 1572.

Both these members bear well-known historic names; yet, I am unable to identify them with absolute certainty.

William Russell, may have been the fourth and youngest son of the second Earl of Bedford, afterwards known as, the celebrated Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell; created by James I., Baron Russell, of Thornlaugh; but, if so, could not have been more then

seventeen or eighteen years old at the date of this election—not an insuperable objection to membership of the House of Commons at this time. I am, however, more inclined to suppose him a member of the Russell family, afterwards of Chippenham College, Cambridge; created baronets in 1629. The father of the first baronet is described as, "William Russell, Esq., of Surrey," and must have been living about this time.

Edward Harrington was certainly related to the Somerset Harringtons; but so far, I cannot say in what way.

Parliament, 23rd November, 1584 *to 14th September,* 1585.

Reginald Mohun, Esq.
William Treffry, Esq.
Elected 15th November, 1584.

Reginald Mohun sat for Fowey, both in this and in the following parliaments. Apparently, the eldest son and heir apparent of Sir William Mohun, of Hall, knight, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Honey, Esq.—twenty-three years old and more at his father's death in 1588; so that he must have been under age when first elected to parliament. Knighted in 1599; created a baronet, 25th November, 1612; recorder of East Looe, 1620. Died 26th December, 1639. Married three times; and by his second wife, Phillipa, daughter of John Heale, Esq., was father of John, first Baron Mohun, of Okehampton.

William Treffry, of Fowey, was the eldest son of John Treffry, Esq., then the representative of the antient Cornish family, of Treffry of Treffry. He was baptized at Fowey, 18th February, 1559; succeeded his father at Treffrey, in January, 1590; married Ursula, daughter and co-heir of William Tremaine, Esq., of Upcol, Devon. Died 24th February, 1603, leaving issue.

Parliament, 15th October, 1586 *to 23rd March,* 1586-7.

Reginald Mohun, Esq.
John Bonithan, Esq.
Elected in October, 1586.

Reginald Mohun, (see last parliament).

John Bonithan or Bonythan, of Carclew, eldest son of Richard Bonythan, Esq., by his wife, the daughter of John Killigrew; succeeded his father at Carclew, in 1604; married Katherine, daughter of John Vivian, Esq., of Trelowarren. The date of decease not on record.

Parliament, 12th November, 1588 *till 29th March,* 1589.

John Rashleigh, Esq.
Arthur Atye, Esq.
Elected 28th October, 1588.

John Rashleigh, of Fowey. M.P. in parliaments, 1588-9, and 1597-8; sheriff of Cornwall, 1608. Son of John Rashleigh, merchant of Fowey, by Alice, daughter of William Lanyon. Baptized at Fowey, 27th November, 1554; twenty-seven years old and more at his father's death, in 1582. Erected the mansion at Menabilly, the seat of his descendants; married Alice, daughter of Richard Bonithon, Esq. Buried at Fowey, 16th May, 1624.

Arthur Atye. Principal of St. Alban's Hall and Public Orator of Oxford University, since 1572. He represented Liverpool, in 1584-5; Shaftesbury, in 1592-3; Dunwich, in 1597-8; Beeralston, 1604, till decease. Was secretary to the Earl of Leicester, in 1579; and agent to the States General, 1587. Knighted at the Charter House, by James I., 11th May, 1603. Died in 1604.

Parliament, 19th February, 1592-3 *till* 10th *April,* 1593.

William Killigrew, Esq.
Samuel Lennard, Gent.
Elected *circa* February, 1592-3.

William Killigrew, had a long parliamentary career. He represented Grantham, in 1571; Helston, 1572-83; Penrhyn, 1584-5; Fowey, 1592-3; Cornwall, 1597-8; Liskeard, 1604-11; Newport, 1614. He was fifth son of John Killigrew, of Arwennack, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Trewennard, of Trewennard. Groom of the Privy Chamber to James I., by whom he was knighted, 7th May, 1603; married Margaret, daughter of Tho-

mas Saunders, of Uxbridge, and widow of Sir John Leigh, Knight. Died 23rd November, 1622. Ancestor of the Killigrews of Hanworth.

Samuel Lennard was, there is little doubt the youngest son of John Lennard, Esq., of Chevening, Kent, by Elizabeth, daughter of William Harman, of Crayford, and brother of Sampson Lennard, who married the heiress of the Barons Dacre. He was born in 1553; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Slany, alderman of London. Died in 1618, leaving a son, Stephen, who was created a baronet in 1642, a dignity that failed with the third possessor in 1727.

Parliament, 24th October, 1597 *till 9th February,* 1597-8.

John Rashleigh, Esq.
Thomas Treffry, Gent.
Elected 4th October, 1597.

John Rashleigh, (*vide* parl., 1588-9).

Thomas Treffry, younger brother of William Treffry, M.P. for Fowey, in 1584-5. He was a barrister-at-law; mayor of Lostwithiel, in 1604, 1625, and 1631; married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hellyer *alias* mayor of Lostwithiel. Died 1st March, 1653, leaving two daughters, co-heirs.

Parliament, 27th October, 1601 *till 19th December,* 1601.

Sir Carew Raleigh, Knight.
Sir William Courtenay, Junr., Knight.
Elected 10th October, 1601.

Sir Carew Raleigh, elder brother of the "great Sir Walter," and seated at Downton, in Wiltshire. Represented Wilts, in 1584-5 and 1586-7; Ludergshall, 1588-9; Fowey, 1601; Downton, in 1604-11, 1614, and 1620-1. Knighted in 1601; married Dorothy, sister of Thomas Wroughton, and relict of John Thyrne, of Longleat. He was living in 1623.

Sir William Courtenay, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir William Courtenay, Knight, of Powderham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry, Earl of Rutland. He is said to have been knighted by the Earl of Essex, in 1599. Died in 1605 in his father's lifetime, and unmarried.

JAMES I. *Parliament, 19th March,* 1603-4 *to 9th Febauary,* 1610-11.

Henry Peter, Esq.
Francis Vivian, Esq.
Elected 11th March, 1603-4.

Henry Peter of Fowey, son and heir of Robert Peter, who represented the borough in 1571; married Deborah, daughter of John Treffry, Esq., of Place. Died in 1619, leaving issue.

Francis Vivian, eldest son of Hannibal Vivian, Esq., of Trelowarren, by Phillippa, of Roger Tremayne, of Cullacomb, Devon, He was captain of St. Mawes Castle, and represented St. Mawes, in the next parliament of 1614; succeeded his father at Trelowarren, in 1610; sheriff of Cornwall, 15 James I., 1617; knighted at Theobalds, January 9th, 1618-19. Died 11th June, 1635. By his wife Loveday, daughter of John Cornock, of Treworgy, Esq., he left a son, Richard; created a baronet in 1644.

Parliament, 5th April, 1614 *to 7th June,* 1614.

All the Returns to this parliament are wanting. According to the Kimbolton MS. List, the following was elected as one member for Fowey; the place for the second being vacant.

Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq.

He had a lengthy parliamentary course representing Fowey, in the parliaments of 1614, 1620-1, 1625, 1640 (April), 1640, till disabled in 1644. Re-elected to the second parliament after the Restoration, from 1661 till his decease. He was baptized at Fowey, 4th July, 1591, being second son of John Rashleigh, M.P., in 1597; and heir to his elder brother John, whom he succeeded in the Menabilly estate, 22nd May, 1624; sheriff of Cornwall and a decided Royalist during the Civil war; married (1) in 1614, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Basset, Knight. She died in 1613. He (2) married Mary, daughter of John Harris of Radford, Esq.; who, also predeceased him in 1674. His death occurred

on May 1st, 1675, having surived his sons.

The name of the second member for Fowey in this parliament, is doubtfully given by Brown Willis' as Sir Robert Wynde, Knight. He, however, sat for Castle Rising. Who was returned with Mr. Rashleigh, it is impossible to say. The Kimbolton List was taken within a short time of the meeting of parliament, and before the seats vacated in consequence of double Returns had been filled up. Fowey, doubtless was one of such, the second member—whoever he was—being returned for two places, elected to sit for elsewhere.

Parliament, 16*th January*, 1620-1 *to* 8*th February*, 1621-2.

Jonathan Rashleigh, Gent.
John Treffry, Esq.
Elected 12th December, 1620.

Jonathan Rashleigh, (see last parliament).

John Treffry, of Fowey, and of Treffry in Lanoise, son and heir of William Treffry, M.P., in 1584. Baptized at Fowey, January 26th, 1594; matriculated at Exeter College, Oxon, 14th June, 1611; married Bridget, daughter of Sir Arthur Champernon, Knight, of Modbury, Devon. Died *s.p.*; buried at Fowey, 42th September, 1658.

Parliament, 12*th February*, 1623-4 *to* 27*th March*, 1625.

William Noye, Esq.
Sir Robert Cooke, Knight.
Elected 20th and 22nd January, 1623-4.

William Noye, afterwards the celebrated Attorney-General to Charles I., and author of the proposal to levy ship money. Was a barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn. Represented Grampound, in the parliament of 1604-11; Helston, 1620-1; Fowey, 1623-4; St. Ives, 1625-6; Helston, again 1627-8. Second son of Edward Noye, of Carnanton, by Jane, daughter of . . . Crabb; appointed Attorney-General, October 27th, 1631, till his decease. Died August 9th, 1634; buried at Brentford, Middlesex, leaving issue.

Sir Robert Cooke, or Coke, the second but eldest surviving son of Chief Justice Coke. He married Theophila, daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley; but, died (*s.p.*) 19th July, 1653, being buried at Epsom.

CHARLES I. *Parliament*, 17*th May to* 12*th August*, 1625.

Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq.
Arthur Besset, Esq.
Elected 26th April, 1625.

Jonathan Rashleigh, (*vide* parl., 1620-1).

Arthur Basset, who represented Fowey in this and the succeeding parliament was, there is little doubt Arthur, the second son and eventually, the heir of Sir Robert Basset, Knight, of Umberley College, Devon, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Peniam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was born in 1598; admitted a student of the Inner Temple, 1616; succeeded his father at Umberley, in 1641; was a colonel in the Royal army in the Civil war, and governor of St. Michael's Mount, in 1646; married Agnes, daughter of Sir William Leigh, Knight. Died at Heanton, Punchardon, 7th January, 1672-3, aged seventy-five; buried at Atherington.

Parliament, 6*th February*, 1625-6 *to* 15*th June*, 1626.

Arthur Bassett, Esq.
William Murray, Esq.
Elected 18th January, 1625-6.

Arthur Basset, (*vide* previous parliament).

William Murray, was member for East Looe in the next parliament of 1628-9. According to a note in *Notes & Queries* (4 S., x., 325), he was elected by the influence of the Earl of Pembroke. I do not know who he was.

Parliament, 17*th March*, 1627-8 *to* 10*th March*, 1628-9.

Sir Richard Grenville, Knight.
Robert Rashleigh, Esq.
Elected 7th March, 1627-8.

Sir Richard Grenville, second son of Sir Bernard Grenville, of Stow, Knight, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Philip Beville of Killigarth, Esq. Baptized at Kilkhampton, 26th June, 1600; knighted at Portsmouth,

20th June, 1627. Was a Cavalier officer of note in the Civil war, in which he stormed and captured Saltash. At the close of the war he retired to Jersey, and afterwards to France, dying at Ghent, and was interred in the English church there. His MS. describes him as "Sir Richard Grenville, the King's General in the West." By his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Fitz, of Fitzford, and widow of Sir Thomas Howard, he left an only daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Colonel William Lennard.

Robert Rashleigh, seems to have been of Coombe, Devon, and the representative of the elder line of the Rashleigh family. He was baptized 29th June, 1585; and was eldest son of John Rashleigh, of Coombe, by Katherine, daughter of Richard Bonythan, of Carclew. The date of his decease is not recorded. He married twice, and left issue. His male descendants failed early in the 18th century.

Parliament, 13th April, to 5th May, 1640.

Edwyn Rich, Esq.

Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq.

Elected 31st March, 1640.

Edwyn Rich was the second son of Sir Edwin Rich, Knight, of Marlbarton, in Norfolk, and grandson of the second Lord Rich. He was a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn; knighted after the Restoration, on 10th July, 1666; married Jane, relict of Sir John Suckling, and died (*s.p.*) 16th November, 1676.

Jonathan Rashleigh, (*vide* parl., 1614).

Parliament, 3rd November, 1640 *till 20th April*, 1653.

Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq.

Sir Richard Buller, Knight.

Elected 23rd October, 1640.

Owing, apparently to some informality in the return of Sir Richard Buller—the nature of which does not appear,—it was on November 20th, 1640, resolved by the House "That, Buller's election is not good." New Writ ordered when he was re-elected.

Jonathan Rashleigh, who was a resolute Royalist, was 'disabled' in January 22nd, 1643-4, for following the king to Oxford, and adhering to his party. He was one of the members present in the anti-parliament at Oxford.

Sir Richard Buller was of Shillingham, Cornwall, and had sat for St. Germans, in 1620-1; Saltash, 1625 and 1626; Cornwall, April, 1640. He was eldest son of Francis Buller, of Shillingham, Esq., by Thomasine, daughter of Thomas Williams, of Slowford. Aged thirty-seven years at his father's death in 1616: sheriff of Cornwall, 1637; married Alice, daughter of Sir Roland Haword, of London, Knight. Buried at Plymouth, 1st December, 1642.

New Writs ordered, December 21st, 1646 "*vice* Jonathan Rashleigh, disabled, and Sir Richard Buller, deceased"; not acted upon, apparently till April, 1648; when one member only elected, who seems to have been

Nicholas Gold, Esq.

Elected probably *circa* April, 1648 (*vice* Buller).

No record exists of the return of Gold, but he was sitting sole member for Fowey, early in July, 1648; and documentary evidence exists of a single election coming off in April previously, (vide *Western Antiquary* for July, 1886, *et. seq.*)

On June 14th, 1648, a further Writ was ordered to fill up the second seat "in the place of Jonathan Rashleigh, disabled," followed by the election of

Gregory Clement, Esq.

Elected 5th July, 1648.

Nicholas Gold represented Fowey, from 1648 till the forced dissolution of the parliament by Cromwell, in April, 1653, sitting as sole member after the expulsion of Clement, in 1652. He was a decided "Rumper," returning to Westminster with the rest of that party, May, 1659—April, 1660. He, is said to have been the fifth son of Edward Gould, Esq., of Combe, in Staverton County, Devon; created a baronet shortly after the Restoration, 13th June, 1660. Buried at St. Peter le Poor, London, 23rd January, 1663-4. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John

Garrard, Bart., of Lamer County, Herts, he left two daughters, co-heirs: (1) Jane, married Sir Paul Whichcote, Bart. (2) Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Botcher, Knight, (vide *Western Antiquary* for October, 1885).

Gregory Clement, was one of the King's Judges, and signed the Warrant for Execution. He is said to have been a Spanish merchant, and was certainly returned to parliament by the favour and through the influence of Jonathan Rashleigh, the ex-member (vide *Western Antiquary* for September, 1886, p. 106). On 11th May, 1652, he was disabled by the House "for carriage offensive and scandalous to Parliament,"—his offence being, according to Mark Noble, misconduct with a female servant, at Greenwich, where he resided at Crowley House, which had been let to him in July, 1650. He did not sit in parliament again, after his expulsion; but, nevertheless, was one of the Regicides, executed at Charing Cross, on 16th October, 1660.

COMMONWEALTH. *Parliament, 4th July to 12th December*, 1653.

(The Barebone's Parliament).

PROTECTORATE. *Parliament, 3rd September*, 1654 *to 22nd January*, 1654-5.

Parliament, 17th September, 1656 *to 4th February*, 1657-8.

Fowey made no Returns to these parliaments.

Parliament, 27th January, 1658-9 *to 22nd April*, 1659.

John Barton, Esq.
Edward Herle, Esq.

Elected 13th January, 1658-9.

John Barton is described as "of the Middle Temple, London," and was therefore a barrister-at-law. He was again returned to the next parliament; but I am unable to identity him.

Edward Herle, was of Prideaux Herle, Cornwall, and eldest son of Thomas Herle, of Prideaux, Esq., by Loveday, daughter of Nicholas Glyn, of Glyn. He was three years old, in 1620; married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Trefusis, of Landew. Sat for Bossiney, in the short parliament of April, 1640; and for Fowey, both in this and the following parliament of 1660; being returned to the latter, also for Callington. Buried at Luxulyan, 20th April, 1695, aged about seventy-two. Either he or his grandson, Edward, was member for Grampound, in the Convention parliament of 1688-9.

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ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(*Continued.*)

LXII.—

"ROBERT CLERKE, of the City of London, Stokfysshemongere, and Joan his wife, with Juliana Luere, daughters and heirs of Thomas Luere, late of Kyngesbrygge, grant to John Mathewe, of Kyngesbrygge, and to Thomas Mathewe, all that their messuage, with the appurtenances thereof, in Kyngesbrygge, in the occupation of Robert Roggere, situate between the tenement of David Fayrefote, on the North, the tenement of John Govetone, on the South, the King's High Way "de Kyngesbrygge," on the East, and the Land of the Manor of Nortone, on the West; to have and to hold the same, to the said John and Thomas Mathewe, their heirs and assigns, for ever.—Witnesses: William Boway, Hugh Ropere, Richard Boys, Thomas Gey, Richard Stephyne, and others.—Dated at Kyngesbrygge, on the Monday next after the Feast of the Holy Trinity, 34 Henr. VI." [24th May, 1456].

The words "pertinet ad Thomam Luwere" are written on the back. Of the three Seals one has been removed, another bears the letter "W," and the third is a mere office seal-circular, and divided into squares. The name "Gey" is curious, locally considered. It is not, I think, absolutely identical with "Gay," a common name in these parts and elsewhere. Probably, it is the name borne by a respectable family, still resident in the neighbouring town of Modbury—"Gee," the "G" being sounded "hard." It is, of course, not unlikely that "Gay," or "Gey," and "Gee," are but various forms of a single name; but at any rate the local peculiarity is noteworthy.

Clerke is called a "Stokfysshemonger." Stock-fish were dried fish—fish dried in the sun, and were distinguished from salt-fish. They are said to have derived their name from their hardness—as hard as a stock of wood. Certainly, when in this condition they could be kept *in stock* almost indefinitely; but this does not appear to be the real derivation of the term. The fish thus dried were, chiefly, ling and cod. Originally, the London Fishmongers' Company was dual—one part mongers of *stock*, the other of *salt* fish. Fresh fish were, probably, eaten only where they were caught; there were no railways, or other means of speedy transit in those days.

LXIII.—"Henry Denyelle and Joan, his wife, grant to William Boway, of Kyngesbrygge, all their right in and claim, past, present, and future, to a certain Burgage, with a garden adjacent, thereto, and with the appurtenances thereof, in the said Burgh, and late the property of Gervase Cottebury, situate between the tenement of Hugh Drake, on the North, the tenement of William Frye, on the South, the Kings' High Way of the said Burgh, on the West, and the stream dividing the Burgh of Dodebroke from the Burgh of Kyngesbrygge, on the East; to have and to hold the said Burgage and its garden, to the aforesaid William Boway, his heirs and assigns, for ever; the aforesaid Grantors resigning all claim to the said property, or to any parcel thereof *(aliqua inde parcella)*, by these Presents, absolutely, and for all time.—Witnesses: Hugh Ropere, Portreeve of the said Burgh, Thomas Gey, Thomas Mathewe, John Blackehalle, Symon Gyldone, and others.—Dated at Kyngesbryge, on the 2nd of June, 37 Henr. VI." [1459].

There are two Seals; the first, representing the letter "R," the second, the "Lamb and Flag." The Deed is endorsed "Relaxacio facta per Henricum Denyelle."

I suppose the King's High Way "of Kingsbridge," in No. LXII., and the "*Regia Via episdem Burgi*," of this Deed, both mean what we, now, call "Fore Street," that is, the main road through the town.

LXIV.—"Nichola Atte lake, widow of Thomas Baker, grants to Margery Davy and Joan Antron, daughter of Walter Antron, all her messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and services (inclusive of her dovecot, and the appurtenances thereof, "Atte lake," and "le Shypenne," within the demesne of Little Tottenys), in Kyngysbrigge, in Dodbrook, and elsewhere in the County of Devon; to have and to hold the same to the aforesaid Margery and Joan, and to their lawful issue, of the Capital Lords of those Fees, rendering all due and customary rents and services. If the said Margery and Joan should both die without lawful issue, then all the said lands and tenements, together with the dovecot, were to remain to the direct heirs of the said Nichola, for ever.—Witnesses: William Rowe, Henry Norris, Richard Kent, Roger Cole, Robert Kent, and many others.—Dated at "le lake," on the Monday next after the Feast of St. Martin-the-Bishop, 38 Henr. VI." [12th Nov., 1459].

Endorsed: "Dede of Gift made to Margerye Davye and Jone Antorne." *Also:* "Totneys, Dodbroke, et Kyngsbrig, et alibi in Comitatu Devonie."

The Seal is perfect, and represents a tall Latin Cross, with the letters "IC" on the left, and "T" on the right.

LXV.—"Margery Davy and Joan Antron, daughter of Walter Antron, grant to Nichola atte Lake all the messuages, etc., mentioned in the above Deed, for the term of her natural life.—Witnesses: John . . emere, Mayor of the Town of Totnes, Richard Tucker, Roger Symone, John Hakewylle, Roger Cole, and others.—Dated [we are not told where] on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. Andrew, the Apostle, 38 Henr. VI." [29th Nov., 1459].

Endorsed: "Totneys."

There are two Seals; one of which is an impression from the Seal used for the last Deed; the other represents the same device, but from a different matrix. This Deed has suffered much from damp, and it is impossible to make out the name of the Mayor of Totnes. Nos. LXIV. and LXV. are stitched together.

LXVI.—"William Boway, of Kyngesbrygge, grants to Thomas Gey, Symon Gyldone, John Maleburghe, William Rydere, and Richard Stephyn, all that his Burgage and garden, with the appurtenances thereof, situate in the Burgh of Kyngsbrygge, and late the property of Gervase Cottebury, and further described as in No. LXIII., to the said Thomas, Simon John, William, and Richard, their heirs and assigns, for ever; of the Cap-

ital Lords of the Fee, etc.—Witnesses: John Warbertone, John Ewyne, William Hawke, John Debere, John Lange, Thomas Ledestone, ... Bareke, and many others. —Dated at Kyngesbrygge aforesaid, on the Monday next after Palm - Sunday [30th March], 39 Henry VI., being the year of Our Lord "M^mo^CCCC^mo^ sexagesimo primo."

Endorsed (in a much later but not recent, hand): "Kingsbridge, pro Da. Elly." I cannot interpret this; but it refers, of course, to some subsequent transaction.

The Seal represents a "W," surmounted by a Latin Cross, and is the same, evidently, as the fragment attached to No. LXII.

This Deed has suffered somewhat from damp, and the Christian name of Bareke has perished: a "g" is still visible, and I think it was George.

It will be observed that the 30th of March, 1461, is here included in 39 Henr. VI. Perhaps, the King's misfortunes were not yet known, so far West, or, it may be, the Kingsbridge folk were too loyal to their Sovereign to recognise the usurper; and it is noteworthy that, the date is somewhat emphatically duplicated in this solitary instance, and that 30th March, 1461, is deliberately described as in "39 Henr. VI." As a matter of fact, Henry had been deposed on the 4th March in that year, and Edward the Fourth was then reigning. It was not till 9th Oct., 1470, that, Henry recovered possession of the Throne, to hold it till about April, 1471.

Notes.

Lord Exmouth.—The four letters following, were written by Lord Exmouth to Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, when as Sir Edward Pellew he commanded the *Indefatigable* frigate, on a cruising expedition with a squadron off the Scilly Isles, in 1797-98; with Lord Spencer's answer to the first. The third letter refers to the mutinous state of the crew of the *Prince*, and the fourth speaks of the capture of the French corvette, *La Vaillante*, an account of which is to be found in Osler's *Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth*.

London. J. B. CURGENVEN.

My Lord,

Since my arrival here, I have been making every enquiry into the state of the Island, and how far the representation of your Lordships Correspondent Mr. Hall is correct in his statement, the result My Lord I have the honor to enclose for your perusal. Your Lordship will have much to encounter if you should be induced by any occasion to direct ships of the Line into this Port. The Ghost of Sir Clouesley [*sic*] Shovel will haunt the Admirals day and night, and realy my Lord the appearance of Scilly is rather terrific I have seen four sail of the Line, 8 or 10 Frigates and above 300 sail of Ships here at once and certainly fifteen or 20 Ships of the Line may conviently lay here. If your Lordship has any idea of this place being pointed at by the Enemy, two rowing Gun Boats would be of very essential service indeed (I mean of the size of Flat Boats) to draw very little water; they would be more effectual in the protection of St. Maries [*sic*] than the Garrison can, and I hope your Lordship will order two to be sent over. I mean to sail in a day or two and on my return I suppose I shall meet the Vessels already ordered to join me.

I am my Lord with great Gratitude and Respect
Your Lordships
Most devoted
and most obliged

Indefatigable, ED: PELLEW.
Scilly, Decber 28 1797.

Return of the Garrison of Scilly Islands
December 27th 1797.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Surgeons.	Master-Gunner.	2nd Gunner.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File: Present fit for Duty.	Rank & File: Sick in Hospital.
Staff.					1	1	6				
Royl. Invalids	1		1	1				4	2	71	6
Scyly Fencibles		1	1	1				5	2	100	
Total ..	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	9	4	171	6

N.B.—The Captain of Fencibles being hourly expected is returned Present . . . A Reinforcement to compleat the Invalid Company to 100 R. & F. embarked at Chatham 31st October last in the *Ravensworth* Transport.

HENRY BOWEN
Maj^y^ & C^t^ R^l^ Invalids.

Dear Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 28th Dec: and its enclosure, the subject of which shall immediately be put under the consideration of those of my Colleagues whose departments are connected with it

I fear the season of the year will make it very difficult to remove the small Gunboats you mention, to your station, but we will endeavour to concert such measures as may be found practicable.

I shall probably have occasion to write to you again soon & in the mean while am Dear Sir
Your very faithful
humble servant

Admty 6 Jan 1789. Snd SPENCER.
Sir Ed: Pellew Bart:

My Lord,

Upon my arrival here I found Capt. O'Brien had arrived from Ireland and joined the *Childers* and she is obliged to go to Falmouth for Provisions, the *Cambrian* and *Cleopatra* I expect every day. I have received their Lordships directions for keeping a strict look out for the Enemy, which I should be extremely desirous of doing if from any fortunate information I should learn where to direct my attention, I trust whenever the Enemy are in motion your Lordship will do me the kindness to place us in a state of activity, as Scilly is not likely to be an object for a summer attack it is my earnest prayer to become one of the zealous instruments in repelling the attacks of our inveterate foe, and I shall in the hope of receiving your Lordship's Commands keep the post to Penzance as much open as possible by sending there every three or four days, considering the importance of the present crisis I trust your lordships will approve of my doing so. I beg to congratulate your lordships on the capture of a ship of the Line the opening I trust to a successful Campaigne and to subscribe myself with the greatest Respect

Your Lordships
Most grateful
and most Devoted
Humble Servant
ED: PELLEW.

Indefatigable
Off Scilly Apl. 25th 1798.

My Lord,

The Relations of my brother's Wife, resided at Larne near Belfast, her sister writes word that she has seen several letters lately from men on board the *Prince* to their families in her neighbourhood, who from not being able to read bring their letters to her—the expressions contained in most of them I deem worthy your Lordship's Knowledge and are as follows "They lament not being "able to unite with their brethren on shore in the glorious "cause of liberty, that on board a Man of War they dare "not yet express their minds, but that they hope very "shortly to be able to do so as they are gaining friends "fast, that their prayers are constantly with the Party and "that they will join them whenever they can in the good "work."

I need scarce mention to your lordship that certain death would follow the whole family if the least suspicion should be entertained of this breach of Confidence, and your lordships may think it necessary the officers of the *Prince* should be apprised of the circumstance and this induces me send it

I am my Lord
with all possible respect
Your Lordships
most Devoted
and most Humble Servant
ED: PELLEW.

Indefatigable Off Lands End
April 30th 1798.

My Lord,

I had the honour of your lordships letter this moment, desiring to know of what discription the Convicts taken on board *La Vaillante* are—the 25 Priests are only political Criminals most of whom have been confined a great while, the remainder were ordinary Criminals condemned to slavery for various offences, these have been disposed of by Capt. Lane, the Priests continue still on board the Corvette extremely anxious for their fate.

I have the honor to be my Lord with every sentiment of respectful gratitude,

Your Lordships
Most obliged
and most Devoted
Hble Sert.
ED: PELLEW.

Cawsand Bay,
Aug. 22nd 1798.

✠ ✠ ✠

A Reminiscence of the Rev. H. F. Lyte.—A correspondent sends us the following:—Being at Brixham lately, we took a walk over some fields on the Parkham estate, on the high level above the Bolton hotel, where my attention was called to a tablet fixed in a cavity on the face of a bold jutting rock, about five feet from the ground, on which was inscribed the following:—

Here lies VAR, lapdog of the Right Hon. Lady Farnham.

Breathe gentle spring, breathe on this grassy mound,
And sing ye birds and bloom ye flowers around,
Ye suns and dews make green the resting place
Of honest VAR, the noblest of his race.
Gentle, yet fearless, active, fond, and true,
He reads, proud man, a lesson here to you.
And bids you (happy might you hear) to be
Guiltless in life and calm in death as he.
Go, and as faithful to YOUR master prove,
As firm in duty and as strong in love.
You will not find this moment here mis-spent
In musing o'er a SPANIEL'S monument.
May, 1826.

It is difficult to conceive why so secluded a spot should have been chosen for fixing so poetic a memorial to a faithful friend. S.S.

Referring to the lines on "Honest Var," which appeared in our paper on Thursday last, we have received from a correspondent the following interesting particulars:—Lady Farnham, to whom "Var" belonged, was the aunt of Mrs. Hogg, of Berry Head house, whose father, the Rev. H. F. Lyte, vicar of Lower Brixham at the time, and author of that well-known hymn "Abide with me," &c., wrote the poetic epitaph inscribed to "Var's" memory. Lady Farnham and her son, Lord Farnham and his wife, were burned to death in the memorable Abergele railway accident some years ago. She once lived at Burton house, Brixham, which accounts for the memorial being erected where it is—so says our correspondent. *Western Times* Extract, December 10th, 1888.

✠ ✠ ✠

Foreign Fishermen in British Waters in 1577.—There are abundant complaints now of foreign competition in the British fisheries, but in the age before the Armada it was worse. There were counted by Dr. Dee at the time, 500 Dutch boats and 100 French in the North sea. The French fished for hake and pilchards in the Western seas, *i.e.*, off Devon and Cornwall; off Ireland 300 Spanish vessels fished. Happily Englishmen got the British fisheries into their own hands, and foreign competition even now is not as bad as it was in Elizabethan times.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

✠ ✠ ✠

The Lucombe Oak.—All those admirers of the noble tree which bears the name of the founder of the Exeter nursery, will perhaps be interested in the following anecdote of the man, through whose agency this fine tree was introduced. The tree is a cross between the Turkey Oak, *Quercus cerris*, and the Cork Oak, *Quercus suber*. When the original tree was about twenty years old and about three feet in circumference, Mr. Lucombe being then far advanced in years, had the tree cut down for the purpose of making his coffin boards; he, however, lived much longer than he anticipated, so he had another and much larger one cut down, and sawn into boards, which were carefully deposited under his bed, in readiness for his coffin.

At last the time came for the old gentlemen to depart this life, and in accordance with his wish, his remains were enclosed in boards cut from a specimen of one of the handsomest trees in this country. He died at the advanced age of 102 years. This fine tree is likely to perpetuate his name for ever. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

Queries.

67.—**Sir Josceline Blount, Knight,** M.P. for Beeralston, 1597. What was his parentage? When was he knighted? When did he die? W. D. PINK.

✠ ✠ ✠

68.—**Nicholas May, jun.**—Can your readers give me any particulars respecting this gentleman, who was a surgeon at Plymouth, in 1771? Was he born in Plymouth? If so, when? Was he the author of any other works than that entitled, *Impartial Remarks on the Suttonian Method of Inoculation?* DEVS, jun.

✠ ✠ ✠

69.—**Chil or Chill.**—Can any of your readers kindly give me the derivation and meaning of the prefix "Chil" or "Chill," in such place-names as Chil-cot, Chil-close, Chil-croft, Chil-lake, Chil-park, &c.? W. A. G. G.

✠ ✠ ✠

70.—**Wells Prebends.**—What are the names of the Prebends in Wells Cathedral—forty-six in number I believe? "Holcombe Burnell," near Exeter, is one, and so, if I mistake not, are Wedmore and Whitchurch Canonicorum? JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter, 5th December.

✠ ✠ ✠

71.—**Dukes and Drakes.**—A thoroughly good genealogy of the Armada heroes and their descendants would—as the writer of this clever article says—be very desirable. Several Plymouth families claim relationship to Sir Francis Drake; among others, I understand the Bampfields. The female line as well as the male should be given. Who will supply the information? W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

✠ ✠ ✠

72.—**Saunders of Tale.**—The following brief pedigree has been forwarded me, from Harleian MSS. I think that, it has not heretofore been printed.

John Saunders of Tale, co. Devon.

Henry Saunders of Tale, co. Devon.
living in 1620, married Gertrude, daughter of Gilbert Blake.

Gilbert. John Saunders, living in 1620.

Where is Tale? I do not find it mentioned in Kelly's Directory. W. D. PINK.

✠ ✠ ✠

73.—**Atlas.**—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary*, who has a copy of the Atlas (or the title-page of it) by Ellis, tell me the actual date of its publication? I have a copy of the map of Devonshire, which is without any date, and I should like to verify a pencil date marked upon it. I cannot find any mention of Ellis as a mapmaker, either in Lowndes or Watts. W. S. B. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

74.—**Thomas Sanders of Tavistock.**—Among the Devonshire literature of the Armada period (now of threefold interest to every Englishman) is the curious account of his captivity at Tripoli, by Thomas Sanders of Tavistock, from 1584-5. The story brings vividly before our minds a "peril of the sea," now happily extinct, and almost forgotten *i.e.*, capture by and captivity among the Turks. Is anything more known of Thomas Sanders? Was he engaged in the Armada fight or in other maritime enterprises afterwards? He seems to have been a smart seaman. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

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75.—**Tuckett's Devonshire Collection and the Rosewall Family.**—In *Notes & Queries* (21st January, 1860, p. 47), is a quotation at some length concerning Sir

Henry Rosewell, ending with "We are indebted to Mr. Tuckett's *Devonshire Collections*, for the above information."

I wish to learn if Tuckett's *Devonshire Collections* above quoted have ever been published, and, if not, is it known in whose hands they are? Tuckett's *Devonshire Pedigrees* does not appear to be the book referred to, as it contains no reference to Rosewell. It is presumable that these "Collections" were made for the carrying on of the "Pedigrees." They seem to contain information that would not be entered in a pedigree.

Can any one tell me where I can find a *History of Ford Abbey*, by Mrs. Allen, published in 1846? Also, any information concerning the William Rosewell, who bought Ford Abbey of Sir Amias Poulett? He is sometimes called the Queen's Solicitor-General, and was either father or grandfather of Sir Henry Rosewell.

SEARCHER.

✠ ✠ ✠

76.—**Suit of the Prince of Wales against the Mayor and Commonalty of Plymouth.**—Can your readers tell me where I can obtain particulars respecting this suit, which I am informed was decided in December, 1754? Who was the lessee of the Pool at the time of the action?

H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

77.—**Cathedrals.**—Up to within fifty years or so, I believe that all the Cathedral churches of England and Wales were divided into practically two separate portions, by a ponderous stone screen surmounted by the organ. This arrangment which is in utter defiance of all ritual requirements, has been happily changed in many cases. It would be interesting to know which of our Cathedrals have been re-arranged in conformity with the ritual of the Church of England.

A. *In conformity with ritual requirements:* Salisbury, Lichfield, London, Hereford, Chichester, Ely, Bristol, Truro, Llandaff, Durham, Worcester, Chester.

B. *Not in conformity with ritual requirements:* Exeter, Canterbury, Rochester, Wells, Gloucester, Winchester.

I am uncertain as to York, Ripon, Lincoln, Bangor, St. Asaph, St. David, Peterborough, Norwich, Carlisle, Oxford, Manchester, St. Albans, Wakefield, Southwell, and Newcastle. Any information will oblige.

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

✠ ✠ ✠

78.—**Week out of a Sailor's Log-Book.**—A paper under this title, ran through several numbers of the *South Devon Literary Chronicle* in 1847, and was apparently cut short by the stoppage of the publication. The writer of the original Diary was Captain, afterwards Sir Hovenden Walker, and the events mentioned happened in 1708.

Can any of your readers inform me where the original Diary now is, or give me any further details respecting it?

HIBYSKWE.

✠ ✠ ✠

79.—**The Birthplace of John Gay.**—Has it been definitely settled that the talented author of the "Beggar's Opera" was born at Barnstaple. That he was baptized there has been proved beyond doubt, but where he was born still seems open to question. One theory is that he was born at Landkey (Newlands), near Barnstaple. This is my impression, based upon the following. In the little work, entitled "Gay's Chair," in a poem, entitled "A Devonshire Hill" (p. 61), are these lines by him:—

"But the hill of all hills, the most pleasing to me,
Is famed Cotton,* the pride of *North Devon;*
When its summit I climb. O, I then seem to be
Just as if I approached nearer heaven!
When with troubles depress'd to this hill I repair,
My spirits then instantly rally;
It was near this bless'd spot, I first drew vital air,
So—a hill I prefer to a valley.'

Also, on page 22 of the "Memoir," in the same book we have these words:—

"At this crisis it was his intention to pass some months in Devonshire, and apartments were accordingly prepared for him at a house near Landkey, in the vicinity of Barnstaple; but his friends were disappointed in their expectation of seeing him."

Now Landkey is nearer to Cotton or Coddon hill than Barnstaple, and I believe that Landkey has rights of depasturage on Cotton hill, which Barnstaple has not. Can anyone solve this difficulty?

C. D. H.

✠ ✠ ✠

80.—**Charles Nicholls of Falmouth.**—Can anyone of your readers inform me, through the medium of your journal, of the birthplace of Charles Nicholls, who died at Falmouth in 1807, aged fifty-two years. He was for many years in business in this town.

Falmouth. GEORGE T. KELWAY.

✠ ✠ ✠

81.—**Family of Wiger of Devon.**—Can any of your readers give me any information of the family of Wiger, chiefly, I think of Ilsington in Devon?

In the Exeter Probate Court there are the Wills and Administration of

Katherine	Wiger,	of Ilsington,		1575
David	Wiger,	do.		1579
Eneas (?)	do.	do.	w.	1584
Matilda	do.	do.	w.	1586
Anastatia	do.	do.	w.	1587
John	do.	do.		1615

William Wygor was rector of Bardfield Parva (near London?), December, 1397, which he resigned in 1401.

* Cotton Hill, near Barnstaple.

Near Launceston, I think there is a parish called "Broadwood Wiger," is this supposed to have been named after the family? Perhaps some of your readers would have the kindness to look at one of the above Wills when next in the Probate Court, Exeter. Any information will be thankfully received by P. D. V.

Replies.

Arms of the County of Devon (VIII., 87).—In an article of considerable research, *Genealogist* has drawn together a number of detached quotations more or less referring to the early ancestors of the Redvers and Courtenay families, and their relatives. Though these quotations are not always very applicable to the points raised as evidence, and are sometimes rather beside the mark, they are taken by *Genealogist* as authorities for denying the accuracy of most of our leading writers who have dealt with the pedigrees of those families—such as Cleveland, in his *History of the Courtenay Family;* Richard Barré, Lord Ashburton, in his genealogy of the *Royal Family of France*, 1825; Dr. Oliver, and Pitman Jones, Planché, De Gray Birch, and Heylyn. It is not necessary to enter into discussions on these matters now, but I would merely remark that *Genealogist* says, that Robert Courtenay (the first in England), married Alice, widow of Gilbert Giford (Gifford?); but Barré and Cleveland, place Mary De Redvers, daughter of William de Vernon, in the pedigree, as the wife of the said Robert: that the said Mary "was an Abbess"; but, as dates are not given, perhaps some other Mary is intended: that Hugh Courtenay (great grandson of the said Robert and Mary, and first Earl of the Courtenay name, 1335), "that Hugh Courtenay was not heir to Isabella de Fortibus"; but the late Dr. Oliver and Mr. Pitman Jones, in speaking of the said Isabella, say: "On her death, without issue, the estates, with the exception of the Lordship of the Isle of Wight which was claimed by the Crown, descended to Sir Hugh de Courtenay, Knight, great grandson of Mary, youngest daughter of the above-named William de Redvers, sixth Earl of Devon, and wife of Sir Robert de Courtenay"; and Heylyn, in his *Help to English History*, 1773, p. 221, writes: "Hugh Courtenay, next heir of Isabel de Fortibus." However, perhaps *Genealogist* may be in possession of some new evidence which may support these new views; and it would be granting a great favour to the readers of this periodical, and to all others, if a chart or tabular pedigree were furnished, embodying these particulars, without such a help it is impossible to make the true lines of descent clear, or the correct places of the individuals of a family discernible to the eye of a student or observer. Let us hope we may have it.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

* * *

Tothill, Plymouth (VIII., 92, query 53). In the volume on Shiffield (Hallamshire) dialect, published by the Dialect Society, 1888, the word "tote" is given "to spy a watch." As an approach to old Plymouth, there is no reason why Tothill should not have been a good place for watching the access of an enemy on that side. Tothill must have been then, the hill and not the valley. It is not easy to realize the contour of the country, when no part of it was built upon, except, perhaps, the small town of Sutton. W. F. C.

* * *

Trigg (VIII., 94, query 66).—The hundred of Trigg bears its name from the old feudal Castle of the Ebenezer, called Triggstenton or Colstenton, situated in the parish of St. Endellon, between Poltreworgey and Trewortha, or Bodamon. No exact situation was in *Field*, No. 408, of Ordnance Survey of the parish of St. Endellon; and some ruins exisited early in this century, but the principal portions of the castle were removed *circa* 1608, to herald the present name of Tresingers. M. T.

* * *

The Hundreds of Cornwall (VIII., 94, query 66). —I believe most of the names of the hundreds which the *W. D.* asks for, can be simply explained and their connection. They are numerical: East may be counted as the *first;* West as the *second;* Trigg, from Cornish *Triya, third;* Powder is *four*, from Cornish *Padzher* in a corrupt form; Pyder is for *fifth* (*pempther*). As for Penwith it is a mysterious word. My own inclination is to regard it as simply the White headland—possibly from the sea foam around Penwith shores. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

* * *

The Proclaiming the Fair in Exeter (VIII., 70, 94).—It may interest some of your readers to know that the "legionary ensign bearing the hand," is still part of the insignia of the Corporation of Rome, and may be seen reproduced among the other beautiful insignia of that city in the Campidoglio, on the Capitoline hill. Exeter was a Roman camp, and possibly the glove at Exeter Fair may be a survival. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

* * *

George Woodley (VIII., query 51).—The Rev. George Woodley (son of Richard Woodley), was baptized at Townstal church, Dartmouth, on 3rd April, 1786. After residing for sometime at Truro, he became a missionary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and served in the Isles of Scilly, from 1822-42, where he was instrumental in erecting churches in St. Mary's, St. Martin's, and St. Agnes' Islands. From 12th February, 1843 to 1846, he was perpetual curate of Martindale, Cumberland, where he died 24th December, 1846. His wife was Mary Fabian, of Stoke Damarel. For an account of Mr. Woodley and a full list of his writings,

"Querens" is referred to the *Bibliothica Cornubiensis*, (I., 902-903; II., 1362). His eldest son William Augustus Woodley, Esq., resides at Taunton, where he is the publisher and the proprietor of the *Somerset County Gazette*. Some further particulars of the Rev. G. Woodley's connection with the three towns are still wanting to complete his biography. GEORGE C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate,
London.

* * *

Napoleon at Plymouth in 1815 (VIII., 104).—Mr. Alfred Hingston, J.P., banker of Plymouth, thus writes:—

"I well remember in July, 1815, when a boy of eight years of age. I was taken by my father in a boat to see the Great Napoleon, on board the *Bellerophon*, which was then lying in Plymouth Sound. The scene was an extraordinary one, the vessel being surrounded by a mass of boats with thousands of persons in them, so closely packed that the people walked from one boat to another. All were kept at a certain distance from the ship by a man-of-war's gig with Marines standing in the bow with their muskets; being rowed around as rapidly as possible to keep the course clear, no one being allowed to hold any communication with those on board the ship.

"At certain hours of the day Napoleon was seen upon the deck leaning against the gangway, and in this attitude he was sketched by the late Sir Charles [then Mr.] Eastlake, which was accomplished with some difficulty; the artist making an easel of the back of the late Dr. Cookworthy, an eminent physician of this town. Napoleon was aware of the intention and rendered what assistance he could by sending his clothes on shore, that the attire might be correctly delineated; and from this sketch was taken the well-known picture now in the possession of Lord Clinton.

"The *Bellerophon* remained in the Sound many days after, and the late Emperor appeared gratified at the curiosity and interest excited by his appearance, which was certainly very striking. I remember as a boy being much impressed with his white silk stockings and full dress which had evidently been got up with a great deal of care. Every day the excitement increased, numbers of visitors arriving from North Devon and Cornwall making all possible speed; conveyances and roads causing travelling in those days to be a serious undertaking.

"Before the arrival of the *Bellerophon* in Plymouth she put in at Torbay; when this became known, the excitement throughout the country was very great. Persons flocked there from all parts. My father set out on horseback accompanied by his neighbour, Capt. Wolfe, R.N., on a Maltese donkey, which he kept to visit Torbay, then a whole day's journey; and there intense interest prevailed, so anxious was everyone to get a glance at the man who was of such world-wide renown, so soon after his defeat at Waterloo.

"My father visited the field of battle very shortly afterwards, and brought back many interesting relics which he picked up on the ground."

Reviews.

Northumbria. A Repository of Antiquities of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Borders of Scotland. Edited by T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE. Hull: M. C. Peek & Son, 1888.

WE have long looked for this interesting volume, and we find much to commend in it. The work is good in itself, but we are of opinion that the wide range covered by the editor's researches, will hardly receive due attention in the manner proposed, *viz.*, volumes published at "reasonable intervals." Northumbria covers six English counties as well as the Scottish Borders; and it is only fair to assume that support might be found for a monthly or quarterly serial, similar to many others which deal with one or more counties, and that thus historical and antiquarian matters might be better dealt with than in the uncertain manner of volumes such as this, published at irregular intervals. However, we have no fault to find with the work now before us, for some of the articles are scholarly and well-written, the whole are interesting, and several are capitally illustrated. Mr. Wildridge has gathered around him a number of very capable writers, each of whom seems to be an authority upon the subject of which he treats. These subjects are varied, and the editor is responsible for several of them, notably, "A Bird's Eye Glance at the History of Northumbria." Amongst other contributors we find Mr. W. E. A. Axon, Sir A. K. Rollit, M.P., Mr. Frederick Ross, Mr. Edward Lamplough (a poem on Bewick), the Rev. R. V. Taylor, and others. One of the most attractive articles in the volume is that on "The Miserere of Ripon Cathedral," by the editor, which is profusely illustrated. There are some capital cuts by Bewick in the book and several other good illustrations. We congratulate Mr. Wildridge upon the handsome appearance of his first volume of *Northumbria*, and hope that he will be emboldened to give us further instalments at frequent intervals.

The History of Arthur Penreath. By VERNEY LOVETT CAMERON, C.B., D.C.L. London: Messrs. Griffith, Farran & Co., 1888.

Everything relating to Sir Walter Ralegh, of happy memory, has a deep interest for Englishmen generally, and West country folk in particular. This book therefore, which purports to be from the papers of Arthur Penreath, sometime "gentleman" of Sir Walter Ralegh, will be read with avidity by such hero-worshippers, as may be

found amongst the youth of Old England. It is quaintly written, as befits a record of those chivalric days, and the many exciting incidents, the brave doings of the glorious heroes, and the adventures of Sir Walter himself, make a volume which will delight, as well as instruct its readers. The pictures which illustrate the tale are very well drawn and life-like, and are from the pencil of Stanley Berkeley.

Virginia Cousins. A Study of the Ancestry and Posterity of John Goode, of Whitby, a Virginia Colonist of the Seventeenth Century; with Notes upon Related Families; a Key to Southern Genealogy; and a History of the English Surname Gode, Goad, Goode, or Good, from 1148 *to* 1887. By G. BROWN GOODE, with a Preface by R. A. BROCK, Secretary of the Virginia and Southern Historical Society [Goode Arms]. Richmond. Va.: J. W. Randolph & English, 1888. 4to., 562 pages, with 52 portraits, only 350 copies printed, uncut edges. Price from $7 to $10, according to binding. Sold by subscription.

This is truly such a study as only a trained student with loving, abiding interest and broad sympathies might have made. With those who are experienced in such exacting investigations, no terms of commendation of it would be regarded as too warm.

It is the result of twenty-four years of assiduous research and the employment of every discoverable reference by one of the most accomplished naturalists of this era. The work is a *thesaurus* of information in history, genealogy, tradition, and social life. "Its merit," remarks Mr. Brock in the preface, "in careful investigation and in conscientious statement is manifest, as is, most appealingly, its comprehensiveness in historic incident and reminiscence. I do not recall any similar work so fully freighted with interest." Of pride of birth he says: "Honorable ancestry has ever been held in veneration by mankind. This is abundantly exhibited in Sacred Writ and in the ancient classics, and is now potent among every existing people. It is a just instinct that yields nothing to the animadversion of the cynic and is nought but ennobling in its influences. It inspires self-respect and is a strong incentive to virtue, as in a dutiful contemplation of the worthy lives of our progenitors, we can but desire to walk in their footsteps." "In this country some of the best family histories have been prepared by naturalists and philologists, as for instance, Professor B. A. Gould, Dr. W. C. Redfield, Professor Elias Loomis, Dr. John C. Warren, Professor Alexander Winchell, Dr. W. H. Prescott, Professor Lyman Coleman, Chancellor Walworth, and Noah Webster.

Benjamin Franklin and Isaac Newton both held in loving regard geneaological study. The author cites in prominent places quotations from Thucydides, Taine, Gibbon, Habakkuk, Benjamin Franklin, Daniel Webster, and others commending a regard for our ancestry. There is scarce a family name of any duration of seating in Virginia of which some record will not be found in this admirable work. The number comprehended is far too numerous for specification here. "In 1700 there were estimated to be 80,000 people in the South—Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia—and 170,000 people in the North. In 1880 there were living east of the Rocky Mountains in the South, 14,000,000 white people of American birth, in the North about 28,000,000 of whom at least 4,000,000 were descended from ancestors living in southern colonies, for contrary to common belief Ohio, Indiana, and Southern Illinois owed much the larger share of their original settlers to Virginia and not to New England and New York." *Virginia Cousins* is indispensable to the student of Virginia and southern history and genealogy, nor should the general student neglect its utility. The most superficial reader will find much to interest him. The system employed by Professor Goode is simple and readily comprehended. He not only gives a full list of the printed and MS. sources of Virginia family history, but also of those families who have used or are entitled to use coat armour. There is an appendix giving various lines of royal descent of the Goodes. The index is admirably full and includes every name in the work. It is to be regretted that the edition is so limited, as there must be a large demand for the work, and though another edition will no doubt be called for, its author urges that he is so taxed with his professional studies and official duties that he is constrained to fear that it may not be in his power to prepare another. He has merited the gratitude of a multitude in the laborious and self-sacrificing service which he has so lovingly rendered. *Virginia Cousins* is beautifully printed on tinted paper and is tastefully illustrated, not only with fifty-two portraits, but with head and tail pieces, cuts of arms, etc.

Kensington Picturesque and Historical. By W. J. LOFTIE, B.A., F.S.A., etc. With upwards of three hundred Illustrations (some in colours), by WILLIAM LUKER, Jun. London: Field & Tuer, The Leadenhall Press, 1888. Price £2 5*s*.

Truly a delightful volume, whether regarded from a literary or artistic point of view. Everything that Mr. Loftie writes is full of interest and commands attention, and the books that are issued by the Leadenhall press are always in striking contrast to the ordinary specimens of book-work which fill our shops and bookstalls, while the sketches of Mr. Lukis add a great charm to what alone would be a most entertaining volume. The author has given a worthy history of the great suburban parish of Kensington, from the first appearance of its name to the present day. Since the publication of Faulkner's work in 1820, no history of Kensington pretending to accuracy or completeness has been produced. This sumptuous work contains full descriptive accounts of the parish of Kensington and the adjoining palace and gardens, with the changes [illegible] and improvements of the past half century or more; [illegible] notices of

Kensington celebrities and of the great national institutions which have sprung up at Kensington-Gore and Brompton-Park, and a fund of discursive matter of local and historical interest. In regard to the very numerous and absolutely faithful illustrations, two years have been spent by the artist in making for this work original drawings of old and modern Kensington. They include artistic exteriors and interiors; glimpses of Kensington gardens; the palace in which the Queen was born; the park; the people, streets, houses, churches, and ruins; with pretty, quaint, and taking "bits" of Kensington scenery. All the drawings have been engraved in Paris in the finest manner possible, and the paper on which they are printed has been specially manufactured of a quality to ensure the delicacy of the originals being fully retained. With abundant material at his disposal, he has exercised great discrimination in the selection, and has given his readers the very pith of the matter. He has been careful to exclude as far as possible anything that appeared in other books unless it bore the stamp of authority, and has avoided mere anecdote, or idle gossip, except where it threw light on the history of the parish. It must not be supposed for a moment that the book is dry, or only a book for topographical or historical students, on the contrary it is full of light and racy descriptions, and abounds in matters that everybody may become interested in. Mr. Lukis, the artist, is an adept at the work of book-illustration. He has given us hundreds of charming sketches, for the most part taken on the spot, the engravers, Messrs. Chs Guillaume et Cie. Paris, have reproduced them with astonishing fidelity. There is scarcely a page in the whole book without one or more illustrations, while scattered through the volume are a number of full-page pictures, in colours which are certain to be admired. A word of praise must be given to the finish of the book. The typography is excellent as befits the imprint of Messrs. Field and Tuer, but one of the chief novelties is in the nicely tooled inner rim of the covers, a very pretty innovation in the binding of cloth-covered books.

On the Wrong Tack. By A. E. WILTON. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, 1888.

A new departure has been made by the enterprising Bristol publisher whose "Shilling dreadfuls" have become so well known; and, we must add, so widely read of late years. The volume before us is a pleasantly written novel, without any of the blood-curdling, revolting details incidental to the small series above alluded to.

Instead, we have a picture of

> "A rosebud set with little wilful thorns
> As sweet as English air could make her."

a doting uncle; and, in due course, a lover, who brings about the usual *denouément*. Though there are no strikingly original elements in this book, it is yet an eminently readable volume, and will be welcomed by those who like a crisp, breezy tale with plenty of incident, and the little leaven of love-making, without which it would surely fail to find favour with the fair sex.

Monkswood; or the Fatal Passion. By JULIAN CUNINGHAM. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, 1888.

This is a story which carries the reader back as long ago as 1423, and possesses an interest above and beyond that of books of this class generally.

It gives in very readable guise, a chapter in the "History of Bonnie Scotland," introducing characters well-known to students of the literature and doings of the time. At the onset the Earl of Fife befriends fair Alice Melville, when her horse, in a restive fit, puts its rider in imminent danger.

The mutual attraction between these two rapidly ripens into love, and we follow with keen interest their varying fortunes; getting much information on other matters by the way.

Toots; the Autobiography of a Persian Cat. By ALFRED C. FRYER. London: Messrs. S. W. Partridge & Co.

Very entertaining to those small folk who are fond of animals, is this little history of a white Persian cat, whose progenitors were brought from the court of Ispahan, to Falmouth, by a sea-captain. Subsequently they were purchased by a medical man, and taken to Truro, where the Royal Cornwall Infirmary became their home.

It also became in due course the home of "Toots," and various others of the feline tribe, whose adventures, are duly recorded in interesting fashion by Dr. Fryer.

"Vic" was a favorite book with lovers of dogs, and the present little volume from the same author, deserves an equal amount of popularity.

Bux; or the Life and Adventures of a Honey-Bee. By MAURICE NOEL. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith.

Those who recollect "Under the Water," by Maurice Noel, will need no commendation of this, his latest book. It is written in a very fascinating style, recalling at times Mrs. Gatty's ever popular "Parables from Nature," and will do much to interest children in the habits of bees. All the information is strictly accurate, so that the book is really instructive as well as amusing, the author being an authority on bees and their doings.

A well executed frontispiece by Linley Sambourne, and various little illustrations throughout the volume, help to make it a charming gift book.

Sketching Tours. By a TOURIST. London: Digby & Long.

Sketching Tours is a chatty little book of rambles in Devonshire and Cornwall. It contains a "Sketch of Dartmoor," "Rambles in North Cornwall," "A Sketch of Lynton and Lynmouth." It contains little that is new, but the writer has the right kind of appreciation for the beauties of the western land, and is equally at home amongst the tors of Dartmoor and the wild coast scenery of Tintagel and Lynton.

Vermont Hall. By M. A. PAULL. London: Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, 1888.

This is a story in Miss Paull's happiest style, written, as are all her books, with a definite object, that of helping on the cause of temperance. In the course of the tale, we are shown the terrible evils worked by the demon drink, in homes which *should* be happy and bright. Mr. Leslie is a fine specimen of a young minister, fearless in support of his principles, and zealous for the advancement of temperance and moralty. Francis Vermont too, is a grand young fellow, whose life may well be emulated by the rising generation. There are touches of pathos which make the book equal in merit to any which the authoress has ever given to the reading public, and for a prize, or book for parish library, we heartily commend it.

Teutonic Mythology. By JACOB GRIMM. Translated from the fourth edition with Notes and Appendix by JAMES STEVEN STALLYBRASS. Vol. IV. London: George Bell & Sons, 1888.

This volume is a wonderful compilation and abounds in erudition; but, as we have no knowledge of the preceeding volumes, of which this forms a sort of sequel, we are unable to estimate it at its right value. The work is certainly one of great value to folk-lorists, and to such persons as study the origins of superstitions. In the appendix will be found an extraordinary collection of superstitions and spells, together with a copious index.

Brave Deeds. Collected and Illustrated by Lieut.-Col. T. MARSHMAN. London: Griffith, Farran & Co., 1888.

This is chiefly a pictorial record of the brave deeds of some British regiments by whom conspicuous gallantry has been exhibited. Less than one dozen subjects are given, beginning with Ramilies and ending with Balaclava; but these are well depicted by the artist, and each illustration has some appropriate letter-press description. It forms a handsome table book, and will have great interest for many others besides those connected with our army.

The Canterbury Poets. CHAUCER. London: Walter Scott, 1888.

The current volume of this capital little series, is selected and edited by Frederick Noël Paton, and is a dainty wee volume. A well-written and scholarly introduction, adds very materially to the interest and value of a book which, is a veritable marvel for a shilling.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

THE *Hull Christmas Annual* for 1888, is a very good number, edited by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, and is fully as interesting as its predecessors. It is readable, and contains several good Christmas stories; but does not partake of a particularly antiquarian character, therefore it will commend itself to all sorts and conditions of men—and women too.

AMONG the interesting contents of Knight's *Norfolk & Norwich Annual* for 1889, we note a very interesting article, entitled *Norfolk and the Spanish Armada*, which is a valuable contribution to the Armada literature of the tercentenary year, as it tells of the help rendered to the national defence by towns far away from the actual scenes of the conflict; the port of Lynn and several other Norfolk towns having been requisitioned to furnish men and ships to the English fleet.

YET another provincial *Notes & Queries.* This new aspirant for public favour, hails from Leicester, and is to be called *The Leicestershire & Rutland Notes & Queries*, the editors being Messrs. John & Thomas Spencer. It will be published quarterly; post free for four shillings and sixpence per annum, and the first number will be issued on the 25th March. The more the merrier say we, and success to them all.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO. are issuing at short intervals, cheap editions of the works of Charles Kingsley and of Miss C. M. Yonge. The latest volumes of the former which have reached us, are *Hypatia*, *Yeast*, and *Alton Locke*, while of the latter we have *Hopes and Fears*, *Dynevor Terrace*, *The Trial*, *Daisy Chain*, and *Pillars of the House*, Vol. I. We can cordially recommend these works and this edition to all who prize good and sound literature, and we have no doubt that many Devonians will take the opportunity of adding a set of Kingsley's works to their libraries.

THE new number of *Popular Poets* of the period, edited by F. A. H. Eyles, and published by Messrs. Griffith, Farran & Co., contains short biographical sketches with illustrative poems of the following popular writers: Charles Mackay, Samuel Waddington, Constance E. Dixon, Edward Oxenford, and Theodore Watts. The latter, was the writer of one of the most stirring and striking poems on the Armada that appeared last year, it was entitled *Burden of the Armada.*

MR. W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., the accomplished editor of the *Index Library* proposes to publish a series of *Gloucester and Bristol Records*, to include the calendars of *Wills at Gloucester* and *Wills at Bristol*, and a full abstract of the *Marriage Licenses* at Gloucester. The editor intends, if the first series meets with approval, to print the *Feet of Fines*, so well known for their important bearing upon the history of landed property, and such other records as specially relate to the county. Mr. Phillimore asks for the names of two hundred subscribers to guarantee an annual subscription of half a guinea each, the issues to be quarterly. There ought surely to be no difficulty in obtaining this number in so large a county as Gloucestershire, and we heartily wish him success in his new enterprise.

SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

"Plymouth Armada Heroes."

Plymouth Armada Heroes; the Hawkins Family. With Original Portraits, Coats of Arms, and other Illustrations. By MARY W. S. HAWKINS. Plymouth: Brendon, 1888.

THIS is a handsome volume, in fact one of the most pretentious that has emanated from the Plymouth press for many a day. It has fully sustained the reputation of the printers, for as a fine specimen of typography it is all that can be desired. The illustrations too are numerous and well executed, including several portraits of members of the Hawkins family, various coats of arms, the series of Pine's Armada prints, as originally published in the *English Illustrated Magazine* and other interesting pictures of Armada days and Armada worthies. Although we cannot join in the general chorus of praise, with which the reviewers have greeted the appearance of this volume, knowing as we do a little of the circumstances connected with the compilation, we can still give a large amount of credit to a lady, who like Miss Hawkins, has spared neither time, expense, nor labour in making her book a success.

The author has displayed a most praiseworthy industry in collecting materials, although she has not in all cases acknowledged the sources from which her information has been derived. Of this we shall probably have more to say. The chief characteristic of this book, however, is by any and every means to glorify the Hawkinses, sometimes at the expense of other heroes whom the world has held to be greater men. We know that of late there has been a most determined attempt on the part of certain writers to exalt Hawkins and to depreciate Drake, but in doing this, the writers have so treated the history of the time, that they have made the generally-acknowledged facts to take quite a new guise. Miss Hawkins is a disciple of this school, and in her endeavours to raise a monument to her ancestor and hero, she has done her best to remove the laurels from the brow of another great Armada worthy—Drake—generally acknowledged to be the chief hero of that eventful time. Surely it was not necessary, in the interests of family history, thus to ignore contemporary writers and attempt to overturn the time-honoured traditions of many generations, but no one who reads this book will fail to see the strong bias which exists in the mind of the writer, and her evident desire to take away as much as possible of the credit and glory attaching to the memory of Drake and to give it to her illustrious ancestor. Illustrious, Sir John Hawkins certainly was, although we cannot give him pre-eminence over Drake. Neither was Hawkins (although senior in years) Drake's senior in command in the fight against the Armada. Drake was second only to Howard, but on him depended much—very much of the success of the movements of the fleet. Miss Hawkins has in many ways endeavoured to cast a slur on Drake's fair fame, and in doing so has opened up questions which will be discussed in these pages by those who have studied the matter most thoroughly, and to whom Miss Hawkins has been indebted for information which she could not obtain from any other source, and which she has omitted to acknowledge, as well as the services of others of much inferior value. We speak not of or for ourselves, although we find much internal evidence of our own researches embodied in Miss Hawkins's book, and she had the freest use of our own collections; but we refer more particularly to the services rendered by Dr. Drake who placed his own voluminous notes at her disposal, and referred her to many matters of interest of which she knew nothing, embodied in his "History of Blackheath." These, where referred to at all, are credited as being from Hasted's *Kent*, the book which formed the groundwork of Dr. Drake's splendid volume, expanded by him (Blackheath portion), from 79 pages in Hasted to over 400 larger pages. One reviewer, in noticing Dr. Drake's history says if continued it should "stand foremost among our great county histories"; and another that "it will be nothing less than a calamity if discontinued." In the introduction to this work it will be noted that the families of Hawkins and Drake occupy a prominent position, and the greater part of the information given is obtained from original sources. To this work the writer of *Plymouth Armada Heroes* has been unquestionably much indebted. We could cite many instances where the writer of *Plymouth Armada Heroes* has thus ignored her chief helpers, and used materials which she has failed to acknowledge, but she would probably treat such charges as akin to those made against her great ancestor,—Sir John—whose doings, had they been fully investigated by the light of Close Rolls and State Papers would not have reflected very creditably upon his official career. But on these and other matters we shall leave others to speak; Hawkins has a powerful champion in the talented lady who has compiled these Memoirs, but it may be possible to put a different complexion upon some matters which are freely commented on in this entertaining book and to make up for deficiencies where the insertion of certain documents would have told against her hero.

We cannot at present enter more minutely into the merits and deficiencies of this book, but we shall doubtless have occasion to refer to it again, and to make a more thoroughly critical review, as well as to take a survey of the stirring incidents of 1588—the Armada days—to the narration of which, Miss Hawkins has naturally devoted a large portion of her work. We should have thanked the author for some information respecting other Plymouth Armada heroes, for it must not be imagined that the Hawkinses—although notable men—were the only Plymouth men who sailed against Spain's "Great Fleet Invincible." It is worthy of note that the only officer of rank who was killed during the engagements in the Channel was Captain Cocke, a Plymouth man.

PLYMOUTH ARMADA HEROES.

My present engagements forbid my noticing the *Plymouth Armada Heroes*, so styled, beyond calling attention to the compiler's incapacity for weighing historical evidence; for instance, at page 32, we read the hasty expression of Hawkins that, in the night, the *Judith*, 50 tons, Capt. Drake, "forsook us in our great misery." This was at St. Juan de Ulloa, when the English ships fled in dismay before the treacherous Spaniards, like sparrows before a sparrow-hawk. It was *sauve qui peut* and, possibly, Hawkins chafed because his ship the *Minion*, reached England last. At page 33 the compiler presumes to blame Drake for forsaking his admiral (?) in distress, and suggests that Hawkins mentioned no names, "perhaps to shield his young kinsman from censure." Where can the censure come in except into an illogical imagination? The context proves that both were in precipitate flight from the coast of an enemy whose ships were "two bow-shots off." In the night they parted company, naturally enough, for they dared not signal, and and in the morning the little *Judith*, having steered the better course, was luckily out of sight. Drake might not have known that Hawkins was on board the *Minion*; however, it might be said with equal justice that the larger ship deserted the weaker in distress.

There was no English admiral in the case, but Richard, William, and Miss Hawkins have a weakness for conferring imaginary rank on merchant captains.

She strangely distorts facts at page 93, where the reader may observe that Matthew Starke, a Plymouth seaman in the *Revenge*, reported, to a knot of Drake's own friends, that Frobisher had spoken disrespectfully of his superior officer—Drake—before Lord Sheffield, Hawkins, and others, and very erroneously about the capture of Don Pedro; and yet the compiler asserts that the others were invidiously in accord with Frobisher. Notable also is the statement that Howard first captured Don Pedro and let him go; the Don himself related that Drake, his captor, introduced him to Howard. In 1592 Matthew Starke's wife, received 33*s.* 4*d* for storage of pipes to convey the water that Drake had given to Plymouth. The Spindelow named was captain of the *Thomas Drake*.

At page 96, instead of blaming Drake for giving chase to five stragglers from the Spanish fleet, and not showing a lantern as agreed, she should have reflected that, as none but Drake would have ventured to take the responsibility, his was the ruling spirit—that it was imperatively necessary to keep the Spaniards bodily in front, for five stragglers might have doubled back in the night to harry our coast, effect a landing, or creat a diversion—that Drake was too prudent to carry a light and warn the chase—that Howard, on observing Drake's manœuvre, should have shaped his course accordingly—that Drake exhibited skilful generalship and as to his imaginary pursuit of plunder, he mistook the chase for Spaniards, and all plunder belonged to the queen.

John Hawkins lived thirty years where his official duties called him. He was properly a London hero born in Plymouth, and Richard Hawkins could not have been born in Plymouth while his mother was in London.

London, 5th Jany., 1889. H. H. Drake.

Correspondence.

DESCENDANTS OF ARMADA HEROES.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the letter in your last number signed "Dukes and Drakes," in which the writer asks for information respecting the descendants of Armada Heroes, allow me to say, in Burke's *Baronetage*, my lineal ancestor, Joseph Drake, fifth son of Sir Francis Drake, created a Baronet in 1622, is mentioned as having a son, Francis, this is quite correct as far as it goes, his eldest son, my ancestor, the Rev. Bampfylde Drake is not mentioned, he was baptised at Buckland Monachorum in 1670, and by his wife, Catherine, had a son, John, Mayor of Plymouth, who by his wife, Ann Spicer, had a son, John Savery Drake, who is mentioned in Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, 1810 edition, as the great grandson of Joseph Drake, fifth son of the first Baronet, it is also stated that the Baronetcy was vested in John Savery Drake. His only sister Ann Polloxfen Drake, my great grandmother, married Captain Prossor of the Plymouth Division of Marines, I have or know where to obtain them, all the copies of wills, church registers, etc., from Joseph Drake downwards, to prove the correctness of my statements. In a *History of Kingsbridge*, written by the late Miss Fox, my grandmother, the wife of Lieutenant W. H. Pearce, J.P., County Devon, is mentioned as the only daughter of Mrs. Prossor. Dr. Drake is mentioned as representing the Drake family in the male line, I should be much interested in seeing his pedigree, also that of the descendants of the other Armada Heroes not mentioned in the ordinary books of reference.

Faithfully yours,

Kingsbridge. Francis Drake Pearce.

"THE SONG OF THE WESTERN MEN."

Sir,—Can any of your readers give me the true version of the song known as "Shall Trelawny die"? Lord Macaulay, if I remember rightly, thought it was an old song, but Sir George Trevelyan in his *Life of Lord Macaulay* unless I am mistaken (I have not the life by me to refer to) says, it was written by the Rev. R. S. Hawker, of Morwenstow. Some persons whose opinions are worthy of respect, think it is earlier than Mr. Hawker's time. I enclose the version, which, to the best of my belief I have always heard sung in Cornwall and Devon, and shall be glad of any corrections.

Liverpool. Yours, J. F. Collier.

"SHALL TRELAWNY DIE."

A good sword and a trusty hand,
A merry heart and true,
And we'll give King James to understand
What Cornish lads can do.
And have they found the where and when;
And shall Trelawny die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why.
We'll cross the Tamar land to land,
The Severn is no stay,
And then we'll come to London town
And who shall bid us nay?
And will they mind Tre, Pol, and Pen?
And shall Trelawny die?
There's twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why.
Up spake our Captain brave and bold,
A merry wight was he,
Were London's Tower, Michael's hold,
We'd set Trelawny free.
Trelawny he's in keep awhile,
Trelawny he must die,
But there's twenty thousand underground
Will know the reason why.
And then we'll come to London Wall,
A pleasant sight to view,
Come forth, come forth, ye cowards all
To better men than you.
And will they mind Tre, Pol, and Pen,
And shall Trelawny die?
There's twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why.

[We give the verses as quoted by our correspondent, but they differ in several respects from those placed under the title "The Song of the Western Men," in *Cornish Ballads and other Poems*, by Rev. R. S. Hawker, vicar of Morwenstow, 1869. Moreover a note is there appended in which the writer claims the authorship of the whole of the lines except the burden of the song "And Shall Trelawny die," etc. Mr. Collier would do well to peruse this note as well as the biographies of the vicar of Morwenstow, by the Rev. F. G. Lee and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould.—EDITOR *W.A.*]

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MAYORS OF PLYMOUTH, 1597-1626.

DEAR SIR.—In the work upon which I am engaged relating to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, several persons are named about whom I would like to get a few particulars, *viz.*, the following Mayors of Plymouth, Sir James Bagg; Humphrey Founes; Richard Sherwell; Richard Hitchens; these are all mayors, between 1597 and 1626. Other names are as follows: John Osgood, mayor of St. Austell, 1625; Mr. Mathew of Plymouth, about 1605; Richard Edgcumbe, 1605; Christopher Harris, "Lord Lieutenant of the Shire," and deputy lieutenant, 1597 and 1600; Mr. Copplestone and Mr. Crymes (or Grymes), 1599; George Carey, Capt. Clifford. Could you obtain for me any assistance in this matter, if so I shall be obliged? I also wish to know who was deputy lieutenant of Devonshire in 1599; William, Earl of Bath, was lord lieutenant, but his deputy I have been unable to discover.

Yours very truly,

Portland, Maine. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

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THE REV. S. BARING-GOULD.

A correspondent has asked if there are two writers of the same name S. Baring-Gould, as it was currently reported that such is the case. On referring to the British Museum Catalogue, we found several pages of entries under the one name "Sabine Baring-Gould," and in this list were all the well-known works for which this talented writer has become so justly famous. There we found theological works, sermons, lives of the Saints, works on folk-lore and matters akin, as well as the various works of fiction, by which the writer of *Mehalah*, *John Herring*, etc., has established so wide a reputation. But, as it was remotely possible that even the Cataloguers of the British Museum might make mistakes, and that (although we believed to the contrary) there might be two Baring-Goulds, we thought it best to put the question direct to the gentleman who could best give an answer—the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, himself—and have received the following brief, but concise reply:—

"Yes, they are all mine, I know of no other author of my name."—Yours truly, S. BARING-GOULD, Lew Trenchard, Devon.

This, therefore, sets the matter at rest, and we are glad to be able to call attention to the great versatility of this popular Devonshire writer. In the *Queen* for January 5th, 1889, appears the following paragraph which will be of interest to our readers in this connection: "The Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, the author of *Mehalah* and *John Herring*, the *Echo* says, only took to novel writing late in life. The revelation of the direction in which his real capacity lay, came to him when he was on the verge of the "fifties." Mr. Baring-Gould, had, nevertheless, been engaged in literary pursuits from an early age. When quite a young man he embarked on the sea of controversy, and the books, both controversial and purely hortatory, which he has written, would of themselves fill a good-sized shelf. His success in the domain of fiction has altogether eclipsed that which he secured in the sphere of theology. Mr. Baring-Gould lives in the far West of England, at Lew Trenchard, of which place he is rector.

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A correspondents writes: "Can you tell me, when will the next volume of the *Episcopal Registers, of Exeter*, by Canon Hingeston-Randolph, be out? It is just two years since I got Bishop Stafford's *Register*. P. D. V.

[We have referred our correspondent's question to Mr. Randolph, who tells us that the new book is nearly ready, and that he hopes it will shortly be in the hands of the subscribers: "It comprises the Registers of Bishops Bronescombe and Quivil, which are, by far, the most difficult of the whole series, requiring a large amount of annotation and illustration from contemporaneous MSS. in the Public Record Office and elsewhere. The editor, who has been unceasingly at work during this whole interval, is persuaded that his readers will be well repaid for their patience in waiting for his book much longer than he

expected they would have to wait. It would have been issued ere this, but for the discovery in the Record Office of some very interesting and important documents, throwing light on the hitherto mysterious murder of Precentor Walter de Lecchelade, in Bishop Quivil's time, and the vexed question of John Pycot's election to the dignity of Dean, so closely connected with the tragedy.

Some delay has, also, been caused by the preparation of "An attempt towards a Register for the Episcopate of Bishop Bytton" (Quivil's successor), whose Register, if it ever existed in book-form, has been lost for centuries.

"The editor is convinced that, when his friends see his new volume, they will not be at all surprised that it has been so long in hand."—EDITOR *W.A.*]

Antiquarian Notes, etc.

EXETER ANTIQUITIES.

"IN St. Catherine's lane behind the Country-House Inn," writes J. W. Hewett, M.A., in his *History of the Cathedral*, "are remains of the College of Annivellars or Chauntry Priests, the community consisted of twenty-one members, when Bishop Grandison visited the church, Novr. 20th, 1337." p. 34.

It is, perhaps, well to note that this property has just changed hands, and that the last portion of the old building in which the Chauntry Priests met, has been destroyed. The St. Catherine's Alms-houses adjoining, are also condemned, as soon as the last two or three pensioners shall cease to be; and so the old landmarks get removed one after the other, until all shall have disappeared.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

RELICS OF DRAKE.

IN the January number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* (Macmillan), is an interesting article on "Berkeley Castle," in which are several references to Sir Francis Drake. It appears that one room is called after the great circumnavigator, it possibly having been his lodging-place on some memorable occasion. In the tapestry drawing-room, is a rare collection of curious old relics. Amongst these, is a miniature ship made of gold and seed-pearls, having two rose-diamonds as port-holes. In it are two figures supposed to be Sir Francis Drake and "Fame," although the latter might represent anything else. This ornament the explorer gave to his sovereign, and she is said to have worn it also at her girdle.

IN the current number of the *Newlyn Church Monthly Magazine* (January, 1889), the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Vicar, publishes some "Ancient Prayers and Hymns for Holy Communion," which he informs his readers "were in use in the North of England 600 years ago. They are only adapted and put in modern English. The prayer "We are unworthy," was used in the Ancient British Church nearly 1000 years ago."

ROUNDEL ON THE ARMADA.

(THREE HUNDRED YEARS).

Three hundred years have fled since haughty Spain
Sent forth her crowded fleets of Galleoneers,
To sweep our little island from the main,
Three hundred years.
And still old England's lion lives and rears
With strength enough to break oppression's chain,
And charity to dry the victim's tears.
Float conquering banner o'er spent wrecks, and reign
King lion o'er all raging beasts; who fears
When tempests aid us as they shall again?
Three hundred years.

HUME NISBET.

SONNET.—JULY, 1588.

Look back, and laugh when terrorists would try
To shake our confidence in right o'er might.
Look on that gory sun, and wind-tossed sky,
The mastless carracks broken with the fight,
When waves rose up, and winds drove down to guard
Our dear loved land from the proud boasting foe,
When Wrong sailed bustling to its just reward,
And Pride with Folly pranced to be laid low.
Laugh as we chaunt our song to celebrate
The wisdom of a lady like our queen
That deathless July fifteen eighty-eight.
Our Isle is still wave-girt, our hearts still green,
And proved our heroes as they were with Spain,
And what they did, their sons can do again.

HUME NISBET.

THE LATE MR. J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS.

THE death of Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps at Brighton, recently, has removed from our midst one of the most painstaking and conscientious Shakesperean scholars of the century, and a profound antiquarian. We hope to give a portrait and short Memoir of our late subscriber in our next number.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Editor begs to draw attention to the list of articles announced in the last number and to solicit further contributions.

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THE LATE EARL OF DEVON.

From a Photograph by Fradelle & Young.

The Western Antiquary;
OR
Notebook for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 8. FEBRUARY, 1889. Vol. VIII.

CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING.

THE numerous remains of walled villages, circles of moss-grown stones, and other relics of antiquity which are to be seen on Dartmoor, prove to us that these great Devonshire wilds were the scene of man's occupancy at a very early period. The cairn, the stone avenue, the kistvaen, and the lofty menhir, may all be found there, and on many a brown slope where the granite boulders lie partially hidden by the heather, may be seen the ruined walls of some long-deserted settlement, the foundations of the primitive dwellings which they encircle, still remaining to point out to-day the sites of the rude homes of the early inhabitants of the moor.

To what particular period of the world's history to assign the erection of these dwellings and the stone monuments of Dartmoor, there must necessarily be some difficulty to determine; and while there is not much room to doubt that they were the work of one and the same people, we have only now to deal with the habitations and not with the other megalithic remains.

We have not to go far to seek a reason for the formation of settlements on Dartmoor, although it might at first sight appear somewhat strange that such an inhospitable region as the moor is, and as it in all probability was at the time of the rearing of the huts in question, should have been fixed upon as a place of abode. That for the purpose of obtaining tin, the men who formed these village settlements sought the old moor, an examination of them cannot fail to convince the investigator, for in the immediate vicinity of them, in nearly every instance, are found the vestiges of mining operations. These stream-works—as they are termed, from the mode adopted of washing away the soil in which the tin was imbedded—abound in great number on the moor, in fact, there is not a valley, and scarcely a hollow, upon it, that has not been industriously worked for that commodity. They consist of heaps of stones scattered along the banks of the rivers, and often extending for a considerable distance, having not infrequently the stones composing their sides laid in courses so as to form a wall-like face to them. In connection with them, too, the remains of water-courses are often met with, and in some instances seem to have been very skilfully constructed.

It has been supposed that the Phœnicians were traders in the tin of Britain, but there is no absolute proof of this. That the Greeks, however, obtained that metal from the western parts of this country seems to have been the case, for Herodotus, who wrote about four centuries and a half B.C., in speaking of the western extremities of Europe, mentions the Cassiterides Islands (under which name, though supposed formerly to indicate the Scilly Isles only, it is now generally considered was comprehended not merely them, but the whole of the western peninsula of Britain), as the place "from whence our tin comes." * The Greek historian gives no particulars about these islands, being, as he tells us, unacquainted with them, but he distinctly says that both tin and amber came from the remotest parts. Diodorus Siculus, writing more than four hundred years later, gives us some information respecting the tin mining in the south of Britain, so that these ancient authors prove to us that the district where that metal is now raised so abundantly was no less famous for it in bygone times. Although we have no absolute proof that tin was obtained at this early period on Dartmoor, yet the

* *Herod.*, Book III., chapter 115. Translated by CARY.

probability is that such was the case, and that the village settlements, the ruins of which we see now, date back to the time when the Greeks received that metal from us.

The remains usually consist of a collection of ruined walls, which constituted the basement of dwellings, circular in shape, set on their edges in the ground. These walls—to which the name of *hut circles* has been given—are from two to four feet in height, and varying in thickness—according to the mode of their construction—from about two to five feet. The internal diameter is generally from about eighteen to twenty-four feet, but I have measured some whose diameter is as much as twenty-nine or thirty feet, and in others I have found it to be not more than ten. These dwellings were roofed over with poles thatched with reeds, an opening being left at the top to allow of the escape of smoke. The entrance, which it is probable was the only other means by which light was admitted to the interior, appears in most cases to have faced the south, as is evidenced by the doorways still existing in many of them.

I have observed that in some of these ancient habitations the basement wall, instead of being formed of one circle of stones, as is mostly the case, consists of two concentric circles, the distance between them varying, but being sometimes as much as seven or eight feet, and having the space filled with earth, thus forming a wall of great thickness. Some of this character occur in a large settlement on the left bank of the Yealm, and and in a few other parts of the moor, but they are the exception, the rule being a wall of much narrower proportions. There are some other points in which these hut-circles differ in the mode of construction—and differ considerably too—but the main plan of them is precisely similar, the difference being chiefly owing, it is pretty evident, to the nature of the materials at hand from which to build them—that is to say, whether the site for the intended village was plentifully strewn with stones, or only to a small extent, and whether the stones were of a large size or otherwise—and not to any caprice, or change of fashion, among the builders. Of course, I do not forget that a considerable period was doubtless embraced between the time when they first began to be erected on the moor till men ceased to construct them there, but that the varying manner of their formation is attributable to this I am not of opinion.

In many cases these hut circles are grouped within a large enclosure of an irregular shape, but generally approaching a circular form, where the flocks of the little community, thus encompassed with a strong moorstone rampart, would be secure from the ravages of beasts of prey. This rampart, or wall, seems to have been carried up with blocks of stone to a height of five or six feet, on which not improbably turf was piled, and except in some rare instances where it remains intact for the space of a few yards here and there, is found in ruins. The remarks I have made relative to the details of the construction of the huts having depended in a great measure on the size and abundance of the stones on the site of the projected settlement, of course apply also to these walls; thus we find them, in some cases, constructed of immense blocks, which must have entailed a vast deal of labour to place in position, while in others the stones are of very much smaller size.

It has been supposed by some that these walls were erected for the purposes of defence against unfriendly tribes or invading foes, but I cannot say that I incline to this view. From observations I have made of the walled villages of the moor, I am of opinion that the encircling wall was constructed as a means of protection for the cattle of the inhabitants from beasts of prey, the herds probably being driven into the enclosures at night, where they would be prevented from straying, and also be under the eyes of their owners. I am induced to this belief principally by the fact of these walled settlements being frequently met with in situations which would never have been chosen by any people, had

they been designed for the purpose of affording shelter from an enemy, and also from having noticed that in many instances, where great trouble must have been taken to build the wall, a large proportion of the huts are *placed on the outside of it.* In some examples I have found a very large enclosure to contain no more than one or two huts, and I know of more than one that have *no huts within them whatever*, all being built without the wall. Had defence from a foe been the motive which prompted their erection we should not have found this, but should certainly have seen a site chosen where no besiegers could command the movements of those within the village (and such spots are everywhere to be met with on Dartmoor), and the wall would most undoubtedly have encircled all the habitations, instead of merely a few of them, so that in case of an inroad every dwelling would have been afforded protection, and none have been exposed where they could be so easily demolished by a besieging force. Some of the largest collections of huts, too, are not encircled with a wall at all; in fact the greater number of these ancient settlements are without this means of enclosure.

From this evidence, therefore, I am led to believe that these rough walls were raised to enclose the cattle of the settlers, for there is no doubt that these early dwellers on the moor kept flocks and herds for their support, Dartmoor we may presume affording as at the present day abundance of pasturage in summer; and, that wolves were plentiful in the forest, we may be certain.

The moor-men call these enclosures *pounds*, and always regard them as having been formed for the purpose of penning cattle in, and the evidence certainly seems to show that their opinion is a correct one. The word *pound*, too, generally appears in such of these old circumvallations as have names attached to them, such as Grimspound, Berry Pound, Craber Pound, etc.

That these ancient settlements were connected with the stream-works, the fact of their nearly always occurring together does not leave much room to doubt; besides it is difficult to conceive for what other reason, if we do not accept that of searching for tin, these settlers should have fixed upon so barren and bleak a spot as Dartmoor. But while in surveying these ruined walls we look in all probability upon the vestiges of the habitations of the early tinners of the moor, there is no doubt whatever, that the stream-works in their vicinities bear a very different aspect from what they did when those hardy Britons worked in them. Dartmoor has been the field of mining operations down to comparatively recent times, and the workings of the earlier miners were also the scene of the labours of those of a later date. The presence of the mediæval tinners is evinced by erections amid these workings of a character totally unlike the hut circles, both in the manner of construction and the shape. These consist of small rectangular buildings of a comparatively modern-looking character, and while affording shelter to the searchers after tin, were evidently not intended for regular habitations, but were in some way connected with the mining operations. They are exceedingly numerous, and are of the character of those which bear in Cornwall the name of "Jews' Houses," and many of them were smelting, or blowing-houses, as they were termed. In not a few of these little ruins stones with curious cavities in them are found, some probably serving the purpose of moulds into which the smelted tin was poured, to be formed into ingots, In Rowe's *Perambulation of Dartmoor* a description of one of these buildings is given, but it is not there suggested that it was connected with mining operations, the opinion of Mr. Woollcombe being quoted, that it was probably a hermitage. It is situated on the Yealm, and contains stones with cavities, to one of which Mr. Rowe refers, but says for what object such were made is not apparent. Mr. John Kelly, however, in a short paper on "Celtic Remains

on Dartmoor," in the first volume of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* (Part V., 1866), gives what is undoubtedly the true explanation of the uses of these cavities, that of serving the purpose, as I have already observed, of moulds to receive the smelted tin. Mr. Kelly also states that "four rectangular buildings have been found, two on the Erme, and two on the Yealm," and in a foot-note says that two also exist on the Walkham. During the last eighteen years, I have discovered them on the banks of nearly every stream on Dartmoor, and am now acquainted with scores of these erections.

While some of these rectangular buildings doubtless answered the purposes of temporary dwellings, it seems likely that these mediæval tin streamers, unlike their ancient predecessors, did not reside entirely at the scene of their labours. There was indeed no absolute need for them to do so, for they had towns and villages all around the confines of the moor, and it is not probable that they lived entirely at the mining places, but only needed occasional shelter there, journeying frequently to and from the border-villages to the place of their labour among the hills. At the same time, it is not improbable that advantage may have been taken by some of the existence of the walls of the circular huts, and that these ancient foundations may have been utilized in the formation of dwellings, and again have borne a roof to afford shelter to man.

At what time the mining of Devon and Cornwall fell under the jurisdiction of the Crown is not known, but that it pertained to it at a very early period is evidenced by certain expressions in a record existing in the Black Book of the Exchequer, called *Carta Stannariarum Domini Regis.* This charter, which is of the 9th Richard I. (1198), is referred to by Sir George Harrison, in his *Report on the Laws and Jurisdiction of the Stannaries in Cornwall*, as the "earliest authoritative document upon the subject of the Stannaries," and is of a very interesting character, proving not only that the stannaries—or mining of Devon and Cornwall—were even at some *earlier* period an appanage of the crown, but also that the tinners had at that time *long* been possessed of certain rights and privileges in connection with the same. Two precepts were issued by the archbishop of Canterbury to the sheriff of Devon and Cornwall, and the record is a return made by the sheriff, William de Wrotham, and others to the archbishop, Lord Geofrey Fitz Peter, and the barons of the Exchequer. The precepts are as follows:—

"Hubert by the Grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of England and Legate of the Apostolic See to the Sheriff of Devonshire and Cornwall greeting. We command on behalf of the Lord the King that in the stead of Geoffrey Fitz Peter, you commit to William de Wrotham all the Stannaries of the Lord the King in your Bailiwick and all things pertaining to those Stannaries. And cause him to hold the Tinners in *that freedom which they ought, and have been accustomed to have;* Cause him also to have all those lawful men whom the said William shall name to you, and whom for this he shall think fit to assist him in aid and counsel in taking charge of the King's Mintage and all the Issues of the same Stannaries, and in disposing of their profits. Also prohibit all men in common, in your Bailiwick, from conveying any Tin either by Sea or by Land, without the Licence of the said William. And do you assist him to your utmost in expediting the present Matter, for the King, so that he may proceed in the business, and the Lord the King incur no damage by your default. Witness Stephen de Turnham at Westminster on the 20th day of November."

The second precept is in these words:—

"Hubert by the Grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Legate of the Apostolic See to the Sheriff of Devonshire and Cornwall Greeting. We command you that by the Oath of twelve free and lawful Men of your Bailiwick by whom the Truth of the Matter may be better known, you cause deligently to be enquired what were the Weights of the first Smelting, and what were the Weights of the second Smelting, and cause the weights hereafter to be observed as William de Wrotham bearer of these presents shall tell you. Witness G. de Bocland at Shrewsbury on the th day of January."

(To be continued.)

COMMON-PLACE BOOK OF JOHN EVERY, ESQ., OF CHARDSTOCK, DORSETSHIRE.

BY GEORGE CLINCH.

(Of the British Museum).

I.

ONE day, when looking among some boxes of old second-hand books offered for sale in one of the streets of London, I stumbled upon a quaint, vellum-covered volume, containing faded writing of an age apparently of about two hundred years, which turned out to be a pocket-memorandum, or common-place book, formerly the property of John Every, Esq., of Chardstock, Dorsetshire. It contains entries relating to many different matters, poems, songs, scraps of philosophy and history, are mixed up indiscriminately with entries of monies due or received, personal expenses, keep of horses, wages of servants, and a large number of other memoranda, all more or less valuable from the incidental light they throw upon the life of a country gentleman in Dorsetshire during the last decade of the 17th century, as well as from the local information of an historical character with which they abound.

The parish of Chardstock lies near the western extremity of the county, on the borders of Devon and Somerset, about two miles south from Wambrook. Hutchins, in his elaborate *History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset*, says, "It seems to derive its name from *Cerde*, or *Cerdic*, some Saxon possessor." It is in the Hundred of Beminster.

The Everys of Dorsetshire appear to have been a family of some importance in the 17th and 18th centuries. Hutchins writes that the manor and liberty of Wotton Abbas, Dorset, with its appurtenances, ancient manor-house, and great estates belonging to the manor, was sold, by license of Queen Elizabeth, to William Every. In the 31st year of Elizabeth, Alexander Every had license to alienate it to William Every; and in the 32nd of Elizabeth, Thomas, brother and heir of Alexander Every, held this manor, value 44*l.* It was given by the Will of Alexander Every to William, son of John Every, brother of Alexander, and his heirs; remainder to the right heirs of Alexander. John Every, Esq., dying without issue in 1679, it came to Barbara, his sister, second wife of Sir Robert Henley, of the Grange, Hampshire.

Whether the former possessor of this memorandum book was or was not a scion of this family does not at first sight clearly appear, but it is certain that a John Every was patron of the Vicarage of Chardstock in the first half of the 17th century, after which the advowson lapsed into the hands of the king. Hutchins states that "in 1645, the impropriation (of the Rectory or Prebend) value 160*l. per annum*, belonging to Sir Simon Every, was sequestered." In 1650, says the same writer, "they had no minister." In 1661, Richard Lucy was appointed vicar, and he was succeeded by James Keate, upon whose death John Drayton became vicar, being appointed thereunto by Simon Every. It is therefore very probable that the John Every of the pocket-book, was connected with that family, and the following extract from a manuscript note in his own handwriting goes to show that at one time he did actually receive the chief tithes of Chardstock parish.

77.—"An account of ye Tythes both of corne & hay due to John Every Esqr. out of ye parish of Chardstok for ye year 1694.

	£	s.	d.
1 page - -	53	9	9
2 page - -	58	14	6
3 page - -	23	11	6
The Glebe - -	28	17	6
For one meadow belonging to ye glebe	06	0	0
In all	164	13	3."

The date 1694 shows that this John Every was not he of Wotton Abbas, who, as we have seen above, died in 1679. The probability is that he was a near relative, whom

Hutchins has overlooked, or failed to mention. The same writer does not appear to have seen the terrier of the lands belonging to the Parsonage at Chardstoke, a copy of which we here transcribe from the memorandum-book.

56-62.—"A Survay of Chardstoke by ye Rump Parliam: in ye year 1649.

Ye Parsonage close consisting of a barne, a stable & a cockloft of 5 bayes of building & a small yard 1 pearch: Value 16 sh: Two closes of meadow adjoining to ye said barne, called by ye name of Parsonage meadows contai: 10 Acr: val: 15 pound: one close being a moory piece of ground called Pastcroft adjoyning to ye Comon called Millcroft-wood contain: 5: Acr: val: 4 p: One close of arreable called by ye name of Parsonsland adjoyn: to ye highway leading to Titherley cont. 9: Acr: valu: 7 p: Two closes of Pasture & arreable called by ye name of Huntley adjoyning to ye ground of Alice vincent on ye west-side thereof cont: 4 Acr: val: 2 p:

Four closes of Arrea: called parsons lands adjoyning to ye high way leading from Chardstock to Chard cont: 8 Acr: and val: 5 p: One close of meadow & pasture called by the name of Stockstill adjoyning to a close called Northmoore being ye lands of Mr. Robert Henley* conta: 4 Acres: value 4 p: 10 shill: One Acre of meadow lying in Oxmeade wch meade is belonging to Mr. Robert Henley* value 16 shill: One Acre of land lying in ye head of Chilpit value 3 sh. 4 pence: One plot or parcell of ground comonly reputed to lye in a copyhold-tenement called Axe but not certainly known where: conta: 2 perches value 10 shill:

Totall number of Acres 49-3 perches value 45-19-4.

The tyth of all sorts of grane growing wth in ye said parish (except onely such corne graine & hay as doe yearly happen to be sown & growing on certain parcells of ground wch have been anciently Orchards due to the Vicar) due and payable to ye Rector. Value per ann. 140 pd

There is a certain Pension payable from ye Rectory of Wambrock in ye sd county of Dorset to the Rectory of Chardstock in liew of tythes payable at Michaelmas onely value 20 shill. yearly."

The Vicarage of Chardstock was very anciently endowed. "In 1506, the church of St. Andrew at Chardstock was endowed with the tithes of corn and hay, in the limits of that prebendal church, except in the chapelry of Wambrook. The patrons were the prebendary, his procurator, or lessee. The vicars had always institution from the Bishop of Sarum, till about the Reformation; since then, the Dean. It is a discharged living, value in the King's book 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; clear yearly value 45*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*" (Hutchins.)

The return made to the Commission in 1650, was, that the vicarage-house and garden was worth 3*l.* *per annum*; the tithes of wool, lamb, cow-white,* hay of orchards, with the fruit 40*l.*

We will now proceed to give some extracts from the memorandum-book, which are interesting as showing the relative value of money and goods at that time.

53.—"In ye year 79 I find by Chardstoke Booke that Mr. George Bowdich then gave for an Acre of ground called Ruds one pound, 2 sh: 8 pence."

65.—Thursday ye 27 of Apr: 99 then I came home & set up my horses in the reslers Stables: Saturday ye 6th of may bought 2 bushells of beans 6 shill:

112.—3 Colme of otes at 2 shill. pr. Colme - -	01	04	0
for 3 Bushels of Bean at 3 sh. 6p. pr. Bushel -	00	10	6
for ha: a Bu: - -	00	01	9
	01	16	3
105.—Nov: ye 27: 93 Rec: then of Mr. Every the sum of two pound nine shillings in full for two chaldron of coals pr me Edm. Riches	2	9	0

* It is interesting to note here that the manor of Wotton Abbas, long in the possession of the Everys, descended by marriage to Sir Robert Henley.

* A customary payment in lieu of tithe-milk of a cow, is called in this yart of the county "cow-white money," or simply "cow-white."—Hutchins, 1796.

105.—Dec: ye 5th 94
Rec: then of Mr. Every ye sum of forty nine shillings in full for two chal: of coals I say recd. pr. me } 02 9 0
Edmund Ri[ches.]

		£	s.	d.
131.—Pd Dickson	- -	01	10	0
Cole Marl:	- -	02	10	0
Crisp Taylor:	- -	02	00	00
Laundress	- -	00	09	00
Bedmaker	- -	00	04	06
Groome	- -	00	07	0
Shoemaker	- -	00	08	0
Watch	- -	00	18	0
Pe-Chest	- -	02	03	6
Carri[er]	- -	00	15	0
Love	- -	00	04	6
3 Tu:	- -	00	06	00
Gim:	- -	02	00	00

The "coals" and "Coal Marl" mentioned above are of no small interest to the antiquary. Dorsetshire possesses a bituminous and inflamable deposit known as Kimeridge clay or Kimeridge coal, which has frequently been used as fuel. When coals bore a high price, this stratum was regularly worked, and sold at 9d. per hogshead, or 6s. a ton.* It has become quite an historic rock from the spontaneous combustion which took place in its beds in 1826, and which continued during several years, to the alarm of the residents, who feared an earthquake was iminent. † The rock is now worked for the sake of the oil which it contains. There is a lignitiferous deposit at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, which has also been used for fuel for many years. In 1760 attention was drawn to it by Rev. Jeremiah Milles. The coal mentioned in the memorandum-book may have been either of these two kinds. In any case it was in all likelihood local coal. The mention of "Cole Marl" suggests an impure coal, not sea-coal, and is a perfectly characteristic name for the coal found at Bovey Tracey.

(To be continued.)

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. XXXVIII., 1768.

† See Damon's *Geology of Weymouth*, 1884 ed., pp. 57-8.

VOYAGE OF FRANCIS DRAKE AND EDWARD FENTON, IN 1582.

Narrative which John Drake, Englishman, being prisoner in Lima, gave of the voyage which his cousin Francis Drake made to the South Sea, through the Straits of Magellan in the year 1580, *till his return to England; and of the other voyage which Edward Fenton, General, of the same nation, made to the coasts of Brasil and Rio de la Plata in the year* 1582.

(*Continued from p. 85.*)

BEING there at London (continued the narrative of Drake), a gentleman of the sea treated with certain merchants to undertake a voyage to China and to found there a factory, but because the merchants gave equal commission to others he would not go.* Then another gentleman named Edward Fenton † offered to undertake the voyage, but for that he had not experience of maritime matters the merchants petitioned the Council, and the Council requested Captain Francis, that he would point out some persons amongst those who had been with him on the voyage, and Captain Francis named to them the master of his ship, who was called Thomas Gult [? Thomas Hood] and the mate named Thomas Blakeley, which signifies "black collar"; and this deponent, also thereof, offered of his own will to go the said voyage, a nephew of John Aquinas, called William Aquinas, ¶ who had likewise been in the said voyage with Captain Francis, and, having arranged the business, they departed from the port of Southampton with 4 ships, two large and two small ones; of

* Sir Martin Frobisher.

† Edward Fenton, married Thomazine Gonson, sister of Lady Katherine, first wife of Sir John Hawkins. After Fenton's death, she married Christopher Brown, whose son, Sir Richard Brown, left a daughter and heiress, Mary, who married the celebrated John Evelyn, author of *Sylva* and the well-known *Diary*. These facts explain how Fenton's and Hawkins's papers, and the pocket-book of Sir Francis Drake came into the possession of Evelyn who lent them to Pepys. He, instead of returning them to Evelyn's family, bequeathed them to Magdalen College, Cambridge; as mentioned in Wright's Catalogue of the Armada relics, exhibited at Plymouth and Drury Lane Theatre, in Commemoration of the Tercentenary of the Spanish Invasion in 1588.

Edward Fenton's niece, married Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork (See Drake's *Blackheath* in Hasted's *Kent*. New Edition).

¶ Son of William Hawkins, of Plymouth, Merchant and Mayor in the Armada year.

which went as General, the said Edward Fenton, and for Admiral, Lockart; and of one of the small ships which carried 40 tons, this deponent was Captain; and of the other Captain the name is not remembered.

The Captain's ship was about 500 tons, and carried 50 pieces of cast-iron ordnance, the Admiral's ship 36, and the two small ships 36 pieces. From Southampton they came to Plymouth, and departed in the beginning of June of the year 1582. They touched at the Canaries and at Tercera, but were not able to take in water because the sea was high. They then pursued their voyage towards the Cape of Good Hope, but were not able to pass, because at the Line they fouud the wind contrary and were forced to put back to the hill of Leon;* there they remained one month and took in water and wood, and procured some provisions and negroes of the Portuguese who were there, and they gave them in exchange clothes. One of the small ships which went on the voyage having become somewhat old, they proceeded forward with the remaining three, and crossed the Line, but they found the winds and the currents contrary, which prevented them from accomplishing their voyage by that rout, so they came to the Coast of Brasil, to a port named Don Rodrigo, where they found water and wood, with the intention to seek the Cape of Good Hope, and being there in the port of Don Rodrigo, a ship passed, and the General sent to this deponent in his ship with the Admiral and Captain Nicholas Pan [? Parr] to take the bark and bring her in, and this deponent went, and they took it, having made it strike sail, and they found in it a friar, John de Riba of Neyra, and other five friars of the order of Don Francisco and Don Francisco de Vera, who is now in Paraguay, and they brought them to the General who inquired for some port where he might be able to procure provisions for their long voyage, and concerning the Armada, which had gone for the Straits, of which they had received intelligence in England, because they did not wish to encounter it, but to proceed on their voyage, and they answered him that the Armada was in the Straits, and that it had four months since passed for that place, and as concerning provisions he would not find any before the river De la Plata, which was 200 leagues further on, or at St. Vincent which is 200 leagues more to the rear, and they regaled the friars the days they remained there, and then they let them depart freely with their ship, but Sir Francis took from them an Englishman, whom they carried in order that he might point out to them the river De la Plata, and a Portuguese, who of his own accord requested to remain with them in one of the ships, and because friar John of Ribadaneira told them that at the river De la Plata and at Buenos Ayres they would find a colony of Spaniards who possessed great store of provisions and were in want of clothes to wear, all the three ships therefore directed their course thither; but in mid-passage, the General having inquired of the English mariner if they could enter into the river De la Plata, he replied that sometimes they could but at other times there were many shoals. The General therefore would not go, but called a Council at which he proposed that since the merchants of England had not completed their engagement with him in giving provisions for two years, as had been agreed, he neither was bound to perform his part of the contract and that he desired to return to Brasil; but there being divers opinions on this point, this deponent determined with the people of his ship, who were 17 persons and a boy, to go to the river De la Plata and to enter with his ship, which was a small one, to take in provisions and then to proceed on his voyage, so they sailed for the river De la Plata, leaving the Captain, General, and the Admiral; and this deponent arriving at the river De la Plata bore up to enter the

* Meaning Sierra Leone, from *Sierra*. Spanish for hill, or mountain, and in allusion to the range of hills at the back of the port. This translation is like *Mareleones*, before noted. The cancelling of words in the MS. and the substitution of others more appropriate, afford internal evidence of the genuineness of the original document which, we believe, is among the Simancas MSS.

river and proceeded about 20 leagues, but fearing the shoals, which he had been informed were in the direction of Buenos Ayres, they sought to enter a river which was there, and proceeding, they came to a rock which was covered by the water and from this rock to others; so that although their ship was a strong one it broke, and that night and the next day the people got out into the boat, taking with them certain arms and all their clothes which were soaked with water. Having gone ashore wet as they left the ship, they lit a fire to dry their clothes, and at the smoke about one hundred Indians assembled carrying as arms, cords suspended from their shoulders and middle, and to one end of the cord was fastened a stone ball about the size of the fist, and to the other was fastened a feather to guide it; and by signs they informed them that while they were with them they would do them no injury, but one of the mariners having walked about half a league inland, taking with him a hatchet to cut wood, an Indian stole it from him. The mariner, who was the gunner, came to complain to the master (of the ship) Richard [Fairweather],* who came in company with this deponent and informed him that the Indians had taken away the hatchet and also endeavoured to steal his clothes. The said Richard then went to the Indian and laying his hand on his sword gave him a blow with the side [? flat part], at which the Indians became angry and commanded the English to sit there, but it appearing to the English that it was better to defend than to suffer themselves to be taken and slain, they put themselves in posture of defence to return to the boats and the Indians persisted following and fighting them, and they wounded many of the English with their stones, and this deponent with an harquebuss wounded two Indians, but the remainder of the Indians arrived first at the boat and took away the oars not leaving one. The English then entered into the boat, except two who were left dead and the half-caste, who was wounded and made prisoner, but having entered into the boat being all wounded and ill-used, they suffered themselves to be thrown on one side and overset the boat. The Indians then entered into the water and seized the English by their hair and gave them many blows on their heads till they stunned them, and when they had taken them prisoners they stripped them, although some they left with their breeches, and afterwards the Indians dragged the boat ashore and burnt it to obtain the nails, and the two English who were much wounded they killed, whilst many women came singing and dancing about the place where the English prisoners were. Every one was put in a hut by himself, and when they came to the hut where those chosen to be slain were, they dragged them to a place which was in front of their encampment with their knees bent and their hands tied together; but this deponent knoweth not whether the Indians commanded them to be so placed or whether the English did it of their own accord. The women then danced around whilst an old Indian struck the said English blows with a cudgel on their heads till he felled them, and afterwards the women struck them with sticks [garotas],* which they carried, on their heads till they killed them, and they left them there on the field, but removed their wigwams to another part. And in thirteen months whilst this deponent and the rest of the English were captives amongst these said Indians there died of disease five, and they went with them from one part to another, the Indians availing themselves of the services of the English. During this time the gunner made his escape, but at the end of eleven days he returned to the same Indians, finding himself entirely lost.† Afterwards Richard made his escape and went to dwell with other Indians who were fishers, and they recognised him again. Afterwards this deponent made his escape and other two companions, and they

* Richard Fairweather (*Hakluyt*, III., 726).

* Garrotâzos, probably.

† Was "this deponent," or the translator, an Irishman?

walked for fourteen days by the bank of the river in much need and hunger till they came to the fishers and there they unexpectedly found Richard and two others who were Spaniards, one of whom had been nearly twelve years captive there amongst the Indians. He fared well amongst them and they rewarded him; the other was one of those who went in the Armada* to Chili, but who having gone ashore to gather fruit was made prisoner. When they had been there about a month and a half the Indians came to the river and Richard succeeded in taking a canoe in which he and this deponent and the said Thomas, Englishman, made their escape and crossed the river with much peril, being many times on the point of being drowned; and they considered the river there to be 20 leagues across, which they traversed in one day and a night, because the canoe sailed fast, having as a sail a hide which they had curried. Having crossed over to the other side, they proceeded journeying till they found a trodden track with the traces of horses, and they followed it till they came to a plantation (houses of the country or homesteads) where they found a gathering of the harvest, wheat, maize, and beans. And in one of the houses they found three Indians, servants to the Spaniards who regaled this deponent and his companions and then took them to the people of Buenos Ayres, who were four leagues from thence. But before they arrived, the Indians of that plantation having given notice of them, the neighbouring people sent them clothes. And when they were come they received them and distributed them in their houses and treated them well. But this deponent being afraid did not make known that he was the nephew of Captain Francis, but only that he was a soldier. Afterwards a ship of Brasil arrived in which came the English mariner whom they had taken out of the bark of friar John de Riba de Neyra and who was married in Paraguay amongst the people of the Assumption and he called himself Juan Perez. He recognised this deponent and declared that he was the nephew of Captain Francis, giving as his reason that he was amongst the English who took the bark of the said friar Juan de Riba de Neyra, and there were also there two of the friars who went with the said Riba de Neyra. This deponent remained there at Buenos Ayres in the house of Don Ximenes 20 days till Alonso de Vera came who was Captain, and he took him away from there to the Assumption, and all three went with him. And when they came there General Juan de Torres, of Navarre, who was the Ecclesiastical Administrator, commanded that this deponent and the other English should not be spoken with till he had conferred with them himself, and he took their confession, inquiring the Articles of their Faith and if they believed all that pertained and was commanded by the Holy Mother Church of Rome. And this deponent said, Yea, and he gave them permission to hear mass. But the people exclaimed that this could not be since this deponent had come with Captain Francis. So the said Administrator placed this deponent and Richard in a hermitage, commanding that they should not communicate with any one save with the hermit, who was a native of Segara, who called himself Juan de Espinosa, and with an Englishman who served the hermit who was the conqueror of Paraguay.* And they remained in the said hermitage after this manner more than a year, although Richard went several times to give his aid to a ship which the said General commanded to be built there. And at this time this deponent communicated only with the said hermit and the Englishman who called himself John de Ruta, [e] who had been 40 years on the land and had forgotten how to speak English.

As far as here comes down the earlier discourse.

* *Armada*, simply here refers to the Spanish Fleet.

* This reference is obscure, to whom does the narrator refer?

Notes.

Lord Exmouth.—The first of these two letters was addressed to Mr. J. Harrison at the Admiralty; it enclosed one to Captain Curzon who was appointed to succeed Sir Edward in the command of the *Indefatigable*, and it also refers to two requests he had made previously to Earl Spencer—that he might be appointed to a ship of the line—and allowed to take his Cornish crew with him. The Admiralty instead of giving him a ship of the line, gave him the command of the *Impetueux* 78, carrying only four guns more than the *Indefatigable*, but a much finer ship. She was the *L'Amérique*, a French ship taken by Lord Howe on the 1st of June, 1794. Sir Edward left the *Indefatigable* and his crew with great regret on the 1st of March to take up his new command, and he was only allowed to take 20 of his men with him. We cannot be surprised at the disappointment evinced by him in the letter to Earl Spencer, written after he found that he had a crew which the boatswain characterized as "a set of the greatest scoundrels that ever went to sea," and that they "were all but in a state of mutiny, and that for months past he had slept with pistols under his head." The crew afterwards mutinied on the 30th of May when the *Impetueux* was in Bantry Bay, but they were overawed by the Captain, his officers, and the marines; and when the three ringleaders were swung from the yard-arm, Sir Edward would not allow any of his 20 Cornishmen to touch the rope that swung them, J. B. CURGENVEN.

London.

Dear Sir,

Will you do me the favor of letting the enclosed letter find its way to Capt. Curzon who's address I have not got. I am waiting with the most painful anxiety for Lord Spencer's answer to my request; his granting it will render me the happiest man alive.

believe me dear Sir
very sincerely
Your most obedient
Hble Sert.

Indefatigable ED: PELLEW.
Febyy 23rd 1799.

My Lord,

After having received from your Lordship and the Board a negative to both my requests neither of which I had flattered myself were unreasonable, I am free to confess that I did not again expect to have the pleasure of hearing from you any more; but I assure your Lordship, I most heartily rejoice to find that my fears of having forfeited your friendship have been groundless, and that I am again permitted to address myself to you. I think your Lordship will not deny that, I have on this occasion made a greater sacrifice, both of my interest and my feelings, than any other man in the service, for I believe I am the only one removed, who has not at some time sollicited for a ship of the Line; or, who after raising his Ship's Company at his private expense (which I did to man the *La Nymphe*), has continued with them thro' various difficulties upwards of six years; and it certainly was not my intention to renew my applications, if your Lordship's goodness had not afforded me the opportunity, by desiring to be informed how I was able to arrange matters with Capt. Curzon, to whom I could not use your Lordship's letter, because it expressly said, I must arrange any exchanges with him unofficially whenever we met. Presiding, as your Lordship does, over the greatest Maritime force in the World, it is not to be expected that you can attend to individual claims, and I conceived (perhaps falsely) that, I had struck a just balance between the public services and myself when I confined my request to that which had been granted to *others*, and I farther presumed to think, a Public Board would have considered my little service entitled to small consideration, and had I been granted that which no man else received, my continuance with my own people so long, was that which no man else had done. Captain Curzon felt for me, and was extremely liberal, I received from him 6 Midsn, for which I begged Capt. Edwards to forward 2 mates & 4 mids from *Impetueux;* for six of my youngsters, I gave him six stout Cornish Volunteers; My Coxsn my Clerk and my servants I was entitled to, and in that situation I stand; there was a vacancy for a Lieut: which has been filled up since my appointment to which my Junior Lieut: who had travelled but the week before 600 miles, might have succeeded, and I really feel myself so undeservedly humbled by the board, that I shall never again renew any application upon the subject; but I shall sincerely rejoice to be reinstated in your Lordship's favour, and if I had not that at heart, I would not close my letter by asking your favor towards my Clerk, Mr. David Morrisson, who as an old follower, and an honest man, I should be very glad to see made a Purser, and time, I trust, will reconcile me to a separation, which nothing but necessity could induce me make, from those I have now left behind in the *Indefatigable*. I beg pardon for so much trouble to your Lordship, and am most respectfully your most obedient
and very humble servant

Portsmth March 13 1799. ED: PELLEW.

Dear Sir,

I am sure it has not been the intention of any Man at the Board, any more than it was mine, to do anything by you which could justly be considered as a want of Attention to your Services, of which every one, both at the Board and in this Country is perfectly sensible, and which have certainly obtained you very honourable Marks of Approbation, to which I have thought myself fortunate in being able in some degree to contribute. Knowing this as I do to be the case, I must say that the Circumstance of your not having your Junior Lieutt. appointed to your ship can alone be attributed to yourself, because it is impossible that the Board can know the wishes of an officer who does

not deign to communicate them, and though we may sometimes be obliged, with Reluctance, to refuse applications made by officers whom we should wish to oblige if they happen to clash or interfere with positive Regulations laid down, only because they are supposed to be beneficial to the Service in general, I defy any man to say (and I am much surprised that you in particular should think) that there is an unwillingness, in either me or in the Board to pay as much attention to the wishes of officers as those Regulations will allow us to do.

I can refer to several other officers who have, from being removed into larger ships, been under the necessity of leaving Crews they had been long connected with, and you must feel that in the present Instance it would have been perfectly impossible to have allowed you to bring the *Indefatigable* to Portsmth, for the purpose of turning over your men from her into the *Impetueux*, without incurring the Necessity of Doing the same thing by any other Captain, who was removed from one Ship to another, when the ships happened to be at different Ports.

Mr. David Morrison shall be put on my list of Candidates for Purser's Warrants, and shall be brought as forward in it as I can conveniently with some pressing Engagements of that kind; and I hope with you most sincerely that time will not only reconcile you to the finest Ship in the Service, but will enable you on Reflection no longer to doubt of the regard and real friendship ever most truly professed and felt for you by

Yr very obedient &
faithful humble servant

Admty 14 March 99. (Signed) SPENCER.

Sir Ed: Pellew Bart:

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The Six Little Pigs; or, what does it matter?—Among the numerous publications brought out for the Christmas, is a small book, entitled, *What became of them?* (Reprinted from *St. Nicholas*), and *The Conceited Little Pig*, by G. Boare, pictured by A. M. Lockyer, designed in England, printed in Germany. Hildesheimer and Faulkner, London, E.C. George C. Whiting, New York. [*n.d.*, 1888.] Oblong octavo, price 6d. On referring to the last page in the book, it is there stated that *The Conceited Little Pig* is by G. Boase. Whether G. Boare on the title page is a misprint, or whether the editor could not resist the temptation of making a joke is not at all clear. At all events the writer was Mr. George Clement Boase, who, although the son of a Cornishman, was himself born in London on 25th August, 1810, became a banker at Dundee, and died at Fairlie House, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, on 23rd July, 1880. The poem of "The Six Little Pigs," *as written by the author* has never yet appeared in print. An incomplete version was given in the *Juvenile Forget me not* in 1834, on pp. 17-20, when the writer's name was stated to be G. Boaze, since that time the verses have been reprinted in various collections, but always in the same imperfect state, and with the author's name misspelt, and the recent reprint is not any more authentic than its predecessors. As it is thought possible that the juvenile readers of the *Western Antiquary* might be interested in seeing this instructive and amusing poem in a complete form, it is now given below from a copy furnished by the writer's eldest daughter.

There were six little pigs as I've heard people say,
Went out with their mother a walking one day;
The sun shone so bright, if they would but agree,
They might have been happy as happy can be.
And so they all were, except one little brother
Who thought he was wiser, poor thing, than his mother,
And was always contriving some nonsense to chatter,
And when she reproved him said:—"What does it matter?"
"I scarcely need answer," his mother would say,
"You yourself will discover the matter some day;
Take my word, you'll repent it or sooner or later."
Says he, "Grant I repent it. But what does it matter?"
Just while they were talking a mastiff passed by,
Enjoying the sunshine and pretty blue sky;
Said the bad little pig, "How I long to displease him,
I daresay if I grunt, it will mightily tease him."
Said his mother, "'Twere wiser and better by far,
To let dog be quiet and stay where you are,
For if you affront him he'll bite you I know."
"What matter it whether he bite me or no?"
Said the silly young thing; and he scampered away
And grunted at doggy. But what did dog say?
Why he turned round and seizing pig's ear with his teeth,
He tore it and worried him nearly to death,
Then took himself off, and pig ran away too,
And came to his mother to know what to do,
Who took no account of his crying and clatter.
He said, "Oh my ear!" she said, "What does it matter?
'Tis only the bite that I bade you beware of,
Beside, your own ear you can surely take care of
Much better than I, recollect you are wise;
Indeed sir, I cannot pretend to advise.
A pig of your exquisite talents, I'm sure
Can never be long in effecting a cure;
I wonder to hear you consulting another,
Especially me, your poor ignorant mother."
All this time little piggy was crying and screaming,
And over his cheeks the salt tear-drops were streaming,
And sadly he grieved as he cast his eyes round,
And saw the red blood trickling down to the ground.
"Oh! Mother" he sobbed, "if you will but forgive,
I'll never be naughty as long as I live,
I'll ne'er again answer 'What does it matter.'"
Then his mother forgave him and soon he grew better;
You'll suppose after this he was prudent and wise,
And loved his good mother and took her advice,
You'll think he began his bad ways to forsake,
But this I assure you is quite a mistake,
For still he was wicked as wicked could be,
And as often was punished, then sorry was he,
But as soon as he fairly got rid of the pain,
He began to be silly and naughty again.
It happened one day as the other pigs tell,
They went out a walking and came to a well.
Now the well was so deep and so smooth the wall round,
If a pig tumbled in he was sure to be drowned;
But this little animal foolish as ever,
Still thought himself all that was great, good, and clever,
And made up his mind that whatever befell,
He would run on before and jump over the well.
Said his mother "If nature had thought it were good
To live in the water and climb in the wood,
She had probably made you a cat or a dog,
A monkey or squirrel, a fish or a frog.
Why soon I suppose you'll be wanting to fly,
Build a nest in a tree and take walks in the sky;
I'd have you beware of the water, my child."
"Why, what does it matter?" said piggy and smiled
He scampered away to the side of the well,
And climbed to the top, missed his footing and fell.

From the bottom he sent up a pitiful shout,
"O mother, I'm in and I cannot get out."
She came to the side and she heard his complaint,
And she saw him in agony, weary and faint;
But the most she could do was to tell him that she
Had often admonished him how it would be.
"O mother, O mother," the little pig cried,
"Now I really repent of my folly and pride,
But too late I am sorry, too late I repent,
For the moments are fleeting and life's nearly spent,
My strength is decreasing, my eyes they grow dim,
And I'm cutting my throat in attempting to swim;
Take warning from me, disobedience and pride,
Have brought me to this," and he sunk down and died.

With reference to the line which says, "And I'm cutting my throat in attempting to swim," it is understood that pigs are not at all well adapted for the water, because in striking out they touch the throat with the feet, and the hoofs being rough and hard, soon cut through the skin and cause it to bleed. It is related that on one occasion when a number of pigs had been thrown overboard from an Irish steamer, the water was in a short time quite discoloured with their blood. The opinions of some of your readers learned in natural history are desired about the correctness of this point.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate.

* * *

Long Tenure of Ecclesiastical Benefice.—If they have not already been mentioned in your columns, the following cases I think are worthy of record.

The Rev. J. W. Burrough, the late vicar of Totnes, recently died after completing the fiftieth year of his incumbency, and only last month (December, 1888), the death of Rev. C. W. Carlyon, severed a connection of fifty-two years with St. Just, in Roseland, of which he had been rector for that period. ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

Plymouth in 1832.—"From the journal of a walking tour in South Devon, performed in the year 1831, I take the well-nigh incredible statement, that no tobacconist *ex professo*, could at that date be found in Plymouth. "I succeeded after some research," says the diary, "in getting some tolerable tobacco from a chymist."—*What I remember*, by T. A. TROLLOPE (1887), I., 221.

* * *

Curious Epitaphs (VIII., query 59, p. 93).—In W. Graham's *Collection of Epitaphs* (1821), 255, it appears thus:—

"In Southley Church-yard;

Here lies the body of GABRIEL JOHN,
who died in the year of a thousand and one.
Pray for the Soul of GABRIEL JOHN;
You may if you please,
Or let it alone,
For it's all one
To GABRIEL JOHN,
who died in the year of a thousand and one."

In a similar collection by J. Simpson, published in 1854, it is affirmed (p. 3) to be in Gainsborough Churchyard, and the date is changed to "eighteen hundred and one." Southley is not mentioned in any Gazetteer.

The absence of the epitaph from the Standard Collections of Pettigrew, Hockett, Webb, Tolderoy, etc., is very suggestive of its being one of those faithful epitaphs found on various walls. The assertion of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of its existence "in a little churchyard in Devonshire," is scarcely likely to be correct.

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

Queries.

82.—Pear Pie.—In Dr. Brushfield's quotation of Barnstaple fair the term "pear pie" occurs. I have never met this pie in Devon or Cornwall (the land of pies as exemplified in the legend of a certain point at Stonehouse), although it is common enough in Paris and the North of France. Was the pear pie ever common in Devon?

PENWITH.

* * *

83.—The Cornwall Gazette.—Under the heading "An old Newspaper," there is an article in *Chambers's Journal* for January, the old newspaper being the *Cornwall Gazette*, for November 9th, 1805. The writer doubts that there is another copy in existence. Can any of your readers say if this is so, also when this paper was started and when discontinued? It was published at Truro. It would also be interesting to know something of the editor, Mr. Thomas Flindell who, appears to have been printer, publisher, and editor, all in one. In the course of the article the writer says, "the price of wheat in Mark Lane, in 1805, was fifty-eight to sixty-eight shillings: . . . though, strange to say, at the same date it was selling in Truro market, at thirty-seven shillings per bushel, a difference which I cannot attempt to explain." What is the explanation? GAMBLE OF DUROSSE.

* * *

84.—Bomyer—Fludyer.—Hellyer, Sawyer, Bomyer, etc., are proper names derived from occupations.

Are the names Bomyer—Fludyer of the same type? If so what were the occupations denoted?

H. SHARROCK.

* * *

85.—Pentecost Barker.—The above named was a purser in the navy at Plymouth, from 1729 onward, and was living here as agent of the Trinity Corporation in 1757. He was born in 1689. Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* inform me, where the register of his baptism may be found, how long he lived subsequent to 1577, and where and when he was buried?

Any particulars respecting his father who was living in 1729 or the family generally, will be thankfully received.

W. S. B. H.

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86.—**S. Kerrian's Church, Exeter.**—Can any of your readers tell me what became of the pulpit, gallery, and remains of screen, all of Jacobean date, belonging to the above church, which was ruthlessly destroyed in 1875?

Exeter. JOHN NEWNHAM.

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87.—**North Devon Superstition on a Drowning Man.**—The following is copied from a novel entitled *Joshua Haggard's Daughter* (Vol. I., p. 3), 1876. The conversation of which this is a part, is between some fishermen, on a man being saved from drowning:—

"Why, as no good never come o' reskying a drownding man. You fetches him out of the water at the risk of your life, don't ee? Yes, and that there man's bound to do'ee a hinjury. He can't help it. Why, mate, arn't it a common saying all along this 'ere:—

'Save a stranger from the sea,
And he'll turn your enemy.'"

Do any of your readers know of the existence of this superstition, and it is largely prevalent. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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88.—**The Pentreaths.**—The review in *Western Antiquary* of the historical romance, *Arthur Penreath*, brings before my mind the subject of the *History of the Pentreaths*. This history was written some years since, by Mr. R. Pentreath. Is there any prospect of its being published? The family of Pentreath, which from its great size almost merits the name of a clan deserves to have its history published, and I know from reading the MS. that Mr. R. Pentreath accumulated a great mass of facts about them. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

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89.—**Jacob Bryant.**—Was the above named author of a *Treatise upon the Authenticity of the Scriptures and the Truth of the Christian Religion*, published in 1792, and many other works, a West Country man?

I think, I have heard that his father at any rate was connected with the Customs Department, in Plymouth.

QUERENS.

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90.—**Humphrey Morice.**—This worthy, the last of the Morice family, of Werrington, Devon, left his property to a Mrs. Luther and Miss Bull. Who were they; and in what way related to the Morice family?

Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

✠ ✠ ✠

91.—**Copper Pan and Cow Dung Superstition.**—In the North of Devon there is a superstition prevailing that, when a person said to be "overlooked" he must half fill a copper vessel with cow dung, the vessel should be in the form of a milk pan; this must then be placed on the head of the overlooked person, and he must walk about with it in the fields.

I cannot ascertain exactly what this superstition alludes to, but should imagine that it is used as a sort of preventive of the stock on the farm falling ill, or to ward off the dangers threatened by the overlooker. Possibly some of your readers can enlighten me. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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92.—**Gay's Fable, "Ay and No."**—Can anyone inform me in what edition of Gay's fables, *Ay and No* first appeared. It was not in the original editions, nor does it appear for some time after. It is, however, to be found in Swift's *Miscellanies*, published by B. Motte in 1727, but without any author's name. In the same volume are several other pieces believed to be by John Gay. *Ay and No* is in an Edinburgh edition of the *Fables*, of 1777, it is in the Stockdale edition, of 1793, and in nearly every later edition, but not all, for it is omitted from the last edition, edited by Mr. Austin Dobson. I shall be glad if any reader of the *Western Antiquary* can throw light upon this point. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

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93.—**Sweet Poll, of Plymouth.**—I have just met with a little pamphlet of 56 pages, with the imprint of "W. Bailey, No. 42, Bishopsgate-Street, within, MDCCLXXVII.," with the title *The Sad and Mournful History of that Amiable and Loving Couple William Rattling, and Sweet Poll, of Plymouth, with the Humours of his Friend, Jack Oakum*, the title-page containing in addition a *resumé* of the contents of the book. I shall be glad to know who was the author, and if the story is known to any readers of the *Western Antiquary*; also, if it has any foundation in fact. It has several roughly executed illustrations, but these are of a smaller size than the pamphlet itself, and look as if they had belonged to another edition. BIBLIOGRAPHER.

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94.—**Alford Family.**—I am hunting for some old information concerning the Alford family. There were branches at Escot in Talaton, at Honiton, at Borne, and at Okehampton. If you or any of your readers can give me any information about them, I should be much obliged. Polwhele's *History of Devon* mentions one of the branches. Where can I find mention of the others? There is a pedigree of the Okehampton branch in the Harleian Society papers. Especially do I want to find the birth of an Henrie, and a Matthew, who settled in Somerset.

Bristol. J. G. ALFORD.

[Our correspondents may address their replies to the Rev. J. G. Alford, St. Nicholas' Vicarage, 64, Berkeley Square, Bristol.—EDITOR.]

Replies.

Rev. R. S. Hawker, and "The Song of the Western Men."—The well-known vicar of Morwenstow had the remarkable gift of writing ballads, in which the general rhythm and style bore so close a resemblance to compositions of a much older period, as to mislead many men of literary eminence, who had made a special study of early ballad-lore. This was notably the case with his "Song of the Western Men," alluded to by your correspondent (131-2). As printed in various works, this song shews great variation; the number of verses is not always the same, the phrasing differs, and new material is often introduced. There has been no attempt, as far as I am aware to reconcile or to explain these differences, the present opportunity appears, therefore, to be a favourable one for the purpose.

Upon the subject of its anthorship, the editorial note (p. 132) draws attention to Mr. Hawker's own remarks in his *Cornish Ballads*, published in 1869 (reprinted in 1884) p. 2, and I cannot do better than quote the author's words at length:—

"With the exception of the choral lines:—

"And shall Trelawny die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why"!

and which have been ever since the imprisonment, by James the Second, of the seven bishops, one of them Sir Jonathan Trelawny, a popular proverb throughout Cornwall, the whole of this song was composed by me in the year 1825. I wrote it under a stag-horned oak, in Sir Beville's Walk, in Stowe Wood. It was sent by me anonymously to a Plymouth paper, and there it attracted the notice of Mr. Davies Gilbert, who reprinted it at his private press at East Bourne, under the avowed impression that it was the original ballad. It had the good fortune to win the eulogy of Sir Walter Scott, who also deemed it to be the ancient song. It was praised under the same persuasion by Lord Macaulay, and by Mr. Dickens, who inserted it at first as of genuine antiquity in his *Household Words*, but who afterwards acknowledged its actual paternity in the same publication."

From this it is clear, that the "choral lines," or refrain of the ballad, is old, while all of the rest of it is modern, having been written by Mr. Hawker.

The Plymouth paper in which it was first published has not been identified; nor is it know whether any copy of the private reprint of Mr. Davies Gilbert* has been preserved. Be that as it may, a transcript of the latter appeared in a communication from that gentleman to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of November, 1827 (XCVII., p. 409), with the title "And Shall Trelawny die"? That it was a ballad of the time of the Revolution he expressed no doubt, and further affirmed it was at that period "said to have resounded in every house, in every high-way, and in every street." He did not, however, mention the source from whence he had obtained it. Probably this communication, to which Mr. Hawker made no allusion, was the means of introducing the ballad to the notice both of Scott and of Macaulay. Five years later, he first publicly asserted himself to be the author, in the first edition of *Records of the Western Shore*, published in 1832. With the heading "The Song of the Western Men," it will be found at pp. 54-56; and from the appended notes I extract the following:—

"With the exception of the chorus contained in the last two lines, this song was written by me in the year 1825. . . . I publish it here merely to state that it is an early composition of my own. The two lines above mentioned formed I believe the burthen of the old song, and are all that I can recover."

That it made a deep impression on, and long remained in the memory of Mr. Gilbert, is testified by an anecdote related of him in Caroline Fox's *Memories of Old Friends* (1882, I., 43):—"October 9th, 1839, he repeated the admirable song of Trelawny with true Cornish energy."*

Without any sign of recognition of its modern origin, and under the title of a "Song made on Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart," Mr. W. Sandys, in his *Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect*, published in 1846, reprinted the lines as given by Mr. Gilbert. The author's version of 1832, differs in several minor particulars from that published by him in his *Cornish Ballads*, in 1869 (reprinted in 1884). This latter consists of the following six four-line verses, and must be regarded as his matured work:—

"THE SONG OF THE WESTERN MEN."

A good sword and trusty hand!
A merry heart and true!
King James's men shall understand
What Cornish lads can do!

[1827] [1832]
And have they *fixed* the where and when? [fix'd]
And shall Trelawny die?
[Then] *Here's* twenty thousand Cornish men
Will *know* the reason why. [see]

[the] Out spake *their* captain brave and bold,
A merry wight was he:
[Tho'] *If* London Tower were Michael's hold,
[We'd] *We'll* set Trelawny free!

We'll cross the Tamar, land to land,
The Severn is no stay,—
[And side by side] '*With one and all*,' and hand in hand, [All side by side]
And who shall bid us nay?

And when we come to London Wall,
A pleasant sight to view,
Come forth! come forth, ye cowards all,
[Are better men than] Here's *men as good as* you. [To better men than]

Trelawny he's in keep and hold,
Trelawny he may die;—
["here's" omitted] But *here's* twenty thousand Cornish bold,
Will *know* the reason why! [see]

* President of the Royal Society—a man of great and varied attainments, and well known in the literary and antiquarian world.

* In Mr. Davies Gilbert's *History of Cornwall* (III., 298), published in 1838, he mentioned "the song had recently been restored, modernized, and improved, by the Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker."

In the foregoing, the variations in the versions of 1827 and 1832 respectfully, are contrasted with those of the latest revision of the author, as shown by the words in italics. Taken in their chronological order, they will serve to show the progressive improvements or alterations made by him, it being taken for granted, that the earliest (that of Davies Gilbert, printed in *Gentleman's Magazine*, of 1827), was a faithful transcript of the song, as it appeared in the Plymouth paper of 1825.

If the version cited by Mr. Collier at p. 131, be compared with the above, it will be at once noticed that in his, the number of verses is increased to eight (or rather to 7, as one is repeated), that their arrangement is altered, and that there are several verbal alterations. The additional verses consist of the old refrain with a new first line, and may have been added for local purposes. In his sixth verse, the line

"But there's twenty thousand underground."

has no counterpart in the original. Whoever made this variant, probably gleaned it from the following passage in Macaulay's *History of England* (ed. 1858, III., 106):—

"The miners from their caverns re-echoed the song with a variation:—

'Then twenty thousand underground will know the reason why!'"

and in a footnote. "This fact was communicated to me in the most obliging manner by the Rev. R. S. Hawker, of Morwenstow in Cornwall." Immediately previous to the above extract, Macaulay had given the following as the old burden or refrain:—

"And shall Trelawny die, and shall Trelawny die"?
Then *thirty* [*sic*] thousand Cornish boys will know the reason why."

a great alteration from the one recorded by Mr. Hawker.

An article entitled "The Reason Why," containing a copy of the song, different from any that had been previously published, appeared in *Household Words* of October 30th, 1852 (VI., 155-6). This was accepted as correct by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, as in his *Life* of Mr. Hawker (1876), a copy—almost verbatim—of this version will be found at pp. 216-7; ample testimony as to its accuracy being apparently ensured by the following paragraph in the same article:—

"Some thirty-five years ago, Mr. Davies Gilbert, then member for a Cornish borough, . . . printed some fifty copies of the Trelawny ballad for distribution among his friends, expressly that it might not be allowed to perish. From the accurate recollection of one of those friends—who lost the copy entrusted to him, but happily retained every word of it in his memory—we have the opportunity of laying it before the reader."

This version, when compared with that of the author above quoted, will be found to contain many points of difference, as to create a doubt whether the recollection of the friend mentioned by Dickens, was as accurate as he deemed it to be. Moreover the number of lines is increased by the addition of the following (somewhat similar to those detailed by Mr. Collier, at p. 131) after every eight lines, so as to form three 12-line verses:—

"And shall they scour Tre, Pol, and Pen,
And shall Trelawny die?
There's twenty thousand *underground* ["Cornish men"
Will know the reason why"! in 2nd verse]

The writer of this article was unaware of the ballad, the refrain excepted, being a modern one; but this omission was rectified in subsequent number (*Household Words* of November 20th, 1852), when the authorship was assigned to the Rev. R. S. Hawker, who had, in the interim written to the editor to the subject. The writer added that "the entire burden and the four lines just quoted . . . and for which we had the corroborative authority of one of the living representatives of the Trelawny family, is an authentic part of the old poem"; and adduced other evidence to the same effect.

The "Song" as printed in the *Memorials* of the author, by the Rev. F. G. Lee (67-8), is a transcript of that of 1869.

That variants in ballads may often arise from imperfect memory, or from careless copying, or from both combined, is shown in a version printed in this Magazine (II., 41), where the number of Cornish men is reported by a correspondent as *forty* instead of twenty! This increased number is also mentioned in a transcript in *The Trelawny Papers*, by J. P. Baxter (1884), p. 458. The author of the last-named work affirms the song "was set to music, and commonly sung to an old French tune, Le Petit Tambour." This is also mentioned in *Household Words*. Mr. D. Gilbert (*Parochial History*, III., 298) remarked, "the song may be sung to the tune of 'Auld lang syne.'"

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

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The Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould.—As appears in your January number, there is only one writer of this name. "His success in the domain of fiction" quoted by you, is undoubted, but that it "has altogether eclipsed that which he secured in the sphere of theology" is quite another matter. His works, other than those of fiction have occupied the best of his time and thoughts, and he would think it a very bad compliment to have his novel ranked above his more serious writings. His *Germany—Present and Past* (2 vols.), has a very high reputation. He is now doing some most interesting antiquarian work in collecting, and giving lectures on, West Country songs with their West Country tunes. He will be classed with Kingsley, and the three Froudes—Hurrell, William, and Anthony—among the Devonshire celebrities of the day.

W. F. C.

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Tuckett's Devonshire Collections and Rosewell Family (VIII., p. 122).—The book your correspondent "Searcher" enquires about a *History of Ford Abbey*, was written by Mrs. M. Allen, and published in 1846, by Hamilton Adams & Co., of Paternoster Row. I believe it to be scarce and long out of print. Mrs. Allen's account of the Rosewell family differs somewhat from

that which is alluded to by "Searcher," as appearing in *Notes & Queries* (2nd Series, IX., 48), inasmuch as she says that, it was William Rosewell, Solicitor-General to Queen Elizabeth, from 1568-1568, who purchased Ford Abbey from Sir Amias Poulett, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Rosewell, who was knighted after the coronation of King James I., and was sheriff of Devon, the fifth year of Charles I., 1629. The account in *Notes & Queries* says it was William, the eldest son of William Rosewell "Solicitor to Queen Elizabeth," who "purchased the site of the ancient abbey of Ford and seated himself there, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Rosewell."—Why *site?* Surely the last abbot's—Thomas Chard—great Tudor buildings were then in existence, and had not yet been spoilt by the abominable Italian innovations of Inigo Jones. J. S. UDAL.

Inner Temple.

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"The Song of the Western Men," and the Trelawny's.—I used to hear the song of "Shall Trelawny Die" sung very often about 50 or 55 years ago, especially when any Trelawny was of the party. The version that I used to hear was said to be written by Miss Letitia Trelawny, who unfortunately died early. She was the accomplished and talented daughter of that truly grand old man, Sir William Trelawny, of Harewood. Mr. Hawker, the vicar of Morwenstow, who was by no means above a little plagiarism, published a version of his own long afterwards. I understood that Miss Letitia Trelawny wrote it out from an old song, revising and polishing it. Her version had variations. The song I heard sung so often was the following:—

"THE SONG OF THE WESTERN MEN."

A good sword and a trusty hand,
A merry heart and true,
King James's men shall understand,
What Cornish boys can do.
Trelawny, he's in keep and hold,
Trelawny, he may die,
There are twenty thousand Cornish bold
Will know the reason why.

CHORUS—
And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen!
And shall Trelawny die?
There are twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why.

Out spake their Captain brave and bold,
A merry wight was he,
If London Tower were Michael's hold,
We'd set Trelawny free.
Trelawny, he's in keep and hold,
Trelawny, he may die,
There are twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why.

CHORUS—
And have they fixed the where and when?
And shall Trelawny die?
There are twice ten thousand underground,
Will know the reason why.

We'll cross the Tamar land to land,
The Severn is no stay,
All life to life and hand to hand,
And who shall bid us nay?
Trelawny, he's in keep and hold,
Trelawny, he may die,
There are twenty thousand Cornish bold,
Will know the reason why.

CHORUS—
And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen?
And shall Trelawny die?
There are twenty thousand Cornish men,
Will know the reason why.

And when we come to London Wall,
A goodly sight to view,
Come forth! come forth! ye coward's all,
To better men than you.
Trelawny, he's in keep and hold,
Trelawny, he may die,
There are twenty thousand Cornish bold,
Will know the reason why.

CHORUS—
And have they fixed the where and when?
And shall Trelawny die?
There are twice ten thousand underground,
Will know the reason why.

The song here given used to be sung by a single voice, but the whole company joined in the chorus.

I was told a humorous story in connection with this song, when I was a child. Men in Cornwall and in Devonshire also, used to be called boys, as they now are in Ireland. Whether it is a Celtic fashion or no, I cannot say. The story was, that a deputation of stalwart Cornishmen was sent up to King James, to demand the release of Bishop Trelawny, and "know the reason why." When the king saw them, he said to his minister in attendance, "Who are these? who are these"? The reply was, "Cornish boys, your majesty." "Boys! boys"! said the king." "If these are boys, what must the men be? Let the bishop go."

I must say a word about Sir William Lewis Salusbury, of Harewood, known to me in my youth, and a cherished memory it is. As he was of the protestant branch of the family he did not succeed in his life-time to the family property at Trelawny; but his son, the well known Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, for many years M.P. for Tavistock, whose great merits, I undertake to say, were never half appreciated, did succeed. Sir William was a man, if ever there was one. Tall, upright in every sense, bold, resolute, and independent, with a heart as tender as a woman's. He was a great fox-hunter, and has swum his horse across the Tamar at Harewood in the dead of winter to save the animal a few miles, beginning the day dripping wet. Here are one or two pathetic instances of the softer traits in his strong character.

When he lost his eldest son, Owen, he went out hunting on the same day that he buried him. Some foolish person said to him, "Oh! Sir William, I did not expect to see you out." "I can't bide home! I can't bide home!" was the reply.

Hunting one day, the hounds drove a fox into a drain at Woodtown, where Mr. Henry Cornish lived, who was famous for his drains, also for killing foxes, to the annoyance of fox-hunters. The fox was stopped in and left to starve and die. Early the next morning, Sir William Trelawny appeared at Woodtown, he had ridden a good twelve miles from Harewood, and calling Mr. Cornish out said to him, "Harry, I can't sleep by night, thinking of that fox, do take him out and kill him." Mr. Cornish's answer was worthy of so good a man. He said, "The drain

shall be opened immediately, and he shall go free, I will not have a hair of him hurt." "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

When Sir William was an old man, after his hunting days were over, his youngest son, an officer of dragoons, then at home, went out fox-hunting with some friends in the Tavistock country. It was the rule of the house never to expect anybody, especially if they were hunting. No one was to wait up for an absent man, unless especially told to do so, and each was free to do as he pleased. In this instance, the son did not come home and everyone went to bed. Sir William could not sleep. It was against his principles to be anxious, and he would not acknowledge it to anyone. He got up in the middle of the night, called no one, saddled his horse himself, and rode eight or ten miles to a friend's house, where he knew his son would be, if anywhere. He looked into the stable window, saw his son's mare comfortably bedded up for the night, rode home again with his poor old heart at rest, and never told a soul. It was found out afterwards, the groom knew the horse had been out, but as far as Sir William was concerned, he thought it a weakness best kept to himself. There was a greatness about him that should keep his memory green, and here in these pages let it be so kept.

PHILO-TRELAWNY.

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Cathedrals (VIII., query 77).—Mr. Newnham's letter on cathedrals and their screens, opens an important subject in ecclesiastical history and archæology, *i.e.*, the survival of the traditions of the Brito-Celtic church in the mediæval Church of England. It appears that Christianity was established first in Britain by missionaries who, either were Easterns or held those Eastern customs which we associate with the Greek church. In the Greek church an *iconostasis* or screen is necessary, but not in the Latin church—thus in Italy, even in Rome, numbers of very old churches have no trace of a screen, which never existed in them, nor is wanted even to this day. But in England, all old churches had screens and a few still survive, *e.g.*, Dartmouth. But in cathedrals these screens were of stone. It is a mistake to suppose that these screens were "in utter defiance of all ritual requirements," for they were almost necessary according to the Sarum use in Divine service though, I own, not needed in the "Roman use." I could explain this point fully, only it would be necessary to go further into the Liturgiology than would be suitable to your columns. The symbolism of these screens was founded in the structure both of the Tabernacle and Temple as described in the Bible.

Now as for facts: Hereford has a screen but it is an open metal one. Salisbury has one of stone, but the cathedral has been much mutilated by premature restoration. York and Lincoln both have screens, so has Oxford, where the choir is the college chapel of Christ Church.

The screens of parish churches appear mostly to have been of wood (*e.g.*, the glorious screen of Buryan, not yet replaced), but in cathedrals it was of stone. I should be sorry to see the screens removed, as connecting the Church of England with the primitive British church and the ancient churches of the East; though I prefer light ones to those like Exeter of heavy massive stonework. Canterbury screen adds greatly to the apparent size of the church, which is much smaller than Cologne cathedral, but by its complex structure, is made to seem much the larger of the two.

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

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Dukes and Drakes (VIII., query 71).—Referring to the letter of the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma that the Bampfyldes are descended from Sir Francis Drake. John Bampfylde, Esq., of Poltimore, eldest surviving son of Sir Amias Bampfylde, Knight, married Elizabeth Drake, daughter of Thomas Drake, of Buckland, brother of Admiral Sir F. Drake; from this marriage is descended the present Lord Poltimore (See Burke's *Peerage*), the family of Bampfylde is of great antiquity in the county of Devon. The brother of Elizabeth Drake, Sir Francis Drake, created a baronet in 1622, married Joan, daughter of Sir William Strode, of Newnham, whose father, Richard Strode, of Newnham, married Frances, daughter of Gregory Lord Cromwell, and Elizabeth Seymour, his wife, sister to Edward, Duke of Somerset, cousin german to Edward the Sixth, King of England (whereby his issue became nearly related to the royal family of England that then was, and the Duke of Somerset that still is).

The before-mentioned Richard Strode, was the eldest son of William Strode, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Courtenay, of Loughter, a younger son of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Molland, Knight, descended from the Earls of Devon, whose predecessors were lords of Courtenay, in France, descended from Peter, a fifth son of Lewis le Gross, King of France.

Richard Strode, of Newnham, the grandfather of William Strode, married Margaret, daughter of Henry Fortescue, of Wood, in the parish of Woodleigh, near Kingsbridge, now a farm house.

From this it appears that the son and daughter of Thomas Drake and nephew and niece of the great Sir F. Drake, became connected by marriage with the most ancient families in the county of Devon, having formed alliances with the Bampfylde's, Strode's, and through the latter with the Courtenay, Seymour, and Fortescue families, some of whom were descended from the Kings of France and also related to the Tudor family, then the Royal Family of England.

FRANCIS DRAKE PEARCE.

Kingsbridge.

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Where is Tale? (VIII., query 72).—"*Tale* is a large manor and village at the west-end of the parish of Pay-hembury (Petit Hembury), and was given by Henry

de Pomeroy to the Abbey of Ford, which Geoffry Pomeroy, afterwards, in the reign of King John, claimed. But in consequence of 50 marks sterling being given to him by Lord Robert Courtenay, he released all his claim to the Abbey. After the dissolution it came to the Wyndham (or Windham) family who still have a considerable estate there . . . *Tale* is the name of a stream in Plymtree parish as are also the Weaver and the Clyst, which latter gives its name to every village and place through which it passes. The river Tale, or Tale, or Tale-water rises in Broad-hembury, and running by Dane's Mill, Tale water, Talaton, Escot, and Fair-Mill, falls into the river Otter, at Cadhay Bridge." Extract from Polwhele's *Devon*, 1773. I understand that Tale is now the property of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P., for the eastern division of Devon. L. A. C.

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Captain Morys and the Spanish Armada.—Although Major Edye has conclusively shown that Captain Morys Morris or Morish did not command a ship against the Spanish Armada, I think there is every reason to believe that he was master of one of the ships whose "noble," nominal commanders probably knew very little of seamanship. Besides the reference to him in the "Trumpet of Fame," *Western Antiquary*, Vol. III., p. 200 (note Drake and Hawkins), and Hallam's *Constitutional History of England*; *The World*, library edition, has the following in a note pp. 282, 283:—

"Drake and Morris did not lead men who had tasted beef but five days in the week." Possibly he was master of Drake's ship the *Revenge*. G. T. WYNDER MORRIS. Portswood.

* * *

Napoleon at Plymouth in 1815 (VIII., 104-125). In connection with the above, we forgot for the moment, but have now the pleasure to recall, the fact that our friend Dr. Drake, informed us some time ago, that his friend and associate in the *History of Blackheath* J. W. Larking. Esq., J.P., went from London to Plymouth expressly to see Napoleon on the *Bellerophon*; and this gentleman is now alive and well. There are not many now living who can record this experience.—EDITOR *W. A.*

Reviews.

A Parochial History of St. Mary Bourne, with an Account of the Manor of Hurstbourne Priors, Hants. By JOSEPH STEVENS. London: Whiting & Co., 1888.

AN imposing volume, carefully compiled, chiefly from original sources, is this which now lies before us. It is but rarely that the writer of a parochial history sends his work forth to the world in a portly folio, printed on stout antique paper, with uncut edges, in a style to delight the heart of a bibliophile. But Mr. Stevens has been fortunate in every respect and we heartily congratulate him on the success of his labours. Hampshire contains many old-world spots, where neither the people nor the places have seen much change, or where the changes have been so slow as to be scarcely appreciable. Bourne appears to be such a one, but it has a very ancient history, full of interest, and is in the centre of a district which abounds in antiquarian lore. Mr. Stevens has most industriously gathered all available materials into this handsome volume, which is well illustrated and supplied with a capital index. It deserves more than the mere passing notice we are able to give, but if even we were to quote from the work and critically examine its several chapters, we could do no more in the end than heartily commend it to our readers. It must not be supposed, however, that the work is merely a history of one parish, because its scope is very much wider, as the list of contents will enable our readers to see. (1) St. Mary Bourne. (2) Old Stone Implements. (3) Pit-Dwellings. (4) Eggbury Camp. (5) Polished Stone Implements. (6) The Romans. (7) The Saxons. (8) The Manor. (9) The Summerhaugh. (10) The Churches (including the Register). (11) Extracts from the Old Parish Books. (12) The Tithings (including the Village School). (13) Pleas of the Crown. (14) The Subsidy Rolls. (15) The Forest of Chute and Finkley. (16) Parochial Customs (including Provincial Words). (17) The Chalk (including the rarer wild plants). It will thus be seen that the author has left no section of the subject untouched, and whether we regard the work as historical, archæological, parochial, or ecclesiastical, it is well worked out and reflects infinite credit upon the writer who has invested each and all of these subjects with intense interest.

Foreign Visitors to England, and what they have thought of us: being some Notes on their books and their opinions during the last three centuries. By EDWARD SMITH. London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

This entertaining little volume is the most recent issue of "The Book Lover's Library." Mr. Smith's book reminds us very forcibly of Mr. Rye's, "England as seen by Foreigners in the Days of Elizabeth." In fact in some respects this work forms a continuation of Mr. Rye's able treatise, because the present deals with visitors of the seventeeth and eighteenth centuries. It is interesting to note what these foreign visitors have said about us, although it is not always satisfactory to know "how others see us." We all know what fun the volatile "Max O'Rell" has made out of the stolid beef-eating Briton, and earlier visitors have been quite as outspoken, quite as critical in the published accounts of their sojournings amongst us. One of the earliest of these foreign visitors was Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, who landed at Plymouth in March, 1669, and made quite a royal progress through the country. The chief defect (nay the only one) in the book, is that the writer has not had sufficient

scope, in so small a volume, to deal with so large and interesting a subject. It is as usual, admirably printed.

A History of Eighteenth Century Literature (1660-1780). By EDMUND GOSSE, M.A. London: Macmillan, 1889.

Whatever Mr. Gosse essays to do he does well, and he has again placed nineteenth century readers under a debt of gratitude for the light that he has thrown upon the writers of the eighteenth century. Although the period treated of included no such literary giants as did the era immediately preceding—the era of Shakespeare, Milton, and Bacon, yet there was no dearth of great men, the general level of merit was much higher, the solitary altitudes more numerous if less commanding. It was the age of Davenant, Dryden, Pope, Congreve, Pepys, Parnell, Swift, Defoe, Mandeville, Addison, Berkeley, Savage, Richardson, Gray, Johnson, Hume, Darwin, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Burke, Gay, and a host more, whose productions collectively form an important part of English literature. The aim and scope of the work is admirable, the plan of it perfect, and but few names worthy of places in such a history are absent. Mr. Gosse has resisted the temptation of giving prominence to personal favourites, and has endeavoured impartially to criticise the works of every writer of whom he speaks; further he has given us his impressions of them from, in most cases, personal study. It is a book of sound judgment and good taste, and deserves a place in the highest rank of critical literature.

Practical Heraldry; or an Epitome of English Armory, showing how and by whom Arms may be borne or acquired, how Pedigrees may be traced or Family History ascertained. With 124 Illustrations. By CHARLES WORTHY. London: George Redway, 1889.

We have here a most useful book, and, now that the study of heraldry and the tracing of ancestry has become so general, a book which ought to be found in every gentleman's library. Mr. Worthy is no mean authority on the matter with which he deals, for in addition to a long and general practical experience, he held for sometime the position of principal assistant to the late Stephen Tucker, Esq., "Somerset Herald." His book is not a mere dry list of heraldic terms, but a veritable history of the science of heraldry, and he makes the work especially interesting by the manner as well as the matter of it. In this respect Mr. Worthy's book differs materially from the ordinary works on the subject, for though he has necessarily used the language of heraldry in connection with matters heraldic, he has endeavoured to make that language as plain and simple as possible. But he has gone further than other writers by giving some valuable and practicable hints to pedigree hunters, a race of beings continually on the increase; and has included information upon kindred topics which renders his book exceedingly valuable to all persons of "good family," and to many others who cannot trace their descent from the days of William the Norman, but who are, nevertheless possessed of a pedigree if they only knew how and where to find it. Mr. Worthy furnishes hints which will be exceedingly useful to all such persons, whether gentle or simple. The book is very tastefully produced.

The Coming of the Friars and other Historic Essays. By the REV. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP, D.D., Rector of Scarning. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1889. Price 7/6.

The first essay in this interesting volume treats of the early Franciscan friars who were the missionaries of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These friars he tells us were a great party in the church, organized with a definite object, and pledged to carry out that object in simple reliance upon what we now call the "Voluntary Principle." St. Francis, he calls the Wesley of the thirteenth century whom the church did not cast out. The essay is a bold, outspoken justification of a class of men very much maligned, very much misunderstood, and it will give readers a better opinion of these early missionaries than perhaps they ever had before. Another essay is on "Village Life Six Hundred Years Ago." This also is exceedingly instructive and shows great erudition. In a third paper he gives us an account of a "Mediæval Monastery," or "Religious House" as it was called; another is on "The Black Death in East Anglia," a gruesome but interesting history of a fearful plague. There are several other papers of equal value in this scholarly volume.

The Philosophy of Mysticism. By CARL DU PREL. Dr. Phil. Translated from the German. By C. C. MASSEY. Two Vols. London: George Redway, 1889.

As its title implies, this work deals with mysteries, some of which we confess are too deep for us to fathom, and we therefore find ourselves unable to give a satisfactory notice of the book. It is an investigation of dreams and dream-life, of somnambulism, and the other various mysterious workings of our spiritual nature which an ordinary mind cannot apprehend or explain. The first volume deals almost entirely with the Dream, the second with the Faculty of Memory and the Monistic Doctrine of the Soul. The subjects are treated scientifically and are based upon the German theories which are so prevalent at this time. To those who are students of the occult there is ample material here for a long and close persual of the results of the most thorough investigation in the realms of the supernatural or preternatural. Beyond this brief statement of the aim and scope of this work we do not venture.

In Memoriam, J. E. Bailey, F.S.A. By WILLIAM E. A. AXON, F.R.S.L. Manchester: John Heywood, 1888.

We have received from Mr. Axon a copy of a paper reprinted from the "Manchester Quarterly," of October, 1888, in which he has given a sketch of the late John Eglington Bailey, the originator and editor of *The Palatine Note Book* one of the best of our local "Notes and Queries." The sketch is written in Mr. Axon's best

TEMPLE CHURCH, BRISTOL.

style, and will be found of interest by many who had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with the subject of the Memoir. A full list of Mr. Bailey's writings is included. We knew Mr. Bailey well, both as a painstaking literary worker, and an enthusiastic and indefatigable book-collector, and we were very much grieved upon hearing of his breaking down in the midst of his labours, and his untimely death. Mr. Axon's paper is a worthy "In Memoriam" of a worthy man.

Thomas Chatterton and the Vicar of Temple Church, Bristol [*A.D. 1768-1770*]. By WILLIAM GEORGE. Bristol: William George's Sons, 1889.

This pamphlet is chiefly a reprint of an article which appeared in the *Bristol Times and Mirror* of July 25th, 1887, and is an exceedingly interesting and valuable contribution to the "Chattertoniana," of which Mr. George has been for many years so industrious a collector. It is an account of the spurious document which Chatterton alleged to have discovered in an old chest in the Temple Church, and gave to the world, with many others, as an original account. Mr. George has reprinted the MS. and given a facsimile of Chatterton's writing; and has added a valuable glossary and description with many notes and comments on this and other fabrications of the boy-poet. Much valuable information is also given concerning the ancient Temple church, with several interesting illustrations, one of which we have the pleasure of inserting in this number by the kind favour of Mr. George.

Leigh Hunt, as Poet and Essayist. By CHARLES KENT. London: Messrs. F. Warne & Co., 1889.

The above is a complete edition of the works of Leigh Hunt in prose and verse, and is a volume which all lovers of literature will like to possess, being well-printed in excellent type, on good paper, with wide margin. The delightful writings of this author are comparatively little known by the rising generation, and no complete edition has until now been given to the reading world. We predict, however, a large circulation for this collection of wit, pathos, and poetry, and heartily commend it to the notice of those who wish to become familiar with some of the best literature of the early part of the present century.

Life of Schiller. By HENRY W. NEVINSON. London: W. Scott, 1889.

The latest of the series of "Great Writers," is an able and scholarly life of Schiller, to which is appended a bibliography, which adds very materially to the interest and value of Mr. Nevinson's book. Students of German literature will find in these pages many of the finest examples of Schiller's exquisite poetry, and will also follow with great interest the various episodes, which determined the career of one of Germany's brightest lights in the world of letters.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

THE lamented death of Mr. Frederick N. Löhr, one of the leading professional musicians of Plymouth, and the Hon. Conductor for many years of the Plymouth Vocal Association, has called forth a most interesting group of "In Memoriam" notices. The *Musical Times* contained a short notice. The *Musical Herald*, a very full and comprehensive one, with portrait; the *Lute*, another worthy tribute with a capital portrait, and the local magazines *The Western Art Student* and *The Western Portfolio* each contains appreciative memoirs and portraits, the former written by the Rev. Edward Read, a personal friend; the latter by Mr. Arthur C. Faull, one of Mr. Löhr's earliest pupils and one of his most intimate associates. Had not our pages been so entirely devoted to matters of antiquarian interest, we should have followed their examples, in order to show our high appreciation of Mr. Löhr's merits, and our deep regret at his untimely decease. Even now we can scarcely realize that we shall see his face no more.

* * *

IN *Cassell's Magazine* for February, appears an article signed "Aleriel" entitled, *Our Second Journey to Mars*, which is from the facile pen of our valued contributor, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, and is a continuation of a work published several years ago under the title of *Aleriel; or a Journey to Other Worlds*. Mr. Lach-Szyrma gives the result of recent astronomical discoveries in connection with Mars and other planets in a most attractive manner.

* * *

THE *Belfast News Letter* of January 22nd, contained the first instalment of an article on *The Spanish Armada*, chiefly dealing with an account of an Armada treasure chest which has been discovered in the Presbyterian Church of Dundonald, near Belfast. The history of this chest has been traced, and it is a most romantic one. The article was reprinted in the weekly edition of the same paper, the *Belfast Weekly News* of January 26th, and it was concluded on the following Saturday, February 2nd.

* * *

MR. WILLIAM CROSSING has in the press another work on Dartmoor, which will soon be published, and will furnish perhaps the most valuable collection of information that has yet been printed on "The Land of Tors." Few men know the moor so well as Mr. Crossing, and we have much pleasure in mentioning this fact, and in calling the attention of our readers to the interesting article, on *Crockern Tor*, the first portion of which appears in our present number.

* * *

MR. DOUGLAS SLADEN'S spirited ballad on the *Armada* appears in the February number of the *Cosmopolitan*, a monthly journal published by Messrs. Digby & Long, of Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London.

In the *North Devon Journal*, published at Barnstaple, there has appeared from week to week, since October last, a most exhaustive series of articles on the *Industries of North Devon*, which reflects great credit upon the author and the publisher (Mr. W. Edwards). Glove-making, collar-making, pottery, ship-building, cabinet-work, agriculture, and other branches of industry all come under review. We hope Mr. Edwards will be induced to reprint these articles in book-form, as they will then stand a better chance of being preserved than in the column of a newspaper.

* * *

A VERY nice little sketch of "Kingsand and its Surroundings," is given in the *Saint Margaret's Magazine* for January 21st, 1889 (London: Skiffington & Son). The sketch is written by an "Associate of St. Margaret's," a lady now residing in the neighbourhood of Saltash. Several pretty illustrations accompany the article, which is full of local interest and charming touches of character, as well as here and there a bit of antiquarian lore.

* * *

MR. W. MICHAEL, of Barnstaple, sends us an advance copy of *A History and Description of Tawstock Church (the Westminster Abbey of North Devon)*, compiled by H. W. Strong. We heartily commend it to the notice of our readers, as it contains a concise and well-written narrative of all that is most interesting in the history of this ancient edifice. The book contains a complete list of rectors and much other information gathered from original sources.

* * *

WE are glad to know that Mr. W. F. Collier has issued another edition of his interesting sketch of the late Mr. William Hicks, of Bodmin. Mr. J. S. Attwood, of Old Town Street, Plymouth, will be happy to supply any of our readers who may desire to possess a copy.

* * *

"DRAKE AND THE ARMADA" is the title of a short paper in *Tinsleys' Magazine* for the current month, from the pen of O. S. T. Drake. It contains no new information but perpetutates several errors, which other writers have cleared away.

* * *

Westward Ho! is the title of a magazine for the West Country, which E. Whitfield Crofts has substituted for his *West of England Magazine*; in itself a successor to the *Cornish Magazine*. We sincerely trust that the new venture will prove more successful than its predecessors, with its more comprehensive and taking title. The first number (for February, 1889) contains, amongst other notabilia the opening chapter of a serial story "A Bad Plot," the first of a series of articles entitled, "Notable Crimes in the West"; a brief Memoir and portrait of Mr. Austin Dobson, and other matters of special or general interest. It certainly is a very good penny-worth, and ought to have a wide circulation.

Correspondence.

"PLYMOUTH ARMADA HEROES."

(p. 130.)

As one, among others, who took the same view as Dr. Drake, he may not take offence if I suggest some additions to his remarks, viz., the *Judith*, 50 tons, could not have helped the *Minion*, unless at the risk of incurring the fate of Prince William and his boats' crew in 1120 A.D., when all went to the bottom through trying to save their fellow passengers from the wreck of the "White Ship." The *Minion* was a queen's ship and it was Drake's wisest plan, and perhaps duty, to invoke succour from England. Hawkins was undoubtedly a merchant captain, to say he was then port-admiral of Plymouth is a gratuitous creation of office and rank. "Admiral" was of loose application then, like "General," commonly applied to Drake, but Miss Hawkins adopts the modern acceptation which would not apply to Hawkins before 1590—at least so far as I am aware. He joined the fleet in 1588 as captain of the *Victory*, and is styled in contemporaneous writings —Mr. Hawkins.

In the next case the distorted charge was made against (not for) Frobisher, who, as is well-known now, was totally in the wrong, supposing he did utter the speeches alleged against him.

Drake and the Hawkinses were all of Tavistock extraction, but Drake was more of a Plymouth hero than either Sir John Hawkins or his son Richard, who lived in Deptford, and came to Plymouth after his release from captivity. SCRUTATOR.

Plymouth, 28th Jan., 1889.

* * *

SIR,—The writer of *Plymouth Armada Heroes* states that, at the destruction of the so called "Invincible Armada," Sir John Hawkins was senior officer of the English fleet, next in command to Lord High Admiral. Such was not the case, Sir Francis Drake, who had previously commanded at sea as "General," and on account of his great services had been advanced to the rank of admiral by Her Majesty in 1585; was sent for, and received from the queen his commission of vice-admiral, next in command to Lord Charles Howard. That Hawkins did not hold permanent rank as admiral I would gather from the fact that, in his dispatches to Sir Francis Walsingham, of the 15th June, 6th and 17th July, 1588, the Lord Admiral does not style him *Admiral* but *Mr. Hawkins*. I take it that commissions granted for such services as those undertaken by Hawkins, Frobisher, Drake, and others, were only of a temporary nature,

similar to commodore's commissions in the Royal Navy at the present time, and lapsed when the services for which they were given were concluded.

The writer of *Plymouth Armada Heroes*, attempts in other parts of the work, to depreciate the great circumnavigator and commander's services; this will do his reputation no harm, it stands on too sure a foundation for envy and jealousy to undermine. The men have only to be judged by what they did—and Sir John Hawkins sinks in the comparison.

Hawkins was fifty-six years of age, when on the 26th July, 1588, he received the honor of knighthood at the hands of the lord admiral. Drake, on the other hand, who had, on the 4th April, 1581, been knighted by the queen on board his own ship the *Golden Hind*, was then only thirty-six years old; and this took place before his famous descent on the West Indies in 1585-6, previous to his celebrated exploit in 1587, of "singeing the King of Spain's beard," and anterior to the leading part he took in the destruction of the "Invincible Armada."

Miss Hawkins cannot hurt the fame of Sir Francis Drake, but I take the will for the deed. W. H. DRAKE.

Beaumont, Jersey, Feb. 2nd, 1888.

[We have received a lengthy communication on Miss Hawkins's book from Dr. Henry H. Drake, explaining his position with regard to the compilation of *Plymouth Armada Heroes*, to which we made passing reference in our Review in the last number of the *Western Antiquary*. As we do not feel justified in embodying this personal explanation in our own pages, having regard to the varied opinions and sympathies of our Subscribers, we have thought it best to allow Dr. Drake to tell his own tale in his own way, and to insert a leaflet in the present number, entirely at his own risk and expense. Our own opinions of the book were freely and fully expressed last month: how far they coincide with those of Dr. Drake we leave our readers to judge.—EDITOR.]

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DRURY LANE ARMADA EXHIBITION.

Mr. Augustus Harris, the enterprising lessee of The Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, to whose spirited action the public were indebted for both the grand spectacular Drama, "The Armada," and the exhibition of relics which accompanied it, has recently conferred a further favour upon the public. He has presented (through the Editor of the *Western Antiquary*), to every public library and similar institution throughout the kingdom, a copy of the Catalogue of Armada and Elizabethan relics which were on view at the Saloon of his Theatre during the months of October and November and part of December last. This Catalogue forms an exhaustive record of the relics handed down from this critical period of our national history, and it was thought that copies would be rightly placed in our public libraries, both here and in America, and some on the Continent, as their interesting contents would thus be brought within the reach of students of history generally. A few copies still remain, and we shall be pleased to send one to any of our subscribers who may desire to possess such a memento, on the receipt of sixpence in stamps to cover the postage.

Address:—W. H. K. WRIGHT,
Editor *Western Antiquary*,
8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

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"PLYMOUTH ARMADA HEROES."

"For he that sings of matchlesse Drake hath neede
To have all Helicon within his braine."—FITZGEFFREY.

In support of your statement, p. 129, "that of late there has been a most determined attempt on the part of certain writers to exalt Hawkins and to depreciate Drake." Allow me to say that, a high authority (esteemed the highest in the country since high authorities consult him), asked me if I could account for this strange turn, and why writers should be at pains to publish their unacquaintance with contemporary authorities. Of course, I could say how, why, when, and where the conspiracy began, and how editors have been tampered with and menaced if they persisted in printing an authoritative defence to a false attack. I think the proper antidote is to reprint contemporaneous matter, rebutting and generally interesting. For example we have Queen Elizabeth's own copy of a quarto printed in 1588, from which I extract the following as a first instalment for your reader's benefit:—

"Fortunate DRACO, nunquam tua fama fatiscet.
Numquam honor arescet, laurus ceu Delia nunquam
Frundibus absistit proprium servare vigorem,
Fallor, an haud alio pugnæ discrimine Persas,
Ipse Themistocles juxta Salamina cecidit?
Æternum vives; exesa teredine pinus
Ut tandem penitus longinquo marceat ævo,
Tu pelagi Deus alter eris, Fas maxima Thetys
Unam Nereidam tibi despondere laborat,
Plausibus o quales iactari ad sidera voces!
O quales resonare tubæ! quantâque salire
Lætitiâ Nymphæ, spoliis oneratus opimis
Cum Thamesina redux ingressus es ostia victor,
Puppe vehens niveâ tecum tot colla superba,
Tot pondo argenti, tot pondo divitis duri,
Signaque diversis in summo exserta trophæis!"

(Triumphalia de victoriis Elizabethæ, p. 15.)

London, Jan., 1889. WYVERN GULES.

WOOD OF HARESTON.

The family of Wood resided on their estate of Hareston in the parish of Brixton, Devonshire, from the eighth year of Edward III., till the present representative of the race sold the property, in portions, in the years 1868-69. There were nineteen descents of the Woods, from father to son, when John Wood left an only daughter, who married John Winter, a descendant of Sir William Winter, who commanded the *Vanguard* during the conflicts with the Spanish Armada. The Winter family were from Gloucestershire, and the name was originally spelt Wintour. The present representative of the families, Thomas Winter Wood, of Plymouth, re-took the name of Wood by royal letters patent, dated 12th November, 1850; and, by a strange though by no means uncommon caprice of fortune, sold the property a few years after as before mentioned.

The greater portion of the mansion house was destroyed by fire about the year 1700; but the chapel, embattled porch, and a few gables still remain; the mullions, turrets, corbels, and facings are all of solid granite. The terminations of the granite label over the door of the entrance-porch bear the arms of Wood on the right side, and of Fortescue on the left, clearly indicating that the house was built by John Wood in the reign of Henry VII., and who, in the family pedigree, is represented to have died in the 30th year of Henry VIII., after having been married to Jone Fortescue a great number of years.*

The house is now occupied as a farm homestead. There is an aisle in the parish church, surrounded by a carved screen, which is attached to the residence by a faculty from the diocese of Exeter, and was always preserved with jealous care, and repaired by the owners of Hareston.

The two first portraits painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds on his return to Plympton from the studio of Hudson, then the most famous portrait painter in London, with whom he had passed two years of close study, are still in possession of the Wood family.

Burke's *Commoners* gives the descent of the Woods from the before-named John Wood, who married Jone Fortescue; and the same authority also says "from the Woods, of Hareston, Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart.," claims descent.—*Misc. Geneal. et Heraldica*, p. 206.

* See Burke's *Commoners*, Vol. IV., p. 426.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The next number of the *Western Antiquary* will contain a most interesting description of two distinct sets of "Armada Playing Cards," with illustrations of some of the more noticeable specimens. These cards are rarely met with, and we do not think they have ever been engraved before; our readers will therefore, we trust, take a more than ordinary interest in the March and April numbers, as the illustrations will be spread over both these issues. A few extra plates will be prepared, should any of our Subscribers desire to secure copies in addition to those which appear in the ordinary way.

Amongst promised articles, we may mention the following:—

"Sir Richard Grenville and his Tercentenary," by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, M.A.

"Lord Amherst," by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, M.A.

"A Bundle of Old Letters," annotated by Mr. J. S. ATTWOOD.

"The Etymology of Eddystone," by Mr. H. B. S. WOODHOUSE,

"Letters of Lord Exmouth," continued, with notes by Mr. J. B. CURGENVEN.

"Common-place Book of John Every, Esq., of Chardstock, Dorset," concluded, by Mr. GEORGE CLINCH.

"Crockern Tor and the Stannaries," by Mr. WILLIAM CROSSING.

"Further Notes on John Drake and his Descendants," by Dr. H. H. DRAKE—With many interesting notes and articles previously announced.

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OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

With the present number we present our readers with a portrait of the late Earl of Devon, and a view of Temple Church, Bristol. The latter will be found mentioned in our review of a work by Mr. William George; and in connection with the former we hope to publish a brief biographical sketch in our March number. In the next number will also appear a portrait of the late Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, F.S.A., with a sketch by Mr. Sam Timmins; and the first series of a set of Armada Playing Cards to which we refer in another note.

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SPECIAL REQUEST.

To save trouble and inconvenience the Editor requests his Subscribers to remit to him without delay, the amount of the ordinary Subscription to the current series as follows:

Index, 7th Series, and Special Armada No. ..	2s.
Subscription, 8th Series	8s.
Total ..	10s.

To this may be added 3s. extra on the superior edition, and any arrears which may be due, and of which due notice has been sent. Sets for binding at 2s. 6d. per vol., exclusive of postage, may be sent to the Editor at once, and will be returned within a week.

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many more of the nobility and gentry going to visit the English Fleet."

On the Queen of Hearts is shown "Queen Eliz: visiting her Camp at Tilbury, being mounted on horseback with a truncheon of an ordinary Captain in her hand."

The Queen of Clubs represents "Queen Eliz: walking up and downe ye Camp at Tilbury, and encouraging the Captaines and Souldiers."

In both these compositions the queen wears her crown.

On the Ace of Spades we see how "The Admirall ye Ld Sheffield, S. Tho: Howard and others joyn with Drake and Fenez agt ye Spanish Fleet & worst them."

On the Three of Clubs are shown the "8 Fireships sent by ye English Admirall towards ye Spanish Fleet in ye middle of ye night under the conduct of Young and Prowse."

The Two of Clubs exhibits "The Spaniards on the right of the Fireships weighing ancors, cutting cables and betaking themselves to flight with a hideouse noise, & in great confusion."

On the Eight of Clubs is represented "The third fight between ye Engh and Spanish Fleetes, being the 25th of June, 1588, where in the English had again ye better."

The Ten of Spades describes "The Spaniards consulting and at last resolving to return into Spain by the North Ocean, many of their ships being disabled."

On the Eight of Spades are shown "The Spanish ships castaway on the Irish Shoare with marriners and seamen."

The Nine of Spades exhibits the "Spanish Commanders taken prisoners and brought into England."

The Knave of Diamonds tells how "The Spanish Fleet that remained returned home disabled or with much dishouour."

A Monk forms the bust in the medallion above.

On the Two of Spades we have "The Spaniards bewailing ye misfortune of their friends."

The scene now changes on the Three of Spades, for here is "Queene Eliz: with nobles and gentry and a great number of people giving God humble thanks in St Pauls Church and having set upp the Ensignes taken from the Spaniards."

On the Four of Spades is "Queene Eliz: Riding in Triumph through London in a chariot drawn by two Horses, and all ye Companies attending her with their Baners."

The sequence of events may be said to conclude on the Knave of Spades, on which are exhibited "Severall Jesuits hang'd for treason against the Queene, and for having a hand in the Invasion."

The bust of the Knave in the medallion is that of a Jesuit.

According to Taylor (p. 409) these cards were issued as "quaint reproofs to the mendicant priests who haunted England previous to the abdication of the King, to whom his brother, himself a King of England, said, 'Never mind, York, they will never shoot *me* to make a way for you.' When said York was perhaps anxious to make an illicit way to the throne, please the Pope, satisfy the Presbyters and otherwise cool down the Nonconformists to a reasonably tepid point. No, no, Vagabond Charles was perhaps not the most moral, but inconfutably the best of the later Stuarts, and he saw through York's 'diminutive game.'"

It has been stated that this series of cards was formerly exhibited by Sir Joseph Banks before the Society of Antiquaries.

These card-pieces are from neatly engraved copper-plates, and are uncoloured.

The backs are marked by an hexagonal network in pale black ink, a St. Andrew's cross within a circle forming the centre of the several hexagonal meshes.

In connection with the Spanish Armada Series, the prints and medals numbered from

From *A Descriptive Catalogue of Playing and other Cards in the British Museum, accompanied by a concise general history of the subject and remarks on Cards of Divination and of a Politico—Historical character.* By William Hughes Willshire, M.D. (pp. 265-266), 1876.

forty-one to fifty-four inclusive, described in the first volume of the Catalogue of Prints relating to "Political and Personal Satires," may be consulted with advantage.

We now come to describe another set which has passed through our hands, and which we had the option of purchasing, but declined. However, through the kindness of Messrs. E. & E. Emamuel, of 3, The Hard, Portsea, we have been able not only to examine them, but to obtain fac-similes which we present to our Subscribers as something almost unique. The set was imperfect, there being only thirty-eight cards in all; of these we have selected for reproduction about twenty which seemed to bear particular value, the remainder, except in the matter of the text, being very similar in character.* It is curious to note that these cards exhibit, in almost every instance, the subjects as shown in the British Museum list, but they all appear transposed, the subject on the King of Clubs being here represented on the King of Spades; that on the Eight of Hearts being shown on the Eight of Diamonds; that on the Ten of Hearts on the Knave of Diamonds, and so on.

We propose to take the cards seriatim, Hearts, Diamonds, Spades, Clubs, as no particular chronological order seems to have been followed in their composition. We shall indicate those which we have had copied so that our readers may refer from the descriptions to the cards themselves, and obtain through them a sort of connected narrative of the various incidents in the struggle.

The King of Hearts has the bust of a king in the right-hand corner, the flagship of the Lord Admiral of the English Fleet being shewn, with the inscription, "The English Fleet, whereof the Ld Charles Howard was Ld Admiral and Sr Francis Drake vice-Admiral." (*See illustration.*)

The Queen of Hearts. (*Missing.*)

Knave of Hearts. "Don Alphonso, Duke of Medina, Cheif Commander of the Spanish Fleet, & John Martin Recalde, a great seaman." (*See illustration.*)

Ace of Hearts. "Augt 8th, 1588. Drake & Fenner with great violence, Set upon ye Spanish Fleet, gathering before Graveling."

Two of Hearts. "The third fight between ye Eng^h^ and Spanish Fleets, being the 25th of July, 1588, wherein the English had again ye better."

Three of Hearts. "The 2^d^ fight between ye English and Spanish Fleets, being the 23rd of July, 1588, wherein only ye Cock, an Englishman, being with his litle vessel, in ye midst of ye enemies died valiantly, but ye Spaniard much worsted." (*See illustration.*)

Four of Hearts. "July 21st, 1588. The English Pinnace called y^e^ *Defiance*, sent from the Admirall, and by a great shot challinging ye Spaniards to fight." (*See illustration.*)

Five of Hearts. "July 21st, 1588. Drake, Hawkins, & Forbisher, letting fly ag^t^ ye utmost Squadron wch Recalde comanded, & making him fly to their main navy for succour."

Six of Hearts. (*Missing.*)

Seven of Hearts. "The fourth Squadron ruled by Hawkins."

Eight of Hearts. "The third Squadron ruled by Hawkins."

Nine of Hearts. (*Missing.*)

Ten of Hearts. "The first Squadron ruled by the Ld Admiral Howard."

King of Diamonds. "The army of 1000 horse and 22000 foot, which the Earl of Leicester comanded, when he Pitched his Tents at Tilbury." (*See illustration.*)

Queen of Diamonds (with a bust of Queen Elizabeth). "Queen Elizabeth visiting her Camp at Tilbury, being mounted on horseback, with a truncheon of an Ordinary Captain in her hand." (*See illustration.*)

Knave of Diamonds. "The Spanish Armada consisting of 130 shipps, whereof 72 were galleasses and galleons in which were 19290 Soldiers, 8350 Marriners, 2080 galley slaves and 2630 great ordinance, this navy was three whole Years preparing." (*See illustration.*)

* A portion of these illustrations appear in the present number, the remainder will follow in due course.—EDITOR.

Ace of Diamonds. "Pinnaces and Zabia's comanded by Don Antonio de Mendoza, which were 22, and had in y^{m} 479 Souldiers, 574 Marriners, and 193 Cannons, etc."

Two of Diamonds. "The fleet called Urtas, whose General was Lopas de Medina, had 25 Ships, 3221 Souldiers, 708 Marriners, 310 Cannons, etc."

Three of Diamonds. "The fleet of Guypuscea, comanded by D Mich de Quendo, consisting of 14 Vessells and had in y^{m} 2800 Souldiers, 1807 Marriners, 311 Cannons, etc."

Four and Five of Diamonds. (*Missing.*)

Six of Diamonds. "The fleet of Biscay, comanded by Don Martinez de Recalde, wch consisted of 14 Vessels, 2037 Souldiers, 863 Marriners, 200 Cannons."

Seven of Diamonds. "The fleet of Portugal consisting of 12 Vessels, in wch were 3330 Soulders, 1233 Marriners, 200 Cannons."

Eight of Diamonds. "The Spanish Fleet weighing anchor from ye river Tagus, the 20th of May, 1588." (*See illustration.*)

Nine of Diamonds. "The twelve Spanish Ships caled the 12 Apostles.

Ten of Diamonds. (*Missing.*)

King of Spades. (*Missing.*)

Queen of Spades. (*Missing.*)

Knave of Spades. "July 27th, 1588. The Spaniards lying at anchor near Callis, and ye English Admirall riding within a shot of great Ordnance, the English Navy consisting at this time, of 140 ships." (*See illustration.*)

Ace of Spades. "The Spanish Fleet that remained returned home, disabled and wth much dishonour." (*See illustration.*)

Two of Spades. "The Prince of Parma, coming to Dunkerk, with his army, but too late is rec^{d} by ye Spaniards wth reproach. (*See illustration.*)

Three of Spades. "The Spaniards dispatching messengers to ye Prince of Parma, requiring him forthwith to joyn himself wth them."

Four of Spades. (*Missing.*)

Five of Spades. "Lord Howard in ye Arch Royal, set upon the Ship of Alfonsus Leva, upon which He bestowed much shot."

Six of Spades. "The Lord Hunsdon's army consisting of 34000 foot and 2000 horse, to guard Queen Elizabeth." (*See illustration.*)

Seven of Spades. (*Missing.*)

Eight of Spades. "July 12th, 1588. The Duke of Medina wth his fleet, departed from ye Groine."

Nine of Spades. "July 19th, 1588. Lord Admiral Howard, was certified by Fleming (who had been a Pyrate), that ye Spanish Fleet was entered into the English Sea." (*See illustration.*)

King of Clubs. "The Ld Admiral Howard, ranking his whole fleet into 4 Squadrons, the 1st he ruled himself, Drake ye 2nd, Hawkins the 3rd, and Forbisher the 4th. (*See illustration.*)

Queen of Clubs. "Queen Elizabeth Riding in Triumph through London in a Chariot drawn by two Horses, and all ye Companies attending her, wth their Bañers." (*See illustration.*)

Knave of Clubs. (*Missing.*)

Ace of Clubs. "Several strange weapons taken from ye Spaniards, which were provided to Destroy ye English." (*See illustration.*)

Two and Three of Clubs. (*Missing.*)

Four of Clubs. "More than half ye Spanish Fleet taken and sunk." (*See illustration.*)

Five of Clubs. "The Spaniards consulting and at last, resolving to return into Spain, by ye North Ocean, many of ye ships being disabl'd."

Six of Clubs. "The Galleon of Don Pedro, taken prisoner by Sr Francis Drake, and sent to Dartmouth."

Seven of Clubs. "Spanish Ships cast away on the Irish Shoare with Marriners and Seamen." (*See illustration.*)

Eight of Clubs. "The Spanish Ships lost on the Coast of Scotland, and 700 Souldiers and Marriners cast a shore." (*See illustration.*)

Nine of Clubs. "The 4 Gallies of Portugal, under the command of Don Diego de

Medrana, with 220 Souldiers, 212 Marriners, 200 Slaves, 110 Cannons."

Ten of Clubs. (*Missing.*)

It will be noticed that there are numerous gaps in the list; these we shall be glad to fill up if any of our readers has a similar pack of cards in his possession. That they are very scarce is certain, but this notice may remind some amongst our Subscribers who are collectors of such curiosities that they have stowed away in some forgotten drawer a pack of cards treating of, if not contemporary with the stirring Armada times, the three hundredth anniversary of which we have so recently been celebrating.

* * *

CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING. (*Continued.*)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT is also made in the record of letters from Lord Geoffrey Fitz Peter, in which he had expressed his desire that certain persons (who sign the return) "should be with William de Wrotham, as Justices in the stead of Geoffrey Fitz Peter to carry into effect the precept of the Lord of Canterbury, concerning the admeasurement of the weights of the first and second smeltings and the disposal of the available Profit of the King's tin." It then proceeds to state that on the 19th day of January, in the 9th year of Richard I., William de Wrotham, and those who were appointed justices with him enquired "in full county court at Exeter" upon the oaths of several persons named, among whom are mentioned residents of Ashburton, Brent, Plympton, and Totnes, concerning the just weight of the tin in Devonshire, and it was declared "that the just and ancient weight of the City of Exeter, by which *anciently* and now and at all times the second smelting* of tin was wont to be made, is and always ought to be of such quantity that the just and ancient weight of the first smelting of tin anciently now and *at all times was and is* as eight to nine, and which it ought to be by the weight of the City of Exeter of the second smelting." That is to say, that every eight pounds of refined tin—in the record termed *tin of the second smelting*—should be reckoned as being the produce of nine pounds of tin of the first smelting, or in the state in which it was brought from the blowing-houses to the keeper of the weights, and, in the words of the record, "for this reason, viz., because for every thousand weight weighed by the greater weight there are given to the Lord the King by ancient custom thirty pence for the farm of the Stannaries in Devonshire, and for the cost of the carriage to the market towns, because the tin wastes in the second smelting."

The record (or return to the precepts) then proceeds to state that from the time William de Wrotham took the stannary the king should have "of new annual rent" one silver mark (13*s.* 4*d.*) for every thousand pounds weight of tin "weighed by the weight of the second smelting," and opinion is expressed that this silver mark of new rent, as well as the ancient customs of the farm of tin and the weighing of the tin cannot be better collected than in the manner already provided by the chapters made concerning tin and the tinners in Devon and Cornwall, by the council and the said William de Wrotham. Then follow numerous enactments relating to the weighing and stamping of the tin, and it is set forth that the established weight of the City of Exeter shall "be committed to the custody of two lawful men in market towns, and of a Clerk appointed on behalf of the King," and that the one mark stamp shall be kept under the seal of the keeper of the weight of the second smelting; and further that the keepers and the clerk should cause a careful record to be kept of all the tin weighed by the weight in their custody. The payment of the mark was appointed to be made to two lawful and wealthy men on behalf of the king, and no

* *Second* smelting, *i.e.*, refining.

tin was permitted to be removed until this sum was forthcoming. These treasurers were bound to record the names of all the traders who purchased the tin, and were to deliver the duties, or customs, they received to the chief warden of the stannaries. That officer was, however, not permitted to interfere in any way with these treasurers, or with their heirs, provided they were able to "reasonably acquit themselves of the receipt of the King's Treasure."

This refining process (the so-called *second* smelting) and stamping, was performed at a particular building set apart for it in those towns where such work was appointed to be done, the building to be "at the hiring of the king." No tin could be refined and weighed and stamped at any other place by anyone, as he valued his person and his goods. In the City of Exeter and in Bodmin this was to be done in the places "as hitherto accustomed," but with the proviso that the keepers of the weight and the clerk were present.

Several clauses follow prohibiting every man or woman, Christian or Jew, from buying or selling tin of the first smelting, or from removing it from the stannary, unless it had first been weighed and stamped; nor were they to be allowed to have such in their possession—either in or out of the stannaries—beyond a fortnight, without this having been attended to. When duly weighed and stamped it was not permitted to be kept longer than thirteen weeks before being taken to the place appointed for the refining, and the payment of the mark made to the treasurers, and after all this was complied with, a prohibition was placed upon the removal of the tin out of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, unless by license of the chief warden of the stannaries. Persons were appointed in the ports of those two counties to take the oaths of mariners landing there, that they would not convey in their vessels any tin unless it had been weighed and stamped, and was accompanied by a permit from the chief warden.

It will be seen that the laws regulating the stannaries were of very stringent character, and had been in operation from some remote period. The dues were a source of considerable revenue, and those received from the stannaries in Devon were greater than those from Cornwall, for in the reign of King John the latter county yielded in dues but 100 marks, while £200 were accounted for from Devon. The tinners also were possessed of considerable privileges. We have seen that in the precept of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, the sheriff of Devon and Cornwall is commanded to cause William de Wrotham "to hold the tinners in that freedom which they ought, and have been accustomed to have," but of the origin of these privileges, and of the laws which guided the tinners we are entirely ignorant. Such were probably gradually evolved from rude enactments considered necessary by the ancient workers in the mines; the simple rules and regulations becoming more elaborated in time, and being eventually recognized as laws. These were passed and amended at assemblies called stannary parliaments, and which were originally held on Hingston Down in Cornwall, the tinners of that county and those of Devon forming one body or corporation. It is not certain when the miners of these two counties separated and became distinct bodies, but we know that such was the case in the year 1305, for in a Charter of the 33rd of Edward I. this distinction is recognized. The first portion of this Charter is "for the emendation of our Stannaries in the County of Cornwall, and for the tranquility and advantage of our tinners of the same," and the second portion for the stannaries and tinners of Devon. This Charter grants, or rather confirms, important privileges to the tinners working in those stannaries, which are expressly mentioned as being the king's demesne, among which the miners while they were working in the stannaries were to be exempt from the necessity of answering any plea arising within the stannaries except before the lord warden, with the exception of pleas of land, life or members

(mayhem). They could not be summoned to leave their works by anyone but the warden, and were to be free of all tolls for their own goods in the towns, ports, fairs, and markets of the county, *i.e.*, of Cornwall for the Cornish tinners, and of Devon for those of that province. They were to be permitted to dig tin, and turf for smelting tin, "*everywhere* in the lands, the moors and the wastes" to whomsoever belonging, and were empowered to divert streams and water-courses for their works, and to procure brushwood for smelting "*as was anciently accustomed to be done*, without hindrance of us or our heirs, or of bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, or other persons whomsoever." Power was also given to the warden, or his deputy, to hear all pleas between tinners, and also between them "and others foreigners," relative to disputes arising in places where they might be working within the stannaries, and in the event of any tinner being found guilty he was to be imprisoned in Lydford Castle, and not elsewhere. In the case of the plaint not affecting the stannaries, one half of the jurors were to consist of tinners, and the other half of "foreigners," but if it related to the stannaries the inquisition was to be held in the accustomed manner, that is to say, before a jury composed entirely of tinners. It was also strictly commanded that all tin "as well white as black" wherever found and wrought in the county of Devon should be weighed at Tavistock, Ashburton, or Chagford, by the weights ordained for the purpose, and duly stamped—or coined—under pain of the forfeiture of the metal, and all tin was to be stamped in the same towns, before the warden, previous to Michaelmas-day in each year. The Charter also granted to the tinners the right to sell the tin so weighed and stamped to whomsoever they wished in the three towns named, on payment of the usual dues, the king, however, to have the right of pre-emption.

It has been suggested to me that the use of the term "foreigners," which occurs in this Charter, goes to show that the tinners were the descendants of the original Celtic population and that the others were Saxons or Normans, and were regarded by the more ancient people as foreigners and intruders. It would be interesting if such could actually be demonstrated, proving, as it would, that the mining of Devon and Cornwall down to the time of Edward I. was still in the hands of the descendants of the ancient seekers after tin, but that we are to arrive at this conclusion from the fact of the word in question being employed is at all events doubtful, as it may be that the term is merely used to signify all who were not tinners.

At an early date the revenue arising from the stannaries pertained to the earldom of Cornwall, and it has been said that the wealth which enabled Richard, brother of Henry III., to purchase, in 1257, the title of King of the Romans, was derived from that source. In 1337 the earldom was raised into a duchy by Edward III., the first duke being his son Edward, the Black Prince. The eldest son of the reigning sovereign is still Duke of Cornwall, and to him do the dues from the stannaries belong; in the event of there being no heir apparent to the dukedom, the royalties revert for the time being to the crown. Such happened in the case of the very first duke, who, died a year before his father, when the stannaries fell into the latter's hands, as will be seen by the following. A Royal Confirmation of the Charter to the tinners was issued by the king, of which this portion deals with the appointment of stampers of tin.

"The King to his beloved William Giles and John Pasford Greeting. Know ye that whereas the Stannary in the County of Devon has now come into our hands by the death of our most dear eldest Son Edward Prince of Wales, we willing that the liberties and privileges of the Tinners of the County aforesaid be observed unimpaired according to the form of the Charters and of our confirmation thereof to them made, we have assigned and constituted you during our pleasure yearly to stamp the Tin wheresoever it shall be wrought and found in the County aforesaid, in the places for this appointed as it hath been hitherto accustomed to be done. Saving to us the customs and duties for such Stampings due. Also we give in command by the Tenor

of these presents to all and singular the Tinners of the County aforesaid, and others to whom it may concern that they be attentive and answerable to you in the premises. In Witness whereof etc. Witness the King at Westminster on the 16th day of August."

The tinners of Devon seem greatly to have abused the privileges with which they were endowed (privileges which the profits of the stannaries pouring into the royal exchequer operated as a mighty reason in permitting them to enjoy) and to have acted in an arrogant and overbearing manner, as we find from petitions presented to parliament from the people of Devon in the first and fiftieth years of Edward III. The Charter of Edward I. had held them free *(while they were working in the stannaries)* of all pleas and plaints, so that they were not compelled to answer before any justice to any plea arising within the stannary, but only to the lord warden, except as we have seen, for pleas of land, life or members. The parliament roll of the 50th year of Edward III. (1377) shows that this privilege, intended to apply to working tinners only, had been claimed and exercised by the masters by whom they were hired, their servants and others, and the petition requests the king to enquire into these abuses.

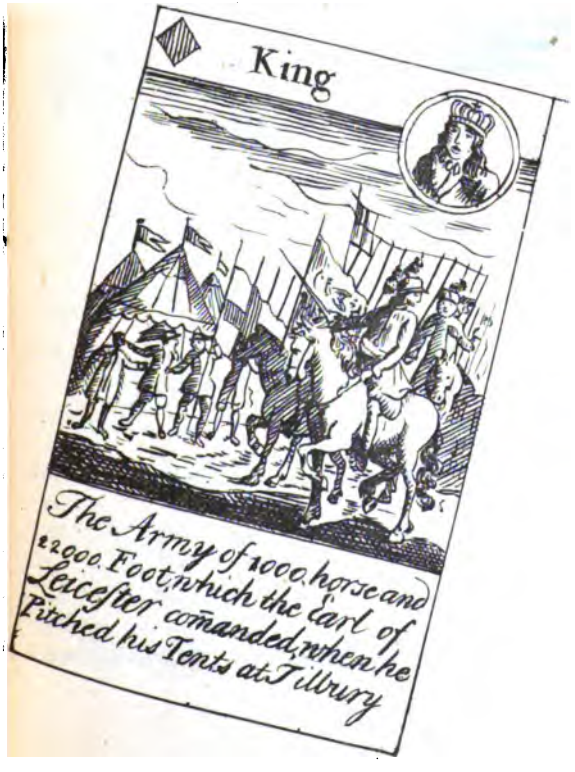
The petitioners, who style themselves the king's "poor Commonalty of the County of of the stannary "do daily commit great Devon," affirm that the tinners and officers extortions, oppressions, and grievances towards the said Commonalty as well Lords as others contrary to the Law and purport of the said Charters, and by their evil interpretation of the same," and request that an explanation may be given them of various clauses in the Charter of Edward I., portions of which are cited, and the answers thereto set forth in the roll. First an explanation is required of the meaning of the clause we have just glanced at, which holds the tinners free, under certain conditions, of all pleas and plaints, and it is asked whether other persons are entitled to enjoy this privilege. Answer to this is given that it is to be clearly understood that the clause applies to "workmen labouring only in the Stannaries without fraud and deceit, and not of others, nor of those labouring elsewhere."

The next matter which the petitioners wish to have cleared up involves a very important point. It is desired to know whether the working tinners are entitled to the exercise of their privileges when working elsewhere than in the demesnes which belonged to the king (Edward I.) who granted them their Charter, seeing that the words of the Charter expressly state that these privileges are granted to the tinners "working in those Stannaries which are our demesne." The tinners, it seems, claimed their privileges even though they were working elsewhere. The reply to this is as follows: "In respect to this Article, because there is another Article in the same Charter which gives them leave and license to dig '*in the Lands, the Moors and the Wastes of the same Lord the King, and of other persons whomsoever etc., etc., without impediment of the Lord the King, or his Heirs, or of Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, or other persons whomsoever etc.*,' it seems a very necessary thing in this case that their customs and usages be deligently enquired into; and that the warden of the Stannary be charged that he do not suffer any working tinner of the said Stannary to dig in meadows or others woods, nor to destroy others woods or others houses, nor to divert any water or water-course maliciously, and if, perchance the said warden should make excuse that the said tinners will not obey his commands nor desist from their malice, for him, that complaint shall be immediately made to the king's great Council, and a due and speedy remedy shall be thereupon ordained."

Other requests are made, and answers given to them, among which is one desiring that it may be explained what the Charter means by the clause referring to delinquent tinners, and their imprisonment at Lydford, for, the petitioners go on to say, it frequently happens that a tinner arrested for felony and delivered to the warden is allowed to go at large, "whereby great danger hath often come to pass, as


Knave
July 27. 1588.
The Spaniards lying at Anchor
near Callis & ye English Admirall
riding within a Shot of great Ordnance
the English Navy Consisting at this
time. of 140. Ships.


Queen
Queen Eliz. Riding in
Triumph through London
in a Chariot, drawn by two
Horses, & all ye Companies
attending her, wth their Bañers


King
The Army of 1000. horse and
22000. Foot, which the Earl of
Leicester comanded, when he
Pitched his Tents at Tilbury


Queen
Queen Elizabeth visiting
her Camp at Tilbury, being
mounted on Horseback, with
a Truncheon of an Ordinary
Captain, in her hand

also from their being no gaol delivery there above once in ten years; and what is worse by color of that same Article the same warden takes out of other prisons those imprisoned for arrears of accounts, and sends them to Lydford, where they are so much favoured that they are never forced to make any satisfaction to their Lords." To this the following answer is made: "In respect of this Article let it be deligently enquired before the Justices who shall be there next assigned to enquire by what authority they do so, since in the said Charter all pleas of land and of life and member are especially excepted. And upon the return of such request it shall be specially declared, if need there be." *

(To be continued.)

* * *

COMMON-PLACE BOOK OF JOHN EVERY, ESQ., OF CHARDSTOCK, DORSETSHIRE. *(Concluded.)*

BY GEORGE CLINCH.

(Of the British Museum).

THERE are some rather curious entries in the book relating to payments for labour and living expenses.

43.—Paid Wardell for work
done as appears p. Bill
in Mr Thurstons Chamber, 1697,
for irons & work
about ye Chimny } 0 8 6
To ye Mason for laying
ye Dutch tyles } 0 3 0

41.—Apr: 27: [16]98:
Then Mr Thurston went
to Colchester & he's indebted
to me for hay since
December 21: [16]97 & alsoe
for Chamber rent since
Lady-day.
July: 1st [16]98: Then Mr Thurston
returned from Colchester
July: 29; he went to ye
Election for Essex.

115.— Friday 3rd — [16]93:
Friday 3rd novem: dine: in ye hall
at night no supper.
Saturday dined in ye hall
Noe Supper.
Sunday 5 of nov. my exceed: in
my chamber: mund: 4. Nov:
not any thing at noon, at
night half a raw chiken.
Tuesday ye 7: nothing at
noone: at night nothing.
Wednes: Lecturers dinner:
thursday not any thing
at noon: nor at night
Friday: 10th din: in Hall
at night noe supper. Satur.
din: in ye Hall: at night wth
Mr Waterss: on Stinking mutton
Sund: 12 di: hall, at night
pigs head wth Smith.

	£	s.	d.
76.—Fish for sup: - -	0	2	0
Monday night - -	0	3	6
Tuesday - -	1	6	0
Wednes: - -	0	3	6
Beere - -	2	4	2
Horses - -	0	8	4
	4	7	6

A fair proportion of the entries in the book are notes of an antiquarian, philosophical or theological character, and we will now proceed to give transcripts of such of them as will probably be of interest to our readers.

86-85.—"Apollonius chap: 12 of Philostratus Lib: I., prefers bathing in cold water to hot Baths saying yt hot baths were ye old age of mankind, from wch, when ye Antiochians were expelled for their enormous vices, Apollon: said ye king hath granted to you long life for your wickedness:

. . . Clem: Alexand: reckons up several good effects of bathing, as cleansing, warming & comforting ye body, besides ye great pleasure of it, but Suidus says yt Baths are uncertain cures for pains but certain guides to pleasure . . ."

47-49.—"The nature of friendship decipher'd in Æsops fable of ye larke & her young one, who hearing ye master of ye harvest invite his friend to reap on such a day ye corn

* This Parliament Roll may be seen in Pearce's *Laws and Customs of the Stannaries* (1725), as also may the Charter of Edward I.

wherein they lay, yet they removed not their lodging on this invitation, well knowing how uncertain Friendships are, neither wou'd they stir ye next day, when ye master had ordered his servants to go to reaping, as knowing the falseness of servants, but on ye 3d day when they heard ye master give out yt he wou'd no longer trust Fr: or Ser: but goe & reap ye corn himself, then ye larkes thought it time to be gone, & accord: took their flight, & indeed true Frd is so rare a thing, its scarce ever to be met with; ye best are made so out of Love, not to us, but themselves . . . Cosmus, Duke of Florence had a desp: saying agt. perfid: Frds: you read we are comanded to forgive our enemies, but you never read we are com'd: to forgive our Frds:"

120.—"Ale [xander] a man fam. for mak: good chear banish'd music from tables yt they might not disturb ye entertainment of discourse, ye reason he had from Plato yt 'tis ye custom of ignorant men to call fidlers & singing men to feasts, for want of good discourse & pleas: talk: men of understand: know how to entert: wthout fidling."

4.—"Queen Catha [rine of Valois] Magic glass in wch after ye Raid of Valois, her conjur [er] shewed her Hen: 4: (? 5th) Lewis 13-14, next to whome a comp [any] of Jesuits were to take their turn & be masters of France. It is reported this glass is yet to be seen in ye Louvre."

John Every appears to have taken considerable interest in the discussions and contentions of the local theological authorities of his day. He has noted down the titles of several books, discussing the burning questions which at that time excited the strongest, and in some cases unfortunately, the bitterest feelings of rival theologians. We may transcribe one or two entries of this class.

28.—i. Cary against infant Bap [tism].
ii. Infant Bapt. God's ordinance by Mich: Harrison
iii. A vindica: of ye Prim [itive] Fathers against ye imputations of ye Bish: of Saru.

It may be remarked that the Cary mentioned in the first entry (i.) was probably Philip Cary, an apothecary of Dartmouth who wrote and printed at least two theological books, *A Disputation Between a Doctor and an Apothecary; or, a Reply to the new Argument of Dr. R. Burthogge, M.D. for Infant Baptism*, 1684; *A Just Reply to Mr. John Flavell's Arguments, by way of Answer to a Discourse lately published, entitled a Solemn Call, etc.*, 1690. Richard Burthogge, born in Plymouth, and educated at Exeter, was the son of a gunner. He was the author of many work upon philosophical and theological questions, particularly that of Infant Baptism. Rev. John Flavel was a very popular nonconformist divine of exemplary piety. He was born in Worcestershire about 1627, and educated at University College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. He died at Exeter in 1691. A good account of him may be found in Calamy and Palmer's *Nonconformist Memorial*, Vol. II., p. 13, *et. seq.* His works, which are much admired by many, have been frequently reprinted.

Michael Harrison, mentioned in the second entry (ii.) was minister of Casfield, Buckinghamshire, and the author of two or three theological works, but I have never seen or heard of a copy of the book mentioned in the memorandum-book.

The "Bish: of Saru" mentioned in the third entry (iii.) was, of course, Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. The "Vindication" referred to was probably that written by Samuel Hill, Archdeacon of Wells.

The following is an extract, interesting perhaps to modern readers as containing the opinion of a churchman two hundred years ago, upon the cause of the development of dissent.

5.—"If ye excellent Liturgy, & ye incomparl. constitutions of our Ch: were but rightly follow'd by all ch-men both in their life & doctr. there [would] not be many dissenters in all England, wh G [od] Gr [ant] for Christ: sake! But ye truth on't is now a days men are better bred than to tell their hearers of their

faults in plain English, they preach of sin in such neat soft and delicate language that men almost take as much pleas [ure] to hear it agt. as in committing it."

Among the poetical contents of the little common-place book are one or two fragments of songs or verses, evidently original, which, although witty and decidedly curious, are perhaps scarcely proper for reproduction. The following poem upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, and the succeeding one relating to Sir Francis Drake, will, we hope, be of interest to our readers :—

102.—"Ile tell you all, both great & small
I tell you all truly
That we have cause, & very great cause
For to lament & cry
Fy, oh ! fy, oh ! fy, oh ! fy !
Fy on thee cruel death !
For thou hast ta'en away from us
Our Queen Elizabeth.

Thou may'st have taken other folks
That better might be mist
And have let our Queen alone
Who lov'd noe popish priest,
In peace she ruled all this land
Beholding unto noe man.
And did ye Pope of Rome withstand
And yet was but a Woman.

A Woman said I? nay yt is more
Than any one can tell
Soe fair she was, soe chaste she was
That noe one knew it well
With yt from France came Monsier o'er
A purpose for to woe her
Yet still she liv'd, & dy'd a maid
Doe what they cou'd unto her.

She never acted any ill thing,
That made her conscience prick her
Nor never would submit to him,
That called is Xts Vicar,
But rather chose couragiously,
To fight under Xsts Banner
'Gainst Pope and Turk & King of Spain,
And all that durst withstand her.

But if that I had Argus eyes,
They were too few to weep
For our Queen Elizabeth,
That now is fallen a sleep.
A Sleep indeed where she shall rest
Until ye day of Doom,
And then shall rise unto ye shame
Of the Great Pope of Rome."

A Latin translation of the foregoing lines is added in the pocket-book :—

94.—"Sir Francis, Sr Francis his own son
Sir Willi : Sr Tho : and all did run
Then came my Lord of Southampton
And shewed himself a gallant man.

Then came ye Chamberlain wth his staff
And all ye people 'gan to laugh
At length ye Queen began to speak
You'r welcome home Sr Fran : Drake.

Ye nobles all of British Blood
Why sayle ye not o're ye Ocean flood
In truth you are not worth a filberd
Compared to Sr Humphry Gilberd.

For he went out on a Rainy day
To new-found-land he took his way
Most rare & Comely to be seen
But never came back God save ye Queen."

* * *

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued.)

THERE are two other Deeds belonging to the time of Henry the Sixth, both in a very dilapidated state :—

LXVII.—"William Hauke grants to John Tantone, clerk, and John Snape, a garden at Kyngesbrygge, situate between the land of the Abbot of Buckfast, on the East, the land of William Ryder, on the West and South, and Shetgerland, on the North; to have and to hold the same to the said John Tantone and John Snape, their heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of that Fee, rendering all due and customary rents and services.—Witnesses: William Andrew, Portreeve of Kyngesbrygge, Simon Gildone, Walter Clyf, David F. . . ., ...W. . . . —Dated at Kyngesbrygge, on the Thursday next before the Feast of St. Bartholomew, . . . Henr. VI."

The Seal remains, but it is so disfigured that it cannot be described; and the Date has perished.

LXVIII.—"William Davy atte lake grants to [William . . . and Margery his wife], a tenement situate in Dodebroke, between the tenement of Thomas . . . . . in length thirty-three feet . . . . . and the land of the aforesaid William Davy . . . . . to have and to hold the aforesaid tenement to the said . . . . William and Margery his wife, for the term of their life, and to the Survivor of them, paying to the said William Davy, his heirs and assigns, five shillings and eightpence, annually, on the four Principal Quarter-Days . . . . . ."

I have made out as much as this from what is little better than a heap of dust collected in an envelope! The names of William Karswille and Anastacia his wife, and Andrew Karswille occur in the fragments, but it is impossible to say in what connection. Among the Witnesses were ". . . . Bradleghe, John Snape, Thomas Lovenay, John . . . ." and the Date is 36 Henr. VI. (1457-8). There are three Seals, the devices being, apparently, trade-marks.

We have, now, reached the Reign of Edward IV., to which eleven of these MSS. belong:—

LXIX.—"Thomas Stronge and John Rosere and Joan his wife, daughter of the said Thomas, grant to William Cornysshe and Joan his wife all their tenement in the Burgh of Kyngesbrigge, situate between the tenement of John Bernehous, on the East, that of Robert Colyne, on the West, and the tenement which Henry Aysshelegh now inhabits on the South; to have and to hold the same, to the aforesaid William and Joan, from Michaelmas next, for a term of twelve years; paying to the said Grantors, annually, by way of acknowledgment, a red rose *(unam rosam rubiam)* on the Feast of St. John-Baptist, with all customary service. The said Grantors undertake to attend the Court of the Abbot of Buckfast, and to pay the chief-rent to the said Abbot. And the said Grantees undertake to keep the said premises in repair, at their own cost, wind-tight and water-tight, for the whole of the said Term. And the said Grantors undertake all repairs to roofs and walls, windows, doors, and other necessary things. And if it should happen that the said premises, or any part thereof, should fall down by reason of any old settlement of the walls or rottenness of the roof-timbers, and the said Grantors should be unwilling or unable to rebuild the same, then the said Grantees shall do so at their own expense, and shall be entitled to retain possession of the said premises beyond the aforesaid Term of twelve years, until such time as they shall be reimbursed their outlay.—Witnesses: John Maleburghe, Portreeve of Kyngesbrygge, William Davelys, Bailif thereof, Richard Stephyne, and many others.—Dated at Kyngesbrigge, on Easter-Day, 2 Edw. IV." [18th April, 1462].

This Deed is torn in two and is in a very bad state. There were three Seals; but only one is perfect—the letter "W," surmounted by a Latin Cross.

LXX.—"Another copy of the above Deed, also in a mutilated state. There are two Seals: the first having a monogram of two "B's"; the second (apparently) the letter "N."

LXXI.—"James Kelway, clerk, and Richard Copstone, grant to John Waryne and Thomasia his wife, daughter of Henry Ettoure, their garden in the Burghe of Dodebroke, situate between the land of William Rede, on the South, the land of John Wylmot, clerk, on the North, the stream running between Dodebroke Burghe and Kyngesbrygge, on the West, and the King's High Way, on the East; which garden they had lately acquired, along with other property, by grant from the aforesaid Henry Ettoure; to have and to hold the same, to the said John and Thomasia, of the Capital Lords of the Fee, for ever, paying all due and customary service.—Witnesses: Thomas Gylle, Portreeve of Dodebroke, John Stracche, Bailif thereof, John Herwarde, John Coke, William Carswylle, and many others.—Dated at Dodebroke Burghe, 9th June, 2 Edw. IV. [1462].

Endorsed: "Dodebroke.

Carta { Jacobus Kelway / Ricardus Copstone } { Johanni Harrey / Et Thomasie / Uxori sue."

The Endorsement is contemporaneous; and it will be observed that the John Waryne of the Deed appears as John Harrey therein. This is, probably, an instance of the still not uncommon practice of "calling a man out of his proper name," locally. Both Seals are mutilated past recognition.

LXXII.—"James Kelway, clerk, and Richard Copstone, grant to John Waryne and Thomasia his wife, daughter of Henry Ettoure, the garden afore-described.—Witnesses, the same. Dated, at Dodebroke Burghe, the Thursday next before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John-Baptist, 2 Edw. IV." [17th June, 1462].

It will be seen that this Deed (which is in a very bad state) is a repetition, eight days later, of No. LXXI. In the Endorsement Waryne is again called Harrey; and there are some words added after his name, of which I can only read "of . . . . upon the key." Of the two Seals, the first is destroyed and the second represents the "Lamb and Flag."

LXXIII.—"John Waryne and Thomasia his wife, grant to Richard Abraham, the garden described in No. LXXI.—Witnesses: the same as before.—Dated, at Dodebroke Burghe, on the Monday next before the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas-the-Martyr, 2 Edw. IV." [5th July, 1462].

Endorsed: "Dodebroke.

Carta { Johannes Waryne / Thomasia Uxor ejus } Ricardo Abraham

There are two Seals; the first bearing the letter "I"; the second, the Arms of Abraham (az. 3 hedgehogs [or porcupines] or).

Notes.

A Bundle of Old Letters.—Miss L. Gooch, of Fairfield Road, Framlingham, hasentrusted to our keeping a number of old documents of more than usual interest, some of which relate to the defence of the western counties in the latter years of the sixteenth century, when the fear of another Spanish invasion (the destruction of the Spanish Armada having happily averted such a calamity in 1588) had stirred the whole country into a state of preparation. Other documents relate to family matters, chiefly of the Nanse family, then one of the leading families of Cornwall. The fact that some of these documents bear the signatures of Francis Godolphin, Richard Carewe, of Anthony, Piers Edgcomb, of Mount Edgcumbe, and other men of note in those days renders them of general interest; we have therefore had them transcribed, and here present a summary to our readers. Mr. J. S. Attwood, who is an adept at deciphering old documents and deeds, has favoured us with the following abstract of the first batch of these interesting papers. Others will follow in due course in subsequent numbers of the *Western Antiquary*.—EDITOR.

1.—6 *May* 1595.

Sundry instructions from the Lords of H.M. Honble Council, as to precautions to be taken for the greater safety of the land.

Touches the inspection and careful watching of the beacons in every parish: the guarding of the landing places: inspection of armoury: drilling and reviewing of the officers & men.

Signed by Fra: Godolphin. Wm Bevyll. Rich: Carew of Antony.

Endorsed—"To or loving freendes, John Nanse esquier, Captayne of the parishes in the midst of the hondred of Penwth geve these.'

2.—Cosen Nance I send you this note wherby yo may perceave what provisyon is made, all wch is shipped and I thinck wilbe in falmoth wth the fyrst wynd: som litle charge more wilbe in the vnlading, for my part I seek no peny profitt when I shall here of the arivall hereof then I will assemble you and the rest of the Captens to thend ech of you may pcure vtteranc for his portion. Written this Xth of Aprill 90

Yor Loving cosen
Fra Godolphin

I pray you ympart the precept for the muster and Treyning to thother ij Captaines this Saturday to thend they may signefy the same on sonday, to ther parishes to be the better p'vided and more redy

you may send the precept to the one send a copy to the other and kepe a note for yor selfe

On the other side follows a list, dated 25 March 1590 of "Munycon and powder laden in the grey hound of London: wherof is Mr Robt Androwes" Total value £289 1s. 4d.

Endorsed "for my cosin Nanse."

3.—Mount Edgcombe 6 *Feb* 1589.

Sequel to the foregoing, being a long letter from Lord Mt Edgcumb to Mr. Nance asking the latter if he is still in mind to purchase a certain mine at Lostwithiel

4.—At Lostwithiell 7: *Februarij* 1589

A remembrance of all former and present Instructions necessarie for the Captens of the Treyned and vntreyned Bandes.

Signed by Fra: Godolphin, P Edgcomb, and Rich: Carewe of Antony.

Endorsed "A coppy of the Instructions, 11."

5.—Mounte Edgecumb 31 *Jan* 1589.

Autograph letter signed, of P Edgecumb "to the wors Mr Nance Esquier geue theis."

Requesting him to meet the writer, to confer as to certain matters of business.

6.—Hooke, 26 *Dec* 1570.

Autograph letter, signed, of Wm Paulet 1st Marq. of Winchester, lord Treasurer to Edw. VI. Mary and Elizabeth, died March 1572, aged 97.

Endorsed "To my very lovinge ffrend John Nance Esquyer geue these"

Refers to the seizure of wreckage lately thrown up within the precinct of his lordship's manor of Nanscuke (?) in Cornwall, made by Mr. Nance, who had been threatened by the "prowde bragges" of the lord Admiral's Deputy, to have the same taken from him; and instructing him to retain the said wreckage.

7.—"From the Courte at Greenewiche the 29th of *July* 1595"

Lengthy instructions as to precautions for the greater safety of the coast. The opening sentences are:—

"After or hartie comendations This late attempt of the landing of the Spanyards and burninge of dyvers villages & Townes in that countrie aboute Mountes Baye and the want of resistans by the people of the Countrie at the first attempt, hathe moved her matie to enter into further consultation" &c.

Signed by Jo: Pouckeringe. W Burlye. E. Howard Hunsdon. Chobham. Ro: Seryll. fforteskewe. W. Wiche. Woolly.

Endorsed "To or verye Lovinge frindes Sr ffrauncis godolphin and to the rest of the Depute levetenants wthin the Countye of Cornewall"

8.—25 *Aug* 1595

"To our Lovinge freend John Nance Esquier.

These are from three of us her maties Depute Lieutenantes [of the] Countie of Cornewall to signefy that wee do hereby nom[inate] appoint and authoris you to be Capten and Leader of on[e hundred] and fifty able men wthin the Towne and parishes of St. J... Lelant, Tewednack and Senor" &c., &c.

Then follow lengthy instructions as to "mylytarye accions"

Signed Fra: Godolphin. Wm Bevyll. Rich Carew of Antony

Endorsed "for Mr Nance" "mylytarye accions"

9.—12 *Sept* 41 *Eliz* [1599]

"A true Copye of her maties letter vnto Sr Walter Raleigh lord warden of the Stannaryes of Devon & Cornwall & leiftenant gen'all of Cornewall"

Relates to precautions in case of invasion

10.—An Order both for the redyness and the ease of yor men in ech parish Their redynes owght to be great seeing the enemy is so nyre owre Coast, and the Spanish prisoners wch are taken report that they expect 70 sayle more of warlik Shippes, as allso great ayd out of ffrance from the Swyse

Ther ease as mych as may bee is to be furdered for saving their harvest and Dressing Tynne

The ablemen are to stay this day at Church vntill night, let the shott be viewed that they have bulletts ffytt for ther pe.. wth powder and mach, that the archers have all thinges redy, both of their swordes and dagers if it may bee, every other man armed and weaponed aswell as they may, every good parish to have iiij shovells and and ij pikes a litle parish half, so mych at least wth good order for br.... as vittells if need requyre

To morrow being monday let them repayre againe to church erly in the morning, And then order as many as may bee best spared from work to remayne at Church dayly wth their weapons, bringing ther Dyner wth them, who may repayre to ther howses at night. All such as dwell within redy hearinge of ther bells will spedely resort vppon the ringinge iij or iiij messengers to be in redynes to warne speedely vppon any occasyon the furdest dwellers to com forth and they in ther quarters may bringe forth all such as are nyre theyr waye yf this be diligently observed I thinck yt may suffyce for or redynes Every Capten having sea Coaste wthin his charge to apoynt X of his band to wach well nightly the sea Coaste this bright moone sheene nightes And to hast advertisement if they see cawse

Fra: Godolphin

If the dainger shall appyre gretter then it wilbee needful to com forth wth yor men to defend

Endorsed ffor my Cosen Nanst (?)

* * *

Curious Epitaph.—On a tomb-stone by the church porch of St. Stephen's or Hackington, near Canterbury.

Under this stone the Body here doth rest
of Robt. Mourfield. At the siege of Brest
A Soldier, one with *Forbessor* and *Drake*
That in the Indies made the Spaniard Quake.
A Faithful Friend to all that e'er him try'd.
A Loving Neighbour and beloved he died.
February 1, 1629. *Aged* 74.

Copied from *Antiquarian Repertory*, 1778.

SIR,—It may interest those of your readers who have seen the "Diary of Thomas Larkham, M.A., Vicar of Tavistock, 1647-60" (edited by Rev. W. Lewis-Mack, Bristol), lately published, to know that I have found the entry of his burial in the Tavistock Parish Register. I mention the fact as on page 153 of the "Diary" it is stated that "the day of Mr. Larkham's death is unseen and unknown." The entry is as follows:—

December, 1669
23 Mr. Thomas Larkham buried—his wife died in November, 1677, and his daughter Jane, who married Mr. Daniell Condy, of Tavistock in December, 1652, died in August, 1671.

I shall be very glad of any information concerning Tavistock and the immediate neighbourhood during the Civil Wars. E. S. RADFORD.

✠ ✠ ✠

Captain John Farley, 1727.—"His Majesty has been pleased to reinstate Captain John Farley to his rank in the navy, who commanded the *Royal Oak* in the late Queen's reign, and who took a great many prizes; having lost one of his legs, when a Lieutenant, in a engagement off Plymouth, under the Lord Dursley, now [Third] Earl of Berkeley, then Admiral of the Channel Fleet." Farley's *Bristol Newspaper*, June 10th, 1727. WM. GEORGE.
Clifton.

✠ ✠ ✠

Engrossing.—In Mr. Freeman's *History of Exeter*, 1887 (page 226), it is stated that "in 1795 a riot outside the city against millers who were suspected of *engrossing*, was made memorable by the unusual way in which an alleged ringleader was put to death. The execution was conducted in a manner hitherto unknown in this city, being entirely military, and entrusted to the care of Major Shadwell, of the 25th regiment of light dragoons. The condemned man, Campion by name, was taken to Heavitree in a mourning coach, with every precaution, both to hinder a rescue and to secure the city and neighbourhood." I have just been favoured with a copy of a *Broad Sheet*, published at the time of Campion's trial; and, also by a verbal tradition of how this poor misguided man came to be singled out of the riotous mob and brought to trial. Campion, like his father, was a blacksmith, and when the riots began he was forced to join them, this he reluctantly did, but he, it appears, soon caught the spirit of the mob, and very foolishly rendered himself conspicuous by hoisting a red handkerchief on a pole, he was at once marked down as a ringleader, and from this accusation he was not able to clear himself; he was brought to trial, and suffered the full penalty of the law. It will, however, be observed that he was taken *not* to Heavitree, for execution, but to the place where the riots began, and where Campion lived, namely, to Belle-Marsh mills, in the parish of Kingsteignton. The following is a copy of the account of the "Trial and Execution of Thomas Campion.—A trial and particular account of the character and dying behaviour of Thomas Campion, who was executed on Thursday, August 6th, 1795, for rioting near Kingsteignton, in the county of Devon.

Thomas Campion, aged thirty, the unfortunate victim of public justice, for the above crime, was born at Ilsington, near Bovey Tracey, of poor parents. His father was a blacksmith, and brought up his unfortunate son in the strictest rules of sobriety, honesty, and industry—till the above lamentable circumstance occurred, he was approved of by all who had any connections with him. He was, by his peculiar industry, the principal means of providing a comfortable subsistence for his aged parents, who, through infirmities were incapable of providing for themselves, and now the fatal scene has happened, they have no other hope but to see their beloved son hereafter, in mansions of bliss. What makes his premature death more lamentable, is, that it was proved he was forced by a great number of the enraged mob from his work, to co-operate with them in their hasty measures, otherwise he might have now lived, and been a useful pattern to mankind. In the court during his trial, his behaviour was truly becoming a man in his unhappy situation; but, as sentence was passing, his courage was unable to struggle with his feelings, and he fell into the greatest agonies possible—A scene more distressing never Court of Justice witnessed—A scene more awful imagination cannot describe—Such was the scene that it drew the tears of pity from all who had hearts susceptable of the least feelings of *British Humanity!* However, it availed nothing, the learned judge ordered him for execution on the Thursday following his trial, at Belle-Marsh mills, the place where the riot was performed.

A day or two before his execution, he became perfectly resigned to his unhappy fate, and expressed hopes of receiving mercy from a *just* God, though it was in vain for him (after many solicitations in his favour by persons of respectability) to expect mercy on earth.

When at the place of execution, he prepared for the awful crisis, with as much fortitude as a man is capable, and after addressing the surrounding spectators he was launched (it is hoped) into an happy eternity. He was escorted by the 25th regiment of light dragoons, and at the place of execution attended by the Exeter and other volunteers, in order to suppress any appearance of disturbance in his favour by the inhabitants of the surrounding parishes."

Queries.

95.—**Henry Mayo,** D.D., LL.D., an eminent dissenting minister, who spent the greater part of his life in London, and died there in Wellclose Square, 4th April, 1793, aged sixty years; was born in 1733, probably in Plymouth or the neighbourhood.

On 26th October, 1756, he is described as of Plymouth, and at that date was ordered to come up to London to be examined, with a view to admission to the Academy,

subsequently known as Homerton College. He must then have been about twenty-three years old.

In later life it was his custom to return to Plymouth once a year, for the purpose of visiting his friends.

The names of the parents and the birthplace of Dr. Mayo are now sought for. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to supply them. X.

* * *

96.—**William III. and Brixham.**—Are there any folk-tales on family traditions of the landing of William III., at Brixham, and his march to Exeter. I think in the Plymouth Congress of the British Archæological Association, we were informed of some tradition at Totnes. It is only 200 years, so one might well expect some stories handed down during that period among the Devonshire people. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

* * *

97.—**Litigation about the Plymouth Leat.**—Can you tell me what was the precise date (in the early part of the present century I believe) when there was some litigation about the right of the Plymouth Corporation to charge for the water brought in by the leat? Also, where I can find a full record of the proceedings and the result?

QUERENS.

* * *

98.—**George Wightwick, Architect.**—Can anyone inform me where I can find a short biographical sketch of this gentleman, who published several important architectural works, notably, *The Palace of Architecture*. He died, I believe, at Clifton some years since. Any notices respecting him will be welcome. KEARLEY.

* * *

99.—**Church Visitations in Cornwall.** — Were church visitations at Truro existing in 1802? In a letter lent me, the Rev. J. Whitaker states that he attended one at Truro. Could this have been a special visitation or an ordinary annual one? E. W. R.

* * *

100.—**Scions of Royal Families in Devon.**—Mr. F. Drake Pearce has opened in his able reply on "Dukes and Drakes" a very interesting topic. He mentions how Sir Francis Drake, Baronet (nephew of the great admiral Sir Francis Drake), in 1622, married a relative of King Edward VI. Now the question is, what Devonshire families are descended from or related to the royal families of England and the Continent?

(1) The Courtenays, *i.e.*, the Earl of Devon's family are, I think, related to the Ancient Latin Emperors of the East, *e.g.*, Peter Courtenay, the Bourbons, and the York dynasty of England.

(2) Queen Elizabeth had, I believe, some Devonshire cousins; thereat Carew laments that "the king hath no cousins in Cornwall." Were not the Carys connected with Queen Elizabeth?

Probably there are other families related to royalty in Devon. While on the subject I may mention that S. Aldehelm (who has a stall in Truro Cathedral dedicated to him), was of the West Saxon royal family, and probably a collateral ancestor of her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

* * *

101.—**Sir Joshua Reynolds's Pocket-Book.**—I am desirous of ascertaining some particulars respecting the visit to Devonshire in 1762, of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and his friend Dr. Samuel Johnson. But Mr. Cotton (*Sir Joshua Reynolds and his works*, 1856) tells us (p. 96) that "the pocket-book for this and the following year are not in Miss Gwatkins' possession."

Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* tell me whether they have since been discovered, and if so, where they now are? W. S. B. H.

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102.—**Maystone or Mewstone.**—In the *Penny Cyclopedia* (1837), it is said that, "the Isle of Maystone bears from the lighthouse (*i.e.*, the Eddystone) N.E. by N., and is also four leagues distant."

What is the explanation of this variation in the name?

CURIOUS.

* * *

103.—**Cornish Exorcisms.**—Can anyone tell me where there is a form (in a printed book on Cornwall) of exorcism such as was practised in this county in the last or anterior centuries. I have been asked by a friend for the reference but cannot recollect where it is, though I think I have seen the form somewhere. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

* * *

104.—**Henry Gyles, of Plymouth.**—Can any of yours readers give me information respecting the above who was a resident in Plymouth in 1835. He was, I believe, of literary tastes, and formed one of a select band of literary men then flourishing in Plymouth. He lived, I am informed, in Windsor Terrace. KEARLEY.

Replies.

Where is Tale?—Mr. Pink is not quite correct in saying that Tale is not mentioned by *Kelly*. In the index it is stated for Higher and Lower Tale, see Pay-hembury (about six miles west from Honiton). Lysons writing in 1822, says, "Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., possesses the manor of Tale which had belonged to Ford Abbey, having been given to that monastery by Joscelyn de Pomeroy. After the dissolution, it was necessarily in the families of Goodwin, Sanders (? Saunder), Pyne, Wyndham, and Bampfylde, before it was purchased by the Kennaway family."

The Wyndham family still own considerable property in the parish, including, I believe, one of the Tales and the great tithes, except a portion with which the village is endowed. I believe, R. K. Wyndham, Esq., of The College, Salisbury, is the present owner. X.

* * *

Saunder of Tale.—It should be Saunder without the *s*, of Tale, as registered I believe, at Heralds' College. Tale is in the parish of Pay-hembury, near Sidmouth, and now belongs to Sir J. Kennaway, Bart. ANTIQUARIAN.

* * *

Tuckett's Devonshire Collections.—Two volumes of the above, which were printed for private circulation, are to be found at the Barnstaple Athenæum, formerly literary and scientific institution. W. H. KELLAND.
Southsea.

* * *

Wiger Family.—Sir T. Wiger, one of this family, was Lord of Ringwell Manor in Heavitree. Sir J. Wiger was also Lord of the Manor of Thorverton, by purchase from the Abbey and Convent of St. Marbin, Tours, to whom it had been given by Henry II. He gave it in 1276 to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Sir. J. Wiger also possessed the Manor of Broadwood, otherwise Broadwood-widger, and the Manor of Upton Hellions, afterwards the property of the family of your erudite contributor Mr. De Guèrin, who may be able to enlighten your readers. I cannot, however, find that there is now any estate called Creedy Wiger in Upton Hellions, as formerly.
ANTIQUARIAN.

* * *

Dukes and Drakes.—In answer to Mr. Lach-Szyrma, respecting female and male descendants, Mrs. Pedler, wife of Mr. Pedler, of Baronswood, N. Devon (see Walford's *County Families*, 1889), is, I am informed, a lineal descendant of Sir F. Drake, of 1622, and no doubt will enlighten our readers. ANTIQUARIAN.

* * *

Thomas Sanders.—I have heard that the above gallant gentleman, was the lineal ancestor of the late Mr. R. Sanders, of Tavistock, who married Admiral Brooking's niece. Perhaps, one of the family could give the desired information. ANTIQUARIAN.

* * *

A Tiverton Worthy (VII., 261, VIII., 69).—The title of the Rev. Wm. Chilcot's little book, mentioned by G. T. at the latter reference, is, *A* | *Practical Treatise* | *concerning* | EVIL *Thoughts.* | *Wherein are some things more es-* | *pecially useful for* MELANCHOLY | PERSONS.—By William Chilcot, M.A. | [Quot.] EXON. | Printed by *Samuel Darker*, for *Charles Yeo*, | *John Pearse*, and *Philip Barker*, 1698.

It has a roughly engraved emblem for a frontispiece, which counts Ai in the collation; the title is Aij; in the Epistle Dedicatory ("To the Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. *John*, St. *George* the Martyr, and *All Hallows* on the Walls, in the City of Exon") completes the first half-sheet. The text runs from B to T, in eights; the last leaf being blank, and Tvij is occupied with an interesting announcement of Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, as follows:—

"In the Press—*Danmonii Orientales Illustres; or the Worthies of Devon.* Printed by way of Subscription, price in Sheets Sixteen *Shillings* and Sixpence; the first Payment Eight *Shillings.* All Gentlemen that are willing to take the Advantage by Subscribing, are desired to send in their first payment with all speed to the Undertakers, *Charles Yeo*, *John Pearse*, and *Philip Bishop.*"

William Chilcot was the author of some other trivial works; and he preached the sermon in Exeter Cathedral, on April 4th, 1697, "being *Easter-day* and Assize Sunday." ALFRED WALLIS.

* * *

Curious Epitaphs (VIII., query 59).—"Southley Churchyard." Of course, I cannot say anything positive on the point, but is it not likely that for South*ley*, we should read South Leigh.

The former may not be in any *Gazetteer*, but the latter is in White's and also appears in the *Exeter Dioscesan Calendar*, as a parish a few miles from Honiton.
H. B. S. WOODHOUSE.

* * *

Gay's "Ay and No."—It is not in our 4to edition of his *Poems*, published in London, 1720, neither is it in either of the following editions, *Fables*, 8vo edition, London, 1777. *Poems and Fables*, 12mo, London, 1777. E. PARFITT.
Exeter.

I possess an edition of *Fables*, by the late Mr. Gay, in one "volume complete," published in London in 1788, in which *Ay and No* is not included. The second part ends with No. 16. In an edition issued by Nelson Tout in 1855, the *Fable* appears at No. 17.
London. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

* * *

The Song of the Western Men.—"Shall Trelawny Die?" is doubtless an old ballad of the days of James II. and Bishop Trelawny, of which it has all the characteristics, and was the expression of feeling in those exciting times. Hawker, of Morwenstow only, as others did, wrote out a version of his own, and that by no means the best. The song is not his, nor at all like his work. W. F. C.

* * *

The Trelawny Ballad.—As this subject is now before your readers, may I suggest it may be a good time to clear up the problem, if it is ever to be done. I know some Cornishmen believe that they heard the old ballad before Mr. Hawker's version of it was published. Is this

so? and, if so, can anyone give the words? My own impression is that Mr. Hawker only gave a "revised version" of his own, but that there was a real old ballad 200 years ago which had lingered in part in public memory and had been almost forgotten before 1830 except the refrain. It is curious that most Cornish working men (miners or fishermen) know the old chorus, but very few, even now, can recite Hawker's ballad. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

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North Devon Superstition on a Drowning Man (VIII., 87).—Mr. Parfitt must have forgotten Scott's novel *The Pirate*. On all the coast, there were wreckers in olden times, who were by no means confined to Devon and Cornwall. To a wrecker a drowning man saved might not be a desirable acquaintance, and to encourage the superstition that he would prove an enemy would have its advantages. It is not a superstition peculiar to North Devon. W. F. C.

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Jacob Bryant (VIII., query 89)—"Querens" asks, was Jacob Bryant a West-countryman? Allibone gives a long notice of Bryant and his works, and calls him a man of profound learning, who was a native of Plymouth, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He accepted the post of tutor to the sons of the Duke of Marlborough and attended his Grace during his campaign as his private secretary. The Duke gave further evidences of his esteem by securing to Mr. Bryant an annuity which he received until his death, assigning two rooms to his use at Blenheim, and presenting him with the keys of his celebrated library. He died on November 14th, 1804, at the age of eighty-nine. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

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The Cornwall Gazette (VIII., query 83).—Thomas Flindell was, it is believed, a native of Helford in Cornwall. He was apprenticed to a printer at Falmouth, and made so little proficency, that on his removal to Edinburgh, where he was engaged as a journeyman, his earnings were scarcely sufficient for his subsistence, but he afterwards obtained employment in some of the first houses in London. About the year 1790 he was engaged to conduct the *Doncaster Gazette*. On commencing business at Helston, in his native county, he executed *Zion's Pilgrims*, for the Rev. Dr. Hawker, of Plymouth; also, Pope's *Essay on Man*, and several volumes of Polwhele's *History of Cornwall*; but his principal work was a *Family Bible*, in royal 4to, which was carried no further than the evangelists. After spending some years in Helston, Mr. Flindell removed to Falmouth, where with two other partners, he commenced a weekly paper of four pages, consisting each of four columns (afterwards enlarged), denominated the *Cornwall Gazette and Falmouth Packet*, but failing in business the paper was stopped, as also the *Family Bible*, which had been issued in numbers. A subscription was entered into at Truro, and in 1803 he was enabled to start the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* at Truro, which was for some years the only public journal in Cornwall. Having disposed of the *Gazette*, he removed to Exeter in 1813 where he established the *Western Luminary*, but having used some intemperate language relative to Queen Caroline, a Crown prosecution was instituted, and on 19th March, 1821, he was found guilty of libel, and sentenced to eight months imprisonment in Exeter goal, which was fatal to his health and comfort. He died on July 11th, 1824. I am indebted to Tanperley's *Dictionary of Printers and Printing* for the above particulars.

London. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

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Cathedral Screens (VIII., query 77).—Norwich has as a massive but handsome stone screen, separating nave from choir. The organ is placed in a loft surrounting it, hence it is sometimes called the "organ screen." Until some twenty-five years since, the choristers (men and boys) rendered the musical portion of the Sunday services from the gallery there, and at a prior time the children of the City Charity Schools sat immediately behind. The screen was originally erected by Bishop Walter Lyhart, whose mortal remains were interred in front of it in the year 1472. The Bishop's *rebus* (a hart lying in the water), is emblazoned on one of the shields decorating the face of the screen. I am glad Mr. Lach-Szyrma has pointed out the absurdity of regarding these screens as placed "in utter defiance of all ritual requirements." C. H. EVELYN-WHITE, F.S.A.

Ipswich.

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Cathedrals (VIII., 77).—I can tell your correspondent that Southwell retains the screen with organ on the top of it. York, Minster, and Lincoln both have screens. Of the others he names I am uncertain. R. P.

London.

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Tothill, Plymouth (VIII., 92, query 53).—I have not the advantage of knowing anything of the topography etc. of Plymouth; but from a general point of observation I thought the question concerning the derivation of *Tot-hill* had been set at rest long since. Tot-hills, Toot-hills, Tut-hills, etc., exist in all parts of England, their origin being referred, by no less an authority than Julius Cæsar, in the *Commentaries*, to the worship of the Roman Mercury; or rather, of his equivalent, the Celtic Teutates (the *Hermes Britannicus* of the Rev. W. L. Bowles). In 1829 a paper was read before the Royal Society of Literature, in which this deity is identified with the Egyptian, Thoth, who was the inventor of letters and of various arts useful to mankind. "According to my idea," says Mr. Bowles, "Thoth, Taute, Toute, Tot, Tut, Tad, Ted, Tet are all derived from the same Celtic root, and are, in names of places in England, indicative of some tumulus, or conical hill,

dedicated to the great Celtic God, Taute, or Mercury." The knowledge imparted by that deity is said, by Josephus, to have been transmitted in hieroglyphics, engraved on stone pillars which survived the Noachian deluge; and upright stones, placed on natural or artificial eminences by the roadside, served as his emblem when Cæsar came into Britain. Stones, so situated, having been sacred to Mercury, among the Romans, and to Hermes, among the Greeks, naturally attracted the attention of Cæsar, who, observing *plurima simulacra*—many images—of this god concluded that Mercury was the chief deity of the British tribes. Tuisto, as we learn from Tacitus, was worshipped under the same form by the Germans, so that these "Tot-hills" would be venerated by the Romans and their successors equally with the conquered Britons. There is a Toot-hill on the highest part of Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, the top of which on being opened, some years ago, disclosed a large stone, together with burnt human bones, portions of a Celtic cinerary urn, and of a Roman urn. In the same district stands John of Gaunt's famous castle of Tutbury, upon a lofty eminence overhanging the river Dove; and the late Sir Oswald Mosley, who wrote the *History of the town of Tutbury and its stronghold*, follows Shaw the historian of Staffordshire in deducing a Saxon origin from the name, especially as another Staffordshire town was evidently dedicated to the Saxon deity Woden; *i.e.*, Woden's Burgh, now Wednesbury.

The town of Totnes, where the history of England is said by some writers to have commenced, probably owes its name to the same source. In Devonshire will also be found, Totley, Tutsho, Tadiport, Tedbourne, Tudhayes, etc., to which in the absence of better etymological information I should be inclined to refer in support of this theory. It would, at any rate, be interesting to know from those who have the opportunity of examining the country around those places (and others which bear names similarly compounded), whether any conical hills or tumuli exist in the vicinity. ALFRED WALLIS.

Exeter.

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Stockfish (VIII., 119).—"'Stokfisk' or Stockfish, *i.e.*, codfish, which are dried in the sun by hanging them in pairs across sticks (*stok* is the Norsk for a stick). When dried on rocks, as on the Lofodens, they are called 'klipfisk," from klippe, a rock." Mr. M. William's *Through Norway with Ladies*, 1877, p. 114. WM. GEORGE.

Bristol.

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Bomyer—Fludyer (VIII., query 84).—Erratum. The third of the names quoted should read Bo*w*yer, not Bo*m*yer. H. SHARROCK.

✠ ✠ ✠

Curious Epitaphs.—Mr. Page enquires about a curious epitaph said to be in an old churchyard in Devon. In an old music-book that I have is an exact copy, the words of which are rather different to those given by Mr. Page. My opinion is that they must be far older than 1801, seeing that the music is by Purcell, and has nothing whatever to do with Devon.

Battersea. W. MACKENZIE WILLIAMS.

[We regret that we are unable to reproduce the music of the song, a copy of which our contributor has so kindly sent.—EDITOR.]

Reviews.

Coaching Days and Coaching Ways. By W. OUTRAM TRISTRAM. With Illustrations by HERBERT RAILTON and HUGH THOMSON. London: Macmillan, 1888.

A VERITABLE record of the "Good old times," when the journey from London to Plymouth by stage coach took several days, and when the incidents of such a trip were many and various. But the author does not confine himself to any particular period, he does not bind himself either to time, place, nor consistency of attitude to his subject. He goes back at one time to the days of Samuel Pepys, and then comes down to the early days of the present century before the advent of the locomotive revolutionized the travelling habits of our grandfathers. He shows us the men and women of England in all kinds of costumes, and under all sorts of circumstances, now snowed up on a bleak moor, now in peril from floods, anon in danger from footpads and highway robbers, and again set down comfortably at some old-fashioned village inn with plenty of time to enjoy their mid-day meal. The book abounds in choice bits of writing, poetical descriptions, quaint village stories, yarns of old coaches and coachmen, and traditions respecting old people, places, and things, long passed away. We are at one time journeying along the old road from London to Bath, at another taking a different route with Exeter as our destination; anon we travel through the old-world towns and villages on the Portsmouth Road, and then in a trice find ourselves "Off to Brighton." Another journey takes us through Rochester and Canterbury to Dover, while in yet another we are on the track of Dick Turpin to York, and by another we trip away to Holyhead.

But wherever our guide may lead us he has something pleasant to say, some interesting features to point out along the road, some quaint and curious tales to divert our thoughts. In fact the book is simply delightsome, and its charm is greatly enhanced by the numerous and well-executed illustrations which are scattered so profusely through the volume. We have nothing to criticise, but much to admire, for the names of the artists are sufficient guarantees for the perfection of their work. The publishers have permitted us to reproduce two of the local illustrations from this handsome volume; they represent two charming bits of old Exeter, the Exeter of the old coaching days, when the ancient Fore Street echoed to the sound of the

four steeds, fleet of foot and sound of wind and limb, that bore our grandfathers and grandmothers from the west to visit their friends and relations in London ; a journey which required far more preparation and awakened far different feelings to those now aroused by a trip to London from Exeter in 4¼ hours. "Times is altered" of a truth, but the old days and the old ways are brought forcibly back again by a perusal of this pleasant and profitable volume produced as it is in the finest style and leaving nothing to be desired either in its literary, artistic, or typographic features.

[See illustrations given in the present number.]

Somerset Incumbents. From the Hugo MSS. (30, 279-80) in the British Museum. Edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A. Bristol: Privately printed for the Editor, by C. T. Jefferies & Sons, 1889. Small folio.

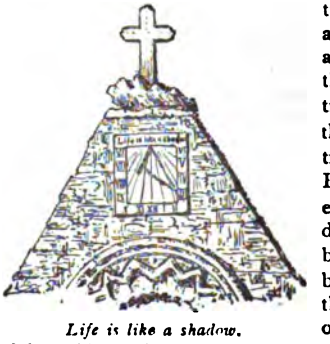
This elaborate work shews signs of extensive research and thorough painstaking perseverance, whether we regard the original collections bequeathed to the British Musem, by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, or their careful translation and editing by the Rev. F. W. Weaver. The work extends to nearly four hundred pages, with an index occupying about fifty pages more. The parishes are taken in alphabetical order and include the archdeaconries of Wells, Bath, and Taunton. It is believed that the compiler of these lists was Edmund Archer, S.T.P., archdeacon of Taunton, 1712, and archdeacon of Wells, 1726, who died in 1739, and "was a most diligent and accurate student of the Archives of his Cathedral." They were "says the editor, evidently compiled from the Bishops' Registers at Wells, probably about the year 1730." Mr. Weaver has added a few judicious notes here and there, imparting considerable value and interest to the work, which although of great service to the historian and the genealogist, contains little of mere literary interest for the ordinary reader. We make this remark, not in any sense to depreciate the book, but rather to impress its value upon those who seek for reliable information upon the church history of Somersetshire, and to incite others to follow the example of Mr. Weaver in doing similar work for other counties.

Chronicle of King Henry VIII.; being a contemporary record of some of the principal events of the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Written in Spanish by an UNKNOWN HAND. Translated, with Notes and Introduction by MARTIN A. SHARP HUME. London: George Bell & Sons, 1889.

This is rather a curious work ; the translation of a parchment MS. which, in 1873 was brought under the notice of the Academy of History of Madrid, and placed by that body in the hands of one of its most distinguished members, the diplomatist and statesman, Don Mariano Roco de Togores, Marquis de Molins, for examination and report. It was afterwards discovered that several other copies of the MS. existed in Madrid and the Escurial, and it was then wisely decided to publish one of the copies, that in the Biblioteca Nacional. Who the author was is not known, but that he must have been an eye-witness of many of the scenes he describes is almost certain. He could speak and understand English, but was not by any means a well-educated man, for the *Chronicle* is written throughout in a peculiarly uncouth and clumsy style. The translator has, however, done his best, whilst preserving much of the blunt simplicity of the original, to suppress some of its tautology and obscurity, making it fairly intelligible to English readers. The *Chronicle* gives in minute detail the various incidents in the career of Bluff King Hal, from the year 1583, when England was governed by Cardinal Wolsey on behalf of the king down to the death of the Protector Somerset in 1552. The work reads like a romance, but for the most part it is true to history, and is invaluable as throwing a side-light upon the incidents of a remarkably eventful reign.

The Book of Sundials. Collected by Mrs. ALFRED GATTY. New and enlarged edition. Edited by H. K. F. GATTY and ELEANOR LLOYD, with an *Appendix on the Construction of Dials.* By W. RICHARDSON. London: George Bell & Sons, 1889.

This work, although to outward appearance, little more than a catalogue of sundials, is really a work of intense interest and the outcome of wide research. Mrs. Gatty began her collection of sundial mottoes early in life, and illustrated it with drawings from the sundials themselves. She regarded these relics and registers of old time from their moral and poetical aspect, and not so much from their scientific value as time-records before the general introduction of church clocks. Between seven and eight hundred sundials are noted in this book, many of them being illustrated from the original sketches of Mrs. Gatty. One of these illustrations that of the sundial at Morwenstow, Cornwall, we here reproduce by the kind permission of the publishers. The inscription appeared in the *Western Antiquary*, Vol. VI., p. 213.



Life is like a shadow.

In addition to the original work of Mrs. Gatty the volume contains a valuable article on the *Construction of Sundials*, by W. Richardson, with an exceedingly interesting introductory article, by the editors. The Preface, by H. K. F. Gatty, has some pretty touches which could only be written by a loving daughter of a well-beloved mother. Altogether the book is of great interest, it is a handsome volume externally and its typography is excellent. We cannot more highly commend it.

THE ELEPHANT INN, EXETER.

From *Coaching Days and Coaching Ways.*—See Review.

Medea, Babylon and Persia; including a study of the Zend-Avesta or Religion of Zoroaster. From the Fall of Nineveh to the Persian War. By ZENAIDE A. RAGOZIN. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1889.

Forming one of the "Story of the Nations" series, this book is a valuable addition to our stock of knowledge of some of the most ancient dynasties of the world. The writer had previously contributed similar works on Assyria and Chaldea, and may be regarded as a reliable historical authority. From the list of works consulted he appears to have travelled over a most extensive field, and to have culled facts from writers in all languages, both ancient and modern. His description of the religions of these ancient nations is most interesting, and he seems to clothe the dry bones of the dead past with life and beauty, when describing the ancient monuments still existing in the land of the Medes and Persians. His studious comments upon the Zoroastrian religion will be found of interest by many persons who have not seen the translation of this ancient book in the *Sacred Books of the East*, and to those who know them, M. Ragozin's remarks give a ready key to unlock the treasures of the past.

English Men of Action: Charles George Gordon. By COL. SIR WILLIAM F. BUTLER. London: Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 1889.

It is well that the brave and honoured Gordon should have been chosen as the subject of the pioneer volume of what promises to be an excellent and valuable series. His biographer, Col. Sir William F. Butler, is *the* man of all others too, for the work of recording impartially the indomitable pluck, and the splendid genius of Gordon. His life, commencing at the very early years of boyhood, is described and commented upon as we are carried through, and made to *see* as it were, the varied, and often terrible scenes, which figured in that eventful history. That portion of the book which describes so fully his mission and work in China, is one of the most interesting, or it may be that these details are less generally known than those of his fruitless waiting, and horrible hardships at Khartoum—which were the theme of the English speaking race everywhere, a year or two ago.

Roman Mosaics. By HUGH MACMILLAN. London: Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

The author of the above volume, who gives us so many charming Parables of Nature, and who moreover, writes as one who has studied deeply and lovingly that of which he speaks, has here set forth a collection of interesting facts relating to the "Eternal City," of more than ordinary value. He does not claim for his work the merit of being an exhaustive treatise on the subject, but he has brought together a remarkable lot of out-of-the-way information which his prolonged stay in Rome enabled him to procure, and which is thus offered to the reading public under a very appropriate title. The items of description, of history, and of legendary lore, are blended so as to form a perfect mosaic, which undoubtedly makes very pleasant reading. Here is a bit descriptive of the Appian Way:—"The air was musical with a perfect chorus of larks, whose jubilant song soared above all sorrow and death to heaven's own gate; and now and then a tawny hawk sailed swiftly across the horizon. On the very tombs themselves there was a lavish adornment of vegetable life: Snow white drifts of hawthorn and honeysuckle wreaths waved on the summits of those on which a sufficient depth of soil had lodged; the wild dog rose spread its thorny bushes, and passionate-colored blooms as a fence around others, and even on the barest of them nothing could exceed the wealth of orange lichens that redeemed their poverty, and gilded their nakedness with frescoes of fadeless beauty."

Museums and Art Galleries, By THOMAS GREENWOOD, F.R.G.S. London: Simpkim, Marshall & Co., 1888.

Since the publication of his work on *Free Public Libraries* a few years ago, Mr. Greenwood has been industriously collecting materials for this companion work, and he has managed to get together a mass of very interesting information relative, not only to our great national collections, but also to the provincial museums and art galleries, even to the smallest and most insignificant. He has not, however, confined his researches to the home field, but has given valuable statistics and descriptive accounts of museums in America and on the Continent, which render his book of more than ordinary value. The book is carefully compiled and possesses an index, although not so full as the nature of the book demands. The work is also well illustrated.

The Land of Darkness, along with some further chapters in the experiences of The Little Pilgrim. London: Macmillan, 1888.

Although the subject-matter of this work is of the darkest side of the world unseen, we are yet glad to follow the steps of *The Little Pilgrim* in these new experiences. Some of the passages remind one forcibly of *Letters from Hell*, and are exceedingly awesome in their character; but through the whole there breathes a spirit of true religious feeling and deep devotion, and we are led to believe that there is no state of the after-life where Divine love does not reach; the burden of the story being, "that there is that which is beyond hope yet not beyond love. And that hope may fail and be no longer possible, but love cannot fail. For hope is of men, but love is of the Lord. And there is but one thing which to Him is not possible, which is to forget. And that even when the Father has hidden His face and help is forbidden, yet there goes He secretly and cannot forbear."

The World's Inhabitants; or Mankind, Animals, and Plants. By G. T. BETTANY, M.A., etc. London: Ward, Lock, & Co., 1888. 7/6.

In this bulky volume of nearly one thousand pages we have a cyclopedic account of the races and nations of mankind—past and present—as well as of the animals and plants of the great continents and principal islands of the habitable world. The work is admirably illustrated

with about nine hundred wood-cuts, representing all the types of mankind, their homes and their public life, together with many of the principal types of animals and plants. The research for a work of this kind must have been immense, for the author takes us, not merely round the world, but among all peoples, and makes us feel as if we had been sharing with him a long and delightful voyage of the most extensive and varied character. Turn where we will in this delightful book we find something novel, something wonderful; and many things that we never heard of before. There are few better books to place in school or parish libraries, and few better means of gaining a thorough knowledge of the world in which we dwell, and all the inhabiters thereof.

A Witness from the Dead. By FLORENCE LAYARD. London: Walter Scott, 1889.

In this book we are hurried breathlessly from one chapter of thrilling interest to another. The subject is not a pleasant one, "The murder of a woman on the outskirts of Brussels" furnishing the plot, which is well conceived, and worked up with power and skill. Anyone proposing to try detective work as a profession might find in the book some useful hints, and moreover might emulate the Belgian detective M. Chauvet, whose acumen and promptness of action make one wish that these desirable qualities had been forthcoming in connection with the recent diabolical outrages in the East End of London.

A Mexican Mystery. By W. GROVE. London: Digby & Long, Bouverie Street.

To engineers and those who care greatly for engineering, this story, will be replete with interest. An engineer, of the unassuming name of John Brown, has in hand the construction of a railway in a mountainous district in Mexico. Whilst at Zikipu, he makes the acquaintance of a young Spaniard, Don Pedro, who, invents and makes an engine which is automatic and self-feeding. On the day of its trial, this marvel of locomotion distinguishes itself by tearing up the new telegraph poles of the line, by means of the steel arms provided. For the other wonders I readers must refer to the book itself—it is an excellent shillingsworth and will well repay a perusal.

A Publishers Playground. London: Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co., 1888.

In a dainty garb of grey, gold, and white, this charming little book is the volume *par excellence* for gift-book or souvenir. The poems are grave and gay in turns. Some have a touch of tender pathos, whilst others have a tone of quiet humour which will commend them to lovers of refined wit. Although the author conceals his identity, yet, we believe, we are not far out when we say that the popular and enterprising publisher of *The Antiquary*, of 62, Paternoster Row, is responsible for these charming verses.

The Pentameron. By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. London: Walter Scott, 1889.

Yet another of the *Camelot Classics* Series. This one is full of the charm with which Walter Savage Landor invests his utterances, be they letters to friends, or purely literary work. In this little volume we have "Imaginary Conversations" between Giovanni Boccaccio and Francesco Petrarca, relating to Dante Aligheri. The gem of the book, however, is the portion devoted to "Dante and Beatrice"—which, though but a fragment is charming—"Tasso and Cornelia," also, with "Princess Mary" will find delighted readers, among the admirers of the genius of Landor, who approaches more nearly than any of our writers, the massive grandeur and the melodic charm, of the old classic poets.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

WE have pleasure in calling attention to the announcements on our advertising pages of the speedy starting of two more provincial antiquarian journals. *Carmarthenshire Notes* will be edited by Mr. Arthur Mee, F.R.A.S., of the South Wales Press, Llanelly. This is intended for the reception of contributions relating specially to Carmarthenshire, and the first number (quarterly) will be issued early in April. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, the first number of which will be issued on April 1st, is intended to do for the Fenland district what the *Western Antiquary* does for Devon and Cornwall. Its editor is Mr. W. H. Bernard Saunders. This also will be a quarterly journal.

MR. JOHN NICHOLSON, the Hon. Librarian of the Hull Literary Club, announces, as "in the press" a volume on the *Folk Speech of East Yorkshire*. The dialect of this district is almost untrodden literary ground, and this work is an attempt to lead the reader through rich fields of language.

MR. ELKIN MATHEWS, of Vigo Street, London (late of the Cathedral Close, Exeter), will publish immediately in a limited edition a new volume of bookish verses, by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, author of *My Ladies' Sonnets*. The title chosen is *Volumes in Folio*. It will be finely printed on handmade paper at the Chiswick Press. The large paper copies are all sold.

Bentley, by R. C. Jebb, LIT.D., is the latest volume of the cheap edition of *English Men of Letters*, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. It is a most interesting study for all lovers of literature, and is a valuable addition to this highly comprehensive series.

MR. HENRY GREY, of 47, Leicester Square, London, announces, as "preparing for the press" the first volume of the *Tombstone Library* being a collection of monumental inscriptions, epitaphs, etc., called from various parts of the kingdom, and out-of-the-way sources. This, if well done, ought to be an exceedingly interesting volume, for

the value of monumental inscriptions to the genealogist, topographer, and historian is very great, and has been acknowledged frequently by eminent writers. We shall look with interest for this comprehensive work.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN continue the issue of the works of Charles Kingsley and Miss Yonge with commendable promptitude. Of the former we have just received *Hereward the Wake, Last of the English*, a book that always has been, and always will be, popular amongst a large class of readers who delight in historical fiction. Of Miss Yonge's works the latest issues are *The Three Brides* and *Clever Woman of the Family*, works of almost equal popularity with the previous issues.

THE cheap series (one shilling) of *English Men of Letters* issued by Messrs. Macmillan has now reached "Dickens," by A. W. Ward. There is no better or cheaper set of works now issuing from the press than this series of biographies of remarkable literary men, and they ought to find a place in every private library.

Correspondence.

THE ARMADA HEROES.

Sir,—In reference to the controversy which is taking place in your pages, allow me to remark that the real point at issue seems to be whether Miss Hawkins is a descendant of the Armada Hawkins at all. The rank or position of Sir John Hawkins was obviously of that nondescript kind, characteristic and inseparable from the times in which he lived. In such a position he did his best—perhaps for his country—perhaps for himself—*qui importe?* The whole question rests on whether the modern Hawkins have any proof of their descent from the Armada *hero* (?) Dr. Drake says, Miss Hawkins "obtrudes an unwarranted assumption of the arms of Hawkins, of Kent." In this implication the gauntlet is fairly offered. Will Miss Hawkins produce her authority for thus assuming her descent; or will she rest content with having her statements looked upon as "unwarranted assumptions."

Plymouth, March 5th, 1889. HERALDICUS.

"CAPTEINES OF THE SHIPPES AT PLIMMOUTH, 23RD MARCH, 1588."

"SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, General—*Revenge.*
THOMAS FENNER, Vice-Admirall—*Nonpereille.*
ROBERT CROSSE, Reire Admirall—*The Hope.*"
etc., etc. (*State Papers Domestic*).

When Howard arrived Fenner and Crosse resumed their posts as captains, and Drake was vice-admiral. This explains that our modern notions of naval rank did not apply in Queen Elizabeth's time. A READER.

"PLYMOUTH ARMADA HEROES."

Sir,—Miss Hawkins has not assigned his proper place to Sir Francis Drake, in her very clever book, nor has she mentioned his brother, Thomas Drake, who dwelt in the High Street, Plymouth; William Cocks, who was slain; William Sparke; James Founes, related to the Mayor of Plymouth; Lieut. Rattenbury or Matthew Stark. Probably some of your correspondents can supply the names of others who have been omitted. John Hawkins and his son Richard Hawkins, were more properly London heroes. PLYMOUTHIAN.

[Several other communications on this matter are in hand or in type, and will appear next month.—EDITOR.]

NAPOLEON IN THE *BELLEROPHON.*

Sir,—Mr. E. Walford asks (*W.A.*, VIII., 104), whether there are any persons living who *saw* the great Napoleon when a prisoner at Plymouth in July, 1815? In reply, I beg to enclose an extract from *The Daily Telegraph* of December 26th, 1888, which gives an interesting account of the illustrious captive as he appeared on board the *Bellerophon* at Plymouth. I am glad to be able to add that my cousin, who witnessed the sight as a child, is still hale and hearty, and bears his eighty-three years with a lightness which speaks volumes for the ambrosial quality of the air in which he was nurtured.

Jaipur, Rajputana. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Extract from *The Daily Telegraph* of December 26th, 1888:—

"The Englishmen and Englishwomen who saw the First Napoleon, and still survive, are few indeed. Among them are to be numbered Mr. Walter Prideaux, also a member of the Garrick Club, who resides in London, and Mr. Alfred Hingston, banker and justice of the peace, who resides at Plymouth. Seventy-three years have elapsed since the modern Alexander, who for nearly twenty years had kept Europe aflame, was brought as a prisoner, first into Torbay, and then into Plymouth Sound, by Captain Maitland of the *Bellerophon*. It may readily be conceived that all the inhabitants of Plymouth, old and young, eargerly desired to gaze on the form and features of the mighty conqueror, whose eagles had floated in triumph over every European capital, London alone excepted. Probably, there are still living at Plymouth, or in its neighbourhood, some who, as boys and girls, surveyed the *Bellerophon* from the Hoe or from some adjoining coign of vantage. Among them may be included Mr. W. P. H. White, parish clerk of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, who witnessed from the Hoe the amazing number of boats which daily surrounded the *Bellerophon*. To Mr. Walter Prideaux it was reserved, however, to be taken out twice by his father in a boat, when he was himself a boy of ten, and to enjoy a double opportunity of scanning with eager eyes the well-known features of "The Little Corporal." It was Napoleon's custom to stand for an hour and a half

daily on the gangway of the *Bellerophon*, and to salute the people who came in swarms to look at him. Instead of a heroic, soldier-like man, Mr. Prideaux is said to have found himself gazing on a fat, awkward, stumpy figure, surmounted by a yellow, stern, immobile countenance, redeemed, however, from tameness by bright, fierce, and restless eyes. The Emperor seemed in nowise cast down, and wore the dress in which he was subsequently painted by Sir Charles Eastlake—a blue cutaway coat, fastened by two buttons under the chin, a buff or drab waistcoat and pantaloons, and silk stockings and shoes. In 1851 Mr. Prideaux had occasion to repair on business to Paris, where he dined in company with several notable Frenchmen, including a French Minister of Foreign Affairs and several soldiers who had fought under Soult and other Napoleonic generals in Spain. The conversation chanced to fall upon Napoleon I.; and it transpired that of the guests seated at table not one except Mr. Prideaux—the only Englishman present—had ever gazed on the living face of the modern Alexander."

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FOWEY PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Can Mr. Pink oblige me with further information about Edward Harrington, of Somerset? I think he must have been related to my ancestor, Richard Harrington, of Fowey, who married Margaret Herle, of Prideaux, and was commissioned (Pat. 1, Edw. V.) to try some pirates at Fowey who were hanged. Carew made the curious mistake of saying that Harrington was the pirate hanged. I find Richard Harrington purchasing waterside property in Fowey, and I fancy he might have been steward to Lady Elizabeth Harrington, who had several estates near Fowey and Looe (see *History St. Fimbarrus Church, Fowey*). I imagine that Gregory Clement must have been related to the Rashleighs—through the Sparkes, of Plymouth (see pedigree of Clement of Plymouth and Rashleigh, of Fowey, in Vivian's *Visitations of Cornwall & Devon*).

WYVERN GULES.

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HARROW SONG.

The following, one of the school songs of Harrow, and entitled, "When Raleigh rose," is so much associated with Devonshire, as to deserve a place in the *Western Antiquary*. It was written by E. E. B. I am not aware whether the music was composed, or was simply 'edited' by the school organist, T. Farmer.

"WHEN RALEIGH ROSE."

When Raleigh rose to fight the foes
  We sprang to work and will;
When glory gave to Drake the wave,
  She gave to us the hill.
The ages drift in rolling tide;
  But high shall float the morn
Adown the stream of England's pride
  When Drake and we were born!

For we began when he began,
  Our times are one;
His glory thus shall circle us
  Till time be done.

The Avon bears to endless years
  A magic voice along.
Where Shakespeare strayed in Stratford's shade,
  And waked the world to song.
We heard the music soft and wild,
  We thrilled to pulses new;
The winds that reared the Avon's child
  Were Herga's nurses too.
  For we began. etc.

Guard, guard it well, where Sidney fell,
  The poet-soldier's grave;
Thy life shall roll, O royal soul,
  In other hearts as brave.
While thought to wisdom wins the gay,
  While strength upholds the free;
Are we the sons of yesterday,
  Or heirs of thine and thee?
  For we began, etc.

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

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EDITORIAL NOTES

ALSO RECEIVED.—REVIEWS HELD OVER.

Old Chelsea. By Benjamin Ellis Martin. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1889.

A Journal of the Great Plague of Marseilles in the year 1720. Republished with an Introduction. By Edward Evan Meeres, M.D. London, 1889.

Jonathan and his Continent. By Max O'Rell. Translated by Madame Paul Blouëtt. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1889.

The Development of Marriage and Kinship. By C. Staneland Wake. London: George Redway, 1889.

The Crusade of Richard I. By T. A. Archer. London: Nutt, 1888.

The Science and Art of Training. By Henry Hoole, M.D. London: Trubner, 1889.

Henry the Fifth. By the Rev. A. J Church. London: Macmillan, 1889.

Essays on the English Poets. Edited by Ernest Rhys. London: Walter Scott, 1888.

Wessex Tales. By Thomas Hardy. London: Macmillan, 1888.

The Ugly Story of Miss Wetherby. By Richard Pryce. London, Walter Scott, 1889.

Sam Saddleworth's Will. By M. S. Taylor. London: Digby & Long, 1889.

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SPECIAL REQUEST.

To save trouble and inconvenience the Editor requests his Subscribers to remit to him without delay, the amount of the ordinary Subscription to the current series as follows:

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COLLEGE HALL, EXETER.

From *Coaching Days and Coaching Ways.*—See Review.

The Western Antiquary;

OR

Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 10. APRIL, 1889. Vol. VIII.

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

BY H. B. S. WOODHOUSE.

IT has not been from any discourtesy that I have not before noticed the second paper by Major Edye, which was printed in your magazine so long since as May, 1887.

Want of leisure prevented my taking up the subject at that time, and since then various reasons have rendered me desirous of not doing so until I had been able to procure and tabulate some further facts relating to it.

The time, however, seems to me to have now come, when I should at least endeavour to remove the misapprehensions of my meaning, into which Major Edye seems to have fallen. For these misapprehensions, my own want of perspicuity is probably responsible. Whether, or no, I can certainly heartily sympathise with Major Edye in the introductory remarks of his second paper.

I should certainly not have ventured to take part in this "controversy" (if it may be so called) if I had not thought that in advocating the identity of the name of the reef, in its various forms, from Idystone, through Ideston, Edeston, Edistone, Edystone, Eddistone, to its present spelling Eddystone, I was putting forward a well-founded argument, and one that would eventually commend itself to the acceptance of all who would look carefully into the details given.

Before venturing to submit my remarks to the consideration of your readers, I took care to ascertain, from competent experts in philological science, that all these various forms, might have been evolved from the original Anglo-Saxon or Norse, ida—an *eddy* or *whirlpool.*

It being thus clear that the Eddy of Eddystone might very possibly be nothing more then the simple word signifying a *whirl* or *swirl of waters*, and, as this supposition was not in any way of modern origin, it seems reasonable to contend that there is no need to seek for any other derivation. For my own part, I really cannot admit the analogy between the cases of the place-names mentioned by Major Edye, both in his first and his second papers, and that of the Eddystone, because in all the instances given, and I believe in all that *can* be mentioned, they are such that a personal derivation of the names was quite probable. We can quite understand that any of these names may have arisen on account of an original connection with the place, on the part of the person from whom the name has been derived; whether it were of *residence*, or of *possession* or both, or else of the *occurrence* at the place of some special *event* in which the person was concerned.

But, in the case of the reef with whose name we are dealing, the latter is the only connection that one can conceive to be possible.

What event then other than a shipwreck or similar disaster can be supposed to have happened at the Eddystone?

Is it likely that any one bearing such a name as could, in the lapse of time, have been corrupted through the various changes above noted, into the modern Eddy (stone), would for such a cause in those early times have had his name applied to the rock, unless he had been a person of very great importance indeed? And, if so, would the person and the circumstances be forgotten?

Besides, if this were the case, is it probable that the personal name would have remained so attached, after the memory or tradition of the event had completely perished?

The *Panther* rock or shoal in Plymouth Sound, has retained that appellation, which

was given to it because one of His Majesty's ships, thus named, struck on it; but, if in the lapse of ages that circumstance should become forgotten, it is almost inconceivable that in the many variations and corruptions to which it would be then subjected, it should preserve through them all the same *meaning*. In regard to the probability of the name Eddystone having a "personal" derivation, it is important to note that although diligent search has been made, both personally and by means of enquiries through the columns of your contemporary *Notes & Queries* (to whose pages we naturally turn for assistance in such a case), I am unable to find that any *isolated rock, reef, or uninhabitable island*, in any way similar to the Eddystone reef, and like it, situated *in the open sea*, far from land; has on any part of our coasts, received a name which is undoubtedly derived from a "personal name." There are plenty of such rocks bearing names of Norse or similar origin, but they are, as I contend the Eddystone is, *descriptive* names, as true today, when we know their meaning, as at the time when the names must have been first given many centuries ago. Of course, I cannot absolutely prove a negative, but I have taken pains to ascertain if such do exist, and without success. It is no doubt true that the name Edy by itself, may be derived from the A.S. *Eadig*=Saint, happy, lucky, etc., and this might be combined with stan, to bear the meaning of the happy stone or the lucky stone, or with tun and thus mean the happy town or the blessed town, etc.; always supposing that the incident out of which the name arose happened in a situation where such appellations would or could have naturally arisen.

But the very idea of *happiness* or *good luck* is about the last that could have any connection with such a place as the Eddystone reef, in the days when no lighthouse existed on it either to warn sailors of their danger in approaching it, or to be a guide to them in shaping their course for Plymouth Haven or other harbours further up the channel. In those days it was a terror to mariners, and, as Smiles says, "they were so afraid of running upon it unawares, that they entered the channel on a much more southerly parallel of latitude than they now do, and in their solicitude to avoid this danger they too frequently ran foul of one another and hence were often wrecked on the French coasts, and more particularly on the dangerous rocks which surround the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney." *

Whatever names may exist in the A.S. Charters, I fail to see what possible connection these *Charters* can have with a reef like the Eddystone, which in those times was neither a residence nor a possession.

It is not as if it was a *fresh idea*, that the rock is named from the *eddies* which are associated with it. On the contrary, I cannot find that any other explanation was even suggested until a writer in the *Western Antiquary* started the proposition that it might have been derived from a *personal name*—and this proposition was afterwards elaborated by Major Edye himself.

Instead of this, Defoe in 1724, speaks of these rocks as being named "from their situation." A century and a quarter ago, although spelling the name of the rocks Edystone, *Smeaton* says, "they are supposed to have got this appellation from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide, or currents amongst, and in the vicinity thereof," and, after explaining the reasons for the great irregularity of these currents, he proceeds "therefore, they may very properly be termed, as they are, the Edystone Rocks."

Polwhele, Oulton, and others, following on Smeaton, give the same derivation, and Robert Mudie, Gaelic Professor at Inverness, in his *Companion to Gilbert's New Map of England and Wales;* in 1839, thus writes (p. 52), "The once dreaded and dreadful rock of the Eddystone, which literally means '*the stone* of the reeling waves,' a truly descriptive appellation; lies about nine miles near the point where the strongest eddy of the bay holds conflict with the tide round the Lizard," etc.

* Smiles's *Lives of Englishmen*. Vol. II., p. 16.

These were not men who were likely to be led away with superficial views of philology, or false ideas of analogy, based on mere phonetic similarity.

If there were *no* eddies at the reef, and yet from the fact of the prefix Ede, Edi, or Edy having a similar sound to the ordinary word Eddy, the derivation had thereupon been assumed to have arisen from the supposed physical characteristic of the spot, there would be room to doubt the correctness of the assumption.

But in this case everything fits. The eddies are there, there is no doubt about that, and the earliest forms of the prefix are Ide and Ede, both of which it is admitted would be likely changes from the Norse ida—an eddy. And while these and succeeding forms continued to be spelled in a manner etymologically correct, the *d* into which the hard A.S. *th* had been changed, remained single.

Major Edye quotes the opinion of Prof. Skeat (corroborating my previous contention) that the duplication of the *d* is "a matter of chronology," and also that the spelling with *i* or *e*, or even with *y*, "decides nothing." And here I wish to disclaim the supposition that I intended to advocate the "theory that the correct spelling of a local word is not to be found in the locality itself," but "is to be . . . sought for elsewhere."

Etymologically the proper spelling of the word "eddy" is edie or edy, as I showed, the consonant has been doubled merely as a phonetic expedient to indicate that the preceding vowel sound is short, just as *hotter* by the doubled consonant shows that the *o* is short, while in *hotel* it is long, so the modern form eddy shows that the pronunciation is ĕd-y and not ē-dy.

In early times instances are common, where words now spelt with duplicated consonants were written with one only.

From general sources I have notes before me of "paterne" for "pattern," "coment" for "comment," "tipling" for "tippling," "chalenged" for "challenged," "gobled" for "gobbled."

These are only casual specimens, but the diary of Pentecost Barker of 1729-30 abounds with such forms. He uses "jugler" when we now spell it "juggler," "apetite" for "appetite," "fudled" for "fuddled," "paralel" for "parallel," etc., so there is little wonder that he should spell the name of the reef as "Edystone."

Regarding the actual occurences of the form with two *d's* what I meant to have said was, that while locally that change was not generally made till well on into the 19th century, yet that the same was going on in other parts less provincial in their character, from the 17th century.

As to the pronunciation having remained the same during many centuries, of course, I do not presume, to speak authoritatively regarding times long past, but I can speak from personal knowledge of those who used the form Edystone, that under that mode of spelling, the first syllable was short and the word was pronunced Ed-y-stone and not E-dy-stone. For times further back, the fact that while some wrote it Edystone others at the same time spelled it Eddistone and Eddystone, as far back even as 1664, shows that the latter recognized the pronunciation to be the same as at present. Besides this by the laws of philological change involved in the alteration from ida to ide, idy, and ede, we are led to conclude that these forms Idiston, Idystone, and Edestone, began with a short syllable, and were respectively pronounced Id-i-ston, Id-y-stone, and Ed-e-stone. Consequently there is very little presumption in assuming that this was the character of the pronunciation all through.

Canon Taylor in *Words and Places*, 1873, p. 1, says:—

"Local names . . . are never mere arbitrary sounds devoid of meaning.

"The names of places are conservative of the more archaic forms of a living language and they often embalm for us the guise and

fashion of speech in eras the most remote," and on p. 3, "these appellations have often, or they had at first, a *descriptive* import."

A further difficulty in the way of supposing that the prefix was derived from any personal name, or any A.S. word like Eadig, etc., is the occurence of the name Eddystone in many places all over the world, besides the one in the English Channel.

These can not possibly have been formed by corruption from an A.S. form whether personal or otherwise, and unless we regard them, as we must, as being named either from the special characteristics of the rocks, etc., so called, or in remembrance of the Eddystone of Old England, to which they bear more or less of resemblance, we must be at a loss to understand the existence of such names at all.

We can, however, well see, how the mariners by whom they were discovered gave them a name which was descriptive in their own vernacular of the physical circumstances surrounding them, just as it is reasonable to presume that the earlier mariners when they met with the Eddystone of our locality and became acquainted with the causes of its dangerous character, gave it a name in their earlier tongue, signifying that it was pre-eminently to them the "rock or stone of the eddies."

In regard to the remark that I "produced no evidence to substantiate" my belief that the form of the name with two *d's* was found in the 17th century, I would say that in all I have written I have been careful not to take anything for granted, but have endeavoured, wherever it was possible to carry out the golden rule "Verify your references." In this case I spoke cautiously, because, although I believed the statement of my informant to be quite correct, I had not then been able to obtain corroboration.

I have since done so, and find that the spelling is exactly as at present, Eddystone, the only error being that the date is 1693 and not as I was first told "*about* 1680."

I am rather surprised that Major Edye, in his careful search for authorities, has missed this one. It is Captain Grenville Collins', Great Britain's Coasting Pilot, dated London 1693.

In one of the charts it is spelt as I have said, and in the sailing directions which form part of the work, the reef is thus spoken of: "The Eddystone lyeth south south-west from Plymouth Sound; the north-west part of it is above water at a high spring tyde, about six or seven foot high .... This rock lyeth from the Start west a little southerly, and from Ram Head south by west, keep without forty fathom water and you cannot come foul of the Eddystone."

The same spelling occurs in later editions of the same work.

(To be continued.)

SOME NOTES ON THE PARISH CHURCHES OF EXETER.

BY JOHN NEWNHAM.

EXETER is remarkable for its large number of very small parishes, almost all of which are exceedingly poor. Numerous as they are, they were still more numerous at the time of the Norman Conquest, when 32 chapels or churches are recorded to have existed. Probably most of the present parish churches were then in existence; we know that S. Mary Major, S. Olave, and S. Martin were, and very probably S. Pancras, S. Petrock, S. Kerrian, S. Sidwell, and S. Stephen. Twenty-eight chapels are mentioned in 1199, and nineteen in 1222, when the City is said to have been divided into parishes. During the civil wars of the reign of Charles I., Exeter was twice beseiged and finally fell into the hands of the rebels. The service of the Directory was performed in but four of the churches, the rest being condemned as useless were, in 1658, announced for sale by the public crier; to be converted into schools or burying places. Most of them were bought back by the parishioners, looking for better

times. At the Restoration, the churches returned to their sacred uses. During the early years of the Episcopate of Bishop Temple a scheme was drawn up for linking together many of the small parishes. It involved the destruction of many of the parish churches and excited so much opposition that the scheme was fortunately dropped, owing mainly, I believe, to the vigorous efforts of the Rector of S. Olave—the Rev. John Ingle, M.A. As far as the linking went, the scheme was a good one, but the destruction of any more old churches, S. George and S. Kerrian have both been demolished, would have been barbarous vandalism. Generally speaking the churches are not remarkable architecturally, though most of them are more or less quaint. Some of them have been restored and otherwise improved though some continue, such as S. Martin, S. Stephen, S. John, etc., to be, alas! "Protestant-preaching-houses" of the barest and most depressing kind. The three modern churches of S. Matthew, S. Leonard, and S. James, are all fine buildings, designed by Mr. Medley Fulford, the well-known church-architect.

1.—All Hallows, Goldsmith-Street.—Capella Omnium Sanctorum in Aurisabia. Rectory, mentioned in 1199. Rescued from utter demolition in 1658, by Robert Vilvaine, M.D., a parishioner, who paid £50 to attain that result. Bells removed and sold to S. Sidwell's in 1767. Church reopened in 1822, after having been disused for many years. Consists of chancel and nave and is a picturesque feature in the High Street. Previous to its recent restoration it was almost buried by the surrounding houses. West wall rebuilt 1887. Font modern. Royal arms of 1887. Chancel arch Decorated. Pulpit Jacobean. East window, copy of the original with stained glass of 1853. Many grave slabs and mural tablets. Registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, date from 1566, 1567, and 1568, respectively. One bell. Population of parish, 273 in 1881.

2.—All Hallows on the Walls.—Capella Omnium Sanctorum super Muros. Rectory, derived its name from the City wall of which it seems to have formed part. It was situated on Fore Street Hill at the corner of Bartholomew Street, no remains exist, and the road passes over the hallowed site. Mentioned in 1199. Rebuilt 1448. In the inventory of 1553, "Al Halowes upon the Walle" is mentioned as having two bells. In the last siege of Exeter in 1646, it suffered terribly from the fire of the parliamentarians whose indignation was excited by the destruction caused by a culverin placed on the church tower. The roof being in a ruinous and dangerous state was removed in 1657. Church sold in the following year for £33 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the Communion table burnt by the parish authorities. The three bells were taken down in 1661 and sold in 1670 for £30; it is said that these bells, or at least two of them, were recast, and sold, or given, to S. Sidwell's Church. After remaining desecrated for many years the sacred edifice was pulled down in 1770.

The present edifice, designed by Mr. John Hayward, was commenced on a new site in 1843 and consecrated by Bishop Phillpotts in 1845, though the tower and porch remained unfinished till 1851. It stands in S. Bartholomew's Yard and still deserves its ancient name, being built almost on the foundations of the old City wall.* Register 1694. One bell. Font modern. Population of parish, 986 in 1881.

3.—S. David.—Mentioned in the 13th century. Vicarage. The present church is a most hideous edifice in the Pagan style, dating from 1817, and before long will probably be rebuilt. It stands in a large graveyard. Six bells. Register 1559. Font modern. Populution of parish, 5186 in 1881.

4.—S. Edmund.—Rectory, mentioned in 1199. The original site being low and suffering much from floods, on the building of Exe Bridge, about 1250, the church was rebuilt on

* Only the western half of the church lies within the parish, the boundary between the parishes of All Hallows on the Wall and S. Olave, passing from the porch in a N.E. direction through the nave.

the bridge itself, for which privilege a yearly sum of 10*s.* was paid to the bridge-warden. During the Commonwealth it was one of the four churches in which the service of the Directory was ordered to be performed. Sometimes called "S. Edmund-on-the-Bridge." The old church, which is said to have been of Perpendicular date with an Early English tower, was unfortunately rebuilt in 1834, the present building is of "church-warden-gothic" style which little short of rebuilding can possibly improve. Mayor and Corporation held the advowson till 1835. Font modern. Eight bells. Register 1571. Population of parish, 1307 in 1881.

5.—S. George-the-Martyr.—Mentioned 1199. It had three bells in 1553, which were recast into five in 1740. Church sold in 1658 and purchased by the parishioners for £100. Ruthlessly destroyed in 1843 and the parish united to that of S. John. Bells and mural tablets preserved in S. John's Church. Population of parish, 671 in 1881. The church stood in South Street, its site is paved with grave slabs and surrounded with iron railings.

6.—Holy Trinity.—Rectory, mentioned in 1199. Sold in 1658 and purchased by the parishioners for £100. Old church taken down in 1819, and the present "church-warden-gothic" building consecrated in 1821. One bell. Registers 1605. Population of parish, 3704 in 1881.

7.—S. James.—Rectory, a modern parish formed out of S. Sidwell's more than half a century ago. The present church, designed by Mr. Medley Fulford, and consisting of nave and chancel with N. and S. aisles and west porch, was built in sections between 1878 and 1885, and replaces a "churchwarden" building which was consecrated in 1836. Register 1842. Population of parish, 5648 in 1881.

8.—S. John.—Capella Sancti Johannis de Arcubus. Rectory, mentioned in 1199. Formerly called S. John's Bow, the chancel being over an arch which spanned the adjoining street, like that of S. Stephen—hence the name. The "Bow" was of great antiquity, being supposed to date from before the Conquests, and a small annual payment was made by the parish to the Duke of Cornwall for the encroachment. In 1866, this "Bow" was destroyed recklessly and unnecessarily, the church robbed of its chancel and the accommodation curtailed. Six bells, five of which belonged to S. George's Church. Pulpit Jacobean. Tower arch Decorated. Registers 1682. Royal arms "C.R. 1671." Church sold in 1658 for £100. Partly rebuilt and greatly enlarged on the south side to take the parishioners of S. George, that parish being joined to S. John's Bow—popularly known as "Jan's Baw"—on the destruction of its church in 1843. Many mural monuments, chiefly those of S. George. Population of parish, 432 in 1881. The church is noted for its projecting clock, the dials of which are illuminated at night. Both exterior and interior are most unsightly, and the whole building is a good specimen of a hideous "Protestant Preaching-House."

(To be continued.)

CROCKERN TOR, AND THE ANCIENT STANNARY PARLIAMENT.

BY WILLIAM CROSSING. *(Continued.)*

THE answers which were given to the men of Devon to their petition have been considered by Lord Coke to form "an excellent declaration, annotation, and exposition" of the Charter of Edward I., but Sir George Harrison says, "If the object of an *exposition* be to *clear* up *that* which was obscure or doubtful, I cannot coincide with my Lord Coke in the excellence of this declaration."* However, as a consequence of the exposition made, a Commission under the Great Seal was issued, dated 6th July, 50th Edward III (1377) to six

* *Report on the Laws and Jurisdiction of the Stannaries in Cornwall*, p. 30.

persons, to enquire into the grievances of which complaint had been made, but with what result is not known.* Richard, Prince of Wales, who shortly afterwards succeeded to the throne, made a remonstrance to the king in parliament against this declaration wherein he stated "certain franchises were appurtenant to the said *stannaries*, some by *charter*, some by *common right*, and some by *usage and custom* in use *throughout all time of memory*."† The people of Devon petitioned to be heard before the Council, and were told that the matters which they required explanation should be enquired into; nothing appears to have been done at the time, though it seems that afterwards the Charter of Edward I. "'*so declared*' (in the parliament of the 50th Edward III.) 'was repeated again, and in the 8th year of Richard II. commanded to be put in execution.'" ‡

It will be seen by the foregoing that the men of Devon had great cause for complaint, and that the tinners claimed rights which were not granted to them; though upon the question of their being permitted to dig for tin in any land they choose, the words of the Charter certainly seem to give them liberty so to do. The conferring of such extraordinary rights upon them was, to say the least, an unfair proceeding, but can probably be explained by the supposition that the revenue which the stannaries produced was of such importance to the ruling powers that an act of injustice was permitted, rather than there should be any risk of its being diminished. Like many of the abuses of the present day, no thought was taken of correcting it as long as the people would stand it.

The tinners of Devon on separating from those of Cornwall continued to hold their parliaments, the first of which we have any account being held on the 14th day of September, 1494, at Crockern Tor on Dartmoor. But it may be considered a certainty that this place was fixed upon at the time of the separation—that is, before the Charter of Edward I. in 1305, and the reason—at all events the principal one—that caused this spot to be selected enables us, I think, to determine the approximate time of its establishment there. In the Charter just named, and portions of which I have quoted, it will have been seen that the towns of Tavistock, Ashburton, and Chagford,* are named as the places where all tin was strictly commanded to be taken from the works to be weighed. A glance at a map of Dartmoor will show that Crockern Tor is about equidistant from each, and also in the very centre of the mining, and well suited for a place of meeting of the jurors from those stannary districts. It is therefore more than probable that as soon as the tinners of Devon became an independent body, and no longer met with their Cornish brethren on Hingston Hill, they established their own parliament on Crockern Tor. This will carry us back to 1305, the date of the Charter of Edward I., but a parliament was undoubtedly established prior to that, for though that is the first date on which the tinners of Devon and Cornwall are recognized as distinct bodies, we do not know how much earlier the separation really took place.

In the second year of the reign of Edward III. (1328) Plympton was created a stannary town in the place of Tavistock, the distance of the latter from the sea being found to be the cause of great expense in the carriage of the tin, and merchants consequently very rarely visited it for the purpose of purchasing the metal. The patent roll of that year therefore states that the coinages were to be made at Ashburton, Chagford, and Plympton, and were to be discontinued at Tavistock. How long, however, these three towns continued alone to be the stannary towns of Devon is not certain, but Tavistock was again made

* This Commission may be seen in Coke's *Fourth Institute*.
† *Report, etc.* Harrison, p. 32.
‡ *Ibid*, p. 33.

* Mr. R. N. Worth points out in his interesting and able paper on the *Ancient Stannary of Ashburton*, (*Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, Vol. VIII.) that there exists in the Public Record Office a coinage roll of two years earlier date than the Charter in question in which these three towns are named as coinage towns.

one of them, for in the record of the first parliament on Crockern Tor which we have any account of—held, as before stated, in 1494—it is mentioned as such, and it is not unlikely, had at that date for some time resumed its old position.

The situation of Crockern Tor was therefore in all probability the principal reason of its being fixed upon as a place of meeting for the stannators, though it is not altogether unlikely that another operated in some measure in causing them (when it had been decided that a spot in the centre of Dartmoor was the most convenient on which to hold their parliament) to choose this particular hill. Polwhele was of opinion that Crockern Tor had been a place of meeting in far earlier times—that on it the Britons had held their rude courts of judicature, and supposes it to have been the seat for those of the Cantred of Tamara. While, however, this is but conjecture, yet that it was an ancient moot-hill is not by any means improbable; and, were it so, we can easily imagine the traditions which still lingered around it, to have influenced the tinners in selecting this spot.

Mr. G. L. Gomme in his work on *Primitive Folk Moots* refers to Crockern Tor, as also does Mr. Taylor in *Names and Places*, where is brought forward a piece of etymological evidence in support of the view that this was a moot-hill. The name of the tor, it is suggested, may be a corruption of *gragan*, which means *to talk loud*, and the eminence would thus seem to have derived its appellation from the use to which it had been put.* Other etymologists derive the name from the word *chrechen*, which signifies *a little hill*, and this, it cannot be denied, correctly describes the spot, for in itself Crockern Tor is no very striking object, and is not of great altitude above the surrounding common. Mr. Worth gives us the Saxon *croc*, a *barrow*, and *ern*, a *place*, or an *eagle*, and also the old Cornish *carreg*, a *rock*, as words from which the name of this tor may have been derived.*

The tor stands at the southern or south-western extremity of a range which runs nearly parallel to the West Dart, and to the eastward of that stream, and is about three quarters of a mile from Two Bridges, the road leading from that place to Moretonhampstead running along its foot. On the slope of the range, and at no great distance from the tor, is situated the celebrated Wistman's Wood, and this fact has been thought by some to be additional evidence of the tor having been the seat of an ancient open air court. These are they that see in the name Wistman a corruption of the term *wise men*, which individuals dwelling, I suppose, in or near the wood, required some spot on which to vent their grievances and air their opinions, and so fixed on the tor for this purpose. To those who seek for Druids and Bards behind every rock on the moor, such fancies are doubtless very pleasing, but Mr. Worth's suggestion that the name of this ancient oak wood is a corruption of the words *uisg maen coed*, or the *water stone wood*, is, I consider, much nearer the mark. The wood is situated on the river's bank, and the trees composing it grow from the midst of a confused clatter of granite rocks—a stony wood by the water.

All attempts to regard Crockern Tor as the seat of an ancient British assembly, can only resolve themselves into conjecture, with more or less of probability, but that the tinners of Devon fixed upon it as the spot on which to hold their parliaments, and continued to meet there during a period extending over two hundred years (and in all likelihood more than twice that length of time) is an undoubted historical fact.

Before proceeding to a review of the enactments made by the tinners at their parliaments on the tor, it will be necessary in order to help us to their better comprehension that we bestow some notice upon what these miners of the moor have left us there to tell us of their

* "Crack" we believe still, north of the Tweed, is synonymous to "chat." [Ed.]

* *Notes on the Historical Connections of Devonshire Place-Names. Trans. Devon. Assoc.* Vol. X.

former operations. This survey I shall endeavour to render as brief as is compatible with a proper understanding of the subject.*

Not only have the tinners left visible marks of their former presence on Dartmoor, but such is also indicated by the names of several of the streams and hills, and other objects there. In Bala Brook we have the word *bal*, signifying in Cornu, *a mine*. This also, probably appears again in Bellaford, Bel Tor, and Belstone, as well as in Red Brook Ball, Cuckoo Ball, etc. White Tor and Whitaburrow may also owe their names to some connection with the tin works. Certain little heaps which are occasionally met with, and which are evidently tin bounds, are still called by the moormen stannaburrows, in which we have *stannum*, the Latin word for tin; we have also Stannon or Standon Hill, in one part of the moor, and Standon Tor in another, in which the same root may occur, though it is not unlikely that in these two names we see the Saxon word for stone. King's Oven is supposed to be the site of an old blowing-house (though the scanty remains now existing there cannot be identified as such). In Wallabrook, too, by which name there are several streams on the moor, in Wallaford, the name of a down near Buckfastleigh Moor, and in Wilhayes, the high hill in the north portion of Dartmoor, it has been supposed that the Cornu *whela*, signifying *to work*, is found, and which, as Mr. Spence Bate observes, is "the source probably of the old word, revived in recent times and applied to almost every mine in Cornwall, *wheal*, which comes from the root *huel*, signifying a tinwork or mine."† Mr. Bate has also pointed out that Merivale is probably a corruption of the words *maras bal*, a tin market. The site of the fine group of pre-historic monuments near Merivale Bridge is known as the Plague Market, which the Rev. E. A. Bray suggests* may have arisen from the market at Tavistock, when the plague was in that place, being removed to the spot in question in order to obviate the necessity of dealers entering the infected town. Mr. Bate after stating that there is no evidence to prove that the plague as an epidemic ever visited the town of Tavistock, goes on to show that the conditions are against such a supposition as Mr. Bray's, and offers an explanation of the circumstance of the name of Plague Market becoming attached to the spot. Mr. Bate proceeds: "Max Muller has shown us clearly that *mara* in *Marazion* is derived from *maras* or *margaz*, an old Celtic-Cornish word signifying *market*. In the same language, the old Cornish word *bal* means *tin mines*. Thus, *maras bal* would mean the *tin market*, or place where in early times the miners disposed of their tin ores. *B* in sound is easily transmutable into *v*; hence we have *maras val*. In the old Cornish language *val* means *plague*; thus, we see that the translation of *maras val*, instead of being the *tin market*, became *plague market*. Hence I explain the two names of this locality; one being the corruption of the old name of *tin market* from *maras bal* to *mara val*, thence *Merivale*; and the second a translation of the corrupted *mara val*, namely, *plague market*, just as *ye Furnum Regis* has become *King's Oven*. I therefore contend that, read by the interpretation of the name, the place was in the early days of its history a tin market."†

This explanation of Mr. Bate's seems to me a most feasible one, and there is no doubt that many of the Dartmoor names, as yet uninterpreted, owe their origin to the presence of the tinner.

The most tangible evidences of the ancient miners' occupation of Dartmoor are afforded by the existence of the stream-works to which

* My friend, Mr. Robert Burnard has been doing good work in this direction lately, and has given the results of his investigations in two papers read before the members of the Plymouth Institution. What I am about to lay before the reader is but a short description of the stream-works of the moor, rendered necessary, as I have just observed, to a right elucidation of my subject. I may add that many of my notes were made, and a part of my article cast, several years ago; the latter was announced in the *Western Antiquary* as far back as 1884, and would have appeared long since had not other matters weaned my attention from it.

† *A Contribution toward determining the Etymology of Dartmoor Names. Trans. Devon. Assoc.* Vol. IV., 1871.

* *Tamar and Tavy.* Vol I., p. 160, first ed.

† *Old Map of Dartmoor, etc. Trans. Devon. Assoc.* Vol. V., pp. 546-7.

I have already referred. These, as their name indicates, are found close to the rivers, and Pearce, in the introduction to his work on the *Laws and Customs of the Stannaries* speaks of them as follows: "As the Wind purgeth and cleanseth the Chaff, Dust, and other unprofitable Seeds from the pure Grain and Corn; even so the Water cleanseth and fineth the Tin from all mundick Ore, Gard, and other waste Matters, without which Water, no Tin can be purified; therefore Tinners covet to have always a River as nigh their Work as they can, for the Tin Works which they call Stream-Works." The gravel which contained the tin was placed on an inclined plane, and the water from the river caused to flow rapidly down it, the gravel being agitated the while. The grit and refuse being carried away by the water, left the tin behind to be collected by the operator. In the vicinity of these stream-works are to be found many interesting objects, which served various purposes in the preparation of the ore for the stamper at the stannary towns. I have already mentioned the small rectangular buildings and the stones with hollows sunk in them; I have also discovered several granite troughs lying on the moor on the site of these ancient workings, and in some places curious circular stones, somewhat resembling millstones have been observed, which may probably have had something to do with mining operations, through no use has, as yet, been suggested for them. Mr. S. H. Slade noticed several of these stones in the neighbourhood of Thornworthy, near Chagford, and inserted a query in the *Western Antiquary* (Vol. III., p. 10) relative to them. The replies elicited, however, did not solve the problem as to their use. Mr. Slade in a communication to me under date 14th January, 1888, entered into full particulars of these curious stones, accompanying it with sketches of them. I shall have more to say about them further on.

Track lines, as they are called, are numerous on Dartmoor. These are low banks, composed of turf and stones, which sometimes extend for considerable distances, and would seem to have served the purpose of boundaries. The Rev. J. H. Mason in a letter to the Rev. Samuel Rowe, the author of *The Perambulation of Dartmoor*, in 1847, respecting these track lines, says, "Are not these reaves,* as they are called, the work of the tinners? *Omne ignotum pro magnifico.* Tin bounds have been brought down from an early period, and claimed by working tinners over property belonging to others. The estate of Fernworthy has, in my recollection, taken in a very large track, according to an antient tin-bound, admitted at Lydford Castle in the reign of Elizabeth. In the neighbourhood of Gidleigh, similar reaves of stone were taken to be the boundary of a grant from the crown of a considerable portion of the forest, to Giles de Gidleigh, and the question at issue was thereby decided." †

Old tracks may often be found leading to tin works, nearly obliterated now, it is true, but still traceable in some places, by means of which the miners conveyed their tin from the spots on which they raised it, to the borders of the moor; and near many of the works very old and extensive turf-ties (as the pits where peat is cut, are termed) may be seen, and which were in all probability the places from which the tinners obtained their fuel for the purpose of smelting. In the sixth year of the reign of Henry III. (1222), a writ was issued by the king to the bailiffs of Lydford directing them to allow the tinners to supply themselves with peat (carbonem) for use in the stannary.

Many other remains of an interesting nature are observable near these old workings, which I shall notice further on, and the fact cannot fail to strike the investigator that the tinners by their operations have considerably altered the appearance of the valleys of the moor, and that these remote spots, though silent and deserted now must have been for a long period the scenes of man's active labours.

(To be continued.)

* These banks are called reaves by the moor-men.
† *Perambulation of Dartmoor*, pp. 131-2, first ed.

THE LATE MR. J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS.

From a Photograph by H. S. Mendelssohn, South Kensington.

Notes.

Lord Exmouth.—The following letter was written by Sir Edward Pellew to Earl Spencer, enclosing copies of letters in testimony of his services, when he applied for the appointment of Colonel of Marines. It will be seen from Earl Spencer's reply that there was not then a vacancy, but in the following year during the short peace between England and France, the naval promotions that took place raised him nearly to the head of the list of Post Captains, and he was shortly afterwards made a Colonel of Marines.

The letters are to be found in Osler's *Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth* published in 1841, but with some alterations and omissions. The copies I possess are in Sir Ed: Pellew's handwriting, and they are, I presume, correct and complete. Those of Capt. Charles Douglas, Earl Howe, General Burgoyne, Earl of Sandwich, Sir Guy Carleton, and Viscount Keppel, are printed at pages 19, 20, 34, 37, 50, and 53, but that of Vice-Admiral Francis Drake is not printed by Osler.

London. J. B. CURGENVEN.

My Lord,

In requesting to draw your Lordship's attention to the enclosed paper, I entreat you will believe me free from pressing importunity. I have continued silently to look forward to your Lordship's Patronage with the encouraging hope of obtaining, when opportunity was favourable, an appointment to the Marines; and I have as studiously avoided every presumption of that nature, as being founded upon any pretensions of my own; rather depending upon your Lordship's liberality to bestow, than any claim to expect such favors. But your Lordship on a former occasion, in a letter from Bath, having flattered me by saying, "You may be sure that I should not willingly allow the Distinction in question to pass by you," etc., etc., etc., induces me to think I should not do Justice to a numerous and increasing family, were I to omit bringing my wishes to your recollection. The Rank also to which your Lordship's kindness hath exalted me, hath unavoidably induced a train of increased expences to which my fortune is very inadequate; under the idea therefore that a Vacancy may happen, it might be construed as dropping any expectation if I continued silent and neglected a subject of so much moment.

These my Lord are the reasons which operate upon my mind, in confiding to you the short but honorable testimony of respectable officers to my character in early life, which I trust will evince my conduct for 30 years past, in His Majesty's Service, to have been guided by sentiments of zealous attachment to my King and Country. The gracious and kind reception your Lordship has been pleased to accord to my services (since I have been known to you) are too flattering for me to deem it necessary to bring them any more into your view; I trust however, the last honorable testimony of your approbation, written on the destruction of *Les Droits de l' Homme*, will not be considered indelicately applied on such an occasion, for the conclusion of my request; in that your Lordship says: "You have the credit of having beaten and destroyed an 80 gun ship with two Frigates, an exploit which has not, I believe, ever before graced our "Naval Annals," etc., etc., etc.

Confiding all my hopes on your Lordship's kindness alone,

I remain,
My Lord,
With great Gratitude
and most perfect respect,
Your Lordship's
Most Devoted
and Most Obedt.
Humble Servant,
ED: PELLEW,

Earl Spencer, *Impetueux*, 17th March, 1800.
etc., etc., etc.

Dear Sir,

As there does not appear at present to be any immediate probability of a Vacancy in the Situation of Colonels of Marines, I trust you will not impute it to any want of inclination in me to pay all possible Attention to your acknowledged Claims to the Distinctions of the Service, if I decline entering into any Engagements on the Subject at present. All therefore that I shall say upon it, is, to repeat what you quote me as having before said, which I should certainly not have suffered to escape my memory, even though you had not reminded me of it. I can not however, regret your having sent me the Inclosure contained in your Letter, as I derive great satisfaction from reading the very honourable Testimonies to your Merit, contained in it, from so many highly respectable Characters.

Believe me, Dear Sir,
Your very faithful
humble Servant,
SD. SPENCER.

Admd 27 Mar: 1800.
Sir Edwd Pellew, Bart

Copies of Letters written to Sir Edward Pellew during his services as Midshipman, Lieutenant, and Captain in His Majesty's Navy in the last war.

ED: PELLEW.

His Majesty's Ship *Isis*, Quebec,
30th October, 1776.

Sir,

The account I have received of your behaviour on board the *Carelton* [*sic*] Schooner, in the different Actions with the Rebels, on the Lakes, gives me the warmest satisfaction, and I shall not fail to represent them in the strongest terms to the Earl of Sandwich, and also to my Lord Howe, and recommend you as well deserving a commission for your Gallantry; and, as Lieut James Dacres, your late Commander, will no doubt obtain rank

for his Conduct when he reaches England, I am desired by General Sir Guy Carelton [*sic*] to give you the Command of the Schooner in which you have so bravely done your duty, as a mark of his approbation. I am, etc., etc.

CHARLES DOUGLAS,

To Mr Edward Pellew, Captn of H.M. Ship, *Isis*.
Carelton [*sic*] Schooner, Lake Champlaigne.

Eagle, New York, 20th Decr 1776.

Sir,

The Report I have heard of your Gallant behaviour from Captain Chas Douglas, of His Majesty's Ship *Isis*, in the different Actions upon Lake Champlaigne, gives me much satisfaction and I shall receive pleasure in giving you a Lieutenant's Commission whenever you can reach New York.

I am, etc., etc.,

To Mr Edward Pellew, HOWE.
His Majesty's Ship *Blonde*, Quebec.

Camp at Saratoga, 14th Oct: 1777.

Dear Sir,

It was with infinite pleasure General Philips and myself observed the Gallantry and address with which you conducted your attack upon the Provision Vessel in the hands of the Enemy, the courage displayed by your little party was deserving of the success which attended it, and I send you my sincere thanks together with that of the whole Army, for the important service you have rendered them upon this Occasion, and without which they would have suffered very serious inconvenience.

I am, etc., etc.,

JOHN BURGOYNE,
General of the Northern Army.

To Lieutenant Edward Pellew, Royal Navy.

N.B.—This vessel contained 650 Barrels of Provisions, which had been taken from the Troops the day before, and was two thirds of the Provisions remaining.

Admiralty Office, London, 5th Janry, 1777.

Sir,

You have been spoken of to me by Sir Charles Douglas and Captain Philemon Pownoll, for your good conduct on the various services upon Lake Champlaigne, in so handsome a manner, that I shall receive great pleasure in promoting you to the rank of Lieutenant, whenever you come to England, but it is impossible to send you a Commission where you now are; the Lakes being out of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty. I am, etc., etc.,

Mr Edward Pellew, SANDWICH.
Quebec.

Quebec, 2nd November, 1777.

My Lord,

This will be presented to your Lordship, by Mr Edward Pellew, a young man to whose Gallantry and Merit, during two severe Campaigns in this Country, I cannot do justice. He is just now returned to me from Saratoga, having shared the fate of that unfortunate Army, and his on his way to England.

I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship in the strongest terms, as worthy of a Commission in His Majesty's Service, for his good conduct. I am, etc., etc.

To The Earl of Sandwich. GUY CARELTON. [*sic*]

Admiralty, 18th June, 1780.

Sir,

After most sincerely condoling with you, on the loss of your much lamented Patron and Friend Captain Philemon Pownoll, whose bravery and Services have done so much honor to himself and Country; I will not delay informing you, that I mean to give you immediate promotion, as a reward for your gallant and Officer-like conduct, upon this occasion, as well as many others which entitle you to consideration. I am, etc., etc.,

To Lieutenant Edward Pellew, SANDWICH.
His Majesty's Ship *Apollo*, Sheerness.

Deal, 20th June, 1780.

Sir,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to express their concern for the loss of that brave Officer, Captain Pownoll.

I am at the same time desired to convey to you the great satisfaction they feel, on the account they have heard, of the Gallantry and good conduct of yourself, the Officers, and Ship's Company of the *Apollo*, which I have great pleasure in communicating.

I have the honor to be, etc., etc., etc.,

FRANCIS DRAKE,

To Lieutenant Pellew, *Vice-Admiral of the Blue.*
His Majesty's Ship *Apollo*.

Admiralty Office, 25th May, 1782.

Sir,

I am so well pleased with the reports I have received of your gallant and Seaman like Conduct in the Sloop you command, in your spirited attack on three Privateers inside the Isle of Bass, and your success in driving them all on shore, that I am induced to bestow on you the rank of a Post Captain in the service, to which your uinversal good Character and Conduct do Credit, and for this purpose I have named you to the Command of the *Suffolk*, and will give you a Frigate whenever I can find one, having promised that Ship to a Captain of Old standing.

I am, etc., etc.,

To Captain Edward Pellew, KEPPEL.
His Majesty's Sloop *Pelican*, Plymouth.

* * *

Sir John Copplestone, M.P. for Barnstaple, in 1656 and 1659. He received knighthood from Cromwell on the 1st June, 1655, at which time he appears to have been sheriff of Exeter. He was son of John Copplestone, sometime of Nash, but afterwards of Upton Pyne, by marriage with his distant cousin Grace, daughter and coheiress of Anthony Copplestone, of the Pines. In Col.

Vivian's excellent pedigree of the family as recorded in his *Visitations of Devon*, there occurs a slight error which it may be well to point out. It is there stated that the Cromwellian knight was the father instead of the son, which, of course, could not be, John Copplestone senior's Will being proved in 1651. What became of 'Sir' John Copplestone? His short lived dignity like the rest of the Cromwellian honours, ceased at the Restoration. According to the foregoing authority, he had a son, Desborough Copplestone, who was living in 1675. W. D. PINK.

* * *

"Paralell Between Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins."—Written by Admiral Sir Robert Mansell (who knew them both personally and was himself Treasurer of Marine Causes) for his friend Hakluyt, and printed by Purchas (*Pilgrims*, VI., 1185).

Sir,—"I have, according to your request and my plainness, sent you here the comparison between these two commanders, Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins. They were both much given to travel in their youth and age, attempting many honourable voyages alike: as that of Sir John Hawkins to Guiny, to the Isles of America, to St. John de Ulloa, etc. So likewise Sir Francis Drake, after many discoveries of the West Indies and other parts, was the first Englishman that did ever compass the world; wherein, as in his deep judgment in sea causes, he did far exceed, not only Sir John Hawkins alone, but all others whomsoever. In their own natures and dispositions they did much differ, as in the managing the matters of the wars; Sir Francis being of a lively spirit, resolute, quick and sufficiently valiant; the other slow, jealous, and hardly brought to resolution. In council, Sir John Hawkins did often differ from the judgment of others, seeming thereby to know more in doubtful things than he would utter; Sir Francis was a willing hearer of every man's opinion, but commonly a follower of his own. He never attempted any action, wherein he was an absolute commander, but he performed the same with great reputation, and did easily despatch great matters; contrariwise, Sir John Hawkins did only give the bare attempt of things, for the most part, without any fortune or good success therein.

"Sir John Hawkins did naturally hate the land-soldier; and tho' he were very popular, yet he affected more the common sort than his equals. Sir Francis, contrarily, did much love the land-soldier, and greatly advanced good parts wheresoever he found them; he was also affable to all men and of easy access. They were both of many virtues, and agreeing in some, as patience, in enduring labour and hardness; observation and memory of things past, and great discretion in suddain dangers; in which neither of them was much distempered. And in some other virtues they differed; Sir John Hawkins had in him mercy, and aptness to forgive, and true of word; Sir Francis hard in reconciliation and constant in friendship; he was withal, severe and courteous, magnanimous and liberal. They were both faulty in ambition, but more the one than the other; for in Sir Francis was an insatiable desire of honour, indeed beyond reason; he was infinite in promises, and more temperate in adversity than in better fortune. He had also other imperfections, as aptness to anger, and bitterness in disgracing, and too much pleased with open flattery; Sir John Hawkins had in him malice with dissimulation, rudeness in behaviour, and passing sparing, indeed miserable [miserly]. They were both happy alike in being great commanders, but not of equal success; and grew great and famous by one means, rising through their own virtues and fortunes of the sea; There was no comparison to be made between their well deserving and good parts, for therein Sir Francis did far exceed. This is all I have observed in the voyages, wherein I have served with them." 'R [OBERT] M [ANSELL].'

Documents recently brought to light by the Historical Commission corroborate the charges of peculation against the Dockyard officers in the time of Elizabeth. Sir John Hawkins owed his position entirely to his fortunate marriage; his first wife's grandfather and father were successively treasurers of marine causes, and, to retain the lucrative post in the family, Hawkins's father-in-law, surrendered his patent in order to associate the son-in-law and secure to him the succession (Pat. 3, Edw. VI.; Pat. 20, Eliz). Therefore, Hawkins was not chosen by Elizabeth, as stated, because he was the "fittest person in all her dominions to manage her naval affairs."

H. H. DRAKE.

* * *

Another interesting case of Long Tenure of Ecclesiastical Benefice.—Death of the Vicar of Pilton. The death is announced of the Rev. William Cradock Hall, M.A., vicar of Pilton, Barnstaple. The deceased was first appointed in 1897, and has held the living ever since, with the exception of five years, when he went away for the benefit of his health. He and his predecessor, the Rev. W. Spurway, who held the living for seventy-two years, were incumbents for the total number of a hundred and twenty-four years. The deceased was a member of an old family, all the elder sons of which since 1520 have been soldiers with the exception of himself. He had eighteen uncles, all brothers and half-brothers of his father, and of whom seventeen held commissions in the army, and ten of whom were killed in action. An ancestor of deceased, Sir William Montelt Hall, was at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The deceased died at the age of eighty-six, and had he lived a few months longer would have celebrated his diamond wedding—sixty years. The patron of the living is his son, Mr. Townshend Hall. The funeral will take place on Thursday.—*Western Morning News*, March 26th, 1889.

* *

Devonshire M.P.'s in 1491-92.—The following represented the County and Boroughs of Devon in the fourth Parliament of Henry VII., 1491-92:—

DEVON	John Crocker, Knight.
	John Coterelle, Esq.
EXETER	John Attvyle.
	John Hoke.
DARTMOUTH	William Fokey.
	William Staplehill.
PLYMPTON	Nicholas Mattocks.
	William Combe.
TAVISTOCK	Roger Fitz.
	William Combe.
BARNSTAPLE	Thomas Unton.
	Ralph Vyne.
TOTNES	Richard Holand.
	Lewis Pollard.
PLYMOUTH	Nicholas Mattock.
	William Thykpeny.

The date of this Parliament—nearly mid-way in the missing period 1478-1529 during which all Returns are lost—makes these names more especially interesting. In the above list, Nicholas Mattock and William Combe appear in two places. It is to be assumed that they represent the same individuals returned by both boroughs. Which constituency they ultimately selected to represent I have no means of ascertaining. Possibly some of your correspondents may be able to give a few genealogical particulars respecting some of the foregoing M.P.'s. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Queries.

105.—**The Hundreds of Devon.**—Out of the thirty-three Hundreds comprised in this county, though by far the greater portion of them are called after some well known parish or hamlet, there are a few, the origin of the names of which do not seem to be quite so obvious, and I should be glad if any of your readers could throw some light upon the subject. The Hundred of Coleridge comprises parishes to the south-east of the county, including Slapton, Dartmouth, etc., etc., and there is a gentleman's seat, called Coleridge, in the parish of Stokenham, and which is in the Hundred, but is there any hamlet, or was there any old manor of this name, after which this Hundred was called? There is the well-known place called Coleridge, near Crediton, but is there any connection in point of proprietorship between this place and the Hundred to the south-east of the county? The Hundred of Haybridge or Hayridge, which comprises parishes between Tiverton and Exeter, from whence does this derive its name—is it a corruption of Highbridge, which refers to some ancient bridge over the river Culme, or can some better derivation be suggested?

The Hundred of Stanborough adjoins that of Coleridge—was there any hamlet or manor of this name, or is it merely so called from the court or castle of that name, near Morleigh, on the road between Totnes and Kingsbridge? The Hundred of Wonford comprises parishes between Exeter and Drewsteignton, but I am quite at a loss to suggest the origin of the name, perhaps one of your antiquarian friends, who is better acquainted with the neighbourhood than I am, may be able to offer some explanation or suggestion which might possibly clear up the point. The Hundreds of Haytor and Teignbridge are well known, and do not require any special explanation

Bath. W. D.

106.—**Literary Works of Exeter and Truro Chapters.**—As part of the object of our cathedral foundations is the encouragement of a learned clergy, may I ask for (*a*) a short bibliography of the chief works of the Chapter of Exeter Cathedral before the separation of Truro. Also for a list of (*b*) the works of Exeter Cathedral Chapter, and likewise (*c*) of that of Truro, both in theology and also in the promotion of general learning. Never probably in the history of England was a learned clergy so much needed as now, and, therefore, the modern part of this bibliography should be of very great importance and interest. ENQUIRER.

107.—**Heawood.**—There is an undated grant from Isabella de Fortibus to the Burgesses of Plymouth, confirming to them a grant made by Baldwin de Rivers, her father, of common of turbary, for their houses in the said borough in his moor towards Dartmoor (*versus* Dartmoor), and a right of way through the wood of *Heawode* for their carts.

Can any of your readers inform me where this moor is situated, also *Heawode?* There is a Hay Wood at Meavy. ROBERT BURNARD.

108.—**Baron Munchausen.**—I recently heard it stated that the author of this book wrote it while employed in connection with some mine in Cornwall. Can any reader oblige me with particulars, if correct, and whereabouts in Cornwall it was actually composed? IGNORAMUS.

[We refer our correspondent to an article entitled, *Rodolph Eric Raspe*, by the late Mr. Robert Hunt, in *Western Antiquary*, V., No. 4, September, 1885.—EDITOR.]

109.—"**One and All.**"—A song. At the fourth annual Cornish dinner in London, on the 9th March, a song was given entitled, "One and All." It was new to me, but on enquiry, I was told that it was well known

and very popular in the eastward part of Cornwall. Can any correspondent supply the exact words of the song, and give some account of its history.

London. GEORGE C. BOASE.

* * *

110.—**Stephanus Budaeus Parmenius.**—I should be glad to learn any biographical data respecting the above-named companion of Sir Humphry Gilbert in his ill-fated expedition to Newfoundland, which set sail from Plymouth. W. S. B. H.

* * *

111.—"**Glory of Two Crowned Heads.**"—There was an enquiry in *Notes & Queries* recently about this book, which I do not think has been replied to.

I fancy I have heard that it is a Devon printed book, perhaps, therefore, if you will allow me to ask for information as to the authorship and place of publication, it may elicit from your local readers the necessary details.

QUERENS.

["Querens" will find a copy of this book in the Free Public Library, Plymouth, from which he may obtain the information he desires.—EDITOR.]

* * *

112.—**Booksellers of Plymouth.**—In the autobiography of William West it is stated that, as a dealer in books this gentleman used, in the dawning of the present century to visit the following six places only, *viz.*, London, Bristol, Bath, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, and Liverpool. It seems to me that it speaks well, both for the literary character of the inhabitants of Devonshire, and for the enterprize of its tradesmen, that Exeter and Plymouth should be two out of the six, and should be ranked with four such places as are named along with it. H. SHARROCK.

* * *

113.—**Pogonologia; or, a Philosophical and Historical Essay on Beards. Translated from the French.**—This curious and rare essay of 143 pages, was printed at Exeter, by R Thorn, and sold by T. Cadell, in the Strand, London, 1786. It is dedicated to Mr. B * * *, King's Counsel, Deputy Attorney General to the Parliament of D * * *.

"My friend,—To load the beginning of one's work with pompous titles is an honour that interest solicits and vanity easily grants; but to place the name of one's friend there, and dedicate the first of a few leisure hours to him, is a homage so pure and disinterested, that modesty need not blush at it. Receive then this small testimony of my attachment and esteem, and allow me the pleasing satisfaction of publicly declaring, how much I am,

Your friend, J. A. D * * *."

The author of the work was Jacques Antoine Dulaure, a miscellaneous writer, born in 1755, and died in Paris, 1835. The essay now under consideration was published in 1786, and must have been translated in the same year, the work having been printed at Exeter, was probably translated by an Exeter man; the question is, who was the translator? E. PAFFITT.

Exeter.

* * *

114.—**Sir William Cornewallis, Knight, M.P. for Lostwithiel in 1597-8.**—It can hardly be doubted that this member was Sir William Cornwallis, of Brome, Suffolk, the father of the first Lord Cornwallis. At the time of his return for Lostwithiel, on the 3rd October, 1597, he is styled knight, whereas, according to all authorities he did not receive knighthood before the 5th August, 1599, at Dublin Castle, and at the hands of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, then Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland. Can this contradiction be explained? W. D. PINK.

* * *

115.—**Purchas: his Pilgrimage.**—Can the readers of the *Western Antiquary* oblige me by pointing out where in the locality (Plymouth) I can find a complete copy of this work? I have seen the first volume. If there is no copy to be found near here, perhaps some correspondent would kindly tell me if Purchas, in any part gives a description of England and particularly of Devon and Cornwall? A YOUNG PLYMOUTHIAN.

* * *

116.—**Linkitty Lane.**—Just below the entrance to the late Pontey's Nursery on the road from Plymouth to Tavistock, a steep lane turns off on the right and skirting the nursery leads to Widey Court, etc.

This is known as Linkitty Lane. Is anything known of the meaning and derivation of so strange a name?

HIBYSKWE.

* * *

117.—**Antiquities at Lifton.**—I write to ask if you can tell me anything about the probable age of the stone cross, of which I send you a rough sketch. It belonged to an ancient church in this parish, long since thrown down and now is used as a prop for a cartshed; it is roughly executed in granite. The old church stood on the Upcott Estate. There is a recumbent figure in Broadwood Church said to represent a Chilsom, of Upcott. Do you know whether anything is known about the ancient church? I shall be very glad to receive any help you can give me. The Chilson are arms in the window of Upcott Farm.

Broadwood Vicarage. W. R. LETT.

Replies.

The "Cornwall Gazette" (VIII., query 83).—This newspaper was first established at Falmouth where it appeared under the title of *The Cornwall Gazette and Falmouth Packet*, No. I., 7th March, 1801. Falmouth: printed and published by T. Flindell, 1801, folio. In this town it was continued until 16th October, 1802, after which date it lapsed until it was brought out at Truro as *The Royal Cornwall Gazette and Falmouth Packet; or General Advertiser for the Western Counties*, No I., 2nd July, 1803. Truro: printed and published by T. Flindell, Lemon Street, 1803, folio. From 1803 up to the present day *The Cornwall Gazette* has remained the organ of the Conservative party in the county; while, on the other hand, *The West Briton* has been the champion of the Whig and Liberal principals.

Mr. Thomas Flindell the editor, printer, and proprietor of *The Cornwall Gazette*, was born at Helford, on the Gweek river in Manaccan parish, Cornwall, in the year 1767. He was brought up to be a compositor and printer, and worked in offices in Bath, Edinburgh, and London. In 1790 he was employed editing *The Doncaster Gazette*. Returning to his native county he opened a printing office at Helston in 1798, announcing it as *The Stannary Press*. There he printed in very good style, two works for the Rev. Richard Polwhele, *The Unsexed Females in 1798*; and *The Grecian Prospects in 1799*; besides several pamphlets on what was called the Hawkerian controversy, a wordy war between the Rev. R. Polwhele and the Rev. Robert Hawker, of Plymouth. His great work, however, was a new edition of *The Bible with Annotations*. This work which was by the Rev. John Whitaker, Rector of Ruan-Lanyhorne, and the Rev. Richard Polwhele, appeared in numbers. The imprint on No. I.-XXX. reads Helston: printed at the Stannary Press, by T. Flindell, 1799. On No. XXXI., the last number we read Falmouth: T. Flindell, 1800. This is now a scarce work and extremely few copies are believed to exist, as the numbers were not generally preserved. After the failure of the *Cornwall Gazette* at Falmouth, Flindell, as before mentioned, removed to Truro where he met with better success. In November, 1811 he sold the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* and went to Exeter where he established *The Western Luminary*, but here he got into trouble, and on 11th July, 1820, was sentenced to imprisonment in Exeter Gaol, for a libel on the Queen which had been printed in his paper. However, he made a profitable use of his confinement by writing a book, which, on his release, he printed with the title of *Prison Recreations: The Philosophy of Reason and Revelation attempted with a view to the Restoration of The Theory of the Bible on the Ruins of Infidelity. By an uneducated Man.* It is to be presumed that the article for which Flindell was imprisoned did not reflect on his own personal loyalty, as his Prison Recreations are dedicated "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty," in a very becoming style. A copy of this book was presented by the author to Mr. Edward Budd, the Editor of the *West Briton* at Truro, and was accompanied by a letter of which the following is a copy:—

SIR,—We were once friends—we have been enemies long enough. He alone to whom vengeance belongs, enjoins forgiveness as the condition of salvation.

Accept then my peace offering and give me your opinion of its principles. I expect to pass next week thro' Truro, on, perhaps, my last visit to my Cornish friends, when it shall not be my fault if we do not shake hands.

Yours truly,

T. FLINDELL,

Mr. E. BUDD, Truro. Exon., 12 *Augt.*, 1822.

Flindell died at Exeter on 11th July, 1824, aged fifty-seven. He most probably was twice married. His son, Thomas Flindell, jun., married 25th July, 1821, at St. Sidwell's, Exeter, Miss E. Croft, of Plymouth. His daughter, Miss Flindell, married 14th June, 1816, at Exeter, George Simpson, printer of the *Salisbury Gazette*. His fourth son, Francis G. W. Flindell, died at Exeter on 24th June, 1814, aged two years and nine months. His third daughter, Alice, married 8th October, 1823, at All Hallow's Church, Exeter, Charles Edward Quarme. Mr. Flindell's mother died at Helston, on 12th July, 1817.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate, London.

* * *

The "Cornwall Gazette" (VIII., query 83).—My attention has been called to a query in your February issue on the *Cornwall Gazette* and referring to an old copy of this newspaper for November 9th, 1805. The writer must be some antiquated individual whose memory has failed him, and who knows nothing of the press of Cornwall and Devon.

For his enlightenment kindly say:—

(1) There is "another" copy of the *Cornwall Gazette* of November 9th, 1805 in existence, and can be seen at the offices in Truro.

(2) This paper was started as the *Falmouth Packet* at Falmouth in 1801, and removed to Truro and re-established by T. Flindell under the name of the *Royal Cornwall Gazette and Falmouth Packet*, on the 2nd July, 1803.

(3) Mr. Thomas Flindell's farewell to Cornwall occupies a page in the *Cornwall Gazette* of December 26th, 1812. Your antiquated querist is welcome to the means of learning all about him up to that time by calling here, and if he wishes to know more I can give him the address of a gentleman who, I think, can introduce him to a descendant of *his* now resident in London. Mr. Thomas Flindell can "hardly" be alive now.

(4) The *Royal Cornwall Gazette* was for many years the only newspaper in Cornwall, and it is still the principal county newspaper, and circulated and flourishing


Knave
The Spanish Armadoe consisting
of 130. Shipps in their 7. were
Galleases & Galleons in which
were 19200. Souldiers 3000 Marriners.
1000. Gally Slaves and 1630 great
Ordnance this Navy was three
whole Years preparing.


VIII
The Spanish Fleet weighing
anchor from ye river Tagus
the 20th of May 1588.


Knave
Don Alphonso Duke of
Medina Cheif Commander
of the Spanish Fleet & John
Martin Recalde a great Seaman


IX

The English Fleet, whereof the
Ld Charles Howard was
d Admiral, & Sr Francis
Drake vice Admiral.

The Ld Admiral Howard
ranking his whole Fleet into
4 Squadrons the 1st he ruled
himself Drake ye 2d Hankins
Forbisher the 4th.

July 2
The English
ye Defiance,
Admirall, &
Challinging ye

The Pri
coming t
his Army
by ye Span

throughout Cornwall, several places in Devon, and in many hundreds of homes throughout the United Kingdom, and abroad.

(5) We have complete files bound from 1803 to the present time. MANAGER.

Truro.

I have several letters by Thomas Flindell, one dated Exeter, July 1st, 1815, refers to him as defendant in an action in Chancery. The address at the back is: "Messrs. Reardon and Davis, Solicitors, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London." Another dated "Truro, 26th June, 1805," refers to money-matter disputes, and Chancery. Later letters, *viz.*, in 1816, addressed to "Messrs. Tipper and Fry, Stationers, Aldgate, London," refers to the difficulties newspaper proprietors were often exposed to when the stamp act was in operation. A characteristic letter may be here cited, addressed to the stationers, "Gentlemen, I miscalculated my wants in my last Letter, and have now not 100 Stamps in the house, beyond what are in the press for my paper of to-morrow. I beg therefore, that 'immediately' on receipt of this, you will forward me 1000 per the 'Auxillary Mail' from the 'Bell and Crown,' Holborn. They should reach me on Friday night. Your particular attention to the request will oblige, etc."

The difficulty about stamps sometimes arose from an occasional extra demand arriving out of some unexpected circumstance as that of some "horrid murder," great fire, or political meeting. In such an emergency any extra numbers of the paper, printed on unstamped sheets, had to be accounted for.

Flindell seems to have been occasionally under a cloud financially as some of his letters shew. Those addressed to London were charged 11*d.* postage.

I have before me a volume of Flindell's *Western Luminary*, a specially interesting one (for the year, 1815), as it contains the newspaper accounts of the battle of Waterloo, but not until the newspaper of Tuesday, June 27th," where the leader commences "Glorious Wellington! Glorious Old England! The battle of the 18th of June, etc.," and the postcript dated London, Sunday night, June 25th, says, "A *Moniteur* of the 22nd is arrived in town. It contains at great length, the details of the battle of Waterloo, the result of which is represented as much more calamitous to the French army than could have been imagined, from the modest dispatches of the Duke of Wellington, etc." The newspaper at this time was charged 8*d.* per copy. G. T.

Exeter.

* * *

Mewstone, not Maystone.—The Mew is the seagull. There are many small islands bearing this name on the coast. It is like the Eddy-stone, a simple etymology, but some people are never content with anything simple. W. F. C.

* * *

Tuckett's Devonshire Collections and the Rosewell Family (VIII., p. 122, 148).—In connection with Mr. Udal's reply I would mention the following facts. William Rosewell, the Solicitor General, according to his Will, dated June 10th, 1566, and probated November 4th, 1567—left two sons, Parry and William, the former died March 23rd, 1573. The second, William (*b-circa* 1561), inherited his father's estates, but Ford Abbey, is not mentioned in the long list of properties, but in the Inquisition post mortem of William, the son, who died July 23rd, 1593. Among the other estates is "all the site, circuit, and precinct of the house or monastery of Foorde, ats Abbey Ford in co. Devon."

Can anyone tell the date at which Sir Amias Poulet sold Ford Abbey to William Rosewell? Richard Pollard obtained a 'conveyance in fee' of it on 23rd June, 1540, his son sold it to Sir Amias Poulet, the latter had licence to alienate lands belonging to Ford Abbey to William Rosewell in 1580-1. Did he at the same time alienate Ford Abbey itself to William Rosewell, who was then less than twenty-one years old? This William's son was Sir Henry Rosewell. F. B. T.

* * *

Scions of Royal Families of Devon.—The topic broached by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma would open up some interesting county-lore, and since he and another correspondent have both mentioned the Drake family, I think Dr. Drake could contribute much, because he superabounds in royal descents through his Devonshire and Cornish ancestry,

The late well-known genealogist Mr. Charles Bridger, while assisting Lord Farnham to trace out his hundred descents from William the Conqueror (privately printed), considered that Dr. Drake's descents were more numerous and superior in the representation of dormant baronies by writ, the peculiar feature of which is that any co-representative by proving the extinction of all other representatives becomes at once a peer of the realm. Moreover the barony can be revived only in the blood, but the crown has the right of terminating the abeyance in favour of any descendant at pleasure.

Part of Dr. Drake's descent appears in Sir John Maclean's *Deanery of Trigge*, supervised by Harrison the Windsor Herald; another part is given under Trescthar in Col. Vivian's *Visitation of Cornwall.* RITA FOX.

London.

* * *

Fowey Elections.—In answer to Mr. W. D. Pink's article on Fowey elections (VIII., 6-7), I think he is wrong in stating that the Rashleighs ever got Gregory Clement elected for this borough. My letter which he refers to was never intended to have made him infer this, because what I wrote was that Clements complained that Rashleigh had *not helped* in electing him, and that in consequence his other friends would do it for him.

I waited before I answered him, because I had hoped

that Mr. Courtney (who had asked me to correct proof-sheets on this borough for him, at least half a year ago) would have done so, and, as I do not know whether his book is out yet, I will not correct Mr. Pink excepting in saying that John Hurston was the representative in Edward III.'s time. That Willis's *Notitia* does not say that in May, 1571, Thomas Cromwell was member, but Robert Cromwell.

That Samuel Leonard appears to have been borough-monger; and the election was apparently not February, 1592-3, but 9th November, 1592.

That in a MS. we possess, probably dated about 1663, as this is the last Parliament mentioned in it, although MS. is 1774, we have an almost complete record of M.P.'s for Parliament, 5th April, 1614, throughout Cornwall (taken I know not from what source, but certainly not Willis), Robert Wynne is M.P. with Jonathan Rashleigh. That Robert Cooke in 1623, was just as likely to be Robert Cook, Esq., as Sir Robert Cook.

That Mr. Courtenay can tell Mr. W. D. Pink who William Murray (1625) was.

That in the election of May, 1625, and in elections 1658, the order of members is just the reverse. E. W. R.

✣ ✣ ✣

Sir Joshua Reynolds's Pocket Book (VIII., 101).—In the *Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, commenced by C. R. Leslie, R.A., continued and concluded by Tom Taylor, is an account of the visit to Devonshire in 1762 of Sir Joshua and Dr. Johnson. In the preface Taylor says he has been permitted access to "the note-book of Sir Joshua in the British Museum and Soane Museum," and referring to Mr. Cotton's *Life of Sir Joshua* he says, "that the series of the pocket books had since his publication been made much completer by the discovery of missing volumes." He does not say in whose custody the missing volumes then were, but it is just possible they may be at the British Museum.

London. HENRY DRAKE.

✣ ✣ ✣

Litigation about the Plymouth Leat (VIII., 97).—There was a great deal of litigation and dispute between the inhabitants of Plymouth and the "Old Corporation" previous to the Municipal Reform Act, 1835; after which, as the town council was composed of elected representatives of the people, the management of the water by them was supposed to be authorized by the public. But in 1853 disputes were again revived on the promotion of a water bill in Parliament by the town council, to obtain powers which they fortunately acquired some years afterwards. The dispute of 1853 ended in the defeat of the council, and the town councillors who supported the bill were made to pay £65 each out of their own pocket, for attempting to obtain powers, which have since been proved to be absolutely necessary.

The late Thomas Gill, with a Captain Kenny, were the active opponents of the town council and made the councillors pay. It need hardly be added that the £65 has never been repaid to the town councillors, who suffered for their premature wisdom. The files of the old Plymouth Journal would give information on the early water questions, in which would be found the first Lord Monkswell's contributions to the controversy as a boy over the signature of "Cato." W. F. C.

✣ ✣ ✣

Cathedrals (VIII., query 77).—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma has missed the point of my query, mainly owing to the clumsy way in which I expressed myself. What I meant was this. Many of our cathedrals are in fact two churches, and the services are held, some in the choir and some in the nave, owing o a ponderous stone screen which prevents nave and choir being used together. Of this class the cathedrals marked "B" are examples. The cathedrals marked "A" are those in which nave and choir are used together. I thoroughly agree with the reverend gentleman that it is a mistake to suppose that these screens are "in utter defiance of all ritual requirements." I should like to see the rood screen restored to every church of the Anglican communion. A properly conceived chancel screen is the making of a church, it adds greatly to the apparent size of the building, and besides imparting a certain sense of "mystery," forms a very valuable link in the gradual concentration of interest upon the altar. Of the twelve cathedrals marked "A," all I believe, with the exception of London and Bristol, are divided by a rood screen which enables nave and choir to be used together. The cathedrals marked "B," are divided by a rood screen which does not enable nave and choir to be used simultaneously. I visited Salisbury Cathedral in July, 1887, the stone screen mentioned by Mr. Lach-Szyrma had been removed. A somewhat ugly wood screen had taken its place, and I was told it was only temporary till another more worthy of the building was set up. I believe Canterbury, York, and Southwell come under heading "B," and Newcastle and Wakefield under heading "A," but I am uncertain, and shall be glad to have some further information. JOHN NEWNHAM.

Exeter.

P.S.—Our own glorious cathedral could easily be thrown into one without the removal of the organ screen, but I must not add to the length of this aleady too long explanation.

✣ ✣ ✣

Napoleon at Plymouth (VIII., 104, 125, 151).—My communication although outside the question with which the correspondence opened may possibly be not altogether without interest.

Some years ago when staying with some members of my family at Teignmouth, an old boatman whom we often employed to row us on the sea would frequently amuse us by narrating anecdotes of his past life.

He had much that was entertaining to relate—being an

old man-of-war's man—but that which chiefly interested me was an account which he gave of the *Bellerophon* putting in at Torbay, having on board the great Napoleon on his way to St. Helena.

Teignmouth was at that time, he told me, but a small fishing village and he, then a little lad, was a fisherman's son. I regret that at this moment I have forgotten his his name.

"Nothing," he said, "could describe the excitement that prevailed in all the country round when the news was known. Every one was frantic to get a sight of the illustrious captive on board. Every boat, every possible craft was engaged at enormous prices to convey people to go out and stare at him who had so lately been the terror of Europe." Among the most eager to go was a Spanish lady who had for some time being staying in the neighbourhood. "She rushed," as my informant told me, "to the shore offering any sum of money for the hire of a boat and boatman to take her to the *Bellerophon*, saying she had papers of the utmost importance which she wished to deliver to the ex-emperor."

No boat, however, fit to convey her was left. All her persuasions and entreaties were vain, though she wildly declared that so long as she might but reach the ship and deliver her papers she cared not whether she ever came back. She would risk everything for that. At length, overcome by her persistence, and tempted by the large sum of money offered, our boatman's father although he would not risk taking the lady herself in the only thing which was possible to attempt doing so in—a rotten old boat which had long been put aside as utterly unseaworthy—consented to make the venture himself with his boy. To the latter the lady confided her precious packet with many injuctions to give it up to no one but the ex-emperor himself. The *Bellerophon* was reached in safety. The boy on presenting a pass given him by the Spanish lady was permitted to go on board and deliver into the great Napoleon's own hand the packet of papers entrusted to him, in return for which Napoleon took from his pocket two or three gold coins and gave the lad.

I. E. C.

* * *

George Wightwick, Architect (VIII., query 98).—I knew him well, but I know no biographical sketch of him: He was for many years the life and soul of Plymouth. He was a most amusing and accomplished man—a wit, a good talker, a first rate story-teller, and read Shakespeare's plays, which he often did in public and at his own house, better than any other reader I ever heard. He had a large acquaintance in Devonshire and Cornwall, and was good company anywhere. He sang songs, written by himself, to his own pianoforte accompaniment. He was a constant attendant at the Plymouth Athenæum; and in the days when he, Mr. Macaulay of the Grammar School, Dr. Coolworthy, Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Henry Woollcombe, and other notable men attended, the debates were exceedingly good. When he gave up his profession as an architect he retired to Fortishead, near Bristol, where he died. Of his friends now surviving in Plymouth, Mr. Whiteford, of Thornhill, would know most about him, or Mr. J. N. Bennett, of Windsor Villas, and Mr. Alfred Norman, of Devonport, who as an architect was articled to him. George Wightwick wrote a good deal, and published the *Palace of Architecture*. He wrote the play "Richard I.," which was put on the Plymouth stage, but it was not a success: He was a personal friend of Macaulay's; and the celebrities of the day, if they visited Plymouth, were to be met at his house.

W. F. C.

* * *

Plymouth in 1832 (VIII., 145).—If there was no tobacconist in Plymouth in this year, there was one in 1676 (although he combined the business of a grocer with it), as from the manuscript pedigree of the Collier family, (the ancestors of Lord Monkswell) in my possession, is the following:—

"Thomas Collier, of Grindle in the parish of Calliton Rawleigh, in ye County of Devon (2d Son of Jonathan the 1st), was married in Plymouth (as appears by the Regester kept by the People called Quakers there) to Amy Smith, Daughter to Richard and Mary Smith, of Plymouth aforesaid, the 7th of March, 1676, O.S.

As the above sd Richd Smith was advanced in Age and had a competency to live comfortable on, he retired from Business and after settled at Liskeard in Cornwall, where he died ye 16 April, 1697, O.S., in a good old age and well esteemed as he had a heart to do good, and to communicate generously according to his ability at all times when the service of Truth or the relief of his Friends required it, as appears by the records still extent.

The above said Thos Collier after his sd marriage settled in Plymouth, and succeeded his sd Father in Law Richd Smith in the same House and Business of a Grocer and Tobacconess, which he carried on Prosperously with a fair Character and good Reputation till ye 10th August, 1701; O.S., when he Died leaving his Widow with seven Children living out of Eleven she had born him."

Here follows the names and days of birth of the eleven children.

SAML. MORGAN L. DOBELL.

Steward's Office, Powderham Castle.

* * *

Rev. R. S. Hawker, and "The Song of the Western Men" (VIII., pp. 130-150).—I was so interested in Dr. Brushfield's paper, at the second reference, that I determined to take the first opportunity to search the file of Plymouth newspapers of the year 1825; which Mr. Hawker himself names as the date of its composition.

I am glad to say that, after going through the whole of 1825 without lighting upon it, I have been fortunate enough to find the original version of this ballad, on the fourth page of the *Royal Devonport Telegraph and Plymouth Chronicle*, dated the 2nd of September, 1826.


Knave
The Spanish Armada consisting
of 130 Shipps wherof ye were
Galleasses & Galleons in which
were 19200 Souldiers 3500 Marriners
and 680 Gally Slaves and 1630 great
Ordinance this Navy was three
whole Years preparing.


VIII
The Spanish fleet weighing
anchor from ye river Tagus
the 20th of May 1588.


Knave
Don Alphonso Duke of
Medina Cheif Commander
of the Spanish Fleet & John
Martin Recalde a great Seaman.


IX
July 19 1588
Lord Admiral Howard was
certifyed by Fleming, who had
been a Pyrate, that ye Spanish fleet
was entered into the English Sea.

he English Fleet, whereof the
d Charles Howard was
l. Admiral, & Sr. Francis
Drake vice Admiral.

The Ld. Admiral Howard
ranking his whole fleet into
4 Squadrons the 1st he ruled
himself Drake ye 2d Hankins
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Hall and Mrs. Hall extended over a great many years, and there is abundant evidence in the book before us of the close relations these literary men had with each other.

The appendix contains most valuable and interesting details of the Noviomagian Club; of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, of the late Mr. S. C. Hall, and many another departed worthy; the book is therefore much more than a biography, it is a literary history of many men and contains the literary effusions of many minds. We cannot commend the book too highly on the indefatigable industry of its editor, in spite of the too voluminous character of his work which we pointed out at the commencement of this article. A capital portrait of Mr. Jewitt, from a bust, forms an excellent frontispiece to this well printed work.

The Brotherhood of Letters. By. J. ROGERS REES. London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

Those who have read Mr. Rees's delightful volumes "The Diversions of a Bookworm" and "The Pleasures of a Bookworm" will heartily welcome this, the latest volume of the same series, from the same practised hand. It covers a wide field, but the workmanship is so skilful, and the touches of character are done so daintly that one does not estimate the scope of the work, so much as its infinite charm. Mr. Rees has a happy and pleasing style, he is never prosy, he is eminently at at home with all men of letters, and is able to tell us many things which we did not know before, as well as some old fancies which he invests with new life. There is not a page in the book which does not possess some pleasing reminiscences or suggest some pretty thoughts.

A Journal of the Great Plague of Marseilles in the year 1720, containing an Authentic Record of the Terrible Sufferings of the Population; and some of the heroic conduct of the Bishop and others during the time of that most awful Visitation. Republished with an Introduction by EDWARD EVAN MEERES, M.D., LOND. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1889.

Dr. Meeres has done good service to his profession as well as to the reading public by transcribing this little volume for the press. The original is scarce, and finding a copy in the Free Public Library at Plymouth, Dr. Meeres was induced to reproduce it as a narrative of an historical event of which but little is known. The account of the "Great Plague of London" by De Foe is well known and has often been re-published; there is therefore no reason why this account of a somewhat similar event on the Continent of Europe should not be equally popular. At any rate its appearance will be welcomed by a large circle of intelligent readers. But there is perhaps evidence in favour of this book above and beyond that of De Foe's. It is probably the only contemporary and full account of any of the terrible plagues that brought terror and desolation to centres of population during the last and preceding centuries. De Foe's Journal of the Great Plague of London, though, doubtless correct in the main facts is really a fiction, and was not printed till two years after the French edition of the Marseilles book. In the preface it is stated that the people of Marseilles tried to persuade themselves at first that the disease was not a real plague. In all cases people used to put off believing in the plague until it had got a great hold and then the pestilence was always ascribed to the anger of God and, instead of doing everything to arrest the disease, people betook themselves to fasting and prayer. Dr. Meeres considers that the plague was undoubtedly virulent typhus fever, and was caused by decaying animal matter that was not carried off by the unsuitable drainage. The book contains many interesting, though necessarily gruesome facts.

Poems. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Macmillan, 1889.

Every Devonshire man is interested in the writings of Charles Kingsley, and many others than Devonshire men will like to possess his works. We have again and again called the attention of our readers to the cheap and excellent series of these works which are being published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.; but the appearance of a complete volume of Kingsley's poems calls for more than a passing notice. In addition to "The Saint's Tragedy," his most important poetical work, we have here scores of minor poems, including charming songs and ballads, some of them of independent origin, others which will be found scattered through his prose works, notably those happy inspirations in that most charming of all his writings, "The Water Babies."

Jonathan and his Continent; Rambles through American Society. By MAX O'RELL. Translated by MADAME PAUL BLOUETT. Bristol: Arrowsmith, 1889.

Although this book does not strike the fancy of the reader as did the first works emanating from the same source, yet there is much in it to divert and ponder over. It may be that there is a lack of freshness about this volume as compared with its predecessors, or that, as Englishmen we fail to grasp the Frenchman's estimate of the American character; but from whatever the cause, certain it is, that in spite of its many racy and amusing passages, we did not find so much entertainment in it as in Max O'Rell's criticisms of England and the English in "John Bull and his Island," "John Bull's Womankind," etc. Nevertheless the book is most entertaining reading and we must commend the publisher for his enterprise in securing a work from the pen of M. Blouëtt ('Max O'Rell.')

Henry the Fifth (English Men of Action). By the REV. A. J. CHURCH. London: Macmillan, 1889.

This is the second of the new series of books announced under the general title of *English Men of Action*, and they form a valuable addition to our literature. The name of the author will, to the initiated, be a sufficient guarantee of the thoroughness and accuracy of this volume, which is moreover, exceedingly interesting, and so written, that the various events which made up the

chequered life of Henry V. seem to stand out with a vividness, and reality, not always to be found in records of the far past. The book is printed in a good clear type which makes its perusal a pleasure.

Wessex Tales: Strange, Lively, and Common-place. By THOMAS HARDY. London: Macmillan, 1889.

These tales are well-written and original in plot, but truth to tell, the interest excited by them is of a mild, rather than intense order. "The Withered Arm" is weird and more sensational than the others, but the palm must in our opinion be awarded to "Fellow Townsmen" a story of peculiar pathos, in which the characters are, though common-place, so lifelike, as to make one think it a true story of real life, rather than a figment of the novelist's brain. Altogether it is a pleasant collection of stories for those who do not rely on sensation for the enjoyment of a book.

The Science and Art of Training: A Handbook for Athletes. By HENRY HOOLE, M.D. London. Trubner & Co., 1888.

A book which will be found very useful by those to whom muscular exertion is one of the desiderata of every-day life. It will be invaluable to those who have the training of youth, to those who wish to excel in the manly sports now so much in vogue, to the cyclist, to whom endurance is an essential element of success in the race or on tour; and we heartily recommend the work as an exhaustive treatise, which gives much knowledge in small compass. Everything is put in the plainest way, and the work is evidently by a man who thoroughly understands what he is writing about.

English Men of Letters: Gray. BY EDMUND GOSSE. London: Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 1889.

From the able pen of Mr. Gosse comes the latest volume of the capital series edited by John Morley. We lay aside the work, feeling that we have gained therefrom a wealth of information as to the life and doings of the poet, the fame of whose "Elegy" has spread to all civilized countries, and is still fresh and dear to the English mind, though more than a century has passed since it was penned. The early life of Gray is well depicted, and his minor poems touched upon lightly and gracefully with a sympathetic hand.

Sam Saddleworth's Will. By M. SCOTT TAYLOR. London: Messrs. Digby & Long.

A bright chatty story, with a plot which may fairly lay claim to originality. The relatives of Sam Saddleworth are summoned to hear the reading of his will, and, all unconsciously, shew pretty plainly their private characters whilst waiting the arrival of the lawyers, Messrs. Spry and Fussit. Sam Saddleworth, so far from being defunct, is alive, and present in the flesh to hear the reading of his own will. His cousin, James Grabbitt, has, in his youth, played him a very dastardly trick, which might have blighted his whole life—and did lead to exile from home and friends, as well as untold hardships, until fortune began to smile upon him in Australia. This black deed Saddleworth is now able to prove, and at the same time establish his own innocence. The tale is not without its little leaven of romance; Mabel Hetherington is a charming heroine, and if we have a fault to find with the author, it is that he has told us too little of her.

The Ugly Story of Miss Wetherby. By RICHARD PRYCE. London: Walter Scott, 1889.

The story of Miss Wetherby, if ugly, is also amusing—eminently so, as we can vouch, after a perusal from first page to last. One can imagine the complications which would naturally arise, when a young man, needy and adventurous, sinks his individuality, and assumes the garb, manners, etc., of a lady. A relative of a friend of this youth, needs a companion, and as she is rich, Miss Wetherby thinks it probable she may ingratiate herself, and win a place in the corner of the old lady's will. This she proceeds to do very cleverly—and the story makes capital reading, the interest being well sustained to the end.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

THE "Spenser Society," which was formed in 1867, is being resuscitated, and new members are being enrolled; a new series of publications commencing this year with a reduced subscription of one guinea. It is intended, provided a sufficient number of new subscriptions are forthcoming, to issue a reprint of the first edition of Drayton's *Poly-Olbion*, or a *Chorographical Description of Great Britian, digested into a Poem*, published in 1612-1622, folio. Although the text of this remarkable work has been several times reprinted, its illustrations—consisting of a fine engraved title by William Hole, an interesting portrait of Prince Henry, and thirty-one extremely curious maps of the counties of England and Wales—have never been reproduced, and good copies of the folios have become scarce and high priced. We hope that many of our subscribers will send in their names as members of the "Spenser Society" to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles W. Sutton, Free Library, Manchester.

"FENLAND NOTES AND QUERIES," edited by W. H. Bernard Saunders, is the latest aspirant of this class of periodical for public favour. It is in every respect a creditable production, and betokens the wide-spreading interest which is being taken in all that appertains to the study of the past. The typography is excellent, and the variety of its contents is an evidence of the large staff of able helpers that the editor has been able to gather around him at the outset of the career of his worthy production. Particulars will be found in our advertising pages.

THE first number of a new serial entitled *Carmarthenshire Notes*," edited by Arthur Mee, F.R.A.S., has just come to hand. It is an unpretentious little periodical, but contains much interesting matter, and will doubtless, owing to its cheapness and the many noteworthy items it con-

tains, find many patrons in Wales, as well as amongst the ever increasing class of readers who take an interest in antiquarian subjects. We heartily bid it welcome to our shelves.

UNDER the high-sounding title, *Amid Devonia's Alps*, we have the pleasure to announce a new work on Dartmoor by Mr. William Crossing, who is now well-known to our readers by his various articles which have from time to time appeared in our pages. Mr. Crossing is without doubt the best authority on Dartmoor now living, and he writes in a most interesting and attractive style, as those who have perused his former books will readily admit. The volume will contain a record of personal wanderings and adventures on Dartmoor, in which almost every nook and corner of the moor will come under review. Our readers will find a prospectus of the book accompanying this number, and we trust many of them will procure copies, which may be obtained of the publisher, Mr. W. H. Luke, price 3/6.

WE venture to call the attention of our readers to the prospectus enclosed with our present number of a book now in course of preparation on *The Blue Friars*, a fraternity which existed in Plymouth in the early part of this century, which numbered amongst its members many well-known men. We feel sure that many readers of the *Western Antiquary*, will be glad to possess a record of the sayings and doings of these wise and witty wights—Jacobson, Wightwick, Harris, Newton—the founders, as well as the recollections of Charles Mathews, the celebrated comedian, and the others which are here chronicled.

WE heartily welcome the first number of *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*," which has reached us as we are going to press. It is published and edited by Messrs. John & Thomas Spencer, of Leicester, and bears the name of Mr. Elliot Stock as London publisher. It has all the elements in it of a first-class antiquarian magazine, and is another evidence of the spreading and ever-widening interest which the study of the past has for nineteenth century readers. The first article is on "King Lear, the Founder of the City of Leicester," and this part is almost entirely devoted to matters relating to this ancient historic town.

FROM Messrs. Macmillan & Co. we have received *The Caged Lion*, by Charlotte M. Yonge. These interesting volumes follow each other in rapid succession, and the series will soon be complete. The issue of this cheap and deservedly popular edition of Miss Yonge's works will enable many persons to place their favourite volumes upon their own shelves instead of borrowing them from the public library.

THE appearance of Part I. of *Songs of the West Traditional Ballads and Songs of the West of England*, collected by Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A., and Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard, M.A., has awakened a great deal of interest, and the issue of future instalments is looked forward to with much pleasure. We made some comments on this projected work in our February number, and since then have had the gratification of receiving the first part, which contains twenty-five songs, all set to music, in as far as possible their original melodies. In a lengthy preface the compiler gives the history of each song as nearly as it could be obtained after the most careful search and thorough investigation. As a contribution to our ballad literature it is most valuable, and we sincerely trust that Mr. Baring-Gould may be encouraged by the reception accorded to his work, to give us the two further instalments as indicated in his preliminary announcements.

MR. WILLIAM PRIDEAUX COURTNEY has just issued to his friends a privately printed work entitled *The Parliamentary Representation of Cornwall to 1832*. In this he treats of the Cornish boroughs from the earliest times, showing how the number of the constituences was increased for the benefit of the Crown, how bribery and corruption ensued, followed by the disfranchisement of all the smaller boroughs in the present century. Some very interesting reading is found in this book, which runs to 429 pages, and there are many curious anecdotes of the manners and customs of the various periods. A complete alphabetical list of the members is given in an appendix. The issue has been limited to seventy-five copies, so that it will be one of the scarce works in Cornish bibliography.

A capital little article on "Kingsand and its surroundings," appears in No. 4 of *St. Margaret's Magazine*. It is brightly written, breezy, eminently descriptive, and shews a deep appreciation of the natural beauties of that part of the Cornish coast between Rame Head, and our own picturesque Mount Edgcumbe. A few illustrations happily hit off, give peeps of Rame Head, Rame Church, and other places of interest in the immediate vicinity, which with many items of antiquarian and legendary lore will serve to make this little sketch acceptable, and will probably bring this charming locality under the notice of intending tourists.

Editorial Notes.—An interesting article by the Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, entitled, "Sir Richard Grenville's Tercentenary," is in type and will appear in our next number. We regret to be compelled to hold over, from pressure on our space several valuable contributions, including "Further Notes on John Drake and his Descendants," by Dr. H. H. DRAKE; some further comments on "Plymouth Armada Heroes," by GENEALOGIST; "Notes on the Plymouth Water Question," by WYVERN GULES; "Celtic Baptistery-Chapels," by N.C., and other matters of interest. Our illustrations this month include the two remaining sheets of the "Armada Playing Cards," described in an article in our last number; a portrait of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, of whom we are promised some biographical notes; and a portrait of the late Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, of whom we furnish a sketch reprinted from the *Art Journal* for so many years associated with his name and works.

We would remind our Subscribers that the Eighth Series of the *Western Antiquary* will be completed in June, and that all outstanding Subscriptions should be sent in to *us at once*. Address:—W. H. K. WRIGHT,
8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Mr. SAMUEL CARTER HALL, F.S.A.

"I was born in the year 1800: thus when the bells rang for the victory at Trafalgar, I was a child of five years old; when tidings came of Waterloo, a boy of fifteen; and when George III. died, I was a young man. I have whispered tender confidences in the lonely fields where Eaton Square now stands, and gathered blackberries in a rustic lane through which a muddy stream stream meandered, the site of the South Kensington Museum." Such are the opening sentences of a retrospect of the long life of the patriarchal old gentleman, Samuel Carter Hall, who passed away at Kensington on the 16th of March last, and who for the period of two-and-forty years edited *The Art Journal.*

The annals of journalism evidence the fact that it is the lot of a very few periodicals to prolong their existence into a second half century, and that it is an almost unique circumstance for the conduct of a magazine to have had but a single change in the editorship during that period; but such has been the good fortune of the Journal which has now to mourn the death of the architect and builder of its success.

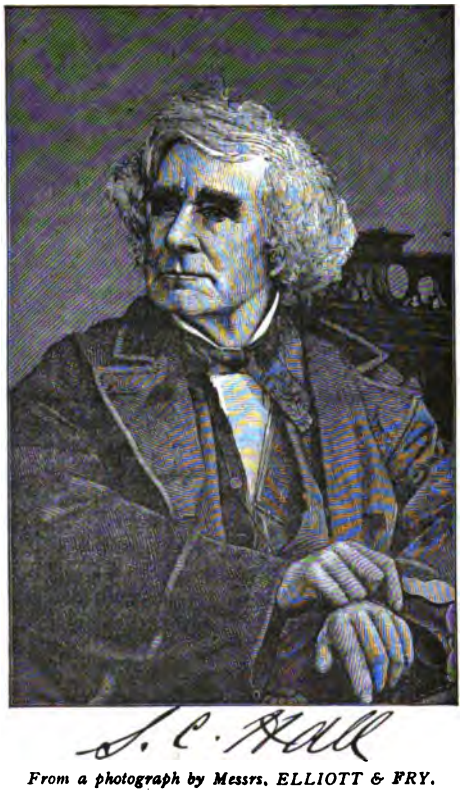
It is upon this connection of Mr. Hall's with *The Art Journal* that we must now more immediately dwell, for the exigencies of publication prevent any fuller reference to an event which has happened upon the eve of our going to press.

Mr. Hall was a Devonshire man, but was born at New Geneva Barracks, Waterford, on the 9th May, 1800, as the fourth son of Colonel Robert Hall. He was intended for the law, and he considered that it was a misfortune which led him from it, for had he toiled at law as he did for letters, he could hardly have failed to acquire for himself a larger substance than accrued to him during sixty years passed in the service of Art.

But fate willed otherwise, and a casual remark of Charles Landseer, R.A., in responding to a toast at a dinner, that there was no periodical publication to represent the Arts, led to the foundation of this Journal, and to Mr. Hall's final severance from the Arts of the Forum.

Mr. Hall was always of opinion that editors "are not born, but made," that the calling demands a long apprenticeship; and that the qualities of mind required for the discharge of editorial duties are the opposite of genius. He certainly served an apprenticeship himself by being, between the years 1829 and 1838, succesively editor of *The Morning Journal*, *The British Magazine*, *The Spirit and Manners of the Age*, *The New Monthly*, *John Bull*, *The Town*, *Britannia*, and *The Literary Observer*, whilst his wife was editor then and afterwards of various other publications.

It was upon the 15th of February, 1839, that the first part of *The Art Journal*—or, as it was called for a short period, *The Art Union*—appeared, and for more than half a century, the veteran originator has had the pleasure of seeing his offspring grow, mature, and prosper in its career of usefulness.



From a photograph by Messrs. ELLIOTT & FRY.

The price at its issue was, stamped and to go by post, eight pence, and the number printed was eight hundred and fifty only. Since then, as much as £70,000 has been received from its sale in a single year, and its circulation has extended into every corner of the globe.

Mr. Hall has stated in his Reminiscences that nothing could have been less encouraging than his prospect at starting; there were few or no writers on Art, whilst the condition of British Art was not only discouraging, but disheartening. The graphic arts, with hardly an exception, afforded a bare means of subsistence, whilst sculpture was in a still more deplorable condition; Foley was receiving mason's pay, and Flaxman a few shillings apiece for his designs. The newspapers that now devote columns of elaborate criticism to every exhibition and every Art work, then hardly bestowed upon the subject more than a few lines.

There was also no patronage for British Art. Collectors there were, but these would only look at old masters, which consequently were manufactured and imported for them at a rate which was certified by the Customs as 10,000 a year! To *The Art Journal* and Mr. Hall was due the bursting of this bubble, and the latter had to assert the truth of his strong language concerning this traffic in the Law Courts.

Schools of Art were then in their infancy, and Inter-

national Exhibitions had not shown the people both in London and the provinces the finest examples of the world's art. Consequently Mr. Hall had to *create* a public, and for a long time the task was beset with difficulties, and it was only his determination and pluck which carried him through. But once he succeeded in this, his task was an easy one. He had no competitors, for, as he says, "inducements to rivalry were not strong"—the privilege of producing a picture was not scrambled for by multitudinous magazines and enterprising dealers, or taken without asking by competitors over the water, safe behind the bulwarks of no copyright and heavy protection duties imposed upon all foreign rivals. There were vast collections of pictures which had never been reproduced, such as the Royal Collections, the Turner's in the National Gallery, the Sheepshanks and Vernon Collections at South Kensington.

All these mines of wealth Mr. Hall was quick-witted enough to see the value of, and for many years they formed a backbone to the Journal, which editors nowadays may search for in vain all the world over.

In admirably reproducing these, he had the advantage of that unrivalled school of line engravers whose art culminated when Mr. Hall stated upon his forty years' conduct of the journal, but was in decadence when he ended it. But of photography, etching, and the various rapid methods of reproduction which sounded the death-knell of line engraving, he had little experience, although he relates that he was the fifth person in England to be photographed.

Very early in the life of *The Art Journal*, Mr. Hall recognised the value of this magazine as a medium towards elevating the industrial arts of the country. In 1843 he visited every important manufacturing centre in Great Britain, only to find that nowhere was there any persistent or consistent effort being made to weld together arts and manufactures.

In towns where now there are large resident bodies of artists and Schools of Art containing their hundreds of scholars, there was not a single artist within a radius of twenty miles. Everywhere there was an entire dependence for patterns and designs on borrowings, purchases, or thefts from France and other countries, and a regular trade of dealing in foreign patterns brought much gain to those concerned in it. His proposal to illustrate the products of our native workshops in these pages was considered at first absolute folly, not only from the Journal's, but the manufacturer's point of view, and it took years of continuous effort to convince the latter and the public as to the advantage which must undoubtedly accrue to both from such a scheme. The Exhibition at Paris in 1844, however, showed the manufacturer the honour and profit of wholesome publicity, and the enormously increased circulation of the Journal in the years when International Exhibitions called for especial displays of this kind, proved that the appreciation of the public was secured. Since that time many thousands of illustrations of industrial art have appeared in the Journal, and now form the only complete encyclopædia in existence on the subject, a worthy monument to the nation's progress in that branch of the Arts.

Mr. Hall took much pride in the magnitude of the list of celebrities with whom he had been brought into contact. He must have known every artist of note during the current century, and he was never tired of narrating his personal recollections of *littérateurs*, amongst whom may be named Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlitt, Tom Moore, Landor, Hannah More, Southey, Hood, and Mrs. Hemans. He seldom missed an opportunity of making the acquaintance of even the humblest apprentice to the arts. The writer recollects being accosted by him at a press view thus: "May I ask your name and with what paper you are connected? I am Samuel Carter Hall, editor of the *Art Journal*; will you accept a copy of a small volume of poems I am this day publishing?" His fine and handsome presence, made the more noticeable during his later years by a crown of silvery locks, attracted the attention of everbody at Art functions and private views in the days when they were really such, and not scrambling crushes of nobodies.

In 1824 Mr. Hall married Anna Maria Fielding, a lady of Irish birth, who was admittedly his equal in the field of letters, and, as he was proud of saying, his constant helper and adviser as regards this Journal. Their married life extended over a span of nearly sixty years.

In the "Words of Farwell," which Mr. Hall penned for these columns when he retired from the editorship in 1880, he naturally spoke with pride of his forty-two years' connection with the Journal, of the forty thousand engravings he had furnished for it, of the five hundred artists whose works he had assisted to perpetuate. He was able to say with frankness and truth, that of his very numerous correspondents, none could accuse him of neglect or discourtesy, and that he had never penned a line of censure without reluctance, or of praise without sharing happiness.

Since his retirement, the residue of his life has, as he hoped, been characterized by tranquility and repose. This he looked forward to as the reward of the retrospection of a career passed, to quote the letter which announced to him that he would be the recipient of Her Majesty's Bounty, "in long and great services to literature." One who knew him well has testified of Mr. Hall in the *Times*, as a "man of large heart, utter unselfishness, and supreme modesty, and all who have been brought into contact with him will endorse these sentiments.

He was buried on the 23rd ulto., in Addlestone Churchyard, Surrey.

FROM "THE ART JOURNAL," APRIL, 1889.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MORLEY,

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

From a photograph by Messrs. ELLIOTT & FRY.

The Western Antiquary;
OR
Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 11. MAY, 1889. Vol. VIII.

SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE'S TERCENTENARY.

BY THE REV. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

NOW that the Armada fêtes are over, the next tercentenary of Devon and perhaps, I may add, of Cornwall (for both counties claim Sir Richard), is the tercentenary of the valiant and world-famed fight of Sir Richard Grenville. I understand that it is probable it will be observed at Bideford (and perhaps elsewhere), and that a worthy monument is likely to be erected in Bideford Church to the memory of the Leonidas of the West of England. For, if the defeat of the Spanish Armada was Britain's Salamis, the fight of the *Revenge* against 53 Spanish ships was Britain's Thermopylæ. It was, from the first, as hopeless a battle as that of the Spartans under the brave Leonidas, yet its moral effects at the time were hardly less than that of Thermopylæ. "By many men's judgments" the ruin of the great Spanish fleet in the fight and in the storm afterwards in the Azores, "was esteemed to be much more that was left by the army (Armada) that came for England in 1588, and it may be well thought and presumed that it was no other than a just plague purposely sent by God upon the Spaniards; and that it might truly be said the taking of the *Revenge* was justly revenged upon them; and that not by the might or force of man, but by the power of God." Spain disheartened by the Armada, lost all prestige by the Thermopylæ of the sea, and has never regained it.

When Raleigh has told the story and Tennyson has sung it, and Kingsley worked its hero into his epic of Devon, *Westward Ho!* it is hard to add anything; still a brief review of the narrative of the German contemporary of Sir Richard—*i.e.*, Lindschoten, may not just now be out of place.

"The Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Grenville being in the ship called the *Revenge* went into the Spanish fleet and shot among them doing them great hurt; and thinking the rest of the company would have followed; which they did not, but left him there and sailed away." (The brave conduct of the *George Noble* mentioned by Raleigh at the commencement of the fight was not noticed by the Spaniards.) "When they first entered into the fleet or Armada they had their great sail in a readiness, and might possibly enough have sailed away; for it (the *Revenge*) was one of the best ships for sailing in England." It was, we know, the famous *Revenge* in which Sir Francis Drake fought the Armada. "The master perceiving that the other ships had left them and followed not after, commanded the great (main) sail to be cut, that they might make away; but Sir Richard Grenville threatened both him and all the rest that were in the ship, that if any man laid hand upon it he would cause him to be hanged. So by that occasion they were compelled to fight." The Spaniards "with seven or eight ships (Sir Walter says fifteen, but the Spaniards owned to seven or eight) boarded her; but she withstood them all, fighting with them at least twelve hours together; and sank two of them, one being a new double flyboat of 1200 tons, the other a Biscayan. But in the end by the reason of the number that came upon her she was taken."

The Spaniards "lost in fighting and by drowning about four hundred men. Of the Englishmen there were slain about a hundred." Raleigh says forty, perhaps the Spaniards counted those mortally wounded.

Sir Richard Grenville "was borne into the ship called the *San Paolo*, wherein was the Admiral of the fleet Don Alonso de Bassan. There his wounds were dressed by the Spanish surgeons, but Don Alonso himself would

neither see him nor speak with him. All the rest of the captains and gentlemen went to visit him and to comfort him in his hard fortune, wondering at his courage and stout heart, for he showed not any sign of faintness nor changing of colour."

This touching incident and "their courtly Spanish grace," has been described by Lord Tennyson. The subject of Sir Richard dying on board the *San Paolo* with the Spanish officers around would make a superb subject for an historical painting.

The last words of Grenville were, as Lindschoten says, in Spanish, and therefore addressed to the Spanish officers. "Here die I Richard Grenville, with a joyful and quiet mind; for I have ended my life as a true soldier ought to do, fighting for his country, queen, religion, and honour, whereby my soul most joyfully departeth out of this body; and shall leave behind it an everlasting fame of a valiant and true soldier that hath done his duty as he was bound to do." There is some resemblance, unconscious perhaps, in this and the epitaph of Leonidas as given by Herodotus:—

"Stranger! go tell the Lacedæmonians we lie here obedient to their commands."

Whatever Don Alonzo's motive may have been for not seeing Sir Richard (whether anger at his severe loss of two ships and 400 men, or gentlemanly feeling in refusing to gloat his eyes on his dying foe), he appears to have behaved more kindly to the English prisoners than Spanish commanders in those days were wont to do. Lindschoten met the English captain of the soldiers of the *Revenge* at dinner at Captain Bartandono's—one of the Spanish captains who had commanded the Biscayans in the Armada. Bertandono "seeing us, called us up into the gallery, where with great courtesy he received us; being then set at dinner with the English captain that sat by him and had on a suit of black velvet; but he could not tell us anything, for he could speak no other language but English and Latin which Bartandono could also speak a little. "The English captain (who had commanded under Sir Richard) was permitted by the Governor to land with his weapon by his side," so the Spaniards even strained courtesy so far as to allow their prisoner to retain his sword. He was in his own lodging. "The Governor of Terceira bade him to dinner; and shewed him great courtesy. The master likewise, with licence of Bartandono came on shore and was in our lodging. He had, at least twelve wounds as well in his head as on his body." The English captain was sent to Lisbon and was received with courtesy and sent to England. The master died of his wounds.

The Spanish fleet remained till the end of September but was caught in a storm. "Among the rest was the English ship called the *Revenge* that was cast away upon a cliff near to the island of Terceira; where it brake into a hundred pieces and sank—having in her 70 men: Gallicians, Biscayans, and others, with some of the captive Englishmen." Only one man escaped and he died soon after. "The *Revenge* had in her divers fair pieces which were all sunk in the sea."

Out of 140 ships the Spaniards had in their combined fleets (for another large fleet joined the 53 vessels that fought the *Revenge*), "but 32 or 33 arrived in Spain and Portugal; yea, and those few with so great misery, pain, and labour, that no two of them arrived together." The moral effects, in that age, which looked on this calamity as a punishment on the Spaniards, was even more tremendous then that which troubled Xerxes and the Persians after Thermopylæ. It is true that Britain's Salamis preceded Britain's Thermopylæ (inverting the order of Grecian history), but in one sense the effect of the latter battle was greater, for the Spaniards believed that Sir Richard Grenville could have escaped, and Leonidas only held the pass where he was stationed. Well might the Spanish proverb say:—

"*Guerra con todo il mondo-y paz con Inghilterra.*"
"War with all the world and peace with England."

The race of Sir Richard is not extinct and we have his descendants among us: The Marquis of Bath; the Rev. Canon Thynne, and the Rector of Bideford; the Rev. Roger Granville, are his descendants. If Plymouth has remembered Britain's Salamis, we need not grudge Bideford the commemoration of Britain's Thermopylæ.

FURTHER NOTES ON JOHN DRAKE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY H. H DRAKE.

MORE than thirty years I have been on the track of John Drake, the subject of your narrative, and had confounded him with the uncle of Sir Francis, mentioned in the Will of Thomas Drake, the brother and heir, and to whom free quarters were bequeathed for life, at Buckland Abbey. John Drake obtained the gold chain of Sir Francis in reward for first sighting the *Cacafuego*, and his history is partly told in *Hakluyt* III., 727, where his description as a "young man," perplexed me, because Sir Francis's uncle I knew would have been comparatively old.

In 1587 the Earl of Cumberland, in the *Red Dragon* (named after Drake's arms?) was informed in the river Plate, that John Drake was safe and sound at Tucuman, interior of Peru (*Hakluyt* III., 771). He must have been then on his way to Lima. On regaining his liberty he returned to Croundale and, 26th January, 1596-7, married, at Whitechurch, Joan Glanville, cousin german of Judge Glanville whose recumbent effigy is one of the glories of Tavistock Church. He died in 1642, possessed of Croundale. In 1629 he stood first on the list of ratepayers. I took extracts from the rate book many years ago, but the first leaves of the shattered book have been since lost. In 1631 Lady Goldophin stood first, she was the relict, remarried, of Judge Glanville above. Sir Wm. Courtenay, of Powderham inherited the Fitz property at Tavistock and Whitechurch, including that part of Croundale on which Sir Francis Drake was born, and, with John Drake's grandson, paid the rates on Croundale Mill in 1682.

James Courtenay, fifth son of Sir William, settled at Walreddon, in Whitechurch, and there witnessed the Will of John Drake's grandson, Edmund, in 1732. Edmund's elder brother, William Drake, sold his part of Croundale to James Courtenay in 1691. The Courtenay family then resided at Ford House Woolborough and at Whitechurch, and their registers appear in both parishes as well as in Powderham. One of John Drake's descendants removed to Woolborough, about 1730, his ground adjoined the grounds of Ford House then occupied by the Courtenays, who treated him as one of the family. His grandson, my father, who never worshipped pedigree, received the tradition in his youth, that we were of the true old Drake family of Devon that bore the Red Dragon, and, misled by Prince's silly fable about the arms and the current story that the Drakes of Ash were of superior status to Sir Francis Drake's branch, he concluded, against the united testimony of his kinsfolk, that we must have sprung from Ash, to account for the intimacy with the Courtenays, but why John Drake should have been sent for to meet the Duke of Bedford* whenever he visited Powderham, he could not explain, and he always repressed the advances of genealogists till a very importunate one induced him, when too late after his father's death, to apply to the incumbent of Woolborough, through whom he learnt that an aged parishioner, then deceased six months, who

* So also when the Earl of Sandwich visited Powderham; the Duke of Bedford was nominated first Lord of the Admiralty, Dec., 1744; and the Earl of Sandwich was second Lord, and was afterwards several times first Commissioner of the Admiralty—Kelland Courtenay married his sister. Viscount and Lady Courtenay offered to advance Mr. John Drake's sons if they would enter the navy or army, but the lads preferred field-sports, horses and dogs, and suffered accordingly, as Mr. John Drake would not permit his youngest son, Thomas, to serve abroad. Viscount Courtenay took him in person to Dartmouth and bound him to a shipbuilder, with the object of advancing him under the Admiralty to the Surveyorship of the Navy, and to that end, Mr. Templer, of Stover, brought him to Plymouth Dock, and was taken ill on his return journey, and died. Thomas Drake never revisited Woolborough after his brother had sacrificed their position. His sister, Elizabeth, married the Rev. T. Hugo, Chaplain to the Earl of Sandwich. (From information of Johnson of Thomas Drake.)

knew John Drake personally, used to relate a very romantic story of his ancestor and would repeat his descent from the time of Elizabeth—but no one then living had taken interest enough to remember it.

On seeing your entire MSS. (extracts from which I was familiar with) many doubts were solved in my mind; but, turning from egoism, when in 1887, I visited Whitechurch and enquired for Drake monuments (Wm. Drake, the vicar who, I believe, christened Sir Francis, was buried before the altar), I was told that nothing remained excepting an old ledger-stone in the tower. I obtained the keys and the first glance at the granite slab convinced me it was out of the common. The inscription ran in block letters five or six inches long within bounding lines, all in *alto relievo*:—"JOHN DRAKE WAS BURIED THE XXV. OF SEPTEM., 1640." This is the John Drake whose interesting memoir you have now concluded. In the opposite angle of the tower was a stone similarly wrought to the memory of Margaret Spry, his daughter—both stones had been removed from the nave during alterations.

P.S.—Edward Fenton's expedition left Blackwall, 2nd April, 1582 (*Hakluyt* III., 757). There were four ships: (1) the *Galleon Leicester*, 400 tons, Admiral-General Captain Edward Fenton, and William Hawkins, Jun., Lieutenant-General Christopher Hall, master; (2) the *Edward Bonaventure*, 300 tons, Vice-Admiral Luke Ward, the narrator; (3) the *Francis*, 40 tons, John Drake, captain, William Markham, master; (4) the *Elizabeth*, 50 tons, Thomas Skevington, captain.

✠ ✠ ✠

Cornish M.P.'s in 1491-92.—The following represented the County and Boroughs of Cornwall in the fourth Parliament of Henry VII.:—

CORNWALL	Sir John Halswell, Knight.
	Sir Richard Nanfante, Knight.
HELSTON	William Antron (? Anthony), Esq.
	Richard Penrose.
BODMYN	Thomas Flamank.
	John Wells.
LISKEARD	Nicholas Opy.
	William Tounge.
LESTWITHIEL	Thomas Butyshyde.
	Michael Bray.
TRURO	John Kempe.
	John Colyn (?)
DUNHEVID	Robert Frederick.
	John Glyn.

One or two of the names are somewhat indistinct. W. D PINE.

SOME NOTES ON THE PARISH CHURCHES OF EXETER.

BY JOHN NEWNHAM. *(Continued.)*

9.—S. KERRIAN.—

RUTHLESSLY destroyed in 1875, it had long been desecrated and at the time of its destruction was used as a coke store. It contained a west gallery, pulpit, and remains of a screen, all of Jacobean date. Mentioned in 1199. Sold in 1658, and bought back by the parishioners for £66 13*s.* 4*d.* It stood in North Street. Parish joined to that of S. Petrock. Population of parish, 420 in 1881.

10.—S. LAWRENCE.—Rectory, mentioned in 1199. Font modern. Register 1604. One bell of mediæval date, two were sold in 1780 to raise funds for repairing the church. Re-seated and restored in 1847. Cradle roof. Remains of Perpendicular oak screen and some 17th century panelling. Circular-headed Perpendicular priest's doorway. Population of parish, 452 in 1881. Small grave-yard behind church, formerly a garden, given by a parishioner in 1692 for interring gratis poor parishioners. Porch said to have been built with the materials of a small conduit built near the church in 1590 and taken down in 1674, it must have been rebuilt when the church was restored, as the present one seems modern. South doorway modern, the drip-stone terminations represent Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort. Church purchased by a worthy parishioner in 1658 for £100 and presented to the parish.

11.—S. LEONARD.—Rectory, mentioned in 1199. Register 1708. Font modern. One bell. Population of parish, 1871 in 1881. Old church rebuilt in churchwarden style in 1833, and enlarged 1843. It has recently been rebuilt, the chancel in 1876 (Christian, Architect), and the rest in 1883 (R. M. Fulford, Architect).

12.—S. MARTIN.—Rectory, founded in 1065, of which date no remains are extant. Sold

in 1658 and bought back by the parishioners for £100. One bell. Register 1572. Font Decorated, of Purbec marble with stoup at side. Roof of 15th century "cradle" type. Porch built in 1868. East window modern. Window over chancel arch, modern and of wood. West doorway seems to be Decorated, the door has a good wrought iron door handle. Remains of Early English chancel arch. West window inserted by Bishop Lacy who died in 1455. Altar rails and sanctuary chairs of 17th century character. Several mural tablets. The church stands in the parish, but the tower in the precinct of the close: the parishioners make, or made until quite recently, a small annual acknowledgment of four pence to the Dean and Chapter for it standing on their land. It suffered about 1868 from a so called "restoration," most of which was carried out without the supervision of an architect, in spite of loud protests by the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society and many other respecters of antiquity: the stone work was painted and tuck pointed, and the mouldings of the tower spoilt by being reworked. A very quaint and picturesque little church.

13.—S. Mary Arches.—Capella Sanctae Mariae de Arcubus. Rectory, mentioned in 1199. Nave divided from continuous north and south aisles by late Norman arcades. A sort of tower rests on two very strong abutments and two late Norman responds. High panelled Grecian reredos. Windows Perpendicular. Tomb with recumbent effigy of Master Thomas Andrews, Mayor of Exeter, who died in 1518. Rich in 17th century mural tablets. Three bells. Font modern. Register 1583. Remains of an ancient cope. Restored in 1868 (Hayward of Exeter, Architect). Church had three bells in 1553, two of which survive. During the Commonwealth it was one of the four churches in which the service of the Directory was ordered to be performed. Population of parish, 568 in 1881.

14.—S. Mary Major.—Rectory. Capella Sanctae Mariae de Majoris. Used as the Exeter Archdeaconry Court as early as 1050. Anciently known under various names: S. Mary the More, S. Mary Major, S. Mary Michel (A.S. Micel=greater), S. Mary the Greater, to distinguish it from the other "Marys" in Exeter—S. Mary the Less being S. Mary Steps, also "Sanctae Mariae de Turre" on account of its spire which seems to have been a noted feature. The old church which was most interesting and consisted of chancel, nave, and tower, was pulled down in 1865 to the eternal disgrace of the parish and the present building erected in spite of vigorous protests from the Diocesan Architectural Society and lovers of antiquity generally. Most of the windows were late Perpendicular and the chancel and tower arches were Early English. There was a painted oak rood-screen of five bays. The tower was Norman with early English insertions, it was formerly surmounted with a spire, removed in the reign of Elizabeth, said to have been coeval with the Conquest. Tradition, however, gave greater antiquity to the tower, even to the days of the Romans. The weathercock was ordered to be taken down in 1501 on account of the noise of its revolutions which greatly disturbed the slumbers of Catherine of Arragon who spent a few nights at the Deanery, hard by, after her landing in England. The weathercock was afterwards replaced and was blown down in 1580. The spire was ordered to be taken down in 1568, but the order was not carried out until 1581. The tower became very rickety during the last century and was lowered by 35 feet in 1766, to defray the expense of which four out of the five bells were sold. During the Commonwealth it was one of the four churches in which the service of the Directory was ordered to be performed. The tablets of the old church have been banished to the tower and "skied." The font is modern and hedged round with iron rails, presumably to preserve it from profanation. Tower arch Early English, a relic of the old edifice, and over the west doorway is a piece of sculpture

representing S. Laurence and his gridiron. Spire 151 feet. Register 1561. One bell. It is much to be regretted that the rood-screen was not refixed, but the spirit of "Protestantism" was too strong in the parish to allow of it. Two of the bays were formed into an organ screen and the rest of the screen found a resting place in the church of S. Mary Steps.

15.—S. Mary Steps.—Rectory. Capella Sanctae Mariae de Gradibus. Registers 1654, 1655, 1656. Font Norman. Church restored 1881. Curious clock dating from 1656 on south side of tower, with three figures in armour said to represent Henry VIII. and two of his courtiers. Portion of rood-screen dates from the 15th century and belonged to S. Mary Major, being turned out of that church when it was rebuilt. Church mentioned in 1199. There were three bells in 1553, and the present peal of four bells was recast from a previous peal of four in 1656. Church sold in 1658 for £100. Room under chancel was formed in 1601 for the accommodation of the porter of West Gate. Thirteen pictures belonging to the church were burnt in 1559 in S. Peter's Close by Elizabeth's "Visitors." A stone bench from the guardroom under church to the entrance existed here in former times, supposed to have been placed there for the accommodation of the soldiers. Being greatly used by idle and disorderly persons it was known as the "pennyless bench," and becoming a general nuisance was removed in 1757. Population of parish, 1370 in 1881. A very quaint and picturesque church in the slums of West Quarter.

16.—S. Matthew.—A new parish formed out of S. Sidwell's and S. James's Church built in 1882 (R. Medley Fulford, Architect), and when completed, will consist of chancel, nave, with north and south aisles, north and south transepts and west tower.

17.—S. Olave.—Rectory, founded or endowed, by Gytha, mother of King Harold II., in order that masses should there be said for the souls of her husband Godwin and his sons. Strange to say the lady is still remembered in the parish, for there are several named Gytha or Githa, after her. Church mentioned in Domesday Survey. William the Conqueror conveyed this church, in connection with the neighbouring Priory of S. Nicholas, as a cell to Battle Abbey, and it continued to form part of its possessions until its dissolution, when it was used as a burial place. First known rector appointed in 1276. Became the church of the French Protestant Refugees, and services were conducted here in French from 1685 to 1758. Closed in 1758, repaired in 1778 and again in 1815 when it was reopened. Restored 1874 (Gould of Barnstaple, Architect). Two bells. Church is very quaint, and consists of chancel and nave, with two north aisles and a tower 56 feet high. The position of the tower is said to be unique, it stands at the south-west corner of the chancel and being flush with the outer walls, projects considerably into the church: it is used as a pulpit, the rector entering by means of a doorway in the west wall and re-appearing under the tower arch, facing in a north-westerly direction, the tower and chancel not being in a straight line with the nave. Register 1601. Font modern. Curious sculpture representing the scourging of our Lord. Rood stairs, and some curious capitals of very early date, possibly relics of Gytha's Church, were discovered during the Restoration. Population of parish, 785 in 1881.

18.—S. Pancras.—Rectory. This church has already been referred to at some length (see p. 97-99). It consists of chancel and nave. Registers 1707. Font Norman. Royal arms—Caroline. One bell. Restored 1888 (J. L. Pearson, R.A., Architect). The chancel has been rebuilt. Chancel arch and roof of 1888. Nave roof of 15th century "cradle" type with bosses and angels bearing shields. Rood stairs. Stoup. Early decorated piscina, (*circa* 1300). East window dates from about 1300, and of the two windows in

north wall of chancel, one is coeval with the east windows and the other a lancet of probably earlier date. Nave windows (*circa* 1500). Small aumbry over piscina in chancel. Several grave-slabs. Population of parish, 310 in 1881.

19.—S. PAUL.—Rectory, mentioned in 1199. Sold in 1658 and purchased by the parishioners for £105. One bell. Register 1562. Rebuilt towards the close of the 17th century in the Pagan style. Concerning the present building, Jenkins writing early in the present century says: "The architect grossly deceived the parishioners by imposing upon them a soft sandy stone, which is greatly decayed; and though erected only about 120 years since, appears in a ruinous state." Many grave-slabs and mural tablets. Population of parish, 1126 in 1881.

20.—S. PETROCK.—Rectory. Capella Sancti Petroci. Mentioned in 1199. Six bells, one of which bears the arms of Henry V. or VI. —there were three in 1553. Font modern. Registers 1538. The Communion plate includes two large flagons, dated 1692, two chalices, dated 1572 and 1640, a paten of 1691 and a curious mazar bowl. The south aisle was added in 1413 and enlarged in 1513. The church was again enlarged on the south side in 1587 and 1828. It was much tampered with in 1828 and partly rebuilt, the arcades "restored" and the piscina, discovered under the plaster, destroyed by an ignorant Protestant zealot, who considered it to be a remnant of Popery. During the Commonwealth it was one of the four churches in which the service of the Directory was ordered to be performed. In 1880 the church was reseated, and a new chancel, organ chamber, and vestry added on the south side (John Hayward, Architect), the old chancel being used as a baptistery. Many mural monuments. Some chained books and the remains of an ancient cope. Population of parish, 193 in 1881.

21.—S. SIDWELL.—Rectory. Date of foundation unknown, but the church is mentioned soon after the Conquest. Formerly a daughter-church of Heavitree. Church rebuilt in 1812, very fair considering the date. Arcades of five bays Decorated, with curious capitals representing S. Sidwella. Font Perpendicular. Tower rebuilt in 1605, raised and surmounted with an "extinguisher" in 1823. Register 1569. Chancel built 1871. South aisle faced with limestone 1883. Brass chandelier 1780. Choir stalls 1888. Weathercock formerly surmounted the north spire of the Cathedral, taken down about 1750. Eight bells, recast from a previous peal of eight bells in 1773: there were four bells in 1553. It is said that the bells of All Hallows, Goldsmith Street, were sold to S. Sidwell's in 1767. There is also a tradition that when the City fell into the hands of the Roundheads, the three bells of All Hallows on the Walls were ordered to be converted into cannon, but that the inhabitants of S. Sidwell's, commonly known as the "Grecians," hearing of this, conveyed them away privately by night, a certain George Cheeke, Brewer, of the parish, lending them his cart and horses for the purpose. Population of parish, 8192 in 1881.

22.—S. STEPHEN.—Rectory, said to have been founded before the Conquest and mentioned in Domesday Survey. Sold in 1658 "with the cellar under same" to one Toby Allen for £230. It was desecrated during the Commonwealth and used as a stable, partly destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1664. The chancel is ten steps above the level of nave floor and is over an arch or bow, which spans the adjoining street. Extensively repaired in 1826 when the remains of a late Norman crypt were discovered, of which a drawing is preserved in the vestry. Arcades of churchwarden type, and of wood, erected in 1826. Chancel arch Early English. Three bells. Royal arms "C.R. 1640," must have been secreted during the rebellion. Register 1568. Population of parish, 316 in 1881. A gloomy sanctuary in which wood "tanks" and churchwardenism reign supreme; with judicious restoration it would form a very picturesque feature in the High Street. I believe that it

undergoes a periodical "beautifying" at the hands of its excellent Rector. A year or so ago the plaster began to fall off, disclosing the stonework, particularly about the "Bow or chancel," of a warm reddish hue. It would have been a great improvement to have removed the plaster, but the defective plaster was made good and the sacred building painted a bright yellow ochre. It would most hideous to behold when fresh, but the paint has now faded to a dirty drab. One can only hope that the resources of the author, or authors, of this "beautifying," were severely crippled thereby.*

THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

BY H. B. S. WOODHOUSE.

(Continued.)

HAVING thus justified my reference to this instance, I would venture to say, with all due respect, that it is a pity that Major Edye has not always been so careful to "verify references." Had he done so he would doubtless have found that the words he quoted from Camden, (but with such a scanty reference, that it was only after prolonged search that I was able to find it), are not at all assignable to the date of the edition he gave, *viz.*, 1789.

The spelling Ideston appears in that edition, not as a then current form, but as faithfully copied from Camden's own editions in Latin, of which I have quotations from those dated 1607 and 1586 which was his first edition. This is not an important case, but the quotation which Major Edye professes to give from Gay's *Trivia*, is a case where he has evidently taken his information at second-hand. Knowing as I did, from a personal examination of the second edition—that of 1720—that the word was spelled there not only with two *d's* but with a *y* also; when I read his last paper, I could not possibly imagine from wh edition he was quoting.

It did not seem likely that the spelli would have been altered to the single *d* fo after the double *d* had been introduced, an soon found by the kindness of the Editor, w specially examined his large collection editions of Gay for me, that there was no kno instance of a variation from the spelling *Ed* stone.

When, however, I was looking recently Gilpin's *Observations on the Western parts of E land*, published in 1798, I found that he only uses the form Edystone in his o description, but on pp. 222-3 he quotes verse from Gay, with the alteration of name from Ed*d*ysto*ne* to E*d*yston.

Probably *this* was the source of Ma Edye's citation of Gay as employing the *d*, and he was deceived by the fact of Gil being either a careless copyist, or hav intentionally altered what he was quoting.

And now I must, in turn, confess, tha have been in the same way deceived by w purported to be a *copy* of a passage in *Plymouth Herald* of June 18th, 1842.

At the time I wrote, I had no opportun of examining the file of that newspaper, having just done so, I find that the origi paragraph is headed "The Eddystone Lig houses" [*sic*] and proceeds: "Among several objects of interest to be found in the mediate neighbourhood the Eddystone Lig house stands pre-eminent, etc."

I had quoted from a printed document *the same date*, containing besides, a descript of the various buildings, in which the nam spelled Edystone, and I now find that writer had introduced into the *Herald* paragra his own spelling of the name, but copied lit ally everything else in it. This explanat of course makes no change in the evide for my contention, but to my mind rat strengthens it, for it shows that the writer the description was so imbued with the fo of spelling to which he had been accustom having been brought up in Plymouth from

* Note of Errata in previous article (*W.A.* x., Vol. VII.), page 185, column I. for Aurisabia read Aurifabria; page 186, column II. for Conquests read Conquest.

Ellis' Map England & Wales . 1768				Ellis' Map .. 1768	Ellis' Atlas ... 1768
					Borlase's *Ant. of Cornwall* ... 1769
					Gay's *Poems* ... 1770
Postlethwayt's Dicty. of Trade and Commerce 1774					B. Mm. Copy of Letter by Lieut. McKenzie ... 1774
					Gay's *Poems* .. 1776
Brooke's *Gazetteer* .. 1778					Do. do. ... 1777
				Bowles' Map ... 1778	Do. do. ... 1778
					Do. do. ... 1779
					Great Britain's Coasting Pilot 1781
				Kitchin's Map . 1787	England Delineated . 1788
		Gough'sCamden 1789		Dr. Halley's Map ... 1790	
"Beaux Stratagem," Act V., Sc. 4. ... 1791			Smeaton's "Narrative" ... 1791	Tunnicliffe's Map ... 1791	
			Watkin's *History of Bideford* 1792		
			New and Complete *Brit. Trav.* 1794	Carey's Map .. 1794	
			Encyclopedia Britt. ... 1797		*Encyc. Britt.*... 1797
			Gilpin's Observations on West of England .. 1798	Lipscombe's Journey into Cornwall ... 1799	
				Chart of English Channel ... 1805	
		Gough'sCamden 1806	Gough'sCamden 1806		Gough'sCamden 1806
					Playfair's Geog. 1808
					Phil. Trans. (abridged)
			Abstract of Phil. Trans. ... 1809	Playfair's Geog. 1809	Carey's Atlas and Mudge's Survey ... 1809
			Beauties of England & Wales . 1810		Antiquarian and Top. Cabinet . 1810
					Gay's *Poems* ... 1811
					Picture of Plymouth ... 1812
			Smeaton's "Narrative" 3rd ed. 1813	Index (1816) to Martyn's Map of Cornwall ... 1816	Mr. Rough's *Poem* ... 1813
					"Beaux Stratagem," Oxberry's ed. ... 1819
			MichaelRough's *Poem* ... 1823	Rees' *Cyclopedia* 1819	
				Smith's Geol., Map E. & W. 1824	

COMPILED BY H. B. S. WOODHOUSE.

child, that he used it, even when he supposed he was copying from the *Herald*.

I am further strengthened in my former belief that the *Edy* lingered as a local form, long after the spelling had generally been made Eddy-stone, by the fact that in Brice's *Grand Gazetteer*, 1759, on page 478 he says, "Eddystone is a rock and was a most dangerous one situate in the English Channel, etc.;" while on page 1041 s.v. *Plymouth*, the writer says, "The famous lighthouse of *Edy*stone fixt on a Rock in the Midst of the sea, etc.;" and later on in the article we have the paragraph, "Thus far of this Article was written by (a Native of the Place) the Rev. Mr. Payne lately deceas'd."

Here we have a *Plymouthian* writing *Edy*stone while another elsewhere uses the form *Eddy*stone.

I think, I have almost said *enough* to be able *now* "to claim to have proved that the second *d* has not been added during the 19th century," that is that it was often used before, but I have many more instances to adduce, which I trust will be sufficient to convince even Major Edye that the form Eddystone or Eddystone was more genuinely and generally spread than he has hitherto been able to admit.

It will be noted that in some cases the same writer uses, or the same book contains, two or more forms.

In 1623 Sir Wm. Monson in a letter speaking of the necessity of a lighthouse at the Lizard, writes, "I saye the like danger is in haylinge in wth the Boult in respect of the *Edi*stone that lyeth more dangerously than the gulf, etc.;" and later on "which as I have said, is no more dangerous than the *Eddi*stone."

In 1664-5 Sir John Coryton and Mr. H. Brunker petitioned to be allowed to erect lighthouses at Scilly and the *Eddy*stone. I have already mentioned that the name is spelled *Eddy*stone in Captain Greenville Collins' Charts and Instructions of 1693, and in the next year 1694, a patent (6th William and Mary p. 15, No. 15, of which I have a transcript from the original in the Record Office) was granted to the Corporation of Trinity House empowering them to levy dues on all vessels passing the *Eddy*stone to reimburse them the cost of the lighthouse which was to be erected on it. The name is so spelled throughout this somewhat lengthy document.

In 1701-2 one Thos. Bateson or Baston petitions the king to be remunerated for the two "draughts of the *Eddy*stone Lighthouse, that he had made by the king's order thro' Major Genl. Trelawney."

The building of which these "draughts" were made did not long outlive the time of the draughtsman's petition, for in 1703 it perished in the great storm of November 27th, and of the damage wrought by this remarkable tempest, Defoe wrote an account entitled, *The Storm*. In the original edition of 1704, of which I have a copy before me, Defoe on p. 223 spells the name *Eddy*stone, though on page 212 a note which is evidently written by a correspondent and not from his own pen, the word is spelled *Edy*stone.

The Trinity House Records contain letters of 1706, 1707, and 1709, relating to the *Eddy*stone G. Willdey's Map of Devon, 1710, has *Eddi*stone, and in 1720 we have the same form in a Map by Moll, of that date, inserted in Burchett's *Complete History of Naval Engagements*, which form is also found in the index which refers the reader to a passage on p. 449 where the Secretary to the Admiralty himself spells the word *Edi*stone.

We might well expect that Moll would repeat his spelling in another map, published in 1724 (which also has a plan of the two lighthouses named in each case Edystone); but Defoe in his *Tour through Great Britain* published in that year, not only spells it *Eddi*stone in a map, but says that, "Upon the Rock which was called *Eddy*stone from its situation, Mr. Winstanley undertook to build a Lighthouse, etc."

In a map dated 1731 in the *Modern History of the present state of All Nations*, published in Dublin, the lighthouse is marked as the

*Eddi*stone, as it is in Rapin's edition 1736, and also in Badeslade & Toms' Maps of Devon and of England and Wales, dated 1742.

One in the *Universal Magazine* of 1748 continues the series, which proceeds with Bowen's Maps in Martin's *Magazine* of 1757, his Maps of Cornwall of 1759 and 1762, Kitchin's Maps of 1764, Donn's of 1765 (previously quoted), and Ellis's Cornwall 1768, all these naming the rock *Eddi*stone.

The Rev. Philip Morant in the course of his *Description of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada*, published 1739, says on p. 13, "They (the English ships) were scarce got as far as the *Eddy*stone when they discovered about noon, the Spanish Fleet to the westward opposite Fowey in form of a half-moon, etc.;" and further on that they "in number nearly a hundred had recovered the wind of the Spaniards two leagues to the westward of Eddystone. I have already mentioned the *London Magazine* of 1755, and shall now add the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1755 and 1757. In the former at p. 569 the burning of Rudyerd's structure is noted, though it is erroneously stated to have been built by Mr. Winstanley, and in the latter at p. 321 there is an account, culled from the XLIX. volume of the *Philosophical Transactions* of the "Case of a Man who died of the effects of the Fire at *Eddystone* Lighthouse."

This brings me next to the date of Borlase's *Natural History of Cornwall* published in 1758, in the map of which we find *Eddy*stone, I have already quoted Brice's *Gazetteer* of 1759, in the same year Benjamin Martin issued his *Natural History of England* and in Vol. I., p. 30, he thus writes: "Not far from Plymouth just mentioned is *Eddy*-stone, a very dangerous Rock to Sailors, but of late Years rendered of very great Use by Means of a stately Lighthouse built upon it."

Under date 1762 Boswell inform us that, "The Commissioner of the Dockyard paid him (Johnson) the compliment of ordering the yatcht to convey him and his friends to the Eddystone, to which they accordingly sailed. But the weather was so tempestuous that they could not land." In the edition of Defoe's *Tour*, dated 1762, *Eddy*stone is again the form used, and 1764 saw the publication of a Map by Kitchin, and of Mortimer's *History of England*, in both of which the now universal spelling is observed. Ellis too in 1768 issued a Map of Devon showing *Eddy*stone, and in 1769 Borlase again gives it so in the map attached to his *Antiquities of Cornwall*.

In the British Museum there is a document entitled, "Copy of a Letter from Mr. McKenzie to Secty. Stephen, dated at Plymouth, 12th June, 1774 (Add. MSS. 77891, No. 5 f 16 b)." Of this I possess a transcript, and Dr. Garnett kindly informs me that the document, though not Mr. McKenzie's original letter, is a copy of almost contemporary date.

In this he notes the bearing of the shoal called the Hand-deeps, and mentions the *Eddy*stone thus many times. The modern form occurs in Great Britain's Coasting Pilot of 1781, in *England Delineated* 1788, and in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* of 1797 we have the name given as Edystone Lighthouse, but under "Smeaton" his work is said to have been done on the "*Eddy*stone." These and minor references I have placed in order in the accompanying chart.

By this time I think your readers must have been either tired of the subject entirely, or convinced that Edistone, Edystone, and Eddystone are but different forms of Eddy+stone, and that the simple derivation from the circumstances of the situation is that which will commend itself to those who are endeavouring to satisfy themselves as to the etymology of its name.

I will therefore only add that Major Edye is no doubt right about the orthography of the medal, for I find that Mr. Weston's original wording was: "Edystone resurgit, 1757," and it was most likely pointed out that the *y* would be incongruous. It only remains for me to conclude by gratefully acknowledging the great assistance I have received from the following gentlemen:—Mr. J. Brent;

TN. Brushfield; Mr. E. H. Coleman; Dr. H. H. Drake; Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum; Mr. W. J. Hardy, of the Record Office; Rev. F. Jones, author of *Life of Frobisher;* Professor J. K. Laughton; Dr. J. B. Morrish; Dr. J. A. H. Murray; Mr. Edward Parfitt, Devon and Exeter Institution; Sir James A. Picton; Mr. B. Quaritch; Professor Skeat; Canon Isaac Taylor and others.

Besides having sought their opinions and having generally found them confirmatory of my own views, a great number of the references I have given above have been furnished by these gentlemen, and where I have not been able to subsequently verify their quotations by personal inspection of the books and documents referred to, their names will, I believe, be sufficient guarantee of substantial accuracy.

Notes.

Arms of the County of Devon.—This discussion which in a desultory way is being carried on in the *Western Antiquary*, has a public interest altogether disconnected from personal family interests.

The ancient history of Devon from the Conquest to the reign of the Edwards is in a very unsatisfactory condition and very serious errors occurs in many translations and publications.

The disappearance from the Cottonian Collection of the MS. de Hyda is a national loss, what more interesting document could be inspected than the MS. Chronicles of Hyde Abbey, Winchester? The history of Guy de Brian, also of Bishop Gifford (who built Taunton Castle), Abbot John of Cluny, and Abbot Eston, A.D. 1180 to 1230, of Hyde. In Domesday, Radulph de Mortuo Mari (2), held ordei (Hyde) and Cheping of the King, which had belonged to his mother, the Princess Goda. Alfred the Great was interred at New Minster, which was removed to Hyde; Guy de Brian, Guy de Mucla, Guy de Warwick, was of this family. In 927 he had conflict with Colbrand the Dane; a quarrel arose between the Danes and English which was decided by single combat in Hyde Meadow, when Guy severed Colbrand's head from his body. Colbrand's axe which Guy took, was offered as an oblation in the Cathedral at Winchester. "Guydo levata sica et fortiter ictum inferens gigantem amputavit Caput. Guydo vero solemni processione a rege, clero, et populo honorifice receptus ad Cathedralem Wyntoniæ." This Guy "et ejus uxor Felicia" came out of the Gerards of Devon and Cornwall.

The king (Edward) confirmed some Charters by the Mellint family, to the Abbey of St. Mary de Praetell, together with a Charter by Isabella de Fortibus, at whose name the record terminates abruptly, thus: "Et in Burtona Isabella de Fortibus Comitissa de Albemarle. *Ab hinc recordum laceratur.*"

The Priory of Braemar, Hampshire, was an especial recipient of the De Redvers, Earls of Devon, bounties, Isabella Comitissa Albemarle and her daughter, Avelina de Fortibus, were both interred there. The Chronicles of this abbey have been lost.

The Abbey of Quarr in the Isle of Wight was founded by the the De Redvers. In this abbey, Baldwyn De Redvers and his wife and their son, and the William de Redvers Vernon and his daughter Mary were interred. This Mary, after the death of her husband, Pietro de Praetell became Abbess of Quarr, and is variously represented as the Abbess Pratell, Abbess de Insula, and Abbess de Quarrera. The mutilation of this record was the subject (at the end of Edward the First's reign) of a celebrated prosecution and conviction for felony. Isabella Comitissa Albemarle gave Cullompton, Devon, by Charter to the Abbey of Quarr, and other lands in Devon to the Abbey of Braemar in Hampshire. She also gave by Charter her Parish of Essetone in the Isle of Wight, to the Abbey of Quarr.

In the Harleian Collection of MSS. one of the Carew MSS. has been much erased and written over to the total alteration of the writing.

The foregoing observations apply to one section of ancient documents affecting, for the most part, the De Redvers of Devon. This, however, is sufficient to show the value of original documents; those referred to in the notes to article at page 89 (Vol. VIII., part 5) of the *Western Antiquary*, are of substantial value, as they correct in the case of King Stephen, the school editions of English history, and some other historical matters.

Exeter. SCRUTATOR.

Grant of an Estate in St. Keverne, A.D., 1059.—The following very interesting and curious document is a copy of a Grant from Edward the Confessor, of an estate in the parish of St. Keverne, Cornwall, which he gave to one of his favourites Aldred, Bishop of Worcestor in the in the year 1059. Aldred afterwards became Archbishop of York, and died in 1069. The four boundaries of the estate are minutely given, so that at the period there could have been no dispute as to the adjoining tenements. At the present day owing to changes of spelling and alterations in names, it is not easy to settle in what part of the parish the estate lay, but it might be possible for some local antiquary to discover a starting point, and then following up the clue, identify the ancient names with present localities. Some suggestions as to the names of the places, are given in *Notes to the Four Boundaries*, but these are only to be taken for what they

may be worth. The text of the Grant is found in the Rev. John Earle's *Land Charters and other Saxon Documents.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1888, p. 301. Some of the local names mentioned in this Deed also occur in a Charter of King Edgar in the year 967 (see Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, III., p. 12), at this date Wulfsie was Bishop of Cornwall.

Eadweard grants land in Cornwall to Bishop Aldred, A.D., 1059.—This is the land-portion at Trefwurabo: first at Pollceer, then by the dike along the way, then from the way on to the Little Dike, on the east side of the way to Poll Haescen, down by the brook to Ryt Cendurion, then by the brook to Carn-Nyth-Bran to Deumaen Corvan, thence along the way to Cruc-Draenoc, thence to Carrec Wynn, and back again, thence to Pollceer.

NOTE.—Trefwurabo is Treraboe; Pollceer now Polkerris or Polkerth; Ryt means a ford; Cruc-Draenoc, may be Dranna Point.

This is the land-portion at Trefvaloc: first to the dike, then from the dike down to the brook, from the brook to Crous Wrack, along the way on to the dike, then to Main Briw to Crucmur, thence to Carn Whicet, along it to the brook, then along the stream so far as Tuoweter, and back again by the dike.

NOTE.—Trefvaloc is Trevallac's; Crous Wrack may be Crowza Downs.

This is the land-portion at Cruc Waeth: first at Nant Buorthtel, along the stream until Lenbrun, thence to Castel Merit, thence west to Wucow Genithor at its west end, along the dike so far as the brook, thence to Fenton Morgeonec, then down to the brook, where it was at first.

NOTE.—Nant Buorthtel, may be Nambol or Namhele.

This is the land-portion at Tref Daewig: first at Penheal Meglar, north to the way, thence to the ford, and right on to Erliwet, thence forth along the stream to Lyncenin, and thence up to Penhal Meglar.

Exeter College, Oxford. CHARLES W. BOASE.

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Act for the Preservation of Plymouth Haven or "Harborough" (Act 27, Eliz. c. 20).—The following description is copied—verbatim—from a chart, A.D. 1665, in the British Museum:—"Plymouth Harbour, containing the Sounde, Causen Bay, Cat-water, Hamause, Mill Bay, extending from Stadden Point to Penlet Point, more than 10 myles circuit" (Add. MS., 16370).

Stonehouse was described, in her water act, as "a town situate within the famouse Haven of Plymouth" of which Hamoase was a part (Private Act 35, Eliz. No. 21). The frequent mistake of substituting Sutton Pool for Plymouth Haven *(Plymo. Trans. and Trans. Devon. Assoc.)*, arose, I imagine, from reading in the Plymouth Receiver's book that a *composition* was made (in 1606-7) with Sir Thomas Wise for land on the watercourse in Stoke Damerel, and his right on Southside Quay—quite distinct from the leat which ran, as now, into Millbay. The said *composition* consisted of two hogheads of claret "in full payment," and no money passed. Similarly, the *composition* between the Corporation and Sir Francis Drake for bringing in the river Meavy, consisted of remissions of rent, £30 and £20 16*s.* 8*d.* "in full payment of the CCCLI. (£300) that the Mayor and Commonalty were to paye hym" (Plymouth Receiver's Accounts). Clearly no other money passed from the Corporation to Drake or the Receiver would have entered it. This accords with the statement of Tho. Payne, the Mayor (Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Cecil, 13th September, 1601, R.O.), that under the *composition* the leat cost the Corporation and Sir Francis Drake "a greate some of money." It will be remembered that at the time the Corporation was deeply in debt, and had no security to offer for a loan. "Composition" was the technical term for nominal or "feigned" payments, 40 marks was a sum commonly fixed on, sometimes, red roses, cummin seed, or pepper-corns. "Compositions" were very different from contracts as we now understand them. WYVERN GULES.

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Chudleigh, Ackland.—In his *History and Antiquities of Surrey*, published in 1719, John Aubrey records the following inscriptions in two churches of that county:—

ADDINGTON CHURCH, SURREY.—"On the South Side of the last mention'd Grave-Stone lies a Black Marble, where, in the Form of an Heart, is ingrav'd the Arms following; being a Bull Passant Gardent, within a Border, charg'd with 10 Roundles; impal'd with Ermins, 3 rampant Lions. Under which is the following Inscription;

'In Spe Resurrectionis: Hic dormit *Maria*, Uxor *Gregorij Cole*, nunc de *Addington*, nuper de *Petresham* in isto Com. *Surr.* Armig. Filia *Georgij Chudleigh* de *Ashton* in Com. *Devon* Baronetti, quæ habuit exitum per predictum *Gregorium*, tres filias, *Janam Elizabetham*, et *Mariam*, et Filium unum *Robertum*, de quo Obiit puerpera: *Aprili* 20 Annoq, Dcm. 1652.'" (Vol II., pp. 58-9).

STOKE D'ABERNON CHURCH, SURREY.—"On a black Marble Grave-Stone, in Capitals, is this Inscription;

'Here lyeth interred the Body of Sr. *John Ackland* of *Ackland* in the County of *Devon*, Barronet, who departed this Life upon *Bartholomew-Day*, in the Yeare of our Lord God, 1647.'" (Vol. III., p. 141).

There is no mention of the member of the Chudleigh family in the pedigree contained in Col. Vivian's *Visitations of the County of Devon.* T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Budleigh, Salterton.

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A somewhat interesting discovery has been made at Northmolton. Mr. Charles Bird was ploughing some land in his father's occupation near Bampfylde Hill, when the horse's foot suddenly sank in the ground. Upon looking to ascertain the cause, Mr. Bird found a deep hollow space, and, searching further, he found a stone urn. It was in a

good state of preservation, and contained what are believed to be human bones. There were also some thirty beads of different sizes and colours, and a ring which crumbled to dust when an attempt to clean it was made.—*W. M. N.*, March 6th, 1189.

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"Plymouth Armada Heroes."—Extracts from Queen Elizabeth's book (second instalment):—

"En medias inter nubes genus omne colubros,
Serpentesque atros, et virus alentia nigrum
Sæcula, flammifero pugnantia forte Draconi!
Horrendum visu: turbam Draco devorat omnem. (p. 7.)

"Tu contra quid agis, mulier fortissima? nempe
Commissâ rerum summâ et gravitatis HABARDO,*
Heroi de stirpe ducum Norpholcide claro,
Ignivomum opponis procinctâ classe DRACONEM,†
Velivoli scitum salis, Oceanique viarum. (p. 8.)

"Se FORBISCERIUS‡ medios penetravit in hostes
Fervidus; auxilio cui tutelaribus armis,
Uno eodemque venit puncto generosus HABARDUS*
Non sine magnanimi diâ virtute DRACONIS."§ (p. 9.)

Queries.

118.—**Celtic Baptistery Chapels.**—The introduction to Murray's *Handbook of Devon and Cornwall* (my copy is dated 1851), at page 30, says, "*Baptisteries* are to be found in ruins by many of the wells or springs" of Cornwall. "It was the custom of the Celtic Christians to have the baptistery distinct from the church; the practice of christening in a font within the church was introduced by by the Saxons."

It would be interesting to know what evidence there is in the inner part of these old ruins of the remains of *pools* used for baptizing; also, what ancient *records* there are which refer to these ruins as baptistery-chapels; also, proof that some of them existed *before the Saxon conquest?*

The *Western Antiquary* for March, 1884, p. 243, says that the details and masonry of St. Julian's Well-Chapel, at Mount Edgcumbe, "fix the period, approximately, as that of the early part of the fourteenth century. There is much yet to be learnt respecting these well-chapels." Is the present erection there built on the site of an older, or is the fourteenth century supposed to be the origin of this chapel? In the Dupath wall-chapel, near Callington, some change seems to have been made between 1842 and 1885; for in the print given in the *Western Antiquary* of May, 1885, there are four stone ornaments on the top of the walls at the four corners, which are not in a print of the chapel given at page 63, of *An Illustrated Itinerary of Cornwall*, by Cyrus Redding, dated 1842.

Photography is so exact in details that photographs of these most interesting ruins are very desirable. If any have been taken it would be interesting to know of whom they can be obtained? N.C.

* Howard. † Clearly Drake (not Hawkins) was paired with Howard in command. ‡ Frobisher. * Howard. § "The godlike valour of magnanimous Drake." Such hyperbolic praise is never bestowed on Hawkins or any other.

119.—**To Ride Bodkin.**—This peculiar phrase occurs in a song entitled, "Jessamy Town," the words of which are by that popular song writer, Frederick E. Weatherby, music by L. Rockel. What is its meaning, and is it confined to the West of England, as the writer is, I believe, a Somersetshire man? K.

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120.—**Dr. John Shillingford.**—This cleric is said to have been Rector of Shillingford during some part of the last decade of the 14th century, and to have been also, Canon of Exeter. I should like to learn some particulars respecting him, as I am not able to refer to any works likely to contain the information. Did his name arise from that of the parish of which he is said to have been rector? DEVS, JUN.

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121.—**Devon and the Duty upon Batchelors.**—In 1695 it seems that an act was passed "for granting to his Majesty certain rates and duties . . . . upon Batchelors and Widowers." Was this act carried into effect in Devon? if so, where may a record be found of the numbers of each and the amounts of duty paid during the time the act was in force? IGNORAMUS.

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122.—**Walter Parker.**—Do your readers know anything farther of the above who was joint author with Gul. de Pagula, of a 15th century work entitled, *Oculus Sacerdotis?* than that which I have seen attached to the work in question, *viz.*, that he "is reputed to have been a Cornishman?" ECC. ANT. INQ.

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123.—**Dr. Jasper Mayne.**—I recently saw the statement that this "eminent and learned Divine" was a "native of Hatherleigh, Devon." He was also said to have been the author of "*The Amorous Warre, A Tragi-Comœdy—Oxford, 1659;*" and of "*The City Match; A Comœdy*, presented to the King and Queene at White-Hall," same place and date.

Can you refer me to any detailed account of his life? Was he the Dr. Mayne who is said to have bequeathed a red herring to his man servant, in fulfilment of a promise made to him that his begging for "something to make him drink," should be satisfied at his master's death? or does not this story more correctly apply to some of the Maynes of Irish descent? INQUIRER.

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124.—**James Dynham, M.P.** for Tavistock in 1529-36. Thomas Dynham, M.P. for Plympton in 1547-52. It is to be assumed that they were of the Dynhams of Wortham. Can their precise identity be established?
Leigh. W. D. PINK.

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125.—**Evan Edwards, M.P.** for Camelford in 1628-29. Who was he? W. D. PINK.
Leigh.

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126.—**The Name of Libby.**—What may be the origin of the name Libby? The late Colonel Chester after a search at London located the family in Cornwall or West Devon. Had the name arisen in one of the northern counties, the Danish ending *by* would have furnished a probable derivation; but does not this seem foreign to the west? C. T. LIBBY.

Portland, Mass., U.S.A.

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127.—**French Immigration.**—Can Libby be a foreign name of late introduction into England? Professor Child, of Cambridge in this country, thinks it may be an early corruption of Libeau. The Libbys of Ireland and of Canada are said to be of French extraction. To what extent did the mines and fisheries of Cornwall draw emigrants from France in the 15th and 16th centuries?

Portland, Mass., U.S.A. C. T. LIBBY.

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128.—**Lybbe and Libby.**—Is the name Lybbe or Libbe probably of the same origin with Libby? The former name was maintained during several centuries in Oxfordshire by a landed family which originated in Devon. Is Lybbe pronounced with one or with two syllables?

Portland, Mass., U.S.A. C. T. LIBBY.

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129.—**Goodman John Libby.**—Can any of your readers suggest the birthplace or parentage of John Libby, the emigrant ancestor of the American family? He was one of the large number of men—not Puritans—who were lead to leave England through the efforts of Mr. Trelawny, of Plymouth, to man his fishing station on Richmond's Island. They were induced, by the offer of wages, which seemed large to them in England, to engage for three years; but, finding these wages low in the new world, very few of them would re-engage on the expiration of their time. The station had thus continually to be recruited from the old country. The men thus sent over gathered in the towns accessible from Plymouth, and were sent over in Mr. Trelawny's own vessels. These vessels made both passages by way of Spain and the Spanish Islands; on the outward voyage, exchanging English goods for wines for New England; and, on the homeward voyage, exchanging New England fish for wines for Old England. John Libby came over in the *Hercules*, arriving on Richmond's Island, February 13th, 1636-7. It seems that he and Nicholas White, who came by the same vessel, had been in the service of Mr. John Sparke (of what place)? Libby's oldest son, John, was born 1636.

While the name of Libby is rare in England (almost unknown outside of Cornwall), the descendants of John Libby in this country have multiplied so greatly, that in this part of Maine the name outnumbers all others except Smith. C. T. LIBBY.

Portland, Mass., U.S.A.

130—**Offers—Attempts.**—I believe the word "offers" is still sometimes used in the rural districts of Devon, as synonymous with "attempts" or "endeavours."

If it is not quite obsolete, perhaps some of your readers would give some examples of the way in which it is used, for my own recollection on the matter is faulty, but its former use has been distinctly recalled to my mind, by meeting with a book by Robert Johnson, who in 1613, speaks of "Essaies or rather Imperfect Offers."

H. SHARROCK.

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131.—**Maker.**—What is the meaning of this place-name? It has been suggested that it is a "corruption of St. Mary." If so, how did that name become attached to the place, as I believe the church is dedicated to St. Julian? or was there a joint consecration, and to whom?

ECC. ANT. INQ.

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132.—**Kingsand and Cawsand.**—The origin of the names Kingsand and Cawsand? The writer of the article in the *St. Margaret's Magazine* about "Kingsand and its neighbourhood," refers to a reputed origination of the former, from the landing on the sandy beach of the Duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

Inasmuch as old Maps spell the second name as *Corsham* or *Cousham*, I venture to think there is some doubt of the validity of this explanation, and should like to know what the syllable "sand" common to both names, in the modern form really denotes. HIBSYKWE.

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133.—**The Chapel at Rame Head.**—Referring to the article on "Kingsand and its surrounding," which was commented on in page 204, I found its perusal a very pleasant occupation. There are, however, some statements made which seem to show that the authoress did not suffer from an excessive amount of incredulity. On these matters I should like a little more information.

The fishermen's church of St. Paul, Kingsand, is said to have been built on the spot where, according to tradition St. Paul himself preached, on his first coming into Britain.

As confirmatory of the truth of the said tradition, the authoress says that during the building of the chapel, there was "discovered an ancient stone, which proves that a church once stood on that spot." The *name* also of a cottage near by, in a garden of which a well exists which is reputed to have been that in which "the newly-made converts were baptized," is looked upon as giving confirmation to the idea, inasmuch as the name in question is "Egloshele," or "The Church by the Well."

It would be interesting to know what was the character of the "ancient stone," if it was of such nature, as really to prove the pre-existence of a church on the spot; or, does the lady mean that the proof arises simply from

its being an "ancient" stone? Also, was the name Egloshele, one given to the place now known by it, in anything like ancient times? I may be mistaken, but I thought it was quite a modern one.

As to the chapel on Rame Head, what authority is there for the statements, that is was that of "St. Michael?" that "in old pre-reformation days" two monks from a neighbouring monastery lived "there, keeping a light burning every night for the guidance of tempest-tossed sailors,*" and "giving decent burial to those bodies which were washed up on the smooth sands of "Whitesand Bay?"

Of course, I do not *wish* to find that these statements are unfounded; but rather desire enlightenment about them, for I really should

"LIKE TO KNOW—YOU KNOW."

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134.—**Cornish M.P.'s in 1614.**—Although the Official List is lost, yet the following is from a MS. at Menabilly:—

FOR COUNTY	Wm. Godolphin, Knight.
LAUNCESTON	Thos. Lake, Knight.
LISKEARD	Joseph Killigrew.
	Nicholas Hele.
LOSTWITHIEL	Wm. Lower, Knight.
	George Chudleigh.
TRURO	Thos. Harris.
BODMIN	John Connock.
HELSTON	Robt. Nanton.
SALTASH	Peter Manwood, Knight.
	Thos. Smith, Knight.
CAMELFORD	Philip Courtney, Esq.
WEST LOOE	John Harris.
GRAMPOUND	Robt. Cary, Knight.
EAST LOOE	Jeremy Horsey, Knight.
PENRYN	Wm. Maynard, Knight.
TREGONY	Thos. Mallat.
BOSSINEY	John Wood.
	Thos. Hicthworth.
ST. IVES	John Lord Pawlett.
FOWEY	Jonathan Rashleigh.
	Robt. Wynde.
MICHELL	Rich. Carew.
	Wm. Hakewill.
ST. GERMANS	(Vacant.)
NEWPORT	Robt. Killigrew, Knight.
ST. MAWS	Dudley Carleton.
	Henry Bynge.
KELLINGTON	Henry Rolle.
	Roger Willraham, Knight.

If anyone can give me information, or other list of any of these people who were said to have sat in this lost Parliament, I should be much obliged.

Kilmarth. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

* Was the ruined building spoken of, ever more than a shelter for those engaged in watching the beacon-fire there?

135.—**A Curious Medal or Token.**—There was brought to me lately by a railway navvy a curious coin or medal which had been turned up in some excavations in the Brickfields, Devonport. It is in size and style very similar to the old halfpence of the Georges. On the obverse is a bust, looking left, and the inscription, BRUTUS SEXTUS. The reverse has something resembling the ordinary figure of Britannia; but the finder, or one of his mates, rubbed it on a brick to clean it, and has, unfortunately, obliterated the figure and inscription, although there is a vestige of 17—perceptible on the lower part. I imagine it to be a political or satirical medal or token; but, as I have never met with one of the type before, I venture to ask if any of your readers can throw any light upon it. [*Notes & Queries*, May 4th, 1889.]

Plymouth. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Replies.

Scions of Royal Families of Devon.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma and Miss Rita Fox, judge correctly of the interesting nature of this topic, which would also be historically instructive, could we prevail on such scions to lay aside a mere conventional delicacy and be more communicative. Perhaps some are cautiously reticent from having experienced, with Sir Egerton Brydges, that "There is no subject more difficult to be dwelt on than that of honorable descent; none on which the world are greater sceptics, none more *offensive* to them, and yet there is no quality to which everyone in his heart pays so great a respect." (*Autobiog.*, p. 153.)—But why offensive?—Anyone may speak inoffensively of his English—Devonshire, Plymouth—or Smith descent, because these imply no superiority, but to assert royal descent, for example, arouses a jealous sense of inferiority which the hearer dissembles under assumed indifference or incredulity, unless he happens to be an ardent genealogist like Mr. Charles Bridger, who was enthusiastic over my case; and Major Spry (see Somaster MSS. *Western Antiquary*, Vol. I.), whose representations could kindle no warmth in my father, nearly sixty years ago, though they implanted in me, as a youth, a consciousness, in regard to those whom the world thought great, that was soothing and satisfactory till, in my riper age, it took a more philosophical turn. Genealogy is more than the handmaid of history; and the questions that now amuse my leisure, are:—How does descent effect a man's conduct? What is instinct? Is heredity an empirical or true science?

Your readers would be surfeited long before half a hundred separate descents from Alfred or the Conqueror could be explained, still, to give other "scions" a lead, I will take the bull by the horns and trace my own descent, simply from each son of Edward III. that left issue, on the plan adopted by the Earl of Egmont and James Anderson

in their *History of the House of Yvery*, and, "only mention the Families through which these descents accrued, which being consulted, will at any time enable those who desire to be more particular; or, those who would be satisfied of the truth to obtain a thorough satisfaction with ease from the books of the Baronage, which treat of these respective Houses" (*op. cit.*)

For example:—Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I., married Bohun, whose daughter married Courtenay, which explains the English royal descent alluded to by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma. Courtenay had a daughter married to Carew from whom I descend, as the following formula denotes:—Edward I., Bohun, Courtenay, Carew, Drake. But another daughter of the same Bohun, married Butler, Earl of Ormond, and the Butlers, eclipsed the Courtenays in descents from royalty.

Thomas, seventh Earl of Ormond, married the Devonshire heiress Anne Hankford, of Annery, by whom he had two daughters, co-heiresses; the elder, Anne, married Sir James St. Leger, from whom I trace; the younger, Margaret, married Sir William Boleyn, grandfather of Anne Boleyn, which explains the Devonshire descent of Queen Elizabeth, whose eccentricities may be accounted for in the insanity of her ancestress, Margaret Butler. The name "Anne" descended thus:—Sir Richard Hankford's relict "Anne" Montacute (royal descent from Joan of Acres) became Duchess of Exeter; her daughter "Anne" married Butler, whose daughter "Anne" married St. Leger, and great grand-daughter "Anne," married Henry VIII.

For brevity, and another reason to be explained hereafter, I bring down the descents no further than to my ancestress, Frances St. Leger.

Edward III., had sons, Edward the Black Prince, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Edmund, Duke of York, and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester. The Black Prince left only Richard II., who died without issue; his wife, Joan, the fair maid of Kent, grand-daughter of Edward I., was the relict of Sir Thomas Holand, whose son became Earl of Kent, my ancestor. Now to proceed:—Lionel Plantagenet, Mortimer, Percy (Hotspur), Stafford (Duke of Buckingham), Neville, St. Leger.

John of Gaunt, by Blanche, heiress of Lancaster (descended from Henry III.), Holand, Grey Knyvet, St. Leger.

John of Gaunt, by Catherine Swinford, Beaufort (Duke of Somerset), Stafford, St. Leger.

Edmund Plantagenet, Le Despencer, Beauchamp (Earls of Warwick), Neville, Stafford, Neville, St. Leger.

Thomas Plantagenet, Stafford, Neville, St. Leger.

My reason for stopping at St. Leger is to induce others, similarly circumstanced, to follow suit, because, Sir John St. Leger, of Annery, by Catherine, daughter of George Nevile, Lord Abergavenny, left four daughters, his co-heiresses, all married to Devonshire gentlemen, *viz.*, Mary, married to Sir Richard Grenville, of Bideford; Frances, married to John Stucley, of Affeton; Margaret, married to Richard Belleau; Eulalia, married to Sir Francis Drake's friend, Edmund Tremayne, and secondly to Tristram Arscott, to whom her father sold Annery.

London. H. H. DRAKE.

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The Armada Heroes.—"Heraldicus" has failed to elicit a reply to his query (p. 179), because it is very plain that the parentage of Miss Hawkins's ancestor, John Hawkins, of Kingsbridge, is unknown; although she has arbitrarily affiliated him to a Nicholas Hawkins, born at Slapton, 1639; but, whether Nicholas died in infancy, or married, or even left illegitimate issue, is not ascertained. As to the arms, Hawkins, of Cornwall, assumed those of Kent, and it is clear that, the heralds did not allow it from their differencing them with a bordure gobony or and sa:

The story of the arms, at page 3 *Armada Heroes*, is copied out of Burke's *General Armoury*, and applies to Hawkins of Nash Court, Kent. GENEALOGIST.

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The Rev. R. S. Hawker and "The Song of the Western Men."—Mr. Woodhouse is very far indeed from exonerating Mr. Hawker from the implication of plagiarism, but much the contrary, as the extract which he gives himself from the *Royal Devonport Telegraph*, dated 2nd September, 1826, and not in 1825, "written at the time one of the Trelawny family was committed to the Tower in reign of James II." Many versions of the old song have been written, and Mr. Hawker wrote one of them, that is all. He could hardly have written it in James II.'s time. PHILO-TRELAWNY.

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Fowey Elections (VIII., 197).—I must apologise for mis-reading an important point in Mr. Rashleigh's original interesting note—anent the election of Gregory Clement—and am glad that he has set the matter right. Upon the face of it, the election of so pronounced a "Rumper," is hardly likely to have been brought about, or forwarded, by the Royalist ex-M.P.

The return of John Hurston as representative for Fowey in 1340, was not to a regular Parliament, but to a "Council of Merchants," held in London for a specific purpose. The earliest regular Parliamentary election for Fowey was, as already stated, in 1571, in which year, Fowey and East Looe, together with several non-Cornish boroughs were first enfranchished.

Surely E. W. R. is in error in saying that Willis' *Notitia* gives "Robert" Cromwell as the name of the member in 1571. My copy reads, "Thomas," and this is confirmed by the valuable De Tabley MS. List of this Parliament.

The date of Samuel Lennards election I am glad to learn was 9th November, 1592. The original Writs and Returns to the Parliament of 1592-3, are all missing,

the names of the members being taken from the Crown Office List, which supplies no dates of election. In the absence of these it was possible only to fix a date approximately to that of the meeting of Parliament. That the general election took place some three months prior to the assembling of the House, is not improbable; but it would be interesting to know whence the date 9th November, 1592, is derived.

It would also be satisfactory, could it be proved that "Robert Wynne" was the second member for Fowey in 1614. I should be glad to know upon what authority, E. W. R. bases his belief, that his 1774 MS. List of Cornish members is not taken from Willis. My impression is that prior to the publication of the Kimbolton List there was absolutely no list at all of the Parliament of 1614, save the totally valueless one by Willis. If E. W. R. will print the names of the other members in his 1774 MS. it may help to determine this point.

Robert Cooke in Parliament 1623-4, styled "Esq." by Willis, is expressly called "Knight" in the Official Return.

When I penned my article I had not seen Mr. Courtney's admirable history of the Fowey elections, from which I now gather that, William Murray, M.P. in 1625, was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to Charles I., "who was frequently employed in royal messages, and became so obnoxious to the Parliament, that in 1642 his dismissal was included among its demands." I assume that, this M.P. was one of the Murrays of Atholl; but, as yet, cannot see my way to his more precise identity.

E. W. R. will find that in both 1625 and 1659, I have given the order of members, precisely as recorded in the Blue Book Returns. I am aware that, Willis reverses the names; but the official document must, I think, have the preference. It is, however, not of much moment.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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Fowey Elections.—In reply to "Wyvern Gules," I wish I could give some information about Edward Harrington, M.P. in 1572. I have failed to trace him in the very excellent articles upon the Harringtons, which appeared some time back in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica*, and which furnish the best account of the name known to me. Had I been aware of the existence of a Harrington family at Fowey, I certainly should have been more cautious in speaking of Edward Harrington, M.P., as related to the Somerset Harringtons.

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

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Heawode (query 107)—Instead of Plymouth, it should read Plympton, for I find on referring to Mr. Brooking Rowe's *Plympton: The Borough and its Charters*, (Vol. XIX., p. 560), of Devonshire Association Transactions that, Isabella de Fortibus confirmed the Charter of her father, Baldwin de Redvers of the "turbary of our moor towards Dartmoor, and all necessary fuel for every house of the said Borough and Common in the first and accustomed paths in the wood of Heawood, and beyond, *viz.*, to the Burgesses of the said Borough, necessary without any contradiction." ROBERT BURNARD.

Reviews.

The Parliamentary Representatives of Cornwall to 1832. By WILLIAM PRIDEAUX COURTNEY. Seventy-five copies only printed for private circulation. London. 1889.

THIS valuable work of which we gave a preliminary notice in our last number, has since been issued and distributed amongst the few favoured individuals who were destined to be the possessors of the small number of copies printed. It is a matter of regret that Mr. Courtney did not at once publish the book, so that the public might have been enabled to discuss its merits, for we feel sure that sooner or later it will be issued in a cheaper and more popular form. Mr. Courtney has for many years been collecting the materials for this volume; his articles in the early volumes of the *Western Antiquary* being sufficient evidence for this. The author in his preface acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. W. D. Pink, of Leigh, Lancashire, a gentleman who has given us most valuable assistance in the same direction, and whose researches into the history of parliamentary life before the restoration of the Stuarts is unrivalled. Mr. Courtney's book is a portly volume of more than four hundred pages, commencing with an introductory chapter, in which he treats of the Parliamentary Representation of Cornwall in general, and then deals in a series of chapters with the representation of the individual boroughs, commencing with Truro and ending with Newport, which, for a long time was represented conjointly with Launceston. In the course of his narrative, Mr. Courtney tells many interesting stories of old election days, of pocket boroughs, of rotten boroughs, of boroughs wiped out of existence by the Reform Bill of 1832, and he throws a strong light upon the doubtful doings of election agents and their principals, in the free and easy days when every man's vote was worth so much money. In fact, this book contains many things that will be read with surprise by people of the present generation, accustomed as they are to the comparatively purely conducted elections. In addition to the chapters relating to the boroughs, there is a separate chapter devoted to the county members, and a full and complete list of members from 1547 to 1832. Mr. Courtney is to be commended for his zeal in the cause of his native county, and we would fain express the hope that he will see his way clear to the speedy publication of his interesting volume.

English Men of Action: David Livingstone. By THOMAS HUGHES. London: Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 1889.

This is a volume of exceeding interest, shewing the genealogy, and boyhood, as well as describing the later years of the famous missionary and explorer. One naturally expects great things of a man who wrote from his heart the following: "The only part of the family traditions I feel proud of is this. One of these poor islanders, when he was on his death-bed, called his children around him and said, 'I have searched diligently through all the traditions of our family, and I never could find that there was a dishonest man among our forefathers. If, therefore, any of you should take to dishonest ways, it will not be because it runs in our blood. I leave this precept with you—be honest,'" and really great things he was destined to accomplish. All the big events of Livingstone's life, all the wonders unfolded to him in the course of exploring the remote lands since opened to Christendom, are described in a way which makes the reader feel like knowing intimately the subject of this biography, presenting a strong and agreeable contrast to the dry-as-dust manner of many worthy biographers.

A map of Southern Africa to illustrate Mr. Hughes admirable work adds greatly to the value of a book which will be widely read by all classes. Very touching is the record of the great traveller's visit to his family at Hamilton after an absence of seventeen years; his aged father had died during David's homeward voyage. He had longed to see his son, and in his last hours his daughter said to him "you wished so much to see David." "Aye, very much, very much, but the will of the Lord be done," he answered; and after a pause, "But I think I'll know whatever is worth knowing about him. Tell him I think so, when you see him." They told him, and as he looked at the chair the strong man wept.

The Influence of Stars: A Book of Old World Lore. By ROSA BAUGHAN. London: Redway, 1889.

The authoress of this book of revealed mysteries has become quite an authority on palmistry, the reading of character in handwriting and other kindred sciences. She now essays deeper researches, taking as her text the following words of Tycho Brahe:—"To deny the influence of the stars is to deny the wisdom and providence of God." This work is a sort of adaption of ancient astrology to nineteenth-century ideas, but the writer does not pander, as others have done, to the realistic tendencies of the present day, but claims the closest affinity between Chiromancy, or the study of the signs of the hands, and Physiognomy, the study of the face, and Astrology as taught by the ancients.

With regard to Chiromancy, she quotes a passage from the "Book of Job" as bearing upon the subject:—"God has placed signs in the hands of all men, that every man may know his work," but it is very doubtful if this is the correct interpretation of the text. The author is intensely earnest in her thorough belief in the science in which she takes so much delight, and we cannot fail, on perusing her book, to be impressed with the serious character of her conclusions; nay, we are almost forced into a belief in them ourselves. She contends that these are subjects which cannot be estimated from the standpoint of nineteenth-century realism; to rob it of its mysticism has to her "the same sense of incongruity as would the hanging of a carnival mask over the mystically calm features of an antique statue." There is an undoubted charm about such studies, and we doubt not that the publication of this work will lead many persons to trace the various indications on their own bodies and thereby determine not only their character if they did not know it before, but also what the fates may have in store for them. The book is embellished by numerous plates and has a very mystical design upon the cover.

Kophetua the Thirteenth. By JULIAN CORBETT. Two Vols. London: Macmillan, 1889.

A very entertaining book and a story that keeps up its interest to the close. Kophetua the Thirteenth is the King of Oneiria, a kind of Utopia, supposed to have existed in Africa. The monarch is the hero of the story; he is of an eclectic and philosophic turn of mind, but in consequence of the highly-favoured character of his country and people he finds no wrongs to redress or rights to enforce. The plot of the story turns upon the necessity which arises, according to the Oneirian laws that the king should marry at a certain age or abdicate the throne. It is in the days of the Great French Revolution, and a French marquis with his beautiful and accomplished daughter appears on the scene, and the latter is forced by her father to ensnare the monarch in her toils. She succeeds despite the king's love for a beggar-maid whom he rescues from infamy and death. Altogether Mr. Corbett has woven a very attractive romance; and, owing to the quaintness of its character, and the exciting nature of some of its situations, it is certain to attract considerable attention, especially as it is far out of the beaten track of sentimental novels.

Pedigree of the Family of Prideaux, of Luson in Ermington, Devon. Compiled by T. ENGDEDUE P. PRIDEAUX, ESQ., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. Exeter: Pollard, 1889.

This an excellent specimen of a carefully-compiled pedigree, very tastefully printed. It traces the history of the Prideaux family, from before the Conquest to the present time, and gives all the ramifications of the family through successive centuries. It appears according to Polwhele, that "Paganus de Prideaux vel Pridias," was "Lord of Prideaux, in Luxullion near Fowey, co. Cornwall, before the Conquest, living at Prideaux Castle." The Editor says that, "the name of Pridias is evidently of Celtic origin, the termination "as" being a common word in the language, and the name has been and still is always pronounced in Devon and Cornwall as "Pridicks." The arms of the family are given, as used in 1741.

English Men of Action: Lord Lawrence. By SIR RICHARD TEMPLE. London: Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 1889.

A better biographer for the subject of this memoir than Sir Richard Temple, would be difficult to find, for this gentleman enjoyed the full confidence and personal friendship of Lord Lawrence, and is thoroughly acquainted with the details of his official, as well as of his private life.

Lord Lawrence was essentially a "man of action" rising, by good deeds, well performed, to the high position which became his. He had the gifts of tenacity of purpose, and a clear and well-defined sense of the path of honour and duty rather than any exceptional intellectual power. His friend and biographer says of him that he never enjoyed the advantages of high education, of family connection, of contact with political life, but rose by proved merit in action. The greatest interest of the book is of course centred round that portion which treats of the Indian Mutiny, though the record of a great life, rising from the position of Cadet to that of Viceroy of India, is excellent reading throughout.

Essays on the English Poets. Edited by ERNEST RHYS. London: Walter Scott, 1888.

The *Camelot Classics* in their bright red bindings have now become familiar to book-lovers and book-buyers; the present volume is of special interest being contributed by J. R. Lowell, and forming a crisp and terse bit of writing, eminently characteristic. Shakspere, Spenser, Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, and Lessing, are the poets descanted on, and anybody who desires to improve his acquaintance with these writers and possibly get new impressions, cannot do better than give this book a thoughtful perusal.

The Crusade of Richard I., 1189-92. By T. A. ARCHER, B.A. London: Nutt, 1888.

The above is the subject of the latest volume of Mr. Nutt's series of short histories, entitled, "English History, by Contemporary Writers." Mr. Archer has included extracts from the *Itinerarium Ricardi, Bohâdin, Ernoul, Roger of Howden, Richard of Devises, Rigord, Ibn Alathîr, Li Livres Eracles, etc.*; and has woven the whole together in a very able manner, producing a book that is full of interesting information and entertainment for young and old.

The Heroes; or, Greek Fairy Tales for my Children. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Macmillan, 1889.

In continuation of the series of reprints of Kingsley's works, Messrs. Macmillan have just issued this very popular book, which we heartily commend to parents and guardians, and to the heads of schools. The book is written in a most attractive manner, and the stories of these old heroes of Greek mythology never fail to enlist the attention of old and young. The volume contains the stories of Perseus and Theseus, and of the Argonauts, and they are such as each as well as entertain, for they are all written with a lofty purpose and noble aim.

Elizabeth Morley. By KATHERINE S. MACQUOID. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith, 1889.

This is a prettily written story of yet another of the many couples who are married but not mated. Some varied and bitter experiences have to be lived through, before full mutual confidence and affection are established. Elizabeth, who is somewhat vain and fickle in disposition, makes for herself a grievance (and nurses it), from the fact that her husband is less demonstrative and attentive than she had expected—"All's well that ends well"—however, and finally, the happiness which comes to the hearts disciplined by suffering makes ample amends for all the sorrow which had gone before.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

AN interesting literary work is about to be published by Mr. J. M. M'Bain, F.S.A., Scotland, Banker of Arbroath. It consists of a "Bibliography of Arbroath Periodical Literature and Political Broadsides." The papers composing this work were originally published in serial form, but as a desire has been expressed to have them reprinted, Mr. M'Bain has undertaken the responsibility and they will shortly be issued. The first portion of the book presents an exhaustive narrative of the Local Periodical Press; the second deals fully with the Political History of Arbroath during the stirring times which centred in the Reform days of '32, and gives a vivid account of the keen and intelligent part which the people then took in the battle fought in the interests of social and political advancement.

THE STUART EXHIBITION. Amongst the numerous objects of interest connected with the Stuarts recently exhibited in London, the following extract from the official programme, may be cited as of exceptional local interest and importance:—

"No. 1150.—INDICTMENT in the name of Sir Dudley Ryder, Attorney-General, against William Fenwick, Nicholas Layton, Humphrey Thomas, Edward Rice, and Ambrose Penny, of St. Sidwell's Parish, Exeter, for drinking the health of King James III. at the New Inn in the said parish, and setting upon and beating Jonas Johnson for refusing the toast. Dated Thursday next after the Octave of St. Hilary, 26 Geo. II. [1733].

Lent by S. J. DAVIES, ESQ."

THE most recent number of *Popular Poets of the Period*, edited by F. A. H. Eyles, and published by Griffith, Farran & Co., contain short biographical notices and specimen poems of Swinburne, Rev. R. Milton, Mrs. Webster, Cosmo Monkhouse, and Alfred P. Graves. It is a very popular little serial.

THE latest volume of Macmillan's reprints of the works of Charlotte M. Yonge, is *The Chaplet of Pearls*, a charming story of the days of Queen Elizabeth, in which romance and history are very happily blended, and the scenes of love and life are related with that delightful vigour for which this popular author is so justly celebrated.

WE are promised a third instalment of the *Abstracts of Somersetshire Wills*, made by the late Rev. Frederick Brown, M.A., F.S.A. Two volumes have already been published and have met with considerable favour; it has therefore been determined to issue a third volume, at the original subscription price, one guinea. The names of intending Subscribers may be sent to Mr. F. A. Crisp, Grove Park, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have issued a cheap edition of *Swift* (English Men of Letters Series), by Leslie Stephen. Swift's life is full of interesting incidents, and the present work is eminently readable, and should become highly popular.

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HISTORY OF OKEHAMPTON.

WE beg to draw the attention of our readers to the prospectus which accompanies the present number, of an important announcement relative to local history. Mr. W. Masland, of Tiverton, has in the press, a re-issue of Bridge's *History of Okehampton*, a little work originally published in numbers, about fifty years ago, but never completed. From this fragmentary work, and large additions made to it by the Rev. H. G. Fothergill and other writers, the present editor has been enabled to compile a fairly accurate and exhaustive history which will doubtless be welcomed by many persons interested in Okehampton and its charming surroundings. The district abounds in traditions of great value and the work now announced, will it is hoped fill a gap in local history and thus ensure a large share of support. We shall be happy to receive the names of intending Subscribers.

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ADDITIONAL REPLY.

"The Song of the Western Men." Mr. Davies Gilbert's Private Press (VIII., 130, 147, 149).—It is stated in Dr. Brushfield's valuable note upon this ballad, that it is not known whether any copy of the private reprint of Mr. Davies Gilbert has been preserved. I have a fine copy of this broadside, which I reckon among my most valuable possessions, and which I obtained some years ago from a friend, who has since removed to London, but was then in the bookselling business at Exeter. Unfortunately my copy is amongst my books in England, and I am therefore unable to collate it with the later versions given by your correspondents. I also obtained from the same source and at the same time another poem of Mr. Hawker's, which was also printed in broadside form, but the title of which I am unable to recollect at this moment. If I remember rightly, it was a harvest hymn, or some similar poem of a religious nature.

I have an impression that the broadside Trelawny ballad is mentioned in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, and, if so, either Mr. Boase or Mr. Courtenay must have seen a copy.

I will conclude by asking if a list of the productions of Mr. D. Gilbert's private press has ever been published? I have not a copy of Mr. Martin's book at hand, but no reference to the press is given in the supplement to Bohn's edition of Lowndes. Your correspondents may perhaps be able to supply this information on this point.

Jaipur, Rajputana. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

✠ Correspondence. ✠

"PLYMOUTH ARMADA HEROES."

Sir,—Your independent review of "Plymouth Armada Heroes" inspires confidence in your discrimination which contrasts favourably with that of the press.

Every one with money to spare, and vanity that may well be spared, can print anything for private distribution; but to solicit subscriptions to paste and scissors-work, and "padding" coupled with mis-statement, comes too near to obtaining money on pretences that are unfounded. For instance, William Hawkins, jun., is the only Armada hero of the family that can be fairly claimed for Plymouth, and it is silly to pretend that Sir John Hawkins was second in command to Howard; or, that Howard captured Don Pedro de Valdez, when schoolboys know better.

Hawkins, of Tavistock, did not claim descent from Hawkins, of Nash Court, Kent, but Hawkins, of Trewithan in Cornwall, did; and the claim was not allowed. When their baronetcy was created, a bordure was granted to distinguish their coat.

No doubt Dr. Drake is right in calling attention to one "unwarranted assumption," but I would go further and ask Miss Hawkins whether the lion on the waves of the sea of Sir John Hawkins, is not another unwarranted assumption?

Simply refer to the folding sheet pedigree at the end of her book, and the inquirer will see that Nicholas, the grandson of Sir Richard Hawkins, or great grandson of Sir John Hawkins, was born at Slapton, 31st March, 1639, but Miss Hawkins gives no evidence that he was ever married, or had issue, legitimate or illegitimate, or even attained his majority.

She then picks up a John Hawkins in Kingsbridge, of whose baptism or parentage she gives no documentary account, and boldly affiliates him to the Nicholas Hawkins aforesaid! Presumably Nicholas, if he had lived, was a man of some standing because he has a nephew called after him, but no Nicholas occurs among the descendants of John Hawkins, of Kingsbridge, which is a significant fact.

Here is distinctly another unwarranted assumption which the heralds would not countenance unless they are grown more lax of late, nor would they allow her claim to the arms of Sir John Hawkins. Such assumptions are far from uncommon now-a-days, and I cannot conclude without saying that I feel that I have thrown my money away, and, no doubt, other subscribers are of the same way of thinking. GENEALOGIST.

Plymouth, 20th March, 1889.

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OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We, this month, present our readers with a very good portrait of the Earl of Morley, one of the most popular noblemen of the West of England. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, Baker Street, London. The Earl of Morley was recently elected Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords in succession to the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The Right Hon. Albert Edmund Parker, Baron Boringdon, of Northmolton, in the county of Devon, Earl of Morley, was born June 11th, 1843; was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was first-class in classics; and succeeded his father as third Earl of Morley in August, 1864. His lordship was appointed a lord-in-waiting to the Queen in 1868, and held that position at Court till 1874. He was Under-Secretary of State for War from 1880 to 1885 in Mr. Gladstone's Government; but is a Liberal-Unionist, and accepted the office of First Commissioner of Works in Lord Salisbury's Administration in 1886. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Devonshire, and President of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, his residence (Saltram) being near that town. His Lordship married, in 1876, a daughter of Mr. R. S. Holford, of Gloucester House, Park Lane, and of Westonbirt, Gloucestershire; his son, Lord Boringdon, was born in 1877. The title of Baron Boringdon was conferred in 1784 on Mr. John Parker, M.P. for Devonshire, and the second Baron was raised to an Earldom in 1815.

THE REGISTERS OF
Walter Bronescombe, A.D. 1256-80, and Peter Quivil, A.D. 1280-91,

Bishops of Exeter, with some records of the Episcopate of Bishop Thomas de Bytton (A.D. 1292-1307), also the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., A.D. 1291 (Diocese of Exeter). By the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, M.A., Rector of Ringmore, Prebendary of Exeter, and Dean Rural. 8vo, pp. XXIII., 498. London: George Bell & Sons. Exeter: Eland, Pollard & Son, 1889.

SUCH is the title of Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's new work, and it will be immediately seen what a very important contribution it is to our local history. It is about three years since that the author issued the first volume of the series—which we trust may be a long one—*The Register of Bishop Stafford*, 1395 to 1149. He now takes the earliest Registers extant of the Diocese of Exeter. It cannot be doubted that the acts of the earlier bishops were duly recorded, but they were in all probability made upon separate sheets, either of parchment or paper, forming a roll. Some of these have been preserved among the Episcopal archives, and are now bound up in the volume containing Bronescombe's Register. It was Bishop Bronescombe who first in this diocese caused his proceedings to be entered in a volume, and Mr. Baigent tells us that he was the first bishop who adopted this form. Transcripts of the fragments of these earlier rolls are given by Mr. Hingeston-Randolph. The first in date is of the time of Bishop Robert Chichester, 1138-55, and is a confirmation of the appropriation of the Church of St. Austell to the Priory of Tywardreath; the latest is in the Episcopate of Bishop Blondy, 1245-57, and then the Registers commence in regular form, and with some apparently unimportant breaks, continue down to the present time.

Our author adopts the same arrangement as in his first volume, and gives the contents of the Register in the form of an index. We are inclined to think that this is the most convenient plan. Bishop Hobhouse has recently published the Register of John de Drokensford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1309-29. He adopts another plan, and gives a short abstract of the contents of each page of the original. To illustrate the difference between the two we give extracts:—

Drokenford's Register, p. 686, p. 71, Bishop Hobhouse's Calendar. "After reciting Deed of Prior and brethren of St. Johns binding the House to Chantry services endowed by John de Wyk, Canon of Crediton, who had given his Rectory of West Down, Devon (appropriated to the Hosp. by Bp. of Exeter), the Bishop, as patron of the Hosp., after conference with Chapter (who appended their Seal and kept a Copy of the Deed) ratifies and seals the Indenture; a copy to be kept in the Treasury.

"Wells, April, 1314.

"Mem: Bp. collated Hen de Foleham his Clerk, Acolite, to the Church of Hampton Bath.

"Pucklechurch, May, 1314.

"Arch. of Bath.

"Mem To Jho. de Oxon, Sub deac. Rector of Road, leave of absence for one year's study.

"April, 1314, La Place juxta, London."

Instead of taking the Register page by page as above, Mr. Hingeston-Randolph indexes every entry, so that, to take a few at random, we find under an alphabetical arrangement of persons, places, and things, the subject matter of every entry epitomized at greater or less length:—

"St. Breward, Appropriation of this Church to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and for the celebration of the Feast of St. Gabriel on the first Sunday in September, and of Bishop Bronescombe's obit on the next day." Then follows a copy of the long deed as in the original.

St. Cleer [Ecclesia Sancti Clari MS.] The Bishop writing from Henley ij Kalendas Februarii [31 Jan.], 1279-80 to his Official Principal, informs him that he had taken off the sequestration which the Rector had incurred for non-residence, and that it was not to be renewed without the Bishop's Special Mandate," 95.

"Valletort, Joel de, instituted to North Tawton," 57.

North Tawton, alias Chepingtauton, Rectors of,—— Master Oliver de Tracy was admitted 8 March, 1257-8, Patron Amicia, Countess of Devon 2b The next Rector mentioned Osmund de Valletorta: his institution is not recorded, but on his death;

Joel de Valletorta, sub-deacon, was instituted 23 Sept., 1274, Patron John de Valletorta," 57.

With cross references it is easy to use this book, but with that of Bishop Hobhouse's a reader may spend some time in finding what he wants.

The book under review extends over a period of about half a century, from 1257 to 1307, and it contains what is really an ecclesiastical history of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall during this remote period. The work commences with a very interesting preface, containing among other things sketches of the lives of the bishops whose Registers are included in it. Then follow transcripts of the very early document, before mentioned, and which have been stitched into the original. The index and appendices to Bronescombe's Registers come next and occupy 285 pages, and then we have an Itinerary of the bishop, from 1257 to 1280. Some people who have ideas as to the idleness and easy life of a Mediæval Bishop may obtain some useful information from an examination of this itinerary and from the volume generally. The Episcopate of Quivil, the successor of Bronescombe was a somewhat short one, and his Register is imperfect, not only in respect to missing leaves, but in consequence of portions having been treated with galls, which has rendered them very illegible. But with praiseworthy patience and skill our author has succeeded in decyphering the antient record, and the result is that the possessors of this book are better off than those who have access to the original, for difficulties are solved and happy suggestions made. None but an expert, and he a clever one, could have successfully treated the difficult task of transcribing Quivil's Register.

But this is not all. If Quivil's Register was hard to deal with, what shall we say about Bytton's? It is well-known to students of Devonian history that the Register of this bishop, who ruled the See from 1299 to 1307, is not to be found. Oliver tells us that it has long since perished. How comes it then that we have in this volume thirty-eight pages of the acts of the bishop? Our author is of opinion that no regular Register of Bytton's acts ever existed, and shows that the Registrar, who at one time was careful and painstaking, became careless and unmethodical, that the latter part of Quivil's Register became very fragmentary, that this Registrar was also the Registrar of Quivil's successor, and that during Bytton's time be made no regular entries, but simply filed the record of the bishop's proceedings, and hence the supposed loss of the Register. But Mr. Hingeston-Randolph, by the aid of later Registers, the Cathedral muniment, the Register of the Diocese of Winchester, and the Record Office, has compiled a most valuable document, which he modestly calls "An attempt towards a Brief Register for the Episcopate to Bishop Bytton," which goes far towards compensating for the loss of the Register, or what stood in its place. If not altogether complete, it is pretty certhat nothing of importance which transpired during Bytton's time has been omitted, and the author is entitled to our warmest thanks for this valuable contribution to the history of the Diocese.

The contents of the appendices to the volume are of much interest. Among them will be found a long history of the case of the election of John Pycot to the Deanery of Exeter, and of the murder of Walter de Lecchelade, and also a copy of the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., 1288-91, from Bronescombe's Register, probably a contemporaneous copy, and much more correct than that published by the Record Commission, or by Oliver in his *Monasticon*, and there are three photographic reproductions from the Registers of Bronescombe and Quivil.

Altogether this is the most important contribution to the history of Devon and Cornwall that has been published for a long time. We should have been glad to have said more about this interesting book, but we were anxious that a notice should appear as speedily as possible, and in the May number of the *Western Antiquary*, and we have written these hasty lines to direct the attention of our readers to it. We do not think we rate it too highly. We are sure that few persons even if they had the opportunity and ability would have cared to undertake the task so successfully accomplished by the learned Prebendary. We congratulate him on the appearance of his new volume, and trust that he may have health and strength continued him to bring to a conclusion the series he has in the first two volumes so well begun.

Editorial Notes.—With the next number, for June, the Eighth Series of the *Western Antiquary* will be brought to a close. The Index number will be immediately prepared and issued to Subscribers in the usual manner. Several interesting contributions are promised for the Ninth Series, including a further instalment of bibliographical notes, by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, as an Appendix to his former papers on "Devon Printers and Booksellers." Several other bibliographical articles are promised by various contributors, and a valuable list of special articles, particulars of which will be given in our next number.

Subscriptions to the Ninth Series are due next month, and the Editor will be obliged if Subscribers would remit them promptly together with any arrears for past supply. The non-remittance of Subscriptions causes considerable trouble and anxiety and retards the success of such Journals as depend entirely on their Annual Subscribers and not to casual sales or advertisements. See notes in previous numbers as to amount of Subscriptions in arrear. The current subscription is as follows:—

Index to 8th Series	1	0
9th Series and Postage	8	0
	9	0

All Communications should be addressed to the Editor, W. H. K. WRIGHT, 8, *Bedford Street, Plymouth.*

The Western Antiquary;

OR

Note-book for Devon & Cornwall.

No. 12. JUNE, 1889. Vol. VIII.

A HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS SINCE.

BY W. H. H. ROGERS.

TURNING over an old file of *The Western Flying Post; or, Sherborne and Yeovil Mercury, and General Advertizer*, we culled the following advertisements, and place them at the service of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, as they give an excellent reflex of the habits, amusements, and wants of the era, and may be studied with interest in contradistinction to what is found in the columns of our modern penny dailies.

This will be read with interest by those who deem the present sixty-miles-an-hour expresses too slow for their modern requirements:—

Aug., 1747.—*This is to give Notice* to all Gentlemen, Traders, and Others:—That there will be a constant *Flying Waggon* set out from the *Bell Inn* in *Wood-Street, London*, every *Monday* Morning at Seven o'clock, *and will be at Chard every Friday.* And likewise a *Waggon* will be sent out from the *Choughs* in *Chard*, every *Tuesday* Morning, and be at *London* every *Saturday*, and carry Goods and Passengers, &c., &c. Performed (if God permit) by JOSEPH ANDREWS.

A firm of spirit merchants in London tell us that:—

1747.—They have the largest and most curious Parcel of best Old Brandy, Rum, and Arrack, that ever was before exposed to Sale, all warranted entirely neat—as also Orange Shrub, made at Seville, and is the best that ever was sold in *England*, also real Seville Orange Juice squeezed upon the spot, and preserved to Perfection.

The regular faculty did not disdain to advertize and set forth their qualifications at full length. A member of an antient Dorsetshire family gives notice:—

1747.—That Doctor ÆNEAS ANKETILL, is come to live at *Wimborne.* He cures all Distempers incident to Human Bodies, as far as Art and Remedies can do. He reduces Fractures simple and compounded, commonly called broken bones: Also, he sets all Dislocated Bones out of Joint. He offers fair—*No Purchase, No Pay.* Likewise he performs all Operations in Surgery; He keeps and prepares all his own Remedies, both Galenical as well as Chymical.

That dreadful scourge having for the time being left Sherborne, it is announced:—

Dec., 1748.—We have the Pleasure of assuring our Readers, that this place is now entirely free from the SMALL-POX, and that no person has had it for more than a Month; so we hope for the Favour of seeing our Friends here as usual.

Two poor French prisoners of war, on parole at Launceston, having deserted from that place, two guineas reward are offered for their apprehension, and they are thus described:—

1756.—One, Mons. *Barbier*, a short Man, somewhat pock-marked and has a very dejected look, and wore a snuff-coloured coat—the other, Mons. *Beth*, a middle-sized man, very strong set, wore his own hair, and a blue Coat. The former speaks no English, but the latter, very well. They were both last seen near Exeter, riding to that City.

A purveyor for an old business, in full swing at that period, but now among the things that were, announces:—

1756.—This is to acquaint *Peruke Makers*—That SIMON PRETOR, Grocer, near the Conduit in Sherborne, hath just received from London, a fresh Parcel of prepared Hairs, Human, Goat and Horse. Likewise choice of fine Scratch Hair, mixed or unmixed, suited to the present Taste and Fashion. Likewise Blocks, Cards and Brushes, and Cauls, Ribbons, Silk and Thread, &c., &c.

An apparently long-suffering and forgiving husband gives notice:—

1756.—That whereas *Ann* the wife of *John Stocker of Wambrook* in the County of Dorset *has eloped several Times* from her said husband, this is to fore-warn all Persons not to trust her, &c., &c.

Forestallers and regraters beware! What would our modern cattle-dealers think if they saw the following announcement stuck upon a farmers barn-door?:—

1757.—Whereas a vile and pernicious Practice for many Years has been, and still is, carried on by many Persons in buying, selling and Forestalling Cattle, contrary to the several Acts of Parliament now in force, whereby (among other Things) it is enacted that if any Person shall buy any Ox, Runt, Steer, kine, Heifer, &c., living, and shall sell the same again alive, unless he keeps and feeds

the same on his own Ground, he shall lose double the value of the Cattle, or Things so bought and sold again, half to the King, and half to the Informer, &c.—in order to prevent the like practice for the future, the several Gentlemen, Farmers, Graziers, and others (of Devon and Dorset) have agreed to prosecute with the utmost severity all such persons, and as an Encouragement to Persons to make Information of such Offenders, do hereby promise to advance and give the sum of Five Guineas as a Reward to such Informer, &c.

Improvements in locomotion having taken place we are told, that the

1758.—LONDON and EXETER STAGE-COACHES, begins flying on Monday, 10 Nov., in three days, setting out from the Oxford Inn Exon, and the Saracen's Head, Friday Street, at four o'clock in the Morning, each passenger to pay 45*s.* and allowing 16lbs. luggage. Performed (with God's Permission) by Thomas Lyley & Comp.

A private family advertize for

1760.—A MAN-SERVANT that understands and *loves to work* in a Garden, which will be his principal Business. He must be handy, able to lay a Cloth, and wait at Table, and understand Brewing. N.B.—have had the Small-Pox, be perfectly sober, well recommended, and able to write and cast Accounts.

It is to be hoped they got him. No one in his senses would advertize for such a treasure now.

Here is a characteristic literary announcement:—

1760.—This day is published—Price sewed in Blew Paper, Two Shillings, Kitty F . . . .r's Merry-Thought; or No Joke like a True Joke. Containing a Collection of Waggish Sayings, arch Stories, smart Repartees, and funny double Entendres; now just published from genuine Conversations: And several original Love-Letters from some Persons of Distinction. To which is prefixed Real Memories of her Life and Intrigues written by herself, and adorned with her *Effigies* at *full Length*, &c., &c. Published by Permission, under the Inspection of a TRUE BLOOD.

Here was a chance for young clerics:—

1766.—Wanted Immediately a Curate for the Parish of East-Ansty in Devon. Salary £25 per annum, with Perquisites.

What were the perquisites? The surplice-fees of the little village? Nothing beyond probably, except perhaps dine with the Vicar on Sunday.

Here is another affair, the "manly" sport of cock fighting, in high request all through the century. Enough money was "planked" on the occasion to keep half a dozen poor curates:—

1766.—A MAIN OF COCKS, to be fought at Honiton in the County of Devon, between Gentlemen of the East and Gentlemen of the West of the said County. To shew 31 Cocks of each Side, for Four Guineas a Battle, and Forty Guineas the odd Battle. To weigh the first Monday in May next, and to fight the two following Days. Francis Baker, and John Burt, Junr.—Feeders.

Here comes a chance to get a "fine boy or girl" for a domestic slave. It is to be hoped the Clerk, Moses, had not at that period, initiated the poor children into the horrors of modern sweating:—

This is to give NOTICE—THAT there are now in the Workhouse at Plymouth, in the County of Devon, A number of fine Boys and Girls, to be bound out Apprentice. Whoever may want such, may apply to Moses Williams, the Clerk of the said House. The usual Premium will be given with them. N.B.—All the Girls are taught to knit and read.—18 Jany., 1768.

A further advertisement as to *flying machines*—from places where the modern expresses whizz by at sixty miles an hour, being about a day and nights journey for these flyers:—

LONDON and TAUNTON FLYING MACHINES, in Two DAYS—Thro' Ilminster, Crewkerne, Yeovil, Sherborne and Shaftesbury. SETS out from the Saracen's Head Inn in Friday Street, London, and from the Fountain Inn in Taunton, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings; meets at the Antelope Inn in Salisbury the same night, and returns to the above Inns every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Each Inside Passenger to pay from Taunton to London £1 16*s.* Any Part of the Road in Proportion as usual. Outside Passengers and Children in Lap, half Fare. Performed by JOHN WHITMARSH, THOMAS LILEY. N.B.—Money, Plate, Jewels, Writings, or any other Things of Value, will not be accounted for if lost, unless entered as such, and paid for accordingly. The Machines call at the Black Bear Inn in Piccadilly going in and out.—8 Feb., 1768.

Another announcement of the departure of the small-pox from rural Beaminster. If the modern idiots who are organizing a crusade against vaccination get their way (which God forbid) we may expect to see these notices again in our local papers:—

BEAMINSTER, 4 Feb., 1786.—This is to inform the PUBLIC—THAT the SMALL-POX, which raged here some Time past, has now entirely ceased, not a Person having had that Disorder for a Month passed. (Signed by, Curate, Churchwardens, Overseers and Surgeons.)

Here comes notice of a hospital for inoculation, to modify the effects of the fearful disease if possible. Query—is there not a *modern* Yeatman hospital somewhere in those parts? :—

INOCULATION. MR. YEATMAN, acquaints the Public —That he has fitted up proper Apartments for the Purpose of Inoculation, at Eastham's Farm, one Mile from Crewkerne; where regular Attendance will be given, and Patients conducted through the Disease in the most safe and expeditious Manner, on reasonable Terms. Crewkerne—20 Feb., 1768.

A runaway apprentice from Launceston! only fifteen, and afflicted, wearing a "charm" to ward off the distemper. Poor boy—plenty of good food, would be the best charm :—

Ran away from his Master, Richard Doidge of Launceston in the County of Devon, PHILIP PINCOMBE, a stout fresh looking Lad, about fifteen years of Age. Had on when he went away, a dark-colour cloth Coat and Waistcoat, with White Metal Buttons, Leather Breeches, and dark Brown curled Hair, and wears on his breast a filed Sixpence on account of the king's-Evil, which he has on the upper Part of his right Thigh. If the said Apprentice will immediately return to his Duty, he shall be favourably received; otherwise he, or whoever shall harbour or employ him, shall be prosecuted as the Law directs.—18 Apl., 1768.

Hear this ye masons—*pro* and *con.*; both books impartially sold by the same bookseller —who would not belong to the craft according to *this* author? : -

This Day is published—MASONRY—The Turnpike Road to Happiness in this Life, and eternal Happiness hereafter. Printed for S. Bladon in Pater-noster Row, and sold by R. Goadby in Sherborne, &c.—18 Ap., 1768.

But who would dare to be such according to *this* one? :—

This Day is published—The Second Edition of—MASONRY the WAY TO HELL.

A Sermon. Wherein is clearly proved, both from reason and Scripture, that all who profess these mysteries are in a state of damnation. Printed for Robinson and Roberts, 25, Pater-noster Row, and sold by R. Goadby in Sherborne, &c.—2 May, 1768.

Here are some of the manly pastimes of our great-grandfathers—single stick or quarter staff—who cracks the first crown? Not a whit more dangerous or brutal than modern football :—

SWORD and DAGGER and BACK-SWORD. On Thursday, 16th June next, will be played for at Sword and Dagger, at the White Horse in Langport, in the County of Somerset, a Purse of Two Guineas; and on Friday the 17th in the Morning, will be Back-Sword Playing for One Guinea; and in the Afternoon playing with Sword and Dagger for one Guinea more. The Players to comply with the Articles then to be proposed, and to begin Play each Morning precisely at Ten o'Clock. Suitable Encouragement will be given to compleat Gamesters. Dinner on Table One o'Clock each day.—28 May, 1768.

A most circumstantial description of this runaway—and note the trade of his master :—

RUN away the 13th Instant, from his Master, MR. SAMUEL BANTON, of the City of Exeter, Plush-Maker, .—ROGER MARE, his Apprentice. He is in the 19th Year of his Age, about five Feet three Inches high, light Hair, full favour'd, swelled Eye-brows, hangs his under Lip, and goes stooping forward. He wore away a Drab Cloth Coat, with yellow Metal Buttons, with a German Serge Waiscoat, and white Buttons, with Shammoy Breeches. Whoever harbours or employs him after this public Notice, shall be prosecuted as the Law directs, by me S. BANTON, Exon—14 March—1768.

This advertisement was before Board Schools were established. Probably the poet Goldsmith had such a learned subject in the purview of his poetic vision :—

BROAD HEMBURY, near Honiton, Devon, 25 March, 1768.—WANTED in this Parish, a Clerk.—He must be a Person who understands Arithmetic well. writes a good Hand, and must be capable of managing a School. Salary *about* Seventeen Pounds a Year. A middle-aged married Man, with a small, or no Family, will be the most eligible. N.B.—It will be in vain for any Person to offer, who has not the above Qualifications; and an indisputable Character, as to his Honesty, Sobriety, and Regularity.

This announcement was just at the advent of the poet Toplady's incumbency at Broadhembury, and may have proceeded from his pen.

Eight guineas a battle, and eighty the odd one! Something like stakes by the Gentlemen cockers :—

A COCK-MATCH.—To be Fought at the Golden Lion, in Barnstaple in the County of Devon, between the Gentlemen of the North and South: Each side to shew thirty-one Cocks in the Main. To fight for Eight Guineas a Battle, and Eighty the Odd. To weigh the first Monday in May, 1761, and fight the two following days. BAKER for the North, WOODLING for the South, Feeders.

Here again for a manservant—small Pox and Wigs—who offers?:—

WANTED—A MAN-SERVANT, who has had the Small-Pox, about Thirty years of Age, &c., &c.—April, 1768.

WANTED, in the Western Part of Devonshire, A Steady Footman, Who is well qualified to do the Duty of a Butler, who can Shave and dress Wigs well, and who can bring a good Character, &c., &c.

Here is the announcement of something spicy for the young gallants and damsels—all with the "greatest decorum":—

At the Town-Hall in Crewkerne on Tuesday 28th June 1768, will be A Grand Ridotto Ball After the Venetian Taste. The Hall will be formed into a grand Garden, and illuminated after the Manner of Vaux Hall, with Grotto's, Temples, Caskades of Water, &c. The Doors will be open at Seven o'Clock; The Ball begin at Eight; Tea at Nine; and a Grand Collation and Dessert at Twelve. A good Band of Music will be provided; and Care will be taken to conduct the whole with the greatest Decorum. Tickets to be had of Mr. BUDDEN at the George at 5*s*. each.

Single stick to the front, again, and Wrestling to follow; take care of your polls and your shins:—

On Tuesday 19th of July next, 1768, being the first Day of Exeter Races, A GOLD LACE HAT will be play'd for at SINGLE STICK at the Castle of Exon, and on the Day following a PURSE of GUINEAS will be play'd for at Wrestling at the same Place. To begin each Day at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon when the Particulars will be produced.

And here a glorious chance as to who shall break the most heads:—

SWORD AND DAGGER. Sherborne, Dorset, on Wednesday and Thursday the 10th and 11th of August Instant, 1768, will be played for at Sword and Dagger at the Half Moon in this Town, *one Guinea* each day for *him who breaks most Heads*, and HALF a GUINEA for the second best Gamester. Good Encouragement will be given to the other Players. To mount the Stage precisely at Three in the Afternoon.

Occasionally the charms of cock-fighting, were varied by their owners having a set-to at single-stick, with "great encouragement":—

1766.—This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen Gamesters and Others, that are well skilled in those noble and manly Exercises of Sword and Dagger, and Back-Sword—That on Monday 22nd September will be played for at Sword and Dagger, at Bruton in the County of Somerset, a Lac'd Hat and Knot, valued one Guinea and Half. He that breaks the first Head to have the Knot, and he that Breaks the most Heads to have the Hat. And on Tuesday will be play'd for at Sword and Dagger one Guinea and Half. The first best Man to have a Guinea, the second best Man Half a Guinea. And on Wednesday will be played for at Back-Sword, one Guinea and Half, &c. The Play to begin each day at Ten o'Clock. N.B.—There will be greater Encouragement than usual to all Gamesters.

Here is an account of the rejoicing at Honiton on the abolition of the odious Cider Tax:—

"We hear from Honiton, that they had great rejoicing there last Thursday (17 Apl.) on account of the Repeal of that unequal and burthensome Excise Tax on Cyder. The day was usher'd in with ringing of bells; joy and satisfaction appear'd in the countenances of every male wishing of freedom, and liberty of his country. Sir George Yonge, our worthy member, (who had shewn so great concern for the relief of the subject from the oppression of Excise laws) displayed his usual generosity on this occasion, by ordering a sheep to be roasted, and seven hogheads of Cyder to be given to the populace, to drink his Majesty's health, the Royal Family, success to the present Ministry, and all the noble patriots who have so eminently distinguished themselves in supporting the liberty, honour, and prosperity of the nation. A fine large ox was led thro' the town, attended by drums and fifes, decorated by garlands of flowers, apple-branches, with apples gilt and crowned with laurels. A label was painted and fixed between his horns, with this motto, '*The Cyder Act repealed, Freedom restored*': a grand green flag was displayed: the motto, '*Yonge and Liberty, no Cyder Tax.*' The ox was afterwards killed, and with a great quantity of other beef distributed the next day amongst the poor housekeepers. The evening concluded with a bon-fire, illuminations, and other indications of joy, on this glorious and important event." (Monday, April 21, 1766.)

A notice of a most interesting literary publication—evidently a sort of stock book for missions and revivals, at that time just initiated in Cornwall by Wesley:—

This Day is published, Price Sixpence in Boards, or Five Shillings a Dozen—A DIALOGUE between a Captain of a Merchant-Ship and a Farmer, concerning the pernicious practice of WRECKING, as exemplified in the unhappy fate of one William Pearce of St. Gennis, who was executed at Launceston 12 October 1767. Shewing also how the Captain was converted to a life of much seriousness and consideration. Adapted to the meanest capacity, and recommended more particularly to all persons living on or near the sea-coasts, insurers of ships, sailors, &c., &c. By JONAS SALVAGE, Gent. London: Printed for E. & C. Dilly in the Poultry, &c.—13 June, 1768.

This is a curiosity as a minute description of costume, and person—"red-shocked" hair,

and a pair of "everlasting breeches"—(probably somebody is still wearing them)—and what is "brin"?:—

RUN away 1 June, 1768.—JOHN PROSPER, a Parish Apprentice to Thomas Pring of Awliscombe, nigh Honiton, Devon, Farmer. He is in the 20th Year of his Age about 5 feet high, Strait Red Hair, shock'd; thin foye Face, gray Eyes, hath had the Small-Pox; Wore or carried off a light drab old Cloth Coat, made larger with other Cloth, and a dark grey nibb'd Whitney Coat, faced with the same, the Collar and Sleeves trimm'd with Scarlet Broad Cloth, plain white flat Metal Buttons, the Button-holes at Breast concealed, Olive Colour Waistcoat, Everlasting Breeches faced with Brin, and a large pair of Yellow Buckles, &c.

Another one, also with "everlasting" toggery, and "murphled" visage, has this anything to do with his name?—and note the condition of his poor feet:—

RICHARD MURPHLES from his Master at Blackauton, is described as "about 21 years of Age, and five Feet nine or ten Inches high, is pretty-strong made, bow-legged, his hair straight and of a reddish brown Colour, his complexion pretty much murphled, and the great Joints of his Great Toes, remarkably large (which is visible by his Shoes); He wore or carried away a whitish Everlasting Waistcoat and Breeches, Sheeps-grey Yarn or Worsted Stockings, &c., &c.

From Bristol to Exeter in *a day and half*—now covered by the Flying Dutchman on the G.W. Railway in *an hour and half*:—

THE BRISTOL AND EXETER MACHINE.—In One Day and Half with *Six able Horses*. Will set out on Monday 4 Apl., 1768 at Five o'clock in the Morning, from the George Inn, Temple Gate, Bristol, &c. Inside Passengers to Exon, £1 1s., &c.

We begun with locomotion, here we end with it; one thing however, travels no faster now than it did then—Time. With the flight of Time comes Change—as your readers will observe, but whether for the better or not, they must determine for themselves.

Hawkin's Monument at Boughton.—The Society for preserving Memorials of the Dead (whose Secretary is Mr. William Vincent, Hellesdon Road, Norwich), which deserves better support from Devon and Cornwall than it appears at present to obtain, received the following report at the last meeting of this Council:—

"Boughton Church, Kent—Hawkins' Monument. The Vicar, the Rev. J. A. Boodle consulted the Society as to a competent man to undertake the work required to be done to the monument of Sir Thomas Hawkins and his wife with recumbent figures, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth. Funds were in the hands of the authorities for this work."

THE CORNISH BIBLE.

BY W. J. HUGHAN.

MR. BOASE'S remarks relative to the "Cornish" Bible in the *Western Antiquary* for April, 1889, suggests to me that as so few copies have been traced and so little is known of that wonderful volume, the chief facts respecting its character would be acceptable to very many students in Devon and Cornwall, who, like myself, are interested in all that concerns the Literature and Antiquities of the West of England.

In the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* (Vol. I., p. 151) by Messrs. Boase and Courtney, under "Flindell," particulars are given, with title page, of *The Holy Bible* (Vol. I.), printed in Cornwall, by Thomas Flindell, and therein it is stated that "The Apocrypha and New Testament were never published." This is an error as respects the *Apocrypha*, for Mr. W. J. Clyma, of Truro (to whom I am indebted for first sight of this work) has a noble copy of the *Old Testament* with the *Apocrypha* (Frontispiece, etc.), and Mr. Hugh P. Vivian, of Camborne has also one; the latter having rather wider margins. Mr. G. B. Pearce, of Hayle, has a fine copy of the *Old Testament* only; Mr. A. Iredale, of Torquay, has, or had another, and Mr. T. H. Vincent, of Camborne owns thirty-eight numbers, in original covers, the latest of the set ending with Micah II. These are all the copies known to me at present, the work, as Mr. Boase states, being scarce, "extremely few copies are believed to exist, and the numbers were not generally preserved."

Mr. Vincent kindly presented me with cover of No. I. part, containing title, etc., which is interesting as it contains the "Conditions" of publication as follows:—

"1. This Work shall be printed in a large and beautiful type and stout paper. 2. It shall be completed in 60 Numbers, price only *Sixpence* each, making one large and handsome Volume, Royal Quarto. 3. It will be embellished with a beautiful Frontispiece, engraved on purpose for the work on fine vellum-wove paper. 4. A few copies

will be printed in a style of superior elegance, at *Ninepence* each Number. 5. One Number shall be published every other Saturday, at least, till the whole is completed. 6. A correct List of the Subscribers to this Work shall be printed, and given with the last Number. 7. Should it unavoidably exceed 60 Numbers, the overplus shall be delivered gratis."

Some of these conditions were not observed owing to various reasons, a few being mentioned in different parts of the work as issued. The subscribers were informed "that the FRONTISPIECE, not being ready to deliver with the first number (thro' a mistake of the Engraver) will be given in a future, but early part of the work."

Mr. Vincent tells me that the "Address to the Public" respecting the delay in the printing, and the announcement of the resumption of the publication occurs in part 38, with which also is "our Illustration of Exodus, Chapter XXIV., Verse 15." The printer states that "In the early part of the publication, the number of subscribers exceeded six hundred; of these, far the greater part were of that class of people who had no other support than the current produce of their manual labour—fishermen, miners, journeymen, tradesmen, and labourers—who, sensible of the value of a Family Bible, appropriated the small surplus that remained from the support of their families, to its purchase." Then the rise in "prices of foods," and increased duty on paper, led the Publisher to cease printing in order "to stay ruin." Happily times improved, and the publication was resumed, Flindell being evidently energetically supported by the Editor, the Rev. John Whitaker, who in his Address of June 27th, 1800, says, "I consider it to be a phenomenon equally singular and agreeable, that a Bible should be in printing at so remote a point of Britain as the present; first begun at Helston [1799], and now continued at Falmouth. It is the only Bible, I am persuaded, that was ever printed in Cornwall. The undertaking therefore, in the mind that projected it, and the spirit that patronized it, is an honour to the County."

Flindell's estimate of the outlay is also appended. "The net expense on paper and labour, in printing this edition of the Bible (exclusive of variety of other expenses) will amount to £1400."

The Introduction occurs immediately after the last chapter of Isaiah, with parts 30 and 31, and the grand volume was dedicated "To the Inhabitants of the County of Cornwall," by "their very humble Servant, the Editor." The volume is not paged, the signatures are in 4's, and begin with "A" (first page of the Text), then "B," 4th page, to end of alphabet omitting J; then "AA" to "ZZ" (JJ omitted throughout); "AAA" to "ZZZ"; "AAAA" to "ZZZZ"; "5 A" to "5 Z," &c., &c., the Old Testament ending with "10 Q."

The Title to volume II. runs thus:—*The* | *Holy Bible*, | *Vol.II.* | *containing the* | *Apocrypha* | *and* | *The New Testament* | *Illustrated with Annotations* | *Historical* | *Critical, Practical, and Spiritual;* | *and a Chronological Index* | *of Events, from the Creation of the World, to the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans.* | Falmouth | Printed by T. Flindell. | Sold in London by Champanté and Whitrow, Jewry-Street, Aldgate; H. D. Symonds, and T. Hurst, Paternoster-Row; and Matthews in the Strand."

The signatures run as before, and end on half-sheet of "YY," concluding the *Apocrypha*. I am unable to state whether any parts of the *New Testament* were printed, but it is just possible that a few were.

Other names occur on the cover to part I., besides the local printer and publisher and those in London (noted on Titles of Vols. I. and II.), *viz.*, "Creech, *Edinburgh;* W. Brown, opposite the Tolzey, *Bristol;* Reddell and Grafton, *Birmingham;* and Cruttwell, *Bath.*"

I presume there is not a copy in the British Museum, as no mention is made of one, by Messrs. Boase and Courtney; neither was there a representative at the celebrated "Caxton Exhibition" of 1877. It would be interesting to know of the whereabouts of any other copies than those enumerated.

DEVONSHIRE BRASSES.

COMPILED BY JOHN NEWNHAM.

(c.)
1375 Stokeinteignhead, Priest, name unknown.
1391 Stoke Fleming, John Corp.
1403 Dartmouth (S. Saviour's), John Hawley.
1409 Exeter Cathedral, Sir Peter Courtnay, K.G.
1413 Exeter Cathedral, William Langton, Canon of Exeter.
1430 S. Giles-in-the-Wood, Eleanora Pollard.
1437 Thorncombe, Sir Thomas Brooke, Kt.
1469 Haccombe, Sir Nicholas Carew, Kt.
1480 Chittlehampton, John Cobleigh.
1499 Shillingford, Sir William Huddesfield.
14... Bigbury, a female figure.
14... Bigbury, a female figure.
14... Dartmouth (S. Saviour), a female figure
1508 Yealmpton, Sir John Crocker, Kt.
1509 Monleigh, James Seyntleger.
1529 Tiverton, John Greenway.
1529 Kentisbeare, John Whyting.
1536 Pilton, Alexander Bret, Esq.
1540 Pilton, Robert Bret, Esq.
1540 Clovelly, Robert Cary, Esq.
1548 Braunton, Lady Elizabeth Bowcer.
1558 Kentisbeare, Lady Mary Guildeford.
1559 Doddiscombsleigh, John Stephens, Canon of Exeter.
1566 Harford, Thomas Williams, Esq.
1570 Filleigh, Richard Fortescue, Esq.
1570 S. Giles-in-the-Wood, John Rolle, Esq.
1581 Tormoham, Wilmota Cary.
1583 Ermington, William Strachleigh, Esq.
1583 Ottery S. Mary, Sherman family.
1586 Haccombe, Thomas Carew, Esq.
1586 Atherington, Sir Arthur Basset.
1587 Combe Martin, William Hancock.
1589 Haccombe, Maria Carew.
1590 Berry Pomeroy, Henry Dypforde.
1591 Petrockston, Henry Rolle, Esq.
1591 S. Giles-in-the-Wood, Margaret Rolle.
1592 Staverton, John Rowe, Esq.
1594 Clyst S. George, John Gibbe.
1601 Clovelly, George Cary, Esq.
1602 Sampford Peverell, Margaret Povlett.
1604 Sandford, Mary Dowrich.
1605 Wasfield, Alice Steynings.
1607 Exminster, Otho Petre, Esq.
1608 Washfield, Henry Worth, Esq.
1609 S. Petrox, John Roope.
1610 S. Petrox, Barbara Plumleigh.
1610 S. Giles-in-the-Wood, Johanna Risdon.
1611 Haccombe, Elizabeth Carew.
1613 Tedburn S. Mary, Jane Gee.
1614 Clyst S. George, Julian Osborne.
1617 S. Petrox, Mrs. Dorothy Rous.
1619 Hartland, Alice Docton.
1622 Marwood, Rev. Simon Canham.
1637 Dartmouth (S. Saviour's), Gilbert Staplehill.
1639 Harford, John Prideaux.
1641 Otterton, Sarah Duke.
1641 Stokeinteignhead, Elizabeth Furlong.
1648 Tawstock.
1649 Charles, Rev. George Kellie, M.A.
1650 Sidbury, Henry Parson.
1651 Heanton Punchardon, Sarah Southcott.
1655 Exeter (S. Sidwell's), Hugh Grove, Esq.
1656 Haccombe, Thomas Carew, Esq.
1664 Shillingford, Rev. John Seamen, B.A.
1667 Marwood, Elinor Pine.
1679 Marwood, Honour Garland.
1698 Powderham, Lady Anne Smyth.
1755 Heanton Punchardon, John Ballyman.

SUMMARY.

1 Atherington, 1586.
1 Berry Pomeroy, 1590.
2 Bigbury, 15th century, 15th century.
1 Braunton, 1548.
1 Charles, 1649.
1 Chittlehampton, 1480.
2 Clovelly, 1540, 1601.
2 Clyst S. George, 1594, 1614.
1 Combe Martin, 1587.
3 Dartmouth, 1403, 15th century, 1637.
1 Doddiscombleigh, 1559.
1 Ermington, 1583.
1 Exminster, 1607.
2 Exeter Cathedral, 1409, 1413.
1 Exeter (S. Sidwell's), 1655.

1 Filleigh, 1570.
4 S. Giles-in-the-Wood, 1430, 1570, 1591, 1610.
5 Haccombe, 1469, 1586, 1589, 1611, 1656.
2 Harford, 1566, 1639.
1 Hartland, 1619.
2 Heanton Punchardon, 1651, 1755.
2 Kentisbeare, 1529, 1558.
3 Marwood, 1622. 1667, 1679.
1 Monkleigh, 1509.
1 Otterton, 1641.
1 Ottery S. Mary, 1583.
1 Petrockstow, 1591.
3 S. Petrox, 1609, 1610, 1617.
2 Pilton, 1536, 1540.
1 Powderham, 1698.
1 Sampford, Peverell, 1602.
1 Sandford, 1604.
2 Shillingford, 1499, 1664.
1 Sidbury, 1650.
1 Staverton, 1592.
1 Stoke Fleming, 1391.
2 Stokeinteignhead, *c* 1375, 1641.
1 Tawstock, 1648.
1 Tedburn S. Mary, 1613.
1 Thorncombe, 1437.
1 Tiverton, 1529.
1 Tormoham, 1581.
2 Washfield, 1605, 1608.
1 Yealmpton, 1508.

The above is a list of the principal brasses, now remaining in Devonshire.

ANTIENT MSS. IN KINGSBRIDGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY RANDOLPH, M.A.

(Continued from p. 169.)

LXXIV.—

"JOHN MALBURGHE, David Fayrefote, Thomas Baker, and Richard Stephyne, grant to Robert Whytehede, clerk, all that tenement of theirs in the Town of Kyngesbrygge, to them recently granted by William Frye; situated between the tenement of John Holdyche on the South, the tenement lately belonging to Gervase Cottebury on the North and East, and the King's High Way on the West; to have and to hold the same to the said Robert Whytehede, his heirs and assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of the Fee.—Witnesses: William Bayleghe, Bailiff of the said Burgh, John Boway, John Gevyn, William Hawke, William Andrewe, and many others.—Dated at Kyngesbrygge, on the 20th May, 3 Edw. IV." [1463.]

There are four Seals, and the name of the owner is written on the tag, just above the Seal, in each case. The first has the letter "W," surmounted by a rude device which may be anything. Of the second only a small fragment of wax remains. The third is perfect, a very pretty Seal, representing the "Lamb and Flag." The fourth is, also, fairly perfect, but, being roughly executed and a little rubbed, it is not easy to make out the details. It bears the owner's name "Ricardus Stephyne," surrounding his Arms—an estoile surmounting a crescent, with (apparently) a man's arm in base. There may have been something, also, in chief, and I think I can trace a crescent on one side. The Crest is damaged; but there is an appearance of wings, and it was, doubtless, intended to represent some bird. I find no Arms closely corresponding with these in Burke's *Armory;* but he gives the Arms of Stephen, of Collins, co. Bucks, as "Argent on a chevron, between two crescents in chief, and a dexter hand, couped at the wrist and erect, in base, gules, two mulletts of the first. Crest: An Eagle displayed with two heads, sable, beaked and legged or."

LXXV.—"John Hoigge, junior, Son of Stephen Hoigge, of Plympton, grants to John Hoigge, senior, his Brother, all his lands and tenements, rents, reversions, and services, with the appurtenances thereof, formerly the property of the said Stephen Hoigge, and recently of the said Grantor by the gift of Richard Brokynge, of Plympton-Earl's; to have and to hold the same to the aforesaid John Hoigge, senior, his heirs of his own body and his assigns, for ever, of the Capital Lords of that Fee. If it should happen that the said John Hoigge, senior, should die without such lawful heirs, the whole property was to revert to Grantor and his heirs and assigns.—Witnesses: John Crokker, Esquire, Steward of the Burgh of Plympton, Thomas Chalons, William Pyke, John Brakkeleghe, William Simon, and many

others.—Dated at Plympton aforesaid, 1st July, 8 Edw. IV." [1468.]

Attached to the above is the following:—

LXXVI.—"Know all men that John Hoigge, junior, son of Stephen Hoigge, of Plympton-Earl's, appoints his beloved in Christ, John Carswylle and William Cornysshe, to be his true and lawful attorneys, to convey to John Hoigge, senior, *the lands, etc., mentioned in the above Deed*. Dated at the same time and place."

The Seal is unfortunately destroyed.

LXXVII.—"Robert Gegge grants to Simon Dyer all his messuages, etc., in the Burgh of Dodbroke, to have and to hold the same, etc., etc., for ever. He appoints William Carswille, junior, and Robert Dyer to be his true and lawful attorneys herein.—Witnesses: Thomas Wyndesore, Portreeve of Dodbroke, William Carswille, senior, Richard Coplestone, John Carswille, Thomas Parker, and many others.—Dated (it is not said where), 8th Oct., 13 Edw. IV." [1473.]

The Seal, which is perfect, represent a "W," surmounted by a Ducal Coronet.

LXXVIII.—"Hec Indentura, facta apud Kyngesbrygge, vicesimo die Marcii, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi Quarti sextodecimo, inter Robertum Gye et Thomam Mey, Custodes Ecclesie Sancti Edmundi de Kyngesbryge, ex parte una, et Johannem Scoos, seniorem, ex parte altera, testatur, Quod predicti Custodes, ex assensu et consensu omnium Parochianorum, concesserunt et licenciam dederunt predicto Johanni Scoos ad ponendum pimellum domus sue, de novo edificande, in loco ubi paries Cemitorii *(sic)* Ecclesie predicte jam stat, in parte Boriali Cemitorii predicti; habendum et tenendum predicto Johanni Scoos, heredibus et assignatis suis, inperpetuum. Et pro predicta licencia habenda predictus Johannes Scoos, heredes et assignati sui, sumptibus suis propiis et expensis, in exoneracione Parochie predicte, omnino, in futurum, parietem Cemitorii, inter predictam domum de novo edificandam et mesuagium dicti Johannis Scoos, ibidem, reparabunt et sustentabunt, et tam altius ut placeret predicto Johanni predictam parietem facere faciet, pro securitate sua.—In cujus rei testimonium Partes predicte presentibus Indenturis alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Et, quia sigilla predictorum Custodum pluribus sunt incognita, ad specialem rogatum dicti Johanni Scoos sigillum commune Ville predicte Presentibus est appensum.—Hiis Testibus: Willelmo Cornysshe, tunc Preposito, Thoma Bowrynge, Johanne Snape, Willelmo Spycere, Simone Gildone, et aliis.—Datum die, loco, et anno supradictis." [20th March, 1475-6.]

This is an interesting document; for it tells us the very date when permission was given to the owner of the tenement on the north side of the Churchyard at Kingsbridge to build the south wall of his new house on the site of the Churchyard-wall. The existing houses, really, maintain their ground there still, though they appear, now, to be separated from the Churchyard by the path leading to the Union-Workhouse; but this path is, actually, part of the Churchyard, from which it was railed off, for the convenience of the Public, many years ago. The Wardens were Robert Gye and Thomas Mey; and they submitted the proposal of Mr. John Scoos, senior, to the Parishioners in Vestry assembled, for the Grant was made with the assent and consent of all. The word "pimellum" is a difficulty; for it is not to be found in the *Glossaries*. It is, doubtless, corrupt; and I gather from the context that the Scribe, probably, meant to write "pinnellum," which might very well be a form of "pinnaculum;" and this would mean that it was the gable-end of the house, or of a wing thereof, which was to be brought out to the line of the Churchyard-wall.

The Seal, which is quite perfect, is very interesting; for we are told expressly what it is—the "Common Seal" of the Town of Kingsbridge. It is circular and of the size of a sixpence, and it represents the "Orb" (or "Mound"—*Monde*), as in the "Regalia," and surmounted by a double Cross—between the letters "T" and "B." The Seal was, therefore, of a distinctly religious character.

* * *

Plymouth Armada Heroes.—Extract from Queen Elizabeth's book (third instalment):—

"At nunc fama recens celeres adlapsa per auras
Ingentem Dracum et Draci victricia clangens
Vela tubâ, et Britonum tractos ad litus Iberos; (p. 32.)
Siccine Elisæ animus vobis, sic notus Iberi
Dracus erat? quoties illum maria invia nautis
Ignotosque sinùs, alioque sub orbe reposta
Et vix audaci audistis tentanda Columbo
Regna citâ penetrasse rati? (p. 33.)
Longe alius Draci mos est; tuaque æra Philippe
Non pace ignavâ, sed fortibus adpetit armis,
Datque auro leges, non leges sumit ab auro." (p. 34.)

Notes.

Sale of Important Properties.—Many of the advertisements contained in newspapers of the last century, relating to the sale of important properties, are frequently found to include many interesting particulars, not only with respect to houses and lands, and the changes in their ownerships, that time has gradually brought about, but also, *inter alia*, alterations in the mode of transacting business, and the mention of terms, and allusion to customs, that are now obsolete or are rapidly becoming so.

The following example transcribed from a newspaper, published in July, 1763 (believed to be *The London Chronicle*), will be found interesting in several of its details:—

"To be SOLD.

(Either entire, or in Parts and Parcels.)

The Fee-simple and Inheritance of and in all that capital Messuage, Barton and Farm of FARDLE, *formerly the Seat of Sir Walter Raleigh*, and late of Mr. Thomas Pearse, deceased, situate in the Parish of Cornwood in the County of DEVON, about half a Mile distant from the Turnpike Road leading from Plymouth to Exon, ten miles from Plymouth, thirteen miles from Totnes, thirteen from Ashburton, six from Modbury (all very good Market Towns) and one Mile from Ivy Bridge, where a regular Post Office for the Conveniency of the Gentlemen and others of that Neighbourhood, has been established for a Number of Years last past. The said Premisses consist of a very commodious and large Mansion-House, with a very pleasant Rabbet Warren and Fish Pond in front thereof, every necessary Courtlage and Outhouse that a Gentleman can require for himself or Tenant; and upwards of 300 Acres of Arable Land, Wood and Orchards; together with an Estate called JENNINGS, being about 40 Acres of exceeding rich Land, now held in Demesne therewith, and almost contiguous thereto.

Also another Estate called GOADLAGE, being an excellent large Summer's Run for Cattle; all which Premisses having been for upwards of twenty Years last past kept in the Hands of, and very greatly improved by, the late proprietor, are now (together with the High Roads of the said Parish surrounding them), in compleat Repair for Wheel Carriages, have plenty of Wood and Water in every Field in the driest Season, and are situate in a delightful Sporting Country, with an extensive Right of Common on Hanger Down in Cornwood aforesaid, on which several Tenants have a Right of depasturing Cattle in the Summer Season, paying an Acknowledgement.

Also all that the Manor or reputed Manor of FARDLE, with DENNATON, UPPETON, and sundry other Lands in Cornwood aforesaid, Lutton and Plympton St. Mary in the said County.

For which Purpose a Public Survey will be held at the House of Mr. Grinfell Tompson, known by the Sign of the King's Arms and Exeter Inn in Plymouth aforesaid, on Wednesday the 3d Day of August next, by Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; and any persons for further Particulars and Surveys may in the mean Time apply to Mr. Samuel Yonge, Attorney at Law, at Fardle aforesaid.

N.B. Soon after the Sale of the above Estates the present Stock now thereon will be disposed of by Public Survey, consisting of near 100 Builocks, upwards of 800 Sheep and Lambs, and a large Number of Horses and Colts of high Blood; there are also 1600 Coats of remarkable good Wool, the produce of the last and present Years, which are then or now to be disposed of."

Attention may be directed to the following interesting points:—

Fardle, or *Fardell*, was the house of the Devonshire Raleghs for several successive centuries. The father of Sir Walter left it, and settled at Hayes, in the Parish of East Budleigh, in the early part of the 16th century. It remained in the possession of the family for some years afterwards, and was subsequently sold by Sir Walter's brother, Carew, to Walter Hele, of Cornwood.

That "Fardle" was "formerly the seat of Sir Walter Raleigh," is a tradition that was long (perhaps is still) entertained in the locality, but is now known to be incorrect.

The presence of a post office at Ivybridge, being urged as one of the great advantages of the place, rather indicates that it could not have been established very long, despite the assertion that it had been so "for a Number of Years last past."

The Estate of Goodlage, with the parish road adjoining, being "in compleat Repair for Wheel Carriages," is a remarkable statement; as it implies, that wheel conveyances were used there, and that the roads were wide enough for them to traverse; a condition of things far in advance of the County generally, according to the reports of William Marshall in his *Rural Economy of the West of England*, published in 1796—33 years later than the date of the above-quoted advertisement. In his account of the farms of West Devonshire, he informs us:—

"Formerly, Carriage of every kind was done entirely on the backs of horses; except in harvest, when sledges, drawn by oxen, were sometimes used . . . seventy years ago, there was not 'a pair of wheels' in the country; at least not upon a farm; and nearly the same may be said at present. Hay, corn, fuel, stones, dung, lime, etc., are in the ordinary practice of the District, still carried on horseback." (113-4.)

At that time there was but small difference between the farms of West Devonshire, and those in other parts of the County. Away from the main roads, the tracks were narrow, sufficient for the passage of pack-horses with their burdens, and no more, as foot-passengers found to their cost, when meeting a train of them. These pack-horses conveyed everything to and from the land, either in

crooks, 'potts' or panniers. The manure being distributed over the field by means of 'Gurry-butts' or sledges, drawn by draught horses or by oxen.

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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Sir A. Cockburn and Exeter.—The following interesting incidents in the career of Sir A. Cockburn, are reported to have taken place during the period, when, as a young advocate, he attended the Exeter circuit. They are extracted from "*A Generation of Judges*, by their Reporter, published in 1886:—

"The tales told of his youth in Circuit were of a kind to explain the rarity of his appearance as a Judge of Assize in the West. There is a window in the robing room of the Castle of Exeter, by the friendly aid of which it is said the future Chief Justice escaped the bailiff, and a peculiar and extensive knowledge of the exact points at which the jurisdiction of the City Sheriff ended and that of the County Sheriff began, was currently believed to have stood him in good stead at critical moments." (12.)

"This devotion to the cause of justice is well illustratrated by the persistence with which he maintained the cause of Gulley, a man who was convicted in Cockburn's presence at Exeter, when he was a young man at the Bar. Cockburn believed in his innocence, but vainly tried to have the sentence reversed. When he was Chief Justice, and not long before his death, the case was brought to his notice again, and through his exertions the stigma of conviction was removed from the man, who had been sent into transportation, and had flourished in Australia." (18.)

Budleigh-Salterton. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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A remarkable Sepulchral Memorial to a former Bishop of Exeter.—In a work entitled, *Numismatic and Other Crumbs*, by Richard Sainthill, of Topsham (an old valued correspondent), printed at Cork in 1857 for private distribution only, and rarely to be met with, there is an account of the great and good Prelate, Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, 1627-44, and of some of his writings. In the latter year he was translated to the See of Norwich, but was soon ejected in those troublous times, and he then retired to the near village of Heigham, of which the living was in his gift, and passed there the remainder of his life. On his death he was buried in the south chancel of its Church, although contrary to the wise monition as expressed in his Will, "I do not hold God's House a meet repository for the dead bodies of the greatest Saints." Attatched to the wall of the south chancel there is a large marble monument to his memory, of which Mr. Sainthill gives a plate, and a description thereof, from its great singularity, may, I think, interest many readers of the *Western Antiquary*. It consists of two ornamental columns supporting an arch surmounted by a mitre, and beneath a shield bearing his arms, Three Talbots' Heads (the Talbot, a hound of entirely pure white colour according to Sir William Jardine, was a cognizance of the ancient House of Shrewsbury). In the space or tablet between the columns there is represented a full length skeleton, which stands facing the spectator. Its right arm is depressed, and the hand holds a bond inscribed "Debemus Morti Nos Nostraq." (We owe to Death ourselves and our prossessions), and appended to it there is a seal with the Hall armorial bearings as above. The left arm is elevated and the hand holds the same bond cancelled, being rent up the centre, with the seal torn off, and inscribed "Persoluit Et Quietus Est" (he has paid the debt, and is released). Across the lower part of the tablet is inserted the date of his death "Obiit 8 Septem. Ano Ærae Christianae 1656 Æt. Suae 82," and in a single line below it over some scroll work forming the base of the monument.

"Josephus Hallus Olim Hūilis Ecclesiae Servus" (Joseph Hall once a humble servant of the church). He was selected by Lord Justice Popham to be the first master of Blundell's School, Tiverton, but he declined the appointment in favor of his friend, Mr. Chomley. Having an uncle a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Dunsford and Barnes at Tiverton, I was sent there all the way from London in 1808, no small journey in those days, and from my great age am now, it may be, the patriarch of this seat of learning. My most pleasant remembrance of it is associated with the annual out-of-doors singing by torchlight of "Dulce Domum," and there still rings in my ears, "Nunc Est Tempus Ire Domum," reminding me of my last home to which I am fast hastening. I am not aware whether the custom is still kept up.

Exmouth. JOHN J. A. BOASE.

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Inscriptions in the Hall at Launceston Castle.—Mr. C. E. Doble, whom most of us know to be of Cornish descent, is editing with exceptional assiduity, for the Oxford Historical Society, the collections of Thomas Hearne, the well-known Jacobite antiquary. Three volumes have now been published, and they present an extraordinary mixture of observations on contemporary events and of extracts from ancient books and manuscripts. In March, 1710, Hearne seems to have been examining some MSS. in the Bodleian Library which formerly belonged to the Cathedral Church at Exeter, and the fruit of his observations is preserved in Vol. XXIII, of his collections, volume II. of the Oxford reprint, pp. 356-57. One of these MSS. styled by Hearne, Art. D. 113 (now Bodl. MS., 315), consisted mainly of Hampole's commentary on Job, it was left to the Chapter of Exeter by John Stevenys, one of the canons of that foundation, and at the end of this manuscript were written "in a more modern hand," as Hearne notes, than the book itself, the following lines:—

In Aula Lanceston.

Supra tabulam valettorum [above the table of the serving-men.]

Whoso loveth wel to fare
Bot he have the more good
Ever spend and never spare
His heer wol growe through his blood.

Supra tabulam clericorum [above the table of the priests.]

Whose comyth to any hows
And but a wol do so
Ne be he nought dangerous
Reson wolde accorde therto
Tak that he fyndith
To take that he bryngith

Supra tabulam garciorum et operariorum above the table of the grooms and workmen.]

In another mannys hous
Miche desire for to have
Ne be thou never coveytous
For that is the condicion of a knave

Supra tabulam generosum et armigerorum [above the table of the nobility and gentry.]

Whoso wol his worship save
To say ye best that he can
Honest manners he must have
Of every man in his absence
Hit falleth to a Gentleman
And say hym soth in his presence

In fine aulæ sic

Pauperis in specie Christus cum venerit ad te
Bonum est adiscere dum juventus durat
Hoc partiri sibi quod dedit ante tibi
Nam stultus est qui Nil scit et Nil scire curat.

The meaning of the concluding lines is somewhat obscure and *partiri* is suggested to be a mistake for *partire*, but they may, perhaps, be translated thus. At the end of the hall are these words:—

When Christ in poverty's garb shall have come to thee
Let Him share himself that which be gave before to thee;
It is a good thing to learn while youth lasts
For a fool is he who neither knows nor cares to know anything.

Some further Latin verses, written in another hand, and with a paler ink follow, but do not possess any connection with Launceston. The above readings have been kindly compared with the original, by Mr. W. H. Allnutt of the Bodleian Library. The contractions in the original manuscript have been lengthened. W. P. COURTNEY.

London.

Queries.

136.—**Gurney Family of Dartmouth.**—Thomas Gurney or Gourney, gent., was M.P. for Dartmouth, from 1558 until his decease, *circa* 1572-80, and Thomas Gurney, gent. (possibly his son), was M.P. for Dartmouth in 1604 and 1614, being described as a merchant. Is anything known of this branch of the Gurney family?

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

* * *

137.—**Name of Whipple or Wippell.**—Can any of your readers suggest the origin of the above name? Were the Devonshire and Norfolk families connected, and are there any of that name now located in Norfolk?

VENATOR.

* * *

139.—**Cornish Saints.**—Where can I find a full and fairly accurate list of the Saints in the Cornish Calendar. As Cornwall is such a land of saints, there ought to be some record, and as I have no doubt that such a work is in existence, I venture to ask those of your readers who may possess the information to impart it to me. C.A.M.

Plymouth.

* * *

139.—**Satire on Gay.**—I should feel obliged if any of your correspondents could explain the reference to Gay's female admirers in the following poem, of which I possess a fine neat copy:—

"The | Female Faction: | or, the | GAY Subscribers. | A Poem. | *Quò Virtus tua te vocat, i pede fausto.* HOR. | London: | Printed for *J. Roberts*, near the *Oxford-* | *Arms*, in *Warwick-Lane*; and Sold by | the Booksellers of *London* and *Westminster*. | M.DCC.XXIX."—(Price Sixpence.)

It is a small folio of eight pages, including title. The Editor may perhaps be able to throw some light upon this "Gayety." The reference to the Duchess of Queensberry is easily seen; the others are less clear.

Jaipur, Rajputana. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

* * *

140.—**Battle-Fields of Devon and Cornwall.**—Is there any work which will give information on this point, and of the many sanguinary conflicts that have taken place in these western parts? Of course, the history of the Civil Wars of various periods must contain many such details, but I am desirous of knowing if there is in existence a work which deals exclusively with these parts.

KEARLEY.

* * *

141.—**Bull Baiting at Plymouth.**—Can any of your readers tell me at what date the cruel sport of bull-baiting was discontinued at Plymouth. I am given to understand that it was formerly practised under the Hoe, at a place still called the Bull-ring, and at the top of High Street, just under the windows of the Old Guildhall, now the Free Library. This place also rejoices in the title of Bull-hill. Perhaps some of your older readers may be able to recall stories of these brutal sports as told by their fathers.

YOUNG PLYMOUTHIAN.

* * *

142.—**The Philo-Danmonian.**—When and where was this work published? I believe it was a serial—what was its character, and who was its editor? Any information on these points will be esteemed by M.Y.Y.T.

* * *

143.—**Heir General of Carew of Mohun Awtrie.**—Is it known who represents the old Barons Carew? Sir William Carew of Mohuns, by his wife, Joan, daughter of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, had three sons and one daughter. All the sons died *s.p.*, the last of these, the well-known Sir Peter Carew, heir to his brothers, Sir George and Sir Philip, dying in Ireland on the 27th November, 1575. Their sister who is variously called Thomasine and Cecily, married Thomas Kirkham of Blackadon, and it is said had issue, several sons and one

daughter, the latter the wife of Thomas Southcote of Bovey Tracey. Is anything known of the descendants of Kirkham of Blackadon, by the heiress of Carew?

Leigh, Lancashire. W. D. PINK.

* * *

144.—**John Hale, M.P. for Devon.**—He represented the County in the two Cromwellian Parliaments of 1654 and 1656, and Dartmouth in the Convention of 1660. There appears to be some little confusion as to his right name, which is variously given 'Hale,' 'Hales,' and 'Hele.' The bulk of evidence however, favours the first. In addition to the Blue Book Returns, he is thus named in Hailstone's interesting list of the Parliament of 1656, and in Pawley's Catalogue of Members 1640-61. The member for Devon was one of the 89 members forcibly "kept out of the House," and who signed the Protest of 22nd September, 1656 (Vide *Harleian Misc.*, Vol. III. and Whitelock's *Memorials*, Vol. IV., where his name reads John 'Haile'). I shall be glad to learn something about this Cromwellian M.P. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

* * *

145.—**"Out of the World and up to Hoe!"**—Has any reader heard this local expression lately?

I find it in the poems of the former Plymouth Poet-Laureate, Mr. R. W. S. Barons (who styled himself the Poet-Corporate), but without any explanation. What gave rise to the saying? H. SHARROCK.

* * *

146.—**Carrack Sunk in Plymouth Sound.**—I have met with the statement that in the year 1601, an East India Carrack was sunk here "between the island and the Main." Was ever any attempt made to recover her contents? or, have any of these been found washed ashore at any time? DEVS, JUN.

* * *

147. –**St. Andrew's Church and the Star Chamber.**—In some historical notes published many years ago by Mr. Barons, he says that "a decree of the Star Chamber," was given in 1637 respecting a dispute between the ecclesiastical and the town authorities, concerning the interior of this church, whereby "the pews were divided between the Vicar and the Bench" (of magistrates?) Can you furnish particulars of this dispute or publish the text of the decree? ECC. ANT. INQ.

* * *

148.—**"Quicksilver" Mail Coaches**—I wish to know what has become of the old "Quicksilver" Mail Coaches? famous for the speed they maintained between London and Falmouth before the railway days.

Just prior to the opening of the Cornwall Railway, in 1857-9, I made several journeys by this mail between Plymouth, Truro, and Falmouth, and the old guards and coachmen (there must have been four coaches on the service then, carrying the "London" and "North" Mails), were maintaining their traditions of speed and regularity to the end. Arriving and departing on each stage, with a regularity in summer and winter, which the railway as I know, fails to equal!

The build of the "Quicksilver" was as different from the modern four-horse drag, as a fire engine differs from a wagonette.

The "mail" was a sturdy, business-like vehicle, for strength and speed, rather than accommodation. A rather broad squat body, with small doors and windows, scarlet, upon stout low scarlet wheels, the fellies and spokes stout as could be; the hind boot sloped down somewhat to the rear carrying the guard's cosy round-backed perch, where he sat guarding his mail bags—no other seat being allowed at the rear. In a long leather tube at the side of the seat rested the post horn; and I can remember before the railway reached Exeter, about 1843, a similar holster carried a blunderbuss.

Surely, one at least of the famous mail coaches remains on its wheels at Plymouth or Falmouth, perhaps stowed away in an old coach house. Can any of your readers say where? SAMUEL KNIGHT.

London.

Replies.

Fowey Elections (XI., VIII., p. 222).—In my copy of Willis' *Notitia*, Vol. II., p. 138, the thirteenth Parliament of Elizabeth, has for the Fowey M.P. "Robert" Cromwell not "Thomas." I suppose, therefore, there are two editions of Willis. My edition is 1716, and this second volume was at one time in the possession of Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. At the end of my edition there is a long "Errata," but no correction of "Robert." My edition has no list of M.P.'s for 1614, as Mr. Pink seems to have, as he says Willis' list is worthless.

The list of M.P.'s of 9th November, 1592, is from the private MS. at Menabilly, I referred to in Vol. VIII., p. 222.

This list is certainly not from Willis, because it differs from Willis considerably all through the Cornish Boroughs and the lost Parliament of 12 Jas. I. is mentioned in it and omitted from Willis.

This MS. has at least 200 differences, alterations, and corrections to Willis. It gives, *e.g.*, the County the M.P.'s for 1653, 1654, which are left out by Willis. It refers to Parliament of 1542 left out by Willis, but is blank as to names.

It has only one curious coincidence with Willis, *i.e.* that in 39 Elizabeth at Launceston, it has its first M.P. written as in Willis, "H . . . ."

This MS. contradicts Willis' Lists in several Boroughs, *e.g.*, 12 Car. II. Westlow has (instead of Willis M.P.), William Whitelock, of Middle Temple, London, and Dr. William Petty, of London, and gives to this Borough,

John Buller as M.P., elected 1656, whereas Willis gives no election.

I hope Mr. Pink will publish the Kimbolton List of M.P.'s for Cornwall. Kindly let me know where to get at it.

The Parliament of 4 Henry VII. is (as in Willis) omitted, and therefore, I cannot help W. D. Pink's valuable list, VIII., p. 210.

I think there must be two editions of Willis, because in my edition Robert Cook, M.P. for Fowey, is styled "Knight."

In Mr. Pink's edition he is "Esq." by Willis, and a "Knight" by Official Record. In our MS. "Esq."

I have been told that the Blue Book Returns were not contemporary evidence but collected afterwards. Is this so? as the Parliament of 1614, and 1542, and 1491-92 are, I hear absent.

It would be very interesting if some one could tell for certain who compiled the Blue Book Returns, and how it is other lists exist when the Official Lists give absolutely no return; especially for Parliaments known to have sat.

Even the speakers on debates are I am told in some cases absent, although personally I have not studied this point, but it is to antiquarians absolutely essential that the Blue Books, as a contemporary authority, should be verified.

Kilmarth, Par. E. W. RASHLEIGH.

✠ ✠ ✠

Walter Parker (query 121, p. 219).—What your correspondent has "seen attached to the work," that he "is reputed to have been a Cornishman," has evidently been copied by him from a Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts, for sale, by Mr. J. E. Cornish, of Manchester. W. Parker or Parcherus is designated "Patria Cornubiensis," by Bishop Tanner (Bib. Brit. Hib., 1748), by Conr. Gesner (1583), by Fabricius (Bib. Lat., 1754), by Pits (1523). Pits gives a longer account in praise of his learning and piety and his fame as a preacher, but confesses he does not know in what time he flourished. Messrs. Boase and Courtney's Bibl. Corn. is not within my reach. Has Parker escaped their notice?

Wynfrid, Clevedon. THOMAS KERSLAKE.

✠ ✠ ✠

St. Kerrian's Church, Exeter (VIII., 210).—Mr. Newnham calls attention to this Church being ruthlessly destroyed in 1875. Jenkins in his *History of Exeter* (1806), 364-5, describes the edifice as "not being used for Divine Service" at that date, but does not state why or when it ceased to be used, nor have I yet been able to discover any information on these points. That it was not re-opened at a subsequent state, the parishioners appears to be blameable, judging from the following extract from Trewman's *Exeter Flying Post*, of December 20th, 1821:—

"In consequence of an application having been made to open the Parish Church of St. Kerrian, in North-Street, the parishioners have made application to the Bishop, to allow a deputation to wait on his lordship, for the purpose of pointing out the great and unnecessary burthen which will be laid on the Parish by so doing. The Church is very much out of repairs; and the whole of the property in this Parish belongs to 25 persons."

As there is no further information on the subject in this second edition of Jenkins' work, published in 1841, it is probable the church remained closed as before. This last authority further records that it contained:—

"A mural monument in a dilapidated state, on the base of which is an excellent carving in bas-relief, representing the resurrection at the day of judgement: the inscription informs us that it was erected to the memory of *Jonathan Ivie*, who died March 14th, 1717; also *Elizabeth Ivie*."

What became of this monument?

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

✠ ✠ ✠

Dr. John Shillingford, Rector of Shillingford (query 120, p. 219).—See Mr. S. A. Moore's Preface to the Letters of John Shillingford, Mayor of Exeter. Camden Society, Vol. 71. There appear to be two hamlets called Shillingford in Devon (see Lysons).

Wynfrid, Clevedon. THOMAS KERSLAKE.

✠ ✠ ✠

Jasper Mayne, D.D. (VIII., p. 219).—An account of the life of this divine, poet, and playwright, will be found in all the leading biographical works. Having been born at Hatherleigh in 1604, he is included by Prince in his *Worthies*, but his subsequent career appears to have been in no way connected with the County. He was appointed Archdeacon of Chichester, July 2nd, 1660, and dying on December 6th, 1672, was interred in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*, has been the source, from which Mayne's biographers have drawn the principal events of his life; but this red-herring story (previously alluded to in *Western Antiquary*, III., 161) is not given in that work, although related in nearly all subsequent biographies. It is thought to have made its first appearance, in Gerard Langbaine's *Account of the English Dramatick Poets* (1691) 338.

The most complete list of his works appears in Prince's *Worthies*. The following are additions:—Verses addressed "To Charles I. on his recovery from sickness," 1635; "To the Queene," 1638; "To Henriette Marie wife of Charles I. on his return from Holland in 1643;" contained in separate works published at Oxford. Also an Epitaph, generally ascribed to Milton, but assigned to Mayne by Bolton Corney (*Notes & Queries*, 4th Series, II., 147-8, 241, 272-3; III., 123-4).

The two plays written by him deserve separate notices.

(1) The first made its appearance with this title :—

"The Citye Match. A Comædye, Presented to the King and Queene at White-Hall. Acted since at Black-Friers by His Maiesties Servants [Quot. from Horace]. Oxford, printed by Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the University, Anno Dom. M.DC.XXXIX. Folio, A-S., 2 leaves each" (Hazlitt's *Collections and Notes* [1786] 286).

Other editions, 1658, 4to; 1659, 8vo. A reprint of it will be found in Dodsley's *Collection of Old Plays*.

Intended as a satire against the Puritans, opinions as to its merits greatly differ. The following entry in Pepys' *Diary* is dated September 28th, 1868 :—

"I by Coach to the King's playhouse, and there saw 'The City Match;' not acted these thirty years, and but a silly play—the King and Court there; the house, for the women's sake, mighty full" (Bright's edition, [1877] v., 368).

Probably Pepys did not admire the plot, otherwise his report of it materially differs from that of a later writer, who declares :—

"It deserves to rank among the best of our early comedies, and the rich veins of humour which runs throughout will ever cause it to be perused with pleasure" (Blackwood's *Magazine*, XI., 195-201, quoted in Allibone's *Dictionary*).

Another version of it under the designation of "The Schemers; or The City Match," was acted at Drury Lane Theatre, and printed in 1755, for the benefit of the Lock Hospital. "The alterer is said to have been William Bromfield, Esq.," a Surgeon (*Biographia Dramatica*, III.,

(2) "The Amorous War." A Tragic Comedy, published in 1648, 4to; 1658, 4to; and 1659, 8vo.

According to Halliwell, "the plot of this drama is inartificially constructed, and at the same time grossly improbable" (*Dictionary of Old Plays* [1860] 16).

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

✠ ✠ ✠

To Ride Bodkin (VIII., p. 219).—Your correspondent may be answered as to the customary meaning of this expression, by a quotation from the new Philological Dictionary, now in course of publication. Seven different meanings are attached to the word *bodkin*, the sixth running thus:—

"A person wedged in between two others where there is proper room for two only . . . *to ride* or *sit bodkin*."

Then follow four extracts from works, to illustrate it, ranging between the years 1638 and 1872. Of these I quote two :—

"1848. Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, II., 241 . . . He's too big to travel bodkin between you and me.

1872. Mr. Montgomery, *Thrown Together*, II., 62. The three called a hansom outside, and Cecily . . . sat bodkin."

A similar meaning will be found in Brewer's *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable* (13th edition, *n.d.* 101).

I am strongly of opinion that it cannot be a West Country saying. This I venture to affirm after a careful examination of all the works of the English Dialect Society, with a large number of other Glossaries and Dictionaries. The only volume of this kind that I found did mention it, was the *Glossary of South-West Lincolnshire Words*, by the Rev. R. E. G. Cole (E.D.S., 1886), where their are two applications of the term, variants from the foregoing :—

"Bodkin used for a team of three horses, yoked two abreast behind, and one in front—which is sometimes called 'Unicorn;' as 'We have been ploughing bodkin to-day.'

So a person sitting between, and rather in front of, two others in a carriage is termed 'Bodkin'" (18).

The *Glossary of West Somerset*, one of the most comprehensive of the series published by the English Dialect Society, contains no allusion to it; and I feel convinced that had it been employed in that division of the County, it would not have escaped the notice of my friend Mr. Elworthy.

Hotten's *Slang Dictionary* contains an entirely different rendering of this term :—

"Amongst sporting men, applied to a person who takes his turn between the sheets on alternate nights, when the hotel has twice as many visitors as it can comfortably lodge; as, for instance, during a race week" (*n.d.* 90).

With respect to the origin of the word nothing is known, Dr. Murray states that "no primitive of the required form appears in English or other related language." The following explanation of the phrase appears in *Words, Facts, and Phrases*, by E. Edwards (1882) :—

"'To ride bodkin.' Dr. Payne, formerly Archdeacon of St. David's, gave the following explanation of this saying :—'Bodkin' is *bodykin* (little body), as *manikin* (little man), and was a little person to whose Company no objection could be made on account of room occupied, by the two persons accommodated in the corners of the carriage" (68).

Bodyekin or *boidekyn* was the original form of the word, and appears as such in the *Peremptorium Parvulorum* (*circa* 1440); and during the previous century had been employed by Chaucer to signify a short pointed weapon or dagger. T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.P.

Budleigh, Salterton.

[Mr. Hugh Norris, of South Petherton sends a reply containing some of the references quoted by Dr. Brushfield.—EDITOR.]

✠ ✠ ✠

Sir Nathaniel Thorn (p. 5, query 27).—Sir Nathaniel Thorn was gazetted a K.C.B., January 2nd, 1857, and died on the 28th of the same month. ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Grammar School, Preston.

✠ ✠ ✠

Wilson Family (p. 93, query 54).—Richard Wilson, M.P. for Barnstaple, 1796, is described in contemporary lists as "of Datchworth Lodge, Herts."

I am inclined to identify him—but am not certain whether I am right—with Richard Wilson who sat for Ipswich, 1806-7. This was an eminent solicitor, who was Secretary to Lords Eldon and Erskine when they held the Lord Chancellorship, and died in June, 1834.

Grammar School, Preston. ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

✠ ✠ ✠

Devaynes Family (p. 26, query 18).—Mr. Devaynes was first elected M.P. for Barnstaple in 1774, was defeated in 1780, re-elected in 1784 and 1790, again defeated in 1796, again re-elected in 1802, and finally defeated in 1806, after which he did not again contest the seat. He died November 29th, 1809, aged 79. He was a banker of the firm of Devaynes, Dawes, North, and Co., Pall Mall, and was of French extraction. He also was a Director of the East India Company, from 1770 to 1806, but was rejected at the poll in 1807 when standing for re-election. He had served the office of Chairman of the Company, in 1780, 1785, 1789, 1793, and 1794. ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Grammar School, Preston.

✠ ✠ ✠

Fleming Family (p. 93, query 56).—I do not think that John Fleming, M.P. for Saltash was any connection of the Flemings of Stoneham. He was M.D. and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, had been a physician on the Bengal Establishment, and was for many years President of the Medical Board at Calcutta. He represented Gatton in the Parliament of 1818-20, and died December 25th, 1827. ALFRED B. BEAVEN.

Grammar School, Preston.

✠ ✠ ✠

Mr. Davies Gilbert's Private Press (VIII., 228).—Colonel W. F. Prideaux inquires if a list of the productions of Mr. Gilbert's Press has ever been published. The only printed list of his publications which, as far as I know, has been made, is in a work entitled *Collectanea Cornubiensis*, which has been in the press for a considerable time owing to the length to which it has run, but will probably be completed next year. Mr. Gilbert's Press was established at Eastbourne in Sussex, an estate which he acquired in 1816, when he himself changed his surname from Giddy to Gilbert. His eldest daughter, Miss Catherine Gilbert, afterwards wife of John Samuel Enys, of Enys, Cornwall, acted as the compositor, and although she did not put up the type for any books or even pamphlets, she composed and printed upwards of one hundred ballads, verses, dialect dialogues and reprints of songs and other minor productions, some of them of so slight a character that they were struck off on very small pieces of paper. Few of them are dated and a large proportion do not consist of original matter. Among them is found "And shall Trelawny die? An original ballad." I have never seen a copy of this, but doubt whether it bears any date. Some other pieces were "Saundry Kempe and Mally Treloure, a Cornish dialogue," "A Cornish dialogue between Tom Pengersick and Dick Trengurtha," "Lines written for a bazaar at Penzance, by Rev. C. V. Le Grice, 1828." "St. Keyne's Well, by Robert Southey," "To Miss Catherine Gilbert on receiving some specimens of her printing, 1828," and "A receipt for dressing salad, said to have been given by Sidney Smith."

Perhaps the most curious piece was "A Cornish Cantata by Edward Collins Giddy," which commences as follows: –

"As Lap-yeor Tom from Ball-a-Noon did hie
He saw Shalal-a-Shackets passing by;
With Jallow Clathing Lap-yeor's lembs were grac'd
Shalal a Petticoat had round his waist.
Tom ded rejoice, and as he walked along
Sweet as a Jaypie—sung a Cornish song
Vel-an-drakya, Cracka-Cadna,
Truzemenhall Chun Crowzanwhrah
Banns Burnuhal, Brane Bosfrancan
Treeve Trewhidden Try Trembah
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Davies Gilbert is said to have recited this Cantata to a company of wits in Rome, who failed to discover in what language it was writtten. The titles of upwards of sixty of the productions of this press are given in the *Collectanea Cornubiensis*, but these do not form the whole of the articles which were printed. The chief person who has preserved an interest in this matter is John Davies Enys, Esq., of Enys, Cornwall and Castle Hill Station, Canterbury, New Zealand, who probably possess the only perfect collection of the Eastbourne Press.

GEORGE C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate, London.

✠ Reviews. ✠

An Exploration of Dartmoor and its Antiquities with some account of its Borders. By JOHN LLOYD WARDEN PAGE. London: Seeley, 1889.

JUST forty years ago the Rev. Samuel Rowe's *Perambulation of Dartmoor*, was published a work which from that time to the present has held its place as the standard authority on this wild and romantic region. But, inasmuch as copies of that book are scarce and high-priced, and the announcements of a re-issue or a revised edition have not been realized, we hail the appearance of Mr. Page's book with lively satisfaction. It is essentially a popular book, and will do more to popularize the district of which it treats than a more antiquarian and scholarly volume. We must not omit to mention, in this connection that able and charming little volume by the late Mr. R. J. King, entitled *Dartmoor and its Borders*, in which much historical and legendary lore is to be found. But the

POST BRIDGE, DARTMOOR.

volume before us is much more comprehensive and valuable to tourists than any previous work. Mr. Page has approached his subject with the right sort of admiration for the district he essays to describe, and although not a "moorman," he has carried out his self-imposed task in a manner which merits the highest commendation. We do not stop to inquire if Mr. Page has made a personal examination of all the places and objects of interest which he so graphically describes, in fact there are traces here and there of a want of accurate knowledge, but where the district treated of is so wide and the ramifications so great, we know the difficulty of such a task, and we have no wish to be hypercritical. The book is well-written and abounds in practical descriptions and old-world traditions; it is just the sort of work which will afford a pleasant hour to the dwellers on the moor, when out-of-door exercises are forbidden by the mist or inclement weather; and to those who do not know the moor it will prove just the right sort of inspiration to excite a desire for a holiday jaunt among the weird and wondrous scenes which there abound. Fortified with Carrington's poem on *Dartmoor*, and this book of Mr. Page, with (as a very valuable addition) Mr. W. Crossing's book on the *Crosses of Dartmoor* the traveller will have wherewithal to make his stay on the moor really enjoyable, and he will leave the district with the consciousness that he has obtained almost as much sound information and pleasant recreation as it is possible to combine in a brief sojourn. Strangers to Devonshire cannot realize the charm this district has for west country folk, and, although the knowledge of its beauties is widening every year, there are yet many spots where a human being is rarely seen, and the pedestrian may walk miles in many directions without encountering any of his kind, or seeing a human habitation. It is this wild and wondrous region, this land of tor and mist, this birth-place of the Devonian rivers, the Dart, the Tavy, the Tamar, the Teign, the Plym, and many others that Mr. Page has so well described here, and presented to the reader in so happy a manner. But the book has other charms, for we must add some words of high praise on account of the exquisite etchings of our friend, Mr. Alfred Dawson, which are in the best style of his delightful art; and the other illustrations, taken from sketches by Mr. Page himself are also deserving of commendatory notice. The publishers have spared no expense in making the book attractive, and the low price at which it is published will ensure a large sale and an early demand for a new edition. The large paper copies are already bought up, and they will soon be as scarce and valuable as Mr. Rowe's *Perambulation*. In fine we can only repeat our previous statement that this work is the most comprehensive and valuable that has ever been written upon our loved and lovely moorland.

The Admirable Lady Biddy Fane. By FRANK BARRETT. London: Messrs. Cassell & Co.

The Lady Biddy Fane, a Cornish heroine whose adventures are here set forth at considerable length and in very quaint fashion, is indeed an exquisite creation, and we congratulate the author on his conception of so sweet a woman. In quest of a lover whom she designs to aid with ships and money (he having been cast ashore in a strange and unknown land), she sets forth with uncle and cousin on a voyage which is destined to be fraught with strange and perilous adventures. She is taken prisoner by a Spanish pirate who is as great a rogue as one could well find on the sea or dry land. Happily however, her cousin Benet Pengilly who loves her devotedly, finds himself, more by accident than design, on the same ship, he having crept aboard after being wounded in an encounter with the miscreants commanded by Rodriguez. By great good fortune he is able to circumvent the wiles of the subtle Spaniard, and finally, by a happy admixture of daring and subtlety, to get ashore and save her from a fate worse than death itself. This is only the beginning of the strange adventures of these two, however, and we must refer the reader to the book itself, for the stirring tale of battles with savages, of wanderings among woods and mountains, of black treachery from those whom they had trusted, and finally of their marvellous voyage down the Oronoque, and the meeting again with the ship's crew, and the gallant old seaman Sir Bartlemy Pengilly, the uncle of the two whose surprising adventures go to make up this eminently readable book, which will be especially interesting to west country folk and natives of Cornwall in particular.

Devonshire Parishes, or the Antiquities, Heraldry, and Family History of Twenty-eight parishes in the Archdeaconry of Totnes. By CHARLES WORTHY. Vol. II. Exeter: Pollard, 1889.

This concluding volume of Mr. Worthy's useful work contains the continuation of the "History of Dartmouth Parishes and Churches," together with much general history of that ancient seaport. In addition to this will be found full details of the history of the following parishes:—Broad-Hempston, Little-Hempston, Walborough, Hennock, North Bovey, Lustleigh, Denbury, South Brent, Harford, Shaugh, Kings-teignton, Highweek, Tor-Mohun and St. Mary Church. The volume contains a mass of information, chiefly derived from original sources; it is written in a pleasant and popular style, and, while it may not satisfy the requirements of modern readers of history—a particularly critical race—it will be valued by the general reader as a work of more then average merit. It is impossible, in this brief notice to analyse the various statements made, or to do more then give a brief review of so large and important a work, or we might be tempted to find fault with Mr. Worthy for permitting so many palpable errors and doubtful statements to creep into his volumes. But despite this fact, which may be due to a hasty revision of proofs, we are pleased to note many evidences of industry and care in the collection of materials, and although references to authorities are not so numerous as

they should be in a work of this character, it is clear that the author has been at considerable pains to verify most of his statements. Mr. Worthy, as might be expected, is strong in heraldry, and his volume contains descriptions of the arms of many well-known Devonshire families, as well as numerous genealogies. Incidentally, also, we have some interesting facts of a general character, derived from original sources, such as the church books and parish registers, and for these, historical students will thank the author. There is a "General Index" appended to this volume, but it is not of so ample a character as to commend it to index-makers of the present day, who require an index which shall give them a reference to every name and place of importance in the work, and to be a key to unlock all the stories therein contained. However we have said enough in dispraise, let us once more speak in terms of commendation, for whatever may be said to the contrary, certain it is that Mr. Worthy has produced a work which will take a good position amongst local histories, and be frequently referred to by those who seek information respecting the parishes of which it treats. The typography is excellent.

A Brief History of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. By T. C. NOBLE. Printed for private circulation only, 1889.

It is a good idea, to print in this way the history of the great Livery Companies of the City of London, for by means of these City Guilds we are brought directly into contact with the manners and customs, the rights and priviliges of the days of old, when the Guild was a powerful organization, and the traders and master-workmen were a decided power in the land. Our friend and fellow-labourer, Mr. Noble, who did yeoman service for us in connection with the Armada Tercentenary Commemoration of last year, and also, in honour of that connection was elected Warden of the Yeomanry of the Ironmongers' Company has done good service to the fraternity of which he has become so distinguished a member, and in the work before us he has shown how interesting and valuable are the archives of the Worshipful Company which have been placed in his hands. Not the least interesting portion of his volume is the opening chapter, which lets in considerable light upon the Old City of London, its Citizens and Guilds. We heartily commend Mr. Noble's work, and congratulate him upon its completion.

Abstract of Somersetshire Wills, etc. Copied from the Manuscription Collections of the late Frederick Brown, M.A., F.S.A., 2nd and 3rd Series. Privately printed for FREDERICK ARTHUR CRISP, 1888-9.

A few months since we noticed the first issue of these valuable abstracts, and we have now the pleasure to record the appearance of two more instalments derived from the same source, the collections of the late Rev. F. Brown, and one of our earliest helpers. It is a worthy memorial of a learned antiquary and an industrious genealogical student. A glance at the very copious indexes to these volumes reveals the fact that they contain abundant materials for biographical work; for among notable names are to be found Bampfield, Bellamy, Blount, Brice, Browne, Carew, Cary, Chard, Chichester, Collier, Drake, Fulford, Gifford, Godwin, Hawker, Hawkins, Hele, Hillyard, Hale, Kemys, Lancaster, Prowse, Strode, Walrond, and a host of others. Incidently, the volumes contain many interesting biographical and genealogical notes, and altogether the work, when completed, promises to be of immense service to students of family history. Mr. Crisp informs us that he has a fourth volume in hand, and a fifth will probably finish the series. We are further pleased to note that out of one hundred and fifty copies printed, not more than twelve sets are still unappropriated, a very satisfactory result when we consider the comparatively small number of persons who take anything like a practical interest in this branch of literary work. The editor has spared no labour or expense in making these volumes worthy of their purpose, for they are splendid specimens of the art of typography and reflect the highest credit upon all who have assisted in their production.

Waifs and Strays of Celtic Tradition. I. Argyllshire Series. Edited, with Notes, by LORD ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. London: David Nutt, 1889.

It is well known that the Scottish Highlands abound in traditions, and in this volume are collected some of the most noteworthy from the Argyllshire district. They have been handed down in certain families of "story-tellers" from generation to generation, and are now, probably for the first time printed and presented to the reading public. The traditions collected by Lord Archibald Campbell are connected chiefly with the "House of Craignish," one of the oldest branches of the House of Lochow, which afterwards became that of Argyll. Appended to the volume is a chapter "on the War Dress of the Celt" with numerous finely-executed illustrations. These notes are given as a contribution to the question as to what the garb of the Highlander was langsyne, and on that account are especially valuable. We hope that Mr. Nutt will be encouraged by the success of this first essay in Celtic tradition, to continue the publication of other waifs and strays from other parts of the Highlands.

English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages (XIV. Century). By J. J. JUSSERAND. Translated from the French, by LUCY TOULMIN SMITH. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1889. 12/-

The writer of this useful volume has gone into the by-lanes and out-of-the-way corners of Old England for the materials for this work. It is a history of the out-of-door life of England at a very interesting period, centuries before express trains and bicycles, ages before stage-coaches and such like conveyances, a time when wayfarers were numerous and various, when the wayside life was full of adventure, and the country roads were the scenes of all manner of curious experiences. We are brought face to face with the beggars, the mummers, the mounte-

banks, the lords and ladies, the pilgrims, and all the heterogeneous mass of humanity that moved about from town to town, from village to village in those far away days which almost seem to us of this nineteenth century as a dream of some traditional land of Arcady. And well has Miss Toulmin Smith performed her part, the translation is a very faithful one, and she has carefully kept to the tone and style of the original. The illustrations of people, places and things are all good and withal educational, and altogether the book is one that will not fail to throw a strong light upon the life and times of the fourteenth century.

By Leafy Ways. By FRANCIS A. KNIGHT. London: Elliot Stock, 1889.

A charming work, in charming guise, is Mr. Knight's little volume of nature studies. The reader may take it up and open its pages at random, and, provided he or she be a lover of Dame Nature, some gem of poetic thought, some bit of description, so natural as to make one seem to hear the cry of the curlew over the solitary wastes of marshland, or the swish of waters against the sedgy banks of the river-side, will reward one for the reading. The author knows and loves his subject, and is equally at home in his descriptions of the stern wild beauty of the moorland, and the softer charm of woodland, or leafy hedgerow. All kinds of interesting facts about "beasties," great and small, are presented to the reader, and not the least among the many charms of the book will be found in the illustrations which are excellent, the frontispiece being especially pretty, and well executed.

Haunts of Nature. By H. W. S. WORSLEY-BENISON. London: Elliot Stock, 1886.

Another "Nature" book this, hailing from the same publishers, and containing much information of special interest to botanist and students of natural history. The chapter which the author has called "Lamps of the hedgerow," is an especially charming one—the "lamps," of course, being the glow-worms, which are so luminous during late summer and autumn, in our hedgerows. "The ministry of leaves," is another delightful bit of reading, certain to charm all who love the woodlands, the cliffs, and the lanes of rural England. We are sure that a perusal of books of this kind will go far towards making students of many of the careless and unseeing folk who find nothing to admire in the graceful tendrils of wild clematis or ivy, and pass by with indifferent glance, the glorious blaze of color which a bank of golden gorse presents. We heartily commend this as pleasant and highly instructive reading.

Henry the Seventh. By JAMES GAIRDNER. London: Messrs. Macmillan & Co., 1889.

After a considerable pause, during which we have looked forward with much interest to the continuation of this excellent series of "English Statesmen"—another volume is added to those already published. On reading the various chapters of Mr. Gairdner's book, one is struck by the thoroughness with which the author has dealt with his subject, sparing no minute detail which could serve to enhance the interest and value of this record of a period of our national history.

Beginning with the early boyhood of Henry VII. we are shown in a very concise and terse style the events which led up to his attainment of the crown, and later, the rebellion of Lambert Simmel, the war with France, and the troubles arising from the prentensions of the adventurer Perkin Warbeck. The eventful life of the monarch, whose successes and trials are here depicted, makes excellent and edifying reading.

Abstracts of the Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London, 1619-1624, Prepared from the Records in the Library of Congress, by CONWAY ROBINSON, and edited with an Introduction and Notes, by R. A. BROCK, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society. Vol. II. Richmond, Va., 1889.

This volume is a continuation of a work noted in these pages some months since, and is one of the most interesting and valuable publications to English readers that has been issued by this influential society. It is impossible in such a short notice as this to give anything like an idea of the valuable historical materials contained in these periodical publications, suffice it to say that they are the very ground-work, the very foundation of the history of the first foot-prints of Englishmen on the Continent of America.

The Water-Babies; a Fairy Tale for a Land-Baby. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Macmillan, 1889.

This admired work needs no commendation from us, for its fame is world-wide, and its popularity ever widening. The publication of another edition with its numerous charming illustrations by Linley Sambourne, simply calls for a notice rather than a critical review, for Kingsley's *Water Babies* has lived beyond the time when reviews, laudatory or otherwise, can affect its position in the literary world. No admirer of Kingsley will now hesitate to procure a copy of this cheap and handsome edition, uniform as it is with all the other works of the same writer which have been issued during recent months by the enterprising publishers who hold the copyright.

English Men of Action: Wellington. By GEORGE HOOPER. London: Messrs. Macmillian & Co., 1889.

There is scarcely a more popular hero to be found among the annals of England's greatest men, than Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington. This record of the life of this great soldier is of thrilling interest. Beginning with Wellesley's (or Wesley, as he was then called), early services to Sovereign and country in India, we are carried through a series of successes, all more or less brilliant, terminating in the glorious field of Waterloo. We heartily commend this volume to the notice of readers generally, and to students of history especially.

Idylls of the Home. By HARRY DOUGLAS. London: Spencer Blackett, 1889.

Among the minor poets of the day, the author of this charming little volume of poetry, may be cited as one who sings very sweetly of the delights of love and home. Of love he writes some trenchant lines worth remembering:—

"If love be love, and not a gilded lie,
What is it but a censer dropt from heaven,
With living fire to burn clean out of us
The creeping undergrowth inveterate
Of our self-seeking, double-hearted self?"

Another gem of poetic thought will suffice to shew the tenour of the book:—

"Hast ever marked that moment when the Spring—
Grown old enough to smile at her child-dreams
Of violets and wood-anemones,
And bold enough of heart to laugh away
The last large drops of April petulance—
Leans on her bed of blue-bells forwardly
To catch the first faint pulses indistinct
Of amorous summer's warmer whisperings?"

ALSO RECEIVED..

From Macmillan & Co. *A London Life and other Stories.* By HENRY JAMES. *An Author's Love.* 2 Vols.

From William Pollard & Co., Exeter. *Calender of Deeds and Documents relating to the Parish of St. Petrock, Exeter.* Compiled by the late ROBERT DYMOND.

From Mr. Elliot Stock. *Keeso; a Tragedy of the First Century.* By NATHANIEL HURD.

From the Author. *Memoirs relating to The Lord Torrington.* Edited by JOHN KNOX LAUGHTON, M.A., R.N.

Bibliographical and Other Notes.

A COMPLETE concordance to the poems and songs of Robert Burns, edited by J. B. Reid, M.A. is announced by Messrs. Kerr and Richardson, of Glasgow. The words in this concordance number over 11,400; the quotations over 52,000. The work forms also a phrase-book, and is, in this respect a mine of literary wealth, richer perhaps than generally imagined, and invaluable to the student, the writer, and the public speaker. It is published at 25/- net.

MESSRS. JARROLD & SONS, of Norwich, have in the press a work on the *Church Bells of Suffolk*, by John James Raven, D.D., which promises to be of unusual interest. It will be very fully illustrated, and will contain an account of all the Church Bells in the County of Suffolk—their makers and history—so far as can be discovered. Incidental notices will be introduced of the ancient uses of bells—the individuals mentioned on them—and many other matters of general and special interest. The price will be 15/-, with 50 copies only of a larger edition at 25/-.

WHAT promises to be a charming work is announced by Mr. John Heywood, publisher, of Manchester. It is by Mr. Alfred Rimmer, and is entitled *Summer Rambles round Manchester.* It consists of a series of papers reprinted from the *Manchester Guardian* and will abound in illustrations from the facile pencil of Mr. Rimmer, whose previous books have gained for him so wide a popularity.

TWO more volumes of the cheap and tasteful reprint of Miss Charlotte Yonge's works have been issued by Messrs. Macmillan since the publication of our last number. They consist of *Magnum Bonum* and *Love and Life*, both tales of a high order of excellence, and likely to be as popular as any of the older and better known works of this charming writer. The next issues will be *Unknown to History* and *Stray Pearls.*

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Permit me, through your columns, to correct a statement made by Dr. H. H. Drake in his paper on "Some of the descendants of John Drake," that appeared in your issue of last month. The John Drake who died in 1640, was the son of that John Drake (a brother of Sir Francis Drake) who was slain on the 9th October, 1572, whilst boarding a Spanish frigate, and was therefore the *nephew* of the great circumnavigator *and not his cousin.*

I have, etc.,

Maison du Coiu, Jersey. W. H. DRAKE.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The illustrations given this month is of a most interesting Cyclopean Bridge at Post Bridge, Dartmoor. It spans the river about a stone's throw below the modern bridge, over which passes the highway to Moreton Hampstead. We hope to give a full description of this ancient bridge, together with notes and illustrations of many of the venerable bridges of Devonshire in our next series, which commences with the July number. For further particulars respecting Post Bridge we would refer our readers to Mr. Page's new work on Dartmoor which we review in the present number.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions to the Ninth Series are now due, and should be forwarded at once. The delay in remitting Subscriptions is very detrimental to the success of the Journal, and the Editor, who is incurring a serious responsibility in connection with the work, makes an earnest appeal to both old and new Subscribers to assist him, as far as possible, by sending *at once*, not only the Subscription now due, but all arrears. Should any Subscriber be in doubt as to the amount due, a post card of enquiry will receive prompt attention. The current Subscription is as follows:—

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CAPTAINE MARTIN PRINGE,

THE

Last of the Elizabethan Seamen.

GIVING A

Notice of his Voyages, and a more particular exposition of his First Voyage for the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia, in the year 1603.

BY

JAMES HURLY PRING, M.D.

* * *

Plymouth:
W. H. LUKE, PRINTER TO HER MAJESTY, BEDFORD STREET.

1888.

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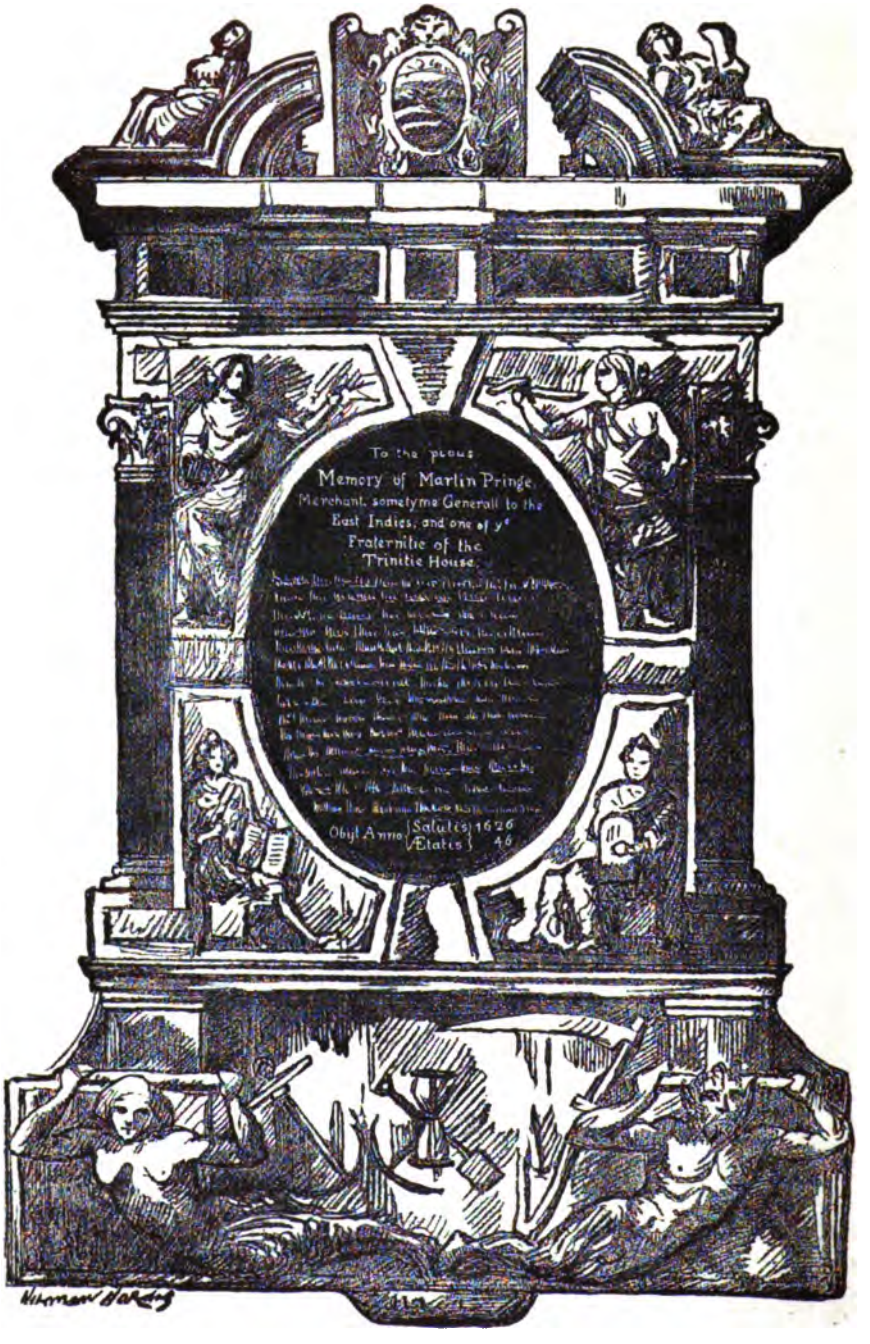

Inscription on the Monument.

To the pious
Memorie of Martin Pringe,
Merchant, sometyme Generall to the
East Indies, and one of ye
Fraternitie of the
Trinitie House.

The liuing worth of this dead man was such
That this fay'r Touch can giue you but A touch
Of his admired guifts; theise quarter'd Arts,
Enrich'd his knowledge and ye spheare imparts
His hearts true Embleme where pure thoughts did moue,
By A most sacred Influence from aboue.
Prudence and fortitude ore topp this toombe,
Which in braue PRINGE tooke vpp ye cheifest roome;
Hope—Time supporters showe that hee did clyme,
The highest pitch of hope, though not of Tyme.
His painefull, skillful trauayles reach't as farre,
As from the Artick to th' Antartick starre;
Hee made himselfe A shipp. Religion
His onely compass, and the truth alone
His guiding Cynosure, faith was his sailes,
His anchour hope, A hope that never fayles;
His fraight was charitie; and his returne
A fruitfull practise. In this fatall vrne
His shipps fayr Bulck is lodg'd but ye ritch ladinge
Is hous'd in heauen, A hauen neuer fadinge.

Hic terris multum iactatus et vndis.

Obit Anno { *Salutis* / *Ætatis* } 1626 / 46.

CAPTAINE MARTIN PRINGE,

The Last of the Elizabethan Seamen.

* * *

INTRODUCTORY.

"It was the men of Devon, the Drakes and the Hawkins, Gilberts and Raleighs, Greviles and Oxenhams, and a host more of *forgotten worthies*, whom we shall learn one day to honour as they deserve, to whom she [England] owes her commerce, her colonies, and her very existence."—*Westward Ho!*

THE extraordinary interest evoked during the great period of English maritime discoveries which extended over the latter part of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries, was scarcely more remarkable in its day than that by which it has in recent times been revived through the instrumentality of the numerous publications which have issued from the press in this country, but more especially in America. And amidst the various points of interest to which attention has been thus invited, there is perhaps none more striking than the resuscitation, so to speak, of the exploits of those intrepid men who were engaged in the adventurous enterprises, the accounts of which have been thus brought to notice, after having been overlooked, and well-nigh lost to history, during a period of about three hundred years. It is in the recent investigation of the stirring enterprises of some of those long lost "worthies," that we are led to recognise the fulfilment of that remarkable prophecy by Charles Kingsley which is quoted above, and in which he makes direct reference to those "forgotten worthies, whom," he expressly tells us, "we shall one day learn to honour as they deserve."

Whilst the names of "the men of Devon" whom the author of *Westward Ho!* here specially enumerates, have long since acquired with us the familiarity of "household words," there were others, engaged also in the like heroic service, who by their discoveries materially contributed to promote the welfare and glory of England, yet whose names and exploits have until now been suffered to remain forgotten and unrecognised, at least on this side of the Atlantic, though more fully appreciated and justly honoured by the historians of America

It is with the object of shedding some light on one of the latter class of forgotten worthies, who deserves to be better known amongst us than he is, that I have endeavoured to collect and weave into a somewhat consecutive narrative the more important scattered notices which have been preserved of Captain Martin Pringe, who, in my opinion, is fairly entitled to be regarded as a Devonshire man.

For these notices, especially those pointing out the share of the discoveries in Virginia, in New England, and New Hampshire which are due to him, we are largely indebted to American sources. These notices, however, though highly interesting in themselves, do not furnish us with any personal account of Martin Pringe; and with all the research I have been able to bestow upon this question, I feel compelled to confess that it still remains involved in considerable uncertainty. In this respect, however, he differs nothing from many of those "worthies" who have been deemed deserving of record in the pages of Prince. Oxenham, for example, is claimed as a native of Devon, though apparently on no stronger ground than that "there is a seat and family of that name at South Tawton." Prince, in fact, admits that it is uncertain whether Oxenham was born at South Tawton, where the name existed, or at Plymouth, which was the place of his residence.*

In the case of Pring, however, it will be seen that there is yet still stronger reason for regarding him as a Devonshire man. It is an unquestionable fact that for at least four centuries past the name of Pring has prevailed so extensively in the parish of Awliscombe, near Honiton, Devon, as to bear a close resemblance to a Scottish clan, and there is sufficient ground for believing that Martin Pring drew his origin from this cradle of the name, and hence may be included amongst that group of "the men of Devon" who have played so signal a part in the discovery of America. The first name in the Awliscombe Register, which commenced in the year 1559, is that of "Pringe," and, as might be expected, the name occurs far more frequently than any other in the register. In the lax orthography characteristic of the period, it is found to be spelt indifferently Pringe, Prynge, Pryng, and Pring, the last having been adopted as the most modern form of spelling; and it may be mentioned that in an old family deed in my possession, bearing date 1698, and containing the names of two brothers, the signature of one is "Daniell Pring," and the other "ffrancis Pringe,"

On looking through the list of "Burialls" in the Awliscombe Register, I find that it actually contains the name of "Martyn Pringe," who was "buried on the 20th daie of October, 1569."

* The exact place of his birth is unknown, and therefore in reality as uncertain as that of Pring. This uncertainty hanging over their place of birth was not uncommon with many of those who were distinguished at that time. The same condition is found to exist in the instance of Pring's own patron and chronicler, the celebrated Hakluyt, and the same remark is applicable also to his friend and chronicler, Purchas, and to many other notables of that period.

Considering, then, that neither the surname of Pringe nor the Christian name of Martin are by any means of common occurrence, the association thus of two names of such comparative rarity may fairly be held to warrant the conclusion that the Martin Pringe who sailed from Bristol in 1603 was related to the Martyn Prynge whose burial is entered in the Awliscombe Register thirty-four years previously. When we take into account also the comparative sparseness of the population at the time when the younger of the two was born, now over three hundred years ago, it may, I think, be assumed that the two Martin Pringes, living so nearly together both in point of distance and of time, were related to each other, the sailor having been either the nephew or, more probably, the grandson of the one buried at Awliscombe. Assuming, then, a relationship between them, the connection of Martin Pring with Devonshire would be established, and would permit us to claim him as being one out of that "host of forgotten worthies whom," as predicted by Kingsley, we shall one day learn to honour as they deserve.

At what period, or by what means, he may have been drawn to the port of Bristol, I have been unable to discover, but the fact will not fail to suggest itself that Awliscombe lies as nearly as possible midway between Bristol and Plymouth; and any of its inhabitants touched with the spirit of maritime adventure which was characteristic of the times would be as likely to be influenced by the fame of the former as of the latter port—particularly considering the high prestige attaching to Bristol in this line of naval enterprise, as associated with the memory of the then world-renowned Sebastian Cabot.

It may naturally be supposed, from having undertaken thus to draw attention to Martin Pringe, whose surname I bear, that I should be in some way related to him. To this honour, however, I can in no way lay claim, and must state that, so far as I am aware, any association I may have with him rests only on the slender fact of my being his namesake, and on the presumption of his having been, as I myself am, originally connected with the village of Awliscombe. Fully believing him to have been connected with this Devonshire village, I shall avail myself of the same license regarding him as is taken by Prince in respect to Oxenham and some others, and apply to him the words which Prince applies to another "worthy" who is assumed to have been a native of Devon, and say, "as such we shall keep him being in possession of him, until some other with more apparent reason shall challenge him from us."

Certain it is that in more recent times the village of Awliscombe has borne its part in contributlng to the naval service of this country. It may be permitted me here to mention, in passing, that it is now nearly a century ago, since two uncles of my own, born at our family place, Ivedon, in Awliscombe, entered the Navy, and both served under the immortal Nelson, one having been present in the action of the Nile, 1798, and the other in the battle of Copenhagen, 1801;

and it is somewhat remarkable that one of them, the late Commodore Daniel Pring, of Ivedon, was engaged in early life with considerable distinction as Commander on the Lakes Ontario and Champlain, in America, not far from the scene of Martin Pring's original discoveries, over two hundred years before, and he died in 1846, whilst commanding as Commodore on the West India and North American Station.*

Though we may be unable with certainty to determine the place of Martin Pring's birth, there is no difficulty in fixing the precise date of it, for we find that he was born in 1580. This, indeed, is made manifest from his tomb in St. Stephen's Church, Bristol, on which it is stated that he died in 1626, at the age of forty-six.

The materials which have come down to us, and are available for enabling us to form anything like an intimate acquaintance with Pring's personal character, are but scanty. Of his earlier years no certain information can be obtained. It is certain, however, that the prudence, integrity, and courage which became so conspicuous in him as he grew up, were all subordinated to a high sense of Christian duty. This, indeed, was to a considerable extent characteristic of most of those who embarked at this period in this special line of service. It has been well remarked that the difficulties of crossing the Atlantic at that time were new, and it required the greater courage to encounter hazards which ignorance exaggerated. The imagined dangers were infinite: the real dangers were very great. The ships at first employed for discovery were generally less than one hundred tons burthen: that in which Frobisher sailed was a vessel of but 25 tons; and so perilous were the voyages then deemed, that the sailors were accustomed, before embarking, to perform solemn acts of devotion, as if to prepare for eternity. The influences which produced this general effect on the nautical mind of the period would not, we may be sure, be suffered to pass unrecognised by Pring, who seems to have been naturally of an earnest and somewhat serious turn of mind. It was the recognition of his high qualities, his prudence and courage, joined with true Christian devotion, which led the chief merchants of Bristol, with the ready assent of Raleigh, and at the special instance of Hakluyt, the enlightened friend and able historian of these enterprises, unanimously to select Martin Pring, at the early age of twenty-three, to undertake the charge of an important expedition of this kind for the discovery of the north part of Virginia; and the singularly complete success which attended the voyage shows how fully their confidence was justified.

* On the news of his death reaching this country, the following formed part of the notice of him which occurred in the *Times*, January 8th, 1847: "In 1813, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and on the following year he was removed by Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo from Lake Ontario, to serve with Captain Downie on Lake Champlain. Here he was appointed to the *Linnet*, a brig of 16 guns and about 100 men. In this brig, under the command of Captain Downie in the *Confiance*, and in company with two ten-gun sloops and a flotilla of gun boats, Captain Pring took part in the celebrated battle of Plattsburg Bay, in which engagement, disastrous as it was to the British arms, he signally distinguished himself. During the greater part of the contest the *Linnet* was engaged with the *Eagle*, an American brig of much superior force, mounting 20 heavy guns and 150 men, which vessel he completely beat out of the line. Cooper, in his *History of the American Navy*, little as he seems inclined to allow credit to the English, virtually admits this fact." He says: "The *Linnet* had got a very commanding position, and she was admirably fought, and though eventually compelled to strike, it was not until the other vessels of the squadron had hauled down their colour" (See Cooper's *History, &c.*).

It seems strange that whilst the importance of Pring's voyage of 1603 is fully acknowledged and held in such high esteem in America, it should have received little or no attention on this side of the Atlantic, but has been suffered until now to lie buried with the rest in the pages of Purchas, and it may be said that even his name is at present all but unknown in England, his native country.

It must not, however, be supposed that it is only in recent times that so much honour has been done to him in America, as we find that his merits were duly appreciated in Virginia even in his own day. It appears from the Record of the Court, that "on the 3rd of July, 1622, the Quarter Court of Virginia thought fitt to make Captn Martin Pringe a freeman of the Companie, and to give him two shares of land (200 acres) in Virginia in regard to the large contribution which the gentlemen and mariners of his ship had given towards good works in Virginia, whereof he was an especial furtherer."* The contribution here referred to was chiefly towards the building of a free-school in Virginia.

It must be noted, also, that the Dutch were by no means insensible to the important advantages attending Pring's voyage of 1603, as we find it was not suffered to pass unnoticed, but that at no long period afterwards a Dutch abstract of Pring's narrative was made by Gottfried, and published by Vander Aa. About this early period, also, besides the attention they received from Hakluyt and Purchas, Pring's merits received acknowledgment from the then celebrated Captain John Smith in this country.

Notwithstanding the imperfect character of the chapter "On the Voyage of Captaine Martin Pring" furnished by Salterne to the compilation known as *Captain J. Smith's Historie of Virginia*, 1624, it is certain that Captain Smith himself entertained a high estimate of Pring's services, as he does not hesitate to class him with "all those noble and worthy captains, Captain Philip Amadas, and Barlow, that most renowned knight Sir Richard Grevile, Sir Ralph Lane, and learned Master Heriot, Captain John White, Bartholomew Gosnold, Captain Martin Pring, and George Waymouth"—names which will always occupy a commanding place on the roll of the naval adventurers of this country; and we have now the testimony of the late noble General Gordon added to that of Kingsley, that "England was made by *adventurers*, not by its Government."

As the greater part of Pring's life when ashore appears to have been spent in Bristol, which was evidently his place of residence, one might naturally expect that the city of his adoption would furnish some information of a personal character respecting him. Very little, however, of this kind has hitherto been discovered, and for what has been found we are indebted to the industry and research of Mr. William George, who has devoted much time and attention to the investigation of the subject, and has succeeded at all events in discovering Pring's will, and procuring an abstract of a copy of it.

* Communicated by Alexander Brown, of Nelson County, Virginia, who has published *New Views of the Early History of Virginia*, 1606-1619. 1886.

From this document we are afforded some insight into his character, and observe his thoughtful provision for those he was about to leave dependent on him, whilst it also brings us acquainted with the names of some of his family and friends. It appears that his wife's name was Elizabeth, and he had a son named James (who was then, 1626, under age) and five daughters. Of the latter, one named Alice, was married to Andreas Burrell, and there were four unmarried, *viz.*, Elizabeth, Marie, Mergerie, and Susan. He divided his property into six equal parts, of which one is given to his "loving wife Elizabeth," and the other five parts between his son James Pringe, and his four unmarried daughters. He makes reference also to his father, John Pringe, and to a married sister, Margaret Cooke. His executors were John Barker, then Mayor of Bristol, and William Jones, of the same city, merchant. There were three

"Witnesses to the Will	Roger Roydon George Hartwell Wi: Sandiford."

The will itself was proved the 29th March, 1627, and is endorsed "The Copie of Captayne Pring's Will," 1626. It is to be hoped a fuller reading of the will, together with some other particulars, wlll before long be given to the public by Mr. George, of Bristol.

We must now advert to the fine and stately monument erected to Pring's memory in the Church of St. Stephen, Bristol. As might have been expected, the existence of this monument, with its inscription, has not escaped observation in America, the following notice of it occurring in the *Magazine of American History*, IX., 211, 1883: "The monument of Martin Pring, who made his celebrated voyage to New England in 1603, spending some time in Plymouth Harbor [VIII., 807], still exists in St. Stephen's Church, Bristol, England, and possesses considerable interest." Here immediately follows the inscription, which is given in full.

The monument is placed on the north wall of one of the chancel aisles of St. Stephens, and presents an imposing appearance.

Mr. George informs me that Captain Martin Pring was elected a member of the Merchant Venturers, Bristol, in 1623, and it would appear that the monument was erected as a mark of respect to his memory by this body, as it is surmounted by a shield bearing their arms.

A drawing of the monument is here given, together with a copy of the inscription, in which the original spelling of the period is preserved. The very forcible eulogy so quaintly embodied in the inscription is highly interesting, and acquires additional strength from representing the sentiments of a public body, instead of being due to private and individual affection, a source which is too apt to be influenced by partiality. Around and beneath the monument are numerous allegorical figures bearing allusion to Pring's profession, and beneath is inscribed: "This Monument was beautified by Mrs Hannah Oliver, Widow, 1733." I have been unable to learn anything relating to this Mrs. Hannah Oliver, but it is reasonable to suppose that she felt a great interest in Pring, and may possibly have been in some way connected with his family.

Captaine Martin Pringe's Voyages.

PRING'S HARBOR FROM VANDER AA.

See Page 29.

See also page 311, *Magazine of American History*, Vol. VIII., 1882, in which a larger copy of the above sketch is given.

CAPTAINE MARTIN PRINGE,

The Last of the Elizabethan Seamen.

With a more particular exposition of his First Voyage for the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia, in the year 1603.

THERE can be no question that Martin Pringe strictly deserves to be regarded as one, though in truth the very last, of that noble band of naval adventurers who have been justly designated "the Elizabethan Seamen." All the preparations for his "Voyage set out from the Citie of Bristoll for the discouerie of the North part of Virginia" were made during the latter part of the year 1602 and the beginning of 1603, and the vessels under his command actually set sail from Kingrode, Bristol, before the death of the Queen. The expedition, however, was much crossed at first by contrary winds, and after it had reached the Channel, was driven back, and compelled to take refuge for a time in Milford Haven, and it was whilst thus delayed that the death of Queen Elizabeth took place. Yet from the facts of his vessels having been duly equipped for the voyage, and his having actually quitted the port in which they were so equipped, and sailed out of Kingrode, Bristol, during the Queen's lifetime, it is manifest that Martin Pring is entitled both literally and legitimately to take his rank in the list of the "Elizabethan Seamen." Let it not, however, be supposed that it is only thus literally that he can claim to be enrolled in this honoured group. Less conspicuous, perhaps, than some of those whose names are more familiar to us, Pringe is nevertheless thoroughly entitled to take his place among them, not merely from the fact of his having set sail during the Queen's lifetime, but also from the interesting character and important results of his voyage.

After the discovery of Virginia in 1584 by the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh, and the subsequent failure of the attempts at its colonisation, first in the year 1585, and then again in 1587, it appears that all hopes of this fine country were "abandoned and it lay dead and obscured from 1590, till the year 1602,"* when Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold again renewed the attempt, and almost succeeded, it has been stated, in establishing a small colony on Elizabeth's Isle.

* Captain John Smith's *General Historie of Virginia*, page 332, Arber's Reprint.

It is apparent that in point of time, if in no other respect, the expeditions of Gosnold and Pring were closely connected, but, as regards their character, Gosnold's seems to have been a more "purely trading adventure," whilst Pring's, which was expressly despatched "for the Discovery of the North part of Virginia," wore the character rather of a combination of maritime exploration with commercial enterprise. It will, however, tend to elucidate and render more complete the account of Pring's voyage, if a short notice is here bestowed on that of Gosnold, by which it was immediately preceded. This latter is usually described as "Gosnold's Voyage," but it must be borne in mind that Captain Bartholomew Gilbert was at least equally associated with Gosnold in it; indeed, Sir Walter Raleigh seems to have regarded Gilbert as the chief person concerned, and refers solely to him.

It was on the 26th March, 1602, that Captain Gosnold, with a crew of thirty-two persons, set sail from Falmouth in a small bark called the *Concord*, belonging to Dartmouth, and made land, sighting what is now known as the coast of Maine, near Casco Bay, on the 11th of May following. In this expedition his discoveries on the mainland were few and unimportant, and he seems to have occupied himself chiefly in collecting cedar and sassafras,* and in reconnoitring and touching at some of the adjacent islands. One of these, from its presenting numberless wild fruits and flowers, and from its having been overgrown with a profusion of vines, he called Martha's Vineyard, whilst he named another, which was the westernmost, Elizabeth's Isle, after the Queen. This latter, now known as Cuttyhunk, was found to offer so many attractions to the adventurers, that they built a house on it, and purposed leaving twelve men with a view of establishing a small colony there. Ultimately, however, from a scarcity of provisions, and consequent dissensions amongst the crew, and fearing an assault from the Indians, the project was abandoned, and the party, after an absence of less than four months, returned to England, arriving at Southampton the 23rd July.

The accounts which have been given of this voyage are in some respects conflicting, and Bancroft, in his desire to impart a favourable colouring to it, has in this instance been led to sacrifice accuracy in order to attain his object. Without sufficient investigation, this distinguished author gives Gosnold the entire credit of "conceiving the idea of a direct voyage to America," and further states that he went "with the concurrence of Raleigh."† In neither of these particulars is he correct. As regards the direct passage by which a saving of upwards of a thousand miles was effected, it has been pointed out by the Rev. Dr. De Costa that Verrazano had long previously set navigators the example of the direct course, and that Gosnold very probably "took the idea direct from Verrazano, as he left Falmouth with the Florentine's letter in his hand, referring

* Sassafras root was at this time in great request, being regarded as a sovereign panacea in numerous complaints.
† Bancroft's *History of the United States*, Vol. I., page 85. London, 1852.

directly to it in a letter to his father." It is quite possible, therefore, that the fact thus alluded to may have exercised some influence under the circumstances which occurred. It seems, however, certain that the accident of contrary winds had, after all, actually more to do with the fact of Gosnold's setting the example of steering his small bark directly across the Atlantic, than any ideas he may have derived either from the writings of Verrazano or from any other source.

We learn from Brierton, who was "one of the voyage," and wrote the account of it, that "the wind favoured us not at first, but *forced* us as far southwards as the Azores, which was not much out of our way," and that then "we ran *directly west from thence, whereby we made our journey shorter than heretofore by* 500 *leagues.*" Here, then, it will be seen that the credit which has been given to Gosnold of having "conceived the idea of the direct route," was, in effect, due in the first instance to *adverse winds*, which *forced* him southwards, rather than to any preconceived idea or to any predetermined plan on his part.

And as respects the statement that Gosnold sailed "with the concurrence of Raleigh," this is manifestly an error,* for on his arrival in England, Raleigh immediately confiscated the cargo which Gosnold had brought home, as being contraband. Holding an ample patent from the Queen, Raleigh exercised plenary jurisdiction over an extensive region in these parts, and on learning that Gosnold had, without authority, visited that portion of the grant which was still often called Norumbega, he went down to meet him at Weymouth, and at once "confiscated his cargo of sassafras and cedar boards, on the ground that the voyage was made without his consent, and therefore contraband."†

This incident, as will hereafter appear, was not without its influence on Pring's expedition, and when the time came effectual means were taken by its projectors to avoid the repetition of a similar catastrophe in his case. In addition to this untoward ending, we find that the course of Gosnold's voyage itself was in some respects far from felicitous, and that the *Concord*—"laden we fear with discord"—returned home having "not one cake of bread, and only a little vinegar left." Notwithstanding this, however, we learn from Bancroft that "Gosnold and his companions spread the most favourable reports of the regions which they had visited," and it is highly probable that these reports reached Pring. I have deemed it well, at all events, just to offer this brief notice of Gosnold's voyage, as it would almost seem to have served as a precursor to that of Martin Pring, who may have been influenced by these "favourable reports," and who sailed about nine months after Gosnold's return, thus allowing himself just sufficient time, in fact, to make the necessary preparations for his own departure.

It is chiefly to Hakluyt and Purchas, the valued contemporary chroniclers

* See *Magazine of American History* (1883), Vol. X., No. 2, page 146.
† *Narrative and Critical History of America*, by Justin Winsor, Vol. III., Chapter VI., "Norumbega and its English Explorers," page 5.

of these early voyages, that we are indebted for the fullest accounts still extant of the most interesting and important expeditions undertaken by Martin Pring. It is true that in the fragmentary compilation known as "The General Historie of Virginia, etc., by Captain John Smith," 1624 (Arber's Edition), we find a notice of "The Voyage of Captaine Martin Pring." In this case, however, it is far from being either fully or fairly represented, and the perfunctory manner in which it is disposed of is as remarkable for its inaccuracy as for its brevity.

The few lines which form the short chapter relating to "A Voyage of Captaine Martin Pring," etc., are here contributed by one Robert Salterne, who went with Pring as his assistant in the voyage. Salterne, however, had sailed as pilot in the previous expedition with Captain Gosnold, and would seem to have conceived some partiality towards Gosnold. At all events, the notice he bestows on Pring is very meagre, and the way in which this palpable neglect is accounted for—"because in his voyage for the most part they followed the course of Captain Gosnoll, and have made no relation but to the same effect he writ before"—is contradicted by Pring's own narrative, and is amply refuted by the highest authority of the period, and also by the valuable testimony of the most recent American historiographers who have investigated the subject, as will more fully appear hereafter in our account of Pring.

In addition, however, to these ancient sources from which the accounts of Pring have been chiefly drawn, we find that on the other side of the Atlantic his share of discovery in New England has been more fully recognised, and has been largely treated of in some of the historical works and in the periodical press of America, whilst it has also been made the subject of discussion, and has been warmly debated in some of the learned societies of that country. The result of the most recent investigation has been, that discoveries which had been previously attributed to others have now been conclusively demonstrated to belong to Martin Pring, and it has recently been shown that one of these discoveries, though attracting no special attention at the time, was destined, at no distant date, to have a high and lasting degree of interest imparted to it, as has now actually occurred. A brief notice of Martin Pring's Voyage occurs also in Seyer's *Memoirs of Bristol*, 1823, and a more recent work, *Bristol Past and Present*, contains some interesting particulars partly derived from American sources.

To the Rev. Dr. De Costa, D.D., of New York city, belongs the merit of having been the first to establish the interesting fact that in Martin Pring's voyage of 1603, the gallant explorer harboured for six weeks at Plymouth, Mass., thus having anticipated the arrival there of the Pilgrim Fathers in the *Mayflower* by seventeen years. The details and proof of this interesting fact will be treated of more fully hereafter; in the meantime it may be observed that while it has the effect of investing Pring's original discovery of the spot with special interest, it tends in no respect to detract from the value of those important labours which

individual investigators, and the Pilgrim Society* in particular, have so long and so zealously bestowed on everything tending to elucidate the first permanent landing of the Pilgrims. Neither does it in any degree lessen the general reverence in which the venerated PLYMOUTH ROCK is held in America.

The identification, however, at the present day of the various points as they were known along this line of coast at that remote period, is rendered somewhat difficult in consequence of the frequent change of name which from time to time they have undergone since their first discovery. This difficulty has, indeed, been admitted by American writers themselves. Rare it is to find many instances like that of Cape Cod, which received its present name from Captain Gosnold in 1602, and has retained it to the present day. Yet, even here, it must not from this be inferred that Cape Cod was either discovered by Gosnold, or that this was its first name, as it appears that it had been previously discovered and was known by the name of "Shole-hope." In the account of Gosnold's voyage by Purchas, we read: "Neere this Cape (Shole-hope) we came to an anchor in fifteen fadome, where we took great store of Cod fish, for which we altered the name, and called it Cape Cod (*Purchas his Pilgrimes*, Vol. IV., page 1647). Here, then, we have a direct instance of how these names got changed "as those that ranged the coast pleased," and it would almost seem as if this name, given thus by Gosnold, more readily assimilated with the sea-faring mind than that of Cape James, by which Capt. John Smith sought ineffectually to supplant it a few years later, in honour of King James. The now noted harbour called "Plymouth," in Massachusetts Bay, affords, however, a still more striking example of the same kind. Pring, whom the Rev. Dr. De Costa has conclusively shown was the discoverer of this bay and harbour, gave the latter the name of Whitson's Bay, after John Whitson,† the worthy Mayor of Bristol, from the port of which city, as we have seen, Pring sailed. It was not, however, long destined to retain this name. Champlain, the French explorer, visiting the same region about two years afterwards, named it the "Port of St. Louis"; and when the Dutch, some years later, visited this harbour they called it "Crane Bay," and so it is named in the well-known Dutch "Figurative Map" of about 1614. About this latter period, the celebrated Captain John Smith, somewhat fortuitously as it would seem, made his appearance on the New England coast. In the opening of his *Description of New England* he tells us that "in the moneth of April, 1614, I chanced to arrive in New England," and as he proceeds with the description he uses for the most part the original names still in vogue amongst the natives. The native name in this case was "Accomack," which Smith (equally ignoring the names, Whitson's Bay and Port St. Louis) changed into "Plimouth," getting the latter name confirmed by Prince

* The Pilgrim Society, first organised in 1820, now numbers over 1,500 members (*Magazine of American History*, 1883, Vol. IX., page 42).

† Whitson was very highly and deservedly esteemed. He was twice Mayor and four times Member of Parliament for Bristol.

Charles; and this name, which was found and adopted by the Leyden Pilgrims on their arrival here in 1620, has been firmly rooted ever since, and is not at all likely now ever to suffer disturbance.

Again, as regards a still wider range of country, it is remarked by Captain John Smith, in his *Generall Historie of New England*, 203 (folio, London, 1624): "Now this part of America hath formerly been called Norumbega, Virginia, Nuskoncus, Penaguida, Cannada, and such other names as those that ranged the coast pleased." From these examples it will be apparent how difficult it is, especially where a personal inspection is not available, to identify points referred to under so many various names. For Americans, however, who enjoy facilities for visiting and viewing the objects themselves, the difficulty arising from the frequent change of names is more apparent than real. Those on the spot are enabled to become personally familiar with the never-varying natural features of the coast and the relative positions which they bear to one another, and thus obtain a permanent knowledge of the objects themselves, independently of the various names which may happen from time to time to be accidentally bestowed upon them. Dr. De Costa, indeed, insists on this point, and observes "that this is not simply a discussion of *names*, but of *things*, for we find certain capes and bays under one name or another occur in the same place with great regularity."*

Before proceeding with a more detailed notice of Pring's chief voyage, it seems desirable to bestow a few further remarks on the question of the sources to which we are indebted for the accounts of it which have been transmitted to us. It seems to have been a prevalent and highly useful custom with these early voyagers to commit to paper a description of the discoveries which they made when visiting the new countries which they went to explore. We learn that this was done both by Gosnold and Waymouth, and it is equally certain that the same practice was adopted by Pring.

No clearer proof can be afforded of this than that which is supplied by his own hand. In the title, the voyage is described by him as "A voyage set out from the Citie of Bristoll . . . for the discoverie of the North part of Virginia in the yeere 1603, *Under the command of me Martin Prynge.*" Here, then, we see that he signs himself as the writer, and he consequently assumes the authorship of what is to follow in the body of the narrative; and it is very manifest that with the exception of two or three paragraphs, which are very easy to be recognised, the whole account is written by Martin Pring. It has, however, I believe, been hitherto accepted as an unquestioned fact that *the whole* of the 1603 voyage which is presented to us in Purchas is written by Pringe himself, but this is manifestly a mistake. The first paragraph, or the portion between the title and the second paragraph, is an evident interpolation, and the same may apparently be said of the last two or three concluding paragraphs.

* *Cabo de Arenas, or the Place of Sandy Hook in the Old Cartology*, page 5. New York, 1885.

As regards the first paragraph, the reference it makes to the small ship, the *Speedwell*, "wherein went for Master and chiefe Commander one Martin Pring, *a very sufficient man for his place*," is of itself enough to prove that the writer of this latter passage could not have been Martin Pring, as it cannot be supposed that anyone would write thus of himself. This first paragraph, then, is evidently inserted as explanatory and introductory with respect to what is to follow. The second begins in Pring's own writing, where he uses the *first* person—"*We* set saile from Milford Haven"—a marked contrast thus to the previous inserted paragraph, where the *third* person is employed throughout, and which ends, "*They* set saile from Kingrode the twentieth day of March"—a form of expression which Pring could never have used in alluding to himself and his companions.

This, then, being premised, there is little difficulty, I apprehend, in accounting for the place which the relation of Pring's voyage of 1603 occupies amongst those interesting and instructive collections which we find in Purchas. When we consider that the celebrated Hakluyt, the great historian of maritime enterprise, and the father of the dlstinguished Hakluyt Society, was not only the originator, but was also the ardent promoter of Martin Pring's enterprise, we cannot be surprised that soon after Pring's return home he should have proceeded to place a copy of the narrative of his successful voyage in the hands of a patron to whose energy and good offices the entire expedition was mainly due. The narrative having thus come into the hands of Hakluyt, its ultimate appearance in the pages of Purchas is readily accounted for, as it is well known that the notes and papers of Hakluyt passed very largely into the possession of Purchas,* and thus contributed to form a considerable portion of what was subsequently published by him in his *Pilgrimes*, a work, however, which was not printed until the year 1625. As regards Pring's second voyage to Virginia, in 1606 (*Purchas his Pilgrimes*, IV., page 1827), Sir Ferdinando Gorges, one of the first authorities of the period, speaks of it as "the most exact discovery of that coast [Virginia] that *ever came into my hands*"—a mode of expression which cannot be applied to anything except to a written or printed document.

It is certain then that Pring *wrote* the accounts of his voyages, but it is much to be feared that, if ever published,† the originals are now lost, so that we are chiefly indebted for what has been preserved of them to Hakluyt and Purchas, with a few other occasional notices to be gleaned elsewhere.

In entering now more fully on a notice of Pring's celebrated voyage of 1603, I shall avail myself not only of his own account, as it occurs in the pages of Purchas, but also of the valuable information to be derived from the able

* See Appendix to *A Relation of a Voyage to Sagahadoc*, from the original manuscript in the Lambeth Palace Library, edited by the Rev. B. F. De Costa. Cambridge University Press, 1880.

† There is strong reason for believing that they were published; otherwise, how could the Dutch abstract of them have been made and published? Again, referring to Strachey, Dr. De Costa states that Strachey used "the journals of Gosnold, Pring, and Rosier"—thus intimating that Pring's Journal was published like the others. (See *A Relation of a Voyage to Sagahadoc*, 1880, page 10.)

research which has been bestowed on this subject by the Rev. Dr. De Costa, to whose courtesy in communicating information, and in facilitating my perusal of his writings published in America, and not readily accessible in this country, I take this opportunity of making my warmest acknowledgments. I would also again express my great sense of obligation for communications received from Mr. William George, of Bristol, who, beyond anyone else in this country, has devoted considerable time and labour to the investigation of the personal history, as also of the voyages of Martin Pring.

As introductory to Pring's own description of his voyage, we find the account of it thus given to us in *Purchas his Pilgrimes*, IV., page 1654: "Vpon many probable and reasonable inducements, vsed vnto sundry of the chiefest merchants of Bristoll, by Master Richard Hakluyt, Prebendary of Saint Augustines, the Cathedrall Church of the said Citie, after divers meetings and due consultation they resolved to set forth a Voyage for the Discoverie of the North part of Virginia."

Impressed with a lively recollection of what had occurred in the case of Gosnold, they deemed it advisable first to send a deputation consisting of "the said Master Hakluyt accompanied with one Master Iohn Angell, and Master Robert Saltern (which had been in the said Discouerie the yeere before with Captain Bartholomew Gosnold) to obtain permission of Sir Walter Raleigh (which had a most ample Patent of all those parts from Queene Elizabeth) to entermeddle and deale in that action." And "leaue being obtained of him vnder his hand and Seale," they lost no time in fitting out a small ship called the *Speedwell*, of fifty tons, with a crew of thirty men and boys, and the *Discouerer* (so named to mark the exploratory character of the expedition), a bark of twenty-six tons, with thirteen men and a boy. In the large vessel "went for Master and chief Commander in the Voyage one Martin Pring, a man very sufficient for his place, and Edmund Jones his Mate, and Robert Salterne above mentioned as their chiefe Agent"; while in the smaller vessel "went for Master William Browne, & Samuell Kirkland his Mate, both good and skilful Mariners." Having "plentifully victualled the aforesaid ship & barke for eight moneths," and furnished them with trinkets and merchandise suited for a traffic with the natives, "They set saile from Kingrode the twentieth day of March." It is unnecessary again to comment on the employment here of the third person when speaking of Pring and his associates: the general character of the whole paragraph unmistakably testifies that it must have been written by some other hand than that of Pring, as before insisted on, and it is not improbable that it may have been written by Purchas himself. It seems certain that the tidings of the new route which Gosnold had been led to adopt, by which the voyage to America was shortened by over a thousand miles, quickly spread abroad, and proved a source of lively interest amongst those then engaged in these

enterprises, and we accordingly find that it was adopted by Pring, who took the direct course, and passing the Azores, fell in "with a multitude of small Ilands on the North coast of Virginia, lat. 43 N"; Salterne says about the 7th of June, though the precise day is left unrecorded by Pring himself.

Describing the expedition at this point of its progress, Bancroft affirms that it "reached the American coast among the islands which skirt the harbours of Maine. The mouth of the Penobscot offered good anchorage and fishing. Pring made a discovery of the eastern rivers and harbours—the Saco, Kennebunk, and the York; and the channel of Piscataqua was examined for three or four leagues. Meeting no sassafras, he steered for the south; doubled Cape Ann, and went ashore in Massachusetts, but being unsuccessful, he again pursued a southerly track and finally anchored in old Town harbour on Martha's Vineyard."* As will be seen hereafter, the strict accuracy of this and similar accounts which have been copied from it, is called in question by Dr. De Costa. In describing these islands Pring himself states, "wee found them very pleasant to behold, adorned with goodly grasse, and sundry sorts of trees, and heere we found an excellent fishing for cods, which are better than those of Newfoundland"; and he suggests that "salt may be made in these parts, a matter of no small importance." Sailing, then, "to the South west end of these islands," he says, we "there rode with our ships vnder one of the greatest," and so passing through the rest, and at length reaching "the Mayne, we ranged the same to the South-west. In which course we found foure Inlets, the most Easterly whereof was barred at the mouth, but hauing passed over the barre, wee ran up into it fiue miles, and for a certain space found very good depth, and comming out againe, as we sailed South-westward, wee lighted vpon two other Inlets, which vpon our search we found to pierce not farre into the Land, the fourth and most Westerly was the best, which we rowed vp ten or twelue miles. In all these places we found no people, but signes of fires where they had beene."

Referring to this passage, and commenting on the writings of Belknap and others, who have represented this part of the expedition in terms very similar to those employed respecting it by Bancroft, above quoted, Dr. De Costa makes the following pertinent observations:—

"It has been supposed very generally that one of the inlets explored was Piscataqua, but it must be observed that when the exploration of this region was concluded they laid their course southward for 'Savage Rock' at Cape Neddock, so named by Gosnold the previous year, this place being some miles northeast of the Piscataqua. Writers have placed Savage Rock near Cape Ann, overlooking the fact that Gosnold, when he left that place at three o'clock in the afternoon with a fair breeze, did not find himself inside of Cape Cod until morning; whereas, if he had sailed from Cape Ann, he might have sighted Cape Cod before sunset. Making Cape Neddock his point of departure, the sailing time and distance are adjusted, though this reckoning throws Pring's exploration east of the Piscataqua."

* Bancroft's *History of the United States*, Vol. I., page 87. London, 1852.

Proceeding with his narrative, which indicates a very careful exploration of the coast, Pring tells us:—

"Howbeit we beheld very goodly Groues and Woods replenished with tall Okes, Beeches, Pine-trees, Firre-trees, Hasels, Wichhasels, and Maples. We saw here also sundry sorts of Beasts, as Stags, Deere, Beares, Wolues, Foxes, Lusernes,* and Dogges with sharpe noses. But meeting with no Sassafras, we left these places with all the aforesaid Ilands, Shaping our course for Sauage Rock, discouered the yeere before by Captain Gosnold, where going upon the Mayne we found people, with whom we had no long conuersation, because here also we could find no Sassafras. Departing hence we *bare into that greate Gulfe which Captaine Gosnold ouer-shot the yeere before*, coasting and finding people on the North side thereof. Not yet satisfied in our expectation, we left them and sailed ouer, and came to an Anchor on the South side in the latitude 41 degrees and odde minutes: where we went on Land in a certaine Bay, which we called Whitson Bay, by the name of the Worshipfull Master John Whitson, then Maior of the Citie of Bristoll, and one of the chiefe Aduenturers, and finding a pleasant Hill thereunto adjoining, wee called it Mount Aldworth, for Master Robert Aldworth's sake a chiefe furtherer of the Voyage, as well with his purse as with his trauell. Here we had a sufficient quantitie of Sassafras."

We see here the statement, under Pring's own hand, that he "*bare into that greate Gulfe which Captaine Gosnold ouer-shot the yeere before*," thus offering an important refutation to the inexcusable assertion by Salterne that Pring "made no relation but to the same effect as Gosnold has writ before." It has been stated that the Salterne family were interested in this adventure, and it seems not impossible that some disappointment connected with the speculation may have influenced Robert Salterne to write thus disparagingly of the entire voyage. We learn that the "greate gulfe" above alluded to, of Pring's discovery, was what is now Massachusetts Bay, and finding the north side did not answer his expectations, Pring crossed to the southern side, and entered a bay or harbour which he called Whitson's, but which is now called Plymouth, where finding sassafras, he remained about six weeks.† As already observed, the fact of the first discovery, at this early period, of the now venerated site of Plymouth by Martin Pring, rests solely on the valuable authority of the Rev. Dr. De Costa. It is only right, therefore, that the full and convincing arguments he has adduced, and by which he has conclusively established this interesting fact, should now be placed before the English reader:—

"There should be no difficulty," says Dr. De Costa, "in identifying the situation of 'Whitson Bay,' since the description is so clear, it being on the south side of the gulf overshot by Gosnold. Nevertheless, writers have blindly followed Belknap, who, in the face of the record, points out the harbor of Edgartown, at Martha's Vineyard, as the place occupied by Pring; and on the ground that the harbor is said to be in latitude 41° 25′. Assuming Pring's reckoning to be correct he interpreted the phrase 'south side' to mean southward from the gulf, which the context does not justify, and which the general description of the harbor also positively forbids. With respect to latitudes, it may be observed that it was a common experience, even in the seventeenth century, for the navigator to be in error to the extent of half a degree, as we shall prove to have been the case with Pring, whose narrative supplies the means of correcting the error.

* Lusern. *Lupus Cervarius*, a sort of wolf called a stag-wolf. (Baillie.)

† *Narrative and Critical History of America*, by Justin Winsor, Vol. III., Chapter IV.; *Norumbega and its English Explorers*, by the Rev. B. F. De Costa, page 6, 1886.

"It may be noted, however, that if Pring had gone to the same region that was visited by Gosnold, he unquestionably would have made some reference to the fact; but alluding to the extent of the voyage, Salterne teaches the contrary, saying, 'in this voyage for the *most* part they followed the course of Captain Gosnold,' which proves that they did *not* follow him altogether. Pring could not have sailed among the dangerous shoals around Cape Cod without at least a passing reference to the achievement, nor would he have lived seven weeks upon Martha's Vineyrad without alluding to its *insular* character.* But on the other hand, what is said is consonant only with the idea that they were on the main land, as it is observed that one of their company went six miles into the "countrey," which was full of all kinds of wild animals. Certain other statements conclusively settle the question, and indicate the harbor of Plymouth as the place visited by Pring.

"First of all, it is said that on reaching the south side of this 'great gulfe' they entered a 'Bay,' showing that the harbor, unlike that of Edgartown was *spacious*. At the entrance of Edgartown there is no '*bay*,' no *deep water*, no *sightly hill*, and no *river*. Edgartown meets only a *single* condition, where it is said that Pring's vessel lay land locked in seven fathoms. On the other hand, the twenty fathoms at the entrance of the harbor will be sought in vain, five fathoms being the deepest. Indeed, no twenty fathoms are found anywhere in this region. But at the entrance of Plymouth Harbor, by which is meant the approach, there is any depth of water desired. Twenty fathoms is quickly reached on going out; while this depth was reached sooner in 1603 than now, since the coast survey of 1876 (page 143) shows the water has shoaled by filling up to the extent of nearly five fathoms, or about twenty-eight and one-half feet. In fact, the soundings given by Pring apply to no other place. The 'description is sharply drawn,' it being an 'excellent Hauen at the entrance whereof we found twenty fathoms water, and rode at our ease in seuen fathoms being Land-locked, the Hauen winding in compasse like the shell of a Snaile.' The phrase, 'rode at our *ease*,' is significant, and could never have been written of Edgartown, where in the narrow anchorage the ship would be subject to attack even from the arrows of the savages. The peculiar form of Plymouth, compared to a snail, is indicated in *Mourt's Relation*, where it is described as 'in fashion like a sickle or fish hook.'

"There is nothing in this account, except the latitude, which when applied to Plymouth needs to be excused. The 'pleasant hill' was what is now known as the 'Captain's Hill,' or, possibly, Manomet, mentioned by Champlain. The probabilities are in favour of the 'Captain's Hill,' which, in a small way, as has been frequently observed, forms part of a view that suggests the Bay of Naples. The prospect from this hill is commanding, as it overlooks 'Whitson Bay' and the sea. Mr. Winsor, the author of the *History of Duxbury* (page 23), says that in early times there was a hill known as 'Allerton's.' as he suggests, called after one of the Pilgrims. It is not known to-day what hill this was, possibly, however, the 'Aldworth,' the name given by Pring, was perpetuated, and afterward confounded with Allerton, who however, did not live on the Duxbury side of the Bay. His name was also spelled 'Alderton,' and was given to the well-known point at the entrance of Boston Harbor (Young's *Chronicles*, 195 n). Champlain says of Manomet, a '*Promontoire assez haut qui paroist de 4 à 5 lieux à la mer* (page 63)."†

I have been led to avail myself thus fully of the clear explanation and convincing arguments which Dr. De Costa has brought to bear on this question, and by which it is incontestably established that Pring's description of the Bay or Harbour which he called Whitson's Harbour, and where he remained six or seven weeks, is what is now known as Plymouth Harbour, and can apply to

* Brierton, who wrote Gosnold's voyage, speaking of Martha's Vineyard, says "we found it foure myles in compasse, and in it is a lake neare a myle in circumference." It is therefore impossible that the walk of Master Thomas Bridges, "six miles into the country," could have been on this island, where he would have had water in sight all around him, and which was only "*foure* myles in compasse."

† "Plymouth before the Pilgrims," by the Rev. F. B. De Costa, *Magazine of American History*, 1882, page 807 *et seq.*

no other place. Dr. De Costa asserts that the "description is sharply drawn," and we cannot fail to recognise in Plymouth Harbour each of the special features described by Pring; even the soundings also being such as "apply to no other place." The only difficulty presented is connected with an error on Pring's part in the latitude, but on this Dr. De Costa remarks that Pring's "narrative supplies the means of correcting the error," whilst he further observes that it was a common experience, even in the seventeenth century, for the navigator to be in error to the extent of half a degree. An instance in confirmation of this remark is afforded by Pring's successor, the noted French explorer, Champlain, who made "an error of a full degree" at a place called Gould's Landing, which he left in the course of his ascent of the river Ottawa, in 1613.*

In the products of the land, also, Dr. De Costa notices that there is an entire agreement, and he closes his observations on this point as follows:—

"Pring says, 'here we had sufficient quantitie of sassafras.' Further argument, therefore, seems needless, as the situation at the end of two centuries and a half, is identified. Nor is the correction devoid of interest, giving, as it does, the venerated site of Plymouth some place in history prior to Champlain and the advent of the Pilgrims of Leyden. Let us, therefors, return and conclude the account of Pring's adventures, now that we are assured that we are treading on what is esteemed classic ground."

On some of the crew going on shore, it was thought advisable in the first place to make "a small barracado to keep diligent watch and ward in, to succour our men whilst they were engaged in gathering sassafras in the woods, as the natives came to us sometimes in great numbers, at one time time as many as one hundred and twenty at once. We used them kindly and they did eat Pease and Beanes with our men. Their own victuals were most of fish."

Amongst Pring's company there was a youth who could play the gitterne or guitar, and in this "homely musicke" the savages took great delight, and gave him in return many things, as tobacco, tobacco pipes, and "snakes skinnes sixe foot long, which they use for Girdles." In his account of the natives, Pring tells us that the men are of a tawny or chestnut colour, somewhat taller than our people, "strong, swift, well proportioned, and given to treacherie, as in the end we perceived." "They seeme to be somewhat jealous of their women, for we saw not past two of them." Some few of the men wore plates of "brasse, a foot long and halfe a foote broad" on their breasts. Their weapons were bows and arrows, very skilfully made, and of such length and strength as must have required not only dexterity, but great strength on the part of those who used them. Their arrows were of a "yard and an handfull long, made of fine light wood very smooth and round, with three long and deepe blacke feathers of some Eagle, Vulture, or Kite, as closely fastened with some binding matter,

* "Champlain's American Experiences in 1613," *Magazine of American History*, 1886, page 250.

as any Fletcher of ours can glue them on. Their boats, whereof we brought one to Bristoll, were in proportion like a Wherrie of the River Thames, seventeen foot long and four foot broad, made of the barke of a Birch-tree farre exceeding in bignesse those in England: and though it carried nine men standing upright, yet it weighed not at most above sixty pounds, a thing almost incredible in regard to the largenesse and capacitie thereof."

The natives do not appear to have been altogether uncivilised, for we find it stated that in passing up a river they saw cottages which had been abandoned by the savages, with gardens attached to them, and planted with various fruits and vegetables.

In an exploratory expedition of this kind, where the circumstances attending it would necessarily prove novel and unlooked-for, and in view of possible encounters with savage tribes whose mode of warfare would probably be found altogether irregular, it was a wise precaution on the part of Pring to provide himself with a new feature in such warfare, which might be employed to meet any unforeseen emergency which may thus happen to arise. With this object he took with him two large dogs of the mastiff breed, such as Bristol might well have been proud of. They had been highly trained, and their sagacity and courage proved to be of the utmost service in some of the encounters which took place with the natives. The narrative tells us:—

"We carried with us from Bristoll two excellent Mastiues, of whom the Indians were more afraid, than of twentie of our men. One of these Mastiues would carrie a half pike in his mouth. And one Master *Thomas Bridges* a gentleman of our company accompanied only with one of these dogs passed sixe miles alone in the Countrey hauing lost his fellows, and returned safely. And when we would be rid of the Sauages wee would let loose the Mastiues and suddenly with outcryes they would flee away."

His conscientious fulfilment of duty, and especially of the obligations he had entered into with those in whose service he was engaged, induced Pring to pay scrupulous attention to the instructions he had received from them, and we accordingly find that he was thus led to plant various seeds in order to test the soil. We read, then, that "*according to our instructions giuen vs in charge before our setting forth*, we pared and digged vp the earth with shouels, and sowed Wheate, Barley, Oates, Pease, and sundry sorts of garden seeds, which for the time of our abode there, being about seuen weeks, although they were late sowne, came vp well, giving certain testimonie of the goodnesse of the climate, and of the soyle." This was an important experiment, and it was attended by very valuable results, as it gave a full assurance to all those who might hereafter be tempted to visit and to settle in these new regions, that they would find all vegetable productions "which require a rich and fat ground would prosper excellently well in these parts." The fauna and the flora of the country next engage Pring's attention, and he then goes on to enumerate many of the fine and valuable kinds of trees with which the coasts abounded, most of which have been already specified. There is one, however, which was previously

omitted, which requires to be noticed here on account of its singularity, and from a specimen of it having been brought to England on the return voyage. It is described as "a kinde of tree bearing a fruit like a small red Peare-plum [not "*peate* plum," as usually incorrectly printed] with a crowne or knop on the top (a plant whereof carefully wrapped vp in earth, Master Robert Salterne brought to Bristoll)." Here follows an enumeration of the various kinds of wild animals which they saw, which, however, have for the most part been already mentioned. After this, a list of the most usual kinds of birds which they were enabled to observe is given, and then the following remark occurs: "And as the land is full of God's good blessings, so is the sea replenished with great abundance of excellent fish, as Cods sufficient to lade many ships, which we found upon the coast in the moneth of June, Seales to make oil withall, mullets, turbuts, mackerels," and many other sorts, the names of which are here furnished.

We learn that by the end of July, Pring had laden the small bark, the *Discoverer*, with as much sassafras as was deemed sufficient, and then despatched her to England before the *Speedwell*, in order "to give some speedie contentment to the adventurers," and she arrived safely in Kingrode about a fortnight before the larger vessel. No sooner was she started on the homeward voyage, than "we so bestirred ourselves" that "our shippe had also soon gotten her lading," but whilst this was being effected, a somewhat alarming adventure occurred. It was nothing less than an attack on the part of the Indians, who were probably emboldened to make the hostile attempt from seeing one vessel only now left alone. Pring states:—

"On a day about noone-tide while our men who vsed to cut downe sassafras in the woods were asleepe, as they vsed to do for two houres in the heat of the day, there came downe about seuen score Sauages armed with Bowes and Arrowes, and enuironed our House or Barricado, wherein were foure of our men alone with their Muskets to keepe Centinell, whom they sought to haue come downe vnto them, which they vtterly refused, and stood vpon their guard."

Fearing an invasion of the ship was meditated, Pring "caused a piece of great Ordnance to bee shot off to giue terror to the Indians, and warning to our men which were fast asleepe in the Woods: at the noyse of which Peece they were a little awaked, and beganne a little to call for Foole and Gallant their great and fearful Mastiues, and full quietly laid themselves downe againe, but being quickened vp eftsoones againe with a second shot they rowsed vp themselves, betooke them to their weapons and with their Mastiues, great Foole with halfe a pike in his mouth drew down to their ship: whom when the *Indians* beheld afarre off, with the Mastiue which they most feared, in dissembling manner they turned all into a jest and sport, and departed away in a friendly manner."

In commenting on this occurrence, Dr. De Costa makes the following interesting remark: "In the Dutch abstract of the voyage by Gottfried, published by Vander Aa, there is a curious copper-plate engraving intended to illustrate this episode in the early history of Plymouth. This fancy sketch, with a palmetto tree in one corner, is given on page 811* simply to show how

* *Magazine o American History*, Vol. VIII., 1882.

the Dutch interpreted the narrative "—and I have here availed myself of it as furnishing a very suitable frontispiece to this account of Martin Pring's first voyage.

It must have been in reference to about the period of the above incident, when "between the Indians and the English there had been quarrels but no wars," that Bancroft, alluding to the former, says, "an English mastiff seemed to them a terrible adversary," and from the great advantage which the presence of these dogs proved to Pring, we may well suppose that their use would be adopted by those who followed him in the same line of adventure. And as showing how continuously growing these enterprises for discovery now became, and the extent to which the intercourse with the natives must have been thus developed, we find that only seventeen years after this, when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, the Indians themselves were actually possessed of dogs, being then the owners of their former "terrible adversaries." In an interesting article on "Plymouth Rock Restored," in the *Magazine of American History*, Vol. VIII.. page 793, there is a quotation from *Mourt's Relation* to the effect that on November the 25th, "sixteen armed men, every man his musket sword and Corslet, vnder the conduct of Captaine Miles Standish, were again set ashore for another exploration. This was the first expedition." The men marched in single file through the region of what is now Provincetown village, where they caught sight of half a dozen Indians "with a dogge." "The savages ran into the woods, and whisled the dogge after them." In Pring's account of his encounter with the savages, it will not fail to be observed how useful the Bristol mastiffs proved to him, and it will be noted that he used them for no other purpose than for defence. Very different from the infamous employment to which dogs, chiefly blood-hounds, have often been put for tracing and capturing fugitive negroes, and other like barbarous objects.

That there was good cause for the view which Pring took of the treacherous intentions of the Indians when they surrounded the barricado as they did, and the "dissembling manner" in which, when baffled, they tried to turn their hostile attempt "into a jest and sport," is fully proved by their subsequent conduct. He, Pring, states that on "the day of our departure, they set fire to the woods where wee wrought, which wee did behold to burn for a mile space"; though on this point, as Dr. De Costa remarks, he could not "of course speak exactly with respect to the extent of the conflagration; yet it is a fact that the Pilgrims, soon after landing, found that in one place the savages had burnt a space of five miles in length, while to-day a plain commences two miles out of Plymouth, and extends five or six miles, the scar possibly of the ancient conflagration, kindled, as it were, to light Pring on his homeward way."

It appears after this, that the savages came again in yet greater numbers, being about two hundred, and endeavoured to make overtures of friendly intercourse. After the recent insight, however, which had been afforded into

their character, they received no encouragement, but, says Pring, "we sent them backe, and would have none of their entertainment."

We now come to the date of the final departure of the expedition, given as follows: "About the eighth or ninth of August wee left this excellent Hauen, at the entrance whereof we found twentie fathomes water, and rode at our ease in seuen fathomes being Land-locked, the Hauen winding in compasse like a Snaile." The concluding paragraph seems not to have been written by Pring himself, but to have been added almost in the way of postscript, so that it might "not be forgotten, that *our Captain* fell so much to the Northward because he would find high grounds, where commonly the best Hauens are: which also fell out to his expectation"—an observation which Dr. De Costa remarks proves that Pring did not sail for the low region where Gosnold obtained his sassafras. It was in sight of the lofty "Manomet" that he found the "excellent Hauen" which met "his expectation."

We are told finally that "within fiue weekes space we came from our Port of Virginia, into the soundings of England, but being there encountered with Easterly winds, we came at length into Kingrode, the second of October, 1603."

The *Discoverer* was out five months and a half. The *Speedwell* was out six months; and the voyage was accomplished throughout without being attended by a single disaster or danger of any kind.

In reviewing the account of this voyage one cannot fail to recognise its extreme importance, quite independently of the fact that the Whitson Bay of Martin Pringe was destined in after years to become the venerated site of Plymouth and Plymouth Rock.

The testimony of Pringe not only confirmed the reports of Gosnold, but likewise added to them, and this, together with his own independent discoveries, had a marked effect in encouraging the further prosecution of these enterprises at the time, and causing the future career of navigation to be vigorously pursued in the future. And that it should have produced these results is by no means surprising. If we compare the voyages of Gosnold and Pring, it will be seen that the chief difference in them consisted in this, that Gosnold did literally nothing towards investigating the main land, but confined his observations almost exclusively to the islands—Elizabeth's Isle, Martha's Vineyard, etc.; whereas Pring's explorations were more especially directed to the main, which, in his desire to find out where "the best Hauens were," he was the first carefully to investigate, and it of course presented a far more important sphere for present discovery, and for future action, than could be afforded by the islands. Neither must we forget the good work done by Pring during the ten weeks which he remained upon the coast,* when he was occupied not only in collecting "a sufficient quantitie of sassafras," but also in making some acquaintance with,

* "In 1603, Martin Pring, with two vessels, lay for several weeks in Plymouth Harbour."—(*New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for 1878, page 79.)

and learning the character of, the natives, testing the nature of the soil, and in making observations on the natural productions of the country.

Bancroft states that Pring was the discoverer of New Hampshire, and it has already been fully demonstrated that he was the first to discover what is now Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Harbour. And here, in considering this latter more attentively, one cannot but reflect how little it could have been foreseen when Martin Pringe first made the important discovery of this "excellent Hauen," that just seventeen years afterwards it would become a harbour of refuge to that small but intrepid and devoted band, the Pilgrim Fathers, who, having passed over the same line of ocean route, arrived and landed at last on this very spot, from whence in the far distant future they were to lay the foundation of a great and mighty nation.

As illustrating some of those important results, which, however remotely, this voyage of 1603 thus tended in future years to help to develope, it may be further remarked that a month before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, their little vessel first came to anchor in Cape Cod Bay, wherein now "1,000 saile of ships may safely ride"; and, where the humble little *Mayflower* then ploughed her solitary track over the wild North Atlantic, a vast stream of emigration has set in, which now keeps a score of steamers heavily laden with hopeful hearts passing weekly over this now well-known ocean highway to join a nation which has at length fully realised the poet's fancy of the period. For it was thus that Daniel, the poet-laureate, saw in imagination, even in Pring's time, a people beyond the Atlantic, whose mother-tongue should be the language of England, and which led him to exclaim:—

> "Who—in time—knows whither we may vent
> The treasure of our tongue? To what strange shores
> This gain of our best glory shall be sent
> To enrich unknowing nations with our stores?
> What worlds in the yet unformed Occident,
> May come refin'd with the accents that are ours?"

Marvellously indeed has this picture, which may be regarded as an outline tracing, drawn by the poetic fancy of that period, been filled in with the glowing and animated scene now presented by a living mighty nation of English-speaking people.

Notice of Pring's Second Voyage, in 1606.

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In 1605, a voyage of considerable note was undertaken by Captain George Waymouth, who sailed from Dartmouth on Easter Sunday, the 15th of May of that year. It was attended with valuable results, one of these being the discovery of the island now known as Monhegan. He also captured two of the natives, who, being brought home by him to England, and trained for future service, were the means "under God," says Sir Ferdinando Gorges, "of putting on foot and giving life to all our plantations." In the following year, 1606, several fresh enterprises were undertaken, and we find that in one of these Martin Pring bore a conspicuous part. It appears that Sir Ferdinando Gorges had himself previously sent out a ship under Captain Challons or Challounge, but the result of the expedltion was disastrous, for no tidings could be obtained of it, and this led to the sending out of another ship to make search for and to carry succour to Challounge, and to make further discoveries. This latter undertaking was in great measure entrusted to Martin Pring. Purchas tells us that it pleased the noble Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Popham, Knight (of Wellington, Somerset), "to send out another shippe wherein Captayne Thomas Harnam went Commander and Martin Prinne [Pringe] of Bristoll, Master." A similar account is also given by the "President and Council,"* to the effect that Thomas Hanam was Captain, and Martine Prine, Master, in connection with which latter notice we find it stated that Pring reached the main, but failed to find Challoung.

The fullest and most reliable account, however, of the setting out of this expedition is that which is furnished by Sir Ferdinando Gorges himself, which, as it is important, and has become exceedingly scarce, I shall here present to the reader as follows:—

"Shortly upon my sending away of Captain Challounge, it pleased the Lord Chief Justice according to his promise to dispatch Captain Prin [Pring] from Bristoll, with hope to have found Captaine Challounge, whereby his instructions he was assigned who observing the same, happily arrived there, but not hearing by any means what became of him [Challons] . . . after he had made a perfect discovery of all those Riuers and Harbours he was informed of by his instructions,—(the

* *Brief Relation* of President and Council in 2 Mass. Hist. Coll.

season of the yeere requiring his return)—brings with him the most exact discouery of that coast that ever came into my hands, and indeed he was the best able to perform it of any I met withall to this present, which with his relation of the Country, wrought such an impression on the Lord Chiefe Justice, and us all that were his associates, that (notwithstanding our first disaster) we set up our resolutions to follow it with effect."—(Sir Ferdinando Gorges, *A Briefe Narration*, Chapter V., page 6, 1658).

It will be observed that here Pring alone is mentioned, and there can be no question from the terms in which he is referred to, that he was regarded by Sir Ferdinando Gorges as the chief person concerned in this voyage, which it will be seen was attended with very important results. It appears, too, that Pring took out with him one of the natives, Dehanda by name, that Waymouth had brought to England the year before, and to whose presence, in communicating intelligence to Pring when he thus returned with him, Sir F. Gorges attributes many of the important advantages then obtained. It may probably have been in some measure owing to the information acquired from Dehanda, that Pring was enabled to make that "perfect discovery of all the rivers and harbours," and to bring with him what Sir Ferdinando informs us was "the most exact discovery of that coast that ever came into his hands," and led him to add this high testimony to Pring's ability, that "indeed he was the best able to perform it of any I met withall to this present." One cannot tell to how great an extent posterity has been indebted to these "exact discoveries," and "the relation of the country" then made by Pring, but we learn with certainty that they at once "wrought such an impression on the Lord Chiefe Justice and all his associates," as led them to the resolution of following up this voyage with effect, and they were induced immediately to set out another expedition in consequence.

Circumstances have unfortunately prevented me from entering as fully as I could have wished on some of the details of Pring's second voyage of 1606, and also from giving some account of his voyages undertaken, at a yet later period, to the East Indies.

As regards these latter, also, I have to content myself with little more than a mere enumeration of their titles, for which I am indebted to Mr. George, of Bristol, who published them in a Bristol paper of last year. It is, however, with less regret that I feel compelled to confine myself to this course, as I have every reason to believe that Mr. George himself will before long publish the account of these East India voyages in an extended form, and at the same time favour the public with many other interesting particulars relating to Captain Martin Pring.

We learn, then, that it was eight years after his second voyage to America (1606) that Captain Pring was in the service of the East India Company, and that Purchas made several extracts from Pring's manuscript "Journal," which he printed in the first volume of his *Pilgrimes*, with the following headings:—

"Briefe Notes of two Voyages of Master Martin Pring into the East Indies; the *first* with Captaine Nicholas Downton, Generall of foure ships, in which he went Master in the *Neew-yeeres Gift*, Admirall" (Vol. I., pages 629-31). The fleet left England in 1614, and returned to the Downs in June, 1616.

"The *second* Voyage of Captain Pring into the East Indies. Or a relation of the fifth Voyage of the Ioint Stock, set forth by the Honorable and Worshipful of the East Indie Society: consisting of five ships, viz., the *James Royall*, of burthen a thousand tunnes, Rowland Coytmore, Master; the *Anne Royall*, nine hundred tunnes, Andrew Shilling, Master"; and the *Gift*, the *Bull*, and the *Bee* —"all under the Government of Martin Pring" (Vol. I., pages 631-56). The fleet sailed from Gravesend, 4th February, 1616-1617, and arrived in the Downs on Tuesday, 18th September, 1621. The vessels of the East India Company at this period combined many of the requisites of ships of war; and the officer in command of an entire fleet was named the General. This explains Pring's title—"Generall to the East Indies"—as recorded on his monument in St. Stephen's Church. In this voyage he took a valuable Portuguese frigate, and defeated the Dutch in a severe engagement at Batavia (see *Calendar of State Papers, East Indies*, 1613 to 1624, etc.).

In concluding this imperfect notice of Martin Pring, my object will have been attained if it should prove the means of helping to make him better known amongst his own countrymen, and of inducing the Hakluyt Society to bestow some attention on one who, as we have seen, was an object of special interest to the celebrated naval historian whose name and renown they represent.